

Statistical Yearbook 2012

Statistical Yearbook 2012

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Editors Senior Adviser Ulla Agerskov
Tel.: +45 39 17 39 39. E-mail: uag@dst.dk

Senior Head Clerk Margrethe Pihl Bisgaard
Tel.: +45 39 17 31 62. E-mail: mpb@dst.dk

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Enquiries Statistics Denmark
Sejrøgade 11
DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø
Denmark

Tel.: +45 39 17 39 17
E-mail: dst@dst.dk
Internet: www.dst.dk

Preface

The *Statistical Yearbook 2012* gives a description of life and living conditions in Denmark. The figures show the development of Danish society year by year. This has been the case every year since the first edition of the *Statistical Yearbook*, dating back to 1896.

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

Approximately 160 of the specialists working at Statistics Denmark have contributed to the yearbook. Furthermore, the yearbook also presents data compiled by other Danish authorities and institutions.

The yearbook is accessible in pdf format as from the first edition in 1896 and up to the present day at www.dst.dk/aarbog. Here, it is also possible to retrieve tables by searching electronically via specific words.

Any changes or corrections made to the tables of the yearbook are also available on the website mentioned.

References to additional data, e.g. available in the database StatBank Denmark or from external sources are shown at the bottom of the tables and figures in the yearbook.

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

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

Statistics Denmark, May 2012

Jan Plovsing / Carsten Zangenberg



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

Denmark



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Geography and climate

1

Geography

The long Danish coastline

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

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

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

Denmark's nature is characterized by agriculture and forests

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

Figure 1

Distribution of Denmark's area by type of area

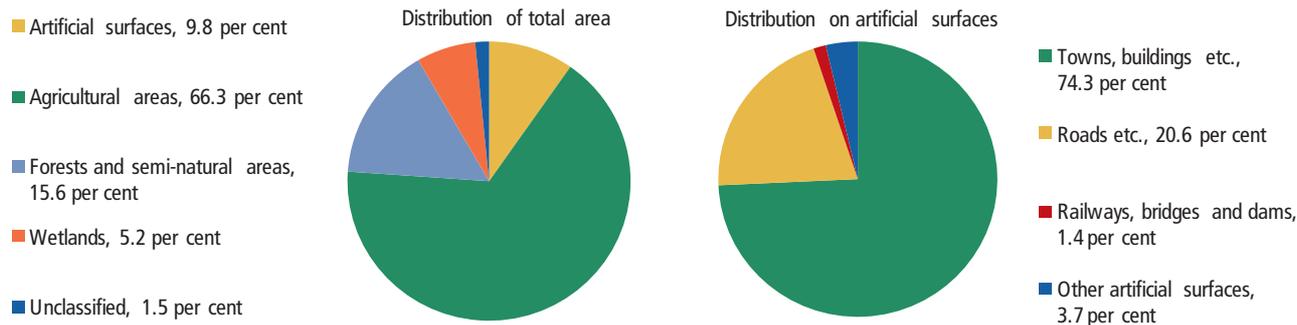


Table 4

Man-made infrastructure and buildings characterize the landscape

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

2

Climate

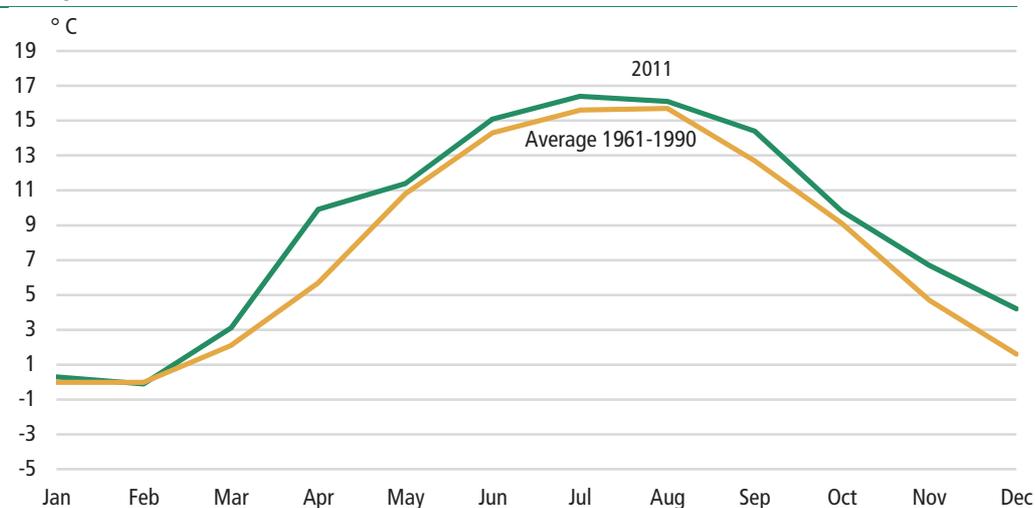
It rains or snows every second day

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

Snow seven days a month during the wintertime

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

Figure 2 Temperatures in Denmark



Source: www.dmi.dk

Temperature variations of 16 °C during a year

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

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

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

Not many days of sunshine in a year

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

Table 1 Area, population and coastline

	Land and inland water area km ²	Population 1 January 2011	Density of population per km ²	Number of islands	Inland water area 1959 km ²	Coastline 1959 km
All Denmark	42 894.8	5 580 516	130.1	391	700	7 314
Provinces						
Copenhagen City	167.1	704 108	4 213.7	13	18	213
Copenhagen Suburban	342.1	520 784	1 522.3	1	...	...
Nordsjælland	1 449.0	448 291	309.4	22	80	248
Bornholm ¹	588.1	41 406	70.4	6	3	141
Østsjælland	807.8	236 429	292.7	15	7	154
Vest- og Sydsjælland	6 410.0	581 478	90.7	103	102	1 707
Fyn	3 478.7	485 190	139.5	96	26	1 130
Syddjælland	8 777.8	716 152	81.6	23	...	...²
Østjylland	5 841.8	839 710	143.7	49	...	...
Vestjylland	7 158.4	426 972	59.6	25	...	...
Nordjylland	7 874.0	579 996	73.7	38	...	...
Regions						
Hovedstaden	2 546.3	1 714 589	673.4	42	101	602
Sjælland	7 217.8	817 907	113.3	118	109	1 861
Syddanmark	12 256.5	1 201 342	98.0	119	...	...
Midtjylland	13 000.2	1 266 682	97.4	74	...	...
Nordjylland	7 874.0	579 996	73.7	38	...	...
Faroe Islands	1 396.0	48 574³	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 Incl. 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. 2012

	Municipalities	Parishes	Customs and tax regions	Constituencies ¹	
				Counties and large constituencies	Constituencies
Total	98	2 192	37	10	92
The Islands	56	904	20	6	48
Jutland	42	1 288	17	4	44
Region Hovedstaden	29	250	8	4	28
København by	4	81	2	1	12
Københavns omegn	13	56	1	1	8
Nordsjælland	11	91	4	1	6
Bornholm	1	22	1	1	2
Region Sjælland	17	422	8	1	12
Østsjælland	5	60	2	}	3
Vest- og Sydsjælland	12	362	6		1	9
Region Syddanmark	22	520	9	2	21
Fyn	10	232	4	1	8
Syddjylland	12	288	5	1	13
Region Midtjylland	19	640	8	2	22
Østjylland	11	357	5	1	11
Vestjylland	8	283	3	1	11
Nordjylland	11	360	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 on islands

Municipality code	Population 1 January 2012	Area in km ²	Municipality code	Population 1 January 2012	Area in km ²
All Denmark	5 580 516	43 059.62		485 190	3 489.80
Zealand and its islands	2 383 936	7 473.16	Funen and its islands		
330 Agersø	191	8.08	430 Avernakø	106	5.74
Flere Amager	176 904	96.28	492 Birkholm	11	0.91
390 Bogø	1 105	14.40	430 Bjørnø	33	1.48
370 Dybsø	1	1.38	420 Bågå	33	6.19
370 Enø	297	3.53	479 Drejø	66	4.28
250 Eskilsø	6	1.40	Flere Fyn	455 236	2 988.62
390 Farø	5	...	410 Fænø	2	3.90
370 Gavnø	35	5.65	479 Hjortø	8	0.91
330 Glæno	54	...	482 Langeland ³	12 858	283.54
190 Klaus Nars holm	2	0.00	430 Lyø	100	6.21
390 Langø	2	1.32	482 Siø	15	1.43
390 Lindholm	3	0.06	479 Frederikso	2	0.06
390 Masnedø	116	1.71	479 Skarø	32	1.96
390 Møn	9 648	218.31	482 Strynø	221	4.92
326 Nekselø	19	2.23	479 Thurø	3 628	7.58
390 Nyord	42	5.57	440 Tornø	4	0.24
330 Omø	162	4.45	479 Tåsinge	6 210	69.99
316 Orø	831	15.03	492 Ærø	6 625	87.51
185 Saltholm	1	16.72			
326 Sejerø	358	12.50			
Flere Sjælland	2 194 138	7 049.27	Jutland and its islands	2 562 830	29 710.03
101 Slotsholmen	14	0.21	773 Agerø	36	3.49
101 Trekroner	1	0.02	727 Alrø	154	7.70
390 Tærø	1	1.71	540 Als	51 007	311.39
81 named and uninhabited islands	•	13.31	707 Anholt	151	21.75
			580 Barsø	22	2.66
Lolland-Falster and their islands	107 154	1 796.96	851 Egholm	48	6.06
360 Askø	37	2.80	615 Endelave	177	13.23
376 Falster	42 808	513.99	563 Fanø	3 251	59.60
360 Fejø ²	489	17.04	779 Fur	842	21.95
360 Femø	131	11.40	813 Hirsholm	3	0.17
360 Lilleø	6	0.84	766 Hjarnø	104	3.23
Flere Lolland	63 678	1 244.97	671 Jegindø	482	7.77
360 Vejro	5	1.60	Flere Jyske halvø	2 178 962	23 861.05
43 named and uninhabited islands	•	4.33	580 Kalvø	12	0.19
			820 Livø	9	3.32
Bornholm and its islands	41 406	589.68	825 Læsø	1 897	112.86
400 Bornholm	41 303	589.32	561 Mandø	41	8.54
411 Christiansø + Frederikso ¹	103	0.21	773 Mors	21 438	360.46
4 named and uninhabited islands	•	0.14	550 Rømø	647	86.56
			741 Samsø	3 889	112.26
			580 Store Okseø	3	0.08
			727 Tunø	112	3.56
			Flere Vendsyssel-Thy	299 198	4 674.24
			671 Venø	183	6.35
			615 Vorsø	1	0.59
			510 Årø	161	5.88
			111 named and uninhabited islands	•	15.11

Note.: The area is based on map10 of the National Survey and Cadastre. In relation to the area in table 1, non-registered areas are also included here, e.g. lakes and roads.

www.statbank.dk/bef4 and are207

¹ Not included in the division of municipalities, administered by the Ministry of Defence. ² Incl. Skalø. ³ Incl. Lindø.

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.

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

Source: National Environmental Research Institute

www.dmu.dk

Table 5 Denmark's largest lakes . correction

Lake's name	Province	1999-2002	2012	Lake's name	Province	1999-2002	2012
		km ²				km ²	
Arresø	Sjælland	39.5	39.7	Søndersø	Lolland	8.4	8.0
Esrum Lake	Sjælland	17.4	17.4	Tystrup sø	Sjælland	6.7	6.7
Mossø	Østjylland	16.6	16.5	Tømmerby Fjord	Nordjylland	6.0	5.7
Stadil Fjord ¹	Vestjylland	17.3	16.2	Julsø	Østjylland	5.8	5.6
Saltbæk Vig ¹	Sjælland	16.1	15.9	Ulvedybet	Nordjylland	5.9	5.5
Tissø	Sjælland	12.7	12.5	Tange sø	Østjylland	5.5	5.4
Furesø	Sjælland	9.3	9.4	Lund Fjord	Nordjylland	5.1	5.1
Skanderborg Lake	Østjylland	8.6	8.5				

Note: The basis of measurement covers revised historical maps, where the degree of revision is unknown, for photogrammetric maps newly measured. The designated lakes are named on the ordnance maps.

Source: Kort- og Matrikelstyrelsen

www.kms.dk

¹ Area of brackish water.

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
2011	0.3	-0.1	3.1	9.9	11.4	15.1	16.4	16.1	14.1	9.8	6.7	4.2	9.0
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
2011	2.4	1.6	6.1	14.5	15.6	19.2	20.1	19.8	17.5	13.0	8.5	6.1	12.1
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
2011	-2.1	-2.2	0.2	5.5	7.3	11.1	13.0	12.9	10.8	6.2	4.6	1.9	5.8
Maximum temperature													
1874-2011 Temp.	12.4	15.8	22.2	28.6	32.8	35.5	35.3	36.4	32.3	26.9	18.5	14.5	36.4
Measured during the years	2005	1990	1990	1993	1892	1947	1941	1975	1906	2011	1968	1953	1975
2011	9.8	9.6	15.3	22.5	26.2	28.2	27.1	27.6	25.9	26.9	14.6	11.3	28.2
Minimum temperature													
1874-2011 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
2011	-12.4	-16.5	-7.6	-1.6	-3.2	2.6	6.2	4.9	3.8	-2.6	-3.9	-5.1	-16.5
degree-days													
Degree-days													
Normal (1961-1990)	522	491	461	337	198	84	43	47	128	243	361	469	3 382
2011	517	479	430	213	175	65	28	43	91	222	309	397	2 970
mm.													
Precipitation													
Normal (1961-1990)	57	38	46	41	48	55	66	67	73	76	79	68	712
2011	46	40	31	16	54	76	113	132	92	61	18	99	779
hours													
Bright sunshine, all DK													
Normal (1961-1990)	43	69	110	162	209	209	196	186	128	87	54	43	1 495
2011	72	52	143	253	239	252	171	150	135	130	37	50	1 683
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
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<	1.2	1.3	1.2	<	<	0.0	0.0	3.9
Frost days (min. <0°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	19.0	19.0	15.0	6.6	0.7	<	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	7.3	15.0	84.0
2011	22.3	18.5	13.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.5	5.4	64.2
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
2011	3.7	11.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3
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
2011	15.4	12.5	8.8	7.4	16.0	13.3	17.9	22.5	17.9	16.6	9.1	27.0	184.3
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
2011	5.6	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	12.9

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.

Source: Danmarks Meteorologiske Institut

www.dmi.dk

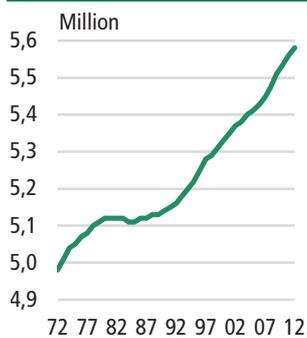
Note 2: < means less than 0.1, but greater than 0.0.

Population and elections

1

Population and population forecasts

Figure 1
Population



www.statbank.dk/hisb3

Population size

Since the early 1970s, Denmark has had a population of more than 5 million inhabitants. The size of the population has seen a slow, but steady increase since 1970, and on 1 January 2012 it was 5.6 million people. However, during the early 1980s, the population fell due to reductions in the number of births.

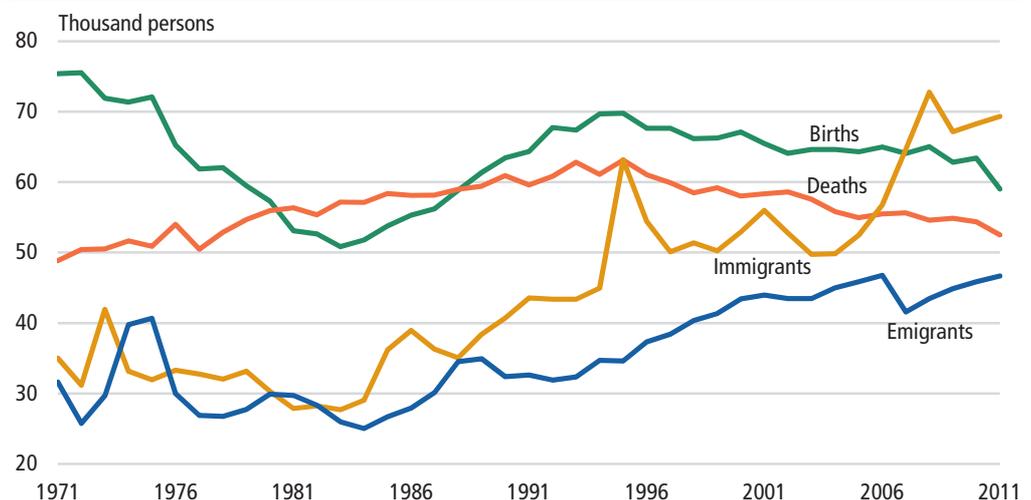
Women are in the majority

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 36-year-olds, but women take over in all subsequent age groups. The age group 94-97 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



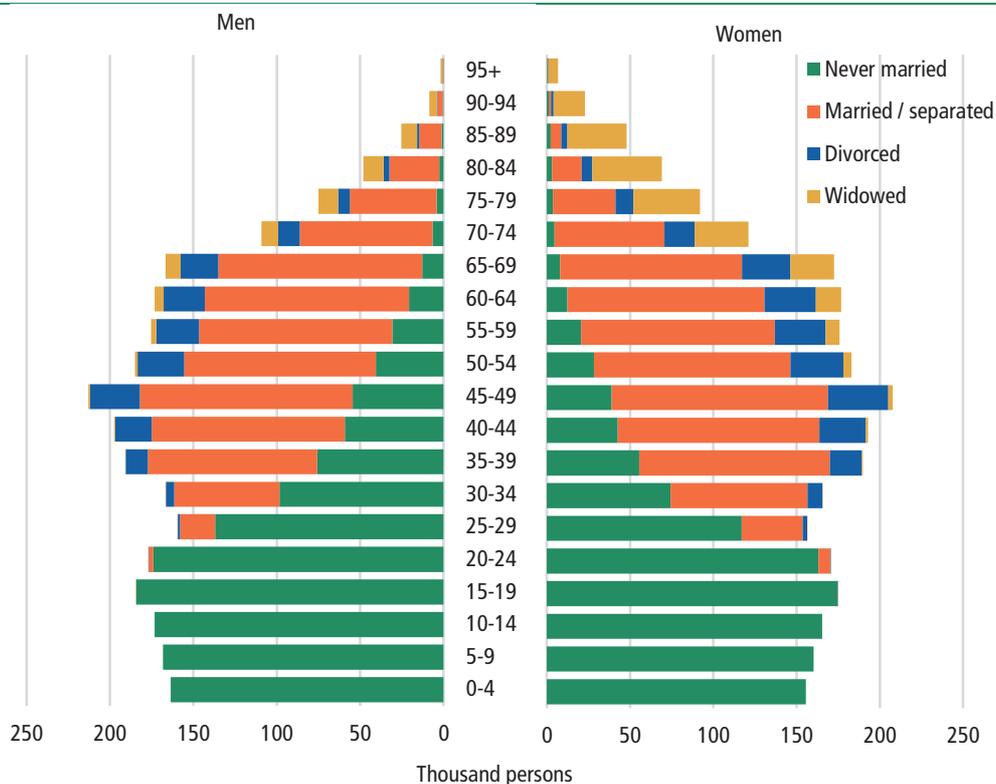
www.statbank.dk/hisb3

We are growing older

The Danish population is getting older. The average age in Denmark was 40.5 years as of 1 January 2012. For men, this figure was 39.6 years, and for women, it was 41.5 years. When examining 1980 figures, the average age was 3.8 years lower (an overall average age of 36.7 years; 35.5 years for men, 38.0 years for women).

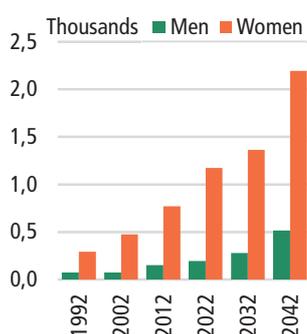
This increase in the average age is caused by an increase of 62 per cent in the number of people over the age of 80. The increase is also occasioned by the fact that the large generations from the mid-1940s have now reached their sixties, as well as the fact that the large generations from the mid-1960s are now being classified to an older age group and are replaced by smaller generations.

Figure 3 The Danish population by age, 1 January 2012



www.statbank.dk/folk1

Figure 4 Persons 100 years +



www.statbank.dk/bef5 and frdk111

More Danes are older than 100 years

The number of people who are 100 years of age or more is rising. On 1 January 2012 a total of 924 people (771 women and 153 men) were 100 years or more. In 1980, only 158 people (40 men and 118 women) were 100 years of age or older. That is six times as much in a period of 30 years.

The demographic dependency ratio

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

The demographic dependency ratio will increase in the years to come

If the economically active (working) population is calculated as those within the 20-59 age group, the dependency ratio in 2012 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 2011, 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 as low as 0.76. This implies that more and more people will need support in

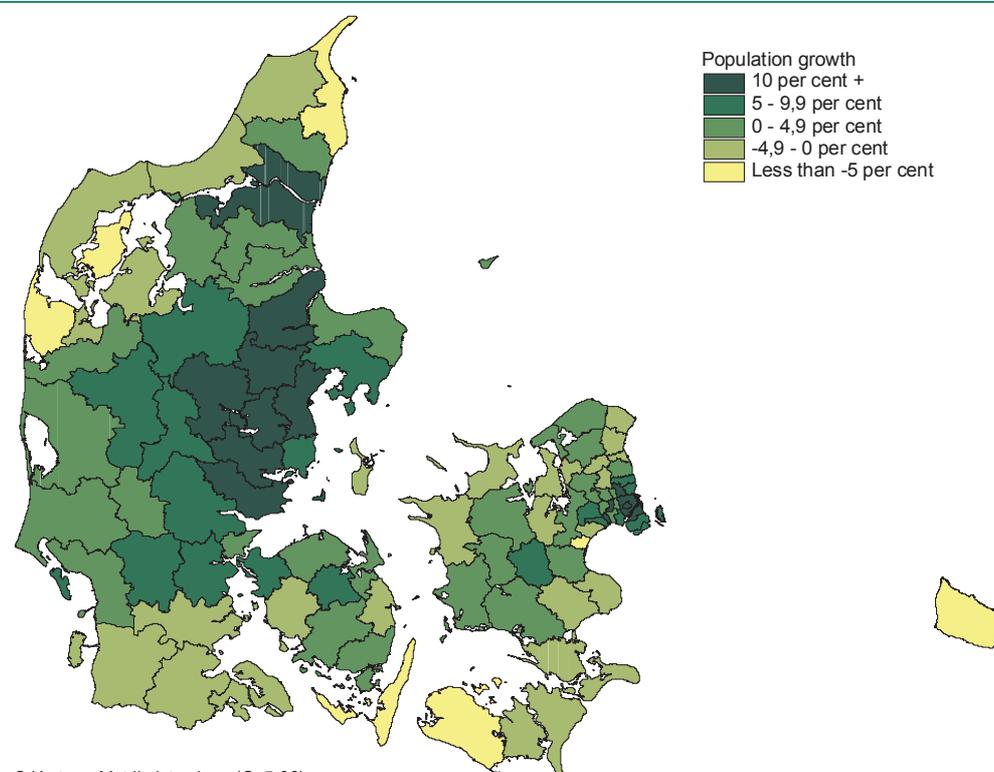
the years to come, a development which is linked to the fact that the number of elderly people will continue to increase in future.

Major difference in the population growth among municipalities

In the coming years, the Danish municipalities will experience different trends in population growth. The municipalities of Eastern Jutland, Eastern Zealand and Aalborg Municipality will experience the largest increase in the number of inhabitants, while the municipalities of Northern Zealand and the rest of Jutland 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 5 Population projections for municipalities. Development from 2011 to 2031



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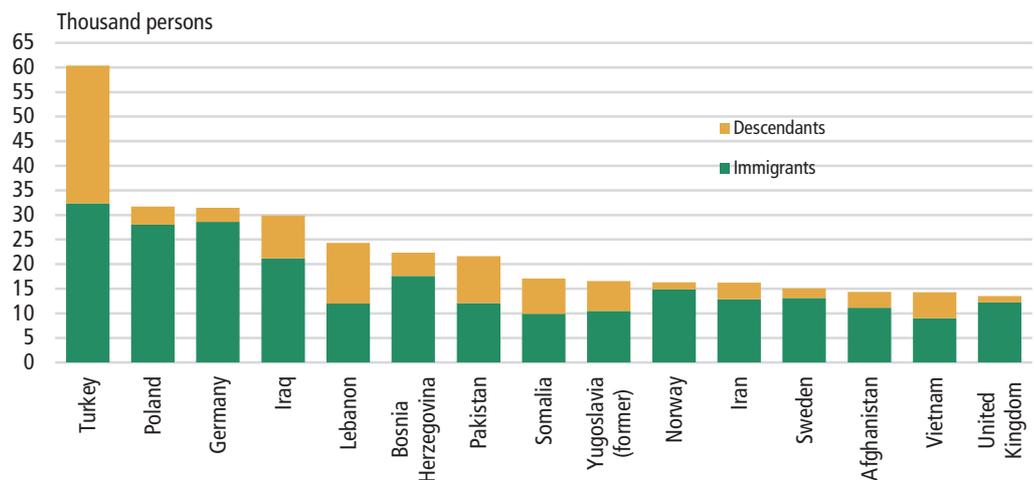
2 Immigrants and their descendants

Immigrants and their descendants

In January 2012, immigrants and descendants comprised 10.4 per cent of the total Danish population (580,461 persons) – about 7.9 per cent are immigrants and 2.5 per cent are descendants. 54 per cent of all immigrants and descendants originate from a European country.

The largest group originates from Turkey, namely 60,390 persons or 10.4 pct. of all immigrants and their descendants. Poland and Germany are number two and three on the list, each with about 30,000 immigrants and descendants in Denmark.

Figure 6 Immigrants and descendants after country of origin. 1 January 2012



www.statbank.dk/folk1

3

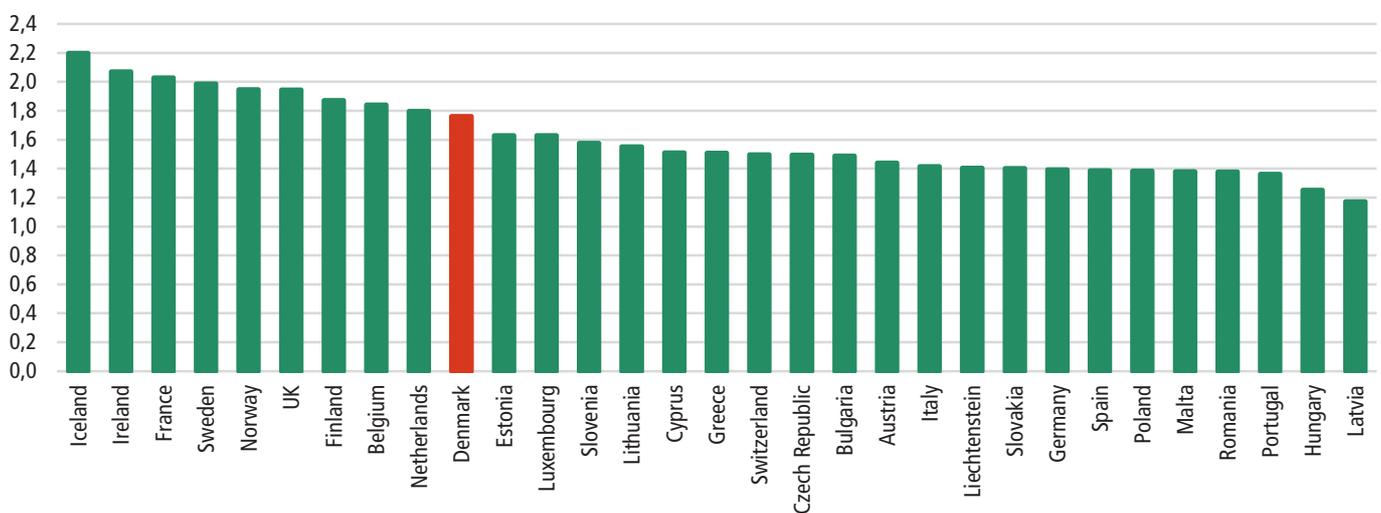
Births and adoptions

How many children are born each year?

During recent years, the number of live births has been about 63.700, a year, corresponding to an average of almost 175 a day. In 2011 the number decreased to 59,000. 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 2011, the *total fertility rate*, i.e. the average number of live births per woman, was 1.76 in Denmark.

A fertility rate at 2.12 is needed for the population to reproduce itself given the actual level of mortality. Through the 1950s and most of the 1960s, the fertility rate was above this level. From the late 1960s, the fertility rate fell until it reached bottom in 1983 at 1.38. Since then the fertility rate has risen.

Figure 7 Fertility rates in European countries. 2010



Source: Eurostat

Older mothers

Over the years, women have become increasingly mature before becoming mothers. In 2011, the average age of women giving birth for the first time was 30.7 years. This development has been especially pronounced since 1970, when the total average age of women giving birth was 26.7 years. The average for first-time mothers was 29.1 years in 2010.

One of the highest fertility rates in EU

Denmark has one of the highest fertility rates in the EU. In 2010, Iceland had the highest fertility rate (2.20) while Latvia had the lowest (1.17). In Denmark it was 1.76.

4

Deaths and life expectancy

Excess mortality for men compared to women

Men have a higher risk of dying in all age groups except a few ages in childhood where very few persons die. This is to say that there is an excess mortality for men in relation to women. The greatest difference is evident in the 18-39 age group, where the mortality rate for men is two to six times higher than that for women.

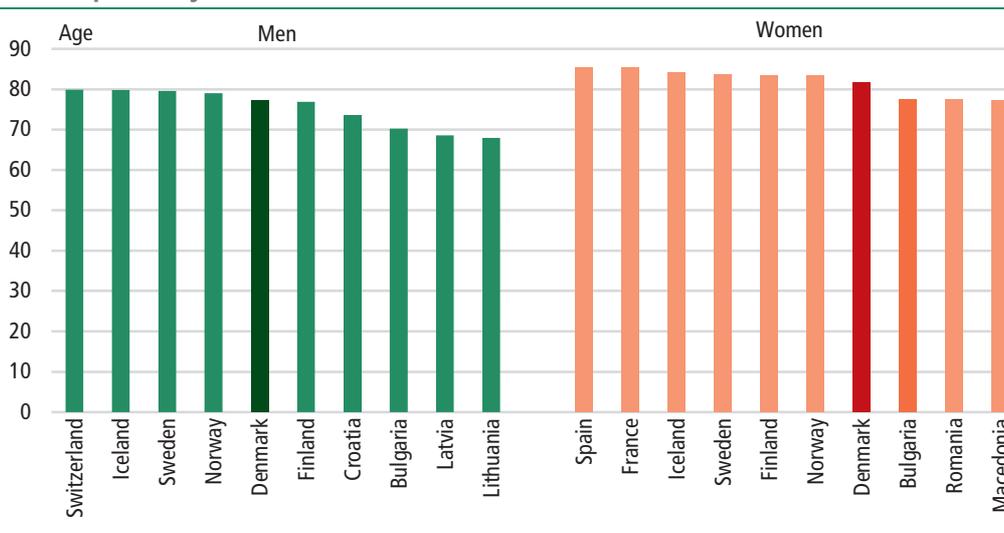
Most of the people in Denmark live past 75

In recent years, the number of deaths in Denmark has been approximately 55,000 deaths a year. In 2011, the figure was 52,516. About 88 per cent of all deaths occurred in the over-60 age group and 49 per cent in the over-80 age group.

Life expectancy reflects the health of a population

Life expectancy is one of the most commonly used statistics for assessing the health of a population. Life expectancy is the average number of years that a person can expect to live, based on the latest figures for mortality. The latest life expectancy has been calculated at 77.3 years for men and 81.6 years for women.

Figure 8 Life expectancy rates in selected countries. 2010



Source: Eurostat

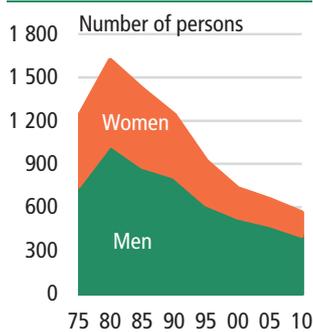
Danes live a shorter time than people in other European countries

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 2.8 years for men and 2.5 years for women.

Figure 9
Suicides



www.statbank.dk/fod5 and fod507

One quarter of all deaths are caused by cancer

Cancer, heart diseases and cardio-vascular disorders in the brain are the three main causes of death. 50 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 show the opposite tendency.

Fewer suicides

The number of suicides has been decreasing for some years, and the latest figures show 562 suicides in 2010, corresponding to 1.0 per cent of all deaths. Suicide is more than twice as common among men as among women.

5

Households, families and children

We marry later...

The way in which Danes form families has changed during the last 30 years. The forms of partnership have changed; but marriage is still the dominant form of partnership. 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 2012, the corresponding figure is only 32 per cent for all 30 year-olds.

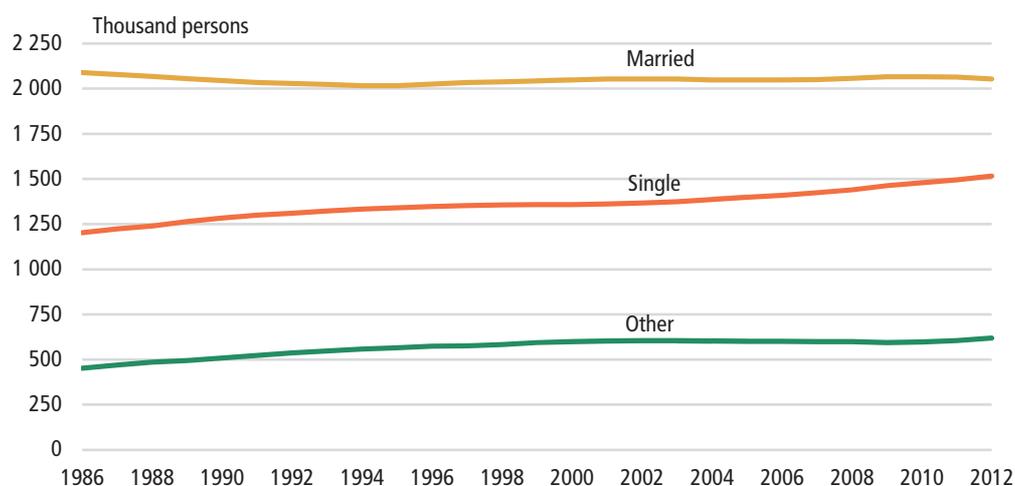
Simultaneously, the average age of women when they first get married has increased from 24.8 years to 32.4 years and from 27.5 years to 34.8 years for men during the period 1980-2011. In 2009 these average ages fell a little and it seems as if there is a stagnation for the first time since the 1960's.

... 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 their children.

Figure 10 Development in family types for adults

www.statbank.dk/fam100n

6 Marriages and divorces

Fewer weddings ...

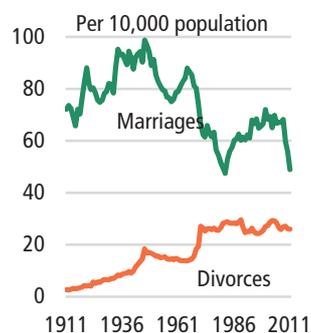
During the last 100 years the marital relations of the Danes have seen considerable changes. In the latter half of the 20th century the number of divorces was particularly high, and in the same period fewer people got married.

The low point of marriages was reached in 1982 with 24,300 marriages, and since then the level has increased and remained stable since 1995 on about 35.000 marriages per year. However, in 2009 the number decreased strikingly and in 2011 27,000 couples were married.

... and more divorces

The number of divorces increased during the 20th century and reached a yearly average of 13,000. In the 2000s the average was nearly 15,000. There are many reasons for the increasing number of divorces and the falling number of marriages. Since the beginning of the 20th century, a number of political initiatives have implied that it is easier to get a divorce. In connection with the legal amendments where the period of separation was reduced, the number of divorces increased temporarily.

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

Figure 11 Marriages and divorces

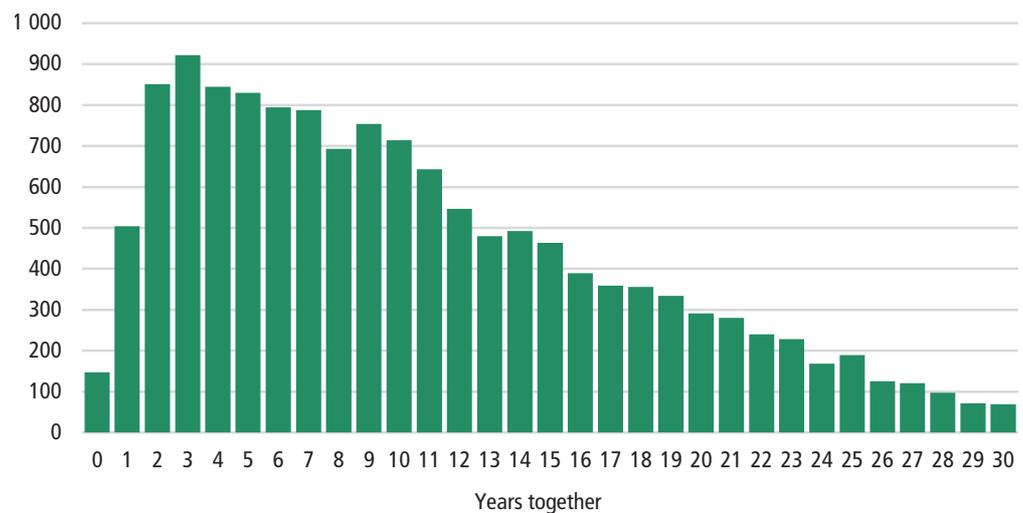
www.statbank.dk/hisb3

High number of divorces after 3 to 8 years of marriage

Half of all divorces take place within the first 11 years of marriage. Divorces are most common after 3 to 8 years of marriage.

At the same time, more long-lasting marriages are dissolved by divorce than previously. While 18 per cent of all marriages in 1950 were dissolved by divorce after 25 years, 38 per cent of all marriages in 1980 were dissolved.

Figure 12 Divorces by duration of marriage. 2011



www.statbank.dk/ski107

7

Migrations

One in seven people move each year

In 2011, almost 821,800 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.

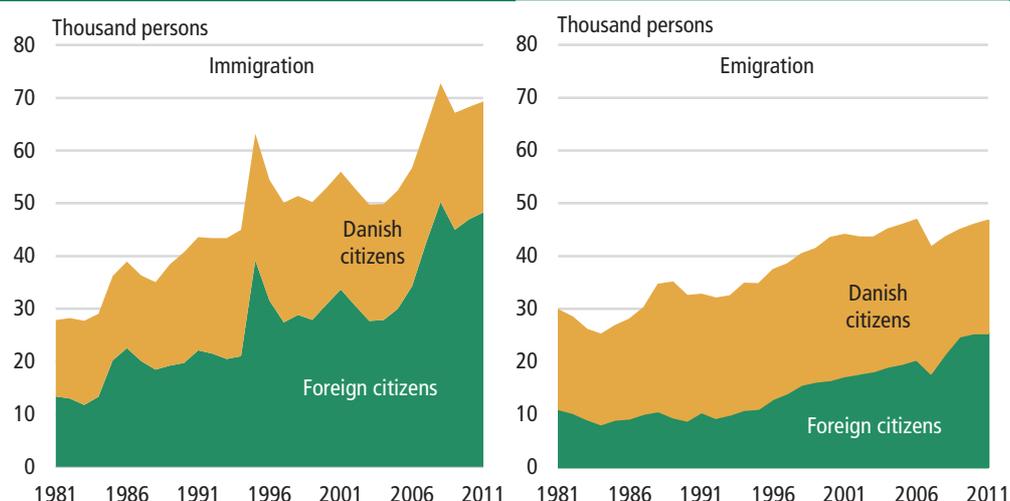
Immigration and emigration (external migration)

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 2011, 30 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 2011, it appears that 46 per cent are Danish citizens. These are usually individuals who go abroad for a period of time to study or work. Thus, most of these people will subsequently appear in the statistics as immigrants.

Figure 13 Immigration and emigration

www.statbank.dk/van211, van222, van21a, van22a, van1aar and van2aar

More immigrants from remote countries

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

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

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

The immigration within the last decade has furthermore been characterized by immigration of citizens from Poland.

8

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 2012, the number was 50,697 and 50,336 persons, respectively, which corresponds to 18 per 1,000 men. Anne and Kirsten with 47,466 and 45,268 persons were number one and two on the list for women, corresponding to 17 and 16 per 1,000 women.

Jensen, Nielsen and Hansen are the most common Danish surnames

268,346 and 267,030 Danes have the surnames Jensen and Nielsen, respectively. Slightly less common is Hansen, which is the surname of 223,478 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.

William and Isabella are the most popular names among new-born children

In 2010, William was the most popular forename among new-born boys and was given to 25 out of 1,000 boys. Noah and Lucas are also popular boy's names. Among new-born girls, 22 out of 1,000 new-born girls were given the name Isabella. Ida and Anna were number two and three with 21 and 19 respectively per 1,000 new-born girls.

The popularity of names for new-born children is rapidly changing. Very few parents called their children William from 1985 to 1995, and since then the name has become very popular until today. The use of Isabella began to increase in the beginning of the 1990s. Isabella and Williams leads for the first time.

9

Elections

Elections to the Folketing (general elections)

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

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

16 general elections have been held since 1970. Five general elections were held during the 1970s, one every other year. Four elections were held during the 1980s, and the 1990s saw three elections. In the 2000s three elections were held – in 2001, 2005 and 2007. The latest election was held in 2011.

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

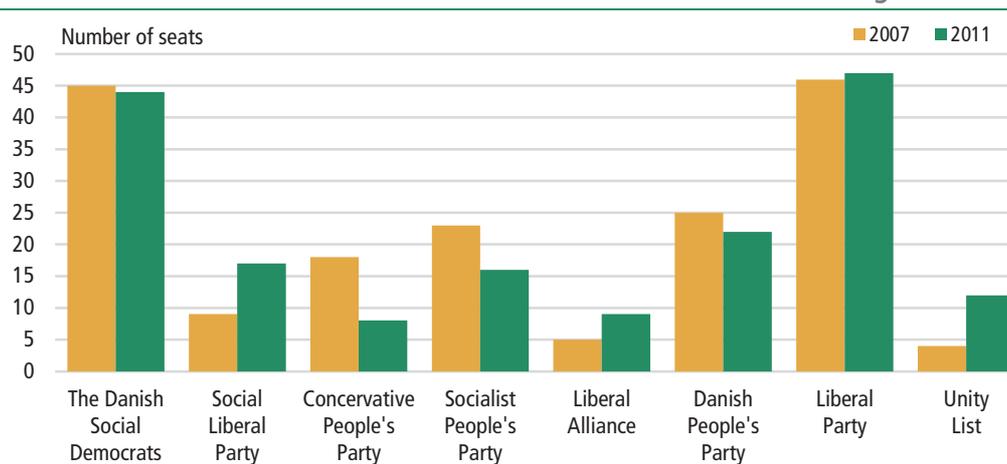


Table 52

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 87.7 per cent of all voters. The electoral turnout in Denmark is among the highest in Europe.

Elections to the European Parliament

Elections to the European Parliament are held once every five years. The latest election was held in 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
2012	722 079	2 295 607	2 562 830	5 580 516	0.36	130.1

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	2010	2012
	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	5 534 738	5 580 516
The Greater Copenhagen ¹	491 276	700 610	1 021 499	1 289 406	1 380 204	1 381 882	1 337 114	1 075 851	1 181 239	1 213 822
Other urban areas with:										
over 100 000 inhabitants	-	-	127 366	307 067	459 669	432 778	452 773	481 939	511 531	525 896
10 000-99 999 inhabitants	250 830	547 364	691 891	913 860	998 485	1 024 886	1 067 874	1 353 546	1 475 691	1 494 254
1 000-9 999 inhabitants	273 129	374 295	388 172	513 030	688 789	1 021 714	1 085 531	1 194 188	1 212 254	1 209 229
500-999 inhabitants	33 866	99 437	123 697	160 066	202 905	237 774	227 478	244 131	223 153	221 664
200-499 inhabitants	11 370	82 384	103 345	209 915	216 105	198 058	185 669	183 995	193 897	191 873
Rural districts	1 389 069	1 465 464	1 388 342	1 191 912	991 422	826 897	778 970	796 370	728 882	714 686
No fixed address	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	8 091	9 092

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
2011	5 567 ²	58 998	52 516	69 298	46 684	10.6	9.4	0.4
2012	5 587 ²							

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

 www.statbank.dk/folk1 and hisb3

² Population 1 July.

Table 10 Population by sex and age. 2012

1 January	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Total	2 766 776	2 813 740	5 580 516				
0 years	30 184	29 122	59 306	50 years	38 316	37 693	76 009
1 years	32 854	31 314	64 168	51 years	38 266	37 594	75 860
2 years	32 813	31 029	63 842	52 years	36 475	36 171	72 646
3 years	34 207	32 151	66 358	53 years	36 513	36 218	72 731
4 years	33 582	31 947	65 529	54 years	36 151	35 880	72 031
5 years	34 137	32 369	66 506	55 years	36 277	36 113	72 390
6 years	33 419	32 178	65 597	56 years	35 723	35 421	71 144
7 years	33 577	32 116	65 693	57 years	34 542	34 972	69 514
8 years	33 649	32 018	65 667	58 years	35 085	35 296	70 381
9 years	33 447	31 638	65 085	59 years	34 229	34 585	68 814
10 years	33 741	32 399	66 140	60 years	33 644	33 699	67 343
11 years	34 791	33 299	68 090	61 years	34 068	34 948	69 016
12 years	34 400	33 034	67 434	62 years	33 644	34 568	68 212
13 years	34 750	32 967	67 717	63 years	35 214	35 945	71 159
14 years	35 586	33 740	69 326	64 years	37 175	37 948	75 123
15 years	35 876	34 011	69 887	65 years	38 193	38 646	76 839
16 years	37 383	35 357	72 740	66 years	36 403	36 963	73 366
17 years	37 431	35 773	73 204	67 years	33 802	35 062	68 864
18 years	36 329	34 511	70 840	68 years	30 394	32 238	62 632
19 years	37 246	35 208	72 454	69 years	28 298	29 866	58 164
20 years	36 083	34 738	70 821	70 years	24 537	26 409	50 946
21 years	36 585	35 208	71 793	71 years	23 319	25 443	48 762
22 years	35 546	34 497	70 043	72 years	21 675	23 746	45 421
23 years	34 880	33 734	68 614	73 years	20 742	23 386	44 128
24 years	33 727	32 477	66 204	74 years	19 065	22 268	41 333
25 years	33 477	32 421	65 898	75 years	17 879	20 733	38 612
26 years	32 491	31 914	64 405	76 years	16 249	19 393	35 642
27 years	31 338	30 904	62 242	77 years	14 999	18 464	33 463
28 years	30 566	30 571	61 137	78 years	13 613	17 078	30 691
29 years	31 555	30 953	62 508	79 years	12 398	16 460	28 858
30 years	31 113	31 098	62 211	80 years	11 507	15 388	26 895
31 years	33 014	33 031	66 045	81 years	10 574	14 650	25 224
32 years	33 644	33 569	67 213	82 years	9 628	13 749	23 377
33 years	34 726	34 478	69 204	83 years	8 865	13 237	22 102
34 years	34 541	34 407	68 948	84 years	7 579	12 145	19 724
35 years	36 089	35 631	71 720	85 years	6 944	11 489	18 433
36 years	38 716	38 978	77 694	86 years	5 875	10 608	16 483
37 years	38 261	38 279	76 540	87 years	5 098	9 827	14 925
38 years	38 386	38 202	76 588	88 years	4 083	8 691	12 774
39 years	39 936	39 937	79 873	89 years	3 284	7 307	10 591
40 years	39 931	39 064	78 995	90 years	2 826	6 807	9 633
41 years	38 143	37 669	75 812	91 years	2 253	5 898	8 151
42 years	38 194	37 325	75 519	92 years	1 503	4 153	5 656
43 years	39 713	38 482	78 195	93 years	1 149	3 360	4 509
44 years	42 302	41 361	83 663	94 years	748	2 674	3 422
45 years	45 482	44 238	89 720	95 years	600	2 081	2 681
46 years	43 900	42 939	86 839	96 years	394	1 485	1 879
47 years	43 053	41 703	84 756	97 years	284	1 119	1 403
48 years	41 898	41 058	82 956	98 years	163	719	882
49 years	39 559	38 761	78 320	99 years	127	568	695
				100 years +	153	771	924

Table 11 Population in urban areas with more than 5 000 inhabitants. 2012

Municipality code		Population 1 January	Municipality code		Population 1 January
	All Denmark	5 580 516	727	Odder	11 355
	The Greater Copenhagen	1 213 822	169	Hedehusene	11 345
	Other urban		766	Hedensted	11 292
751	Aarhus	252 213	320	Haslev	11 201
461	Odense	168 798	671	Struer	10 544
851	Aalborg	104 885	751	Lystrup	10 380
561	Esbjerg	71 579	265	Jyllinge	10 158
730	Randers	61 121	760	Ringkøbing	9 705
621	Kolding	57 540	530	Grindsted	9 565
615	Horsens	54 450	210	Humlebæk	9 273
630	Vejle	51 804	575	Vejen	9 225
265	Roskilde	47 828	773	Nykøbing M	9 222
657	Herning	46 873	813	Sæby	8 843
217	Helsingør ¹	46 368	260	Hundested	8 732
223	Hørsholm ¹	45 865	210	Fredensborg	8 356
740	Silkeborg	42 807	813	Skagen	8 347
370	Næstved	41 857	561	Ribe	8 187
607	Fredericia	39 797	820	Aars	8 026
791	Viborg	37 635	710	Hadsten	7 956
259	Køge	35 295	210	Nivå	7 954
661	Holstebro	34 378	746	Galten	7 895
169	Taastrup	32 719	270	Helsingø	7 854
330	Slagelse	32 133	340	Sorø	7 764
219	Hillerød	30 570	760	Skjern	7 764
540	Sønderborg	27 304	550	Tønder	7 685
316	Holbæk	27 195	510	Vojens	7 666
479	Svendborg	26 897	706	Ebeltoft	7 623
860	Hjørring	24 867	791	Bjerringbro	7 487
813	Frederikshavn	23 295	710	Hinnerup	7 230
851	Nørresundby	21 671	430	Faaborg	7 200
329	Ringsted	21 412	665	Lemvig	7 131
510	Haderslev	21 396	746	Hørning	7 119
240	Ølstykke-Stenløse	20 984	561	Bramming	7 093
779	Skive	20 562	756	Brande	6 974
230	Birkerød ¹	19 919	710	Hammel	6 929
240	Smørumnedre ¹	19 147	840	Støvring	6 923
190	Farum	18 422	851	Svenstrup	6 785
746	Skanderborg	18 347	250	Slangerup	6 779
450	Nyborg	16 577	751	Løgten	6 687
376	Nykøbing F	16 394	540	Nordborg	6 650
326	Kalundborg	16 303	270	Gilleleje	6 482
201	Lillerød	15 795	330	Skælskør	6 385
580	Aabenraa	15 744	530	Billund	6 146
250	Frederikssund	15 602	860	Hirtshals	6 140
269	Solrød Strand	15 159	580	Rødekro	6 122
756	Ikast	15 125	420	Assens	6 072
410	Middelfart	14 762	360	Maribo	6 003
330	Korsør	14 538	440	Kerteminde	5 789
707	Grenaa	14 206	440	Munkebo	5 662
400	Rønne	13 887	746	Ry	5 618
573	Varde	13 416	430	Ringe	5 598
360	Nakskov	13 332	217	Hellebæk	5 558
787	Thisted	13 138	849	Aabybro	5 435
190	Værløse	12 842	706	Hornslet	5 346
260	Frederiksværk	12 191	217	Hornbæk-Dronningmølle ¹	5 180
810	Brønderslev	11 895	306	Nykøbing S	5 144
846	Hobro	11 710	621	Vamdrup	5 064
155	Dragør	11 683	851	Nibe	5 047
390	Vordingborg	11 643	253	Tune	5 016

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. 2012

Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²	Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²	
All Denmark	5 580 516	4 856 738	130.1		Region Sjælland	817 907	659 547	113.3
Region Hovedstaden	1 714 589	1 667 504	673.4		Østsjælland	236 429	217 323	292.7
Københavns by	704 108	703 413	4 213.7	253	Greve	47 942	47 038	793.7
101 København	549 050	549 050	7 350.1	259	Køge	57 307	51 167	223.4
147 Frederiksberg	100 215	100 215	12 372.2	265	Roskilde	83 137	78 418	392.3
155 Dragør	13 692	13 377	748.2	269	Solrød	21 156	20 217	527.6
185 Tårnby	41 151	40 771	623.5	350	Lejre	26 887	20 483	112.5
Københavns omegn	520 784	516 592	1 522.3		Vest- og Sydsjælland	581 478	442 224	90.7
151 Ballerup	47 994	47 432	1 419.9	306	Ods herred	32 640	22 427	92.2
153 Brøndby	34 084	33 886	1 623.0	316	Holbæk	69 415	55 986	120.2
157 Gentofte	72 814	72 814	2 844.3	320	Faxe	35 110	26 478	86.7
159 Gladsaxe	65 303	65 303	2 622.6	326	Kalundborg	48 632	35 394	84.5
161 Glostrup	21 650	21 563	1 627.8	329	Ringsted	33 153	26 710	112.5
163 Herlev	26 608	26 538	2 199.0	330	Slagelse	77 310	64 684	136.1
165 Albertslund	27 864	27 591	1 201.0	336	Stevns	21 855	15 319	87.4
167 Hvidovre	50 600	50 502	2 200.0	340	Sorø	29 393	21 615	95.3
169 Høje-Taastrup	48 081	46 424	613.3	360	Lolland	45 241	31 406	51.3
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	53 251	52 895	1 372.4	370	Næstved	81 012	65 325	119.8
175 Rødovre	36 883	36 692	3 048.2	376	Guldborgsund	61 913	43 803	68.8
183 Ishøj	21 087	20 481	798.8	390	Vordingborg	45 804	33 077	73.9
187 Vallensbæk	14 565	14 471	1 533.2		Region Syddanmark	1 201 342	998 287	98.0
Nordsjælland	448 291	416 146	309.4		Fyn	485 190	402 537	139.5
190 Furesø	38 243	37 380	673.3	410	Middelfart	37 612	29 993	125.9
201 Allerød	24 043	22 457	356.2	420	Assens	41 443	28 826	81.1
210 Fredensborg	39 565	36 147	352.9	430	Faaborg-Midtfyn	51 635	36 918	81.5
217 Helsingør	61 493	58 875	517.2	440	Kerteminde	23 793	18 974	115.6
219 Hillerød	48 203	43 487	224.3	450	Nyborg	31 486	24 886	113.8
223 Hørsholm	24 365	23 784	778.4	461	Odense	191 610	185 443	626.8
230 Rudersdal	54 630	53 746	744.3	479	Svendborg	58 551	47 917	140.9
240 Egedal	41 821	38 400	332.4	480	Nordfyns	29 330	17 252	64.8
250 Frederikssund	44 345	38 962	179.5	482	Langeland	13 094	7 924	45.3
260 Halsnæs	30 980	28 444	254.4	492	Ærø	6 636	4 404	73.7
270 Gribskov	40 603	34 464	145.3		Syddjylland	716 152	595 750	81.6
Bornholm	41 406	31 353	70.4	510	Haderslev	56 188	44 594	68.9
400 Bornholm	41 303	31 353	70.2	530	Billund	26 220	21 072	48.5
411 Christiansø	103	•	•	540	Sønderborg	76 094	66 713	153.2
				550	Tønder	39 083	27 585	30.5
				561	Esbjerg	115 112	104 598	144.8
				563	Fanø	3 251	2 921	59.5
				573	Varde	50 193	35 842	40.5
				575	Vejen	42 785	30 218	52.6
				580	Aabenraa	59 600	47 257	63.4
				607	Fredericia	50 193	48 248	375.7
				621	Kolding	89 412	78 619	147.3
				630	Vejle	108 021	88 083	102.0

Note: Some urban areas are divided between two municipalities. The population 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. 2012

Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²	Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²
Region Midtjylland	1 266 682	1 066 445	97.4	Region Nordjylland	579 996	464 955	73.7
Østjylland	839 710	729 140	143.7	Nordjylland	579 996	464 955	73.7
615 Horsens	83 598	73 961	160.8	773 Morsø	21 474	13 334	58.6
706 Syddjurs	41 815	29 191	60.6	787 Thisted	44 908	30 906	42.0
707 Norddjurs	37 876	27 580	52.5	810 Brønderslev	35 754	25 495	56.5
710 Favrskov	47 117	37 439	87.2	813 Frederikshavn	61 158	53 398	94.0
727 Odder	21 749	16 016	97.3	820 Vesthimmerlands	37 534	26 358	48.8
730 Randers	95 756	83 985	128.1	825 Læsø	1 897	1 129	16.0
740 Silkeborg	89 328	75 100	105.0	840 Rebild	28 911	18 911	46.5
741 Samsø	3 889	1 327	34.3	846 Mariagerfjord	42 429	32 123	59.1
746 Skanderborg	58 008	48 426	139.2	849 Jammerbugt	38 611	28 600	44.7
751 Aarhus	314 545	303 392	672.4	851 Aalborg	201 142	184 572	176.9
766 Hedensted	46 029	32 723	83.5	860 Hjørring	66 178	50 129	71.5
Vestjylland	426 972	337 305	59.6				
657 Herning	86 348	73 321	65.3				
661 Holstebro	57 153	47 652	72.1				
665 Lemvig	21 384	14 400	42.5				
671 Struer	22 098	16 883	89.8				
756 Ikast-Brande	40 658	33 272	55.4				
760 Ringkøbing-Skjern	57 892	41 318	39.4				
779 Skive	47 620	36 223	69.7				
791 Viborg	93 819	74 236	66.6				

Table 13 Population change by region. 2011

	Population 1 Jan. 2011	Live births	Deaths	From rest of Denmark	From foreign countries	Increase ¹	Population 1 Jan. 2012
				— net migration into area —			
Total	5 552 037	58 998	52 516	•	22 614	28 479	5 580 516
Region Hovedstaden	1 693 652	20 527	15 436	6 597	9 661	20 937	1 714 589
Region Sjælland	819 323	7 047	8 732	-1 934	2 249	-1 416	817 907
Region Syddanmark	1 199 925	11 785	11 789	-2 291	3 762	1 417	1 201 342
Region Midtjylland	1 259 713	13 986	10 636	-943	4 595	6 969	1 266 682
Region Nordjylland	579 424	5 653	5 923	-1 429	2 347	572	579 996

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. 2012

1 January	Males				Females				Total			
	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total
Total	24 918	142 310	8 952	176 180	23 943	147 670	11 065	182 678	48 861	289 980	20 017	358 858
Western countries	8 615	75 035	5 009	88 659	8 275	69 285	6 029	83 589	16 890	144 320	11 038	172 248
Non-western countries	16 303	67 275	3 943	87 521	15 668	78 385	5 036	99 089	31 971	145 660	8 979	186 610
EU countries	6 817	61 202	3 541	71 560	6 525	52 892	3 910	63 327	13 342	114 094	7 451	134 887
Of which: Bulgaria	172	2 097	4	2 273	154	1 566	14	1 734	326	3 663	18	4 007
Finland	83	546	78	707	81	1 303	244	1 628	164	1 849	322	2 335
France	222	2 783	91	3 096	210	1 982	140	2 332	432	4 765	231	5 428
Italy	165	3 003	194	3 362	135	1 526	45	1 706	300	4 529	239	5 068
Latvia	265	1 479	2	1 746	256	1 840	11	2 107	521	3 319	13	3 853
Lithuania	487	3 382	4	3 873	493	3 349	9	3 851	980	6 731	13	7 724
Netherlands	581	3 062	174	3 817	541	2 086	143	2 770	1 122	5 148	317	6 587
Poland	1 708	10 968	72	12 748	1 641	9 845	243	11 729	3 349	20 813	315	24 477
Romania	410	4 788	9	5 207	403	3 795	48	4 246	813	8 583	57	9 453
Spain	116	1 933	60	2 109	92	1 725	51	1 868	208	3 658	111	3 977
United Kingdom	593	8 259	884	9 736	544	4 019	663	5 226	1 137	12 278	1 547	14 962
Sweden	477	4 313	606	5 396	500	6 005	1 206	7 711	977	10 318	1 812	13 107
Germany	1 124	9 129	1 137	11 390	1 037	8 697	931	10 665	2 161	17 826	2 068	22 055
Hungary	92	919	8	1 019	97	1 047	11	1 155	189	1 966	19	2 174
Other Europe	6 851	34 193	3 203	44 247	6 588	37 951	4 264	48 803	13 439	72 144	7 467	93 050
Of which: Bosnia Herzegovina	781	4 305	669	5 755	710	3 811	872	5 393	1 491	8 116	1 541	11 148
Iceland	938	3 097	107	4 142	932	3 370	157	4 459	1 870	6 467	264	8 601
Yugoslavia (former)	631	2 649	334	3 614	615	2 577	410	3 602	1 246	5 226	744	7 216
Kosovo	233	506	6	745	295	479	9	783	528	985	15	1 528
Macedonia	275	932	53	1 260	253	950	36	1 239	528	1 882	89	2 499
Norway	480	4 807	726	6 013	479	7 389	1 401	9 269	959	12 196	2 127	15 282
Russian Federation	353	906	12	1 271	311	2 536	56	2 903	664	3 442	68	4 174
Switzerland	23	605	124	752	26	516	149	691	49	1 121	273	1 443
Serbia and Montenegro	265	833	22	1 120	263	874	40	1 177	528	1 707	62	2 297
Turkey	2 289	11 368	1 096	14 753	2 109	11 090	1 048	14 247	4 398	22 458	2 144	29 000
Ukraine	337	2 938	3	3 278	323	2 640	18	2 981	660	5 578	21	6 259
Africa	2 765	8 690	266	11 721	2 727	8 183	329	11 239	5 492	16 873	595	22 960
Of which: Morocco	234	970	88	1 292	220	1 227	104	1 551	454	2 197	192	2 843
Somalia	1 318	2 778	88	4 184	1 288	2 398	160	3 846	2 606	5 176	248	8 030
North America	303	4 236	458	4 997	264	4 220	383	4 867	567	8 456	841	9 864
Of which: Canada	58	815	88	961	50	832	92	974	108	1 647	180	1 935
United States	245	3 421	370	4 036	214	3 388	291	3 893	459	6 809	661	7 929
South and Central America	200	2 126	46	2 372	203	3 390	78	3 671	403	5 516	124	6 043
Of which: Brazil	58	535	3	596	65	1 238	13	1 316	123	1 773	16	1 912
Asia	7 748	29 322	1 266	38 336	7 431	38 906	1 908	48 245	15 179	68 228	3 174	86 581
Of which: Afghanistan	1 257	3 813	116	5 186	1 206	3 050	172	4 428	2 463	6 863	288	9 614
Philippines	211	717	26	954	206	6 140	73	6 419	417	6 857	99	7 373
India	382	2 582	38	3 002	365	1 486	36	1 887	747	4 068	74	4 889
Iraq	2 302	5 722	245	8 269	2 130	5 040	296	7 466	4 432	10 762	541	15 735
Iran	303	2 453	162	2 918	269	1 718	252	2 239	572	4 171	414	5 157
China	375	2 791	63	3 229	386	3 805	74	4 265	761	6 596	137	7 494
Lebanon	92	516	33	641	89	701	66	856	181	1 217	99	1 497
Myanmar	315	751	1	1 067	308	543	2	853	623	1 294	3	1 920
Nepal	69	878	3	950	68	461	0	529	137	1 339	3	1 479
Pakistan	761	3 185	232	4 178	753	2 990	309	4 052	1 514	6 175	541	8 230
Syria	210	861	61	1 132	205	1 126	140	1 471	415	1 987	201	2 603
Sri Lanka	274	830	8	1 112	220	513	11	744	494	1 343	19	1 856
Thailand	417	935	9	1 361	472	6 665	69	7 206	889	7 600	78	8 567
Viet Nam	340	1 114	159	1 613	323	1 806	272	2 401	663	2 920	431	4 014
Oceania	56	1 096	53	1 205	50	906	28	984	106	2 002	81	2 189
Of which: Australia	47	811	44	902	41	732	21	794	88	1 543	65	1 696
Stateless and not known	178	1 445	119	1 742	155	1 222	165	1 542	333	2 667	284	3 284

Table 15 Immigrant population by country of origin. 2012

1 January	Immigrants			Descendents			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	215 358	226 180	441 538	70 964	67 959	138 923	286 322	294 139	580 461
Western countries	88 008	91 216	179 224	9 869	9 463	19 332	97 877	100 679	198 556
Non-western countries	127 350	134 964	262 314	61 095	58 496	119 591	188 445	193 460	381 905
EU countries	72 355	70 976	143 331	7 844	7 446	15 290	80 199	78 422	158 621
Of which: Bulgaria	2 261	1 853	4 114	143	107	250	2 404	1 960	4 364
Finland	914	2 258	3 172	263	210	473	1 177	2 468	3 645
France	2 904	2 249	5 153	196	163	359	3 100	2 412	5 512
Italy	3 237	1 520	4 757	133	122	255	3 370	1 642	5 012
Latvia	1 668	2 087	3 755	147	155	302	1 815	2 242	4 057
Lithuania	3 634	3 693	7 327	311	308	619	3 945	4 001	7 946
Netherlands	3 263	2 378	5 641	546	504	1 050	3 809	2 882	6 691
Poland	13 758	14 285	28 043	1 907	1 770	3 677	15 665	16 055	31 720
Romania	5 429	4 706	10 135	388	339	727	5 817	5 045	10 862
Spain	2 034	1 912	3 946	105	81	186	2 139	1 993	4 132
United Kingdom	7 917	4 312	12 229	640	662	1 302	8 557	4 974	13 531
Sweden	4 897	8 182	13 079	1 000	972	1 972	5 897	9 154	15 051
Germany	13 756	14 828	28 584	1 441	1 450	2 891	15 197	16 278	31 475
Hungary	1 359	1 526	2 885	179	166	345	1 538	1 692	3 230
Other Europe	50 153	56 335	106 488	23 816	23 003	46 819	73 969	79 338	153 307
Of which: Bosnia Herzegovina	8 793	8 787	17 580	2 456	2 309	4 765	11 249	11 096	22 345
Iceland	3 548	4 002	7 550	593	582	1 175	4 141	4 584	8 725
Yugoslavia (former)	5 236	5 265	10 501	3 046	3 002	6 048	8 282	8 267	16 549
Macedonia	1 297	1 192	2 489	799	747	1 546	2 096	1 939	4 035
Norway	5 224	9 658	14 882	718	720	1 438	5 942	10 378	16 320
Russian Federation	1 476	3 538	5 014	292	319	611	1 768	3 857	5 625
Serbia and Montenegro	1 171	1 234	2 405	462	421	883	1 633	1 655	3 288
Turkey	16 885	15 494	32 379	14 260	13 751	28 011	31 145	29 245	60 390
Ukraine	3 158	2 981	6 139	340	316	656	3 498	3 297	6 795
Africa	17 768	15 819	33 587	8 818	8 453	17 271	26 586	24 272	50 858
Of which: Egypt	1 012	498	1 510	300	279	579	1 312	777	2 089
Ghana	969	733	1 702	196	197	393	1 165	930	2 095
Morocco	2 706	2 516	5 222	2 552	2 395	4 947	5 258	4 911	10 169
Somalia	5 270	4 681	9 951	3 607	3 554	7 161	8 877	8 235	17 112
North America	4 880	4 856	9 736	545	566	1 111	5 425	5 422	10 847
Of which: Canada	967	1 074	2 041	157	125	282	1 124	1 199	2 323
United States	3 913	3 782	7 695	388	441	829	4 301	4 223	8 524
South and Central America	3 915	6 104	10 019	489	466	955	4 404	6 570	10 974
Of which: Brazil	784	1 773	2 557	92	92	184	876	1 865	2 741
Asia	64 428	70 630	135 058	29 148	27 801	56 949	93 576	98 431	192 007
Of which: Afghanistan	6 183	4 951	11 134	1 622	1 577	3 199	7 805	6 528	14 333
Philippines	1 251	8 113	9 364	513	535	1 048	1 764	8 648	10 412
India	3 657	2 420	6 077	687	593	1 280	4 344	3 013	7 357
Iraq	11 653	9 544	21 197	4 490	4 197	8 687	16 143	13 741	29 884
Iran	7 534	5 349	12 883	1 732	1 595	3 327	9 266	6 944	16 210
Jordan	587	463	1 050	516	505	1 021	1 103	968	2 071
China	3 568	4 993	8 561	698	730	1 428	4 266	5 723	9 989
Lebanon	6 556	5 456	12 012	6 287	5 980	12 267	12 843	11 436	24 279
Pakistan	6 584	5 495	12 079	4 848	4 715	9 563	11 432	10 210	21 642
Sri Lanka	3 358	3 404	6 762	2 175	2 174	4 349	5 533	5 578	11 111
Syria	1 708	1 363	3 071	979	857	1 836	2 687	2 220	4 907
Thailand	1 470	8 217	9 687	320	358	678	1 790	8 575	10 365
Viet Nam	4 206	4 818	9 024	2 738	2 545	5 283	6 944	7 363	14 307
Oceania	1 317	1 058	2 375	82	72	154	1 399	1 130	2 529
Stateless and not known	542	402	944	222	152	374	764	554	1 318

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. 2011

	Number 1 Jan. 2011	Live births	Deaths	Immigra- tion	Emigra- tion	Naturali- zations	Net change	Correc- tions	Number 1 Jan. 2012
Total	346 046	7 054	1 012	48 251	25 411	3 911	24 971	-12 159	358 858
Western countries	161 807	2 926	539	31 761	17 692	400	16 056	-5 615	172 248
Non-western countries	184 239	4 128	473	16 490	7 719	3 511	8 915	-6 544	186 610
EU countries	125 148	2 261	378	24 915	12 528	279	13 991	-4 252	134 887
Of which: Bulgaria	3 189	57	4	1 126	273	3	903	-85	4 007
Finland	2 328	56	15	437	402	3	73	-66	2 335
France	5 351	72	6	1 232	883	8	407	-330	5 428
Italy	4 750	38	17	1 121	579	3	560	-242	5 068
Latvia	3 270	93	4	1 034	402	14	707	-124	3 853
Lithuania	6 525	179	6	2 015	737	16	1 435	-236	7 724
Netherlands	6 399	76	8	662	420	6	304	-116	6 587
Poland	22 619	517	39	4 047	1 842	33	2 650	-792	24 477
Romania	6 934	161	3	3 265	726	18	2 679	-160	9 453
Spain	3 774	41	6	1 232	755	5	507	-304	3 977
United Kingdom	14 700	158	75	1 300	697	26	660	-398	14 962
Sweden	12 933	299	87	1 542	1 216	64	474	-300	13 107
Germany	21 630	318	85	2 926	2 066	55	1 038	-613	22 055
Hungary	1 867	35	2	624	292	8	357	-50	2 174
Other Europe	93 206	1 742	360	6 079	5 064	740	1 657	-1 813	93 050
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	11 382	98	70	52	127	110	- 157	-77	11 148
Iceland	8 959	213	20	910	1 280	24	- 201	-157	8 601
Yugoslavia (former)	7 468	67	41	12	133	31	- 126	-126	7 216
Kosovo	1 379	28	1	56	11	46	26	123	1 528
Macedonia	2 416	67	6	70	15	7	109	-26	2 499
Norway	15 077	299	99	2 042	1 666	76	500	-295	15 282
Russian Federation	3 945	139	6	449	135	55	392	-163	4 174
Switzerland	1 456	14	7	152	127	-	32	-45	1 443
Serbia-Montenegro	2 468	40	9	6	16	51	- 30	-141	2 297
Turkey	29 150	455	89	592	491	227	240	-390	29 000
Ukraine	6 050	210	5	1 345	913	35	602	-393	6 259
Africa	22 679	658	44	1 445	449	550	1 060	-779	22 960
Of which: Morocco	2 827	89	11	93	21	34	116	-100	2 843
Somalia	8 223	213	15	135	47	233	53	-246	8 030
North America	9 032	116	31	3 152	1 735	16	1 486	-654	9 864
Of which: Canada	1 932	25	7	442	277	4	179	-176	1 935
United States	7 100	91	24	2 710	1 458	12	1 307	-478	7 929
South and Central America	5 993	200	6	890	540	88	456	-406	6 043
Of which: Brazil	1 913	62	-	313	210	23	142	-143	1 912
Asia	84 504	1 974	172	10 112	4 716	2 027	5 171	-3 094	86 581
Of which: Afghanistan	9 504	205	9	719	38	576	301	-191	9 614
Philippines	7 021	160	4	1 726	1 046	32	804	-452	7 373
India	4 483	104	4	1 865	1 201	27	737	-331	4 889
Iraq	16 665	296	36	166	176	838	- 588	-342	15 735
Iran	4 818	58	24	625	98	113	448	-109	5 157
China	7 550	203	2	1 213	889	103	422	-478	7 494
Lebanon	1 550	52	7	45	27	25	38	-91	1 497
Myanmar	1 671	64	3	185	6	-	240	9	1 920
Nepal	1 397	28	-	302	129	9	192	-110	1 479
Pakistan	7 758	218	27	725	183	73	660	-188	8 230
Sri Lanka	2 640	57	14	74	27	58	32	-69	2 603
Syria	1 298	43	3	588	17	12	599	-41	1 856
Thailand	8 344	212	10	507	182	57	470	-247	8 567
Viet Nam	4 029	113	21	156	101	58	89	-104	4 014
Oceania	2 154	23	4	590	353	5	251	-216	2 189
Of which: Australia	1 675	18	3	490	302	2	201	-180	1 696
Stateless and not known	3 330	80	17	1 068	26	206	899	-945	3 284

Table 17 Change to Danish citizenship. 2011

	Men	Women	Total
Total	1 917	1 994	3 911
Western countries	160	240	400
Non-western countries	1 757	1 754	3 511
EU countries	113	166	279
Of which: Lithuania	2	14	16
Poland	10	23	33
Romania	4	14	18
United Kingdom	14	12	26
Sweden	25	39	64
Germany	22	33	55
Other Europe	325	415	740
Of which: Bosnia Hercegovina	43	67	110
Iceland	11	13	24
Yugoslavia (former)	16	15	31
Kosovo	28	18	46
Norway	27	49	76
Russian Federation	24	31	55
Serbia and Montenegro	32	19	51
Turkey	102	125	227
Ukraine	11	24	35
Africa	275	275	550
Of which: Burundi	10	12	22
Ethiopia	40	22	62
Morocco	16	18	34
Rwanda	8	12	20
Somalia	116	117	233
Sudan	15	12	27
South Africa	10	9	19
North America	7	9	16
South and Central America	34	54	88
Of which: Brazil	6	17	23
Asia	1 044	983	2 027
Of which: Afghanistan	328	248	576
Philippines	10	22	32
India	12	15	27
Iraq	427	411	838
Iran	47	66	113
Jordan	7	9	16
China	50	53	103
Libanon	14	11	25
Pakistan	41	32	73
Sri Lanka	21	37	58
Thailand	28	29	57
Vietnam	29	29	58
Oceania	2	3	5
Stateless and not known	117	89	206

 www.statbank.dk/dkstat

	2011	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Live births	62 696	62 630	66 053	68 967	69 131	68 168	67 393	67 542	69 166
Deaths	54 318	54 694	56 245	58 944	62 268	65 104	66 502	66 948	67 437
Immigration	49 687	49 824	50 188	50 623	50 828	51 038	51 297	51 664	52 054
Emigration	39 334	40 118	40 928	41 395	41 648	41 832	42 094	42 511	42 943
Population growth	18 731	17 640	19 067	19 251	16 043	12 270	10 094	9 746	10 843
Percentage population growth	0.34	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.27	0.21	0.17	0.16	0.18

Note: The forecast is based on a number of assumptions that can be read in Statistiske Efterretninger nr. 2011:5.

www.statbank.dk/frdk210

	2011	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total	5 560 628	5 633 081	5 723 492	5 820 779	5 911 483	5 983 797	6 040 032	6 089 155	6 139 618
0-4 years	325 495	317 358	323 175	341 357	350 374	348 108	343 436	340 988	344 812
5-9 years	327 867	328 899	319 209	324 844	342 989	352 035	349 781	345 068	342 562
10-14 years	341 725	331 729	330 554	320 873	326 519	344 713	353 809	351 586	346 873
15-19 years	356 466	350 154	336 325	335 139	325 513	331 227	349 545	358 718	356 513
20-24 years	337 459	368 578	367 962	354 850	354 053	345 097	351 107	369 586	378 870
25-29 years	311 548	337 147	380 149	380 760	368 287	367 851	359 416	365 593	384 117
30-34 years	342 593	314 329	337 707	381 820	383 078	370 733	370 314	362 012	368 221
35-39 years	389 788	355 457	313 861	336 708	381 321	382 886	370 694	370 320	362 100
40-44 years	403 306	388 088	355 249	312 806	335 460	380 402	382 187	370 174	369 876
45-49 years	409 904	412 247	385 813	352 935	310 364	332 977	378 079	380 105	368 339
50-54 years	367 225	393 619	405 589	379 799	347 345	305 164	327 752	372 864	375 189
55-59 years	349 543	354 723	383 739	395 867	371 240	339 738	298 462	321 120	366 166
60-64 years	363 928	336 545	342 386	371 576	384 263	361 293	331 176	291 249	314 107
65-69 years	318 797	351 148	319 411	326 763	356 393	369 978	349 242	321 046	283 009
70-74 years	223 846	272 621	322 796	296 341	305 481	335 581	350 193	332 544	306 990
75-79 years	162 633	184 604	235 668	281 698	262 007	273 026	303 148	318 635	305 392
80-84 years	117 189	120 693	142 412	185 526	224 213	212 298	224 514	253 076	268 527
85-89 years	72 950	73 121	77 040	93 052	124 329	151 819	147 121	158 518	182 345
90-94 years	30 166	33 035	33 794	36 672	45 513	62 751	77 189	77 061	84 946
95-99 years	7 300	7 927	9 459	9 940	11 163	14 286	20 452	25 294	26 187
100 years +	900	1 059	1 194	1 453	1 578	1 834	2 415	3 598	4 477

Note: The forecast is based on a number of assumptions that can be read in Statistiske Efterretninger nr. 2011:5.

www.statbank.dk/frdk111

	2011	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total	5 560 628	5 633 081	5 723 492	5 820 779	5 911 483	5 983 797	6 040 032	6 089 155	6 139 618
Western countries:	188 774	209 124	230 978	250 091	267 327	283 528	299 186	314 737	330 127
Immigrants	170 758	187 102	202 937	215 172	224 835	232 626	239 254	245 201	250 634
Descendants	18 016	22 022	28 041	34 919	42 492	50 902	59 932	69 536	79 493
Non-western countries:	373 743	400 435	434 394	468 739	501 931	532 770	561 088	586 412	608 377
Immigrants	258 146	269 627	285 179	301 221	316 666	330 509	342 213	351 324	357 559
Descendants	115 597	130 808	149 215	167 518	185 265	202 261	218 875	235 088	250 818
Persons of Danish origin	4 998 111	5 023 522	5 058 120	5 101 949	5 142 225	5 167 499	5 179 758	5 188 006	5 201 114

Note: The forecast is based on a number of assumptions that can be read in Statistiske Efterretninger nr. 2011:5.

www.statbank.dk/frdk111

Table 21 Immigration and emigration by citizenship and country moved to/from, 2011

	Danish nationals			Foreign nationals			Total		
	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
Total	21 047	21 273	-226	48 251	25 411	22 840	69 298	46 684	22 614
Faroe Islands	1 307	926	381	20	12	8	1 327	938	389
Greenland	2 231	1 921	310	32	34	-2	2 263	1 955	308
Western countries	12 996	13 975	-979	33 450	17 346	16 104	46 446	31 321	15 125
Non-western countries	8 051	7 298	753	14 801	8 065	6 736	22 852	15 363	7 489
EU countries	8 941	9 071	-130	25 924	11 656	14 268	34 865	20 727	14 138
Of which: Belgium	215	231	-16	274	160	114	489	391	98
Bulgaria	25	16	9	1 100	218	882	1 125	234	891
Finland	34	47	-13	401	368	33	435	415	20
France	501	432	69	1 267	762	505	1 768	1 194	574
Greece	105	73	32	350	95	255	455	168	287
Italy	245	169	76	1 117	481	636	1 362	650	712
Latvia	25	15	10	1 039	328	711	1 064	343	721
Lithuania	17	13	4	2 008	605	1 403	2 025	618	1 407
Netherlands	241	276	-35	731	401	330	972	677	295
Poland	100	79	21	4 024	1 602	2 422	4 124	1 681	2 443
Romania	26	24	2	3 236	583	2 653	3 262	607	2 655
Slovakia	28	27	1	355	174	181	383	201	182
Spain	770	682	88	1 327	697	630	2 097	1 379	718
United Kingdom	1 785	2 070	-285	1 466	707	759	3 251	2 777	474
Sweden	2 967	2 899	68	2 011	1 464	547	4 978	4 363	615
Czech Republic	41	46	-5	342	166	176	383	212	171
Germany	1 309	1 432	-123	3 106	2 073	1 033	4 415	3 505	910
Hungary	28	29	-1	620	244	376	648	273	375
Austria	73	108	-35	279	195	84	352	303	49
Other Europe	1 606	2 296	-690	6 164	5 186	978	7 770	7 482	288
Of which: Iceland	69	105	-36	862	1 144	-282	931	1 249	-318
Norway	940	1 421	-481	2 290	2 087	203	3 230	3 508	-278
Russian Federation	33	41	-8	400	94	306	433	135	298
Switzerland	321	372	-51	222	212	10	543	584	-41
Turkey	113	204	-91	549	400	149	662	604	58
Ukraine	21	26	-5	1 333	862	471	1 354	888	466
Africa	912	658	254	1 266	304	962	2 178	962	1 216
North America	1 859	2 094	-235	3 445	1 873	1 572	5 304	3 967	1 337
Of which: Canada	232	293	-61	477	295	182	709	588	121
United States	1 627	1 801	-174	2 968	1 578	1 390	4 595	3 379	1 216
South and Central America	467	410	57	869	452	417	1 336	862	474
Of which: Brazil	98	104	-6	322	186	136	420	290	130
Asia	2 608	2 648	-40	9 662	3 481	6 181	12 270	6 129	6 141
Of which: Afghanistan	30	37	-7	678	22	656	708	59	649
Philippines	101	103	-2	1 370	377	993	1 471	480	991
India	136	148	-12	1 773	1 064	709	1 909	1 212	697
Iran	44	16	28	580	61	519	624	77	547
Japan	66	67	-1	285	198	87	351	265	86
China	549	629	-80	1 248	738	510	1 797	1 367	430
Nepal	28	19	9	460	72	388	488	91	397
Pakistan	104	55	49	587	85	502	691	140	551
Singapore	138	186	-48	237	101	136	375	287	88
Syria	100	41	59	660	12	648	760	53	707
Thailand	285	291	-6	496	168	328	781	459	322
Oceania	865	906	-41	707	368	339	1 572	1 274	298
Of which: Australia	677	730	-53	573	314	259	1 250	1 044	206
Stateless and not known	251	343	-92	162	2 045	-1 883	413	2 388	-1 975

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 22 Residence permits granted in Denmark

	2000	2005	2010	2011
Total	34 881	40 392	59 019	57 543
In asylum cases	5 156	1 147	2 124	2 250
Refugee status	4 388	853	1 961	2 058
Of which: Geneva Convention status	1 327	167	797	...
De facto-status	2 541	202	669	...
Quota refugee	464	483	494	...
Other status	768	294	163	192
Of which: Humanitarian residence permit	31	186	111	...
Family unification	12 571	3 522	4 768	2 914
Spouses or cohabitants	6 399	2 498	3 583	2 097
Minor children	5 934	1 011	899	743
Other family members	238	13	286	74
EC/EEA residence permits	5 925	9 916	25 361	27 411
Employment reasons	...	2 745	10 649	11 778
Educational reasons	...	4 593	8 954	9 033
Other reasons	...	2 578	5 758	6 600
Other residence permits	11 229	25 807	26 766	24 968
Employment reasons	2 195	12 083	12 010	10 616
Educational reasons	4 239	6 990	5 751	5 754
Other reasons	4 795	6 734	9 005	8 598

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 and van7

Table 23 Internal migration. 2011

	Migration from one municipality to another			Migration within a municipality			Total internal migration		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	141 700	137 602	279 302	271 486	270 966	542 452	413 186	408 568	821 754
0-4 years	8 504	8 051	16 555	18 004	17 389	35 393	26 508	25 440	51 948
5-9 years	4 444	4 507	8 951	15 648	14 829	30 477	20 092	19 336	39 428
10-14 years	4 084	4 165	8 249	13 414	13 084	26 498	17 498	17 249	34 747
15-19 years	13 709	16 975	30 684	21 310	25 133	46 443	35 019	42 108	77 127
20-24 years	36 336	38 788	75 124	51 562	53 387	104 949	87 898	92 175	180 073
25-29 years	21 698	19 583	41 281	36 754	34 047	70 801	58 452	53 630	112 082
30-34 years	14 437	11 722	26 159	26 068	23 106	49 174	40 505	34 828	75 333
35-39 years	10 344	7 927	18 271	21 163	19 133	40 296	31 507	27 060	58 567
40-44 years	7 612	5 771	13 383	16 818	15 341	32 159	24 430	21 112	45 542
45-49 years	6 412	5 582	11 994	14 311	13 533	27 844	20 723	19 115	39 838
50-54 years	4 546	4 258	8 804	9 449	9 010	18 459	13 995	13 268	27 263
55-59 years	3 141	3 083	6 224	6 757	6 276	13 033	9 898	9 359	19 257
60-64 years	2 732	2 764	5 496	5 325	5 080	10 405	8 057	7 844	15 901
65-69 years	1 819	1 722	3 541	4 400	4 660	9 060	6 219	6 382	12 601
70-74 years	875	910	1 785	2 780	3 566	6 346	3 655	4 476	8 131
75-79 years	467	622	1 089	2 507	3 418	5 925	2 974	4 040	7 014
80-84 years	292	460	752	2 265	3 537	5 802	2 557	3 997	6 554
85-89 years	166	421	587	1 859	3 413	5 272	2 025	3 834	5 859
90-94 years	69	211	280	851	2 234	3 085	920	2 445	3 365
95 years +	13	80	93	241	790	1 031	254	870	1 124

www.statbank.dk/fly33 and fly66

Table 24 Average age of the population

	2002			2012		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	age by year					
Total	38.1	40.4	39.3	39.6	41.5	40.5
Unmarried, 18 years +	33.4	32.6	33,0	34.6	33.3	34.0
Married/separated	52.8	50.1	51.4	55.1	52.6	53.9
Widows/widowers	74.2	75.5	75.3	75.5	76.9	76.6
Divorced	53.2	53.7	53.5	55.6	56.0	55.9
Registered partnerships	45.9	43.1	44.8	49.5	44.8	47.1
Survivor of two partners	54.9	58.9	55.6	61.3	63.8	62.0
Dissolved partnerships	41.2	41.0	41.1	47.2	44.7	45.8
Persons with Danish origin	38.6	41.1	39.8	40.2	42.3	41.2
Immigrants	37.7	39.1	38.4	39.9	40.5	40.2
Descendants	11.9	11.9	11.9	15.0	15.0	15.0

www.statbank.dk/folk1

Table 25 Fertility and reproduction

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011
Number of live births	57 293	63 433	69 771	67 084	64 282	63 411	58 998
	per thousand women						
Crude birth rate	11.2	12.3	13,3	12.6	11.9	11.4	10.6
General fertility rate	46.8	48.5	53,8	53.5	52.0	50.5	46.8
Total fertility rate	1 546	1 807	1 771	1 802	1 875	1 875	1 756
Gross reproduction rate	754	878	862	882	915	915	862
Net reproduction rate	742	867	853	873	908	908	856

Note: Fertility deals with live births.

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

Table 26 Average age of mothers

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011
Average age of mother at 1st child	23.1	23.7	24.6	26.4	28.1	28.9	29.1	...
Average age of mother, total	27.0	26.7	26.8	28.5	29.7	30.2	30.6	30.7

www.statbank.dk/fod11

Table 27 Age-related fertility rates

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011
	per thousand women						
15-19 years	16.8	9.1	8.3	7.8	5.8	5.1	4.6
20-24 years	101.7	71.4	61.6	51.7	43.4	43.2	39.0
25-29 years	117.9	134.8	139.1	128.3	125.2	122.9	113.9
30-34 years	54.6	86.9	108.5	116.7	127.1	134.5	127.1
35-39 years	15.7	27.3	38.5	43.0	50.5	58.9	55.9
40-44 years	2.4	3.9	5.3	6.7	8.1	10.0	10.1
45-49 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5

Note: Fertility deals with live births.

www.statbank.dk/fod3

	2008			2009		
	Total	Of whom:		Total	Of whom:	
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
Total¹	1 240	563	673	1 283	605	678
Denmark	791	325	466	741	335	406
Born abroad	445	238	207	542	270	272
Of which:						
Etiopia	65	43	22	118	56	62
China	75	36	39	82	37	45
South Africa	39	24	15	64	38	26
Viet Nam	34	12	22	50	20	30
Thailand	49	27	22	40	23	17
Colombia	32	22	10	30	19	11
Korea, Republic of	20	11	9	29	15	14
India	19	5	14	19	4	15
Nigeria	6	3	3	15	6	9

¹ There are 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	2010
Number of legal abortions								
Total	27 884	23 334	19 919	20 589	17 386	15 665	15 295	16 362
15-19 years	4 505	4 272	3 118	3 100	2 305	1 953	2 398	2 580
20-24 years	5 945	5 337	5 578	5 822	4 088	3 255	3 042	4 141
25-29 years	6 452	4 550	4 033	4 949	4 120	3 430	2 932	3 002
30-34 years	5 630	4 475	3 168	3 320	3 664	3 546	3 167	2 968
35-39 years	3 618	3 237	2 664	2 207	2 247	2 517	2 638	2 508
40-44 years	1 597	1 320	1 218	1 055	856	880	1 035	1 069
45-49 years	137	143	140	136	106	84	83	94
	per 1,000 women							
Age-specific abortion rates								
Total	23.7	19.0	15.6	15.7	13.4	12.5	12.4	13.0
15-19 years	25.0	22.1	16.3	17.3	14.6	14.3	16.0	15.0
20-24 years	32.5	29.4	28.8	30.2	22.2	19.8	21.3	25.6
25-29 years	32.0	25.0	22.3	25.4	21.0	18.1	17.4	19.5
30-34 years	30.8	22.2	17.4	18.3	18.6	17.8	16.6	17.1
35-39 years	24.3	17.8	13.3	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.1	13.0
40-44 years	11.5	8.9	6.7	5.3	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.3
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	480

Source: National Board of Health

Table 30 Life tables. 2010-2011

	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	365	77.3	100 000	321	81.6	50 years	95 526	409	29.3	97 555	295	32.8					
1 years	99 635	25	76.6	99 679	13	80.9	51 years	95 135	418	28.4	97 267	284	31.9					
2 years	99 610	18	75.6	99 666	13	79.9	52 years	94 738	518	27.5	96 991	317	31.0					
3 years	99 592	15	74.6	99 653	6	78.9	53 years	94 247	621	26.7	96 684	372	30.1					
4 years	99 577	-	73.6	99 647	-	77.9	54 years	93 662	651	25.8	96 325	430	29.2					
5 years	99 577	9	72.6	99 647	3	76.9	55 years	93 053	666	25.0	95 911	463	28.3					
6 years	99 568	3	71.6	99 644	13	75.9	56 years	92 433	783	24.2	95 467	440	27.5					
7 years	99 565	9	70.6	99 631	10	74.9	57 years	91 709	852	23.3	95 046	535	26.6					
8 years	99 556	12	69.6	99 621	16	73.9	58 years	90 928	855	22.5	94 538	622	25.7					
9 years	99 544	6	68.7	99 605	6	72.9	59 years	90 151	962	21.7	93 950	530	24.9					
10 years	99 538	6	67.7	99 599	9	71.9	60 years	89 283	958	20.9	93 452	638	24.0					
11 years	99 532	9	66.7	99 590	9	71.0	61 years	88 428	1 077	20.1	92 856	721	23.2					
12 years	99 523	9	65.7	99 581	6	70.0	62 years	87 475	1 247	19.3	92 186	705	22.3					
13 years	99 514	11	64.7	99 575	3	69.0	63 years	86 384	1 362	18.6	91 536	799	21.5					
14 years	99 503	23	63.7	99 572	6	68.0	64 years	85 208	1 493	17.8	90 804	932	20.7					
15 years	99 480	11	62.7	99 566	23	67.0	65 years	83 936	1 564	17.1	89 958	1 079	19.8					
16 years	99 470	11	61.7	99 543	11	66.0	66 years	82 623	1 786	16.4	88 988	1 017	19.1					
17 years	99 459	28	60.7	99 532	24	65.0	67 years	81 147	1 784	15.6	88 083	1 095	18.2					
18 years	99 431	30	59.7	99 508	6	64.0	68 years	79 700	2 024	14.9	87 118	1 239	17.4					
19 years	99 401	57	58.7	99 502	18	63.0	69 years	78 087	2 108	14.2	86 039	1 349	16.7					
20 years	99 344	82	57.8	99 484	21	62.0	70 years	76 441	2 318	13.5	84 878	1 506	15.9					
21 years	99 262	46	56.8	99 464	45	61.0	71 years	74 669	2 810	12.8	83 600	1 631	15.1					
22 years	99 216	74	55.8	99 419	25	60.1	72 years	72 570	2 992	12.2	82 236	1 881	14.4					
23 years	99 142	55	54.9	99 395	22	59.1	73 years	70 399	3 504	11.5	80 689	2 235	13.6					
24 years	99 088	68	53.9	99 373	19	58.1	74 years	67 932	3 417	10.9	78 885	2 466	12.9					
25 years	99 021	60	53.0	99 354	6	57.1	75 years	65 611	3 940	10.3	76 940	2 823	12.2					
26 years	98 961	78	52.0	99 347	13	56.1	76 years	63 026	4 564	9.7	74 768	3 124	11.6					
27 years	98 883	40	51.0	99 334	20	55.1	77 years	60 149	5 067	9.2	72 432	3 267	10.9					
28 years	98 844	29	50.0	99 314	33	54.1	78 years	57 102	5 865	8.6	70 066	4 020	10.3					
29 years	98 815	59	49.1	99 282	16	53.1	79 years	53 752	5 715	8.1	67 250	4 375	9.7					
30 years	98 757	80	48.1	99 266	18	52.2	80 years	50 680	6 415	7.6	64 308	4 916	9.1					
31 years	98 678	66	47.1	99 248	27	51.2	81 years	47 429	7 663	7.1	61 147	5 078	8.6					
32 years	98 613	90	46.2	99 221	47	50.2	82 years	43 795	8 444	6.6	58 041	6 080	8.0					
33 years	98 524	96	45.2	99 175	29	49.2	83 years	40 096	9 259	6.2	54 512	6 613	7.5					
34 years	98 429	75	44.2	99 146	28	48.2	84 years	36 384	9 690	5.8	50 907	7 252	7.0					
35 years	98 355	106	43.3	99 118	51	47.2	85 years	32 858	11 932	5.3	47 215	8 462	6.5					
36 years	98 250	87	42.3	99 067	45	46.2	86 years	28 938	12 555	5.0	43 220	8 882	6.0					
37 years	98 165	128	41.4	99 022	24	45.3	87 years	25 305	14 089	4.6	39 381	11 260	5.6					
38 years	98 039	116	40.4	98 999	33	44.3	88 years	21 739	15 447	4.3	34 947	11 244	5.2					
39 years	97 926	145	39.5	98 967	59	43.3	89 years	18 381	17 046	4.0	31 018	13 063	4.8					
40 years	97 784	139	38.5	98 908	77	42.3	90 years	15 248	17 282	3.7	26 966	14 151	4.4					
41 years	97 647	144	37.6	98 832	81	41.4	91 years	12 613	20 677	3.4	23 150	15 801	4.1					
42 years	97 506	174	36.6	98 752	83	40.4	92 years	10 005	22 975	3.1	19 492	18 449	3.8					
43 years	97 337	161	35.7	98 670	94	39.4	93 years	7 706	26 065	2.9	15 896	18 998	3.5					
44 years	97 180	262	34.7	98 577	145	38.5	94 years	5 698	25 144	2.8	12 876	21 384	3.2					
45 years	96 926	253	33.8	98 434	163	37.5	95 years	4 265	28 919	2.5	10 123	22 504	3.0					
46 years	96 680	253	32.9	98 274	173	36.6	96 years	3 032	29 727	2.4	7 845	26 350	2.7					
47 years	96 436	255	32.0	98 104	156	35.6	97 years	2 130	37 105	2.1	5 778	31 097	2.5					
48 years	96 190	345	31.1	97 952	173	34.7	98 years	1 340	36 662	2.1	3 981	27 864	2.4					
49 years	95 858	346	30.2	97 782	233	33.7	99 years	849	35 167	2.1	2 872	30 594	2.1					

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 31 Mens causes of death. 2010

	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	118	22	24	376	1 192	2 515	5 045	17 488	26 780
Infective and parasitic diseases (except tuberculosis)	1	4	-	4	21	33	53	257	373
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	2	5	2	2	10	21
Malignant neoplasm of bucca cavity and pharynx	-	-	-	1	30	118	158	217	524
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-	2	8	48	81	122	261
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	-	-	-	1	12	54	154	469	690
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and rectosigmoid junction	-	-	-	-	7	36	85	192	320
Malignant neoplasm or larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	-	-	1	-	35	208	552	1 180	1 976
Malignant neoplasm of bone and skin	-	-	1	3	12	27	47	89	179
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	5
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Other malignant neoplasm of uterus	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	-	-	-	-	1	22	194	939	1 156
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	1	-	-	16	86	246	602	1 195	2 146
Leukaemia and other neoplasm of lymph and haematoid tissue	-	1	1	9	20	39	131	372	573
Benign neoplasm and neoplasm of unspecified nature	-	-	-	-	-	4	23	99	126
Endocrine and metabolic diseases, except diabetes mellitus	-	2	1	-	14	24	38	122	201
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	7	34	65	149	432	687
Anaemia and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	-	-	1	3	8	6	20	89	127
Mental disorders	-	-	-	10	124	208	216	786	1 344
Meningitis	-	-	-	1	7	4	5	6	23
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	2	2	3	15	44	62	119	542	789
Active rheum. fever and chronic rheum. heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	22	26
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	1	8	19	58	304	390
Ischamic heart disease	-	-	-	5	68	174	447	1 977	2 671
Other forms of heart disease	-	-	2	10	44	80	190	1 239	1 565
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	3	40	78	227	1 304	1 652
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	-	-	-	1	5	23	81	372	482
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	1	14	11	22	66	114
Acute respiratory infections	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
Pneumonia	-	-	-	5	14	35	73	763	890
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	-	-	-	-	11	72	225	1 161	1 469
Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	-	-	3	9	14	48	206	280
Diseases of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	-	-	-	-	11	30	34	141	216
Cirrhosis of liver, cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	-	-	-	5	79	212	244	144	684
Other diseases of digestive system	-	-	-	4	21	47	94	302	468
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	17
Infections of kidney and calculus of urinary system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	37
Other diseases of genito-urinary system and diseases of breast	-	-	-	-	1	7	27	323	358
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system	1	-	1	2	7	9	9	112	141
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	7	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	15
Other congenital anomalies	13	2	1	1	3	6	7	3	36
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Senility without mention of psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	165
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	43	5	-	34	92	205	390	1 270	2 039
Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	6	57	36	28	21	34	183
All other accidents	2	4	-	67	94	90	56	249	562
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	-	60	101	92	65	88	406
All other effects of external causes	1	-	2	14	26	17	4	7	71
Cause of death unknown ¹	1	-	3	28	37	55	88	59	271

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

Table 32 Womens causes of death. 2010

	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	98	11	23	166	692	1 518	3 368	21 738	27 614
Infective and parasitic diseases (except tuberculosis)	1	1	-	1	13	12	41	414	483
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	5	11
Malignant neoplasm of bucca cavity and pharynx	-	1	-	-	9	23	52	101	186
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-	1	13	12	25	85	136
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	-	-	-	1	17	61	104	540	723
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and rectosigmoid junction	-	-	-	-	10	17	47	151	225
Malignant neoplasm or larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	-	-	-	1	46	215	489	1 006	1 757
Malignant neoplasm of bone and skin	-	-	-	5	7	14	34	86	146
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	-	-	6	78	170	298	651	1 203
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	-	-	-	3	21	14	26	50	114
Other malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	-	-	-	3	6	39	114	162
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	-	-	3	21	97	221	483	1 378	2 203
Leukaemia and other neoplasm of lymph and haematoid tissue	1	-	1	8	14	25	79	310	438
Benign neoplasm and neoplasm of unspecified nature	-	-	-	2	4	3	18	107	134
Endocrine and metabolic diseases, except diabetes mellitus	3	2	-	4	7	12	32	336	396
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	4	6	28	65	424	527
Anaemia and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	144	158
Mental disorders	-	-	-	7	20	61	79	1 530	1 697
Meningitis	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	13	20
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	3	1	3	6	19	44	90	826	992
Active rheum. fever and chronic rheum. heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	35	38
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	-	2	6	32	455	495
Ischamic heart disease	-	-	-	2	14	47	146	2 123	2 332
Other forms of heart disease	-	-	1	4	13	33	91	1 631	1 773
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	3	34	48	140	1 879	2 104
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	-	-	-	-	1	8	41	351	401
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	2	6	12	13	96	129
Acute respiratory infections	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6
Pneumonia	-	-	-	2	4	12	41	976	1 035
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	1	-	-	-	11	60	256	1 495	1 823
Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	-	1	1	5	5	29	193	234
Diseases of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	-	-	-	-	3	11	27	249	290
Cirrhosis of liver, cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	-	1	-	1	41	89	114	180	426
Other diseases of digestive system	1	-	-	3	10	16	64	489	583
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	13
Infections of kidney and calculus of urinary system	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	50	55
Other diseases of genito-urinary system and diseases of breast	-	-	-	-	2	8	17	285	312
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system	-	-	-	1	1	9	24	227	262
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	6
Other congenital anomalies	9	1	-	4	5	9	4	2	34
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	33	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	36
Senility without mention of psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	544	546
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	41	1	4	12	55	97	204	1 668	2 082
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	6	20	14	3	12	31	86
All other accidents	-	2	-	7	28	30	33	401	501
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	-	16	35	43	30	32	156
All other effects of external causes	-	-	2	7	12	9	6	6	42
Cause of death unknown ¹	1	-	1	9	8	12	20	50	101

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

	Men		Woman		Total	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Total	26 762	25 939	27 606	26 577	54 368	52 516
0-4 years	140	130	109	118	249	248
5-9 years	12	11	9	19	21	30
10-14 years	12	17	14	13	26	30
15-19 years	59	55	30	27	89	82
20-24 years	94	90	43	39	137	129
25-29 years	101	80	31	25	132	105
30-34 years	117	134	62	57	179	191
35-39 years	213	220	96	87	309	307
40-44 years	368	329	215	189	583	518
45-49 years	607	590	380	387	987	977
50-54 years	1 025	889	603	560	1 628	1 449
55-59 years	1 488	1 387	914	864	2 402	2 251
60-64 years	2 255	2 050	1 453	1 347	3 708	3 397
65-69 years	2 787	2 907	1 914	1 866	4 701	4 773
70-74 years	3 257	3 092	2 357	2 301	5 614	5 393
75-79 years	3 715	3 747	3 329	3 171	7 044	6 918
80-84 years	4 231	3 978	4 411	4 168	8 642	8 146
85-89 years	3 727	3 624	5 403	4 986	9 130	8 610
90-94 years	1 885	2 022	4 040	4 141	5 925	6 163
95 years +	669	587	2 193	2 212	2 862	2 799

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Cause of death	2008			2009			2010		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total	Total	Total
Total	1 470	922	2 392	1 367	845	2 212	1 222	785	2 007
Motor vehicle accidents, total	276	98	374	207	94	301	183	86	269
Of which: Person in passenger car	118	52	170	106	45	151	79	49	128
Pedestrian	29	20	49	33	29	62	33	19	52
Motorcyclist	57	5	62	35	5	40	33	4	37
Cyclist	39	17	56	17	11	28	21	10	31
Person in van	14	1	15	6	-	6	5	1	6
Other accidents, total	681	583	1 264	580	558	1 138	562	501	1 063
Of which: Accidents due to a fall	141	175	316	153	207	360	199	259	458
Poisoning involving medicines and biological drugs	125	41	166	149	62	211	144	36	180
Fire	51	33	84	36	27	63	29	33	62
Strangulation	31	14	45	18	9	27	37	21	58
Drowning	28	6	34	23	4	27	21	8	29
Suicide, total	415	182	597	477	145	622	406	156	562
Of which: Hanging, strangulation and suffocation	192	55	247	231	47	278	168	42	210
Poisoning involving chemicals and toxic materials	83	84	167	82	62	144	93	82	175
Shots from firearms	54	4	58	65	1	66	73	1	74
Jump from high places	20	13	33	16	9	25	18	9	27
Drowning	22	17	39	24	15	39	13	8	21
Jump in front of moving object	20	3	23	22	5	27	17	4	21
Other external causes, total	98	59	157	103	48	151	71	42	113
Of which: Act of violence	29	14	43	29	14	43	22	20	42
Poisoning involving chemicals and toxic materials ¹	52	33	85	47	24	71	31	9	40
Drowning ¹	5	3	8	7	4	11	5	4	9
Fire ¹	3	1	4	2	1	3	2	1	3
Fall ¹	1	1	2	5	1	6	2	1	3

¹ Whether accident or premeditated action, not stated.

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	1911-1915	1971-1975	1981-1985	1991-1995	2001-2005	2010-2011	1911-1915	1971-1975	1981-1985	1991-1995	2001-2005	2010-2011
	men						women					
0 years	56.2	70.9	71.5	72.6	75.1	77.3	59.2	76.5	77.5	77.9	79.7	81.6
5 years	60.0	67.1	67.3	68.2	70.6	72.6	61.6	72.4	73.2	73.4	75.1	76.9
10 years	55.6	62.3	62.4	63.3	65.6	67.7	57.2	67.5	68.2	68.5	70.2	71.9
20 years	46.7	52.7	52.6	53.5	55.8	57.8	48.4	57.7	58.4	58.6	60.3	62.0
30 years	38.4	43.2	43.2	44.0	46.2	48.1	40.2	48.0	48.6	48.8	50.4	52.2
40 years	30.2	33.8	33.9	34.7	36.7	38.5	32.0	38.4	39.1	39.2	40.7	42.3
50 years	22.4	24.9	25.0	25.7	27.7	29.3	24.0	29.4	29.9	30.0	31.4	32.8
60 years	15.3	17.1	17.2	17.7	19.4	20.9	16.4	20.9	21.6	21.5	22.6	24.0
70 years	9.4	10.8	10.9	11.1	12.2	13.5	9.9	13.3	14.1	14.2	14.8	15.9
80 years	5.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.6	5.3	7.4	7.9	8.1	8.6	9.1
90 years	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.7	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.

www.statbank.dk/hisb8 and hisb9

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	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	37 897
Judged to be fit	16 638	15 342	15 245	14 293	14 094	15 060	16 404	17 933	20 289	19 603	20 169
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	2 968
Judged to be unfit	10 428	10 681	10 661	10 706	10 954	11 466	12 998	12 487	16 210	13 418	14 760
	percentage										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Judged to be fit	56.2	53.7	53.7	51.7	51.0	52.0	51.4	54.1	50.8	54.4	53.2
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	7.8
Judged to be unfit	35.2	37.4	37.5	38.7	39.6	39.6	40.7	37.7	40.6	37.3	38.9
	number of people										
Conscripts											
Total	•	•	•	23 786	23 522	24 435	25 217	27 605	33 673	31 863	33 229
BMI below 25	•	•	•	17 510	17 031	17 635	18 428	19 959	23 950	22 112	23 271
BMI between 25 and 29.9	•	•	•	4 655	4 781	5 035	4 893	5 579	7 125	7 134	7 271
BMI of 30 +	•	•	•	1 621	1 710	1 765	1 896	2 067	2 598	2 617	2 687
	percentage										
Total				100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BMI below 25	•	•	•	73.6	72.4	72.2	73.1	72.3	71.1	69.4	70.0
BMI between 25 and 29.9	•	•	•	19.6	20.3	20.6	19.4	20.2	21.2	22.4	21.9
BMI of 30 +	•	•	•	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.7	8.2	8.1
	cm										
Average height	180.1	180.2	180.1	180.3	180.4	180.3	180.1	179.9	180.2	180.3	180.2

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.

Table 37 Households. 2012

1 January	Single man with/without children	Single woman with/without children	Married couple with/without children	Unmarried couple with/without children	Child under 18 years not living with parents	Total	Other households total	Total number of households
———— households comprising only one family ————								
Total	495 458	660 879	954 155	297 272	1 402	2 409 166	184 387	2 593 553
1 person	468 396	529 590	•	•	1 402	999 388	•	999 388
2 persons	20 630	71 422	522 806	173 958	•	788 816	67 238	856 054
3 persons	5 369	45 951	134 800	61 427	•	247 547	54 539	302 086
4 persons	911	11 018	209 783	47 978	•	269 690	25 852	295 542
5 persons	126	2 144	72 060	11 352	•	85 682	18 587	104 269
6 persons +	26	754	14 706	2 557	•	18 043	18 171	36 214

www.statbank.dk/fam55n

Table 38 Families. 2012

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	1 340 003	561 882	178 396	2 080 281	175 004	465 253	130 573	770 830	16 545	2 867 656
1 person	1 340 003	•	•	1 340 003	•	•	•	•	16 545	1 356 548
2 persons	•	561 882	178 396	740 278	103 794	•	•	103 794	•	844 072
3 persons	•	•	•	•	55 203	148 428	65 349	268 980	•	268 980
4 persons	•	•	•	•	12 784	223 065	50 434	286 283	•	286 283
5 persons	•	•	•	•	2 412	77 596	12 036	92 044	•	92 044
6 persons +	•	•	•	•	811	16 164	2 754	19 729	•	19 729

www.statbank.dk/fam44n

Table 39 Children. 2012

	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	39 272	227 341	896 074	1 647	165 217	47 205	16 545	1 393 301
0-2 years	1 108	18 829	108 153	603	56 271	1 607	745	187 316
3-5 years	2 597	27 774	130 329	338	32 908	3 343	1 104	198 393
6-8 years	3 839	31 424	132 762	212	21 685	5 610	1 425	196 957
9-11 years	5 016	35 918	131 214	160	17 233	7 758	2 016	199 315
12-14 years	6 417	38 778	131 912	154	14 458	9 482	3 276	204 477
15-17 years	8 843	41 796	133 482	112	12 489	10 567	7 979	215 268
18 years +	11 452	32 822	128 222	68	10 173	8 838	•	191 575

www.statbank.dk/fam111n

Table 40 Children and young people with parents who have died. 2012

	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	1 161 216	4 730	11 337	193	24 813	1 177 476
Age of child:						
0 year	56 220	1	21	-	3 064	59 306
1 year	62 922	13	43	-	1 190	64 168
2 years	62 558	32	87	-	1 165	63 842
3 years	64 978	39	111	2	1 228	66 358
4 years	64 247	59	156	-	1 067	65 529
5 years	65 023	91	220	2	1 170	66 506
6 years	64 130	104	263	2	1 098	65 597
7 years	64 199	156	312	4	1 022	65 693
8 years	63 977	184	438	4	1 064	65 667
9 years	63 216	191	496	6	1 176	65 085
10 years	64 170	241	592	9	1 128	66 140
11 years	65 831	300	742	7	1 210	68 090
12 years	65 072	344	886	9	1 123	67 434
13 years	65 010	444	946	18	1 299	67 717
14 years	66 133	494	1 201	16	1 482	69 326
15 years	66 414	569	1 356	23	1 525	69 887
16 years	68 659	679	1 641	40	1 721	72 740
17 years	68 457	789	1 826	51	2 081	73 204

www.statbank.dk/brn9

Table 41 Marriages contracted, by age of both spouses. 2011

	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	22	5 889	11 313	5 097	2 675	1 281	313	608	27 198	35.8
Under 20 years	8	94	8	3	-	-	-	16	129	19.1
20-29 years	12	4 792	3 465	246	32	6	3	301	8 857	26.6
30-39 years	-	739	6 840	1 895	205	29	1	158	9 867	34.1
40-49 years	-	23	529	2 345	941	124	8	82	4 052	44.5
50-59 years	-	1	19	303	1 184	522	33	38	2 100	54.1
60-69 years	-	-	-	14	125	476	129	11	755	63.8
70 years +	-	-	-	-	4	49	134	2	189	74.8
Not stated	2	240	452	291	184	75	5	-	1 249	•
Average age of bridegroom	19.4	27.1	34.3	44.5	54.4	63.9	75.6	•	38.6	•

www.statbank.dk/vie207

Table 42 Marriages and divorces

	1920	1940	1960	1980	2000	2010	2011
	number						
Total marriages	26 991	35 262	35 897	26 448	38 388	30 949	27 198
Of which: Church	25 331	21 910	23 728	14 473	18 172	10 956	9 862
Civil	1 660	13 352	12 169	11 669	20 172	17 538	15 147
Registered partnerships, men	•	•	•	•	177	163	124
Registered partnerships, women	•	•	•	•	131	247	222
Total divorces	1 223	3 472	6 682	13 593	14 381	14 460	14 484
Of which: Duration of marriage: 0-7 years	...	...	...	...	6 812	5 730	5 680
Duration of marriage: 20 years +	...	...	...	...	2 404	2 555	2 580
	average age						
First-time married men	27.6	27.4	26.0	27.5	32.6	34.6	34.8
First-time married women	25.2	24.5	22.9	24.8	30.1	32.1	32.4
All married men	29.2	29.1	28.3	30.8	36.0	38.2	38.6
All married women	25.8	25.3	24.7	27.9	33.3	35.4	35.8

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

	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011
Total	13 593	13 731	14 381	15 300	14 460	14 484
Under 1 year	279	299	293	169	150	147
1 year	594	699	686	568	641	504
2 years	921	1 163	856	872	851	851
3 years	1 017	1 152	1 148	1 088	911	922
4 years	955	900	1 149	1 277	891	845
5 years	909	765	1 001	1 107	849	830
6-7 years	1 321	1 216	1 679	1 763	1 437	1 581
8-9 years	1 102	920	1 351	1 416	1 532	1 447
10-14 years	2 534	1 918	2 460	2 816	2 747	2 876
15-19 years	1 691	1 550	1 354	1 832	1 896	1 901
20-24 years	1 037	1 495	1 031	1 008	1 168	1 207
25 years +	1 033	1 554	1 369	1 383	1 219	1 234
Not stated	200	100	4	1	168	139

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	-	492	3 584	5 763	3 061	1 099	229	256	14 484
15-19 years	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
20-29 years	-	378	482	74	5	-	-	57	996
30-39 years	-	90	2 597	1 646	168	20	4	94	4 619
40-49 years	-	8	430	3 636	1 282	154	15	62	5 587
50-59 years	-	-	20	309	1 433	476	34	31	2 303
60-69 years	-	-	1	20	122	414	98	8	663
70 years +	-	-	1	-	6	22	75	4	108
Not stated	-	13	53	78	45	13	3	-	205

www.statbank.dk/ski107

Table 45 The most common names for children born in 2010

	Number	Per thousands boys born	Ranking in 2009		Number	Per thousands girls born	Ranking in 2009		
	boys				girls				
1	William	806	25	(3)	1	Isabella	685	22	(7)
2	Noah	716	22	(5)	2	Ida	635	21	(2)
3	Lucas	626	19	(2)	3	Anna	573	19	(6)
4	Victor	616	19	(6)	4	Emma	559	18	(3)
5	Mikkel	587	18	(1)	5	Mathilde	552	18	(9)
6	Magnus	581	18	(7)	6	Caroline	537	17	(5)
7	Frederik	579	18	(9)	7	Maja	531	17	(12)
8	Mathias	575	18	(10)	8	Freja	517	17	(1)
9	Oliver	556	17	(8)	9	Sofie	516	17	(8)
10	Emil	546	17	(4)	10	Laura	466	15	(11)
11	Oscar	531	17	(11)	11	Lærke	465	15	(4)
12	Sebastian	513	16	(15)	12	Sara	422	14	(10)
13	Gustav	492	15	(12)	13	Josefine	419	14	(18)
14	Alexander	485	15	(13)	14	Sofia	394	13	(14)
15	Malthe	477	15	(14)	15	Alberte	392	13	(23)
16	Mads	470	15	(18)	16	Clara	391	13	(13)
17	Christian	469	15	(16)	17	Liva	372	12	(21)
18	Elias	440	14	(19)	18	Victoria	372	12	(16)
19	Marcus	427	13	(20)	19	Julie	355	12	(15)
20	Tobias	413	13	(17)	20	Emilie	352	11	(20)

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 46 The most common names in Denmark. 2012

1 January	Number in 2012	Per thousand	Number in 2011	Per thousand		Number in 2012	Per thousand	Number in 2011	Per thousand		
	boys					girls					
1	Jens	50 697	18	51 441	19	1	Anne	47 466	17	47 682	17
2	Peter	50 336	18	50 649	18	2	Kirsten	45 268	16	45 881	16
3	Lars	46 209	17	46 440	17	3	Hanne	40 595	14	40 892	15
4	Michael	45 617	16	45 722	17	4	Mette	39 225	14	39 337	14
5	Henrik	43 258	16	43 438	16	5	Anna	36 001	13	36 296	13
6	Søren	42 498	15	42 796	16	6	Helle	34 665	12	34 782	12
7	Thomas	42 258	15	42 310	15	7	Susanne	31 949	11	32 077	11
8	Niels	40 048	14	40 690	15	8	Lene	31 617	11	31 728	11
9	Jan	39 639	14	39 873	14	9	Maria	28 183	10	27 961	10
10	Jørgen	38 145	14	38 991	14	10	Karen	28 063	10	28 804	10
11	Hans	38 062	14	38 888	14	11	Inge	27 946	10	28 512	10
12	Christian	37 318	13	37 264	14	12	Marianne	27 689	10	27 783	10
13	Martin	37 291	13	37 377	14	13	Lone	26 001	9	26 084	9
14	Anders	34 987	13	35 080	13	14	Bente	25 664	9	25 909	9
15	Morten	34 423	12	34 557	13	15	Camilla	24 705	9	24 692	9
16	Jesper	34 307	12	34 350	12	16	Pia	24 605	9	24 665	9
17	Ole	34 130	12	34 597	13	17	Inger	24 458	9	25 180	9
18	Per	33 613	12	33 927	12	18	Jette	24 207	9	24 321	9
19	Erik	32 885	12	33 567	12	19	Charlotte	23 911	8	23 957	9
20	Mads	30 277	11	29 891	11	20	Louise	23 881	8	23 874	9

www.dst.dk/navne

Table 47 The most common used surnames in Denmark. 2012

1 January	Number in 2012	Per thousands	Number in 2011	Per thousands		Number in 2012	Per thousands	Number in 2011	Per thousands
1 Jensen	268 346	48	271 607	49	26 Frederiksen	20 592	4	20 692	4
2 Nielsen	267 030	48	269 921	49	27 Laursen	18 458	3	18 490	3
3 Hansen	223 478	40	226 040	41	28 Henriksen	17 743	3	17 780	3
4 Pedersen	168 268	30	170 061	31	29 Lund	17 186	3	17 197	3
5 Andersen	162 563	29	163 554	29	30 Schmidt	15 869	3	15 849	3
6 Christensen	122 199	22	123 157	22	31 Holm	15 703	3	15 660	3
7 Larsen	119 299	21	120 451	22	32 Eriksen	15 073	3	15 093	3
8 Sørensen	114 366	20	115 251	21	33 Kristiansen	14 031	3	14 070	3
9 Rasmussen	96 958	17	97 811	18	34 Simonsen	13 188	2	13 199	2
10 Jørgensen	90 695	16	91 521	16	35 Clausen	13 172	2	13 202	2
11 Petersen	82 195	15	83 266	15	36 Svendsen	11 898	2	11 919	2
12 Madsen	65 686	12	66 150	12	37 Andreasen	11 875	2	11 924	2
13 Kristensen	61 623	11	61 957	11	38 Iversen	10 724	2	10 749	2
14 Olsen	49 522	9	49 950	9	39 Østergaard	10 290	2	10 225	2
15 Thomsen	39 557	7	39 662	7	40 Jeppesen	9 987	2	10 026	2
16 Christiansen	37 763	7	37 974	7	41 Lauridsen	9 312	2	9 331	2
17 Poulsen	32 667	6	32 797	6	42 Nissen	9 248	2	9 247	2
18 Johansen	31 702	6	31 897	6	43 Vestergaard	9 241	2	9 163	2
19 Møller	30 357	5	30 438	5	44 Mogensen	9 053	2	9 081	2
20 Knudsen	30 019	5	30 203	5	45 Jespersen	9 002	2	9 050	2
21 Mortensen	29 797	5	29 940	5	46 Kjær	8 929	2	8 861	2
22 Jakobsen	28 317	5	28 397	5	47 Jepsen	8 683	2	8 698	2
23 Jacobsen	24 788	4	24 936	4	48 Nørgaard	8 633	2	8 570	2
24 Olesen	22 970	4	23 055	4	49 Frandsen	8 624	2	8 658	2
25 Mikkelsen	22 858	4	22 860	4	50 Søndergaard	7 913	1	7 852	1

 www.dst.dk/navne

Table 48 Elections to the Folketing

	8 February 2005			13 November 2007			15 September 2011		
	Denmark	The Faroe Islands	Greenland	Denmark	The Faroe Islands	Greenland	Denmark	The Faroe Islands	Greenland
The electorate	4 003 616	34 166	39 447	4 022 920	34 529	39 706	4 079 910	35 047	40 937
Votes cast	3 384 560	24 966	23 525	3 483 533	23 214	25 589	3 579 675	20 964	23 546
Invalid votes	27 348	94	417	24 113	149	484	34 307	290	1 048
Valid votes	3 357 212	24 872	23 108	3 459 420	23 065	25 105	3 545 368	20 674	22 498
Of which personal	1 689 703	23 392	22 342	1 756 636	21 518	24 564	1 777 853	19 307	21 663
Votes cast as percentage of electors	84.5	73.1	59.6	86.6	67.2	64.4	87.7	59.8	57.5
Invalid votes	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.6	1.9	1.0	1.4	4.5
Personal votes	50.3	94.0	96.7	50.8	93.3	97.8	50.1	93.4	96.3
Candidates	947	111	16	808	94	16	804	74	16
Of whom women	299	33	6	260	34	9	267	28	8
Elected	175	2	2	175	2	2	175	2	2
Of whom women	66	-	-	66	-	1	68	-	2

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

Source: Ministry of Economic and Internal Affairs

www.statbank.dk/fv11tot

Table 49 Elected members of the Folketing. 15 September 2011

	A	B	C	F	I	K	O	V	Ø	Inde- pendent	Total
All Denmark	44	17	8	16	9	-	22	47	12	-	175
Of whom women	16	9	3	9	3	-	7	17	4	-	68
The Capital of Denmark	10	7	3	5	3	-	5	11	5	-	49
Of whom women	6	3	1	3	-	-	1	3	2	-	19
København Constituency	3	3	1	3	1	-	2	3	3	-	19
Of whom women	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	8
Københavns omegn Constituency	4	2	1	1	1	-	2	3	1	-	15
Of whom women	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6
Nordsjælland Constituency	2	2	1	1	1	-	1	4	1	-	13
Of whom women	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	5
Bornholm Constituency	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Of whom women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sjælland-Syddanmark	17	5	3	6	3	-	10	18	4	-	66
Of whom women	5	4	1	4	2	-	5	7	1	-	29
Sjælland Constituency	7	2	1	2	1	-	4	7	2	-	26
Of whom women	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	8
Fyn Constituency	5	1	1	2	1	-	2	4	1	-	17
Of whom women	3	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	10
Syddjylland Constituency	5	2	1	2	1	-	4	7	1	-	23
Of whom women	1	2	-	1	1	-	2	4	-	-	11
Midtjylland-Nordjylland	17	5	2	5	3	-	7	18	3	-	60
Of whom women	5	2	1	2	1	-	1	7	1	-	20
Østjylland Constituency	7	3	1	2	1	-	3	7	1	-	25
Of whom women	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	8
Vestjylland Constituency	4	1	-	1	1	-	2	6	1	-	16
Of whom women	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Nordjylland Constituency	6	1	1	2	1	-	2	5	1	-	19
Of whom women	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	9

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

Source: Ministry of Economic and Internal Affairs

www.statbank.dk/fv11kand

Table 50 (page 1 of 2) The election to the Folketing. 15 September 2011

	Electoral turnout	Relative distribution of votes in per cent									
		A	B	C	F	I	K	O	V	Ø	Inde- pendent
All Denmark	87.7	24.8	9.5	4.9	9.2	5.0	0.8	12.3	26.7	6.7	0.1
The Capital of Denmark	87.9	21.4	13.3	6.2	9.8	5.9	0.4	10.4	22.1	10.5	0.1
København Constituency	86.4	18.9	16.7	5.5	12.4	5.8	0.3	8.4	15.2	16.6	0.1
Østerbro	89.0	17.9	19.4	6.3	11.4	7.1	0.3	6.1	16.7	14.8	0.1
Sundbyvester	84.9	19.5	16.5	4.6	12.4	6.6	0.2	8.9	15.2	16.0	0.1
Indre By	84.6	13.8	21.0	6.7	11.6	8.2	0.2	4.2	15.7	18.5	0.1
Sundbyøster	85.0	20.3	15.3	3.7	13.2	5.4	0.3	9.7	15.7	16.3	0.2
Nørrebro	86.2	16.2	20.0	3.1	15.2	4.5	0.2	4.7	8.4	27.6	0.1
Utterslev	81.4	21.5	14.2	4.0	14.0	4.6	0.4	9.6	11.2	20.3	0.1
Brønshøj	86.0	22.7	13.5	4.7	13.5	4.5	0.4	11.1	14.6	14.9	0.1
Valby	85.3	23.1	14.0	4.4	13.0	4.9	0.3	10.3	15.1	14.7	0.1
Vesterbro	86.7	17.4	19.3	3.7	14.0	5.6	0.3	6.1	10.8	22.8	0.1
Falkoner	90.9	15.6	20.4	9.9	10.4	7.2	0.2	6.1	17.7	12.4	0.0
Slots	87.7	17.7	17.2	9.4	10.7	6.8	0.3	7.9	18.1	11.9	0.1
Tårnby	88.4	22.6	8.4	5.6	8.9	4.8	0.3	17.4	24.8	7.1	0.1
Københavns omegn Constituency	88.1	25.7	10.7	6.9	8.8	5.3	0.3	12.8	22.1	7.3	0.1
Gentofte	91.3	11.9	15.1	15.0	4.8	10.2	0.3	6.9	30.8	5.1	0.0
Lyngby	90.4	18.0	15.9	9.6	8.0	7.6	0.3	8.3	26.4	5.9	0.0
Gladsaxe	88.2	26.0	12.7	5.4	9.7	4.7	0.4	11.6	20.3	9.2	0.1
Rødovre	87.2	31.4	8.8	4.8	9.8	3.8	0.6	14.3	18.5	8.1	0.1
Hvidovre	86.9	28.7	8.5	4.2	10.4	3.9	0.3	16.5	18.9	8.6	0.1
Brøndby	85.8	30.1	7.8	5.1	9.7	3.7	0.3	16.1	20.4	6.8	0.1
Taastrup	86.9	28.8	9.1	5.4	10.1	3.7	0.3	14.1	20.1	8.4	0.1
Ballerup	88.2	31.8	8.2	4.6	8.4	4.2	0.4	15.1	20.5	6.8	0.1
Nordsjælland Constituency	90.1	18.8	11.7	6.9	7.3	7.2	0.4	10.5	31.9	5.2	0.0
Helsingør	87.4	23.6	11.0	6.3	8.6	6.1	0.2	11.8	25.9	6.4	0.0
Fredensborg	90.9	14.6	12.1	10.3	5.9	9.0	0.3	9.0	35.0	3.8	0.0
Hillerød	89.8	19.1	10.6	5.1	7.5	5.8	0.9	11.3	33.9	5.8	0.0
Frederikssund	87.5	23.7	8.0	3.8	9.0	5.0	0.4	14.1	29.9	6.0	0.0
Egedal	92.1	19.7	13.1	6.8	7.1	7.3	0.2	10.1	30.5	5.2	0.0
Rudersdal	92.5	12.8	15.0	9.5	5.9	10.0	0.3	6.9	35.2	4.3	0.0
Bornholm Constituency	85.3	35.8	5.5	2.1	7.3	1.9	2.5	10.9	26.7	7.3	0.0
Rønne	85.5	39.3	5.6	2.3	7.3	1.8	2.1	10.2	24.7	6.7	0.0
Aakirkeby	85.0	32.5	5.5	1.9	7.4	1.9	2.9	11.5	28.7	7.8	0.0
Sjælland-Syddanmark	87.5	25.6	7.4	4.5	9.2	4.5	0.6	14.7	28.2	5.2	0.0
Sjælland Constituency	87.7	25.1	7.5	4.7	9.8	4.5	0.4	16.1	26.3	5.6	0.1
Lolland	84.2	31.2	4.2	3.2	18.3	2.7	0.3	15.3	19.5	5.3	0.1
Guldborgsund	86.4	31.7	5.6	3.9	10.3	3.1	0.5	16.0	23.3	5.6	0.0
Vordingborg	87.7	27.2	6.8	4.3	10.7	4.0	0.4	15.8	23.8	7.0	0.0
Næstved	87.5	28.8	6.7	5.3	8.9	4.3	0.5	15.3	24.8	5.2	0.0
Faxe	88.3	22.5	7.2	5.2	8.6	4.4	0.3	17.9	28.5	5.2	0.0
Køge	89.9	21.6	8.7	5.2	9.2	5.5	0.3	15.8	28.2	5.4	0.0
Greve	90.3	19.6	7.7	5.8	6.4	5.8	0.3	16.6	34.0	3.8	0.0
Roskilde	90.1	21.4	11.8	5.6	10.4	5.9	0.4	12.1	25.6	6.8	0.0
Holbæk	87.4	25.9	8.4	4.9	9.2	4.3	0.4	14.5	26.3	6.1	0.0
Kalundborg	86.3	25.0	6.4	3.3	9.7	3.3	0.4	19.4	26.5	5.9	0.0
Ringsted	88.1	24.3	8.2	4.6	8.9	4.9	0.5	16.1	26.7	5.8	0.1
Slagelse	85.7	25.7	6.1	4.1	9.7	4.6	0.3	18.3	25.6	5.4	0.2
Fyn Constituency	87.8	28.4	8.4	5.1	10.5	4.2	0.4	12.3	24.3	6.3	0.1
Odense Øst	83.9	32.6	9.9	4.7	12.8	4.2	0.4	10.3	16.3	8.7	0.0
Odense Vest	87.9	30.1	8.5	6.1	10.6	4.1	0.3	12.2	21.4	6.7	0.0
Odense Syd	89.1	24.8	11.0	6.8	10.1	5.1	0.5	10.4	25.2	6.1	0.1
Assens	88.4	28.9	7.1	4.8	9.3	4.2	0.5	13.4	26.5	5.2	0.0

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

Source: Ministry of Economic and Internal Affairs

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

www.statbank.dk/fv11tot

Table 50 (page 2 of 2) The election to the Folketing. 15 September 2011

	Electoral turnout	Relative distribution of votes in per cent										
		A	B	C	F	I	K	O	V	Ø	Inde- pendent	
Fyn Constituency (continued)												
Middelfart	88.8	26.8	7.1	4.6	9.4	4.5	0.4	14.1	29.1	4.2	0.0	
Nyborg	88.8	31.1	6.7	4.2	10.4	3.9	0.3	13.6	24.6	5.1	0.1	
Svendborg	87.9	27.1	8.5	4.6	11.3	3.7	0.5	12.4	23.4	8.4	0.1	
Faaborg	88.0	26.6	8.0	4.8	9.3	3.6	0.5	13.0	28.8	5.4	0.0	
Syddjylland Constituency	87.1	24.1	6.6	4.0	7.7	4.9	1.0	14.8	33.1	3.8	0.0	
Sønderborg	86.6	27.4	5.9	5.1	7.1	4.4	0.5	15.4	31.1	3.1	0.0	
Aabenraa	85.8	24.9	5.7	3.4	6.0	4.2	1.0	15.6	36.0	3.1	0.0	
Tønder	85.4	24.3	5.4	3.6	6.9	4.7	1.8	13.8	36.5	2.9	0.0	
Esbjerg By	84.8	29.8	6.1	2.8	10.0	3.8	0.7	13.3	26.8	6.5	0.0	
Esbjerg Omegn	88.7	23.1	6.6	3.3	7.5	4.9	0.7	12.9	37.1	3.9	0.0	
Varde	87.7	18.8	6.1	3.0	5.9	4.5	1.7	14.2	42.9	2.8	0.0	
Vejen	87.6	21.9	5.6	3.6	6.0	5.1	1.2	15.3	38.9	2.5	0.1	
Vejle Nord	90.1	20.2	9.0	4.5	7.3	5.3	1.1	17.7	31.2	3.5	0.0	
Vejle Syd	86.4	24.0	8.2	4.2	8.4	5.8	1.1	15.9	27.7	4.7	0.0	
Fredericia	87.1	30.4	6.2	3.9	7.9	4.4	0.9	15.2	26.7	4.5	0.0	
Kolding Nord	88.0	20.5	8.2	5.1	9.4	6.3	0.7	12.9	32.6	4.3	0.0	
Kolding Syd	87.4	21.5	7.4	5.5	10.0	5.4	1.2	15.3	29.6	4.0	0.0	
Haderslev	87.0	24.2	6.2	3.7	8.4	5.1	1.3	13.8	33.4	3.9	0.0	
Midtjylland-Nordjylland	87.9	27.0	8.4	4.3	8.7	4.6	1.3	11.4	29.3	4.9	0.0	
Østjylland Constituency	88.5	27.2	10.4	3.7	9.0	4.9	0.6	10.4	27.3	6.3	0.0	
Aarhus Syd	90.5	26.1	13.1	4.6	9.5	5.2	0.5	7.8	25.8	7.4	0.0	
Aarhus Vest	87.2	30.3	11.5	3.6	10.0	4.1	0.6	9.9	21.9	8.0	0.1	
Aarhus Nord	88.5	27.3	14.8	3.6	11.9	5.2	0.9	7.4	19.0	9.9	0.1	
Aarhus Øst	89.7	21.7	16.7	4.5	10.6	6.3	0.6	6.0	23.9	9.7	0.0	
Djurs	86.5	29.0	7.5	3.2	7.8	3.9	0.5	13.1	30.0	4.9	0.0	
Randers Nord	86.4	36.6	5.4	2.7	7.5	3.3	0.6	12.1	27.6	4.2	0.0	
Randers Syd	86.3	32.0	6.9	3.1	7.2	4.1	0.8	11.8	29.6	4.4	0.0	
Favrskov	90.0	26.6	8.6	4.3	7.2	4.3	0.5	11.7	32.8	3.8	0.0	
Skanderborg	90.4	25.8	9.8	4.1	9.1	4.7	0.4	10.0	30.9	5.2	0.0	
Horsens	88.0	26.2	8.2	3.4	8.7	6.3	0.5	13.2	28.6	4.8	0.0	
Hedensted	89.6	21.1	6.2	3.3	6.2	5.4	1.6	15.7	37.4	2.9	0.0	
Vestjylland Constituency	88.4	23.0	7.3	3.8	8.1	4.9	2.9	12.2	34.3	3.5	0.0	
Struer	88.4	24.4	6.2	3.3	10.4	4.6	6.2	12.4	29.7	2.9	0.0	
Skive	87.4	29.1	7.3	2.6	8.7	4.2	0.8	12.4	31.1	3.7	0.0	
Viborg Vest	87.1	25.5	8.1	3.4	9.7	4.4	0.8	11.3	32.4	4.1	0.1	
Viborg Øst	88.7	22.3	8.1	3.5	7.6	4.8	1.3	11.7	37.2	3.3	0.1	
Silkeborg Nord	89.9	23.4	8.1	4.2	8.1	5.5	1.7	12.0	32.7	4.3	0.1	
Silkeborg Syd	89.0	25.4	9.7	4.7	9.4	5.8	0.7	10.1	28.2	5.8	0.0	
Ikast	87.9	21.6	6.0	4.7	6.0	4.6	1.7	16.1	36.4	2.7	0.1	
Herning Syd	87.0	21.9	7.3	4.7	7.0	4.9	1.9	12.1	37.0	3.1	0.0	
Herning Nord	90.5	18.0	7.0	4.3	5.8	5.0	3.5	12.2	41.8	2.4	0.0	
Holstebro	88.7	24.2	6.8	3.8	8.8	5.3	6.8	11.1	29.7	3.5	0.1	
Ringkøbing	88.5	17.5	5.7	3.3	7.1	4.3	5.1	13.3	41.3	2.3	0.0	
Nordjylland Constituency	86.6	30.3	6.9	5.4	8.7	4.0	0.8	12.1	27.4	4.4	0.0	
Frederikshavn	85.6	33.7	4.7	4.5	7.7	3.4	0.7	14.1	27.7	3.5	0.0	
Hjørring	86.4	28.0	6.2	7.1	9.1	3.7	0.9	11.9	29.2	3.9	0.0	
Brønderslev	87.4	31.5	5.9	5.4	8.1	3.8	0.9	12.5	28.3	3.4	0.0	
Thisted	87.1	30.9	5.7	4.6	6.3	3.4	1.3	13.6	30.6	3.7	0.0	
Himmerland	86.7	25.0	6.6	5.7	9.6	4.4	0.8	12.7	32.1	3.1	0.0	
Mariagerfjord	85.6	30.5	6.4	4.9	7.3	4.4	0.9	13.0	29.1	3.6	0.0	
Aalborg Øst	86.4	32.9	8.7	4.6	11.1	4.3	0.7	10.4	20.5	6.7	0.1	
Aalborg Vest	88.0	28.0	9.1	6.2	9.4	4.8	0.6	9.6	26.5	5.8	0.0	
Aalborg Nord	85.6	31.8	8.1	5.1	9.0	4.5	0.6	11.2	23.5	5.9	0.1	

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

	13 November 2007				15 September 2011			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
Denmark	3 459 420	100.0	808	175	3 545 368	100.0	804	175
The Danish Social Democrats	881 037	25.5	93	45	879 615	24.8	93	44
Social Liberal Party	177 161	5.1	80	9	336 698	9.5	75	17
Conservative People's Party	359 404	10.4	90	18	175 047	4.9	86	8
Socialist People's Party	450 975	13.0	91	23	326 192	9.2	92	16
Liberal Alliance	97 295	2.8	97	5	176 585	5.0	74	9
Christian Democrats	30 013	0.9	77	-	28 070	0.8	87	-
Danish People's Party	479 532	13.9	83	25	436 726	12.3	92	22
Liberal Party	908 472	26.3	93	46	947 725	26.7	93	47
Unity List	74 982	2.2	91	4	236 860	6.7	92	12
Independent candidates	549	0.0	13	-	1 850	0.1	20	-
The Faeroe Islands	23 065	100.0	94	2	20 674	100.0	74	2
Conservative People's Party	4 728	20.5	19	-	3 935	19.0	14	-
Liberal Unionist Party	5 414	23.5	22	1	6 362	30.8	13	1
Social Democratic Party	4 702	20.4	22	-	4 332	21.0	12	1
Social Liberal Autonom Party	799	3.5	3	-	483	2.3	10	-
Republican Party	5 849	25.4	18	1	3 995	19.3	19	-
Centre Party	1 573	6.8	10	-	875	4.2	5	-
Independent candidates	-	-	-	-	692	3.3	1	-
Greenland	25 105	100.0	16	2	22 889	100.0	16	2
Unionist Party	4 097	16.3	4	-	1 728	7.5	4	-
Democratic Party	4 586	18.3	4	-	2 882	12.6	4	-
Independence Party	8 347	33.2	4	1	9 780	42.7	4	1
Progressive Party	8 075	32.2	4	1	8 499	37.1	4	1
Independent candidates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Economic and Internal Affairs
www.statbank.dk/fv07tot, [fv07kand](http://www.statbank.dk/fv07kand), [fv11tot](http://www.statbank.dk/fv11tot) and [fv11kand](http://www.statbank.dk/fv11kand)

Table 52 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 53 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 54 Elections to county councils, distribution of votes cast

	15 November 2005				17 November 2009			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Of whom elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Of whom elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
Total	2 782 675	100.0	1 422	205	2 670 776	100.0	1 103	205
A The Danish Social Democrats	960 327	34.5	182	77	807 678	30.2	151	68
B Social Liberal Party	176 096	6.3	161	11	104 533	3.9	103	7
C Conservative People's Party	284 573	10.2	167	20	270 131	10.1	136	20
F Socialist People's Party	187 443	6.7	108	12	408 148	15.3	103	32
I Liberal Alliance	•	•	•	•	5 030	0.2	14	-
O Danish People's Party	206 748	7.4	62	14	244 045	9.1	40	19
V Liberal Party	744 517	26.8	215	60	648 901	24.3	192	54
Ø Unit List	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 55 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 56 Elections to municipality councils, distribution of votes cast

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

www.statbank.dk/valgk3

Table 57 Elections to the European Parliament, summary

	13 June 2004			7 June 2009			
	The Islands	Jutland	Total	Hovedstaden	Sjælland-Syddanmark	Midtjylland-Nordjylland	Total
The electorate	2 159 795	1 852 868	4 012 663	1 201 192	1 500 561	1 355 347	4 057 100
Votes cast	1 066 979	854 562	1 921 541	733 977	886 316	795 275	2 415 568
Postal votes ¹	54 254	32 703	86 957	46 747	36 255	30 771	113 773
Invalid votes	15 034	12 161	27 195	19 556	29 147	24 737	73 440
Of which: Blank votes	12 734	10 682	23 416	17 499	26 726	22 994	67 219
Other votes	2 300	1 479	3 779	2 057	2 421	1 743	6 221
Valid votes	1 051 945	842 401	1 894 346	714 421	857 169	770 538	2 342 128
Of which: Personal votes	864 617	696 009	1 560 626	537 426	662 452	601 461	1 801 339
Candidates	...	...	142	...	...	...	102
Of which: Men	...	...	92	...	...	...	63
Women	...	...	50	...	...	...	39
Elected	...	...	14	...	...	...	13
Of which: Men	...	...	9	...	...	...	7
Women	...	...	5	...	...	...	6
	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 Economic and Internal Affairs

¹ Postal votes in consideration.

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

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

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

Table 59		Referendums							
		Total electorate	Votes cast		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 60		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	Aalborg 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

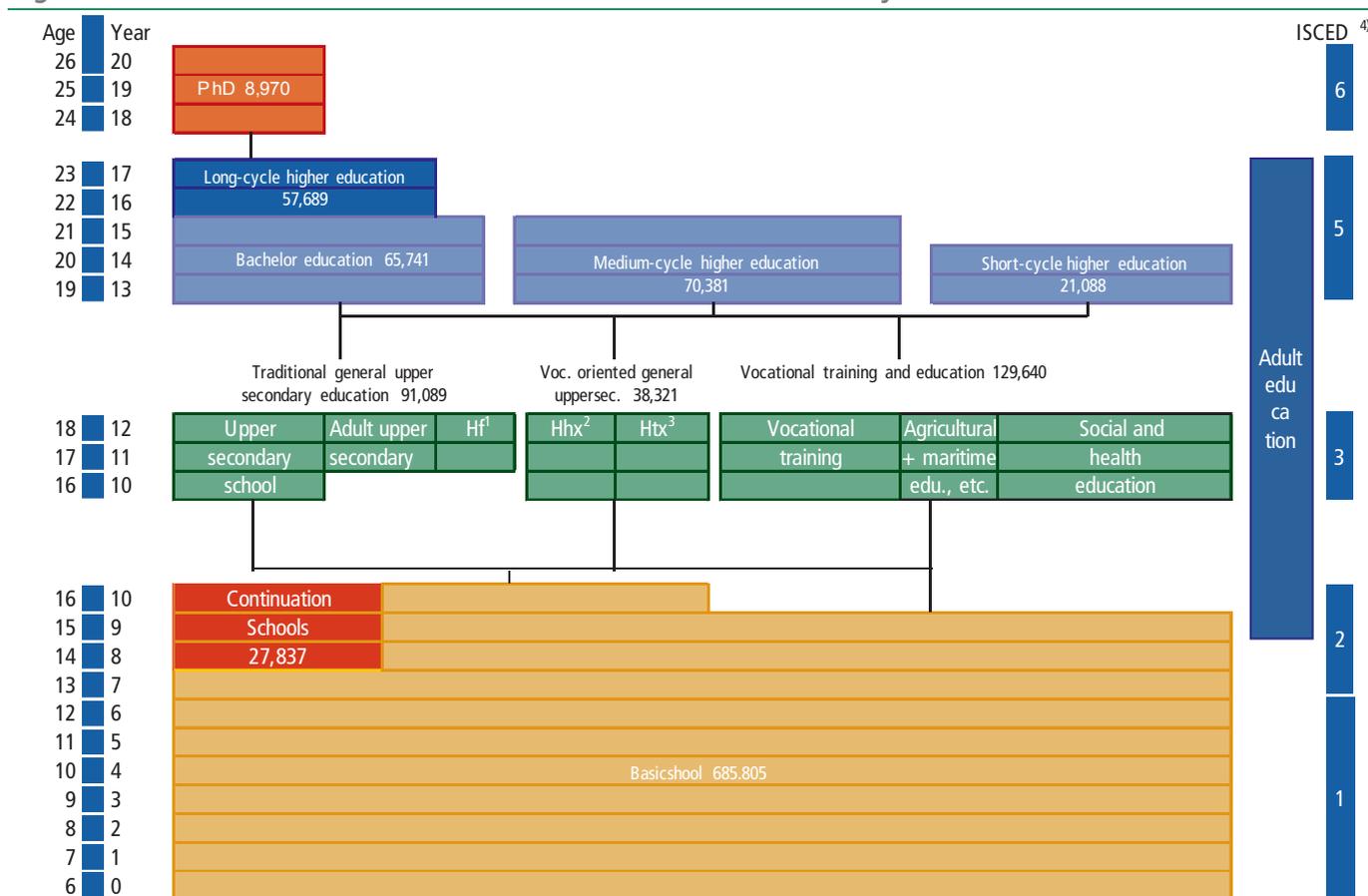
1

The Danish education system

The ordinary education system comprehends education ranging from kindergarten to long-cycle higher education and Ph.D. degrees. The figure below gives a picture of how the education system is structured. The scale on the left side shows the minimum amount of years a student has been educated to complete the actual education level. It is also possible to see, the age of a student on a certain educational level - provided that the student has started in pre-school class as a 6-year old, has not had any breaks and has gone through the educational system at the normative time. The scale on the right side shows the different education's placement in the international education nomenclature ISCED.

Beside the ordinary educational system, there is the educational system for adult. The educational system for adult is distinct from the ordinary system by consisting of short courses and part-time education. Typically this education system consists of isolated courses, which in some cases can be combined into a full qualification equivalent to the qualifications of the ordinary system.

Figure 1 Number of students in the educational system. 1 October 2010



2

Ordinary educations

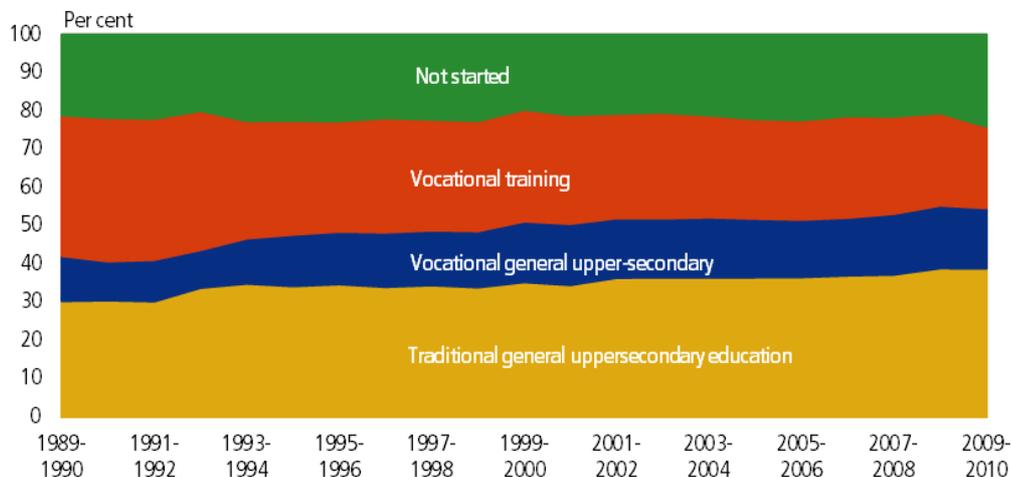
Pre-school to 10th

Basic school forms the foundation of the Danish educational system. It begins with pre-school class and leads up to the voluntary 10th school year. In 2010, 713,600 pupils attended basic school. Of these, 66,300 had started in pre-school class, while 177,900 attended 8th to 10th grade, and among these, 27,800 attended continuation schools. The number of pupils in 8th to 10th grade declined in the period up to 1999, but it has subsequently increased by 26 per cent in the whole period from 1999 to 2010. 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.

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

Of all students leaving school in 2009-10, 77 per cent had commenced further education after a period of three months. 55 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 21 per cent opted for vocational education and training, e.g. carpenters, bricklayers or hairdressers. 41 per cent of the students leaving school in 1990-91 attended general upper-secondary education or vocational education, while 18 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



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

18 per cent of students who graduated from general upper-secondary education in 2009-10 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 2009-10 who continued their education immediately after graduating from vocational general upper-secondary education was 35 per cent.

83 per cent of the graduates from general upper-secondary education or vocational education in 2009-10 who had enrolled for further education three months after their graduation chose higher education.

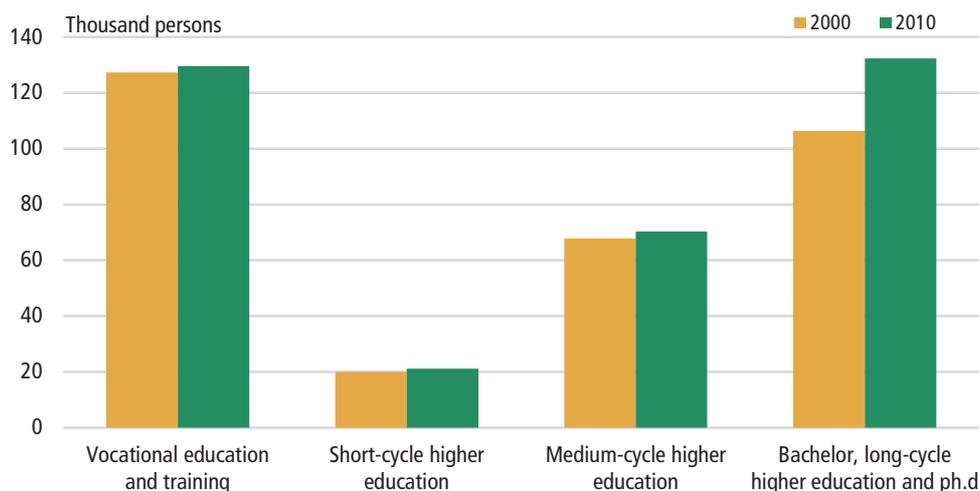
Ten years after basic school half of the Danes have profess. qualifications

Ten years after leaving basic school in 1999-00, about 49 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 27 per cent were still studying. The educational remainder – young people who had not attended any educational institution or had completed an education course providing them with professional qualifications ten years after leaving basic school – accounted for 25 per cent of the year 1999-00.

More students commence education and training

In 2010, the number of students attending vocational education and training was 129,600, while the total number attending higher education, e.g. police officers, nurses or doctors, including 9,000 research students, reached 223,900. Since 2000, the number of students attending vocational education and training has increased by 1.8 per cent, and by 15.3 per cent for higher education.

Figure 3 Students attending education and training providing profess. qualifications



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

Social science accounts for the highest number of students

Of the 223,900 students attending higher education, social science, educational teaching and the humanities account for the highest number of students, with 28, 14 and 15 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.

3

Adult and supplementary education

Most course participants at adult vocational training centres

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

In the school year 2009-10, more than 1.5 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 22 per cent, while course participants at further education constituted 7 per cent, respectively.

42 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 15 per cent had completed a higher education.

6 out of 10 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 60 per cent, while the corresponding figure at the adult vocational training centres was a mere 41 per cent. At the higher education centres, 60 per cent were women.

4

The population's educational level

Increase in the level of education

In 2011, 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 7 percentage points from 2001 to 2011. There is an equal distribution between men than women who have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications.

High frequency of vocational education

The highest level of qualifications among the 30-69 age group was most frequently a vocational education. 38 per cent had completed this type of education, while 31 per cent had completed higher education in 2011. Since 2001, the proportions have increased by 0.8 and 6.2 percentage points, respectively.

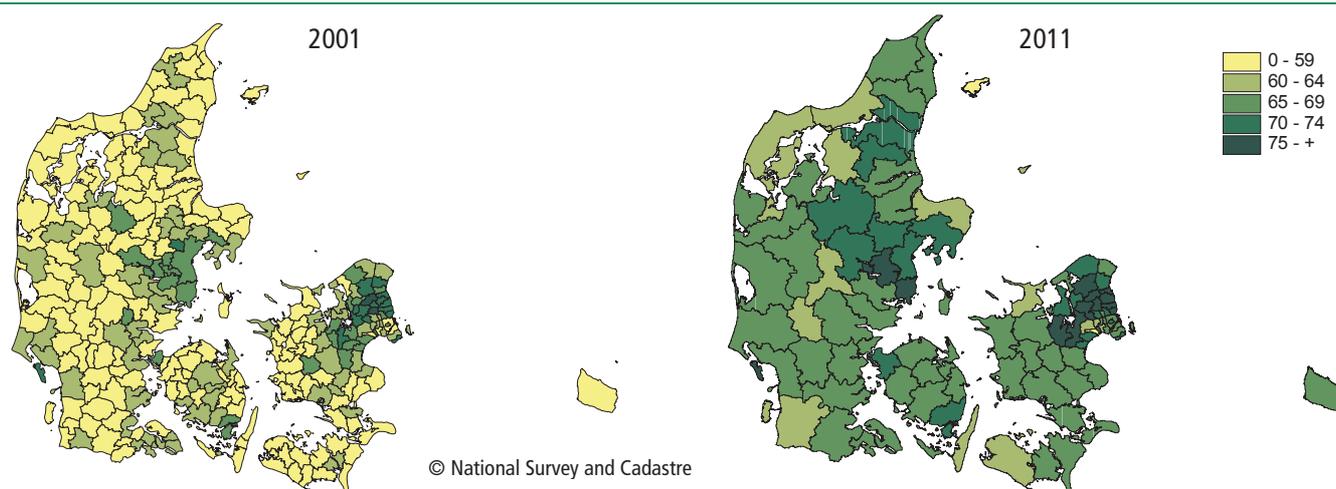
Among the remaining 31 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds of the population, 23 per cent had completed basic school education, 5 per cent general upper secondary education as the highest level of education, while there is no information for the last 3 per cent.

Regional differences

Regional differences are evident with regard to educational patterns within the Danish population in 2011.

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.

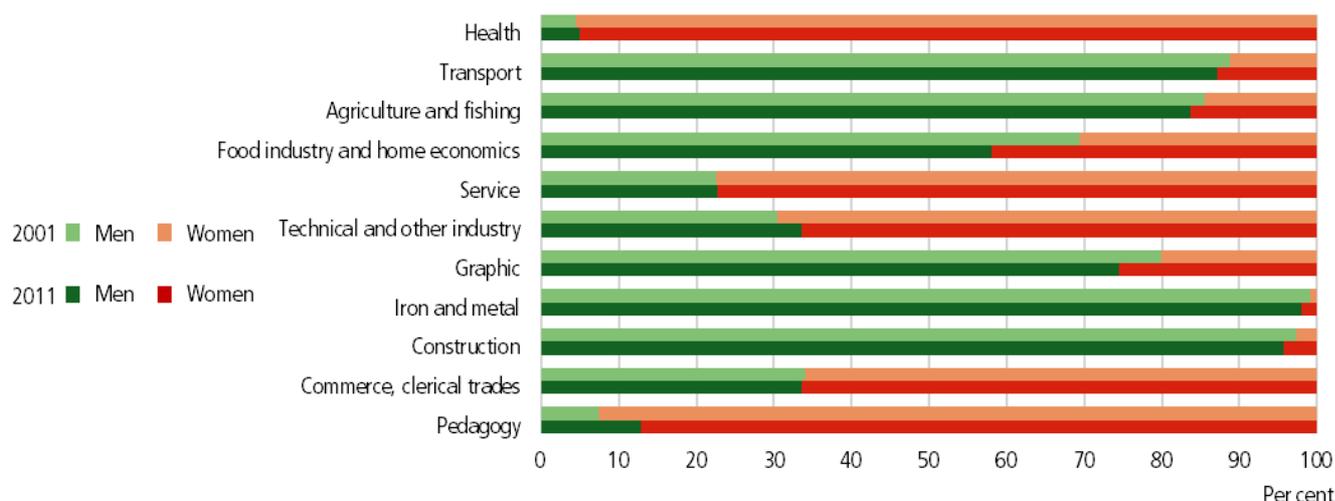
5

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 2011, 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.

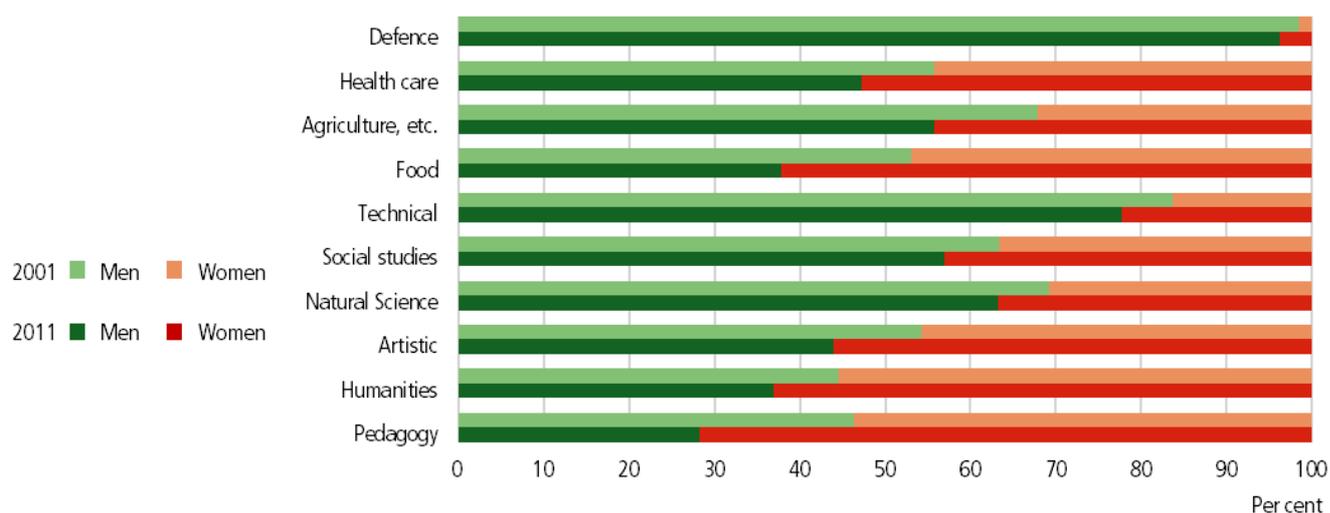
As far as vocational education is concerned, there are male dominated subject as manufacturing of basic metals and metal products (i.e. mechanics and blacksmith), building and construction (i.e. carpenter and electrician), transport, agriculture (i.e. driver and farmer) and graphic (i.e. graphic designer). On the other hand, commercial and clerical area (i.e. clerks), technique and industry, pedagogy, 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, particular two disciplines were dominated by men, whereas the distribution between men and women were more equal in the following disciplines: agriculture, social studies, artistic studies, and medical studies (e.g. physicians).

6

Education and employment

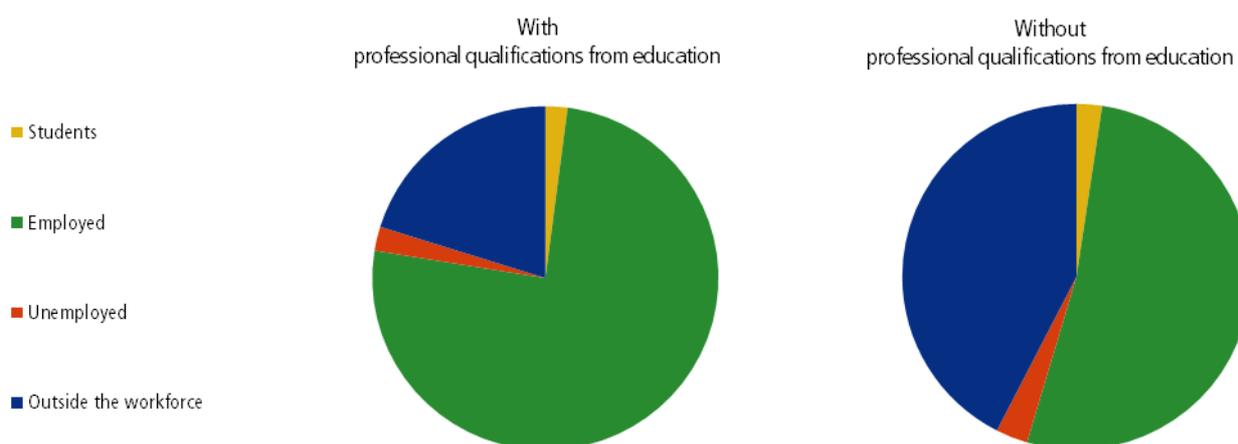
Education has a significant effect on employment

In 2010 68 pct. of the 30-69 age group were employed, 2.5 pct. unemployed, 27 pct. outside the workforce and 2 pct. under education.

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

Figure 7

The relation to the labour market for the 30-69-year-olds. 1 January 2010



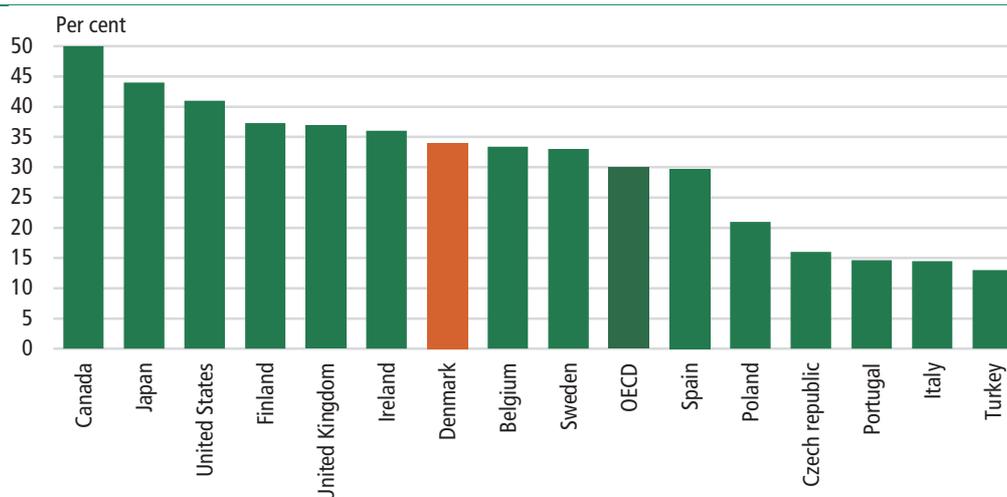
www.statbank.dk/krhfu2

7

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 2009. 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 tertiary education in selected OECD countries. 2009

Source: OECD, Education at a glance 2010.

Danes proceed through 17 years of education

Children that began primary education in Denmark in 2009 will proceed through an average of 17.0 years of full time education during their lifetime. New Zealand account for the highest number of years of education with 20.2 years, followed by Finland with 19.5 years, then Australia and Iceland with 19.3 and 19.1 years respectively. Turkey, Mexico and Indonesia account for the lowest number of years of education with 13.8, 13.7 and 13.2 years respectively. The OECD average was 16.7 years in 2009.

Table 61 Educational institutions. 2010

	Number of institutions	Students		Total
		Men	Women	
Total	3 077	591 824	601 368	1 193 192
General schools	2 814	401 211	402 680	803 891
Basic schools, public	1 864	304 345	284 984	589 329
Basic schools, private	523	47 256	49 010	96 266
Continuation schools	257	13 569	13 882	27 451
Upper-secondary schools	170	36 041	54 804	90 845
Vocational institutions of education	263	190 613	198 688	389 301
Social and Health schools	45	4 459	32 254	36 713
Schools of Teacher training and Education science	25	8 261	22 645	30 906
Transport and Navigation schools	7	965	73	1 038
Institutions of education within Police and Defence	6	1 561	388	1 949
Academies of Fine art and Music, Library schools etc.	27	2 343	3 013	5 356
Institutions of education within Agriculture and Food science	13	3 123	1 019	4 142
Colleges of Social work	6	947	3 459	4 406
Engineering colleges and schools of Architecture	12	5 638	1 882	7 520
Universities	9	60 828	71 128	131 956
University colleges	5	3 646	2 136	5 782
Business academies	9	10 765	7 708	18 473
Other vocational institutions of education	99	88 077	52 983	141 060

Note: The number of institutions is the legal entities.

www.statbank.dk/u11

Table 62 Students in the educational system. 2010

1.10.2009 -30.09.2010	Students 2009	Entrance	Graduates ¹	Did not complete education	Students 2010
Total	1 186 793	439 961	203 834	221 968	1 200 952
Pre-school class	66 889	65 235	•	65 831	66 293
Basic school/preparatory	654 581	166 880	84 027	85 694	651 740
General upper-secondary education	125 251	51 657	38 419	9 079	129 410
Vocational education and training	128 526	70 936	31 463	38 359	129 640
Short-cycle higher education	19 194	11 195	5 857	3 444	21 088
Medium-cycle higher education	65 932	25 186	14 495	6 242	70 381
Bachelor	63 757	25 140	14 528	8 628	65 741
Long-cycle higher education	62 663	23 732	15 045	4 691	66 659
Men, total	588 740	220 499	96 556	116 238	596 444
Pre-school class	34 629	33 473	•	33 884	34 218
Basic school/preparatory	334 538	85 227	42 151	43 733	333 880
General upper-secondary education	57 174	24 796	17 045	4 785	60 140
Vocational education and training	73 003	38 752	16 819	22 586	72 350
Short-cycle higher education	10 120	6 111	3 019	1 948	11 265
Medium-cycle higher education	21 784	9 798	4 342	2 615	24 624
Bachelor	29 120	11 595	6 209	4 297	30 209
Long-cycle higher education	28 372	10 747	6 971	2 390	29 758
Women, total	598 053	219 462	107 278	105 730	604 508
Pre-school class	32 260	31 762	•	31 947	32 075
Basic school/preparatory	320 043	81 653	41 876	41 961	317 860
General upper-secondary education	68 077	26 861	21 374	4 294	69 270
Vocational education and training	55 523	32 184	14 644	15 773	57 290
Short-cycle higher education	9 074	5 084	2 838	1 496	9 823
Medium-cycle higher education	44 148	15 388	10 153	3 627	45 757
Bachelor	34 637	13 545	8 319	4 331	35 532
Long-cycle higher education	34 291	12 985	8 074	2 301	36 901

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

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

Table 63 Students by national origin. 2010

	Basic school/ preparatory	General upper- secondary school	Vocational education and training	Short- cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education/ ph.d	Total
	per cent							
Men and women, total	59	11	11	2	6	5	6	1 200 952
Of whom immigrants and descendants	56	9	11	4	7	6	8	132 085
Western countries	33	6	9	8	12	11	21	28 156
Non western countries	62	10	11	3	5	4	5	103 926
Men, total	62	10	12	2	4	5	5	596 444
Of whom immigrants and descendants	59	9	11	4	6	5	7	64 124
Western countries	37	6	9	9	11	9	19	13 012
Non western countries	64	10	11	3	4	4	5	51 112
Women, total	58	11	9	2	8	6	6	604 508
Of whom immigrants and descendants	53	9	11	4	8	7	9	67 961
Western countries	31	6	8	8	13	12	23	15 144
Non western countries	60	10	11	3	6	5	5	52 814

www.statbank.dk/u13

Table 64 Students enrolled in general education

	Entrance of students 01.10.09–30.09.10		Graduates 01.10.09–30.09.10		Disrupted educations		Students 01.10.10 ¹	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	143 496	140 276	59 196	63 250	82 402	78 202	428 238	419 205
Pre-school class	33 473	31 762	...	...	33 884	31 947	34 218	32 075
Basic school/preparatory	85 227	81 653	42 151	41 876	43 733	41 961	333 880	317 860
Upper-secondary school	11 268	17 073	8 622	13 846	1 703	2 165	30 220	47 152
Higher preparatory examination	3 337	4 228	1 796	3 046	763	957	5 517	7 315
Adult upper secondary school	210	259	118	170	40	65	331	403
Entrance course to higher education	26	118	15	77	9	19	24	127
Higher commercial examination	5 014	3 847	3 637	3 422	1 002	812	13 521	11 192
Higher technical examination	3 859	1 138	2 216	682	845	197	9 688	2 958
Entrance examination to engineers	1 082	198	641	131	423	79	839	123

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

www.statbank.dk/u1107, u2107 and u3107

Table 65 Students in upper-secondary education. 2010

	Completed educations			Average mark		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	17 045	21 374	38 419	•	•	•
Upper-secondary school	8 622	13 846	22 468	6.6	7.0	6.9
Higher preparatory examination	1 796	3 046	4 842	6.1	6.1	6.1
Adult upper-secondary school	118	170	288	6.6	7.2	6.9
Entrance course to higher education	15	77	92	•	•	•
Higher commercial examination	3 637	3 422	7 059	5.8	6.3	6.0
Higher technical examination	2 216	682	2 898	6.2	7.0	6.4
Entrance examination to engineers	641	131	772	•	•	•

www.statbank.dk/u3107

Table 66 Students in higher education

	Entrance of students 01.10.09–30.09.10		Graduates 01.10.09–30.09.10		Disrupted educations		Students ¹ 01.10.10	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	38 251	47 002	20 541	29 384	4 853	6 290	95 856	128 013
Short-cycle higher education	6 111	5 084	3 019	2 838	1 948	1 496	11 265	9 823
Educational	1	39	2	20	1	7	4	90
Communication and applied language	784	526	395	273	341	220	1 505	1 029
The artistic	18	25	16	13	7	4	55	75
Social sciences	3 142	2 563	1 349	1 307	1 141	896	5 464	4 470
Technical	1 291	1 154	608	711	283	229	2 286	2 275
Food industry and home economics	75	101	42	48	21	27	138	176
Agriculture and fishing	104	143	64	84	27	22	180	259
Transport, etc.	199	62	108	30	88	26	256	92
Health care	46	361	12	238	6	52	106	983
Public security	451	110	423	114	33	13	1 271	374
Medium-cycle higher education	9 798	15 388	4 342	10 153	2 615	3 627	24 624	45 757
Educational	2 826	6 110	1 505	4 944	878	1 598	7 759	19 575
Communication and applied language	176	178	114	107	44	61	646	612
The artistic	134	460	70	107	15	26	522	1 064
Social sciences	985	2 087	105	791	227	400	1 830	5 182
Technical	3 542	989	1 695	479	918	289	9 298	2 613
Food industry and home economics	68	477	31	387	40	173	239	1 795
Transport, etc.	876	44	404	21	192	9	1 781	74
Health care	824	4 958	372	3 312	227	1 054	2 064	14 720
Public security	16	..	43	2	7	..	71	5
Bachelor	11 595	13 545	6 209	8 319	4 297	4 331	30 209	35 532
The humanities	2 556	4 660	1 311	2 840	1 502	2 046	7 007	12 715
The artistic	133	126	102	106	32	16	416	316
Natural sciences	2 026	1 419	917	706	827	485	5 453	3 515
Social sciences	4 542	4 804	2 508	2 973	1 407	1 294	11 325	12 148
Technical	1 503	774	860	463	387	221	3 644	1 871
Food industry and home economics	20	78	9	26	6	16	57	200
Agriculture and fishing	92	279	63	225	21	50	282	896
Health care	723	1 405	439	980	115	203	2 025	3 871
Long-cycle higher education	9 368	11 724	6 202	7 438	2 278	2 221	25 151	32 538
The humanities	166	709	104	345	116	289	851	2 866
The artistic	1 487	3 061	1 065	1 917	615	909	4 529	8 500
Natural sciences	128	190	132	202	44	52	446	649
Social sciences	1 379	1 083	898	599	443	196	3 239	2 390
The humanities	3 533	4 250	2 307	2 636	776	595	9 948	11 589
Technical	1 984	879	1 034	485	223	93	4 056	1 857
Food industry and home economics	28	68	17	58	3	10	57	221
Agriculture and fishing	111	281	88	219	13	14	404	836
Health care	526	1 200	497	974	42	63	1 586	3 626
Public security	26	3	60	3	3	..	35	4
PhD-Degree	1 379	1 261	769	636	112	80	4 607	4 363
The humanities and theology	100	136	74	83	13	13	457	568
The artistic	20	24	4	11	1	..	44	62
Natural sciences	326	176	170	91	22	17	934	619
Social sciences	137	148	72	62	9	14	615	596
Technical	400	198	236	98	51	13	1 319	598
Food industry and home economics	115	153	33	41	5	9	326	484
Health care	281	426	180	250	11	14	912	1 436

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

Table 67 Educational level three years after leaving basic school. 2010

	Year of leaving school							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Graduation class, total	54 128	57 221	56 848	59 531	60 956	64 566	67 577	67 499
Total number receiving education three years after	22 406	24 251	22 448	23 325	23 075	24 184	27 384	27 920
Preparatory education	218	85	78	84	122	178	407	422
General upper secondary school	2 654	2 855	2 787	2 784	2 483	3 256	3 965	3 488
Vocational upper secondary school	2 708	3 453	1 905	1 909	1 700	1 842	2 135	1 798
Vocational basic education	2 667	3 140	2 932	3 005	2 692	2 687	3 420	3 574
Vocational education	10 888	11 217	10 933	11 428	11 251	11 766	12 249	12 521
Short-cycle higher education	501	536	645	613	689	663	820	862
Medium-cycle higher education	931	991	1 072	1 130	1 306	1 306	1 666	1 963
Bachelor	1 530	1 913	2 088	2 366	2 823	2 478	2 708	3 272
Long-cycle higher education	309	61	8	6	9	8	14	20

www.statbank.dk/afgang11

Table 68 Educational level three years after leaving general upper sec. education. 2010

	Year of leaving school							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Graduation class, total	20 904	19 907	20 308	19 439	19 987	20 819	22 469	22 707
Total number receiving education	15 795	15 202	15 530	14 983	15 502	16 180	17 496	18 215
Preparatory education	5	9	11	10	7	5	7	6
General upper secondary school	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Vocational upper secondary school	161	157	15	9	12	10	15	10
Vocational basic education	259	300	329	270	239	186	233	193
Vocational education	1 206	1 070	1 198	1 067	1 062	1 096	989	865
Short-cycle higher education	811	793	873	855	820	826	1 033	1 025
Medium-cycle higher education	5 471	5 255	5 384	4 996	5 218	5 475	5 976	6 327
Bachelor	6 208	6 179	6 587	7 031	7 572	7 982	8 518	8 806
Long-cycle higher education	1 674	1 439	1 133	745	572	600	724	982

www.statbank.dk/afgang21

Table 69 Highest general education completed by population. 2011

Age on 1 January 2011	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	209 693	2 512 752	919 325	308 787	3 950 557
15 -24 years	35 373	484 096	127 258	47 198	693 925
25 -29 years	38 044	128 379	97 061	48 064	311 548
30 -39 years	47 375	338 847	233 050	113 109	732 381
40 -49 years	39 058	480 337	219 046	74 769	813 210
50 -59 years	32 663	504 910	158 787	20 408	716 768
60 -69 years	17 180	576 183	84 123	5 239	682 725
Men	106 759	1 341 866	379 314	158 527	1 986 466
15 -24 years	17 155	264 050	47 004	26 615	354 824
25 -29 years	18 563	77 786	35 030	25 169	156 548
30 -39 years	24 239	200 155	88 117	54 690	367 201
40 -49 years	20 913	265 434	89 964	35 378	411 689
50 -59 years	17 596	254 882	74 031	12 854	359 363
60 -69 years	8 293	279 559	45 168	3 821	336 841
Women	102 934	1 170 886	540 011	150 260	1 964 091
15 -24 years	18 218	220 046	80 254	20 583	339 101
25 -29 years	19 481	50 593	62 031	22 895	155 000
30 -39 years	23 136	138 692	144 933	58 419	365 180
40 -49 years	18 145	214 903	129 082	39 391	401 521
50 -59 years	15 067	250 028	84 756	7 554	357 405
60 -69 years	8 887	296 624	38 955	1 418	345 884

www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 70 Highest education completed analysed by age and sex. 2011

Age on 1 Jan. 2011	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	23.3	4.8	38.4	5.1	15.8	1.2	8.7	2.8	2 945 084
30 -39 years	16.1	6.6	34.6	6.4	16.3	2.6	12.9	4.6	732 381
40 -49 years	19.9	6.0	40.2	5.6	15.4	1.5	8.9	2.5	813 210
50 -59 years	26.3	4.0	38.3	4.5	17.0	0.5	7.2	2.2	716 768
60 -69 years	32.0	2.2	40.5	3.6	14.4	0.2	5.6	1.6	682 725
Men	22.8	4.9	41.7	5.8	11.0	1.1	9.6	3.1	1 475 094
30 -39 years	18.3	6.7	37.9	7.2	10.1	2.3	12.5	5.1	367 201
40 -49 years	21.8	5.6	42.1	6.6	10.4	1.1	9.4	2.9	411 689
50 -59 years	24.1	4.5	43.4	5.1	11.1	0.6	8.6	2.6	359 363
60 -69 years	27.5	2.5	43.8	4.1	12.4	0.3	7.7	1.8	336 841
Women	23.8	4.7	35.0	4.3	20.6	1.4	7.8	2.4	1 469 990
30 -39 years	13.9	6.6	31.2	5.6	22.5	2.8	13.3	4.1	365 180
40 -49 years	18.0	6.4	38.2	4.6	20.4	1.9	8.3	2.1	401 521
50 -59 years	28.5	3.5	33.2	4.0	23.0	0.4	5.7	1.9	357 405
60 -69 years	36.3	1.8	37.3	3.0	16.4	0.2	3.5	1.5	345 884

www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 71 Highest education completed analysed by region. 2011

30-69 year-olds Place of residence on 1 Jan. 2011	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	686 220	140 807	1 130 880	149 196	464 833	36 292	255 684	81 172	2 945 084
Region Hovedstaden	172 220	61 503	283 089	46 504	147 204	17 753	135 275	33 051	896 599
København	51 816	23 582	64 836	12 669	44 519	8 535	52 071	15 599	273 627
Frederiksberg	6 835	4 339	11 566	2 596	9 237	1 585	13 181	2 289	51 628
Region Sjælland	115 041	17 471	194 397	22 567	66 349	3 386	23 912	9 435	452 558
Region Syddanmark	163 190	23 236	263 190	31 992	100 742	5 591	31 895	15 909	635 745
Region Midtjylland	153 363	28 314	261 941	34 600	105 838	7 120	48 290	15 423	654 889
Region Nordjylland	82 406	10 283	128 263	13 533	44 700	2 442	16 312	7 354	305 293

www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 72 Highest completed education, by labour market. 2010

30-69 year-olds	Students	Non-students			Total
		Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in the labour force	
Total	64 028	2 000 577	73 620	802 744	2 940 969
Basic school/not known	11 429	384 016	23 516	361 187	780 148
General upper-secondary education	10 386	96 336	3 738	29 271	139 731
Vocational education and training	16 730	810 205	30 836	275 628	1 133 399
Higher education	25 483	710 020	15 530	136 658	887 691
Men	25 948	1 044 349	46 515	357 381	1 474 193
Basic school/not known	4 918	215 107	15 245	150 515	385 785
General upper-secondary education	4 651	50 816	2 146	13 987	71 600
Vocational education and training	6 033	454 680	20 796	135 967	617 476
Higher education	10 346	323 746	8 328	56 912	399 332
Women	38 080	956 228	27 105	445 363	1 466 776
Basic school/not known	6 511	168 909	8 271	210 672	394 363
General upper-secondary education	5 735	45 520	1 592	15 284	68 131
Vocational education and training	10 697	355 525	10 040	139 661	515 923
Higher education	15 137	386 274	7 202	79 746	488 359

www.statbank.dk/krhfu2

Table 73 Participants in courses of adult and supplementary education. 2009/2010

	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	430 540	123 089	644 774	68 051	107 805	12 235	37 318	122 417	1 546 229
Participants in general and preparatory courses	158 403	28 719	52 352	5 465	12 363	1 019	5 325	70 469	334 115
Basic school	105 229	8 203	37 850	3 145	7 916	268	2 318	36 143	201 072
Of which: General adult education	101 599	7 176	36 539	2 844	7 464	244	2 080	14 010	171 956
Danish lessons by language centres	3 630	1 027	1 311	301	452	24	238	22 133	29 116
Preparatory education	2 859	4 186	1 026	616	967	268	1 393	30 496	41 811
Of which: General and vocational courses	2 319	3 454	457	49	263	52	42	2 239	8 875
Danish lessons by language centres	540	732	569	567	704	216	1 351	28 257	32 936
Upper secondary education	50 286	16 255	13 410	1 691	3 478	481	1 614	3 825	91 040
Of which: Higher prep. courses	49 968	6 879	13 040	1 461	3 337	367	1 567	3 148	79 767
Entrance courses to long-cycle higher education	318	9 376	370	230	141	114	47	677	11 273
Vocational education at second level	29	75	66	13	2	2	0	5	192
Participants in vocational courses	272 137	94 370	592 422	62 586	95 442	11 216	31 993	51 948	1 212 114
Vocational training and main courses	1 429	727	2 237	218	250	66	131	452	5 510
Supplementary education of semi-skilled and skilled manual workers	266 738	82 344	572 644	52 911	52 022	7 910	16 643	45 965	1 097 177
Of which: Manufact. and metal produc.	43 802	8 753	96 510	7 701	4 981	648	1 939	8 337	172 671
Distributive trade, administration, communication and management	87 154	49 623	225 188	27 559	24 074	5 471	10 487	16 631	446 187
Service sector	18 514	3 795	22 412	1 687	2 742	289	580	3 158	53 177
Construction, manufacturing	20 895	2 315	40 804	2 234	1 668	118	374	4 111	72 519
Dairy industry and agriculture	11 035	832	27 382	1 791	954	98	693	705	43 490
Kitchens, hotels, restaurants, baker's shops and meat industry	12 052	4 289	14 108	1 234	2 710	261	472	2 836	37 962
Transport sector	46 539	7 631	65 022	5 428	4 546	490	1 200	6 441	137 297
Educational, social and health services	10 810	1 799	39 455	1 148	8 137	212	321	1 306	63 188
Other courses	15 937	3 307	41 763	4 129	2 210	323	577	2 440	70 686
Short-cycle higher education	1 789	2 091	6 460	2 529	2 098	417	1 893	653	17 930
Medium-cycle higher education	2 029	7 809	10 558	6 206	36 435	1 746	7 665	2 158	74 606
Bachelor	56	677	181	174	636	414	1 374	494	4 006
Long-cycle higher education	96	722	342	548	4 001	663	4 287	2 226	12 885

¹ Includes only courses which are publicly financed and supervised.

Culture and church

1

Museums and cultural heritage

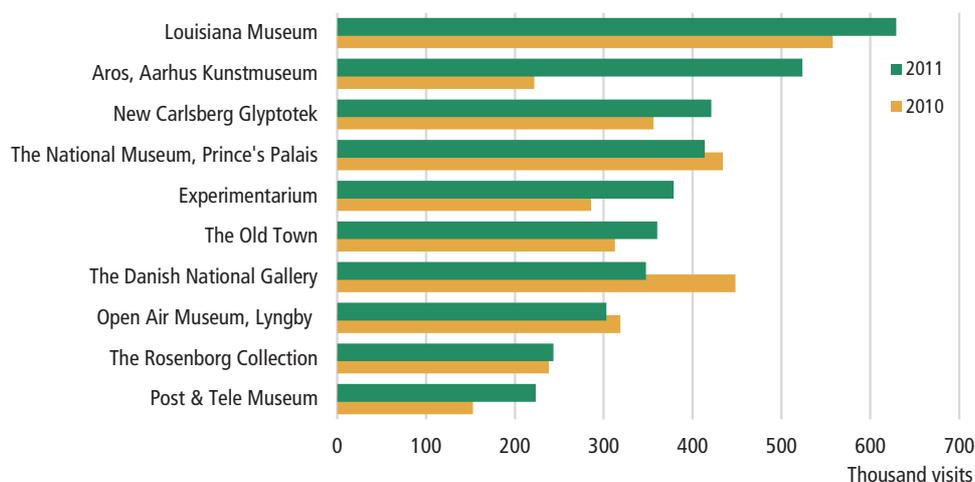
13.3 million visits to museums

In 2011, admission rates of Danish museums reached 13.3 million visitors. Of the 281 museums included in the statistics, 147 are subsidized by the state. Museums subsidized or owned by the state had 10.4 million visitors in 2011, equal to 78 per cent of the total number of visitors in 2011. In 2010, the zoological and botanical gardens had a total of 4.0 million visitors which is 242.000 more visitors than in 2009.

ARoS accounts for a considerably higher number of visitors

Although the art museum Louisiana continues to account for the highest admission rates of 629.000 visitors in Denmark in 2011, Aarhus art museum AROs is rapidly catching up with Louisiana. With an increase in the number of visitors by 136 per cent from 2010 to 2011, AROs is the absolute high jumper among the ten largest museums. With a total of 523,000 visitors, AROs is now ranked as number two. The great increase is partly due to an Asger Jorn exhibition and partly the opening of Your Rainbow Panorama.

Figure 1 Museums - the ten highest admission rates



www.statbank.dk/mus

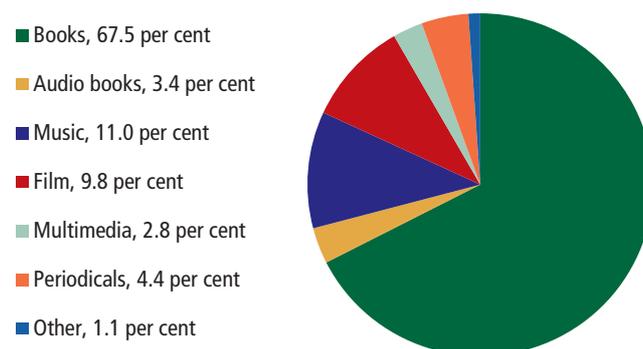
2

Libraries, films and media

Danes continue to lend a great number of books

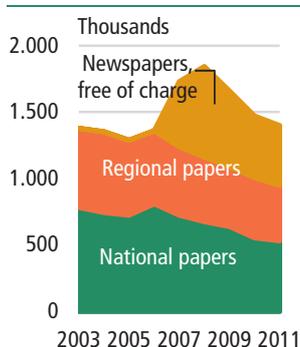
In 2010 the public libraries lent a total number 31 million books. This is equal to the circumstance that each Dane lends 6 books per year from one of Denmark's public libraries. In three out of four cases, it is either books (68 per cent) or periodicals (4 per cent) that are lent. The other media are distributed as follows: music (11 per cent), films (10 per cent), audiobooks (3 per cent), multimedia, etc. (3 per cent) and other material (1 per cent).

Figure 2 Lending from public libraries. 2010



www.statbank.dk/bib1

Figure 3 Average daily circulation, total



<http://www.statbank.dk/dagblad>

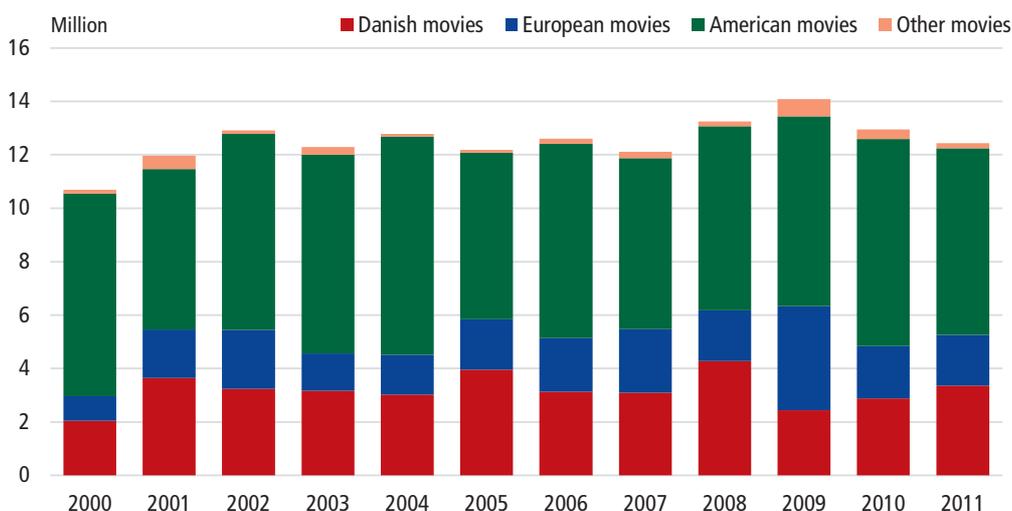
Circulation of newspapers

For Sunday newspapers the circulation has decreased by 5.0 per cent from 877,000 in 2010 to 833,000 newspapers in 2011. The same tendency applies to the circulation of daily newspapers, which has decreased by 4.7 per cent from a circulation of 1,471,000 to 1,402,000 newspapers. The decrease continues the tendency that has been seen for several years.

Modest fall in the number of tickets sold for films

From 2010 to 2011 the number of tickets sold for films screened at Danish cinemas saw a fall of 4 per cent and reached just over 12 million tickets sold. The number of tickets sold for American films showed a fall of 759,000 tickets, corresponding to 9.8 per cent compared to 2010, while Danish films increased by 17 per cent. In 2011, the three films seen by most people were *Harry Potter and the deathly hallows: Part 2*, *Dirch* and *Klassefesten*. Danish films accounted for 27 per cent of all tickets sold in 2011. This is an increase of 5 percentage points compared to the previous year. The most popular Danish film was *Dirch*, selling 471,819 tickets in 2011.

Figure 4 Tickets sold for movies



<http://www.statbank.dk/bio>

Danes watch television 3 hours and 18 minutes per day

97 out of 100 households in Denmark have a TV set and most households have access to DR1 and TV2. Today, Danes also have access to a wide range of pay TV channels. The average viewing rates of Danes were 3 hours and 18 minutes in 2011, which is an increase by 7 minutes compared to 2010.

Danes watch especially entertainment on TV

Music, entertainment and dramas are watched almost half of the time that Danes spent on watching TV. One-fourth of the time Danes watch news, etc., while 15 per cent of the time is spent on programmes for education, information and culture. Sports events take up 8 per cent, while regional TV broadcasts take up only 3 per cent of total television viewing.

Figure 5 Television viewing by program type. 2011

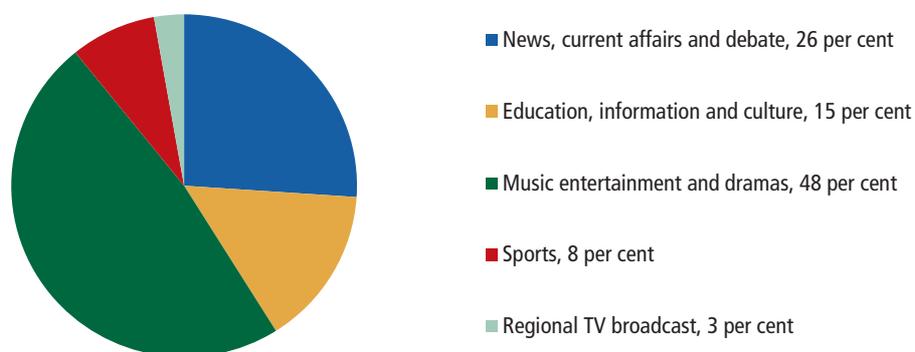


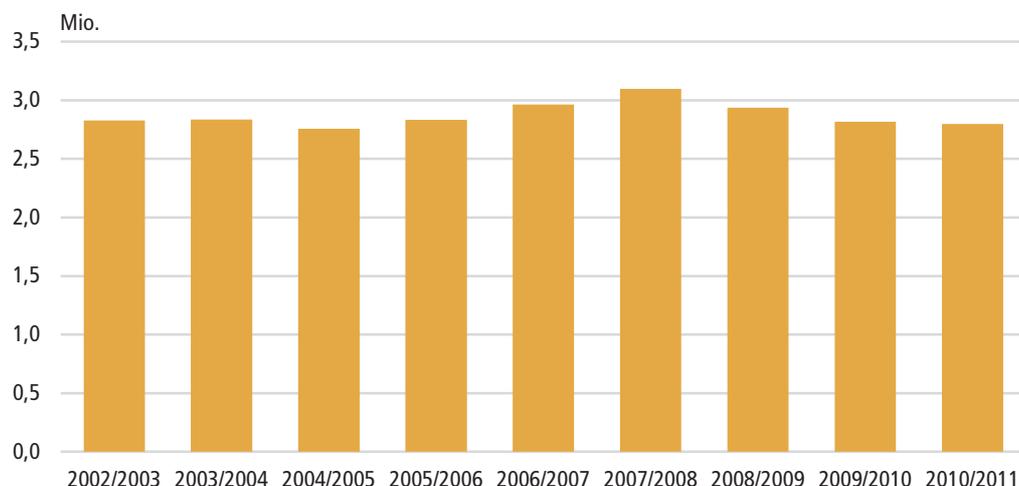
Table 90

3

Music, theatres, sports and leisure

Fewer theatregoers

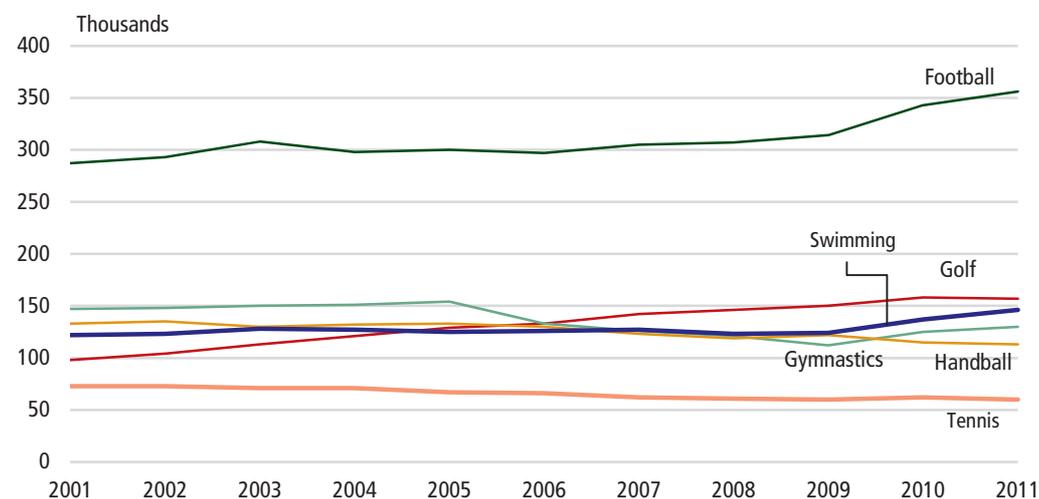
Admissions to theatres decreased by 0.7 per cent during the season of 2010-2011 compared to the previous season. Hereby 19.000 fewer visited the theatres although the number of performances had increased by 3 per cent. Hence there was bigger number of admissions for every performance; 180 admissions in 2010-2011 compared to 174 admissions for each performance in 2009-2010.

Figure 6 Admissions to Danish theatres

<http://www.statbank.dk/teat1, teat2 and teat3>

Football is the national sport of Denmark

Football is the most popular sport in Denmark measured in terms of members, and from 2010 to 2011 the Danish Football Association (DBU) saw an increase in membership by 4 per cent. Danes have also in great numbers taken up golf, and golf clubs have experienced a steadily increasing membership during the last 10 years. However, golf clubs saw a minor fall in membership in 2011.

Figur 7 Members of Danish sports organizations

<http://www.statbank.dk/medlem>

4

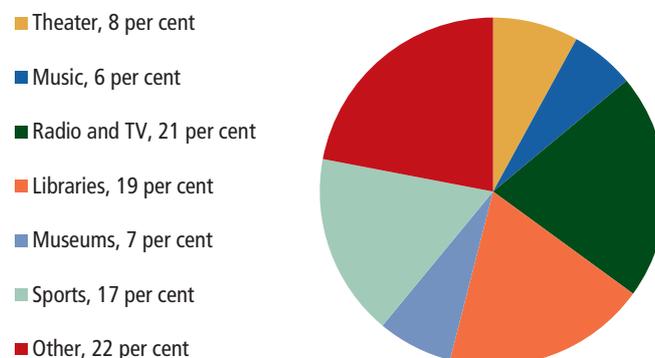
Other cultural activity

Radio and TV receive the greatest subsidies

In 2011, the largest share of public subsidies to culture went to radio and TV, i.e. 21 per cent. Libraries came in second with 19 per cent, while sports received 17 per cent of total subsidies. The share of subsidies with regard to sports decreased compared to

2009, when 21 per cent of public subsidies went to purposes of sports. Theatres, museums and music ranged around 6 and 8 per cent of the public subsidies to culture.

Figure 8 Public subsidies to cultural activities. 2011



<http://www.statbank.dk/bevil02>

Unchanged public subsidies to culture

In 2011 public subsidies to culture reached just over DKK 20 billion. The same amount applied to 2010, and the picture was largely the same in the previous year. In 2011 the subsidies were distributed by 56 per cent from central government and 44 per cent from local government. Most central government subsidies are granted via the Danish Finance Act (DKK 6.1 billion in 2011), while receipts from licences contributed with DKK 4.1 bn. and receipts from state football pools contributed with DKK 1.1 billion.

5

Church

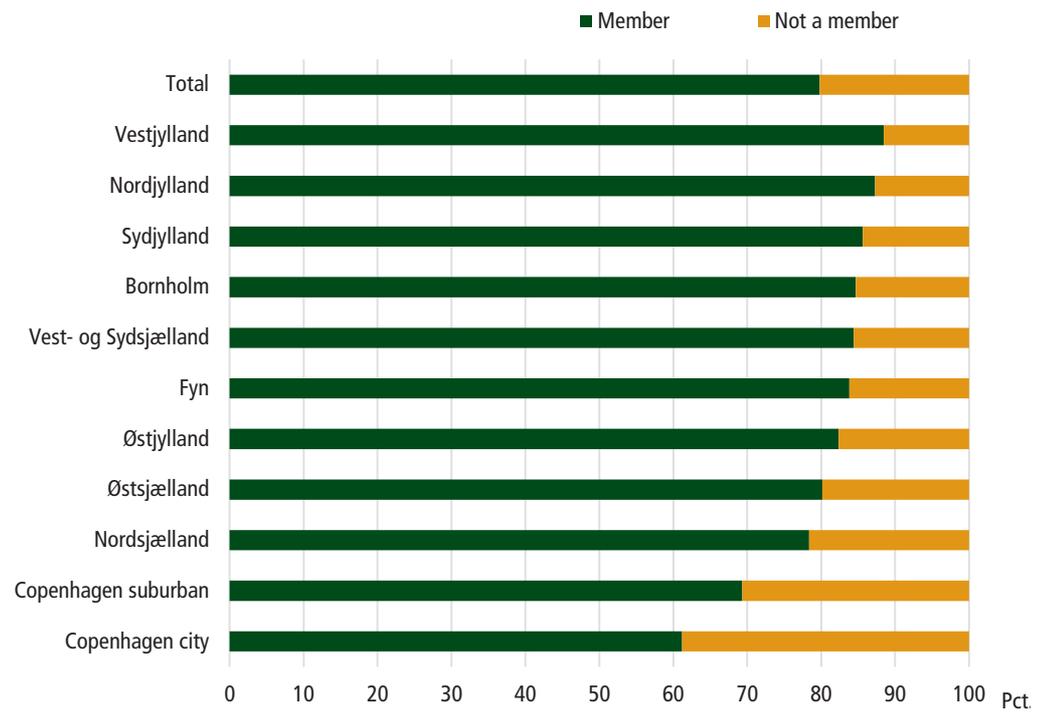
Fewer members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark

An increasing number of people have decided not to be members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark. The share of the Danish population with membership was 79.8 per cent on 1 January 2012. The share shows a falling tendency and made up 80.4 per cent in 2011. The share was 84.3 per cent ten years ago.

Largest membership of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark is seen in Western Jutland

The share of members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark differs among the various regions of Denmark. The region accounting for the highest number is Western Jutland, followed by Northern Jutland and Southern Jutland. The region with the lowest number of members is Copenhagen town, followed by Copenhagen outskirts and Northern Zealand.

Figure 9 Membership of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. 1 January 2012



<http://www.statbank.dk/km55>

Table 74 Danish National Archives and provincial archives. 2011

	Collections		Material received under delivery schemes	Reading rooms		Long-distance loans Circulation	Staff paid out of own budget
	Total shelf capacity	Size at the end of the year		Visitors	Circulation		
	thousand metres		metres	thousands		number	
Archives total	762	426	12 360	39	133	16 641	194
Danish National Archives	538	204	6 295	12	52	5 453	94
Provincial archives in:							
Copenhagen	50	50	640	12	23	1 828	12
Odense	24	20	804	5	7	1 474	12
Viborg	63	74	3 089	7	39	5 895	43
Aabenraa	17	21	1 174	1	5	1 036	8
Industrial Archives	70	57	358	2	7	955	14
Danish Data Archives	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

Source: Danish National Archives

www.sa.dk**Table 75 Admissions to zoological gardens**

	2010	2011
Total number of zoological gardens	25	28
	thousands	
Admissions total	4 017	4 404
Of which:		
Københavns Zoo	1 056	1 152
Odense Zoo	349	406
Aalborg Zoo	326	377
Givskud Zoo	280	327
Randers Regnskov	285	291
Jesperhus Resort	220	215
Knuthenborg Safaripark	202	202
Nordsømuseum	187	186
Ree Park - Ebeltoft Safari Gravlev	145	173
Jyllands Park Zoo	165	166
Kattegatcentret	151	145
Danmarks Akvarium	132	142
AQUA Silkeborg	102	110
Den Geografiske Have	60	59
Fjord- og bæltcentret i Kerteminde	53	53
Øresundsakvariet	47	53
Skandinavisk Dyrepark, Nødager	52	53
Odsherred Zoo - Dyrepark	50	50
Skærup Zoo	35	35

Note: Figures on the individual zoological gardens include zoological gardens for which the number of visitors has been stated for both years and have had more than 30,000 visitors in 2011 only. Admissions total include all zoological gardens.

www.statbank.dk/mus

Table 76		Admissions to museums			
	2010	2011		2010	2011
Total number of museums	267	281	Nationalmuseet, Frøslevlejrens museum	46	48
Cultural historical museums	175	183	Lemvig Museum	53	46
Art museums	57	58	Handels- og Søfartsmuseet Kronborg	41	44
Natural science museums	5	4	Industrimuseet, Horsens	36	41
Other museums	30	36	Bork Vikingehavn	48	41
			Koldkrigsmuseum Stevnsfort	38	40
Admissions (thousands)					
a. Cultural historical museums, total	6 763	6 912	b. Art museums, total	3 039	3 464
Of which:			Of which:		
Nationalmuseet, Prinsens Palais	434	413	Louisiana Museum for Moderne Kunst	558	629
Den Gamle By	312	360	Aros, Aarhus Kunstmuseum	222	523
Nationalmuseet, Frilandsmuseet	319	303	Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek	356	421
Rosenborgsamlingen	238	243	Statens Museum for Kunst	448	348
Post & Tele Museum	153	224	Arken Museum for Moderne Kunst	120	182
Egeskov Slot	201	217	Skagens museum	103	118
Kronborg Slot	195	204	Ordrupgaard	60	64
Frederiksborg Slot	175	189	Designmuseum Danmark	66	63
Moesgård Museum	128	125	Kunstmuseet Trapholt	63	61
Fregatten Jylland	125	117	Kunsten Museum of Modern art Aalborg	66	61
Vikingskibsmuseet	111	115	Thorvaldsens museum	53	56
Museet på Koldinghus	115	113	Randers kunstmuseum	51	53
Danmarks Jernbanemuseum	91	104	KØS Museum for Kunst i Det Offentlige Rum	30	52
Dansk Landbrugsmuseum Gl. Estrup	87	101	Glasmuseet, Ebeltoft	53	47
Gammel Estrup Herregårdsmuseet	87	101	Vejle Kunstmuseum	17	44
Danfoss Universe A/S	105	99	Johannes Larsen Museet	53	42
Den Fynske Landsby	85	91	Naturama	73	75
Marstal Søfartsmuseum	85	91	Naturhistorisk Museum	51	50
H.C. Andersens Hus	87	87			
Arbejdermuseet i København	101	77	c. Natural science museums, total	270	308
Nationalmuseet, Frihedsmuseet	64	73	Of which:		
Øhavsmuseet	83	71	Naturama	73	75
Hjerl Hedes Frilandsmuseum	72	70	Naturhistorisk Museum	51	50
Valdemars Slot, Herregårdsmuseum	71	68			
Gavnø Slot	62	67	d. Other Museum, total	1 959	2 573
Amalienborg Museet Christian VIII's Palæ	87	67	Of which:		
Esrum Kloster og Møllegård	48	64	Eksperimentarium	286	379
Andelslandsbyen Nyvang	54	61	Carlsberg Besøgscenter	158	220
Ruinerne under Christiansborg	34	57	De Kongelige Repræsentationslokaler	117	142
Museumscenter Hanstholm	56	56	Fiskeri- og Søfartsmuseet / Saltvandsakvariet	125	121
Museum Østjylland, Randers	55	55	Det Danske Filminstitut/ Museum og Cinematek	117	107
Københavns Museum	50	55	Guinness World Record Museum	77	80
Museet Ribes Vikinger	62	53	Naturbornholm	60	63
Tøjhusmuseet	43	53	H. C. Andersen Eventyrhuset	71	62
Kulturhistorie Sønderborg Slot	55	52	Bornholms Middelaldercenter	59	62
Nationalmuseet, Liselund Gl. Slot	49	51	Ripley's Believe it or not	66	61
Historiecenter Dybbøl Banke	44	51	Sophienholm	51	60
Det Kongelige Bibliotek Bog- og Fotomuseum	35	50	Det Mystiske Eksperimentarium	50	54
Danmarks Tekniske museum	56	50			
Kroppedal Museum	37	48			
Møntergården	50	48	a-d. Total admission	12 030	13 257

Note: Figures on the individual museum include museums for which the number of visitors has been stated for both years. Figures for each museum category include all museums. The table includes museums with more than 40,000 visitors in 2011 only.

www.statbank.dk/mus

Table 77		Public libraries, key figures	
	2009	2010	
	loan		
All materials	48 383 757	45 996 736	
Books	32 269 354	31 046 855	
Talking books	1 580 818	1 558 455	
Music recordings	5 858 059	5 044 372	
Animated pictures	4 606 516	4 492 835	
Multimedia	1 458 849	1 291 657	
Other materials	544 900	527 518	
Serial publications	2 065 261	2 035 044	
	stock		
All materials	24 045 005	23 160 000	
Books	19 668 547	18 884 295	
Talking books	510 295	468 782	
Music recordings	2 761 562	2 724 160	
Animated pictures	477 644	490 053	
Multimedia	220 728	218 549	
Other materials	281 031	261 457	
	subscribers		
Serial publications	125 198	112 704	
	download		
Uses of electronic resources	7 332 251	11 394 197	
	DKK thousands		
Expenditure, materials	368 044	354 495	

www.statbank.dk/bib1

Table 78		Public libraries by activity	
	2009	2010	
	number		
Main libraries	97	97	
Branch libraries	369	353	
Mobile libraries	33	32	
Servicspot	40	43	
	hours		
Main libraries, weekly opening hours	4 152	4 198	
Branch libraries, weekly opening hours	8 912	11 566	
Mobile libraries, opening hours	664	651	
	number		
Active borrowers total	1 763 127	1 726 518	
Active borrowers, domestic municipalities	1 536 651	1 513 870	
Active borrowers, other municipalities	226 476	212 648	
Visitors	36 048 125	36 124 933	
Website visits	21 958 608	22 752 141	
Website pages visited	174 141 565	175 745 795	
Audience workstations	4 971	5 050	
Audience workstations with internet	4 574	4 802	
Librarianserved institutions	16 096	15 114	
Librarians, FTE	2 203	2 112	
Other academic staff, FTE	133	177	
Clerical staff, FTE	1 868	1 790	
Other staff, FTE	394	425	

www.statbank.dk/bib2

Table 79		Research libraries	
	2009	2010	
	hours		
Weekly opening hours, main library	..	1 343	
Filialernes samlede åbningstid, timer pr. uge	..	1 530	
Seats with tablespace	7 918	8 529	
	sqm		
Audience area	82 424	86 293	
Closed storage area	75 531	75 593	
Total building area	199 863	204 405	
	number		
Audience workstations	1 484	1 496	
Website visits	10 229 921	8 793 617	
Website pages visited	135 204 336	90 262 391	
Active borrowers	244 598	254 089	
Visitors	3 849 887	4 261 225	
Loaner requests	..	627 129	
Reference requests	..	216 191	
Exhibitions	113	206	
Events	161	172	
User education, performed lessons	7 692	8 617	
User education, number of pupils	71 435	79 953	
	FTE		
Staff total	1 362	1 366	
Research librarians	151	153	
Librarians	461	457	
Assistants	371	370	
Other academic staff	161	176	
Other staff	219	210	
Staff of which in the employment scheme	77	70	

www.statbank.dk/forsk1

Table 80		Daily newspapers										
	Number of daily newspapers						Circulation					
	Weekdays ¹			Sundays			Weekdays			Sundays		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
	thousands											
Daily newspapers, total²	37	35	33	10	11	11	1 660	1 471	1 402	931	877	833
By size of cir. per issue:												
Under 10 000	10	8	8	-	-	-	63	49	52	-	-	-
10 000-19 999	10	11	9	-	1	1	150	152	122	-	13	13
20 000-29 999	4	3	3	-	1	1	98	71	69	-	28	25
30 000-49 999	1	2	2	1	-	-	44	89	85	31	-	-
50 000-99 999	6	5	7	4	5	6	404	331	511	253	336	418
100 000 +	6	6	4	5	4	3	900	779	563	648	499	378

¹ Included free newspapers 24timer, Urban and Metroxpress. ² Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half year of 2011.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2011* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations)

www.statistikbanken.dk/dagblad

Table 81 The 20 largest daily newspapers

	Circulation ¹			
	Weekdays ²		Sundays	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	thousands			
MetroXpress	199	201	•	•
24Timer	138	154	•	•
Urban	127	93	•	•
Jyllands-Posten	112	104	147	135
Politiken	103	99	128	125
Berlingske	101	101	121	118
Ekstra Bladet	74	67	103	94
Børsen	73	73	•	•
B.T.	68	67	95	89
JydskeVestkysten	63	60	70	67
Nordjyske Stiftstidende	52	52	60	57
Fyens Stiftstidende	47	46	57	53
Frederiksborg Amts Avis	41	39	•	•
Kristeligt Dagblad	27	27	•	•
Information	22	22	•	•
Aarhus Stiftstidende	22	20	28	25
Lolland-Falsters Folketidende	18	17	•	•
Vejle Amts Folkeblad/Fredericia Dagblad	18	16	•	•
Sjællandske	17	16	•	•
Horsens Folkeblad	14	14	•	•

¹ Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half of 2011. ² Include free newspapers 24timer, Urban and MetroXpress.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2011* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations)

www.statistikbanken.dk/dagblad1

Table 82 Magazines

	Circulation		
	2009	2010	2011
	thousands		
Billed Bladet	193	186	172
Familie Journalen	185	183	172
Se & Hør	169	159	148
Ude og Hjemme	158	143	132
Hjemmet	143	132	124
Her og Nu	108	106	98
Bo Bedre	80	78	79
Ugebladet Søndag	83	81	78
Alt for damerne	66	61	58
Femina	61	63	54
Illustreret Videnskab	65	54	53
Kig Ind	60	53	43
M!	46	45	42
Costume	43	41	41
I Form	57	39	41
Woman	50	48	41
Vi Unge	43	40	36
Anders And & Co.	48	39	35
Hendes Verden	40	39	35
Isabellas	44	44	35

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

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2011* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations)

www.statistikbanken.dk/magasin

Table 83 The most popular films shown in cinemas

1976-2011			2011		
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	1 364	1 28-2011	Harry Potter and the deathly hallows: Part 2	652
2 51-2001	The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring	1 331	2 34-2011	Dirch ¹	472
3 40-1976	Olsen banden ser rødt ¹	1 201	3 41-2011	Klassefesten ¹	462
4 51-2003	The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King	1 167	4 43-2011	The adventures of Tintin: The secret of the unicorn	439
5 51-2009	Avatar	1 158	5 20-2011	Pirates of the Carribean: On stranger tides	409
6 51-2002	The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers	1 123	6 40-2011	Far til fire – tilbage til naturen ¹	386
7 11-1976	One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest	1 120	7 06-2011	Alle for én ¹	368
8 39-1977	Olsen banden deruda ¹	1 045	8 05-2011	Tangled	348
9 51-1982	E.T. – The Extra Terrestrial	1 019	9 31-2011	Cars 2	301
10 37-1978	Grease	1 006	10 31-2011	Kung Fu Panda 2	289

¹ Danish films.

www.dst.dk/bio
Table 84 Films by nationality. 2011

	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	656	12 433	749 802	323 413	43
Danish	110	3 363	186 459	80 284	43
Foreign, total	546	9 071	563 343	243 129	43
Of which European	224	1 899	114 928	50 135	44
American	259	6 985	439 519	189 532	43
Other	63	186	8 897	3 462	39
Films shown in cinemas in 2010	641	12 952	795 677	353 812	44

¹ Danish films.

www.dst.dk/bio
Table 85 Films by year when first shown. 2011

	Number of films shown	Paid admissions	Admissions takings, total	Film hire as percentage of admissions takings
		thousands	thousands DKK	per cent
Films shown in cinemas, total	656	12 433	749 802	43
First shown:				
2011	256	11 484	695 832	43
2010	130	886	51 560	39
2009	56	19	635	38
2008	28	3	107	43
2007	28	5	223	37
2006	22	2	59	45
2001-2005	71	14	440	42
1996-2000	17	2	81	38
1991-1995	5	2	115	32
1986-1990	4	1	17	42
1981-1985	4	0	15	48
1971-1980	9	5	182	35
1961-1970	10	1	36	59
1951-1960	9	1	58	41
1951 and before	0	0	0	0
Unknown	7	8	442	47

www.statbank.dk/1982

Table 86		Cinemas		
		2009	2010	2011
Cinemas at end of year				
	Number of cinemas	163	161	161
	Number of cinema screens (thousands)	58	57	57
Cinema activity				
	Paid admissions (thousands)	14 082	12 952	12 433
	Admissions takings excl. VAT (DKK mio.)	837	796	750
	Film hire (DKK mio.)	376	354	323

www.statbank.dk/1982

Table 87		Books translated. 2011							Danish translations, total	
		Original language								
		Swedish	Norwegian	Other Nordic languages	English/American	German	French	Russian	Other languages	
		number of titles								
Translations, total		318	169	20	1 294	231	139	4	202	2 377
Fiction		235	104	17	858	138	101	4	177	1 634
Non-fiction		83	65	3	436	93	38	-	25	743

Source: Danish Bibliographic Centre

Table 88		Books published. 2011						
		Books and pamphlets						
		Type		Edition		Total	Of which	
Decimal classification		Pamphlets (17-48 pages)	Books (over 48 pages)	First editions	Revised editions		School text books ¹	Children's books
		number of titles						
Total		3 125	9 734	10 782	2 077	12 859	904	1 718
Fiction, total	82-88	1 125	2 600	3 048	677	3 725	432	1 451
Novels and short stories		40	1 468	1 015	493	1 508	52	1 324
Plays		2	25	26	1	27	-	5
Poetry		64	198	250	12	262	1	44
Comics, etc.		17	78	90	5	95	-	78
Books for children and young persons		1 002	831	1 667	166	1 833	379	•
Non-fiction, total	00-81.89-99	2 000	7 134	7 734	1 400	9 134	472	267
General	00-07	40	137	169	8	177	7	3
Philosophy	10-19	47	323	290	80	370	17	2
Religion	20-29	57	233	258	32	290	23	16
Sociology	30-39, 59	504	1 558	1 606	456	2 062	73	24
Geography and travel	40-49	103	336	338	101	439	17	3
Natural sciences	50-58	172	414	518	68	586	125	62
Applied sciences	60-69	642	2 201	2 425	418	2 843	32	79
Arts, games, sports	70-79	252	708	885	75	960	28	57
Literature, languages	80-81.89	49	261	250	60	310	108	5
History	90-99	134	963	995	102	1 097	42	16

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

Source: Danish Bibliographic Centre

Table 89 Hours of radio broadcasting, DR

	2009		2010	
	Analog	Digital	Analog	Digital
	hours			
By kind of programme	54 258	221 460	54 162	184 151
News service	4 692	10 147	4 712	10 122
Current affairs	23 472	1 412	23 584	1 139
Information and culture	4 224	1 321	4 036	1 685
Drama/Fiction	111	1 602	121	137
Music	14 722	199 822	15 630	163 777
Entertainment	5 301	6 995	4 285	7 025
Sports	797	7	910	7
Education	-	-	-	-
Choir- and orchestra activity	112	1	122	3
Presentation and Service	827	153	762	256

Source: Danish Broadcasting Corporation

Table 90 Hours of television broadcasting, DR and TV2

	DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation)		TV2	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	hours			
Television hours of broadcasting, total	22 201	32 811	12 918	12 576
National TV, total	22 201	32 811	7 296	7 207
News service	9 689	9 655	799	719
Current affairs	1 781	1 570	1 172	1 164
Information and culture	3 720	7 645	456	417
Education	325	565	-	2
Music	766	1 052	11	20
Entertainment	367	835	517	724
Danish drama	728	1 408	339	260
Foreign drama	4 147	8 605	3 234	2 852
Sports	160	633	500	817
Programme introduction & service	518	842	268	232
Regional TV, total	•	•	4 182	4 031
Advertising	•	•	1 440	1 338
By kind of production¹				
Own productions	3 588	3 968	1 511	1 425
Other productions	2 017	2 877	2 999	3 118
Repeat broad casts	16 596	25 966	2 786	2 664

¹ For TV2 excl. regional TV and advertising.

Source: DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation) and TV2

Table 91 Household access to TV-channels

	2010		2011	
	Number of households thousands	Number of households with television- sets per cent	Number of households thousands	Number of households with television- sets per cent
Total number of households 1st of Jan.	2 573	..	2 584	..
Of which households with television sets	2 496	100	2 497	100
DR 1	2 486	100	2 481	99
DR 2	2 468	99	2 461	99
DR Update	1 490	60	1 684	67
DR K	1 956	78	2 094	84
DR HD	1 080	43	1 389	56
DR Ramasjang	1 988	80	2 093	84
TV2	2 479	99	2 477	99
TV2 ZULU	1 766	71	1 715	69
TV2 Charlie	1 753	70	1 725	69
TV 2 Film	1 405	56	1 367	55
TV2 Film HD	..	..	492	20
TV 2 News	1 530	61	1 605	64
TV 2 Sport	1 224	49	1 209	48
TV 2 Sport HD	273	11	431	17
TV3	1 714	69	1 669	67
TV3+	1 556	62	1 486	60
TV3+ HD	279	11	516	21
TV3 Puls	1 123	45	1 105	44
Kanal 4	1 653	66	1 542	62
Kanal 5	1 541	62	1 639	66
Kanal 5 HD	275	11	530	21
6eren	1 370	55	1 350	54
6'eren HD	..	..	464	19
Voice TV	873	35	840	34
Discovery Channel	1 408	56	1 311	53
Discovery World	429	17	406	16
Discovery Science	278	11	236	10
Animal Planet	1 353	54	1 299	52
Cartoon Networks	1 120	45	1 080	43
Boomerang	528	21	478	19
MTV	1 260	51	1 200	48
Nickelodeon	792	32	834	33
VH-1	883	35	898	36
TCM	1 016	41	872	35
Disney Channel	1 194	48	1 115	45
Playhouse Disney	365	15	..	..
Disney XD	662	27	660	26
Eurosport	1 284	51	1 208	48
Eurosport 2	472	19	530	21
DK4	1 407	56	..	..
NRK	982	39	..	..
TV 2 Norge	746	30	..	..
Sverige 1	1 391	56	..	..
TV4 Sverige	1 144	45	1 048	42

Source: TNS Gallup A/S, Annual Survey 2010 and 2011

Table 92 Viewing time by channel and type of program. 2011

	News, Current Affairs and Debate	Education, Information and Culture	Music, Entertainment, Drama and Fiction	Sport	Regional Television
	per cent				
Total Program viewing time	26	15	48	8	3
DR 1	36	16	44	5	..
DR 2	22	40	36	2	..
DR Update	100	..	..	..	..
DR K	1	52	46	..	..
DR HD	1	32	63	4	..
DR Ramasjang	..	20	80	..	..
TV2	35	10	34	11	11
TV2 ZULU	..	2	97	1	..
TV2 Charlie	..	2	97	..	..
TV2 Film	..	..	100	..	..
TV2 News	99	1	..	..	..
TV 2 Sport	..	..	..	100	..
TV3	..	30	70	..	..
TV3+	..	13	56	31	..
TV3 PULS	..	52	43	4	..
Kanal 4	5	30	66	..	..
Kanal 5	9	3	87	..	..
6eren	1	5	65	29	..

Source: TNS Gallup and TV-meter Annual Report

www.statistikbanken.dk/for4213 and for4214

Table 93 The Danish Broadcasting Corporation and TV2, revenue and expenditure

	Danish Broadcasting Corporation			TV2		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	thousands					
Number of household	2 352	2 417	2 418	2 352	2 417	2 418
Radio and TV licenses¹	2 468²	2 514³	2 518⁴	2 468²	2 514³	2 518⁴
Of which: Medielicens	2 294	2 367	2 368	•	•	•
Licences for radio only	58	50	50	•	•	•
Companies witch pay licenses	116	97	100	•	•	•
	DKK mio.					
Annual accounts						
Revenue, total	3 674	3 760	3 861	2 206	2 060	2 147
Of which: Licenses	3 343	3 392	3 493	-	-	-
Commercial, sponsors	2	4	4	1 597	1 219	1 318
Other	329	364	364	609	841	829
Total expenditure	3 330	3 338	3 328	-1 945	-1 932	-1 974

¹ DR- licenses and Programme service collects the total licenses fees for DR, TV2, local radio- and TV and others. ² 1.6.2008. ³ 31.12.2009. ⁴ 31.12.2010.

Source: DR and TV2

Table 94 Music sales

	Sales		Turnover	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	number		DKK thousand	
Total¹	281 196 853	454 036 742	452 010	412 204
CD-albums	5 432 531	4 035 442	262 580	209 753
LP/ MC	39 506	35 402	3 922	3 351
DVD-audio	36 101	23 254	1 559	989
CD-sets ²	606 097	464 790	46 837	31 659
CD/sacd	183	111	16	9
CD-maxi/ Cd-single	46 533	1 714	705	84
Digital albums	869 628	7 800 163	36 475	46 880
Digital Track	13 458 541	24 131 675	43 595	53 471
Digital other ³	256 700 894	416 797 475	51 032	64 556
Ringtunes single	394 786	494 751	1 357	851
Mobil other	3 611 149	251 965	3 893	601
Other	904	-	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.

Table 95 Performing art. 2010/2011

	Number of productions	Number of performances				Audience	
		Total	Of which Danish	New performances		Total	Paid admissions
				Total	Of which Danish		
number		thousands					
State-subsidized theatres, total	11 717	589	432	410	265	2 092	...
The Royal Theatre, total	625	38	14	24	12	416	374
Plays	336	12	6	10	5	131	110
Operas	116	10	1	7	4	139	129
Ballets and dance	103	14	6	6	2	106	98
Operetta and musical	41	1	-	-	-	36	34
Revue and cabaret	29	1	1	1	1	4	3
The regional theatres, total	1 852	78	40	75	36	514	460
Theatre cooperation of greater Copenhagen theatre	781	37	21	37	22	262	228
Regional theatres outside Copenhagen	1 071	41	19	38	14	252	232
Other state-subsidized theatres, total	9 240	473	378	311	217	1 162	...
folketeatret.dk/turne and The Danish National Opera	337	13	7	13	5	124	...
Local city-theatres	2 622	100	77	90	61	308	...
Local theatres	2 990	164	131	93	64	417	...
Theatres subsidized by the Danish Arts Council	3 291	196	163	115	87	313	...
Non subsidized theatres, total	3 783	236	...	...	...	705	...
Ballet and dance	474	25	...	...	...	64	...
Performance	155	10	...	...	...	12	...
Opera	25	6	...	...	...	6	...
Operetta and musical	384	7	...	...	...	283	...
Plays	1 958	117	...	...	...	244	...
Revue and cabaret	121	7	...	...	...	36	...
Other	666	64	...	...	...	59	...

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

www.statbank.dk/teat1, teat2 and teat3

Table 96 Sports federations and youth and outdoor activities organizations

	Number of members	
	2010	2011
	— thousands —	
Youth organizations, total¹	84	85
The Danish Scout Association	26	27
Voluntary Christian Boys' and Girls' Association, FDF	23	22
The Green Girl Guides in Denmark	5	5
YMCA Scouts in Denmark	24	25
Danish Baptists' Scout Organisation	1	1
DUI - LEG og VIRKE Children's Organisation	5	5
Sports Federations²		
The Danish Sports Federations	1 721	1 734
Badminton	95	91
Football (DBU)	343	357
Golf	158	157
Gymnastics	125	130
Handball	115	113
Riding	74	73
Sailing	58	57
Swimming	137	146
Tennis	62	60
Other federations	554	550
The Danish Gymnastics and Athletics Federations	1 700	...
Badminton	145	...
The Danish Rifle Federation	141	...
Football	284	...
Gymnastics	342	...
Handball	117	...
Swimming	166	...
Tennis	55	...
Other federations	340	...
Sports for children	8	...
Exercise and leisure	78	...
Continuation schools, etc.	24	...
The Danish Firms' Sports Federations	321	331
Badminton	19	19
Football	32	32
Handball	2	2
Bowling	21	20
Fitness centre	37	38
Keep-fit exercises	11	11
Jogging	29	29
Other sports	170	180
Other outdoor activities organizations		
The Danish Camping Association	151	155
The Danish Cyclist Federation	17	17
The Danish Society for the Conservation of Nature	132	133
The Danish Hunting Federation	95	95
The Danish Garden Society	40	41

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
www.statbank.dk/medlem

Table 97 Attendance at selected sporting events

	Season 2009/2010			Season 2010/2011			Per cent changes in the number of avr. attendance
	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	
Football							
Superleague – men	1 645 907	198	8 313	1 394 436	198	7 043	-15.3
1st Division – men	314 358	240	1 310	356 200	240	1 484	13.3
2nd Division – men	123 430	480	257	138 013	480	288	11.8
Handball							
Handball league – men	279 025	217	1 286	456 038	226	2 018	56.9
1st Division – men	85 479	185	462	77 073	192	401	-13.1
Handball league – women	169 979	167	1 018	162 659	165	986	-3.1
1st Division – women	36 963	194	191	39 576	192	206	8.2
Ice hockey							
Al-Bank league – men	209 703	162	1 294	202 956	156	1 301	0.5
Play-offs and final games - men	61 396	37	1 659	67 720	30	2 257	36.0
Season, total ¹ – men	271 099	199	1 362	270 676	186	1 455	6.8
Badminton²							
Denmark Open (Aarhus)	5 770	...	...	9 500	...	...	...
Copenhagen Masters (Cph.)	3 574	...	...	3 876	...	...	...
DM (Aalborg)	4 226	...	...	3 125	...	...	...
Hold-finalen (Guldmatchen - Cph.)	2 165	...	...	2 165	...	...	...
Basketball							
Basketball league – men	79 361	154	515	79 638	159	501	-2.8

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

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

www.statbank.dk/sport1

Table 98 Advertising expenditure

	2008		2009		2010	
	DKK mio.	per cent	DKK mio.	per cent	DKK mio.	per cent
Advertising expenditure, total	27 633	100.0	24 303	100.0	24 694	100.0
Press advertising turnover, total	7 936	28.7	6 168	25.4	5 874	23.8
Daily papers	2 735	9.9	2 065	8.5	1 946	7.9
Magazines	437	1.6	328	1.3	333	1.3
Professional journals, etc.	999	3.6	742	3.1	707	2.9
Local papers	2 554	9.2	2 143	8.8	2 033	8.2
Other	1 211	4.4	890	3.7	855	3.5
Other advertising activities, total	19 697	71.3	18 135	74.6	18 820	76.2
Radio	250	0.9	217	0.9	232	0.9
TV	2 431	8.8	2 059	8.5	2 256	9.1
Cinemas	60	0.2	53	0.2	59	0.2
Printed matter	6 705	24.3	6 067	25.0	5 799	23.5
Sports sponsorship	1 258	4.6	1 104	4.5	1 196	4.8
Outdoor advertising	516	1.9	491	2.0	499	2.0
Internet	2 926	10.6	3 030	12.5	3 484	14.1
Exhibitions and conferences	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial articles	624	2.2	547	2.2	557	2.3
Costs for administration and production	4 927	17.8	4 567	18.8	4 738	19.2

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 2010*, Danish Audit Bureau of Circulation

www.do.dk

Table 99 Activity rates by education institution. 2010

	graduation years 1999-2008		
	All sexes	Female	Male
All education institutions	88,0	85,7	91,1
Aarhus School of Architecture	86.4	82.2	91.1
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Architecture	85.8	83.3	88.5
The Danish Design School	85.9	84.8	88.6
Glass and Ceramic School Bornholm	83.2	81.6	90,0
Kolding School of Design	85.1	82,0	94.3
The Royal Danish Academy of Music	87.8	82.6	92.5
Rhythmic Music Conservatory	90.5	88,0	91.4
The Royal Academy of Music, Aarhus	89.2	86.3	91.6
Academy of Music, Aalborg	98,0	96.8	98.8
Carl Nielsen Academy of Music, Odense	90.5	91.2	90,0
Academy of Music and Music Communication, Esbjerg	90.5	89.7	91.2
The Danish National School of Theatre and Contemporary Dance	86.5	80.7	92.8
School of Acting, Odense Theatre	87.3	85.3	..
School of Acting, Aarhus Theatre	93.2	91.4	94.9
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, Schools of Visual Arts	81.7	78.9	84.3
The National Film School of Denmark	86.7	79.3	91.7
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Conservation	90,0	90.3	88.9
The Royal School of Library and Information Science	92.6	91.9	94.6

www.statbank.dk/kubesk2

Table 100 Public Funding for cultural purposes. 2011

	Sports and recreation	Cultural and natural heritage	Media, Library and Litterature	Performing Arts and Music	Visual arts and design	Other cultural activities
	DKK mio.					
Total public funding	3 447	1 819	8 718	2 892	486	2 746
Municipalities	2 577	567	2 800	940	...	1 954
Total state funding	871	1 252	5 918	1 952	486	792
National Budget	30	1 236	1 744	1 876	473	693
Lotto Funds	841	16	34	76	14	99
Licence Fee - Public Service Broadcasting	...	...	4 140	...	...	...

www.statbank.dk/bevil02

Table 101 The Danish Arts Foundation. 2010

	3-year scholarships	Lump sum grants	Competitions and prizes	Purchases	Other grants	Total
	DKK thousands					
Total	23 520	42 152	2 025	3 729	20 140	91 566
Visual arts	10 080	5 954	800	3 729	11 683	32 246
Literature	5 880	9 594	825	-	-	16 299
Contemporary music	840	3 880	400	-	485	5 605
Classical music	840	1 642	-	-	3 201	5 683
Common music	-	1 230	-	-	1 373	2 603
Applied arts and designing	3 360	7 814	-	-	943	12 117
Architecture	1 680	5 433	-	-	1 365	8 478
Film and theatre	840	6 605	-	-	1 090	8 535

Source: Annual report of the Danish Arts Foundation

Table 102 National Church divisions. 2012

1 January	Church divisions			
	Churches	Vicars	Deaneries	Parishes
	number			
All Denmark	2 340	2 067	104	2 192
København Diocese	119	214	9	103
Helsingør Diocese	163	252	13	147
Roskilde Diocese	339	268	13	318
Lolland-Falster Diocese	109	59	4	104
Fyn Diocese	243	190	11	232
Haderslev Diocese	185	192	7	173
Ribe Diocese	212	159	8	202
Aarhus Diocese	355	321	14	332
Viborg Diocese	289	189	11	276
Aalborg Diocese	326	223	14	305

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs

Table 103 Religious ceremonies at the National Church. 2011

	Baptisms as per cent of children born in 2011	Confirmations in 2011 as per cent of 14-15 year-olds 1 January 2012	Church funerals as per cent of all deaths 2011
	per cent		
	All Denmark	79.2	73.0	88.9
Copenhagen Diocese	47.9	45.3	76.5
Helsingør Diocese	74.2	61.3	83.2
Roskilde Diocese	93.2	73.8	89.1
Lolland-Falster Diocese	94.8	81.2	86.7
Fyn Diocese	86.6	80.2	92.0
Haderslev Diocese	90.2	81.1	92.4
Ribe Diocese	97.2	80.4	94.2
Aarhus Diocese	80.4	76.3	92.8
Viborg Diocese	93.1	85.7	96.0
Aalborg Diocese	95.6	83.0	95.0

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs

www.statbank.dk/km44**Table 104 Membership of the National Church. 2012**

1 January	National Church members as percentage of population							National Church members
	All Denmark			Dioceses of residence				
	Males	Females	Total	Copenhagen	Helsingør, Roskilde and Lolland-Falster	Funen	Jutland	
	per cent								thousands
Total	77.9	81.7	79.8	62.5	77.9	83.8	85.4	4 454
Age:								
0-4 years	66.7	66.9	66.8	42.7	64.5	71.7	75.6	213
5-9 years	75.7	76.1	75.9	49.5	73.1	79.3	83.3	249
10-14 years	79.3	79.9	79.6	53.3	76.5	83.2	86.3	270
15-19 years	82.1	83.5	82.8	60.6	80.3	86.0	88.0	297
20-29 years	72.5	74.5	73.5	62.8	70.3	78.4	79.9	488
30-39 years	73.2	76.8	75.0	59.4	72.8	80.9	82.2	537
40-49 years	77.7	82.8	80.2	64.0	78.8	84.2	84.9	654
50-59 years	78.8	83.8	81.3	65.9	79.1	83.9	85.7	586
60-69 years	82.6	87.8	85.2	70.6	82.7	87.9	89.7	589
70-79 years	88.0	91.7	90.0	79.3	87.6	92.1	93.4	358
80 years +	91.3	93.8	92.9	87.1	91.2	94.5	95.1	214

www.statbank.dk/km55

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:

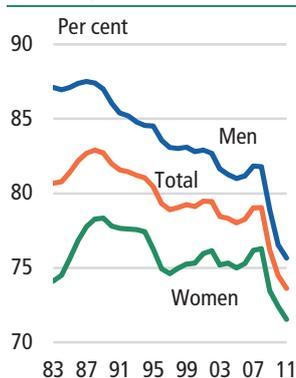
- Employed
- Unemployed
- Persons outside the labour force

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 2011 show significant differences between men and women. Women's activity rate increased primarily in the 1980s. The increase in the activity rate for women started, in reality before, but Statistics Denmark has only made annual calculations of the population attachment to the labour market from 1981 and onwards. The activity rate of men decreased in the 1980s.

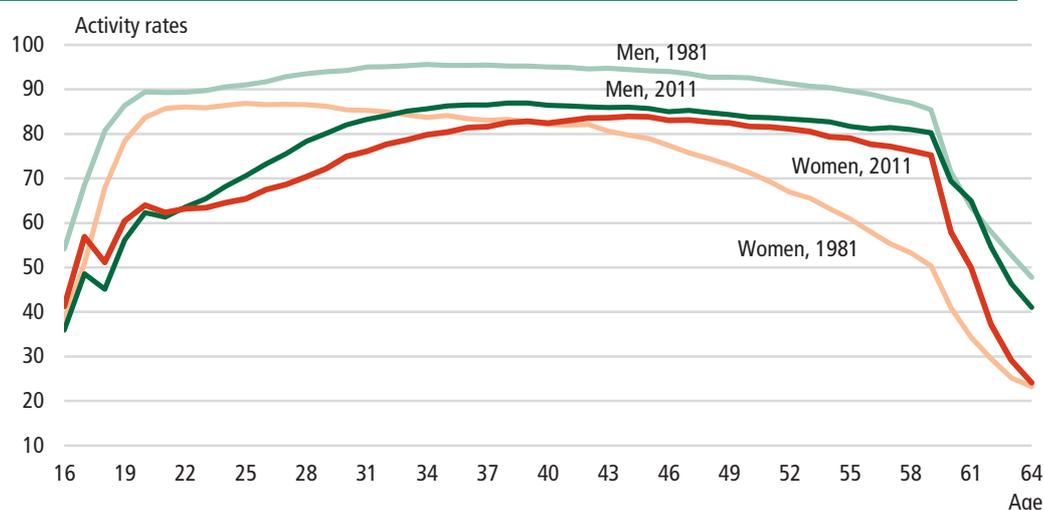
In the 1990s, in which Denmark had a period of recession, the activity rate of both men and women decreased during most of the period. The fall in the activity rate for women ceased in 1997, and thereafter the activity rate for women rose until 2002. During the same period the activity rate for men continued to fall. From 2006 until 2008 activity rates for both men and women increased slightly. From 2008 to 2009 the activity rate falls for both men and women. After this, activity rates for both men and women decreased due to the economic crisis. The fall in activity rates is extra big, because the statistics were subject to adjustments in 2009. Consequently, information for 2009 is not strictly comparable with previous years.

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



www.statbank.dk/ras1f1

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 2011 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.

Activity rates for women are lower than for men except for the youngest age-groups. Thus women have higher activity rates than men until the age of 21. For both men and women activity rates for 18 year olds is lower than for 17 year olds.

Immigrants and their descendants in the labour market

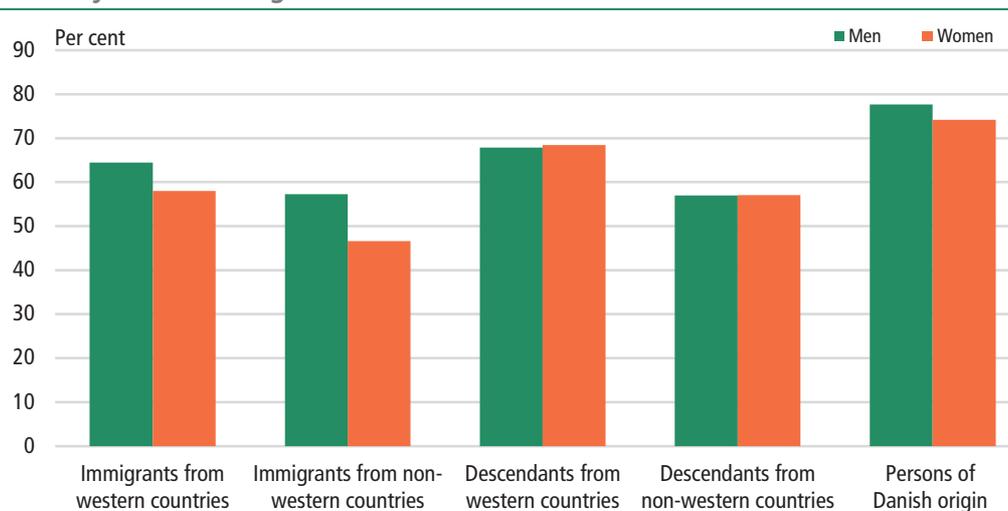
The number of immigrants and their descendants of working age have increased from 108,000 to 415,000 in the period 1981-2011. Especially, the number of immigrants and their descendants from non-western countries has increased.

There were 36,000 immigrants and descendants from non-western countries aged 16-64 in 1981, while the figure was 267,000 in 2011.

Immigrants' activity rate is lower than that of persons of Danish origin. Immigrants from non-western countries account for the lowest activity rate of 51.8 per cent in 2011. 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 (57.0 per cent) than immigrants from non-western countries, and the difference between men's and women's activity rate is smaller than that of immigrants.

Figure 3 Activity rate of immigrants and their descendants. 2011



www.statbank.dk/ras1f1

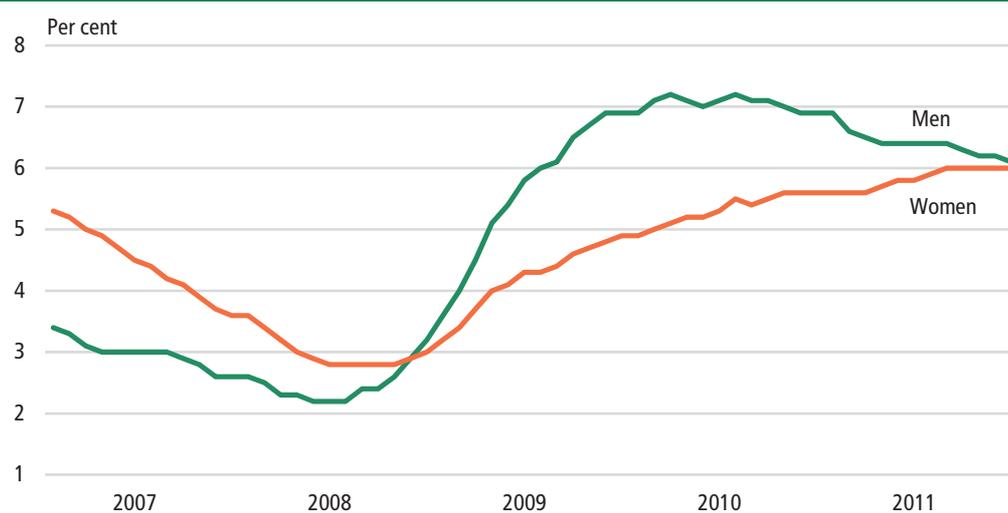
Unemployment and people receiving public benefits, 16-64-years

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

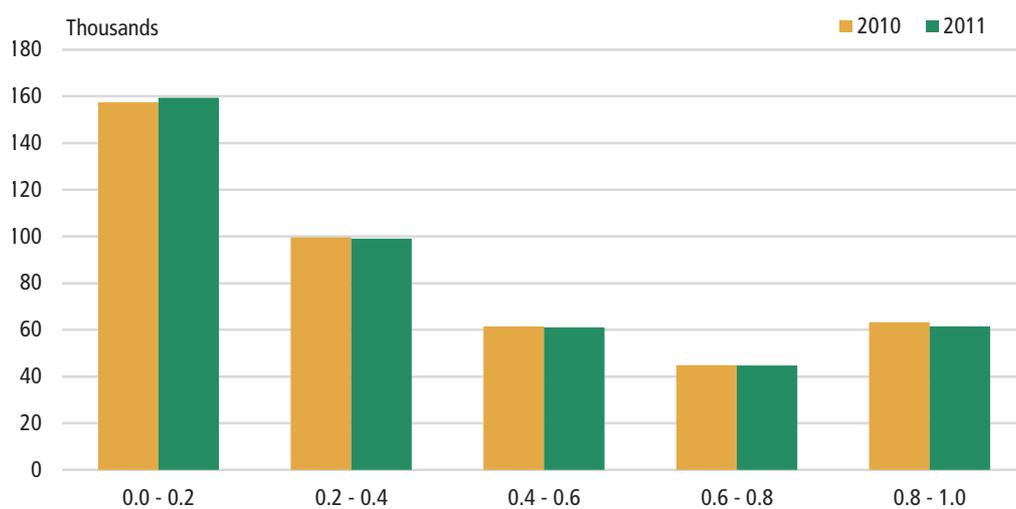
a similar situation where unemployment (in per cent of the labour force) was higher among men than among women.

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

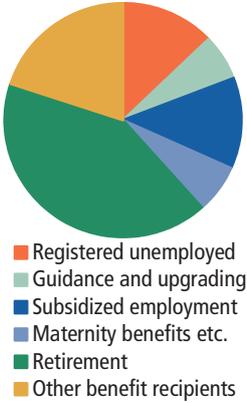


www.statbank.dk/auaar12

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

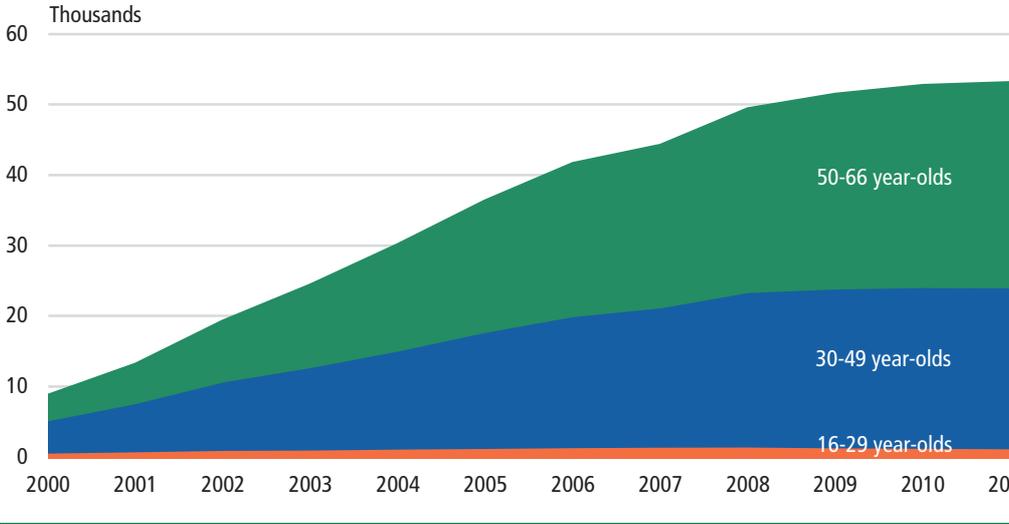
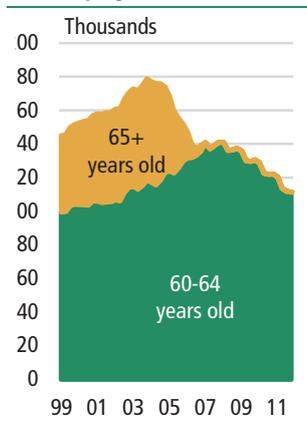


Figure 8
Number of persons receiving early retirement pay

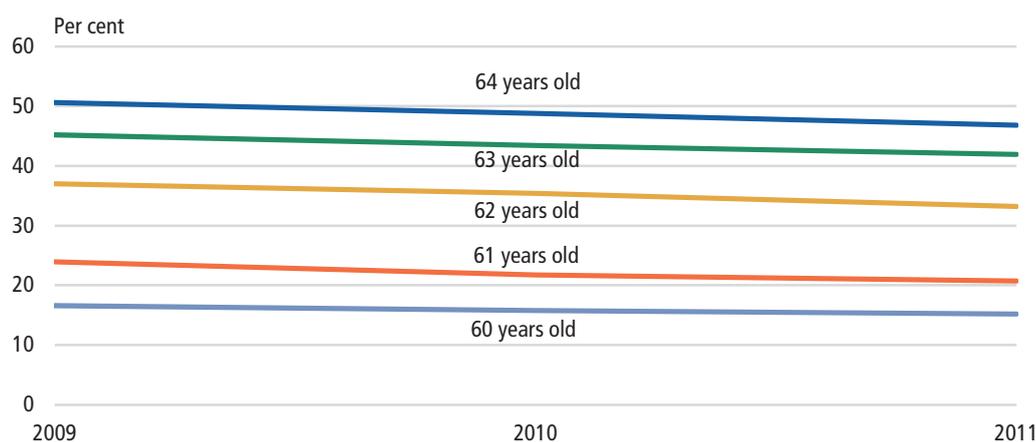


Changes in the number of persons receiving early retirement pay

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.

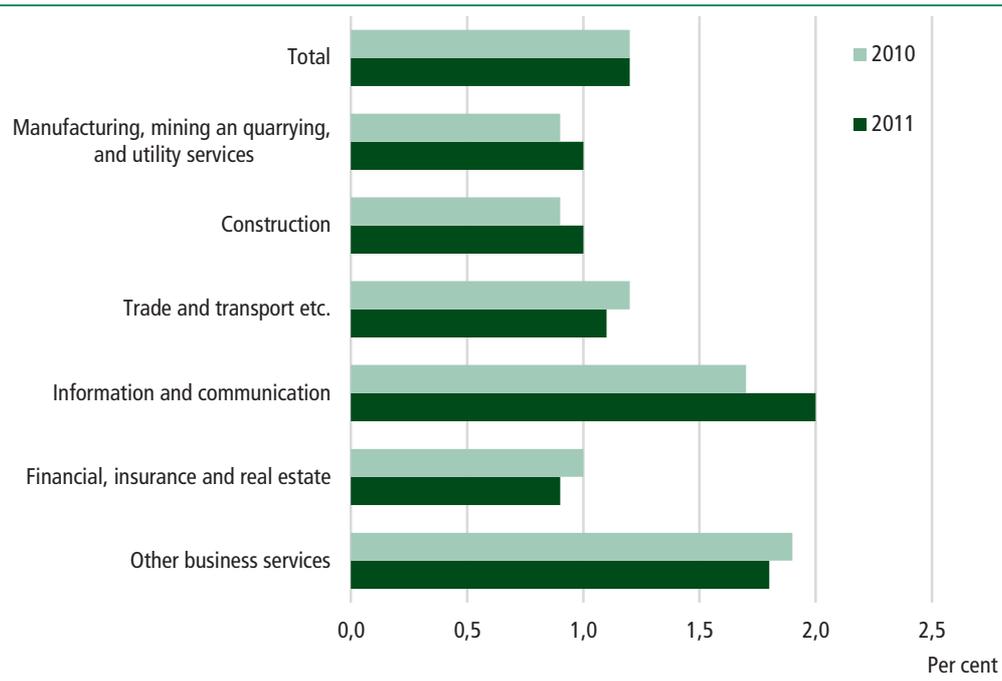
Figure 9 Share of the population receiving early retirement pay by age



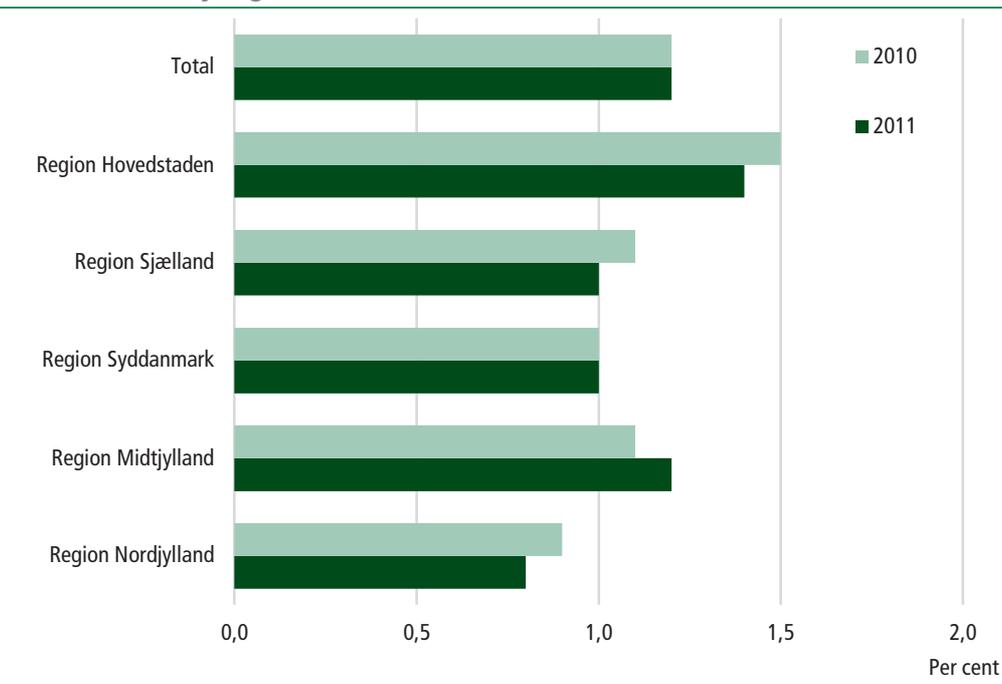
Note: Shares are estimated as the number of full-time persons receiving early retirement pay in relation to the population number in the middle of the year (in each age group).

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. 2011**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. 2011

Small workplaces have the largest share of job vacancies

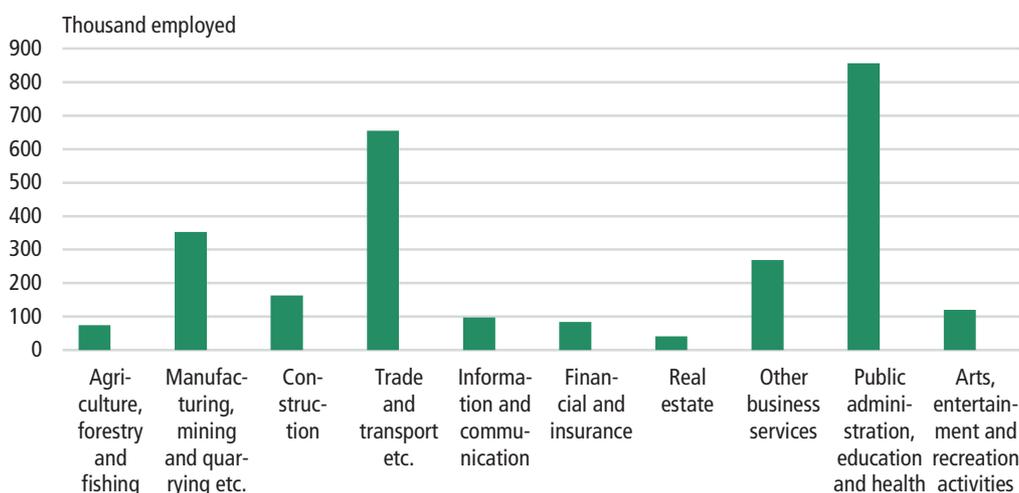
Small workplaces (less than 10 employees) accounted for relatively more job vacancies than large workplaces. In 2010, small workplaces had a share of job vacancies of 2.0 pct. For reasons of comparison, the largest workplaces (more than 100 employees) had a share of job vacancies of 1.0 pct.

3

Employment and hours worked

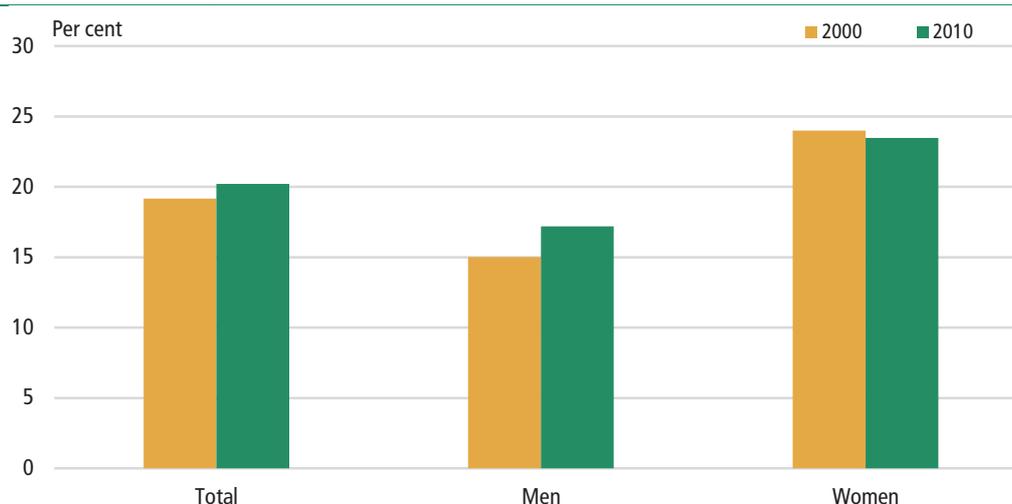
The service sector accounts, by far, for the highest number of persons employed in Denmark. The largest industry groups are thus *public administration, education and health* employing 857,000 persons (corresponding to 31.6 per cent of persons employed) and *wholesale and retail trade, and transport, etc.* employing 655,000 persons (24.1 per cent of persons employed). Primary industries *agriculture, forestry and fishing* account for a substantially lower share employing 75,000 persons (2.7 per cent of persons employed).

Figure 12 Employed by industry. 2010



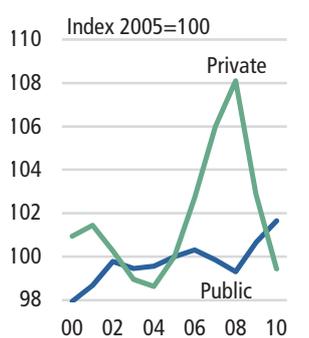
www.statbank.dk/atr11

The number of hours worked by women is lower than the number of hours worked by men. In 2010, 23.5 per cent of women were working part-time, while only 17.2 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 (24.0 per cent) and fewer men (15.0 per cent) were working part-time in 2000.

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.

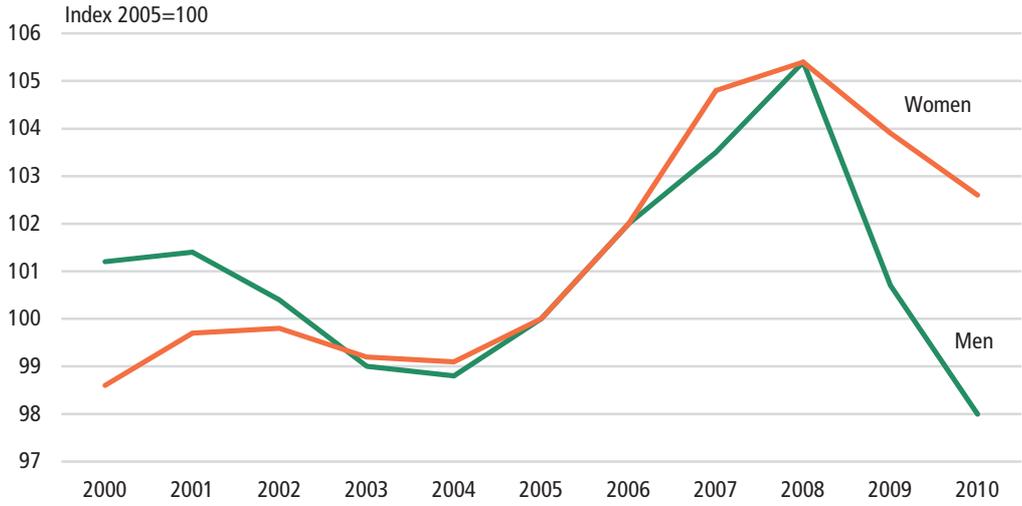
From 2008 to 2010, the number of employed decreased annually by 71,000 persons (2.5 pct. per year) and hours worked decreased, on average, by 2.9 pct. per year. The decrease in employment and hours worked is due to the development in the market-related part of the economy (i.e., the private sector and companies owned by the central government, the regional authorities or by the municipalities). In this part of the economy, employment decreased annually by 81,000 persons (4.1 pct. per year). Employment increased in the non-market part of the economy (known as the general government sector) by 10,000 persons per year (1.2 pct. per year).

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. per year), 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 annually by 53,000 persons (3.6 pct. per year) from 2008 to 2010. 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 annually by 18,000 persons (1.3 pct. per year) from 2008 to 2010, 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



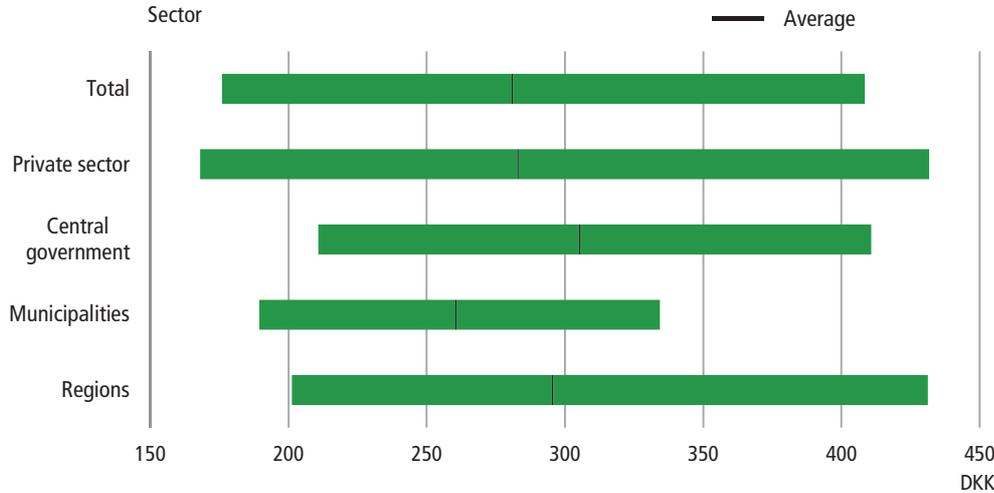
www.statistikbanken.dk/atr1

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 worked and standardized hourly earnings. Standardized hourly earnings indicates the amount earned by an employee per hour during the period in which he/she is employed to perform work – whereas earnings per hour worked indicates the cost per hour paid by an employer for employing an employee to perform his/her work.

Figure 16 Earnings by sectors. 2010



Men employed in managerial positions account for the highest earnings

Irrespective of the way in which earnings are calculated, men's earnings are, on average, higher than women's and earnings of persons in managerial positions are higher than those of other employees and earnings of people living in Zealand are higher than those of people living in Jutland. Average earnings of 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 432 per hour worked in 2010, while the ten-percent lowest paid employees earned less than DKK 168 per hour worked. Hourly earnings of the ten-percent highest paid central government employees were more than DKK 409 per hour worked, while the ten-percent lowest paid employees earned less than DKK 211 per hour worked. In municipalities the numbers were DKK 334 and DKK 188 respectively and in the regions DKK 431 and DKK 201 respectively.

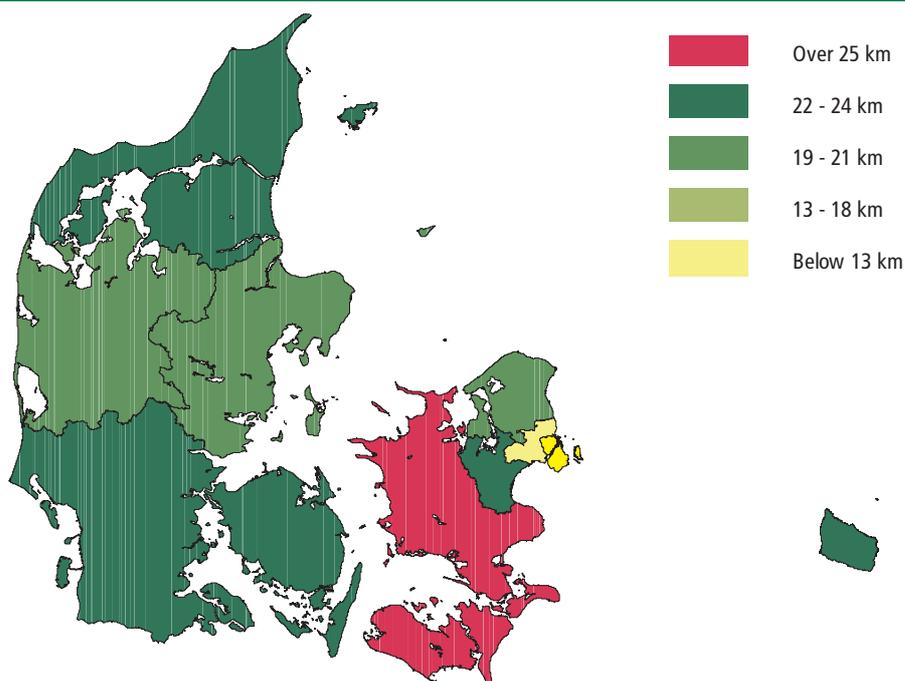
5

Commuting

Longer commuting distances

In 2010, every Dane travelled, on average, a distance of 19.7 km to and from the home and work. Compared to 2009, this is 0.2 km longer and 2.1 km longer in relation to 2006. On average, men are working 23.4 km away from their home, while women only need to travel 15.9 km to their job. This implies that the average commuting distance between men and women is 7.5 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 employed persons who are not living and working at the same address. Commuting usually involves a daily journey between the home and work, but in some cases the journey takes place at more irregular intervals.

Figure 17 Commuting. 2010



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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. an average of 27.4 km. People living in København By and København Omegn only commute 12.1 and 12.8 km to their work. People living in all other provinces commute between 19.7 and 22.5 km to their work.

6

Absence

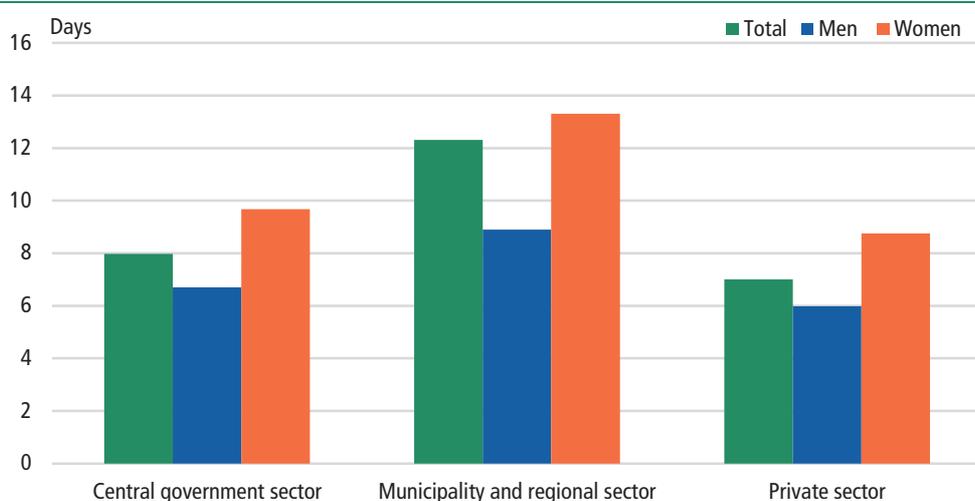
Women are more absent due to sickness than men

The employees in the regions and the municipalities were on average absent from work 12.3 days due to sickness in 2010. In the central government sector, employees were, on average, absent 8 days due to sickness whereas employees in the private sector were absent 7 days.

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

Within regions and municipalities 77 per cent of the employees are women whereas the proportion of women in the central government is 43 per cent and 37 per cent in the private sector.

Figure 18 Absence caused by own sickness. 2010



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.

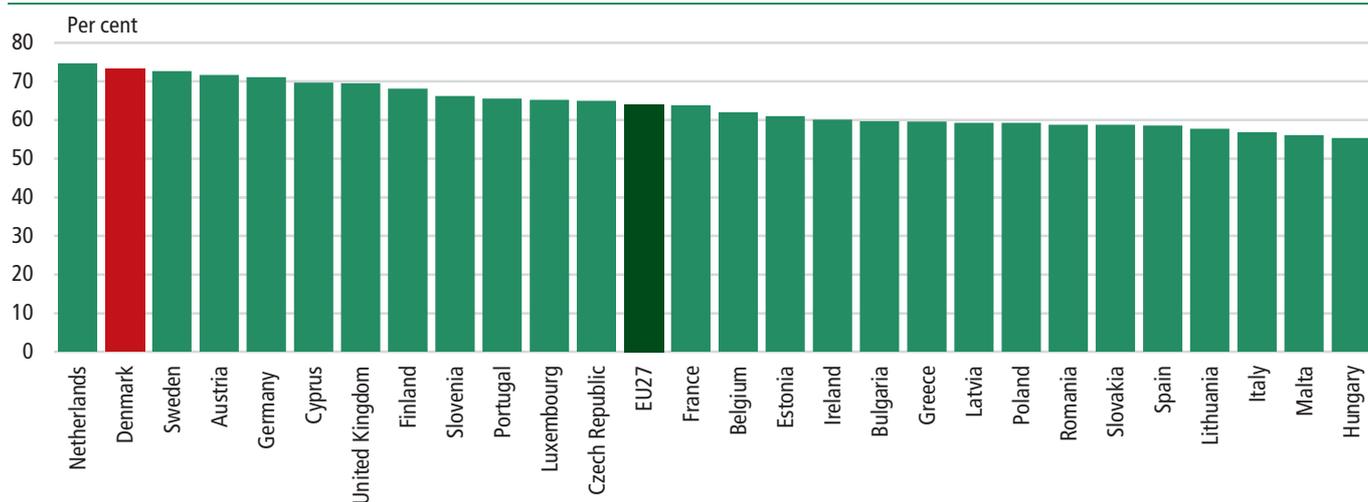
7

A European perspective

The Netherlands had the highest employment rate in the European Union

At 74.7 per cent of the population in the age 15-64 years in employment, the Netherlands had the highest employment rate in the European Union in 2010 according to the Labour Force Survey.

Figure 19 Employment rate in the EU. 2010



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 2010 the employment rate in the Netherlands was considerably above the European Union average of 64.1 per cent – ahead of Denmark and Sweden, where the employment rates were 73.3 and 72.7 per cent, respectively.

Malta and Hungary had the lowest employment rates in the European Union at 56.1 and 55.4 per cent, respectively.

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

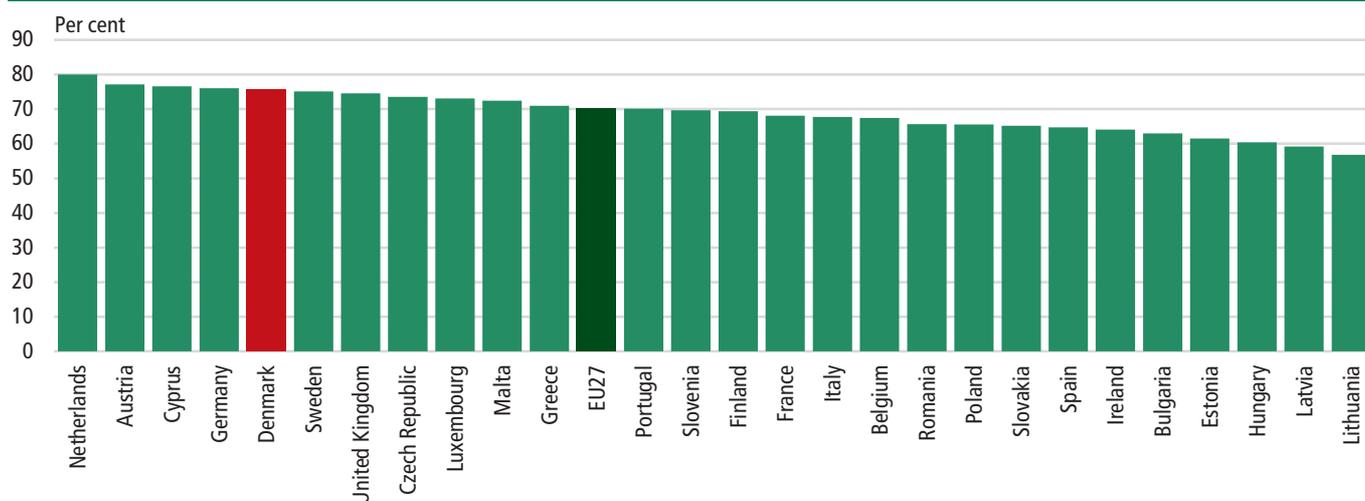
The chapter *International statistics* contains further employment figures for a wider range of countries.

The Netherlands had the highest employment rate for men

At 80.0 per cent the Netherlands had the highest employment rate for men among the 27 countries in the European Union, followed by Austria and Cyprus where 77.1 and 76.6 per cent, respectively, of the men were employed. Denmark had the fifth highest employment rate for men at 75.6 per cent.

At 59.2 and 56.8 per cent, respectively, Latvia and Lithuania had the lowest employment rates for men in the European Union. The EU average is 70.1 per cent.

Figure 20 Employment rate in the EU. Men. 2010

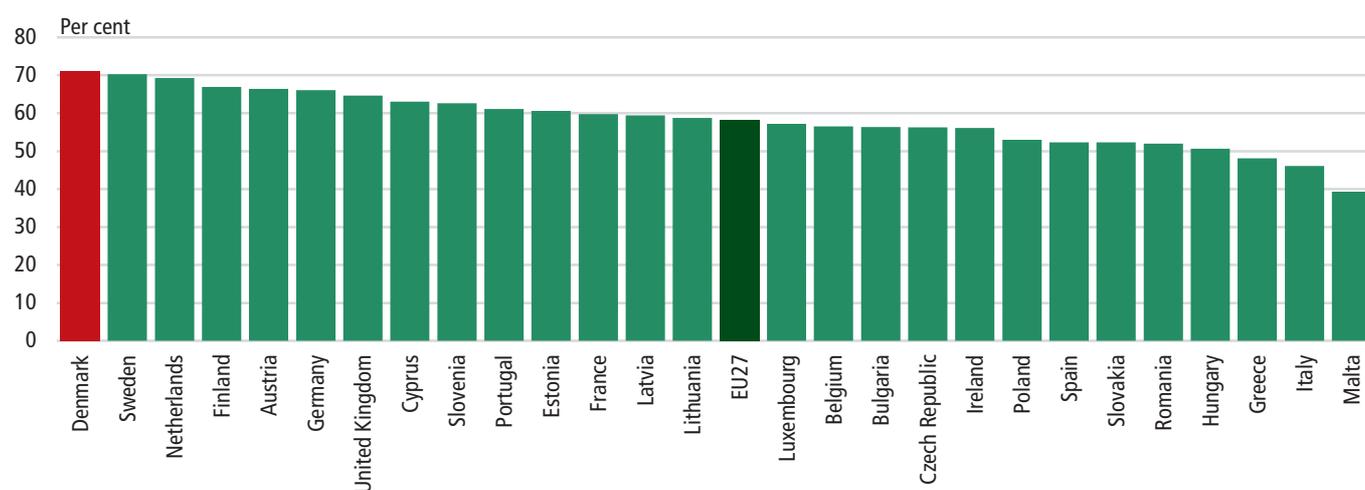


Source: Eurostat

Denmark had the highest employment rate for women

Since 2004 Denmark has had the highest employment rate for women in the European Union. 71.1 per cent of the women were in employment in 2010.

Figure 21 Employment rate in the EU. Women. 2010



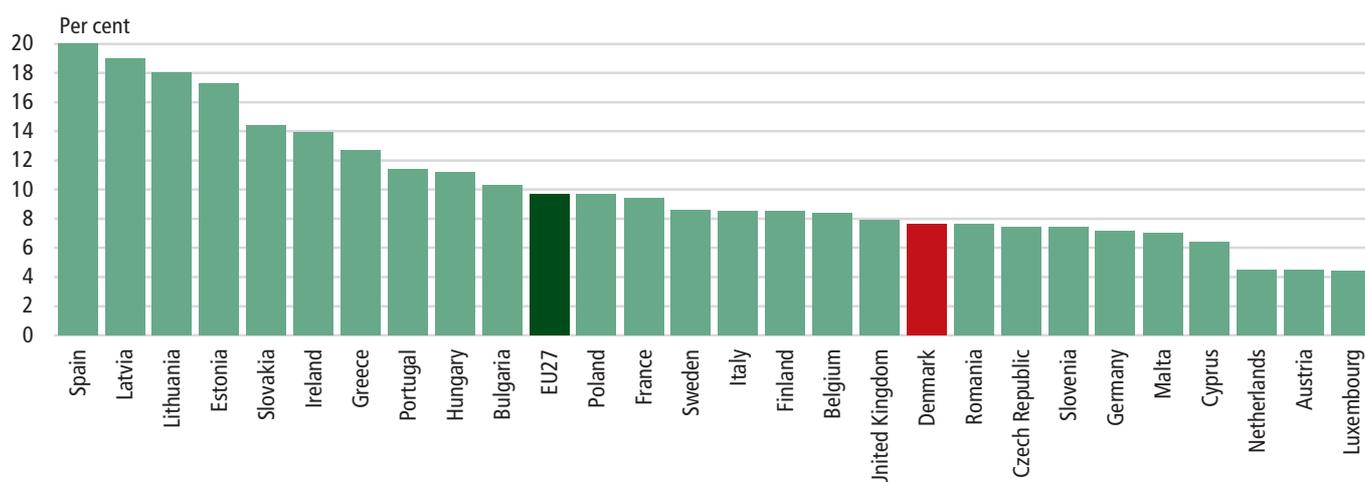
Source: Eurostat

Denmark was ahead of Sweden and the Netherlands where female employment rates were 70.3 and 69.3 per cent, respectively. The EU average was 58.2 per cent. At 46.1 and 39.3 per cent, Italy and Malta had the lowest employment rates for women in the European Union.

Luxembourg had the lowest unemployment rate in the EU

Among the 27 countries of the European Union, Luxembourg had the lowest unemployment rate in 2010. The unemployment rate among those aged 15-64 years was 4.4 per cent in Luxembourg, followed by Austria and the Netherlands both at 4.5 per cent. In Denmark the unemployment rate was 7.6 per cent.

Figure 22 Unemployment rate in the EU. Age 15-64 years. 2010



Source: Eurostat

Spain and Lithuania had the highest unemployment rates in the EU with 20.2 and 19.0 per cent, respectively. The EU average unemployment rate was 9.7 per cent. In the Labour Force Survey the unemployed are 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.

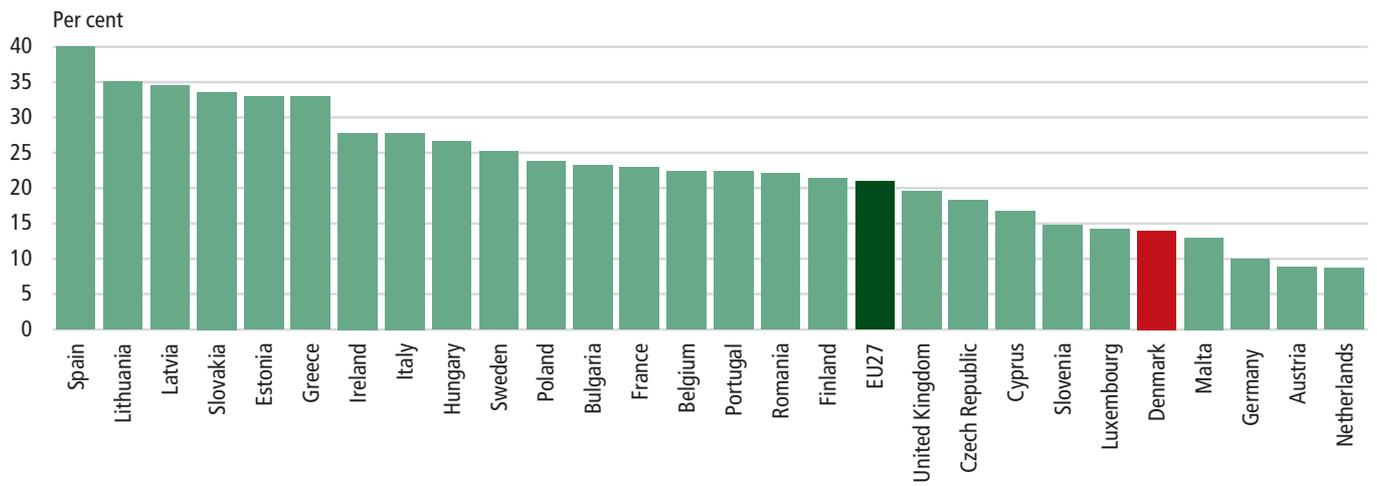
The unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons in a specific age group in the labour force. The chapter *International statistics* contains further unemployment figures for a wider range of countries.

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 was also placed relatively low at 14.0 per cent in 2010. It was the Netherlands and Austria who had the lowest youth unemployment rates at 8.7 and 8.8 per cent, respectively.

In our neighbouring country Sweden the youth unemployment rate was surprisingly high at 25.2 per cent, while the unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 years was 8.6 per cent. Spain and Lithuania had the highest youth unemployment rates in the European Union at 41.6 and 35.1 per cent, respectively. The EU average was 20.9 per cent.

Figure 23 Youth unemployment rate. Age 15-24 years. 2010



Source: Eurostat

Table 105 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 106 Population by industry in the censuses

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

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

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

Table 107 Employed persons by industry			
	2001	2006	2011
	thousand persons		
Total	2 773	2 755	2 667
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	98	82	70
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	464	400	319
Construction	173	179	150
Trade and transport etc.	649	653	628
Information and communication	106	97	98
Financial and insurance	79	80	82
Real estate	33	38	44
Other business services	226	257	266
Public administration, education and health	817	842	873
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	114	117	117
Activity not stated	12	9	20

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Table 108 Employees by sex and sector. 2011			
	Men	Women	Total
	persons		
Total	1 241 422	1 215 249	2 456 671
Central government sector	108 187	102 148	210 335
Social security funds	574	1 607	2 181
Regions	29 611	109 677	139 288
Municipalities	123 158	400 590	523 748
General government, total	261 530	614 022	875 552
Public corporations, etc.	42 742	24 682	67 424
Public sector, total	304 272	638 704	942 976
Private sector, total	937 126	576 524	1 513 650
Foreign sector	24	21	45
Not stated sektor	-	-	-

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Table 109 Employed persons by sex, industry and socio-economic status. 2011

	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	205.5	5.3	99.5	570.7	302.0	1 022.8	237.6	224.1	2 456.7	2 667.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34.3	2.0	0.2	0.7	0.9	7.1	2.6	22.0	33.4	69.7
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	8.5	0.3	17.9	32.0	44.0	169.1	29.3	18.3	310.5	319.3
Construction	18.2	0.4	6.2	3.2	8.7	80.5	18.5	13.9	131.0	149.6
Trade and transport etc.	43.6	1.3	29.0	23.0	66.6	306.5	79.7	78.5	583.1	628.0
Information and communication	7.3	0.1	5.2	37.4	19.5	15.9	4.9	7.8	90.7	98.1
Financial and insurance	0.3	0.0	5.4	32.2	21.2	18.1	1.2	3.6	81.7	82.1
Real estate	10.0	0.1	1.4	1.7	5.0	13.6	3.8	8.3	33.9	44.0
Other business services	31.2	0.6	8.8	55.1	38.6	57.9	49.5	24.1	234.0	265.8
Public administration, education and health	18.6	0.2	21.9	365.0	86.2	316.8	37.6	27.1	854.5	873.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	13.6	0.2	3.5	20.4	11.4	37.1	10.5	20.5	103.4	117.2
Activity not stated	19.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	20.4
Males, total	148.3	0.6	72.3	236.5	142.4	521.0	131.5	137.7	1 241.4	1 390.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	31.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	5.1	1.9	16.8	25.0	56.1
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	6.7	0.0	15.3	22.6	26.3	121.7	20.3	12.0	218.1	224.8
Construction	17.6	0.0	5.7	2.7	6.3	73.4	17.7	12.0	117.8	135.4
Trade and transport etc.	31.8	0.3	22.1	13.1	39.9	172.5	48.1	48.0	343.8	375.8
Information and communication	6.3	0.0	4.1	27.2	14.1	7.5	3.0	5.9	61.7	68.0
Financial and insurance	0.3	0.0	4.2	18.0	10.4	5.5	0.4	2.2	40.6	40.9
Real estate	7.8	0.0	1.1	0.9	2.6	8.4	2.1	5.7	20.8	28.7
Other business services	21.0	0.1	6.6	34.4	16.3	28.0	24.9	13.9	124.1	145.2
Public administration, education and health	7.8	0.0	10.8	107.6	20.5	85.1	8.9	11.3	244.2	252.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	5.2	0.0	2.3	9.5	5.6	13.7	4.3	9.8	45.1	50.3
Activity not stated	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	12.9
Females, total	57.2	4.7	27.2	334.2	159.6	501.7	106.1	86.4	1 215.2	1 277.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.3	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.7	5.2	8.5	13.6
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	1.9	0.3	2.6	9.4	17.7	47.4	9.0	6.2	92.3	94.4
Construction	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	2.4	7.0	0.8	1.9	13.2	14.2
Trade and transport etc.	11.8	1.1	6.9	9.8	26.7	133.9	31.5	30.4	239.3	252.2
Information and communication	0.9	0.1	1.1	10.1	5.5	8.4	1.9	2.0	29.0	30.1
Financial and insurance	0.0	0.0	1.2	14.2	10.9	12.6	0.9	1.4	41.2	41.2
Real estate	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	2.4	5.2	1.7	2.6	13.0	15.3
Other business services	10.2	0.5	2.2	20.7	22.2	29.9	24.6	10.2	109.9	120.6
Public administration, education and health	10.8	0.1	11.0	257.4	65.7	231.7	28.7	15.8	610.3	621.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	8.5	0.1	1.2	10.9	5.9	23.4	6.2	10.7	58.3	66.9
Activity not stated	7.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	7.5

 www.statbank.dk/ras9

Table 110 Population by sex, region and socio-economic status. 2011

	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	205.5	5.3	2 456.7	88.3	2 755.8	159.1	118.4	1 051.0	1 476.4	5 560.6
Region Hovedstaden	61.1	1.0	772.8	30.0	864.9	45.4	27.3	287.8	474.1	1 699.4
Region Sjælland	31.7	0.8	351.9	12.2	396.7	23.0	20.6	172.0	207.5	819.8
Region Syddanmark	43.2	1.4	515.6	18.5	578.7	35.4	28.3	247.2	311.2	1 200.7
Region Midtjylland	46.9	1.3	566.5	17.6	632.2	37.8	27.0	226.6	337.4	1 261.0
Region Nordjylland	22.7	0.7	249.9	10.0	283.3	17.5	15.2	117.5	146.3	579.8
Men, total	148.3	0.6	1 241.4	52.1	1 442.4	68.3	49.6	444.2	752.0	2 756.6
Region Hovedstaden	41.4	0.2	382.9	17.0	441.5	19.4	11.2	118.9	240.8	831.8
Region Sjælland	23.0	0.1	177.1	7.2	207.4	10.0	8.8	74.2	106.0	406.4
Region Syddanmark	31.9	0.1	263.3	11.3	306.6	15.5	12.0	105.3	158.3	597.8
Region Midtjylland	34.7	0.1	289.8	10.3	334.9	16.0	11.1	95.5	171.7	629.3
Region Nordjylland	17.3	0.1	128.3	6.3	152.0	7.4	6.4	50.2	75.1	291.2
Woman, total	57.2	4.7	1 215.2	36.2	1 313.3	90.7	68.8	606.7	724.5	2 804.0
Region Hovedstaden	19.7	0.9	389.9	13.0	423.4	26.0	16.0	168.8	233.3	867.6
Region Sjælland	8.6	0.7	174.8	5.1	189.3	13.0	11.9	97.8	101.4	413.4
Region Syddanmark	11.2	1.3	252.4	7.2	272.0	19.9	16.2	141.8	152.9	602.8
Region Midtjylland	12.2	1.2	276.6	7.2	297.3	21.8	15.9	131.1	165.7	631.7
Region Nordjylland	5.4	0.7	121.5	3.7	131.3	10.1	8.8	67.2	71.2	288.6

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Table 111 16-64-year-old persons analysed by ancestry and labour market attachment. 2011

	Population	Labour force	Persons employed	Activity rate	Employment rate
	persons			per cent	
Total population	3 559 514	2 620 321	2 531 979	73.6	71.1
Immigrants from:					
The Western World	138 970	85 131	82 008	61.3	59.0
The non-Western World	229 136	118 587	109 029	51.8	47.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15 832	8 261	7 801	52.2	49.3
Iraq	18 482	7 223	6 487	39.1	35.1
Iran	11 300	5 972	5 544	52.8	49.1
Yugoslavia (former)	9 351	4 884	4 499	52.2	48.1
Lebanon	11 268	4 220	3 755	37.5	33.3
Pakistan	10 223	5 313	4 779	52.0	46.7
Somalia	8 905	3 135	2 583	35.2	29.0
Turkey	29 511	17 222	15 234	58.4	51.6
Descendants	46 472	27 418	25 939	59.0	55.8
Persons of Danish origin	3 144 936	2 389 185	2 315 003	76.0	73.6

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Table 112 Commuting to and from work for employed population. 2010

	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	2 684 992	179 754	850 497	480 940	502 036	256 558	135 943	76 789	195 522	6 953	19.7
Region Hovedstaden	835 244	45 584	279 882	191 669	174 813	69 630	32 025	14 466	25 624	1 551	14.6
Region Sjælland	390 144	29 682	95 940	45 325	66 666	46 806	32 320	18 735	53 496	1 174	25.8
Region Syddanmark	567 771	41 056	182 744	99 615	99 828	55 524	25 769	14 174	46 875	2 186	21.2
Region Midtjylland	617 001	42 774	200 362	102 712	112 029	57 241	31 560	21 344	48 021	958	20.3
Region Nordjylland	274 832	20 658	91 569	41 619	48 700	27 357	14 269	8 070	21 506	1 084	22.3
Province Copenhagen Town	350 794	15 173	156 076	96 026	49 562	13 224	7 228	2 367	10 524	614	12.1
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	247 260	12 186	70 944	64 102	74 663	15 167	3 434	1 380	5 121	263	12.8
Province Nordsjælland	219 065	16 619	46 063	28 800	47 300	39 237	20 927	10 715	9 014	390	20.3
Province Bornholm	18 125	1 606	6 799	2 741	3 288	2 002	436	4	965	284	22.5
Province Østsjælland	117 723	7 709	24 848	13 234	21 311	20 981	16 596	7 873	5 058	113	22.2
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	272 421	21 973	71 092	32 091	45 355	25 825	15 724	10 862	48 438	1 061	27.4
Province Fyn	224 006	15 844	71 972	41 966	38 860	19 619	9 708	6 160	18 601	1 276	21.1
Province Sydjylland	343 765	25 212	110 772	57 649	60 968	35 905	16 061	8 014	28 274	910	21.2
Province Østjylland	405 921	25 713	126 911	74 089	74 311	35 882	21 034	14 943	32 405	633	20.7
Province Vestjylland	211 080	17 061	73 451	28 623	37 718	21 359	10 526	6 401	15 616	325	19.7
Province Nordjylland	274 832	20 658	91 569	41 619	48 700	27 357	14 269	8 070	21 506	1 084	22.3
Men, total	1 394 304	130 089	387 296	232 024	250 945	134 004	75 980	45 887	132 264	5 815	23.4
Region Hovedstaden	423 871	31 423	121 477	92 181	93 341	39 064	18 860	9 049	17 299	1 177	17.2
Region Sjælland	202 004	21 670	41 658	20 191	30 080	23 384	17 679	11 065	35 453	824	30.9
Region Syddanmark	298 504	29 982	85 820	48 467	49 068	28 592	14 167	8 221	32 145	2 042	25.3
Region Midtjylland	324 125	31 443	94 331	50 262	54 844	29 205	17 669	12 940	32 599	832	24.0
Region Nordjylland	145 800	15 571	44 010	20 923	23 612	13 759	7 605	4 612	14 768	940	26.8
Province Copenhagen Town	177 103	10 305	69 541	47 664	28 759	8 217	4 173	1 381	6 607	456	14.1
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	125 793	8 532	29 250	31 189	40 681	9 023	2 268	927	3 714	209	15.2
Province Nordsjælland	111 400	11 418	19 390	12 021	22 281	20 781	12 178	6 739	6 299	293	23.7
Province Bornholm	9 575	1 168	3 296	1 307	1 620	1 043	241	2	679	219	28.7
Province Østsjælland	59 839	5 490	9 936	5 694	9 874	11 235	9 488	4 693	3 339	90	25.7
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	142 165	16 180	31 722	14 497	20 206	12 149	8 191	6 372	32 114	734	33.1
Province Fyn	116 218	11 415	32 965	19 777	19 211	10 147	5 314	3 473	12 717	1 199	25.5
Province Sydjylland	182 286	18 567	52 855	28 690	29 857	18 445	8 853	4 748	19 428	843	25.2
Province Østjylland	210 747	18 701	58 007	35 704	36 355	18 484	12 042	9 035	21 854	565	24.5
Province Vestjylland	113 378	12 742	36 324	14 558	18 489	10 721	5 627	3 905	10 745	267	22.9
Province Nordjylland	145 800	15 571	44 010	20 923	23 612	13 759	7 605	4 612	14 768	940	26.8
Women, total	1 290 688	49 665	463 201	248 916	251 091	122 554	59 963	30 902	63 258	1 138	15.9
Region Hovedstaden	411 373	14 161	158 405	99 488	81 472	30 566	13 165	5 417	8 325	374	12.1
Region Sjælland	188 140	8 012	54 282	25 134	36 586	23 422	14 641	7 670	18 043	350	20.7
Region Syddanmark	269 267	11 074	96 924	51 148	50 760	26 932	11 602	5 953	14 730	144	16.9
Region Midtjylland	292 876	11 331	106 031	52 450	57 185	28 036	13 891	8 404	15 422	126	16.6
Region Nordjylland	129 032	5 087	47 559	20 696	25 088	13 598	6 664	3 458	6 738	144	17.6
Province Copenhagen Town	173 691	4 868	86 535	48 362	20 803	5 007	3 055	986	3 917	158	10.1
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	121 467	3 654	41 694	32 913	33 982	6 144	1 166	453	1 407	54	10.5
Province Nordsjælland	107 665	5 201	26 673	16 779	25 019	18 456	8 749	3 976	2 715	97	17.0
Province Bornholm	8 550	438	3 503	1 434	1 668	959	195	2	286	65	16.2
Province Østsjælland	57 884	2 219	14 912	7 540	11 437	9 746	7 108	3 180	1 719	23	18.7
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	130 256	5 793	39 370	17 594	25 149	13 676	7 533	4 490	16 324	327	21.6
Province Fyn	107 788	4 429	39 007	22 189	19 649	9 472	4 394	2 687	5 884	77	16.7
Province Sydjylland	161 479	6 645	57 917	28 959	31 111	17 460	7 208	3 266	8 846	67	17.0
Province Østjylland	195 174	7 012	68 904	38 385	37 956	17 398	8 992	5 908	10 551	68	16.8
Province Vestjylland	97 702	4 319	37 127	14 065	19 229	10 638	4 899	2 496	4 871	58	16.2
Province Nordjylland	129 032	5 087	47 559	20 696	25 088	13 598	6 664	3 458	6 738	144	17.6

Note: Regions and provinces indicates the area of residence.

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

Table 113 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	467 428	438 796	906 224	424 498	410 409	834 907	42 930	28 387	71 317
Region Sjælland	163 375	159 373	322 748	200 195	184 223	384 418	-36 820	-24 850	-61 670
Region Syddanmark	289 425	264 047	553 472	295 305	264 856	560 161	-5 880	-809	-6 689
Region Midtjylland	321 172	287 486	608 658	324 625	290 041	614 666	-3 453	-2 555	-6 008
Region Nordjylland	142 864	126 834	269 698	145 659	127 613	273 272	-2 795	-779	-3 574
Province Copenhagen Town	204 519	204 652	409 171	178 907	175 353	354 260	25 612	29 299	54 911
Copenhagen	170 698	172 685	343 383	140 637	136 750	277 387	30 061	35 935	65 996
Frederiksberg	18 100	21 133	39 233	24 927	25 533	50 460	-6 827	-4 400	-11 227
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	167 017	140 713	307 730	125 292	120 182	245 474	41 725	20 531	62 256
Ballerup	22 290	17 856	40 146	11 029	10 743	21 772	11 261	7 113	18 374
Gentofte	17 052	19 778	36 830	17 706	17 577	35 283	-654	2 201	1 547
Gladsaxe	18 980	16 638	35 618	15 974	15 549	31 523	3 006	1 089	4 095
Høje-Taastrup	15 633	12 630	28 263	11 899	10 749	22 648	3 734	1 881	5 615
Lyngby-Taarbæk	16 744	14 997	31 741	12 810	12 631	25 441	3 934	2 366	6 300
Province Nordsjælland	86 738	85 236	171 974	110 878	106 561	217 439	-24 140	-21 325	-45 465
Hillerød	12 413	14 449	26 862	12 113	11 886	23 999	300	2 563	2 863
Province Bornholm	9 154	8 195	17 349	9 421	8 313	17 734	-267	-118	-385
Province Østsjælland	48 080	46 984	95 064	59 530	56 789	116 319	-11 450	-9 805	-21 255
Roskilde	19 673	20 715	40 388	20 832	20 116	40 948	-1 159	599	-560
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	115 295	112 389	227 684	140 665	127 434	268 099	-25 370	-15 045	-40 415
Holbæk	13 449	14 109	27 558	17 490	16 243	33 733	-4 041	-2 134	-6 175
Næstved	14 930	16 586	31 516	20 024	18 367	38 391	-5 094	-1 781	-6 875
Slagelse	16 971	15 927	32 898	18 620	16 991	35 611	-1 649	-1 064	-2 713
Province Fyn	105 841	103 037	208 878	114 458	106 112	220 570	-8 617	-3 075	-11 692
Odense	46 709	49 348	96 057	43 949	42 734	86 683	2 760	6 614	9 374
Province Sydjylland	183 584	161 010	344 594	180 847	158 744	339 591	2 737	2 266	5 003
Esbjerg	30 838	27 450	58 288	28 717	25 783	54 500	2 121	1 667	3 788
Fredericia	14 849	11 249	26 098	12 194	10 871	23 065	2 655	378	3 033
Kolding	25 461	22 854	48 315	22 886	20 764	43 650	2 575	2 090	4 665
Sønderborg	17 575	16 263	33 838	17 746	15 912	33 658	-171	351	180
Vejle	25 984	24 888	50 872	27 710	24 897	52 607	-1 726	-9	-1 735
Aabenraa	14 490	12 700	27 190	14 600	12 769	27 369	-110	-69	-179
Province Østjylland	204 777	189 520	394 297	211 672	193 875	405 547	-6 895	-4 355	-11 250
Horsens	21 042	19 158	40 200	21 065	18 522	39 587	-23	636	613
Randers	19 761	20 296	40 057	23 502	21 200	44 702	-3 741	-904	-4 645
Silkeborg	19 759	18 308	38 067	23 043	20 648	43 691	-3 284	-2 340	-5 624
Aarhus	90 856	85 503	176 359	77 272	74 679	151 951	13 584	10 824	24 408
Province Vestjylland	116 395	97 966	214 361	112 953	96 166	209 119	3 442	1 800	5 242
Herning	23 499	19 957	43 456	22 717	19 409	42 126	782	548	1 330
Holstebro	15 272	14 394	29 666	15 036	13 372	28 408	236	1 022	1 258
Ringkøbing-Skjern	16 901	12 865	29 766	15 887	12 892	28 779	1 014	-27	987
Viborg	26 024	22 609	48 633	24 837	21 575	46 412	1 187	1 034	2 221
Province Nordjylland	142 864	126 834	269 698	145 659	127 613	273 272	-2 795	-779	-3 574
Frederikshavn	15 119	12 700	27 819	14 851	13 142	27 993	268	-442	-174
Hjørring	15 055	14 125	29 180	16 401	14 647	31 048	-1 346	-522	-1 868
Aalborg	53 786	49 482	103 268	49 421	45 253	94 674	4 365	4 229	8 594

www.statbank.dk/rasa1 and rasb1

Table 114 Absence due to own sickness by age. 2010

	Governmental sector			Municipality and regional sector			Private sector		
	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Woman	Total
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed								
Age, total	6.70	9.67	7.98	8.90	13.31	12.31	5.98	8.75	7.00
-19 years	8.29	8.00	8.18	7.04	10.49	9.82	6.45	4.32	5.70
20-24 years	9.32	11.22	9.81	9.27	14.01	12.88	7.70	9.21	8.31
25-29 years	7.16	8.85	7.85	8.92	15.68	14.40	6.49	10.09	7.90
30-34 years	5.74	9.17	7.35	8.53	14.83	13.51	6.12	9.43	7.38
35-39 years	5.58	9.29	7.41	8.72	13.59	12.55	5.64	9.11	6.96
40-44 years	5.80	9.48	7.57	8.95	13.08	12.22	5.56	8.19	6.57
45-49 years	6.23	9.61	7.75	8.81	12.61	11.83	5.49	8.87	6.76
50-54 years	6.93	10.17	8.21	8.82	12.66	11.79	5.80	8.25	6.66
55-59 years	7.61	10.86	8.90	9.41	12.87	11.99	6.16	8.21	6.83
60 years +	7.33	9.50	8.14	8.83	11.55	10.66	6.12	7.75	6.55

www.statbank.dk/fra05

Table 115 Absence due to own sickness by occupation. 2010

	Governmental sector	Municipality and regional sector	Private sector
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed		
Total	7.98	12.31	7.00
Armed forces occupations	7.88	...	...
Managers	4.88	5.81	3.32
Professionals	6.13	11.54	5.24
Technicians and associate professionals	9.57	10.20	5.87
Clerical support workers	10.59	10.99	8.15
Service and sales workers	9.74	14.57	8.06
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	7.61	12.60	11.50
Craft and related trades workers	8.71	9.68	7.96
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.30	8.61	8.58
Elementary occupations	12.11	13.65	8.67

www.statbank.dk/fra011

Table 116 Earnings by occupation and sector. 2010

		Earnings	Overtime payment	Sickness with pay	Nuisance bonus	Fringe benefits	Irregular payments	Pension incl. ATP	Basic earnings	Standardized monthly earnings
		DKK per hour worked							DKK	
Total	All	280.55	0.97	9.85	4.81	1.85	4.37	34.04	224.65	37 305
	Private	282.78	1.12	7.37	2.95	2.76	4.29	33.26	231.04	38 120
	Public	276.60	0.71	14.24	8.10	0.25	4.50	35.44	213.35	35 862
Armed forces occupations	All	279.27	0.00	10.29	14.97	0.16	18.91	26.53	208.40	36 967
	Private	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Public	279.27	0.00	10.29	14.97	0.16	18.91	26.53	208.40	36 967
Managers	All	455.05	0.16	9.96	0.75	12.60	11.12	55.57	364.88	61 832
	Private	464.87	0.18	9.69	0.68	15.05	10.73	54.69	373.86	63 293
	Public	408.16	0.08	11.29	1.10	0.95	12.95	59.79	322.01	54 860
Professionals	All	327.63	0.70	13.40	4.29	1.40	5.43	42.97	259.44	43 170
	Private	357.90	0.32	9.62	1.27	2.93	6.67	44.46	292.63	48 178
	Public	305.66	0.98	16.14	6.48	0.28	4.53	41.89	235.36	39 536
Technicians and associate professionals	All	295.56	0.36	9.49	2.06	2.96	4.12	36.84	239.73	39 532
	Private	302.19	0.31	8.09	1.90	3.86	4.39	36.67	246.96	40 744
	Public	276.34	0.49	13.54	2.54	0.34	3.32	37.33	218.77	36 016
Clerical support workers	All	241.30	0.49	8.14	1.61	0.80	2.40	29.28	198.57	32 228
	Private	241.51	0.53	7.15	1.69	0.96	2.28	28.67	200.23	32 459
	Public	240.49	0.36	12.10	1.26	0.20	2.90	31.72	191.95	31 312
Service and sales workers	All	219.28	0.49	9.38	10.24	0.76	2.47	22.71	173.23	28 826
	Private	207.04	0.45	4.70	3.83	1.58	1.88	20.83	173.77	28 112
	Public	229.38	0.51	13.25	15.54	0.08	2.96	24.26	172.78	29 415
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	All	216.27	1.24	6.32	1.73	0.53	1.84	24.70	179.90	29 026
	Private	211.64	1.41	5.54	1.79	0.58	1.27	23.20	177.85	28 524
	Public	236.05	0.53	9.64	1.47	0.35	4.27	31.12	188.66	31 168
Craft and related trades workers	All	249.53	2.41	6.98	3.98	0.55	4.14	29.51	201.96	33 477
	Private	248.96	2.45	6.78	3.83	0.56	3.99	29.36	201.99	33 432
	Public	260.60	1.50	10.92	6.92	0.35	7.08	32.50	201.32	34 341
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	All	233.97	3.16	6.76	7.79	0.23	2.54	27.18	186.30	31 248
	Private	230.81	3.22	6.67	7.40	0.20	2.45	26.80	184.07	30 820
	Public	313.06	1.49	9.05	17.65	0.99	4.75	36.90	242.24	41 998
Elementary occupations	All	205.90	1.82	6.46	4.30	0.24	2.40	22.24	168.44	27 513
	Private	204.83	2.21	4.97	4.18	0.27	2.30	21.75	169.15	27 620
	Public	209.23	0.59	11.12	4.66	0.13	2.73	23.78	166.22	27 177

Note: The public sector is employees in the central, municipal and regional sectors. The table includes all employees excluding young people under 18 and trainees.

www.stabank.dk/slon21

Table 117 Earnings by industry and sector. 2010

		Earnings	Overtime payment	Sickness with pay	Nuisance bonus	Fringe benefits	Irregular payments	Pension incl. ATP	Basic earnings	Standardized monthly earnings
		DKK per hour worked							DKK	
Total	All	280.55	0.97	9.85	4.81	1.85	4.37	34.04	224.65	37 305
	Private	282.78	1.12	7.37	2.95	2.76	4.29	33.26	231.04	38 120
	Public	276.60	0.71	14.24	8.10	0.25	4.50	35.44	213.35	35 862
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	All	245.27	0.29	8.89	1.30	0.46	4.66	33.30	196.38	32 598
	Private	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Public	245.27	0.29	8.89	1.30	0.46	4.66	33.30	196.38	32 598
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	All	283.23	1.53	8.00	4.80	2.40	5.02	34.03	227.45	38 081
	Private	283.56	1.54	7.94	4.76	2.43	5.03	34.04	227.83	38 136
	Public	263.06	0.95	11.66	7.59	0.47	4.61	33.74	204.05	34 660
Construction	All	266.05	2.00	6.30	2.48	2.53	5.74	31.54	215.45	35 942
	Private	265.98	1.99	6.30	2.40	2.54	5.74	31.54	215.48	35 936
	Public	286.24	6.16	9.18	26.79	0.52	3.46	31.85	208.30	38 053
Trade and transport etc.	All	257.23	1.29	6.29	3.41	3.43	3.41	29.49	209.90	34 749
	Private	255.19	1.29	6.18	3.07	3.53	3.24	29.18	208.70	34 488
	Public	309.63	1.39	9.34	12.20	0.72	7.72	37.47	240.77	41 459
Information and communication	All	346.95	0.11	8.79	1.73	4.24	8.30	39.86	283.92	46 930
	Private	347.01	0.11	8.79	1.72	4.25	8.31	39.86	283.98	46 939
	Public	296.11	1.56	7.36	3.34	1.21	6.98	39.63	236.02	39 889
Financial and insurance	All	375.77	0.74	11.81	0.81	2.10	5.62	55.56	299.12	49 703
	Private	376.19	0.74	11.81	0.81	2.11	5.62	55.64	299.45	49 758
	Public	305.07	0.47	11.40	1.16	0.70	5.30	42.88	243.16	40 408
Real estate	All	274.96	0.33	7.17	0.94	1.61	1.67	31.17	232.08	37 219
	Private	273.99	0.31	7.01	0.78	1.65	1.34	30.84	232.06	37 122
	Public	303.87	0.73	11.89	5.78	0.42	11.58	40.81	232.66	40 097
Other business services	All	287.53	0.81	7.56	2.09	2.34	3.99	30.85	239.89	38 846
	Private	291.02	0.83	6.83	1.88	2.61	3.97	30.38	244.51	39 481
	Public	262.28	0.67	12.83	3.64	0.37	4.17	34.25	206.35	34 236
Public administration, education and health	All	274.57	0.65	13.76	7.73	0.27	4.21	34.87	213.08	35 686
	Private	255.72	0.08	7.03	2.85	0.65	1.96	29.77	213.39	34 544
	Public	276.65	0.71	14.50	8.27	0.23	4.46	35.43	213.05	35 811
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	All	284.56	0.29	8.84	1.35	1.24	1.91	32.95	237.99	38 188
	Private	290.06	0.33	8.09	0.93	1.51	1.60	32.20	245.40	39 127
	Public	264.51	0.14	11.56	2.88	0.23	3.02	35.69	210.98	34 769

Note: The public sector is employees in the central, municipal and regional sectors. The table includes all employees excluding young people under 18 and trainees.

www.stabank.dk/slon40

Table 118 Earnings by education and sector. 2010

		Earnings	Overtime payment	Sickness with pay	Nuisance bonus	Fringe benefits	Irregular payments	Pension incl. ATP	Basic earnings	Standardized monthly earnings
		DKK per hour worked								
		DKK								
Total	All	280.55	0.97	9.85	4.81	1.85	4.37	34.04	224.65	37 305
	Private	282.78	1.12	7.37	2.95	2.76	4.29	33.26	231.04	38 120
	Public	276.60	0.71	14.24	8.10	0.25	4.50	35.44	213.35	35 862
Basic school 8-10 grade	All	227.56	1.62	7.73	5.17	0.84	2.95	25.46	183.79	30 277
	Private	228.74	2.02	6.24	4.37	1.09	2.66	25.59	186.78	30 713
	Public	224.16	0.47	12.03	7.47	0.13	3.79	25.07	175.20	29 026
General upper secondary school	All	254.00	0.60	7.61	5.11	1.58	4.09	27.69	207.33	34 054
	Private	261.70	0.66	6.29	3.68	2.22	3.72	28.85	216.28	35 387
	Public	237.26	0.48	10.49	8.22	0.16	4.88	25.17	187.84	31 155
Vocational upper secondary school	All	262.05	0.57	7.59	3.31	2.89	4.13	28.77	214.78	35 228
	Private	268.97	0.61	6.92	2.37	3.55	3.98	29.66	221.89	36 337
	Public	233.43	0.41	10.39	7.23	0.18	4.72	25.12	185.38	30 644
Vocational education	All	259.52	1.05	8.80	5.01	1.75	3.44	30.96	208.51	34 578
	Private	264.53	1.22	7.04	3.03	2.35	3.37	31.54	215.99	35 642
	Public	246.35	0.61	13.41	10.21	0.19	3.61	29.45	188.87	31 784
Short-cycle higher education	All	294.92	0.57	9.25	4.79	2.85	4.33	36.38	236.75	39 451
	Private	301.57	0.42	8.17	1.81	3.78	4.48	37.02	245.90	40 615
	Public	276.59	1.01	12.20	12.99	0.29	3.94	34.62	211.53	36 239
Medium-cycle higher education	All	310.20	0.44	14.33	5.03	1.85	4.55	39.71	244.28	40 595
	Private	360.87	0.35	8.90	1.86	5.19	6.69	44.55	293.33	48 820
	Public	285.36	0.49	17.00	6.58	0.21	3.51	37.34	220.23	36 562
Bachelor	All	300.51	0.48	9.01	2.42	2.98	5.54	35.43	244.67	40 335
	Private	313.51	0.27	8.05	1.46	4.01	5.77	35.34	258.62	42 378
	Public	267.04	1.03	11.47	4.89	0.33	4.94	35.66	208.73	35 074
Long-cycle higher education	All	395.30	0.93	12.05	3.44	3.20	9.54	52.58	313.57	52 889
	Private	411.53	0.26	10.36	1.01	5.44	9.73	49.80	334.93	55 560
	Public	376.20	1.72	14.03	6.29	0.57	9.32	55.85	288.42	49 746
PhD-degree	All	431.11	0.75	11.76	4.35	2.18	10.71	61.44	339.92	57 932
	Private	473.80	0.16	11.57	0.54	4.93	13.99	60.88	381.73	64 005
	Public	406.65	1.09	11.86	6.54	0.60	8.84	61.75	315.96	54 452

Note: The public sector is employees in the central, municipal and regional sectors. The table includes all employees excluding young people under 18 and trainees.

www.stabank.dk/slon10

Table 119 Total labour costs in the private sector by occupation. 2010

	Total labour costs	Earnings	Other labour costs	Of which						
				Contributions to public funds	Refunds from public funds	Other compulsory costs	Contributions according to agreement	Refunds according to agreement	Education	Other staff costs
DKK per hour worked										
Total	293.84	282.78	11.07	4.81	3.85	1.53	0.52	0.03	1.69	6.40
Managers	481.02	464.87	16.16	6.48	1.76	1.93	0.71	0.02	1.60	7.18
Professionals	374.06	357.90	16.16	9.36	3.84	1.05	0.52	0.02	2.40	7.67
Technicians and associate professionals	315.01	302.19	12.82	5.76	3.54	1.36	0.46	0.02	1.87	7.13
Clerical support workers	252.34	241.51	10.84	5.78	4.76	1.00	0.48	0.02	1.87	6.83
Service and sales workers	212.86	207.04	5.82	2.18	5.22	1.12	0.40	0.02	1.35	4.94
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	216.92	211.64	5.29	2.79	5.02	1.82	0.35	0.11	1.03	4.47
Craft and related trades workers	256.76	248.96	7.79	2.07	3.78	2.55	0.60	0.04	1.20	5.26
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	238.25	230.81	7.43	2.43	3.89	2.04	0.65	0.06	1.22	4.86
Elementary occupations	211.58	204.83	6.74	2.08	3.96	1.94	0.50	0.05	1.20	5.08

Note: The statistics exclude apprentices and young people below 18 years of age. Total labour costs are calculated net of deductions for any subsidies, etc.

www.statbank.dk/sao32 og sao42

Table 120 Total labour costs in the private sector by industry. 2010

	Total labour costs	Earnings	Other labour costs	Of which						
				Contributions to public funds	Refunds from public funds	Other compulsory costs	Contributions according to agreement	Refunds according to agreement	Education	Other staff costs
DKK per hour worked										
Total	293.84	282.78	11.07	4.81	3.85	1.53	0.52	0.03	1.69	6.40
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	292.87	283.56	9.31	1.97	3.28	2.11	0.74	0.06	1.69	6.13
Construction	274.63	265.98	8.64	2.00	3.17	3.90	0.63	0.05	0.98	4.35
Trade and transport etc.	262.08	255.19	6.89	2.27	4.07	1.40	0.39	0.03	1.39	5.54
Information and communication	357.77	347.01	10.75	2.04	3.32	0.67	0.59	0.01	2.42	8.35
Financial and insurance	421.76	376.19	45.57	35.07	4.61	0.40	0.61	0.00	2.87	11.23
Real estate	288.80	273.99	14.81	8.91	3.94	1.16	0.45	0.03	1.59	6.67
Other business services	299.92	291.02	8.90	2.15	3.56	0.75	0.34	0.03	1.76	7.49
Education and health	260.98	255.72	5.27	3.86	6.15	1.21	0.46	0.00	1.86	4.03
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	302.43	290.06	12.37	7.77	4.62	1.26	0.37	0.02	1.70	5.90

Note: The statistics exclude apprentices and young people below 18 years of age. Total labour costs are calculated net of deductions for any subsidies, etc.

www.statbank.dk/sao12 og sao21

Table 121 Average hours of work per week in main job. 2011

	Usual hours			Actual hours		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Woman	Total
Total	37.7	32.1	35.0	33.4	26.5	30.1
Age						
15-29 years	28.7	23.0	26.0	25.5	19.0	22.4
30-54 years	40.8	35.3	38.2	36.2	29.0	32.8
55-66 years	39.0	33.5	36.5	34.3	28.4	31.5
Industry						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45.8	34.3	43.8	43.6	29.4	41.1
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and utility services	39.2	34.7	37.9	34.7	28.9	33.0
Construction	39.9	33.7	39.4	34.7	27.7	34.2
Trade and transport etc.	36.2	27.7	32.6	32.5	23.7	28.8
Information and communication	38.3	32.8	36.8	33.7	26.9	31.9
Financial and insurance	39.4	35.2	37.4	35.0	29.2	32.1
Real estate	38.1	30.2	35.1	33.0	25.6	30.2
Other business services	38.3	33.2	36.0	34.3	27.5	31.2
Public administration, education and health	36.1	33.3	34.2	30.8	27.1	28.2
Arts, entertainment and other services	36.5	25.3	33.1	34.0	19.3	29.5

www.statbank.dk/aku502 and aku503

Table 122 Job vacancies by size and industry. 2011

	Job vacancies						Job vacancy rate					
	1-9 em- ployees	10-49 em- ployees	50-99 em- ployees	100 + em- ployees	Fictitious units	Total	1-9 em- ployees	10-49 em- ployees	50-99 em- ployees	100 + em- ployees	Fictitious units	Total
Job vacancies, total	4 056	5 451	1 981	5 390	1 594	18 470	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.2
Manufacturing, mining, electricity, gas and water supply	384	804	430	1 752	36	3 406	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0
Construction	660	386	116	193	30	1 385	1.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0
Wh. and retail trade, transport	1 792	2 361	700	1 492	251	6 595	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Information and communication	413	597	123	540	86	1 759	3.2	2.8	1.5	1.3	3.2	2.0
Financial intermediation, insurance and real estate	216	212	122	470	20	1 039	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Business activities	590	1 091	490	944	1 173	4 287	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.9	1.8

www.statbank.dk/ls01

Table 123 Job vacancies by region. 2011

	Job vacancies		Job vacancy rate	
	number	per cent	number	per cent
All Denmark	18 470			1.2
Region Hovedstaden	7 425			1.4
Region Sjælland	1 560			1.0
Region Syddanmark	3 000			1.0
Region Midtjylland	3 858			1.2
Region Nordjylland	1 034			0.8
Fictitious units	1 594			2.0

www.statbank.dk/ls02

Table 124 Gross unemployment by sex and region. 2011

	Full time unemployed persons			Full time unemployed persons as percentage		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
Denmark, total	87 781	74 149	161 930	6.4	5.8	6.1
Region Hovedstaden	28 113	24 355	52 467	6.7	5.9	6.3
Region Sjælland	12 996	11 005	24 001	6.6	5.9	6.3
Region Syddanmark	19 267	15 380	34 647	6.6	5.8	6.2
Region Midtjylland	17 348	15 587	32 935	5.5	5.4	5.4
Region Nordjylland	9 730	7 619	17 349	6.8	6.0	6.4
Province København by	14 507	12 550	27 058	8.0	7.1	7.6
Province Københavns omegn	7 661	6 678	14 339	6.2	5.6	5.9
Province Nordsjælland	5 221	4 516	9 736	4.9	4.3	4.6
Province Bornholm	724	610	1 334	7.6	7.1	7.4
Province Østsjælland	3 012	2 665	5 677	5.2	4.7	4.9
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	9 984	8 340	18 324	7.2	6.5	6.9
Province Fyn	9 275	6 806	16 080	8.1	6.4	7.3
Province Sydjylland	9 992	8 574	18 566	5.6	5.4	5.5
Province Østjylland	11 524	10 311	21 835	5.6	5.3	5.5
Province Vestjylland	5 824	5 276	11 100	5.3	5.5	5.4
Province Nordjylland	9 730	7 619	17 349	6.8	6.0	6.4

www.statbank.dk/auaar11 and ras3307

Table 125 Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force by sex, age and region. 2011

	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	6.2	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.0	6.1
Region Hovedstaden	6.8	6.6	6.7	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.3
Region Sjælland	8.6	6.1	6.6	7.5	5.6	5.9	8.1	5.9	6.3
Region Syddanmark	7.1	6.4	6.6	6.5	5.6	5.8	6.8	6.0	6.2
Region Midtjylland	5.9	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.4
Region Nordjylland	7.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	5.7	6.0	7.2	6.1	6.4
Province København by	6.7	8.6	8.0	5.4	8.0	7.1	6.0	8.3	7.6
Province Københavns omegn	7.2	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.6	6.6	5.7	5.9
Province Nordsjælland	6.3	4.6	4.9	5.1	4.2	4.3	5.8	4.4	4.6
Province Bornholm	10.7	7.0	7.6	9.7	6.6	7.1	10.2	6.8	7.4
Province Østsjælland	7.2	4.7	5.2	5.6	4.5	4.7	6.4	4.6	4.9
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	9.1	6.7	7.2	8.3	6.1	6.5	8.7	6.4	6.9
Province Fyn	8.4	8.0	8.1	6.9	6.2	6.4	7.7	7.1	7.3
Province Sydjylland	6.3	5.4	5.6	6.2	5.1	5.4	6.3	5.3	5.5
Province Østjylland	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.5
Province Vestjylland	5.6	5.2	5.3	6.2	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.3	5.4
Province Nordjylland	7.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	5.7	6.0	7.2	6.1	6.4

www.statbank.dk/auaar01 and ras3307

Table 126 Gross unemployed persons by sex and age. 2011

	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	87 781	74 149	161 930	6.4	5.8	6.1
16-24 years	9 880	7 458	17 338	5.4	4.2	4.8
25-29 years	11 212	10 475	21 688	9.3	9.5	9.4
30-34 years	10 618	10 811	21 429	7.0	7.8	7.4
35-39 years	10 227	10 471	20 697	6.0	6.6	6.3
40-44 years	10 111	9 226	19 337	5.6	5.3	5.5
45-49 years	10 812	8 799	19 611	6.3	5.4	5.8
50-54 years	9 573	6 946	16 519	6.3	4.7	5.5
55-59 years	10 361	7 250	17 611	7.3	5.4	6.3
60-64 years	4 986	2 713	7 699	5.0	3.9	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 127 Insured persons unemployed by sex and unemployment insurance fund. 2011

	Insured persons unemployed			Unemployed as percentage of labour force		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	70 974	62 485	133 459	6.8	6.0	6.4
Academics (AAK)	1 821	2 606	4 427	5.0	5.3	5.2
Business	906	266	1 171	4.5	5.2	4.6
Builder	1 622	507	2 129	12.0	17.6	13.0
Early Childhood Teachers & Youth Educators	355	1 946	2 301	4.3	3.9	4.0
Danish Employees (DLA)	3 156	2 526	5 682	8.0	8.0	8.0
Danish Health Organizations (DSA)	108	1 371	1 479	2.5	1.8	1.9
Electrical Trade	1 279	20	1 299	5.9	9.2	5.9
Trade and labour (FOA)	1 065	6 623	7 688	5.5	4.7	4.8
General Workers (3FA)	24 093	10 257	34 351	14.1	13.3	13.8
Independent Employees (FFA)	621	831	1 452	5.1	5.1	5.1
Salaried Employees and Service Ind.	594	505	1 100	4.5	11.1	6.2
Salaried Employees and Public Servants (FTF-A)	1 925	2 779	4 704	3.8	3.8	3.8
Danish Food (NNF)	1 152	665	1 817	7.9	10.0	8.5
Commercial and Clerical Employees (HK)	3 754	9 863	13 616	7.1	5.7	6.0
Engineers (IAK)	1 843	584	2 427	3.2	4.8	3.5
Journalism, Communications and Languages	664	1 114	1 777	9.0	8.6	8.8
The Christian Unemployment Fund	7 432	7 956	15 388	8.5	9.2	8.8
Managers and Executives	2 203	799	3 002	3.3	3.5	3.4
School teachers (DLF-A)	640	1 553	2 193	3.0	3.1	3.1
Masters (MA)	1 392	2 293	3 685	6.2	8.0	7.2
Metal Workers	6 104	282	6 386	7.5	11.3	7.6
My unemployment Fund	1 218	574	1 792	4.3	4.6	4.4
Self-employed Persons (DANA)	1 006	595	1 601	4.5	5.6	4.8
Self-employed Persons (ASE)	3 606	2 567	6 173	4.0	5.3	4.5
Workers in Social Education (SLA)	329	1 040	1 370	4.1	4.1	4.1
Technicians and Engineers	1 046	1 377	2 422	7.8	11.2	9.4
Business Economists (CA)	1 039	988	2 027	5.3	6.1	5.6

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

Table 128 Gross unemployed persons by sex and country of origin

	Men		Women		Total	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	number of persons					
Total	96 477	87 781	67 472	74 149	163 949	161 930
Denmark	81 705	73 265	55 027	60 722	136 732	133 987
Rest of the world, total	14 733	14 491	12 425	13 423	27 158	27 914
Of which: Western country's	3 496	3 491	2 850	3 303	6 346	6 794
Non-western country's	11 237	11 000	9 575	10 120	20 812	21 119
EU countries (EU 27)	2 889	2 937	2 295	2 718	5 184	5 655
Of which: Poland	668	705	708	847	1 376	1 553
United Kingdom	437	409	119	131	556	541
Sweden	241	217	244	271	485	488
Germany	641	573	407	436	1 048	1 009
Europe ekscl. EU 27, total	4 437	4 328	3 988	4 235	8 424	8 563
Of which: Bosnia and Herzegovina	616	547	373	373	989	921
Yugoslavia (former)	535	529	412	407	947	937
Norway	159	158	238	244	397	402
Turkey	2 459	2 440	2 127	2 282	4 586	4 722
Africa, total	2 090	1 992	1 336	1 372	3 427	3 364
Of which: Somalia	834	741	444	434	1 279	1 175
North America, total	157	139	86	93	243	232
South and Central America, total	268	248	305	337	573	585
Asia, total	4 815	4 780	4 377	4 626	9 192	9 406
Of which: Iraq	921	909	619	615	1 541	1 524
Iran	530	530	302	349	832	879
Lebanon	609	623	419	435	1 028	1 058
Pakistan	670	680	702	744	1 373	1 425
Sri Lanka	315	280	285	299	601	580
Viet Nam	455	430	458	435	913	864
Oceania, total	38	32	15	16	53	48
Stateless	22	20	11	13	32	32
Unknown	18	16	13	13	30	28
Unknown country of origin	39	25	19	5	58	30

Note: Gross unemployed are measured as full time participants

www.statbank.dk/auaar13

Table 129		Unemployment benefits and early retirement pay	
		2010	2011
	Average number of people receiving unemployment benefits	111 182	108 531
	Unemployment benefits paid in DKK mio.	21 125.6	20 619.5
	Holiday benefits paid, DKK mio.	967.2	1 325.7
	Early retirement pay paid, DKK mio. ¹	20 392.1	19 226.3
	Net grants from central government: DKK mio.	29 395.2	27 962.7
	Percentage of total paid	69.2	67.9

¹ Excl. tax-exempt premium paid out.

Source: The National Directorate of Labour

Table 130		Recipients of unemployment benefits by sex and reason for unemployment. 2011		
		Men	Women	Total
Gross unemployment, total		87 781	74 149	161 930
Recipients of social assistance		19 218	13 549	32 766
Activation of persons on unemployment benefits in employment subject to wage subsidies		10 258	10 373	20 633
Recipients of unemployment		58 305	50 227	108 531
Of which: Made redundant by employer		40 806	29 789	70 594
Temporarily sent home		149	32	181
Resigned		1 494	2 737	4 231
Certificate of release work sharing		133	186	318
School leaver or completed national service		3 410	2 816	6 226
Completed activation		3 195	4 523	7 718
Education, parental or maternity leave		763	1 660	2 423
Temporary absence from the labour market		566	1 021	1 587
Stopped self-employment		1 422	895	2 317
Other		6 263	6 384	12 647
Reason for unemployment unknown		104	184	288

Table 131 Persons receiving public benefits. 2011

	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	53 741	318 049	371 790	65 668	408 265	473 932	119 409	726 312	845 722
Registered unemployed persons, total¹	11 742	47 076	58 819	9 986	39 657	49 643	21 728	86 733	108 462
Unemployed recipients of unemployment benefits ¹	7 942	39 949	47 891	6 600	35 266	41 867	14 541	75 216	89 757
Unemployed recipients of social assistance ¹	3 800	7 128	10 928	3 386	4 391	7 776	7 186	11 519	18 704
Persons receiving holiday benefits	391	2 433	2 823	464	2 474	2 938	854	4 907	5 761
Guidance and activities upgrading skills, total	10 921	15 220	26 140	9 526	17 801	27 327	20 447	33 019	53 468
Guidance and clarification activities (d)	2 168	6 039	8 207	1 731	5 567	7 297	3 899	11 607	15 504
Guidance and clarification activities (k)	8 753	9 180	17 934	7 795	12 235	20 030	16 549	21 417	37 964
Subsidized employment, total	8 987	40 446	49 434	6 935	50 078	57 013	15 922	90 525	106 446
Business in-service training (d)	1 045	2 507	3 552	853	2 175	3 030	1 898	4 684	6 582
Business in-service training (k)	2 722	4 804	7 528	2 181	5 140	7 320	4 904	9 944	14 847
Employment subject to wage subsidies (d)	2 060	6 449	8 510	2 208	6 552	8 760	4 267	13 002	17 270
Employment subject to wage subsidies (k)	889	1 782	2 671	501	1 139	1 640	1 391	2 920	4 311
Flex jobs ²	963	20 002	20 966	484	31 518	32 000	1 446	51 520	52 966
Sheltered jobs ²	354	2 959	3 314	188	2 151	2 338	542	5 110	5 652
Service jobs ³	-	81	81	-	143	143	-	224	223
Adult apprenticeship support	955	1 858	2 814	519	1 262	1 781	1 474	3 120	4 594
Maternity benefits, etc. total	708	3 988	4 696	15 304	36 416	51 720	16 012	40 403	56 416
Maternity benefits, without job	160	495	656	4 062	5 671	9 732	4 221	6 166	10 388
Maternity benefits, with job	543	3 483	4 025	11 238	30 734	41 971	11 779	34 216	45 996
Experiments (k)	6	10	15	6	10	17	12	21	32
Retirement, total	5 914	152 035	157 949	4 585	189 586	194 170	10 500	341 618	352 119
Early retirement pension ⁴	5 914	101 979	107 892	4 585	125 356	129 940	10 500	227 331	237 832
Early retirement pay	-	50 057	50 057	-	64 230	64 230	-	114 287	114 287
Other social benefits, total	15 078	56 851	71 929	18 867	72 254	91 121	33 945	129 105	163 050
Social assistance	10 446	24 186	34 633	13 617	26 620	40 237	24 063	50 806	74 870
Introductory benefits	372	405	777	252	408	660	624	813	1 437
Other rehabilitation	277	861	1 138	361	1 656	2 017	638	2 516	3 154
Unemployment benefits	213	3 964	4 177	251	7 893	8 144	464	11 857	12 321
Sickness benefits, without job	2 349	14 872	17 221	2 502	16 044	18 547	4 851	30 916	35 768
Sickness benefits, with job	1 422	12 562	13 984	1 883	19 634	21 517	3 304	32 197	35 500

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

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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 Recipients of benefits due to disablement are not included here.

Table 132 Persons receiving public benefits by region. 2011

	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	53 741	318 049	371 790	65 668	408 265	473 932	119 409	726 312	845 722
Region Hovedstaden	14 467	84 115	98 582	17 367	106 967	124 334	31 834	191 084	222 916
Region Sjælland	7 802	48 667	56 469	9 292	62 853	72 145	17 093	111 520	128 614
Region Syddanmark	12 173	73 764	85 937	14 974	94 102	109 075	27 148	167 865	195 012
Region Midtjylland	12 428	70 033	82 462	15 864	95 103	110 967	28 293	165 135	193 429
Region Nordjylland	6 467	35 234	41 700	7 502	44 220	51 722	13 968	79 453	93 422
Province København by	6 800	38 111	44 912	8 378	43 708	52 086	15 178	81 822	96 999
Province Københavns omegn	4 506	24 469	28 974	5 404	33 166	38 569	9 910	57 632	67 543
Province Nordsjælland	2 761	18 360	21 121	3 151	26 366	29 518	5 912	44 725	50 638
Province Bornholm	399	3 177	3 575	435	3 727	4 161	834	6 902	7 736
Province Østsjælland	1 753	10 331	12 084	2 122	15 080	17 202	3 875	25 410	29 286
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	6 049	38 335	44 385	7 170	47 772	54 943	13 218	86 111	99 328
Province Fyn	5 189	32 525	37 714	5 963	39 443	45 406	11 152	71 969	83 120
Province Sydjylland	6 985	41 238	48 223	9 011	54 659	63 669	15 996	95 897	111 892
Province Østjylland	8 343	46 370	54 714	10 443	62 588	73 031	18 787	108 958	127 745
Province Vestjylland	4 085	23 664	27 748	5 421	32 517	37 937	9 506	56 179	65 685
Province Nordjylland	6 467	35 234	41 700	7 502	44 220	51 722	13 968	79 453	93 422

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Table 133 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 Ernæringsforbundet	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	27 610	12 170	Executive Association of Managers and Executives	86 239	21 868
Salaried Employees' and Civil Servants' Confederation (FTF)	356 408	245 562	Confederation of Professional Associations⁴	139 214	74 015
Attorfillit Kattuffiat, Greenland	760	458	Federation of Danish Architects	4 398	2 188
Federation of Early Childhood Teachers	53 866	45 786	Danish Union of Librarians	3 895	2 978
CO 10 – group in FTF	30 653	8 400	Danish Union of Journalists	1 745	806
Of which:			Dansk Musikpædagogisk Forening	818	463
Association of Permanent Defence Personnel	6 826	457	The Association of Food Scientists in Denmark and the Danish Veterinary Surgeons	1 721	873
Danmarks Kordegneforening	548	395	Defence group in AC	3 529	150
Dansk Told- og Skatteforbund	4 258	2 395	National Union of Upper Secun. School Teachers	11 465	6 013
Foreningen af Præliminære Organister	657	429	Danish Federation of Graduates in Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry and Landscape Architecture	3 495	1 583
Association of Technical and Administrative Public Employees (TAT)	803	418	Jurist- og Økonomforbundet	45 707	21 943
Union of Public Servants within Armed Forces	1 170	245	Communications and Languages	5 332	4 665
Association of Commercial College Teachers	1 534	768	Danish Medical Association	16 220	8 008
The Police Union in Denmark	11 919	2 105	Danish Association of Masters and PhDs	26 682	14 860
Trafikforbundet	720	209	Pharma-Danmark	3 879	2 959
Other unions	2 218	979	The Danish Association of Clergy	2 537	1 318
Cabin Union Denmark	1 339	953	Danish Phychologists' Association	4 115	3 123
The Danish Union of Teachers	65 480	45 854	Tandlægeforeningen	1 835	1 018
Danish Musicians' Union ³	3 000	702	Tandlægerne Ny Landsforening	707	609
Danish Actors Association	1 658	883	Other unions	1 134	459
Danish Association of Social Workers	10 749	9 251	Outside joint organisations	276 620	125 024
Danish Nurses' Organisation	52 444	50 671	2B – Bedst og Billigst	13 534	6 744
Dansk Tandplejerforening	1 190	1 154	Brancheafdelingen Trafik & Jernbane	2 894	1 447
Danske Psykomotoriske Terapeuter	793	778	Business Danmark	25 452	4 510
Association of Medical Laboratory Technilogs	5 515	5 194	Dansk Formands Forening	1 169	28
Organisation of Danish Insurance Employees	7 463	5 549	Danish Union of Journalists ⁵	14 996	6 506
The Danish Physiotherapist Association	9 038	6 979	Den Danske Landinspektørforening	793	211
Association of Danish Forest and Landscape Engineers	528	84	Fagforeningen Danmark	34 270	12 938
Danish Association of Occupational Therapists	6 307	5 997	Forbundet af Kirke- og Kirkegårdsansatte	1 516	588
Danish Pharmacopeia Commission	4 308	4 266	Forbundet for Tjenestemænd ved Fødevarer- og Undervisningsministeriet m.fl.	411	49
Danish Film and TV Workers' Union	751	188	Funktionærkartellet/Teknikersammenslutningen	22 984	12 369
The Financial Services' Union	46 059	24 704	Ingeniørforeningen i Danmark	50 480	9 801
Foreningen af Mejeriledere og Funktionærer	507	67	Kristelig Fagforening	101 092	69 778
The Radiographers' Union in Denmark	1 507	1 100	Maskinmestrenes Forening	7 029	55
Ass. of Teachers for Private Independent Schools	8 890	5543			

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. members not paying full subscription (trainees, pupils, leisure-time jobber, persons on retirement pension and early-retirement pay, 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 134 Members of unemployment insurance funds

	2010 ¹	2011 ¹
Number of funds	27	27
Number insured against unemployment, total	2 052 723	2 041 040
Full-time insured	2 031 603	2 020 550
Of which: LO ²	899 838	867 182
FTF ³	324 094	324 396
Managers ⁴	90 004	95 128
AC ⁵	258 765	266 118
Other organizations ⁶	458 902	467 726
Part-time and combination-insured	21 120	20 490
Of which: LO ²	10 309	9 613
FTF ³	3 268	3 057
Managers ⁴	27	30
AC ⁵	650	740
Other organizations ⁶	6 866	7 050

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

Source: The National Directorate of Labour

www.statbank.dk/04

Table 135 Work stoppages

	Work stoppages		Number of employees involved		Number of working days lost	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	Number					
Total	207	329	12 679	15 828	15 000	18 500
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	3	1	75	20	0	0
Manufacturing, total	52	118	4 071	7 169	4 400	10 000
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	17	38	1 321	2 657	1 600	4 400
Mfr. of textiles and leather	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	5	7	67	289	100	500
Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products	5	18	133	566	100	2 000
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	4	14	131	457	300	700
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated products	19	32	2 376	2 759	2 200	1 900
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	2	9	43	441	100	500
Electricity, gas and water supply	6	20	170	588	200	700
Construction	38	45	1 242	1 209	1 400	1 700
Wholesale and retail trade	12	17	342	389	300	400
Hotels and restaurants	3	2	206	67	100	200
Transport, post and telecomm.	50	41	2 878	2 411	4 900	1 600
State, counties and municipalities	32	22	3 425	2 207	3 300	2 000
Other	11	63	270	1 768	500	1 800
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:

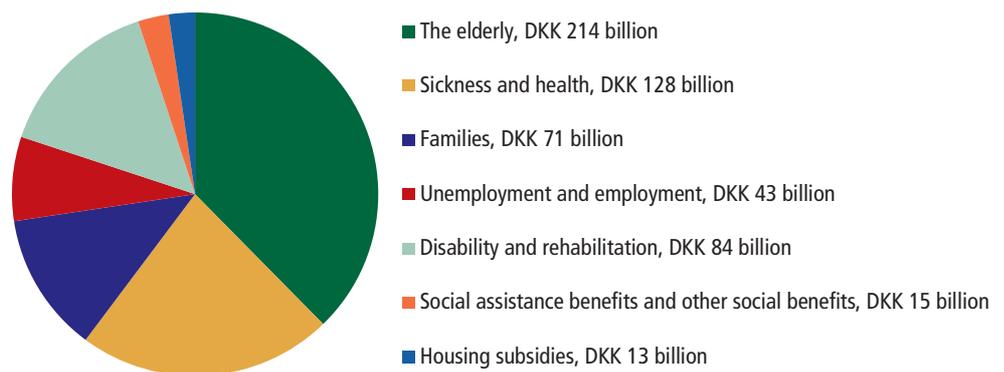
- 1) To secure the population financially in the event of, for example, sickness, unemployment and old age through income-substitute benefits.
- 2) to offer support to bring down expenditure on, for example, housing and child care through supplementary subsidy schemes.
- 3) to provide appropriate services 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 569 billion in 2010

Total expenditure for social purposes amounted to DKK 569 billion in 2010 or DKK 103,000 per capita. Expenditure on social services measured in relation to GDP accounted for 33.5 per cent in 2010.

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. 2010



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Financing of social expenditure

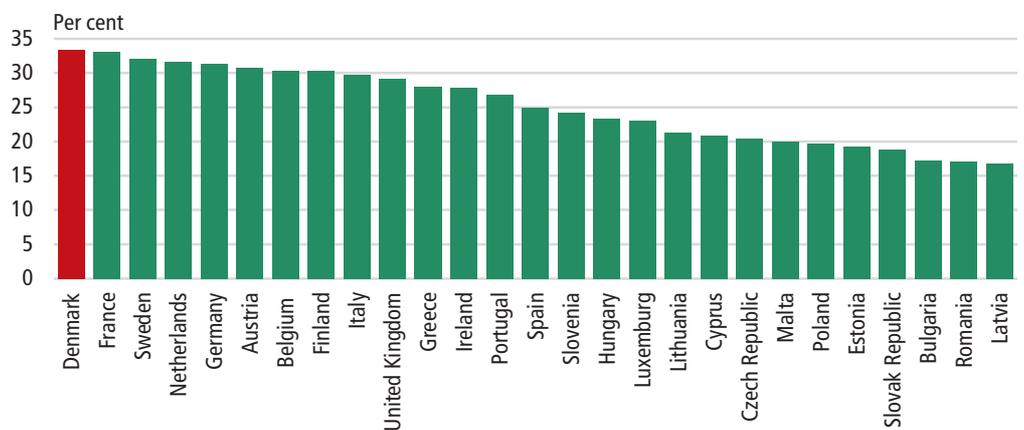
The public sector's proportion of total grants and contributions to social benefits reached 68 per cent in 2010, of which the central government accounted for 23 per cent and the local government authorities for 45 per cent. Employer contributions reached 12 per cent, while persons insured accounted for 21 per cent. The proportion paid by the state has for some years been decreasing but has grown from 2008 to 2010. 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 33.5 per cent in 2009 ranks first among the 27 EU countries with respect to social expenditure in relation to gross domestic product. France and Sweden ranked second and third. Netherlands and Germany ranked fourth and fifth. As before Romania and Latvia were ranked at the bottom with a proportion of 17 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. 2009



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

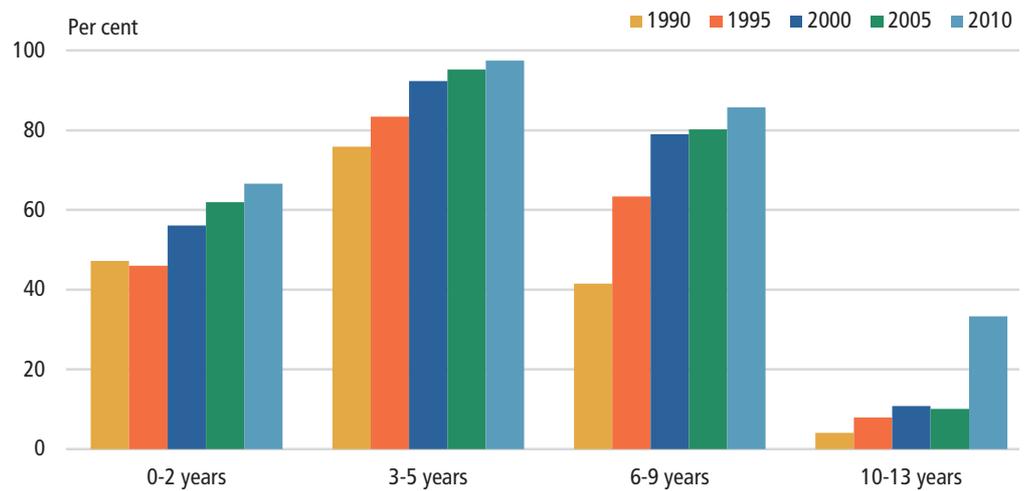
Still more children are looked after by day carers, day-care institutions and school-based leisure-time activities. As a total 576,000 children under the age of 13 in October 2010. 234,000 children were enrolled in school-care schemes and 17,000 in recreation centres. In 1985 262,000 children were looked after. At that time there were no school-care schemes, because they were introduced in 1987. 46,000 children were enrolled in recreation centres in 1985. Concerning children in the school age the number of children, who were looked after, has grown from 46,000 in 1985 to 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.

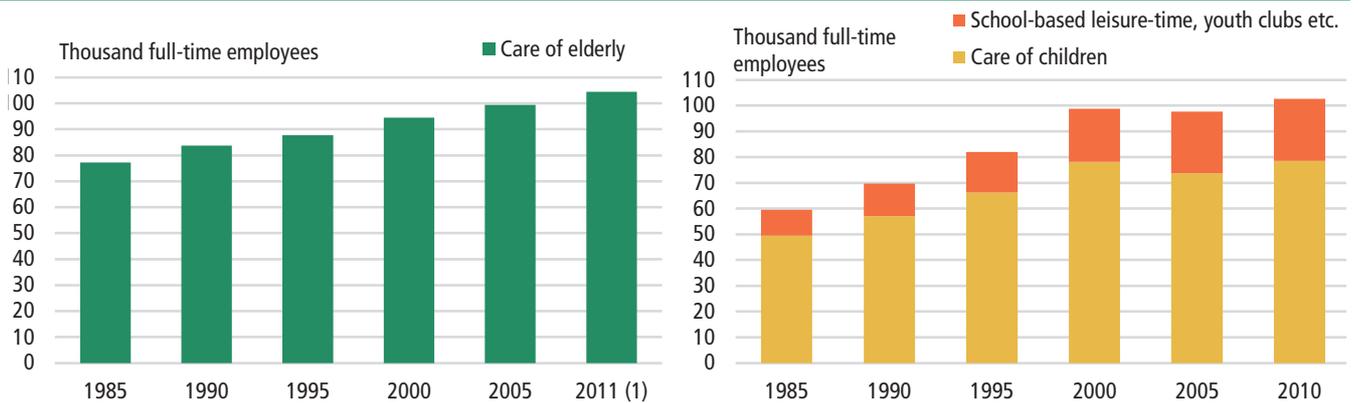
Figure 3 Children in day care



www.statistikbanken.dk/pas11

Staff requirements for looking after children reached 103,000 man-years in 2010. In 1985, 59,500 man-years were required and this has resulted in an increase of staff requirements by 72 per cent over the last 25 years.

Figure 4 Employees in the social sector



Note: There is a break in the data series from 2005 to 2011.

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 228,000 persons aged 80 and over, 122,000 received permanent home help, either in their own home, including dwellings for the elderly or in nursing homes/residential homes. Out of these 122,000 31,000 were men and 91,000 women. The share of persons receiving permanent help increases sharply concurrently with their age, 37 per cent among persons aged 80-84, 60 per cent among persons aged 85-89 and 92 per cent 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. Staff working with nursing and care reached 104,500 man-years in 2011.

In recent times new social and health schemes such as preventive "home-visits", shared accommodation for disabled adults, contact persons and companion schemes have been established.

More nursing homes and dwellings for the elderly

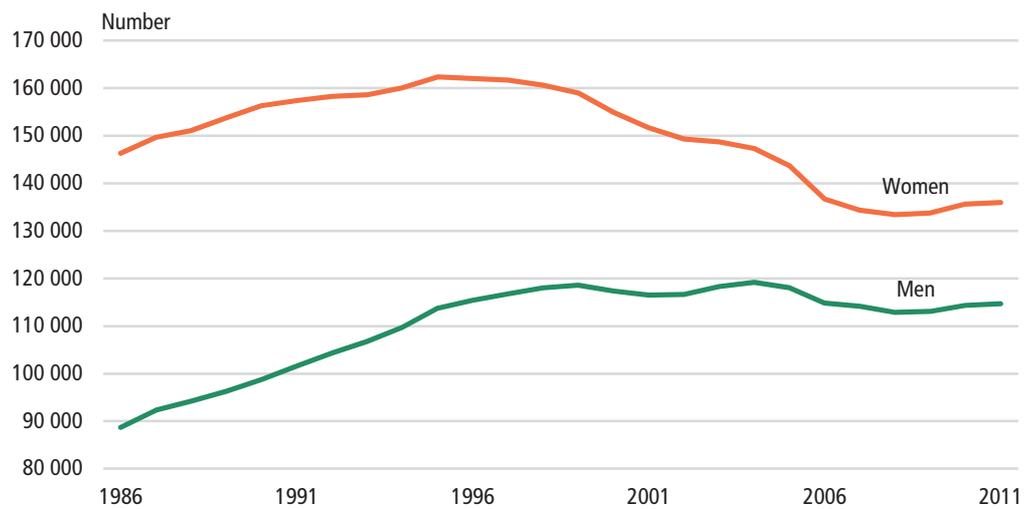
A restructuring in care of the elderly was undertaken from the middle of the 1980's, which implied that substantial efforts were made to enable the elderly to live in their own homes and an expansion of dwellings for the elderly as a replacement of the reduction in the number of residential homes.

Today, the number of nursing homes is 37,000, 7,500 residential homes and 1,500 protected homes and 35,000 general dwellings for the elderly. There is a total of 81,000 nursing homes and dwellings for the elderly supplied by 5,500 nursing dwellings for handicapped persons. In contrast, there were 49,000 residential homes, 7,000 protected homes and 4,000 dwellings for the elderly, i.e. a total of 60,000 nursing homes and dwellings for the elderly in 1987 (when homes and dwellings for the elderly were introduced into Danish legislation).

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. 2011 251,000 persons were on early retirement pension. Of them 57,000 were aged 40-49, 94,000 were aged 50-59 and 62,000 were aged 60-64. 136,000 were women and 115,000 men.

Figur 5 Early retirement pension

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

Out of a total of 963,000 old-age pensioners aged 65 and over 529,000 were female and 425,000 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 208,000 households received DKK 247 million through rent subsidies in December 2011, while 295,000 pensioner households received a total of DKK 766 million through rent allowances. 693,000 families received child benefits, of which 132,000 families with a lonely provider also received an ordinary child allowance in the 4th quarter of 2010.

Parents have 267 days of maternity leave

Children born in 2010 were happy to see that their parents stayed at home to look after them for 267 days after their birth. The mothers accounted for the greater part of the maternity leave, 244 days, while the fathers had 23 days.

Only economically active persons are entitled to maternity leave and to maternity benefits. Among others who are not entitled to the maternity benefits you find, for example, students and recipients of social assistance, etc.

When 20,400 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.

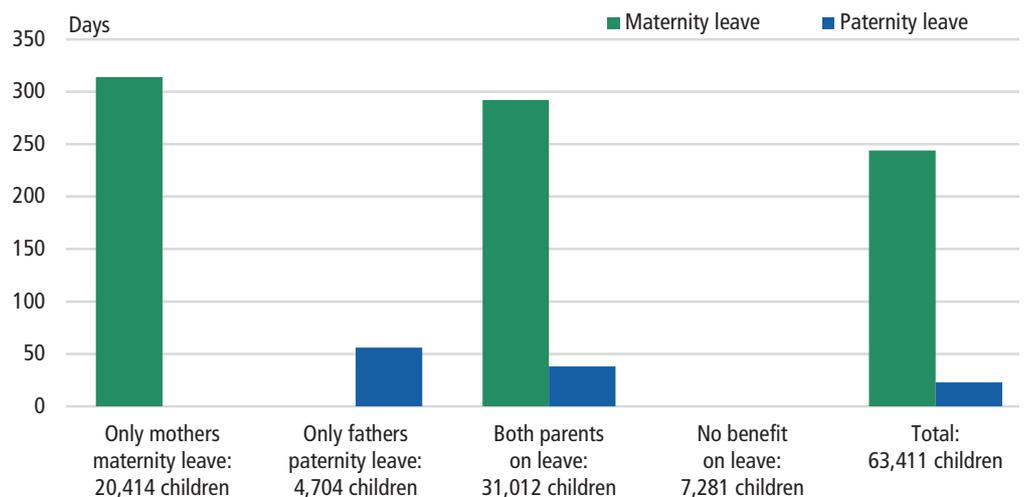
Figure 6 Maternity and paternity leave after birth. 2010

Table 145

Children and young people receiving assistance

At the end of 2009, 24,000 children and young people received assistance. The assistance includes placements outside home and various kinds of preventive measures. 13,000 children and young people were recipients of preventive measures, while there were another 13,000 placements outside home.

About 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 35 per cent.

2

Health (correction)

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 2.8 years for men and 2.4 years for women. However, life expectancy in Denmark is not among the highest in Western Europe. In 2010-2011, life expectancy was 77.3 years for men and 81.6 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 under a fifth in 2011. During the whole period, the share of male smokers has been higher than the share of female smokers. However, this difference has fallen considerably during the past ten years. In 2011 the proportion of daily smokers was for the first time higher for women with 18 and 17 for men.

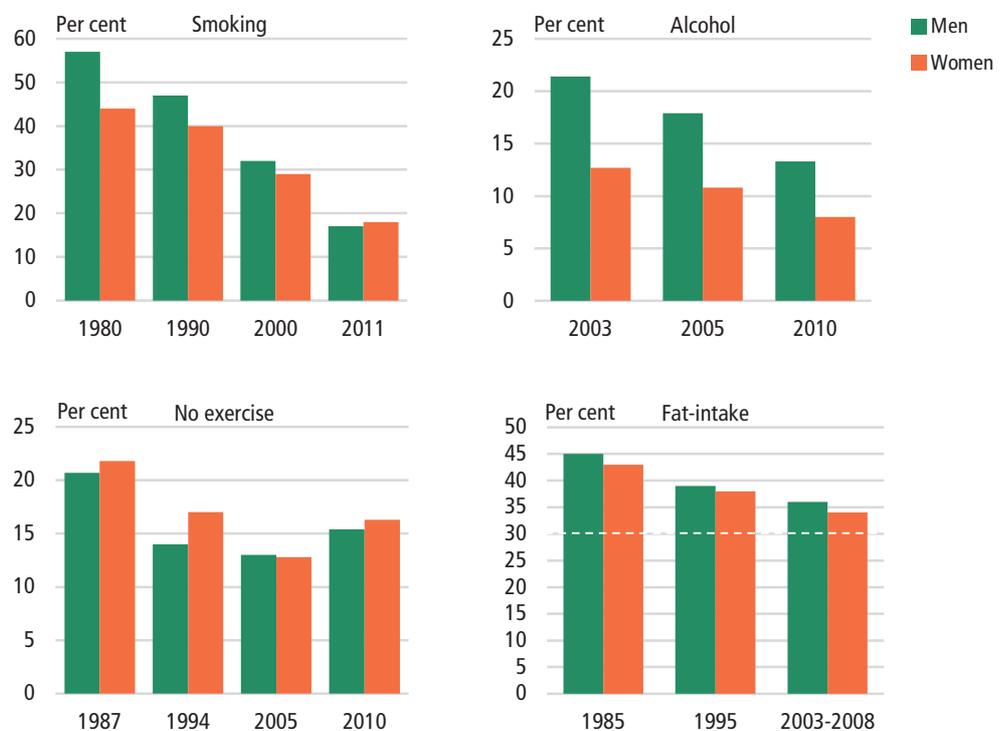
In August 2010 the National Board of Health announced new recommendations for consumption of alcohol, not more than 14 alcohol units for men and 7 for

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 2010, 13.3 per cent of all men and 8 per cent of all women stated that they had exceeded this high risk limit.

In 1987, about a fifth of the population were not physically active in their leisure time. In 2005, this proportion had fallen to 13 per cent, while in 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 the 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 and life style, health services are often used as an indirect method of measuring the health of the population. Information about the population's use of hospitals and National Health Service is stored in administrative registers in Denmark, which gives good basis to conduct statistical analyses.

Capacity in hospitals

In 2010, there were 53 general and psychiatric hospitals in Denmark. In 2000 there were about 77 hospitals. The decrease is due to both hospital closures and mergers of hospitals, for instance in connection with a structural reform and merger of municipalities in 2007. The capacity in hospitals can be illustrated among others by the number of hospital beds. In 2010, there were a total of 18,300 hospital beds. In addition to this come the outpatient treatments and the treatments in emergency departments.

The bed occupancy rate for all hospitals was 90 per cent in 2010, which is the same as in the past four years. There are about 1.3 million admissions a year to the public general hospitals and 47,000 psychiatric admissions. In 2010 there were almost 7.5 million outpatient treatments of these 6.8 million in general hospitals. In addition, there are approximately 1 million visits to emergency departments.

One out of nine is hospitalized during a year

Almost 645,000 people or 11.6 per cent of the population are hospitalized one or more times a year. The proportion of the population who has been hospitalized is lowest among 5-14-year-olds, 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 75-year-olds and above. Women tend to have more bed days than men.

Patients in general hospitals were hospitalized 4.3 million days in 2010, exclusive the persons born or immigrated during the year. The average number of bed days for these persons were 6,6 days. The same person can have had more than one hospitalization.

The pattern of diagnosis

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

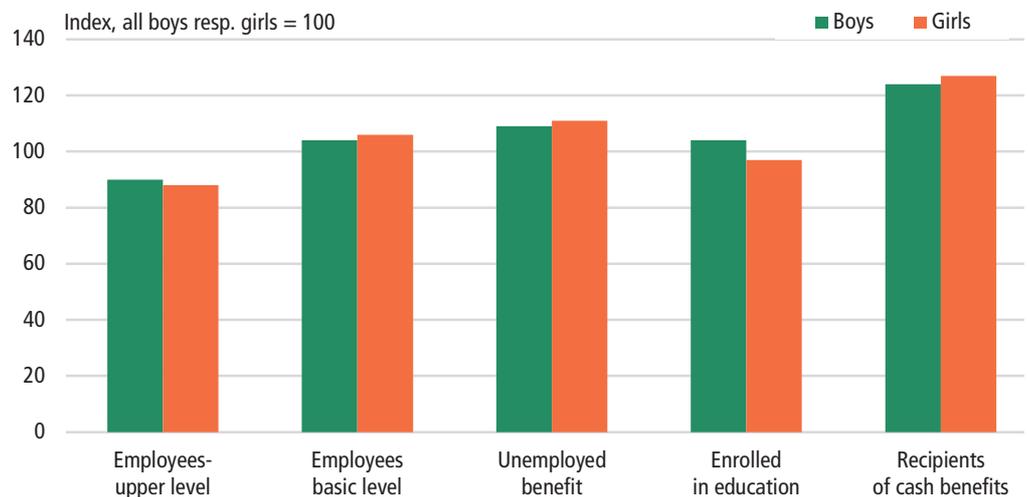
Almost 87,000 persons are hospitalized annually due to diseases of the circulatory system and 92,000 due to bodily injury, for each group corresponding to about 14 per cent of the hospitalized. However, there are marked differences between the different age groups, for example 36 per cent of hospitalized 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 is a fact that the use of hospitals to a large extent is determined by social conditions. For example, adults who have completed education at third level (long-cycle higher education) use hospitals 35 per cent less than the average person, while adults without qualification from education use hospitals 32 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 with the socioeconomic status of recipients of cash benefits use hospitals 24 and 27 per cent more than the average child. As opposed to this, children who live with families with the socioeconomic status of employees upper level use hospitals approximately 10-12 per cent less than the average child.

Figure 8 Frequency of hospitalization by socioeconomic status of the family. 2010



Note: Children aged 0-17.

Figure 9 Expenditure on medication

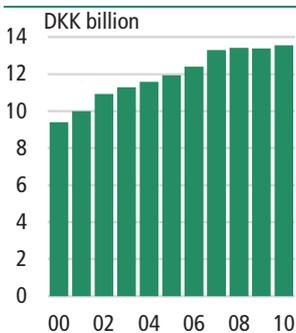


Table 174

Source: Danish Medicines Agency.

94 per cent used the National Health Service in 2010

All persons who live in Denmark are covered by the National Health Service and can therefore receive full or partial compensation for all expenses related to visits to a GP, a specialist doctor, dentist, chiropractor, chiropodist, physiotherapist, etc. Approximately 5.2 million people or 94 per cent of the population made use of this in 2010, and every person had contact with a GP, a specialist doctor, dentist etc. 11.3 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

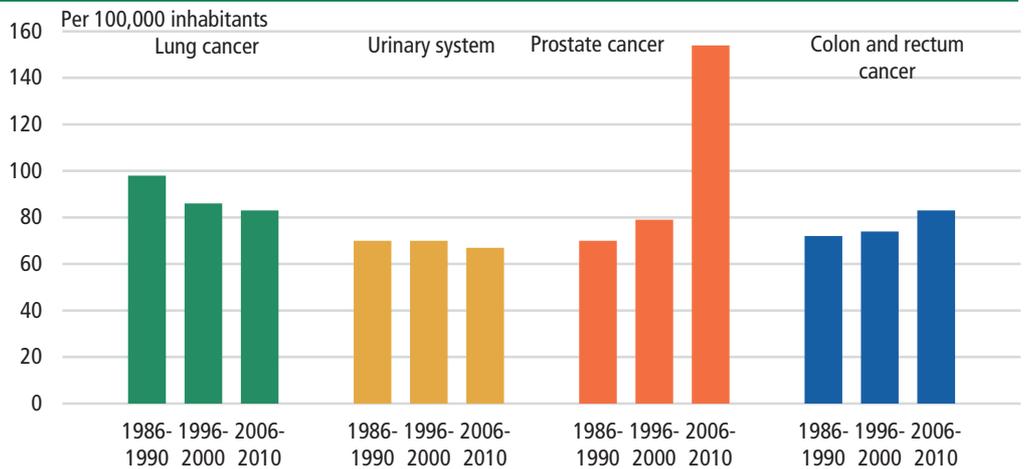
Approximately 40 per cent of the population used medicine regularly and approximately 60 per cent have used medication within a 14-day period in 2005. More women than men use medication and the use of medication increases with age. The most commonly used types of prescription medicine are analgesic medication (pain killers), medicine for lowering blood pressure and medication for the heart.

The turnover of medicine has increased steadily during the last 10 years, though the increase has slowed down the recent 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 4.3 billion and drugs for the respiratory organs DKK 1.9 billion and drugs for cardiovascular for DKK 1.7 billion.

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

In 2010 35,500 new cases of cancer were registered, and by the end of 2010 there were about 235,000 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 (prostate) was the most common among men.

Figure 10 New cases of selected types of cancer among men

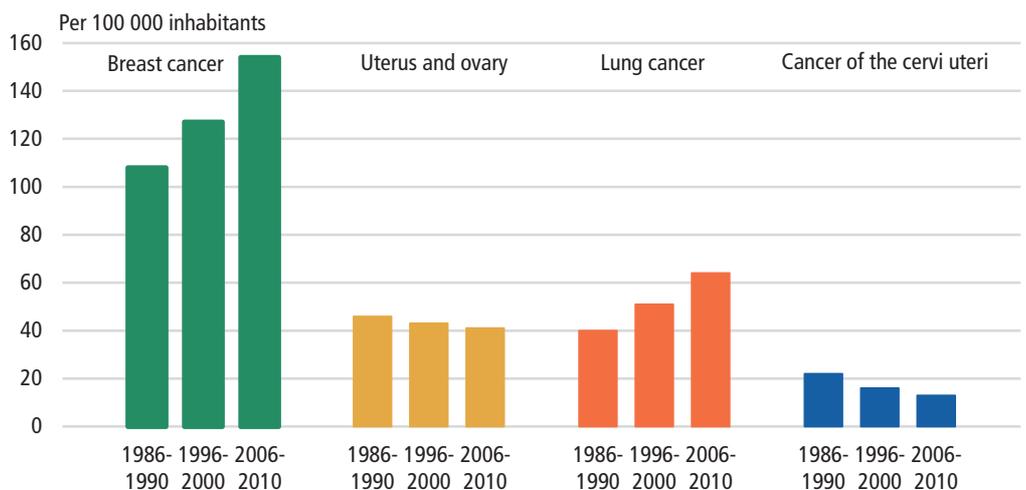


Note: The figures are calculated over a five-year period and have been standardised to comply with the Danish composition of population in 2000.

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 more than 20 per cent. Breast cancer was also the most common type of cancer among women 25 years ago. However, for men, lung cancer was the most common type of cancer at that time.

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 1980-2011, a total of 2,878 people were diagnosed with AIDS. Of these, 2,058 had died by 31 December 2011. The number of diagnosed peaked in 1993 with 239 and hereafter it has generally fallen until 2000, since when the number of diagnosed each year has been relatively stable. In 2011, 56 persons were diagnosed.

Registration of HIV-positive patients did not begin until August 1990. Until the end of 2011, a total of 6,152 HIV-positive people were reported. In 2011 259 person were reported HIV-positiv.

Decrease in the number of chlamydia and gonorrhoea cases

In 2011, the number of cases of chlamydia is about 27,000, a decrease by 3 per cent compared to 2010. Women account for the greater part (61 per cent in 2011) of the cases. With regard to gonorrhoea, it is just the opposite, as 79 per cent of all cases of gonorrhoea are among men. The number of cases of gonorrhoea is 339 in 2011, a decrease by 8 per cent compared to 2010.

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

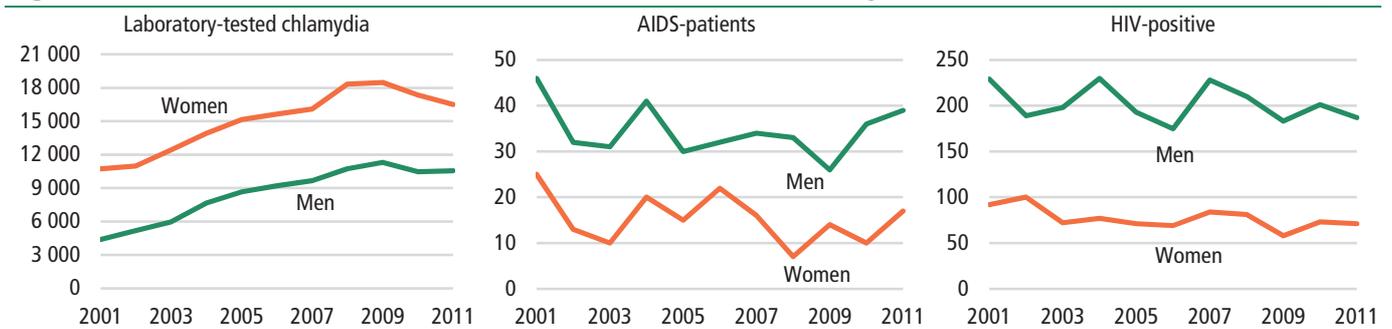


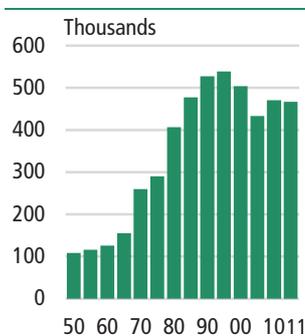
Table 167-169

Source: National Serum Institute.

3

Justice

Figure 13 Reports under the Penal Code



www.statbank.dk/straf22

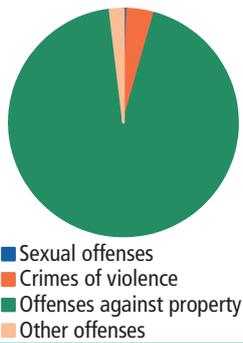
Crime and the administration of justice

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. 2011



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. The number of reported criminal offences fell both in 2010 and 2011 and amounted to 467,000 in 2011.

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 10,200 in 2011.

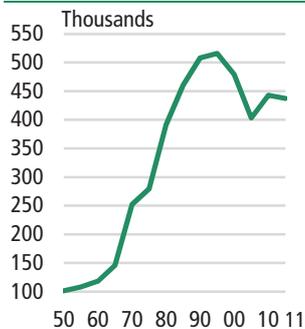
The large increase in reported offences is mainly due to an increase in reported offences against property and misappropriations. They comprise, for example, burglaries in shops and houses, as well as car thefts and bicycle thefts, which are typically subject to insurance contracts, where a police report 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 2011 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 2011, 438,000 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 2011, there were 92,000 burglaries and 193,000 thefts, including 45,000 burglaries in houses and flats, and furthermore 13,000 car thefts and 71,700 bicycle thefts.

Violent crimes

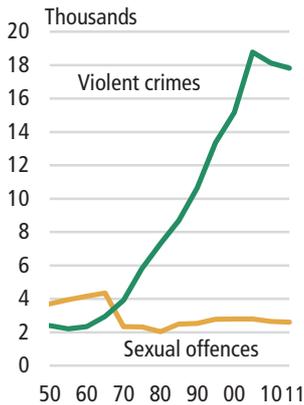
The number of reported violent crimes (e.g. homicide, assault against the individual or public authority) has risen significantly since the Second World War, from approximately 2,400 reports in 1950 to 19,500 in 2006. The following couple of years the number of violent crimes decreased and have since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

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 10,500 reported offences of these kinds in 2011. Simple violence is the most common (84 per cent) and has increased by 29 per cent since 1990.

Figure 16
Reported violent crimes and sexual offences



www.statbank.dk/straf22

In 2011, there were 197 reported homicides or attempts at homicide. In comparison the number was 234 in 1990. In 2011, 49 homicides were accomplished. Since 1990, there has been between 200 and 250 homicides or attempts at homicide on the whole.

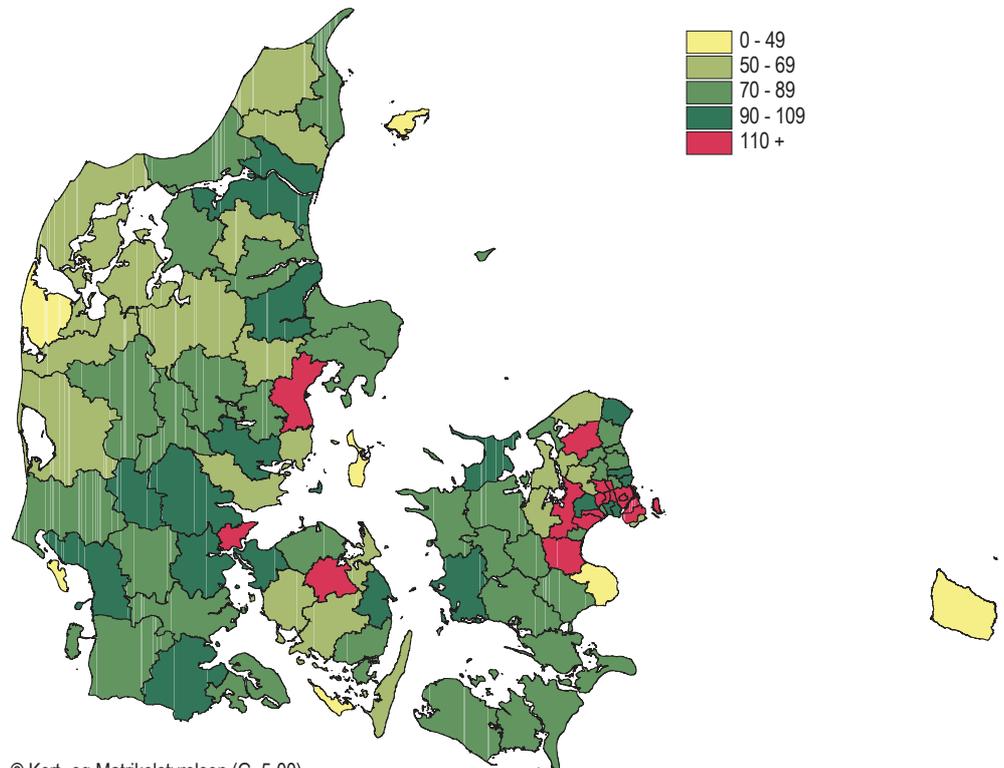
Sexual offences

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 2011. More than half of today's reports are of indecent exposure (57 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. 2011



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

www.statbank.dk/straf22_bef607_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 2011, charges were pressed in 18 per cent of the reports. The charge rate typically varies according to how serious the crime is or its type.

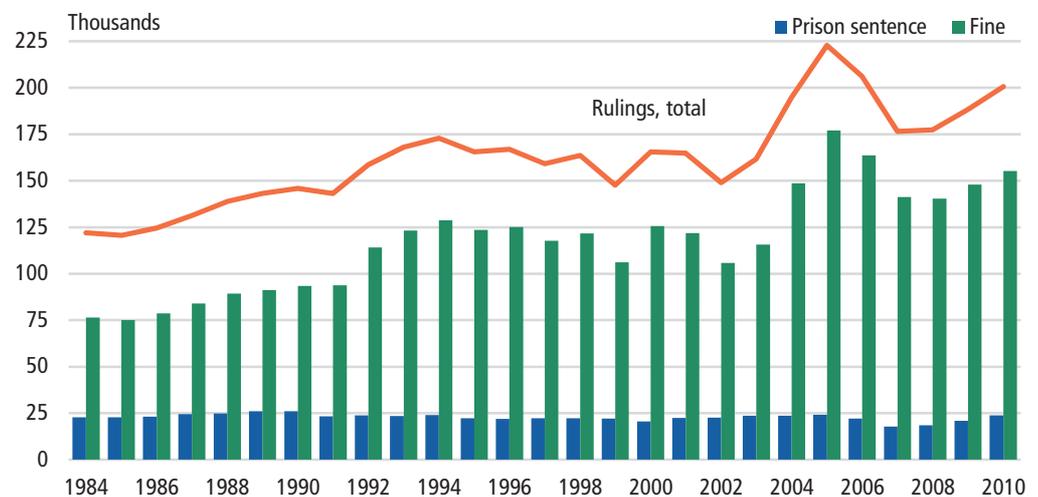
Thus charges are normally pressed in connection with 78 per cent of violent crimes and 70 per cent of sexual offences, charges are only pressed in 14 per cent of offences against property.

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 200,500 criminal decisions were made in 2010.

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 2010, 53,600 rulings concerned the Penal Code, 117,100 concerned the Road Traffic Act and the remaining 29,800 concerned other special acts (e.g. Euphoricants Act, Police Regulations, Firearms Act or Act on Animal Welfare).

In 2010, 200,500 decisions comprised a total of 290,800 criminal offences for charges committed by 159,700 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 200,500 decisions in 2010, most of them were, by far (155,100), fines, of which almost three-fourths originated from violation of the Road Traffic Act.

23,800 decisions were prison sentences (lenient imprisonment or imprisonment), and the remaining 21,600 decisions include no charges, dropped charges or acquittal. 11,700 or about half of the prison sentences were unconditional in 2010.

Male offenders account for the greatest number of criminal decisions

Almost 80 per cent of all criminal decisions in 2010 involve men, but the proportion of violations by women is increasing. In 2010, 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 22 per cent.

A minor proportion of the decisions (less than 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 1,364 in 2010. The increase is greatest for women in the age group 15-19 years, where the number has become almost eight times as great since 1990. Common assault, grievous assault, assault against public authority and threats account for the largest increase.

The 15-19-year-olds constituted 32 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 668 in 2010. Almost one fourth (24 per cent) was sentenced to prison.

Most violent crimes are committed by young men

In 2010, the average age of offenders was 36 years for men and 39 years for women – but there are variations among the different criminal offences.

The lowest average age is that of violent criminals (30 years). About one fifth of all violent crimes are committed by young men below 20 years – all in all a little below 90 per cent of crimes of violence is committed by men.

The average age of persons committing sexual offences is somewhat higher and was 37 years in 2010. 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 41 and 45 years.

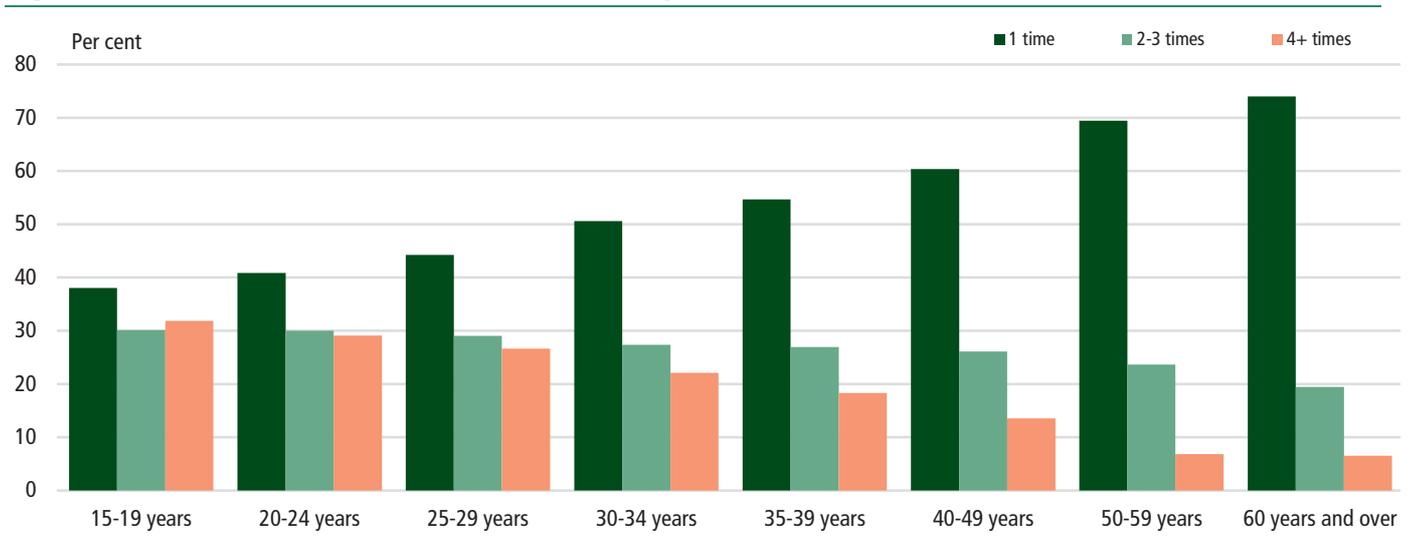
Young men most often commit new crime

Half of the men aged 15-19-years who in 2007 were released after serving in jail or had received a conviction committed a new crime within two years. The average for all men was 32 per cent. For women, the pattern was the same but with much less variation: 18 per cent for women aged 15-19 years and 14 per cent in average for all women.

The young men also commit the crime earlier. Thus, among young men below the age of 30 years, 45 per cent committed a new crime within six months while the corresponding figure for men aged 50 years or more was 31 per cent.

Figure 19

New crime committed by men. 2007-2009



www.statistikbanken.dk/recidiv5

The proportion of people who committed a new crime was highest for those who were released after serving in jail. Here the proportion was 60 per cent while it was 26 per cent for people who were sentenced a fine.

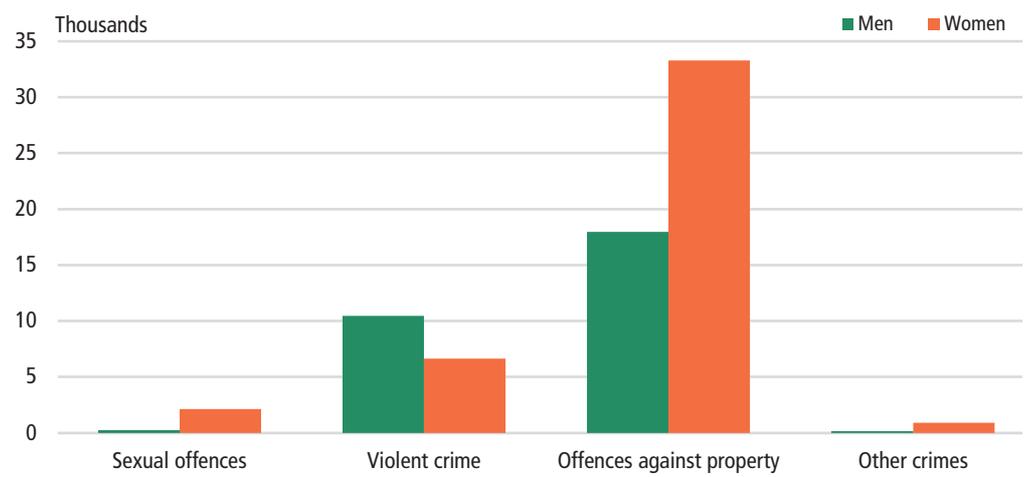
Among men and women there was 49 per cent respectively 66 per cent who only commit one new crime within two years. Corresponding, there was 32 per cent among the men and 18 per cent among the women who committed three or more new crimes.

Victims of criminal offences against the Penal Code

In 2011, 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 21 years, and 14 per cent were less than 10 years. The average age of victims of violence was older 31 years for men and 32 years for women.

2 per cent of the victims of violence were less than 10 years, and less than 1 per cent were more than 70 years.

Figure 20 Victims of violations against the Penal Code. 2011

www.statbank.dk/straf5

Table 136 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 137 Welfare institutions for elderly people. 2011

	Number
Total	82 277
Nursing homes	7 169
Protected dwellings	1 424
Nursing dwellings mainly for elderly persons	34 710
Nursing dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	3 663
Private nursing homes/private dwellings	415
General dwellings for elderly persons	33 699
General dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	1 197

www.statbank.dk/resi01

Table 138 Welfare institutions and services for adults. 2011

	Number of institutions	Number of clients	
		Users	Residents
Total	1 669	75 703	15 551
Permanent residence schemes at an institution section 108 ¹	537	•	8 982
Temporary residence schemes at an institution section 107 ¹	709	•	6 008
Sheltered workshop and activity and drop-in centres sections 103 and 104	658	32 082	•
Crisis centres	42	•	561
Support and contact persons for mentally disordered, drug- and alcohol misusers and homeless section 99 ²	•	5 043	•
Contact persons for persons who are both deaf and blind section 98 ²	•	338	•
Companion schemes pursuant to sections 45 and 97 ²	•	8 512	•
Socio-pedagogical assistance and treatment pursuant to sections 85 and 102	•	29 728	•

¹ 279 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 139 Social welfare expenditure

	In cash		In kind ¹		Total	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	DKK mio.					
Social protection expenditure, total	311 623	335 175	227 317	233 438	553 838	583 628
Administration²	•	•	•	•	14 898	15 016
Sickness	19 155	19 795	106 222	108 252	125 376	128 047
Sick day benefits paid by employers	3 957	3 683	-	-	3 957	3 683
Sick day benefits paid by municipalities	14 569	15 415	-	-	14 569	15 415
Doctor, contacts etc.	-	-	15 540	15 934	15 540	15 934
Hospitals and health authorities	-	-	80 901	82 533	80 901	82 533
Pharmaceutical products	-	-	7 161	7 366	7 161	7 366
Other	629	697	2 620	2 420	3 249	3 117
Disabilities and rehabilitation	55 523	58 346	25 864	26 122	81 386	84 467
Early retirement pension	33 859	36 272	-	-	33 859	36 272
Other	21 664	22 074	25 864	26 122	47 527	48 196
Old age	165 805	179 762	34 299	34 462	200 104	214 223
Old age, early retirement, and partial pensions	92 280	98 378	-	-	92 280	98 378
Early retirement pay etc.	23 194	23 354	-	-	23 194	23 354
Labour market supplementary pension and SP	9 350	10 293	-	-	9 350	10 293
Civil servants earned pensions ³	22 453	23 174	-	-	22 453	23 174
Labour market pensions ⁴	18 528	24 562	-	-	18 528	24 562
Residential institutions for pensioners and home help, etc. ⁵	-	-	34 299	34 462	34 299	34 462
Survivors	1	2	134	143	135	145
Families and children	27 130	27 597	42 446	43 050	69 576	70 648
Benefits received during pregnancy and in connection with childbirth	9 980	10 055	-	-	9 980	10 055
Parental leave	159	85	-	-	159	85
Family/young persons' allowance and child cheque	16 485	16 942	-	-	16 485	16 942
Advance payments of child maintenance	505	516	-	-	505	516
Day institutions, day care	-	-	28 409	28 811	28 409	28 811
Residential institutions	-	-	14 022	14 224	14 022	14 224
Other	-	-	16	15	16	15
Unemployment	34 051	39 422	1 482	3 140	35 533	42 562
Unemployment benefit	15 287	18 839	-	-	15 287	18 839
Activation	18 764	20 583	1 482	3 140	20 246	23 723
Housing	-	-	12 433	13 181	12 433	13 181
Rent subsidies	-	-	2 707	3 111	2 707	3 111
Pensioners' rent subsidies	-	-	9 725	10 070	9 725	10 070
Other social protection benefits	9 959	10 251	4 438	5 088	14 397	15 338
Social assistance	8 083	8 793	-	-	8 083	8 793
Danish Employees' Guarantee Fund	1 172	669	-	-	1 172	669
Other	704	789	4 438	5 088	5 142	5 876
Social protection benefits, total	311 623	335 175	227 317	233 438	538 941	568 613

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

www.statbank.dk/udg1

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

Table 140 Cash rates for social security benefits

	1/10 2010	1/10 2011
Family allowances	DKK/quarter	
Ordinary, maximum per child	1 217	1 240
Special; orphans	6 212	6 336
Special supplement; orphans	804	822
Special; children of widows/widowers, etc.	3 108	3 168
Extra; maximum per family	1 239	1 263
Multiple births benefits	2 006	2 044
Family-allowance, per child 0-2 years	4 247	4 248
Family-allowance, per child 3-6 years	3 362	3 363
Family allowance, per child 7-15 years	2 645	2 646
Youth allowance, per child 15-17 years	...	882
Child maintenance	DKK/year	
Payable by the father or the mother	12 432	12 672
Daily benefits	DKK/week (7 days)	
Sickness, childbirth, adoption, maximum	3 760	3 830
	DKK/week (5 days)	
Unemployment benefit, maximum		
Full-time insured	3 760	3 830
Part-time insured	2 505	2 555
First job seekers, full-time	3 085	3 140
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	177 840	181 2240
Start at age 62 = maximum day benefit amount	195 520	199 160
Social pensions	DKK/month	
Married couple, both pensioners, benefit to each spouse:		
Basic payment, maximum	5 448	5 552
Pension supplement, maximum	2 735	2 787
Disability amount	2 650	2 700
Work incapacity amount when both are entitled	3 657	3 726
Single or married persons when only one spouse is a pensioner:		
Basic payment, maximum	5 448	5 552
Pension supplement, maximum	2 735	2 787
Pension supplement, single in reality	5 658	5 766
Disability amount	2 650	2 700
Work incapacity amount	3 657	3 726
Partial pension, maximum 30 hours/week	10 833	11 034
Total pension benefit, maximum		
Maximum early retirement pension:		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	14 490	14 765
Others	17 413	17 744
New early retirement pension (from 1.1.2003):		
Married couple	13 842	14 105
Others	16 285	16 594
Old-age pension benefit:		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	8 183	8 339
Others	11 106	11 318
Funeral help	DKK	
Funeral assistance, section 16 (maximum)	9 450	9 650
Persons under 18 years (maximum)	7 950	8 050

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- Integrations Welfare

www.statbank.dk/05

Table 141 Transfer payments by type of amount received. 2011

	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-64 years	65 years +	Total
	number of full-time participants						
Total	52 868	229 924	169 057	189 776	204 096	970 700	1 816 421
Registered unemployed, total	9 474	41 866	27 718	23 966	5 437	-	108 462
Unemployed recipients of unemployment benefits	5 039	33 929	23 647	22 113	5 029	-	89 757
Unemployed recipients of social assistance	4 435	7 936	4 072	1 854	408	-	18 704
Guidance and activities upgrading skills	11 580	22 470	11 209	7 094	1 113	-	53 468
Subsidized employment, total	5 976	30 846	27 820	32 021	9 784	-	106 446
Flex jobs	316	8 090	15 868	21 406	7 286	-	52 966
Unemployment allowance	91	2 538	4 039	5 144	509	-	12 321
Social assistance and rehabilitation	14 664	30 470	19 520	10 880	2 489	-	78 024
Sickness benefits	3 162	21 351	20 898	20 708	5 149	-	71 268
Maternity benefits	2 658	49 584	4 052	83	5	-	56 384
Early retirement pension	4 803	27 484	52 095	88 480	64 969	-	237 832
Early retirement pay	-	-	-	-	114 287	-	114 287
Old-age pension ¹	-	-	-	-	-	970 700	970 700
Other benefits	458	3 313	1 707	1 398	355	-	7 230
	per cent						
Per cent of population in the age group	8.3	22.3	20.7	26.3	58.2	100.3	40.1

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

www.statbank.dk/auh01

Table 142 Family allowances. 2010

	Number of families	Number of children	Payments in DKK thousands	Average payments per family in DKK
Family allowances, total¹	693 204	1 203 560	4 198 759	6 057
Family allowances, all families	693 068 ²	1 203 368	3 664 113	5 287
Ordinary family allowances	131 841	200 593	244 084	1 851
Additional family allowances	130 837	•	162 092	1 239
Special family allowances	23 890	33 608	109 272	4 566
Multiple birth family allowances	9 431	9 571	19 198	2 036

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](http://www.statbank.dk/bts5) and [bts6](http://www.statbank.dk/bts6)

Table 143 Children receiving assistance. 2009

	Number by age group			Males	Females	Total
	0-6 years	7-14 years	15-17 years			
31 December						
Total number receiving assistance	2 467	7 094	16 139	14 828	10 863	25 700
By kind of place	1 367	2 965	8 498	7 004	5 817	12 830
Network foster family	91	150	230	236	235	471
Placement with relatives	26	64	122	97	115	212
Other foster care	984	1 846	2 746	2 887	2 688	5 576
Residential institution, secured	0	4	49	45	8	53
Residential institution, other	112	364	1 432	1 182	725	1 908
Emergency institution	31	82	188	150	147	301
Socio-educational residence, workshop or production school, mini-institution	19	223	1 995	1 341	895	2 237
Boarding, youth, continuation school, etc.	0	3	531	283	251	534
Own room, etc.	0	1	440	179	262	441
Shipping project	1	0	37	34	4	38
Municipal offer of full-time facility	65	167	544	406	370	776
Not stated	38	61	184	164	117	283
Preventive measures (net)	1 100	4 129	7 641	7 824	5 046	12 870
Personal adviser	12	63	358	238	195	433
Permanent contact person	111	752	3 950	2 939	1 874	4 813
Relief stays	994	3 408	3 128	4 536	2 994	7 530
Trainee period	1	8	579	438	150	588
Phasing-out scheme in the care facility	•	•	2	2	0	2

www.statbank.dk/BIS01 and [BIS2B](http://www.statbank.dk/BIS2B)

Table 144 Child maintenance. 2010

	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	146 390	99 460	1 813.2	1 382.7	5 387.8
Region Hovedstaden	39 893	27 651	495.5	373.3	1 742.3
Region Sjælland	26 851	18 451	332.7	251.2	821.3
Region Syddanmark	32 810	22 086	403.7	312.6	1 178.7
Region Midtjylland	31 368	20 796	388.4	292.2	1 143.1
Region Nordjylland	15 468	10 476	192.9	153.3	502.5
Province København by	15 382	10 558	193.3	160.7	896.2
Province Københavns omegn	13 642	9 527	167.9	118.0	484.1
Province Nordsjælland	9 596	6 689	118.2	82.4	322.2
Province Bornholm	1 273	877	16.1	12.1	39.8
Province Østsjælland	6 035	4 208	74.5	54.2	169.2
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	20 816	14 243	258.2	196.9	652.1
Province Fyn	13 408	9 076	164.6	128.6	508.9
Province Sydjylland	19 402	13 010	239.1	184.0	669.8
Province Østjylland	20 643	13 722	256.4	189.8	823.7
Province Vestjylland	10 725	7 074	132.0	102.5	319.4
Province Nordjylland	15 468	10 476	192.9	153.3	502.5

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](http://www.statbank.dk/bidrag22)

Table 145 Maternity and paternity leave in 2010-2011 shared between the father and mother - children born in 2010

	Children	Children in per cent.	Average number of days
Birth cohort	63 411	100	267
Father	35 716	56	23
Mother	51 426	81	244
Both of the parents have received childbirth benefit	31 012	49	330
Father - when both of the parents have received benefit	31 012	49	38
Mother - when both of the parents have received benefit	31 012	49	292
Child - when both of the parents have received benefit	31 012	49	310
Only one of then parents has received childbirth benefit	•	•	•
Father - when only the father has received benefit	4 704	7	56
Mother - when only the mother has received benefit	20 414	32	314
Neither of the parents has received childbirth benefit	7 281	11	•

Table 146 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 147 Rates of child care

	2009	2010	2011
	DKK per year		
Municipal day-care (0-2 years)	25 008	26 321	26 920
Nurseries	24 414	25 730	25 146
Municipal day-care (3-5 years)	33 551	35 344	32 564
Kindergartens (3-5 years)	17 625	19 127	17 863
Age-integrated institutions (0-2 years)	33 440	36 221	32 812
Age-integrated institutions (3-5 years)	18 591	20 997	18 704
Age-integrated institutions (6-9 years)	13 132	13 318	13 025
Recreation centres (6-9 years)	17 340	18 180	18 459
Recreation centres (10-13 years)	9 753	10 323	10 519
Clubs for juveniles (14-18 years)	13 081	13 128	13 134
School-care schemes (6-9 years)	5 210	5 311	5 362
School-care schemes (10-13 years)	1 109	1 133	1 226

www.statbank.dk/res88

Table 148 Measures for elderly people. 2011

	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	14 087	20 482	31 628	16 080	82 277	0.9	3.6	16.7	41.6	3.4
Nursing homes	502	1 557	3 076	2 034	7 169	..	0.3	1.6	5.3	0.3
Protected dwellings	204	337	510	373	1 424	..	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.1
Nursing dwellings mainly for elderly persons	2 582	7 770	15 319	9 039	34 710	0.2	1.4	8.1	23.4	1.4
Nursing dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	3 236	243	121	63	3 663	0.2	..	0.1	0.2	0.2
General dwellings for elderly persons	6 551	10 342	12 389	4 417	33 699	0.4	1.8	6.5	11.4	1.4
General dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	968	143	70	16	1 197	0.1	..	..	..	..
Private nursing homes/private dwellings	44	90	143	138	415	..	..	0.1	0.4	..

¹ Calculated for the 45-66 year age group.

www.statbank.dk/resi01 and folk1

Table 149 Recipients of permanent home help. 2010

	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	35 317	58 413	87 334	34 568	215 632	2.2	10.4	45.9	90.1	8.9
Under 2 hours	21 529	33 421	44 532	10 824	110 307	1.3	6.0	23.4	28.2	4.5
2- 3.9 hours	3 875	6 147	9 473	3 582	23 077	0.2	1.1	5.0	9.3	1.0
4- 7.9 hours	3 355	5 833	9 551	4 400	23 138	0.2	1.0	5.0	11.5	1.0
8-11.9 hours	1 629	3 160	5 664	3 320	13 772	0.1	0.6	3.0	8.7	0.6
12-19.9 hours	2 095	5 515	10 726	8 294	26 629	0.1	1.0	5.6	21.6	1.1
20 hours +	2 834	4 338	7 388	4 149	18 708	0.2	0.8	3.9	10.8	0.8

¹ Calculated for 45-66 age group.

www.statbank.dk/aed05, aed06 and folk1

Table 150 Persons receiving cash benefits under the Social Assistance Act. 2010

	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	327	58 693	86 218	88 321	1 144	49 914	182 355	43 188	234 707
Maintenance benefits, total	285	50 297	64 712	56 032	1 117	25 841	144 561	34 073	172 443
Maintenance benefits for breadwinners, initial assistance, married/cohabiting couples aged 25 yrs.	132	7 787	37 122	28 542	45	15 348	57 619	30 222	73 628
Maintenance benefits for non-breadwinners and initial assistance for single persons aged 25 years	8	5 319	28 394	28 672	80	4 500	56 961	4 316	62 473
Maint. benefits/initial assistance, young people	42	42 762	3 387	347	-	6 284	39 875	2 875	46 538
Maintenance benefits, persons without social pension	-	-	-	103	1 020	387	652	2	1 123
Special assistance for recipients of maintenance benefits and initial assistance	1	482	8 426	12 900	17	1 336	20 199	2 070	21 826
Rehabilitation, etc.,total	-	1 790	10 625	8 570	•	7 636	13 253	3 968	20 985
Rehabilitation benefits	-	1 008	7 709	4 773	•	4 760	8 682	2 712	13 490
Rehabilitation connected to enterprise-rehabilitation	-	273	2 520	3 010	•	2 223	3 541	1 058	5 803
Supplementary benefits during rehabilitation	-	999	4 620	4 027	•	3 768	5 844	1 803	9 646
Wage supplement connected to enterprise-rehabilitation	-	52	197	168	•	205	211	53	417
Activated recipients of cash benefits, total	48	42 895	48 809	38 601	2	17 289	111 953	25 256	130 355
Cash benefits during guidance and upgrading activities and business in-service training	42	39 959	46 862	36 996	-	15 954	106 841	24 297	123 859
Specific support for activated recipients of cash benefits and initial assistance	0	415	5 951	8 376	1	553	14 031	1 244	14 743
Activation allowance	19	19 922	24 248	18 552	-	7 976	54 280	12 135	62 741
Wage subsidies for persons in training, chapter 12	1	414	1 234	937	-	396	2 177	357	2 586
Cash bene./initial assistance during pre-habitation	1	2 493	1 242	676	-	769	3 633	700	4 412
Introductory benefits, total	47	956	2 268	889	35	1 863	2 274	371	4 199
Introductory benefits	38	924	2 191	861	30	1 794	2 203	358	4 048
Assistance in specific cases for foreigners	35	743	1 608	644	21	1 242	1 772	263	3 055
Benefits connected to flexible jobs	•	318	5 962	21 050	•	13 139	14 082	3 414	27 330
Benefits between flex jobs	•	119	2 484	8 904	•	5 342	6 131	1 364	11 507
Benefits during visitation period	•	110	1 953	6 467	•	4 194	4 294	1 075	8 530
Benefits during activation	•	146	2 622	8 727	•	5 507	5 966	1 487	11 495
Benefits during holidays	•	117	2 033	6 745	•	4 774	4 110	1 207	8 895
Benefits during sickness/maternity	•	15	386	1 109	•	724	777	236	1 510
Specific benefits for persons who are not entitled to benefits	•	5	99	299	•	272	129	31	403
Specific benefits, total	31 032	13 455	25 549	32 417	448	39 111	62 733	18 373	102 907
Assistance for expenses in connection with parents' visiting rights, etc.	191	112	556	690	4	199	1 343	191	1 553
Assistance for medical treatment, etc.	230	3 634	5 806	8 354	264	2 648	15 432	3 730	18 289
Assistance for individual expenses and removal	76	7 065	10 671	9 554	85	1 865	25 128	6 453	27 452
Benefits for children with reduced abilities	29 906	1 694	366	525	28	18 659	13 660	4 365	32 523
Assistance for adults with reduced abilities	127	2 240	3 104	6 650	86	5 308	6 717	1 100	12 207
Lost income due to care of children with reduced abilities	2 951	153	6 728	8 781	1	12 519	6 011	4 067	18 615
Assistance for surviving dependants	-	-	13	221	12	1	240	29	246
Current assistance for specific person groups – (sec. 29 of the act on active social policies)	-	232	600	314	-	80	1 055	11	1 147
Assistance for aids, etc. for activated persons	1	43	135	249	3	147	283	45	431

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 151 Recipients of cash benefits. 2010

	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	234 707	151 333	7.7	11 084	20 129
Maintenance assistance, total	172 443	74 004	5.1	10 173	9 034
Maintenance assistance for breadwinners, initial assistance, married and cohabiting couples aged 25 years	73 628	35 347	5.8	12 018	5 098
Maintenance for non-breadwinners and initial assistance for single persons aged 25 years	62 473	26 571	5.1	9 284	2 960
Maintenance and initial assistance for young people	46 538	10 664	2.7	5 346	684
Rehabilitation, etc., total	20 985	13 187	7.5	15 287	2 419
Activated recipients of cash benefits, total	130 355	52 542	4.8	9 392	5 922
Introductory benefits, total	4 199	2 748	7.9	7 463	246
Benefits connected to flexible jobs, total	27 330	14 473	6.4	14 446	2 509

www.statbank.dk/kont3

Table 152 Rent subsidies

	Number of households receiving rent subsidy		Rent subsidies paid		Rent subsidy paid per household	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
December	number		DKK thousands		DKK	
Rent subsidies, total	537 190	540 921	1 041 590	1 073 102	1 939	1 984
Rent subsidies to non-pensioners	203 467	207 978	239 114	246 955	1 175	1 187
Ordinary	203 115	207 722	238 765	246 705	1 176	1 188
Re-housing / improvements	254	150	223	118	878	787
Collective housing	98	106	126	132	1 286	1 245
Rent subsidies to pensioners	299 041	294 765	749 476	766 403	2 506	2 600
Tenants, total	277 251	274 699	721 780	739 996	2 603	2 694
Ordinary flats	218 929	216 782	514 156	526 278	2 349	2 428
Old peoples' housing	58 322	57 917	207 624	213 718	3 560	3 690
Owner-occupiers	872	828	1 363	1 345	1 563	1 624
Occupants in flats jointly owned by the occupants	20 422	18 808	25 209	24 055	1 234	1 279
Collective housing	496	430	1 124	1 007	2 266	2 342
Rent subsidy to new early retirement pensioners¹	34 682	38 178	53 000	59 744	1 528	1 565

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 153 Benefit during sickness or in connection with childbirth. 2011

	Expenditure, total ¹	Days in which benefits were received	Men	Women	Total
Total	24 645	52 224	240 696	325 195	565 891
Sickness, total	14 712	30 159	192 642	232 122	424 764
Employees, total	13 951	28 360	175 441	222 823	398 264
The first 21 days ³	1 740	2 912	108 706	119 907	228 613
After 21 days	12 211	25 448	102 753	144 288	247 041
Self-employed, total	761	1 799	17 578	9 612	27 190
The first two weeks ⁴	167	327	13 175	7 362	20 537
After two weeks	594	1 472	11 398	5 244	16 642
Pregnancy, birth or adoption, total	9 933	22 065	53 793	105 843	159 636
Pregnancy	1 416	3 975	•	56 817	56 817
Birth, adoption	8 517	18 090	53 793	100 160	153 953

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 154 Recipients of old age pensions. 2011

1 January	Basic payment			Total
	Full amount	Reduced amount	No amount ¹	
	number of persons			
Total	894 820	57 817	791	953 428
65-69 years	293 504	25 640	409	319 553
70-79 years	376 399	23 736	313	400 448
80-89 years	187 201	7 742	55	194 998
90 years +	37 716	699	14	38 429
Men, total	394 026	29 886	644	424 556
65-69 years	139 704	13 791	340	153 835
70-79 years	173 231	12 493	258	185 982
80-89 years	71 506	3 379	36	74 921
90 years +	9 585	223	10	9 818
Women, total	500 794	27 931	147	528 872
65-69 years	153 800	11 849	69	165 718
70-79 years	203 168	11 243	55	214 466
80-89 years	115 695	4 363	19	120 077
90 years +	28 131	476	4	28 611

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 155 Recipients of early retirement pensions. 2011

1 January	Early retirement pensions				Total
	Highest	Intermediate	Ordinary/ increased	New early retirement	
	number of recipients				
Recipients, total	49 664	59 386	24 984	111 532	245 566
18-29 years	1 287	408	6	9 981	11 682
30-39 years	6 224	3 815	653	13 682	24 374
40-49 years	12 489	11 317	3 855	28 230	55 891
50-59 years	18 219	23 830	10 947	39 558	92 554
60-64 years	11 445	20 016	9 523	20 081	61 065
Men, total	25 486	25 515	10 043	50 919	111 963
18-29 years	738	246	3	5 633	6 620
30-39 years	3 545	2 081	356	6 395	12 377
40-49 years	6 768	5 377	1 882	12 257	26 284
50-59 years	8 985	9 884	4 562	17 378	40 809
60-64 years	5 450	7 927	3 240	9 256	25 873
Women, total	24 178	33 871	14 941	60 613	133 603
18-29 years	549	162	3	4 348	5 062
30-39 years	2 679	1 734	297	7 287	11 997
40-49 years	5 721	5 940	1 973	15 973	29 607
50-59 years	9 234	13 946	6 385	22 180	51 745
60-64 years	5 995	12 089	6 283	10 825	35 192

www.statbank.dk/pen11

Table 156 Petitions for early retirement pensions. 2010

	Petitions, total	Awarded	Suspended	Maintained	Not stated ¹	Petition rejected	
						Total	In per cent of petitions
	number of persons						per cent
Total	19 250	17 152	5	193	181	1 719	8.9
Men, total	9 051	8 146	2	73	84	746	8.2
Under 20 years	428	416	-	-	2	10	2.3
20-29 years	848	764	-	15	8	61	7.2
30-39 years	1 312	1 147	1	9	13	142	10.8
40-49 years	2 357	2 077	-	28	20	232	9.8
50-59 years	3 236	2 955	-	19	33	229	7.1
60-64 years	869	787	1	2	7	72	8.3
Not stated	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Women, total	10 199	9 006	3	120	97	973	9.5
Under 20 years	287	278	-	-	3	6	2.1
20-29 years	692	608	-	9	10	65	9.4
30-39 years	1 750	1 454	1	39	20	236	13.5
40-49 years	3 058	2 664	1	39	33	321	10.5
50-59 years	3 666	3 311	1	33	25	296	8.1
60-64 years	745	691	-	-	5	49	6.6
Not stated	1	-	-	-	1	-	-

Note: The statistics contains only municipal decisions.

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

Source: National Social Appeals Board

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

Table 157 Payments of old age pensions and early retirement pensions. 2011

	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	953 428	109 050	24 984	111 532	1 198 994	12 621	9 644	13 967	12 154	14 205	10 514
Men	424 556	51 001	10 043	50 919	536 519	5 514	9 186	14 460	12 758	14 542	10 263
Women	528 872	58 049	14 941	60 613	662 475	7 107	10 012	13 533	11 748	13 921	10 717
By type of amount paid											
Basic pension payment											
Total	952 637	108 180	24 925	111 336	1 197 078	7 433	5 380	5 455	5 423	14 210	6 209
Full	894 820	102 806	23 280	72 626	1 093 532	6 808	5 552	5 552	5 552	15 699	6 226
Reduced	57 817	5 374	1 645	38 710	103 546	625	2 719	3 603	3 595	11 418	6 031
No payment	791	870	59	196	1 916	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension supplement for single persons:											
Total	399 649	69 629	15 619	-	484 897	2 444	4 955	5 444	5 424	-	5 040
Full	265 232	59 801	13 329	-	338 362	1 951	5 766	5 766	5 766	-	5 766
Reduced	134 417	9 828	2 290	-	146 535	493	3 354	3 487	3 434	-	3 364
No payment	23 607	696	93	-	24 396	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension supplements for others:											
Total	416 210	27 304	7 392	-	450 906	1 041	2 307	2 312	2 401	-	2 309
Full	256 280	17 121	4 957	-	278 358	776	2 787	2 787	2 787	-	2 787
Reduced	159 930	10 183	2 435	-	172 548	265	1 539	1 514	1 615	-	1 538
No payment	113 953	11 411	1 877	-	127 241	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married couple's supplement	18	18	1	-	37	-	722	722	1 000	-	730
Assistance or nursing supplement	2 312	4 374	5	-	6 691	24	3 196	3 531	3 600	-	3 415
Disability supplement	1	-	-	-	1	-	1 000	-	-	-	1 000
Temporary supplement	9 611	-	-	-	9 611	7	761	-	-	-	761
Disability amount	12 437	109 047	-	-	121 484	325	2 667	2 673	-	-	2 672
Work incapacity amount	3 914	49 662	-	-	53 576	198	3 691	3 699	-	-	3 699
Early retirement amount	4 581	-	24 977	-	29 558	41	1 366	-	1 382	-	1 379
Extra supplement benefit	-	-	24 980	-	24 980	32	-	-	1 260	-	1 260

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 158 Pension from Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme

	2010	2011
	DKK mio.	
Benefits	9 256	10 190
	number of pensioners	
With own pension, total	811 400	856 800
Men	397 500	418 700
Annual pension under DKK 2.000	7 500	7 100
DKK 2.000-3.999	20 500	20 200
DKK 4.000 +	369 500	391 400
Women	413 900	438 200
Annual pension under DKK 2.000	17 800	16 800
DKK 2.000-3.999	51 600	49 800
DKK 4.000 +	344 500	371 600
With spouse's pension, total	11 900	10 400
Men	100	100
Women	11 800	10 500

Source: Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme

www.statbank.dk/05**Table 159 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	33 204	3 230	22 234	3 888	3 852	100.0	9.7	67.0	11.7	11.6
State Administration for Greater Copenhagen	11 974	1 170	8 148	1 444	1 212	100.0	9.8	68.0	12.1	10.1
State Administration for Sjælland	5 616	644	3 712	612	648	100.0	11.5	66.1	10.9	11.5
State Administration for Syddanmark	7 358	530	5 178	880	770	100.0	7.2	70.4	12.0	10.5
State Administration for Midtjylland	5 586	634	3 368	620	964	100.0	11.3	60.3	11.1	17.3
State Administration for Nordjylland	2 670	252	1 828	332	258	100.0	9.4	68.5	12.4	9.7

Source: National Social Appeals Board since 1999

Table 160 Visits to physicians. 2010

	Men	Women	Total ¹	Men	Women	Total ¹	Men	Women	Total ¹
	thousand persons			thousand contacts			DKK mio.		
Total	2 481	2 690	5 171	23 207	35 264	58 569	5 567	8 015	13 672
General medical care, total	2 247	2 575	4 822	16 136	24 578	40 793	2 981	4 295	7 297
General medical care, consultation, daytime ²	2 002	2 366	4 368	7 888	11 183	19 113	1 020	1 446	2 471
General medical care, consultation, evening	300	337	637	413	464	885	82	92	176
General medical care, visit, daytime ²	57	94	151	159	267	426	35	57	92
General medical care, visit, evening, etc.	89	110	199	135	163	299	38	46	85
General medical care, phone cons., daytime ²	1 431	1 938	3 368	5 149	8 669	13 834	129	218	347
General medical care, phone cons., evening	408	534	942	674	923	1 603	67	91	159
General medical care, email consultation	283	513	796	769	1 495	2 266	39	75	114
General medical care, preventive, other ser.	545	728	1 273	948	1 414	2 367	770	1 114	1 896
General medical care, basic fee and doctor's practice fee ³	•	•	•	•	•	•	801	1 155	1 956
Special medical care, total	690	954	1 644	2 090	3 173	5 270	1 235	1 846	3 085
Ear specialist	250	269	518	527	537	1 065	292	288	581
Eye specialist	240	342	582	430	632	1 063	232	352	584
Other special medical care	316	538	854	1 133	2 004	3 143	711	1 205	1 920
Other services, total	1 286	1 516	2 802	4 989	7 524	12 522	1 350	1 874	3 289
Dental care ⁴	1 163	1 369	2 532	1 790	2 104	3 898	681	756	1 439
Chiropractic	163	171	334	877	1 093	1 973	50	61	111
Physiotherapy	160	278	438	2 202	3 995	6 199	417	657	1 074
Psychologist	19	53	72	100	309	409	48	147	195
Laboratories	...	...	...	•	•	•	138	234	434
Other services	4	5	9	20	23	43	10	11	22

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/syggk, 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 161 Hospital activities. 2010

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
Number of hospitals	11	1	12	22	7	53
Number of beds ¹	6 548	2 499	3 646	3 782	1 828	18 303
Bed occupancy rate	92	90	87	89	91	90
Public general hospitals						
Average bed days	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.9	3.3
Inpatients	449 366	209 924	254 125	276 211	117 057	1 306 683
Outpatients	2 307 866	806 814	1 676 379	1 464 229	554 635	6 809 923
Public psychiatric hospitals						
Inpatients	19 151	6 923	8 909	9 487	2 949	47 419
Outpatients ²	244 638	73 767	145 342	122 281	44 440	630 468
Operated persons						
Total	223 079	82 350	178 734	174 977	72 898	730 868
In public hospitals						
As inpatients	107 218	39 242	71 800	71 126	31 840	320 730
As outpatients	80 191	39 484	76 581	79 762	30 240	305 608
In emergency departments	6 038	5	18 319	11 457	5 487	41 211
In private hospitals	29 632	3 619	12 034	12 632	5 331	63 319

¹ Prescribed per 31 December 2009. ² Excl. home visits.

Source: National Board of Health
(The National Register of Patients)

www.sst.dk

Table 162 Hospitalizations at general hospitals. 2010

	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons		
Total, net¹	276 725	367 963	644 688
Patients with no symptoms or diseases	12 989	20 314	33 303
Infectious and parasitic diseases	16 020	14 923	30 943
Malignant neoplasm	23 400	28 909	52 309
Nutritional and metabolic diseases	12 293	16 459	28 752
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	5 136	6 019	11 155
Mental disorders	6 876	5 357	12 233
Diseases of the nervous system and sensory organs	15 816	15 473	31 289
Diseases of the circulatory system	48 559	38 173	86 732
Diseases of the respiratory system	35 485	33 389	68 874
Diseases of the digestive system	33 917	35 135	69 052
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	18 224	30 653	48 877
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy and childbirth	•	72 359	72 359
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	7 337	5 943	13 280
Diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	23 313	29 163	52 476
Congenital anomalies	3 632	2 676	6 308
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	289	256	545
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	74 492	84 125	158 617
Injury and poisoning	44 607	47 236	91 843

Note: Diagnoses (the S-list). The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2010. 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 163 Hospitalizations at general hospitals by age and sex. 2010

	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	547 645	276 725	10.1	649 561	367 963	13.2	1 197 206	644 688	11.6
1- 4 years	32 212	19 355	14.5	23 888	14 711	11.6	56 100	34 066	13.1
5-14 years	27 813	18 011	5.3	24 531	15 280	4.7	52 344	33 291	5.0
15-24 years	29 238	19 755	5.6	46 728	30 846	9.2	75 966	50 601	7.4
25-34 years	25 990	17 054	5.2	90 898	64 499	19.9	116 888	81 553	12.5
35-44 years	41 038	24 751	6.2	71 629	47 262	12.0	112 667	72 013	9.1
45-54 years	62 026	33 226	8.4	62 642	36 409	9.4	124 668	69 635	8.9
55-64 years	93 466	44 393	12.4	81 023	42 001	11.6	174 489	86 394	12.0
65-74 years	113 770	49 365	18.4	95 826	46 584	16.4	209 596	95 949	17.4
75-84 years	86 065	35 445	27.7	89 639	41 458	24.8	175 704	76 903	26.1
85 years +	36 027	15 370	37.4	62 757	28 913	32.5	98 784	44 283	34.0

Note: The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2010, i.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

www.statbank.dk/pa11 and ud11

Table 164 Bed-days. 2010

	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	2 018 857	7.3	2 261 664	6.1	4 280 521	6.6
1- 4 years	62 496	3.2	48 020	3.3	110 516	3.2
5-14 years	52 765	2.9	48 402	3.2	101 167	3.0
15-24 years	68 577	3.5	98 098	3.2	166 675	3.3
25-34 years	67 045	3.9	222 015	3.4	289 060	3.5
35-44 years	113 123	4.6	180 134	3.8	293 257	4.1
45-54 years	209 994	6.3	185 874	5.1	395 868	5.7
55-64 years	364 312	8.2	290 420	6.9	654 732	7.6
65-74 years	492 889	10.0	405 922	8.7	898 811	9.4
75-84 years	410 138	11.6	448 974	10.8	859 112	11.2
85 years +	177 518	11.5	333 805	11.5	511 323	11.5

Note: The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2010, i.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

www.statbank.dk/ud33

Table 165 Hospitalization rate by education¹. 2010

	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	132	86	100	83	78	67	65	100
20-24 years	136	79	107	74	68	64	..	100
25-29 years	142	92	102	68	77	69	60	100
30-34 years	151	83	104	73	71	68	64	100
35-39 years	144	88	105	81	74	60	59	100
40-44 years	143	85	99	81	75	71	58	100
45-49 years	138	84	97	86	76	64	61	100
50-54 years	132	87	96	80	75	81	67	100
55-59 years	122	91	100	91	83	69	70	100
60-64 years	116	97	100	94	84	88	75	100
women								
Total	132	88	102	82	86	65	67	100
20-24 years	157	79	117	69	81	59	47	100
25-29 years	150	101	115	75	87	64	54	100
30-34 years	141	100	112	83	88	77	67	100
35-39 years	148	94	104	86	87	70	70	100
40-44 years	147	94	102	78	84	74	63	100
45-49 years	142	83	99	86	83	66	63	100
50-54 years	125	89	98	80	86	66	69	100
55-59 years	120	87	99	84	86	..	73	100
60-64 years	117	96	94	88	89	..	83	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 1.1.2010. ² Incl. persons with unknown education and persons with 1st year basic vocational education, etc. ³ Basic vocational education, part 2, apprenticeships, etc.

Table 166 Selected cancer types among new cancer cases. 2010

	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 years +	I alt
men							
Total	91	226	664	2 801	8 735	5 470	17 987
Head and neck	1	15	45	307	438	149	955
Colon and rectum	-	5	57	292	1 139	849	2 342
Lung, bronchi and windpipe	-	2	25	321	1 132	782	2 262
Birthmark cancer, skin	3	36	111	201	327	162	840
Other skin cancer ¹	-	2	17	52	327	482	880
Neck of the bladder	-	-	5	421	2 450	1 184	4 060
Testicle	-	66	108	53	10	1	238
Urinary system (neoplasm)	5	1	42	275	883	637	1 843
Brain and nervous system	18	43	95	189	289	114	748
Other	64	56	159	690	1 740	1 110	3 819
women							
Total	73	249	1 208	3 920	7 063	5 063	17 576
Head and neck	1	16	62	141	189	117	526
Colon and rectum	-	7	29	290	815	880	2 021
Lung, bronchi and windpipe	-	2	23	399	1 073	679	2 176
Birthmark cancer, skin	2	76	234	229	235	173	949
Other skin cancer ¹	-	2	8	46	186	329	571
Breast	-	20	375	1 601	2 122	929	5 047
Cervix (uteri)	-	30	136	84	61	46	357
Uterus and ovary	-	10	39	299	569	367	1 284
Urinary system (neoplasm)	5	2	23	106	346	271	753
Brain and nervous system	14	28	127	204	282	148	803
Other	51	56	152	521	1 185	1 124	3 089

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

www.sst.dk

¹ Excl. basal cell skin cancer.

Table 167 Persons diagnosed with cancer¹ and still alive. 2010

31 December	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 years +	Total
men							
Total, net¹	603	1 876	6 421	16 089	42 725	30 790	98 504
Head and neck	8	58	263	1 527	2 987	1 619	6 462
Colon and rectum	-	21	200	1 420	5 987	5 780	13 408
Bronchi and lung	-	4	56	500	1 939	1 178	3 677
Birthmark cancer, skin	6	128	853	1 829	3 273	1 680	7 769
Other skin cancer ²	2	8	93	417	2 098	3 627	6 245
Neck of the bladder	-	-	9	1 275	13 021	10 065	24 370
Testicle	11	349	2 261	3 101	1 598	359	7 679
Urinary system (neoplasm)	36	60	258	1 696	6 419	5 921	14 390
Brain and nervous system	123	451	954	1 482	1 940	726	5 676
Other	429	828	1 600	3 514	7 199	3 837	17 407
women							
Total, net¹	477	1 712	8 536	28 018	55 264	42 172	136 179
Head and neck	4	108	538	1 342	1 685	1 063	4 740
Colon and rectum	-	27	150	1 322	5 075	7 159	13 733
Bronchi and lung	-	8	57	695	2 118	1 144	4 022
Birthmark cancer, skin	7	318	1 982	3 111	4 141	2 562	12 121
Other skin cancer ²	-	14	87	415	1 468	2 873	4 857
Breast	-	31	1 741	12 063	25 392	15 151	54 378
Cervix (uteri)	1	74	1 331	2 532	2 763	2 212	8 913
Uterus and ovary	5	56	299	1 998	5 947	6 221	14 526
Urinary system (neoplasm)	42	49	114	680	2 440	2 566	5 891
Brain and nervous system	115	389	1 100	2 028	2 835	1 547	8 014
Other	309	672	1 321	3 068	5 674	4 291	15 335

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
www.sst.dk

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

	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	16	118	2 009	5 994	4 161	6 389	1 928	2 209	1 863	1 414	559	366	10 562 ²	16 514^{2}
Non-natal syphilis	-	1	11	-	50	6	34	5	102	12	167	8	364	32
Gonorrhoea ³	-	-	18	10	60	22	60	6	57	16	73	17	268	71

¹ In 2011, 45 cases were reported with unknown sex and/or age. These cases are not included in the table. ² Including 26 cases for men and 24 cases for women under 1 year. Of which all 50 cases were reported in connection with eye tests. ³ For gonorrhoea, only cultivated cases, which can be proved, are reported. Furthermore, molecular-biological diagnostic is conducted by a few number of laboratories.

Source: National Serum Institute

	1990	1995	2000	2010	2011	1 alt ¹
Men						
Number of diagnosed cases, total	180	184	43	36	39	2 443
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2011 ²	174	134	19	8	7	1 842
Total deaths during the year ³	141	206	17	7	9	1 842
Women						
Number of diagnosed cases, total	17	29	18	10	17	435
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2011 ²	17	24	4	1	2	216
Total deaths during the year ³	7	31	6	1	-	216

¹ Total in the period 1980-2011. ² Diagnosed in the period 1 January to 31 December the stated year and dead as at 31 December 2011. ³ Total deaths during the year regardless of the year of diagnosis.

Source: The national serum institute (Statens Serum Institut)

	1990	1995	2000	2010	2011	1 alt ¹
Total	140	304	261	274	265	6 158
Men, total	110	224	164	201	191	4 468
Homo/bisexual	80	116	73	113	113	2 475
Injecting drug users	9	20	15	10	6	314
Heterosexual	14	69	68	70	62	1 372
Blood transfusion	3	1	1	-	-	15
Perinatal	-	1	2	2	2	33
Other/not known	4	17	5	6	8	259
Women, total	30	80	97	73	73	1 687
Homo/bisexual	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injecting drug users	6	14	5	4	4	189
Heterosexual	22	58	79	67	67	1 364
Blood transfusion	-	3	4	-	-	23
Perinatal	1	2	4	1	1	55
Other/not known	1	3	5	1	1	56

¹ Total reported cases in the period 1.8.1990-31.12.2011.

Source: The national serum institute (Statens Serum Institut)

Table 171 Reported occupational accidents. 2010

Industry group (DB07)	Total			Of which deaths		
	Men	Women	Total ¹	Men	Women	Total
Total	25 464	18 809	44 382	36	3	39
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	472	162	636	5	1	6
Mining and quarrying	46	4	50	-	-	-
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	1 641	609	2 250	2	-	2
Mfr. of textiles and leather	71	38	109	-	-	-
Mfr. of wood and paper products, printing works	381	81	462	1	-	1
Oil refinery, etc.	6	-	6	-	-	-
Mfr. of chemicals products	156	42	198	-	-	-
Pharmaceutical industry	90	90	180	-	-	-
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete industry	593	130	723	-	-	-
Mfr. of metal products	1 015	104	1 120	1	-	1
Electronics industry	72	61	133	-	-	-
Mfr. of electric equipment	91	47	138	-	-	-
Machine industry	1 002	149	1 151	-	-	-
Means of transport industry	240	41	282	-	-	-
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing, n.e.c.	421	82	505	1	-	1
Electricity and gas supply	162	15	177	-	-	-
Water supply and refuse disposal	595	40	635	2	-	2
Construction	4 376	135	4 522	8	-	8
Trade	2 737	1 355	4 098	5	-	5
Transport	3 304	1 076	4 426	5	-	5
Hotels and restaurants	337	459	797	-	-	-
Publishing, television and radio	60	50	110	-	-	-
Telecommunications	98	30	128	-	-	-
IT and information service	46	36	82	-	-	-
Finance and insurance	166	193	361	-	-	-
Real estate and renting	318	111	430	-	-	-
Counselling etc.	188	116	306	-	-	-
Research and development	48	50	98	-	-	-
Advertising and other business activity	79	85	164	-	-	-
Travel agency, cleaning, guard and other operational activity	1 297	722	2 021	2	1	3
Public administration, forces and police	1 712	2 029	3 745	1	1	2
Education	975	1 664	2 644	1	-	1
Human health activities	361	1 675	2 037	-	-	-
Social institutions, etc.	1 149	6 573	7 724	-	-	-
Culture and leisure	459	270	733	-	-	-
Other services	234	260	494	-	-	-
Private households with hired assistant	3	6	9	-	-	-
International organisations and embassy	1	-	2	-	-	-
Activity not stated	462	219	696	2	-	2

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

Source: Danish Working Environment Service

¹ Incl. persons with unknown sex.

Industry group (DB07)	Men	Women	Unknown sex	Total
Total	7 387	7 844	21	15 252
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	125	75	-	200
Mining and quarrying	33	4	-	37
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	362	280	-	642
Mfr. of textiles and leather	17	26	-	43
Mfr. of wood and paper products, printing works	145	54	-	199
Oil refinery, etc.	2	1	-	3
Mfr. of chemicals products	38	21	-	59
Pharmaceutical industry	22	45	-	67
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete industry	138	68	-	206
Mfr. of metal products	270	58	-	328
Electronics industry	27	51	-	78
Mfr. of electric equipment	31	37	-	68
Machine industry	328	106	-	434
Means of transport industry	154	23	-	177
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing, n.e.c.	169	78	-	247
Electricity and gas supply	57	12	-	69
Water supply and refuse disposal	66	13	-	79
Construction	952	95	1	1 048
Trade	597	567	3	1 167
Transport	408	211	3	622
Hotels and restaurants	95	194	-	289
Publishing, television and radio	23	21	-	44
Telecommunications	27	28	-	55
IT and information service	22	31	-	53
Finance and insurance	107	136	-	243
Real estate and renting	93	49	-	142
Counselling, etc.	47	76	2	125
Research and development	16	29	-	45
Advertising and other business activity	12	26	-	38
Travel agency, cleaning, guard and other operational activity	162	315	-	477
Public administration, forces and police	591	1 189	4	1 784
Education	146	465	-	611
Human health activities	68	729	-	797
Social institutions, etc.	111	1 214	-	1 325
Culture and leisure	54	65	-	119
Other services	85	355	-	440
Private households with hired assistant	1	3	-	4
Activity not stated	1 786	1 094	8	2 888

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

Source: Danish Working Environment Service

	Accidents at work	Occupational diseases	Damaged glasses	Sudden lifting injuries
Reported cases	19 329	18 270	77	2
Decided cases, total¹	17 388	15 936	82	2
Recognised cases	13 022	3 621	63	-
Dismissed cases	3 949	11 438	13	2
Shelved cases	417	877	6	-
Compensation granted²	5 363	2 375	-	-

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 174	Pharmacies	2009	2010
	Sales units, total¹	1 298	1 242
	Pharmacies	254	247
	Pharmacy sub-branches	64	69
	Pharmacy shops	128	126
	OTC shops	637	596
	Delivery facilities	215	204
	Staff, total	6 312	6 377
	Pharmacists	734	757
	Pharmaeconomicists	3 020	3 012
	Other staff	2 558	2 608
		————— thousands units —————	
	Sales of prescription items	56 613	57 772
	To individuals	55 298	56 385
	To hospitals	365	377
	To veterinarians	950	1 010
		————— per thousand inhabitants —————	
	Items	10 272	10 390
		————— per item in DKK —————	
	Average price	166.6	167.4
		————— mio. DKK —————	
	Gross turnover	12 165	12 436
	Prescription sales	9 434	9 669
	OTC sales	2 297	2 304
	Others	434	463

¹ End of year.

Source: Danish Medicines Agency

Table 175 Consumption of drugs and medicines

ATC-group		2010		2011	
		DKK mio.	DDD per inhabitant in thousands per day	DKK mio.	DDD per inhabitant in thousands per day
	Consumption of drugs	13 566.2	1 398.8	13 002.9	1 423.4
A	Alimentary tract and metabolism	1 553.8	148.7	1 459.1	152.9
A02	Drugs for acid related disorders	383.2	57.3	219.9	60.7
A10	Drugs used in diabetes	642.7	46.9	714.5	48.7
B	Blood and blood-forming organs	437.8	113.3	407.0	114.5
C	Cardiovascular system	1 653.5	506.3	1 345.8	515.3
C03	Diuretics	230.9	106.3	228.0	100.6
C07	Beta-blocking agents	160.4	35.1	140.4	35.1
C08	Calcium channel blockers	135.5	78.4	118.7	82.5
C09	Agents acting on the renin-angiotensin system	539.6	159.5	271.7	164.0
C10	Lipid modifying agents	452.8	107.6	453.6	114.0
D	Dermatologicals	326.9	2.8	327.3	2.9
G	Genito urinary system and sex hormones	1 001.8	101.9	908.1	102.4
H	Systemic hormonal preparations excl. sex hormones and insulins	227.2	27.2	229.0	27.9
J	Antiinfectives for systemic use	1 027.6	18.0	1 009.2	18.6
J01	Antibacterials for systemic use	439.3	17.0	446.6	17.6
L	Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents	131.5	4.3	120.3	4.5
L01	Autineoplastic agents	31.2	-	16.2	-
M	Musculo-skeletal system	501.2	70.1	524.5	72.8
N	Nervous system	4 301.1	265.4	4 259.1	269.1
N02	Analgesics	1 120.9	94.4	1 095.4	95.3
N05	Psycholeptics	1 026.6	43.4	1 035.7	42.8
N06	Antidepressants, psychoanaleptics and antidementia drugs	1 006.3	91.7	1 020.8	94.2
P	Antiparasitic products	80.7	1.3	79.6	1.4
R	Respiratory system	1 865.7	123.3	1 853.1	125.1
R03	Drugs for obstructive airway diseases	1 304.6	59.2	1 285.6	58.8
S	Sensory organs	316.6	16.1	318.4	16.1
V	Miscellaneous	54.7	-	58.3	0.1
-	Magisterial drugs etc.	86.3	-	104.1	-

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 176 Reported offences and charges against the Penal Code

	Criminal offences reported		Criminal offences with charges		Charges as per cent of reported offences	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Penal Code, total	471 088	466 765	78 106	84 364	16.6	18.1
Sexual offences, total	2 642	2 606	1 938	1 831	73.4	70.3
Incest etc.	75	51	73	48	97.3	94.1
Rape etc.	429	410	291	306	67.8	74.6
Heterosexual offences, children under 12	192	171	180	160	93.8	93.6
Heterosexual offences, other	294	250	271	224	92.2	89.6
Homosexual offences, children under 12	8	4	6	4	75.0	100.0
Homosexual offences, other	6	15	6	13	100.0	86.7
Offences against decency	1 443	1 476	932	865	64.6	58.6
Prostitution etc.	195	229	179	211	91.8	92.1
Crimes of violence, total	18 131	17 834	13 790	13 836	76.1	77.6
Assaulting public servant	2 814	2 843	2 356	2 441	83.7	85.9
Gathering with disturbance of public order	5	72	5	62	100.0	86.1
Homicide	49	49	44	43	89.8	87.8
Attempted homicide	152	148	120	124	78.9	83.8
Assault against private person	10 696	10 494	7 839	7 784	73.3	74.2
Common assault	8 940	8 793	6 363	6 372	71.2	72.5
Grievous assault	1 745	1 686	1 465	1 399	84.0	83.0
Particularly grievous assault	11	15	11	13	100.0	86.7
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	27	23	26	23	96.3	100.0
Offences against life or body	407	374	339	310	83.3	82.9
Offences against personal liberty	306	286	246	239	80.4	83.6
Threats	3 675	3 545	2 815	2 810	76.6	79.3
Offences against property, total	442 678	437 514	55 822	61 043	12.6	14.0
Forgery	2 589	3 420	2 008	2 927	77.6	85.6
Arson	912	793	468	452	51.3	57.0
Burglary	96 683	91 732	6 688	7 035	6.9	7.7
Burglary in banks, shops	33 149	27 401	2 568	2 370	7.7	8.6
Burglary in dwellings	44 788	45 369	3 377	3 752	7.5	8.3
Burglary (uninhabited buildings)	18 746	18 962	743	913	4.0	4.8
Theft	189 848	192 736	27 569	29 342	14.5	15.2
Theft from cars, boats etc.	39 492	33 584	1 619	1 408	4.1	4.2
Theft from shops etc.	20 946	20 705	16 393	16 307	78.3	78.8
Other theft	129 410	138 447	9 557	11 627	7.4	8.4
Theft of motor vehicles	17 102	14 349	2 649	2 390	15.5	16.7
Theft of mopeds	3 643	3 026	331	312	9.1	10.3
Theft of bicycles	71 736	71 697	452	663	0.6	0.9
Theft of other objects	10 149	9 775	799	945	7.9	9.7
Larceny by finding	783	880	626	777	79.9	88.3
Embezzlement, fraud, breach of trust	10 600	13 067	6 564	8 456	61.9	64.7
Blackmail and usury	233	287	180	226	77.3	78.7
Fraud against creditors	172	169	118	95	68.6	56.2
Receiving stolen goods	1 834	1 985	1 793	1 943	97.8	97.9
Robbery	3 372	3 241	1 231	1 243	36.5	38.4
Serious fraudulent tax evasion etc.	271	285	167	128	61.6	44.9
Malicious damage	32 446	29 802	3 985	3 930	12.3	13.2
Misappropriation and offences against property	305	270	194	179	63.6	66.3
Other offences, total	7 637	8 811	6 556	7 654	85.8	86.9
Selling narcotics etc.	960	1 010	934	983	97.3	97.3
Smuggling narcotics	127	143	115	136	90.6	95.1
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	248	223	246	219	99.2	98.2
Other stipulations in Penal Code	6 302	7 435	5 261	6 316	83.5	84.9

 www.statbank.dk/straf22

Table 177 Reported criminal offences against special legislation. 2011

	Criminal offences reported		Criminal offences with charges		Charges as per cent of reported offences	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Offences, total	74 679	92 052	37 433	53 454	50.1	58.1
Euphoriants Act	17 090	20 273	16 786	19 964	98.2	98.5
Aliens Act	5 575	6 387	555	421	10.0	6.6
Firearms Act	6 110	6 750	5 749	6 417	94.1	95.1
Income Tax And Fiscal Acts	1 778	1 827	187	301	10.5	16.5
Police regulations	11 150	14 358	1 037	7 002	9.3	48.8
Building and housing legislation	178	152	13	17	7.3	11.2
Health and social security legislation	2 336	2 407	898	999	38.4	41.5
Environmental legislation	2 881	2 761	671	720	23.3	26.1
Animals, hunting, etc. legislation	7 177	7 834	2 367	3 179	33.0	40.6
Employment, transport, legislation	7 662	11 370	3 282	5 567	42.8	49.0
Gambling, licensing, trade legislation	3 631	4 079	1 464	1 785	40.3	43.8
Other special legislation, excluding road traffic acts	9 111	13 854	4 424	7 082	48.6	51.1

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

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Table 178 Victims of criminal offences. 2011

	Men	Women	Sex, not stated	Total
Total	28 802	42 955	2 049	73 806
Sexual offences	239	2 137	1	2 377
Incest, etc.	11	42	-	53
Rape, etc.	6	400	-	406
Hetero or homosexual offences	89	340	-	429
Offences against decency	133	1 355	1	1 489
Crimes of violence	10 452	6 633	1 276	18 361
Assaulting, etc. public servant	815	771	1 181	2 767
Homicide	31	15	-	46
Attempted homicide	155	37	3	195
Assaulting private individual	7 316	3 864	15	11 195
Of which: Common assault	5 924	3 465	11	9 400
Grievous assault	1 385	393	4	1 782
Particularly grievous assault	7	6	-	13
Threats	1 839	1 714	39	3 592
Offences against property	17 960	33 270	754	51 984
Theft of handbags	2 312	7 662	200	10 174
Theft from pocket or handbag	13 176	23 925	487	37 588
Theft by trick in residences	303	1 034	5	1 342
Blackmail and usury	236	38	3	277
Robbery	1 891	603	58	2 552
Other criminal offences	151	915	18	1 084
Breach of caution given by the police	142	910	14	1 066
Slander, libel, defamation, insult	9	5	4	18

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Table 179 Victims of criminal offences by sex and age. 2011

	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	838	11 240	21 382	11 023	8 663	6 528	5 207	3 731	3 129	2 065	73 806
Men	325	5 329	9 284	4 941	3 809	2 317	1 477	785	527	8	28 802
Women	513	5 911	12 098	6 082	4 854	4 211	3 730	2 946	2 602	8	42 955
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 049	2 049
Sexual offences	353	1 197	381	172	115	63	59	21	12	4	2 377
Men	62	132	10	11	16	4	3	-	-	1	239
Women	291	1 065	371	161	99	59	56	21	12	2	2 137
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Crimes of violence	397	3 743	4 934	3 203	2 701	1 475	488	108	24	1 288	18 361
Men	222	2 467	3 157	1 800	1 553	823	328	79	17	6	10 452
Women	175	1 276	1 777	1 403	1 148	652	160	29	7	6	6 633
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 276	1 276
Offences against property	85	6 291	15 758	7 535	5 709	4 612	4 580	3 588	3 071	755	51 984
Men	40	2 723	6 116	3 103	2 207	1 440	1 136	698	496	1	17 960
Women	45	3 568	9 642	4 432	3 502	3 172	3 444	2 890	2 575	-	33 270
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	754	754
Other criminal offences	3	9	309	113	138	378	80	14	22	18	1 084
Men	1	7	1	27	33	50	10	8	14	-	151
Women	2	2	308	86	105	328	70	6	8	-	915
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18

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Table 180 Victims of criminal offences by type of offence. 2011

	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	838	11 240	21 382	11 023	8 663	6 528	5 207	3 731	3 129	2 065	73 806
Sexual offences	353	1 197	381	172	115	63	59	21	12	4	2 377
Incest, etc.	20	31	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	53
Rape, etc.	12	208	116	37	21	7	1	2	2	-	406
Heterosexual offences, children under 12 years	131	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	167
Heterosexual offences, other	7	206	19	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	238
Homosexual offences, children under 12 years	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Homosexual offences, other	8	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Offences against decency	171	707	245	131	92	55	57	19	10	2	1 489
Crimes of violence	397	3 743	4 934	3 203	2 701	1 475	488	108	24	1 288	18 361
Assaulting public servant	1	2	215	470	439	369	85	4	1	1 181	2 767
Assaulting police at gatherings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, Infanticide, Attempted homicide	3	32	100	46	29	15	9	1	3	3	241
Assaulting private individual	352	2 874	3 538	1 866	1 484	717	252	74	11	27	11 195
Common assault	297	2 495	2 935	1 534	1 219	601	227	64	10	18	9 400
Grievous assault	53	375	602	332	260	116	24	10	1	9	1 782
Particularly grievous assault	2	4	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	13
Offences against life and health	6	36	61	42	46	21	12	2	-	36	262
Refrain from helping a person in danger, etc.	-	5	4	4	6	3	1	1	2	1	27
Unlawful compulsion	2	86	46	18	11	11	4	1	-	1	180
Loss of liberty	4	24	29	8	10	4	1	1	-	-	81
Serious loss of liberty	-	5	4	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	16
Threats	29	679	937	747	672	334	124	24	7	39	3 592
Offences against property	85	6 291	15 758	7 535	5 709	4 612	4 580	3 588	3 071	755	51 984
Theft of handbags	26	1 146	3 630	1 715	1 070	857	716	473	341	200	10 174
Theft from pocket or handbag	57	4 376	11 266	5 462	4 290	3 500	3 604	2 765	1 780	488	37 588
Theft by trick in residences	-	2	13	7	21	37	104	266	887	5	1 342
Theft connected with prostitution	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Theft connected with violence	-	14	23	5	4	-	2	-	-	1	49
Blackmail	-	80	74	38	40	14	6	3	-	3	258
Usury	-	1	3	1	5	8	-	1	-	-	19
Robbery	2	640	674	244	211	139	114	44	31	53	2 152
Particularly serious robbery	-	3	10	11	7	2	1	-	-	4	38
Other criminal offences	3	9	309	113	138	378	80	14	22	18	1 084
Breach of a caution	3	8	308	109	137	375	77	13	22	14	1 066
Persecute at reiterate accusation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Slander, libel, defamation, insult	-	1	1	4	1	3	2	1	-	4	17

Note: The age is calculated on the crimedate.

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Table 181 Convictions for offences against the Penal Code by age and sex. 2010

	Guilty decisions									Not guilty decisions	Decisions total
	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 years +	Men total ²	Women total ²	Total ²		
Penal Code offences, total¹	8 583	7 876	4 803	7 793	5 811	4 305	31 241	8 063	39 304	14 310	53 614
Sexual offences, total	80	80	66	149	152	161	678	11	689	579	1 268
Incest, etc.	3	3	4	8	10	6	32	2	34	19	53
Rape, etc.	4	17	9	14	10	4	58	-	58	169	227
Heterosexual offences, children under 12 years	7	5	3	9	20	13	57	-	57	49	106
Other heterosexual offences	38	17	7	13	12	6	93	1	94	105	199
Homosexual offences	1	-	-	4	3	2	10	-	10	5	15
Indecent exposure	25	31	27	65	69	92	306	3	309	177	486
Prostitution, etc.	2	7	16	36	28	38	122	5	127	55	182
Crimes of violence	2 013	1 860	1 015	1 571	1 278	579	7 408	922	8 330	3 967	12 297
Offences against public authorities	307	337	201	326	293	166	1 383	250	1 633	290	1 923
Gathering with disturbance of public order	11	48	27	17	2	-	70	35	105	57	162
Homicide	3	8	6	12	19	6	48	6	54	23	77
Attempted homicide	3	7	5	6	4	2	25	2	27	57	84
Assault on private person	1 497	1 231	612	934	724	307	4 777	539	5 316	2 769	8 085
Common assault	1 275	953	480	755	595	256	3 877	448	4 325	2 197	6 522
Grievous assault	222	275	128	173	128	51	888	89	977	559	1 536
Particularly grievous assault	-	3	4	6	1	-	12	2	14	13	27
Intentional bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	1	5	-	5	3	3	16	1	17	4	21
Offences against life or body	20	36	15	26	25	11	124	9	133	111	244
Offences against personal liberty	28	22	13	23	18	7	95	16	111	69	180
Threats	143	166	136	222	189	77	869	64	933	587	1 520
Offences against property	5 969	5 123	3 137	5 255	3 838	3 307	20 004	6 742	26 746	8 549	35 295
Forgery	82	113	84	171	115	62	446	181	627	228	855
Arson	68	28	17	33	33	16	149	46	195	157	352
Housebreaking	732	635	313	454	202	38	2 282	100	2 382	1 683	4 065
Burglaries from bank, shops etc.	361	325	152	227	102	22	1 143	48	1 191	815	2 006
Burglaries from dwellings	267	248	141	203	83	13	912	45	957	740	1 697
Burglary (uninhabited buildings)	104	62	20	24	17	3	227	7	234	128	362
Thefts	2 669	2 523	1 735	3 178	2 549	2 701	9 951	5 487	15 438	2 350	17 788
Thefts from cars, boats, etc.	84	98	60	64	28	1	334	1	335	250	585
Shoplifting, etc.	1 818	1 531	1 186	2 428	2 079	2 490	6 791	4 819	11 610	571	12 181
Other thefts	767	894	489	686	442	210	2 826	667	3 493	1 529	5 022
Theft of motor vehicles	365	241	114	150	64	14	899	49	948	730	1 678
Theft of mopeds	195	45	10	17	13	2	278	7	285	104	389
Theft of bicycles	78	47	35	70	27	18	263	14	277	60	337
Theft of other objects	222	72	30	36	27	6	376	20	396	143	539
Larceny by finding	100	93	80	86	66	27	409	44	453	55	508
Embezzlement, etc.	145	279	166	383	307	187	1 042	425	1 467	931	2 398
Blackmail and usury	13	18	7	7	4	3	50	2	52	88	140
Fraud against creditor	-	2	4	7	10	5	21	7	28	38	66
Handling stolen goods	164	255	169	199	128	53	864	104	968	387	1 355
Robbery	449	222	94	116	38	9	884	49	933	536	1 469
Serious fraudulent tax evasion	-	1	4	21	32	22	77	3	80	63	143
Malicious damage	651	503	249	296	202	129	1 859	183	2 042	955	2 997
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	7	13	6	8	6	7	44	3	47	13	60
Misappropriation and offences against property	29	33	20	23	15	8	110	18	128	28	156
Other offences	521	813	585	818	543	258	3 151	388	3 539	1 215	4 754
Selling narcotics	37	113	99	161	97	29	495	41	536	143	679
Smuggling etc. of narcotics	3	24	23	53	30	10	137	6	143	69	212
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	14	35	20	36	37	54	165	31	196	48	244
Other offences against the Penal Code	467	641	443	568	379	165	2 354	310	2 664	955	3 619

¹ Enterprises are not included. 10 enterprises were convicted in 2010. ² Includes a total of 133 14 year olds (78 males and 55 females).

Table 182 Offences against the Penal Code by type of penalty. 2010

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty ¹	Total	Prosecutor dropped	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsuspended					
Penal Code, total	53 624	39 311	8 578	8 912	17 955	3 866	14 313	12 430	1 883
Sexual offences, total	1 268	689	193	240	156	100	579	507	72
Rape, etc.	227	58	2	48	-	8	169	152	17
Heterosexual offences	305	151	48	62	2	39	154	137	17
Homosexual offences	15	10	4	6	-	-	5	5	-
Indecent exposure	486	309	81	48	138	42	177	145	32
Other sexual offences	235	161	58	76	16	11	74	68	6
Crimes of violence, total	12 297	8 330	3 373	3 385	402	1 170	3 967	3 168	799
Offences against public authorities	1 923	1 633	577	461	197	398	290	215	75
Homicide	77	54	-	47	-	7	23	21	2
Attempted homicide	84	27	-	22	-	5	57	56	1
Assault on private person	8 085	5 316	2 288	2 335	89	604	2 769	2 176	593
Other crimes of violence	2 128	1 300	508	520	116	156	828	700	128
Offences against property	35 299	26 748	4 436	3 837	16 221	2 254	8 551	7 694	857
Forgery	855	627	286	146	128	67	228	194	34
Arson	352	195	53	74	6	62	157	140	17
Housebreaking	4 065	2 382	958	948	127	349	1 683	1 569	114
Theft	20 731	17 344	1 564	1 323	13 142	1 315	3 387	3 088	299
Embezzlement, fraud etc.	2 398	1 467	775	177	372	143	931	810	121
Fraud against creditors	66	28	19	5	3	1	38	34	4
Handling stolen goods	1 355	968	269	223	412	64	387	326	61
Robbery	1 469	933	133	744	3	53	536	487	49
Malicious damage	2 997	2 042	277	76	1 542	147	955	823	132
Other offences against property	1 011	762	102	121	486	53	249	223	26
Other offences	4 760	3 544	576	1 450	1 176	342	1 216	1 061	155
Narcotics	891	679	71	567	7	34	212	202	10
Other offences	3 869	2 865	505	883	1 169	308	1 004	859	145

¹ Includes absolute discharge, charges dropped and other decisions.

Table 183 Convictions for offences against special legislation by age and sex. 2010

	14 years	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	10	3 133	5 356	3 596	5 404	4 877	4 291	23 638	3 029	26 667
Act on Euforiant	4	1 823	3 063	1 968	2 321	1 520	603	10 417	885	11 302
Aliens Act	-	7	74	111	188	102	44	360	166	526
The Firearms Act	3	351	588	421	567	465	404	2 586	213	2 799
Fire-prevention legislation, etc.	-	24	29	34	69	99	144	320	79	399
Police regulations	2	261	312	128	98	71	32	853	51	904
Income tax and fiscal acts	-	10	20	42	100	121	114	365	42	407
Health and social legislation	-	38	147	110	163	130	164	680	72	752
Environmental legislation	-	25	33	36	134	266	394	774	114	888
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	1	50	184	207	619	780	1 033	1 998	876	2 874
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	-	14	76	188	531	664	766	2 137	102	2 239
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	-	103	195	109	179	114	81	638	143	781
Other special legislation	-	427	635	242	435	545	512	2 510	286	2 796

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

www.statbank.dk/straf33 and straf44

¹ Excl. 3,132 enterprises.**Table 184** Convictions for offences against special legislation by conviction type. 2010

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty ¹	Total Prosecutor dropped	Acquitted	
			Suspended	Unuspended					
Special legislation, total	29 799	28 698	962	1 120	25 858	758	1 101	972	129
Act on Euforiant	11 303	10 823	746	638	8 897	542	480	420	60
Aliens Act	644	620	8	174	429	9	24	21	3
The Firearms Act	2 804	2 353	124	258	1 813	158	451	410	41
Fire prevention legislation, etc.	404	404	-	-	404	-	-	-	-
Police regulations	905	905	-	3	900	2	-	-	-
Income tax and fiscal acts	423	421	39	25	357	-	2	2	-
Health and social legislation	878	834	9	12	803	10	44	44	-
Environmental legislation	1 136	1 136	-	-	1 131	5	-	-	-
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	2 990	2 964	14	2	2 937	11	26	16	10
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	3 317	3 256	4	-	3 240	12	61	46	15
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	126	126	12	7	107	-	-	-	-
Other special legislation	4 869	4 856	6	1	4 840	9	13	13	-

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

www.statbank.dk/straf33 and straf44

¹ Includes absolute discharge, charges dropped and other decisions.

Table 185 Convictions for offences against the Road Traffic Act by age and sex. 2010

	14 years	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	27	8 693	14 078	11 743	27 153	27 673	27 022	90 615	25 774	116 389
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	-	156	267	196	324	336	365	1 443	201	1 644
Drunken driving	-	512	1 346	935	1 612	2 064	2 372	8 048	793	8 841
Vehicle deficiencies	6	2 842	987	520	696	676	511	5 741	497	6 238
Other offences	21	5 183	11 478	10 092	24 521	24 597	23 774	75 383	24 283	99 666
Non-compliance with speed limits	-	2 193	6 879	6 685	18 022	19 234	18 645	52 146	19 512	71 658
Non-compliance with orders	-	83	77	42	52	40	37	309	22	331
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	1	230	413	237	626	651	1 182	2 167	1 173	3 340
Overload	-	7	39	45	157	171	195	604	10	614
Other	20	2 670	4 070	3 083	5 664	4 501	3 715	20 157	3 566	23 723

¹ Enterprises are not included. 716 enterprises were convicted in 2010.

www.statbank.dk/straf33 and straf44

Table 186 Convictions for offences against the Road Traff. Act by convict. type. 2010

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty ¹	Total Prosecutor dropped	Acquitted	dropped
			Suspended	Unsuspended					
Road Traffic Act, total	117 105	115 919	2 572	1 665	111 312	370	1 186	853	333
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	1 644	1 515	378	133	995	9	129	110	19
Drunken driving	8 841	8 533	1 714	988	5 780	51	308	263	45
Vehicle deficiencies	6 291	6 257	-	-	6 244	13	34	23	11
Other offences	100 329	99 614	480	544	98 293	297	715	457	258
Non-compliance with speed limits	71 668	71 515	18	10	71 456	31	153	91	62
Non-compliance with orders	331	327	-	1	324	2	4	1	3
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	3 340	3 267	5	-	3 251	11	73	35	38
Over loading	846	843	-	-	842	1	3	3	-
Other	24 144	23 662	457	533	22 420	252	482	327	155

¹ Includes absolute discharge, charges dropped and other decisions.

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Table 187 Convictions for offences against the Penal Code and special legisl. 2010

	Guilty decisions				Not guilty decisions			
	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total
Number per 100,000 at age:								
Men 14 years +, total	1 385	3 972	1 005	6 362	549	47	43	639
14 years	428	137	55	620	126	-	-	126
15-19 years	3 761	4 206	1 533	9 500	1 494	44	57	1 595
20-24 years	3 949	6 915	2 805	13 668	1 670	117	148	1 934
25-29 years	2 613	6 047	1 975	10 636	1 116	98	124	1 338
30-39 years	1 708	5 433	1 223	8 364	670	72	51	793
40-49 years	1 091	4 925	967	6 983	413	47	37	497
50 years +	299	2 158	377	2 834	98	18	9	125
Women 14 years +, total	347	1 102	126	1 575	83	6	5	93
14 years	323	12	-	335	41	-	-	41
15-19 years	1 033	578	143	1 753	221	4	5	231
20-24 years	764	1 381	228	2 373	226	12	14	252
25-29 years	479	1 415	204	2 098	151	4	12	166
30-39 years	402	1 840	182	2 425	117	10	6	133
40-49 years	327	1 784	179	2 290	77	7	5	89
50 years +	139	600	57	797	19	3	1	23

www.statbank.dk/straf33 and straf44

Table 188 Convictions relating to Penal Code and special legislat. by sentence. 2010

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions				Not guilty decisions			
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty	Total	Prosecutor dropped	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsu-suspended					
Number per 100.000 at age									
Men 14 years +, total	7 001	6 362	456	492	5 223	192	639	551	88
14 years	747	620	38	27	450	104	126	121	5
15-19 years	11 095	9 500	1 327	676	7 098	398	1 595	1 405	190
20-24 years	15 602	13 668	1 165	1 457	10 541	505	1 934	1 692	243
25-29 years	11 973	10 636	745	1 133	8 346	412	1 338	1 158	179
30-39 years	9 157	8 364	496	740	6 853	274	793	682	111
40-49 years	7 480	6 983	403	486	5 929	166	497	423	74
50 years +	2 959	2 834	131	95	2 564	43	125	99	26
Women 14 years +, total	1 668	1 575	79	26	1 441	28	93	78	15
14 years	376	335	23	-	282	29	41	41	-
15-19 years	1 984	1 753	237	40	1 412	65	231	199	31
20-24 years	2 625	2 373	185	68	2 064	56	252	203	50
25-29 years	2 264	2 098	108	43	1 903	44	166	146	20
30-39 years	2 558	2 425	99	41	2 247	38	133	113	21
40-49 years	2 379	2 290	88	40	2 133	29	89	76	13
50 years +	820	797	23	6	756	11	23	17	6

www.statbank.dk/straf33 and straf44

Table 189 Unsuspended sentence for offences against Penal Code. 2010

	Up to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	3 months +	Total
Penal Code, total	1 843	1 989	1 002	3 994	8 828¹
Sexual offences	33	29	21	156	239
Rape	-	1	-	47	48
Crimes of violence	617	1 037	504	1 210	3 368
Assault against public servant	175	146	50	87	458
Violence against the person	316	781	393	836	2 326
Threats	105	85	44	148	382
Offences against property	860	805	399	1 711	3 775
Burglary	148	252	128	416	944
Theft	542	329	141	310	1 322
Handling stolen goods	60	54	41	67	222
Robbery	10	27	28	629	694
Other offences	333	118	78	917	1 446
Trafficking or smuggling of drugs	9	12	22	524	567

¹ Excl. unsuspended sentence with unknown length of sentencewww.statbank.dk/straf47**Table 190** Unsuspended sentence for offences against special legislation. 2010

	Up to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	3 months +	Total
Road Traffic Acts total	857	512	185	111	1 665
Traffic acc. under influence of alcohol	68	39	18	8	133
Drunken driving	482	276	133	97	988
Road Traffic Act, other	307	197	34	6	544
Special legislation total	693	188	81	156	1 118¹
Act on Euforians	334	116	61	125	636
The Firearms Act	217	20	11	10	258
Income tax and fiscal acts	3	11	4	7	25
Other special legislation	139	41	5	14	199

¹ Excl. unsuspended sentence with unknown length of sentence.www.statbank.dk/straf47

Table 191 Criminal cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2010

	Lower courts			Total
	Copenhagen region ¹	Rest of the islands	Jutland	
Cases concluded in First instance	45 989	32 637	44 350	122 976
With lay assessors	5 439	4 429	6 918	16 786
Without lay assessors	36 323	23 997	31 415	91 735
Trials by jury	47	48	35	130
Confession	3 799	3 646	5 189	12 634
Other cases	381	517	793	1 691

¹ Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region.

Source: The Court Administration

www.statbank.dk/05

Table 192 Civil justice: cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2010

	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	42 470	42 105	52 737	137 312	146	83	137 541
Type of cases							
Ordinary cases	15 539	13 191	17 042	45 772	146	83	46 001
Minor cases	18 648	21 682	25 834	66 164	-	-	66 164
Residential	2 327	1 361	1 668	5 356	-	-	5 356
Matrimonial	1 126	860	1 322	3 308	-	-	3 308
Parental responsibility	1 875	2 178	3 131	7 184	-	-	7 184
Paternity	425	598	723	1 746	-	-	1 746
Incapacitation	450	361	489	1 300	-	-	1 300
Other cases	2 080	1 874	2 528	6 482	-	-	6 482

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 193 Persons with guilty decisions, Penal code. 2010

	Total	Imprisonment			Fines	Withdrawal of charges	Other decisions
		Total	Suspended	Unsuspected			
Penal Code, total	30 545	15 600	8 058	7 542	12 901	1 092	952
Sexual offences, total	717	476	198	278	149	55	37
Incest etc.	39	37	13	24	1	1	-
Rape etc.	66	58	2	56	-	1	7
Heterosexual offences, children under 12	63	55	12	43	1	1	6
Heterosexual offences, other	104	73	37	36	1	28	2
Homosexual offences, children under 12	3	3	1	2	-	-	-
Homosexual offences, other	7	7	3	4	-	-	-
Offences against decency	303	136	84	52	131	19	17
Prostitution etc.	132	107	46	61	15	5	5
Crimes of violence, total	7 961	6 579	3 256	3 323	355	435	592
Assaulting public servant	1 497	999	558	441	170	89	239
Gathering with disturbance of public order	84	72	69	3	7	4	1
Homicide	57	49	-	49	-	-	8
Attempted homicide	27	22	-	22	-	-	5
Assault against private person	5 163	4 525	2 216	2 309	79	298	261
Common assault	4 178	3 651	2 050	1 601	78	273	176
Grievous assault	969	858	166	692	1	25	85
Particularly grievous assault	16	16	-	16	-	-	-
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	15	11	2	9	4	-	-
Offences against life or body	127	113	51	62	2	3	9
Offences against personal liberty	103	93	39	54	4	2	4
Threats	887	694	321	373	89	39	65
Offences against property, total	20 251	7 121	4 261	2 860	12 096	778	256
Forgery	484	355	281	74	99	25	5
Arson	193	128	53	75	6	6	53
Burglary	1 875	1 625	908	717	102	113	35
Burglary in banks, shops	978	850	499	351	47	58	23
Burglary in dwellings	702	633	299	334	19	39	11
Burglary (uninhabited buildings)	195	142	110	32	36	16	1
Theft	10 749	1 499	1 046	453	8 806	393	51
Theft from cars, boats etc.	245	129	78	51	97	15	4
Theft from shops etc.	7 960	349	181	168	7 315	267	29
Other theft	2 544	1 021	787	234	1 394	111	18
Theft of motor vehicles	800	695	373	322	44	49	12
Theft of mopeds	238	20	18	2	211	7	-
Theft of bicycles	192	19	12	7	164	7	2
Theft of other objects	338	61	43	18	260	11	6
Larceny by finding	351	76	52	24	267	7	1
Embezzlement, fraud, breach of trust	1 323	932	763	169	321	51	19
Blackmail and usury	52	50	11	39	-	1	1
Fraud against creditors	29	25	18	7	3	1	-
Receiving stolen goods	776	400	256	144	345	24	7
Robbery	861	814	128	686	3	5	39
Serious fraudulent tax evasion etc.	78	73	27	46	4	-	1
Malicious damage	1 793	334	263	71	1 365	71	23
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	39	8	5	3	30	1	-
Misappropriation and offences against property	80	7	4	3	66	6	1
Other offences, total	3 076	1 940	561	1 379	906	148	82
Selling narcotics etc.	512	484	61	423	5	6	17
Smuggling narcotics	120	112	10	102	-	1	7
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	71	52	9	43	17	1	1
Other stipulations in Penal Code	2 373	1 292	481	811	884	140	57

Table 194 Persons with guilty decisions, traffic law and special laws. 2010

	Total	Imprisonment			Fines	Withdrawal of charges	Other penalty
		Total	Suspended	Unsuspected			
Road Traffic Act, total	100 585	4 059	2 455	1 604	96 319	147	60
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	1 183	495	369	126	683	4	1
Drunken driving	7 052	2 603	1 635	968	4 424	17	8
Vehicle deficiencies	5 473	-	-	-	5 463	5	5
Other offences	86 877	961	451	510	85 749	121	46
Special legislation, total	21 612	1 785	936	849	19 388	370	69
Act on Euforiant	9 293	1 254	728	526	7 740	271	28
The Firearms Act	2 017	386	122	264	1 529	76	26
Income tax and fiscal acts	289	68	39	29	221	-	-
Other special legislation	10 013	77	47	30	9 898	23	15

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Table 195 Crime rate and origin. 2010

	Western countries			Non-western countries			Danish origin
	Immigrant	Descendant	Total	Immigrant	Descendant	Total	
Men, 15-79 years, total	2 889	298	3 187	11 357	3 968	15 325	93 501
Women, 15-79 years, total	960	84	1 044	2 243	636	2 879	28 463
	Index, men total = 100						
Men, 15-79 years	65	103	67	161	253	178	95
Of which:							
15-19 years	71	97	79	176	213	198	91
20-29 years	45	97	48	159	279	189	93
30-39 years	68	105	70	164	281	177	94
40-49 years	69	107	71	160	196	160	96
50-59 years	97	92	97	156	143	156	97
60-69 years	116	161	117	157	0	157	98
70-79 years	126	225	131	150	0	149	98
	index, women total = 100						
Women, 15-79 years	77	116	79	101	184	113	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 196 Crime index for men. 2010

	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Special legislation	Total
index, all men = 100				
EU countries				
Denmark	99	97	100	98
Romania	48	83	22	63
Poland	36	79	33	59
Sweden	63	59	53	59
United Kingdom	43	64	50	58
Germany	33	63	30	52
Other European countries				
Turkey	158	244	185	209
Yugoslavia	225	218	213	209
Bosnia and Herzegovina	148	110	78	110
Ukraine	31	76	15	52
Norway	42	58	59	52
Iceland	61	75	83	69
Africa				
Marocco	282	176	305	201
Somalia	257	102	332	191
Asia				
Lebanon	276	270	260	246
Pakistan	138	218	200	188
Iraq	160	188	160	167
Iran	167	163	196	162
Afghanistan	135	141	118	134
Sri Lanka	127	152	117	128
Vietnam	141	84	77	95

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 197 Duration to recidivism by type of index penalty. 2007-2009

	New criminal offence after:				No new criminal offence	Total	Recidivism rates
	½ year	1 year	2 years	Total			
Total	15 438	9 537	13 108	38 083	95 628	133 711	28
Released after serving sentence in prison	1 742	791	792	3 325	2 334	5 659	59
Released after serving sentence in home confinement	155	88	137	380	443	823	46
Conviction by order ceased/repealed	32	21	24	77	235	312	25
Suspended sentence and community service	404	217	274	895	1 519	2 414	37
Suspended sentence	903	513	645	2 061	3 041	5 102	40
Convictions resulting in fines	11 767	7 708	11 047	30 522	87 169	117 691	26
Cases of withdrawal of charges subject to conditions	20	14	18	52	76	128	41
Cases of withdrawal of charges not subject to conditions	415	185	171	771	811	1 582	49

www.statbank.dk/recidiv1

Table 198 Duration to recidivism by sex and age¹. 2007-2009

	New criminal offence after:				No new criminal offence	Total	Recidivism rates
	½ year	1 year	2 years	Total			
Males, total	14 036	8 537	11 607	34 180	71 827	106 007	32
15-19 years	2 934	1 676	2 067	6 677	6 784	13 461	50
20-24 years	2 995	1 600	1 924	6 519	8 171	14 690	44
25-29 years	2 043	1 105	1 462	4 610	7 581	12 191	38
30-34 years	1 641	1 000	1 440	4 081	8 111	12 192	33
35-39 years	1 440	899	1 252	3 591	8 567	12 158	30
40-49 years	1 980	1 436	2 094	5 510	16 289	21 799	25
50-59 years	673	565	958	2 196	9 757	11 953	18
60 years +	330	256	410	996	6 567	7 563	13
Females, total	1 402	1 000	1 501	3 903	23 801	27 704	14
15-19 years	168	106	137	411	1 879	2 290	18
20-24 years	179	106	171	456	2 173	2 629	17
25-29 years	151	114	164	429	2 258	2 687	16
30-34 years	172	139	183	494	2 895	3 389	15
35-39 years	200	145	214	559	3 308	3 867	14
40-49 years	327	260	401	988	5 997	6 985	14
50-59 years	145	91	146	382	3 269	3 651	10
60 years +	60	39	85	184	2 022	2 206	8

¹ Age at time of release/conviction.

www.statbank.dk/recidiv1

Table 199 Inmates in main prisons and local prisons and institutions

	Men		Women		Total	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Average number of inmates per day	3 678	3 940	187	179	3 865	4 119
Number of new inmates per year¹	13 045	13 326	1 199	1 143	14 244	14 469
Local prisons and Copenhagen prisons						
Average number of inmates per day	1 521	1 644	95	87	1 617	1 731
Custody and arrest	1 227	1 302	77	69	1 304	1 370
Prison and detention	241	287	11	11	251	298
Fine	-	0	-	-	-	0
Admitted under the Aliens Act	54	55	8	8	62	63
Other	0	0	-	-	0	0
State prisons						
Average number of inmates per day	2 015	2 150	84	85	2 098	2 235
Custody and arrest	11	11	2	4	13	14
Prison and detention	1 987	2 122	81	81	2 068	2 203
Fine	0	1	-	0	0	1
Admitted under the Aliens Act	-	-	-	0	-	-
Other	16	17	0	0	16	17
Institutions						
Average number of residents per day	142	147	8	7	150	154
Judge too suspended	0	0	-	1	0	1
Paroleed	-	1	-	-	-	1
Judge too prisons	107	109	6	6	113	115
Voluntary clientele	36	38	1	-	37	38

Note: Excl. Sandholm camp and Åbenrå asylum department.

Source: Department of Prisons and Probation

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

www.statbank.dk/05

	Eastern High Court	Western High Court	Total	Supreme Court			Total
				From Eastern High Court	From Western High Court	From other courts	
Appeals, total	1 783	1 275	3 058	18	5	-	23
Charged persons, total	1 437	1 400	2 837	20	5	-	25
Of which							
Penalty increased	218	158	376	2	-	-	2
Penalty confirmed	725	435	1 160	9	4	-	13
Penalty mitigated	308	245	553	9	1	-	10
Other decisions	37	25	62	-	-	-	-
Acquittal both instances	3	4	7	...	...	...	...
Conviction lower court/acquittal high court	77	66	143	...	...	...	...
Acquittal lower court/conviction high court	21	15	36	...	...	...	...
Appeals in interlocutory procedure, total	1 962	1 653	3 615	27	13	-	40

Note: Other decisions include raised and repealed cases.

Source: The Court Administration

www.statbank.dk/05

Table 201 Enforcement proceedings, registration, estates of deceased persons and bankruptcies, etc. 2010

	Copenhagen region ¹	Other islands	Jutland	Total
Enforcement proceedings, total	120 837	145 141	154 818	420 796
Ordinary cases:				
Demand, payments	64 291	84 230	87 845	236 366
Demand, payments, distress	1 844	3 780	3 868	9 492
Credit accord, Act	646	981	1 067	2 694
Other cases	239	199	277	715
Special cases:				
Custody cases	548	665	1 015	2 228
Enforcement proceedings, spontaneously	17 857	9 759	10 323	37 939
Ban-evidences cases	91	91	142	324
Other cases	50	142	109	301
Inkassoprocess:				
Claim payment	35 271	45 294	50 172	130 737
Petitions for auctions sales of real property	2 382	5 564	6 047	13 993
Auctions sales of real property	3 029	5 800	5 994	14 823
Of which:Consistently auctions sales	992	2 292	2 021	5 305
Notarial acts	25 836	14 352	23 713	63 901
Registrations, total	...	...	...	2 157 581
Of which:				
Conveyances and title deeds	...	...	...	182 528
Mortgages, etc. on real property	...	...	...	1 592 463
Car- and personsbook	...	...	...	116 938
Other registrations	...	...	...	265 652
Estates of deceased persons, total	13 875	17 483	24 302	55 660
Ordinary estates of deceased persons:				
Disposed of without adm. § 18	4 880	5 068	6 778	16 726
Passed to surviving spouse § 22	129	226	270	625
Undivided possession § 24	2 096	4 095	5 992	12 183
Private adm. out of court § 25	3 288	3 888	5 504	12 680
Simple adm. out of court §§ 33-34	1 368	1 959	3 302	6 629
Administreded by executor § 36	1 682	1 901	1 968	5 551
Disposed with admin.	266	203	233	702
Revived cases with changed erstates adm.	114	83	161	358
Other erstates	38	45	65	148
Special erstates total	14	15	29	58
Other probates²	291	6 545	9 498	16 334
Bankruptcy	41	2 207	2 998	5 246
Restructuring of debts	60	1 762	2 750	4 572
Suspension of payment	7	178	325	510
Liquidations	8	2 023	2 937	4 968
Spouse probates	168	297	323	788
Other cases	7	78	165	250

¹ Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region, i.e. nos. 1-12 and the Maritime and Commercial Court. ² Inclusive 5,736 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 of both individual and aggregated family statistics.. Three main concepts are *personal income*, *disposable income* and *family incomes*.

Personal income is the sum of the pre-tax Primary income, property income, and transfers etc. Disposable income is the post-tax income. Family income is the sum of personal incomes within the family.

Couples with children earn most

Couples with children had the highest average income pre-tax of DKK 816,400 in 2010. The corresponding figure for couples without children was DKK 559,600.

When making such comparisons, demographics should be taken into account. Couples without children are typically older than couples with children and children may also to some extent contribute to the family income.

Figure 1 Average family income. 2010

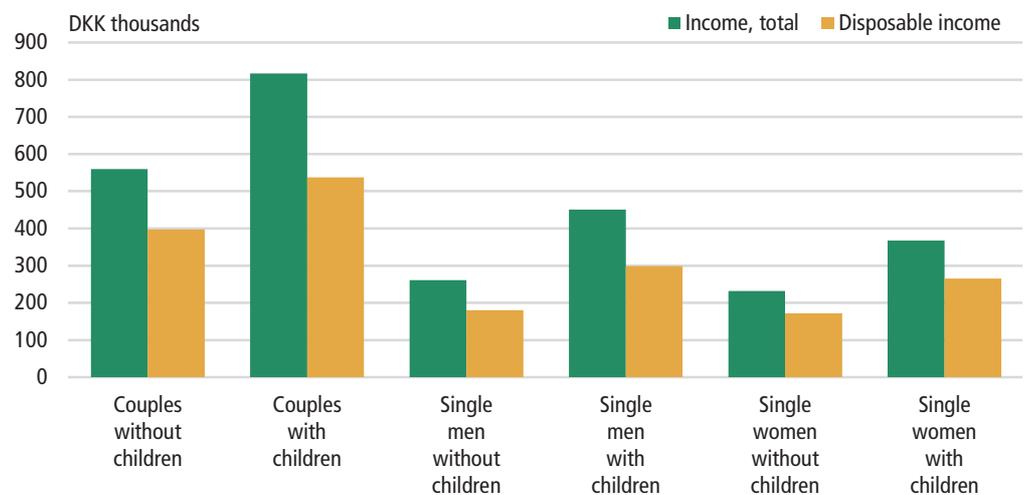


Table 208

Men earn more than women

In 2010, the average personal income for persons aged 15 and above was DKK 283,300. Men had larger incomes than women as men's average income was DKK 318,300, while that of women was DKK 249,500. The level of personal income peaks for both men and women in the late forties.

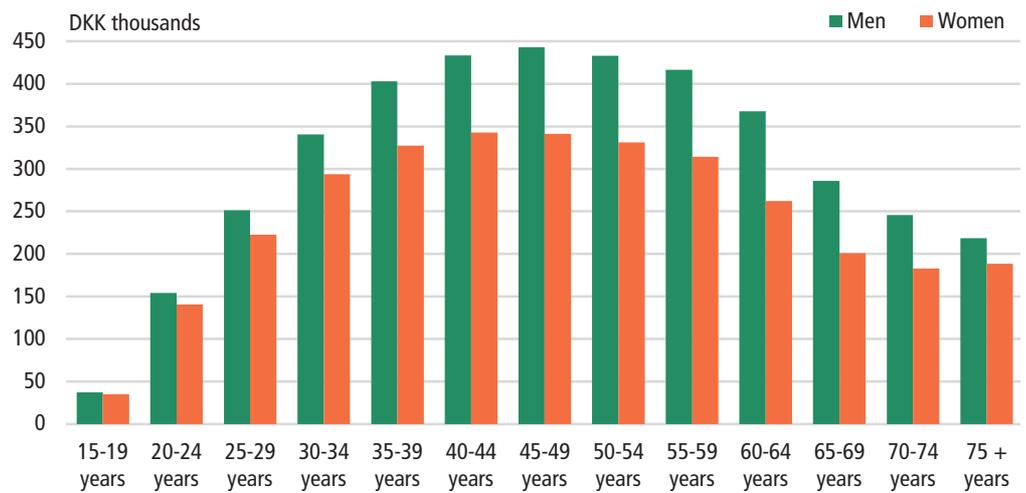
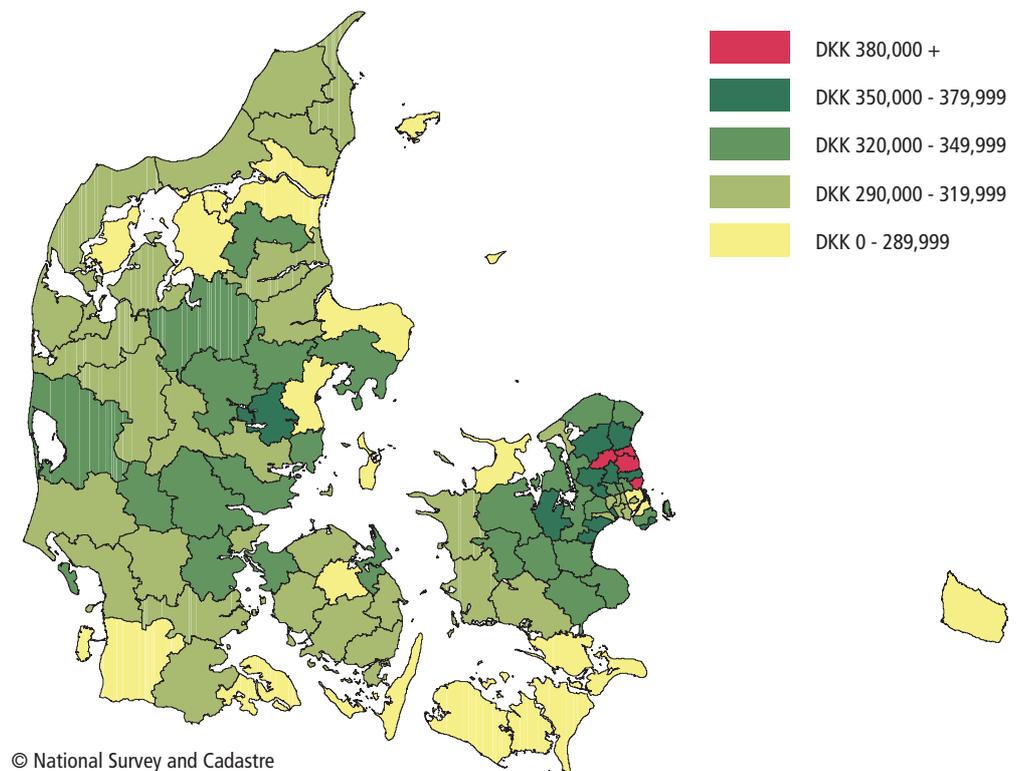
Figure 2 Average personal income by age group. 2010

Table 207

Wealthiest municipalities are north of Copenhagen

Average family income after taxes, i.e. the disposable family income, was DKK 316,800 in 2010. The highest average disposable family incomes were recorded in the municipalities north of Copenhagen Municipality. Family income was DKK 525,000 in Gentofte and DKK 524,700 in Rudersdal. The lowest average family incomes were found in Copenhagen with DKK 251,700

Figure 3 Average family income in municipalities in DKK. 2010

Personal income by socio-economic status

When considering disposable personal incomes as they relate to socio-economic status, it is seen that only 0.8 per cent of all top-level managers (salaried employees at upper levels) made less than DKK 100,000 in 2010. When considering the other end of the scale, 97.4 per cent of all students and 36.7 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. 2010

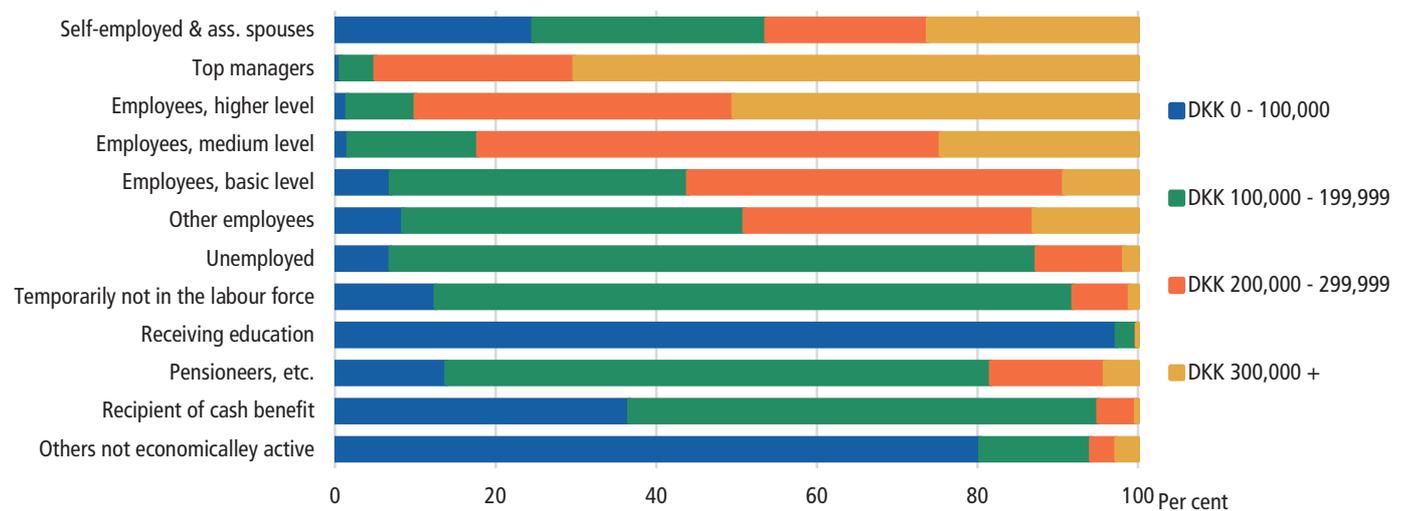
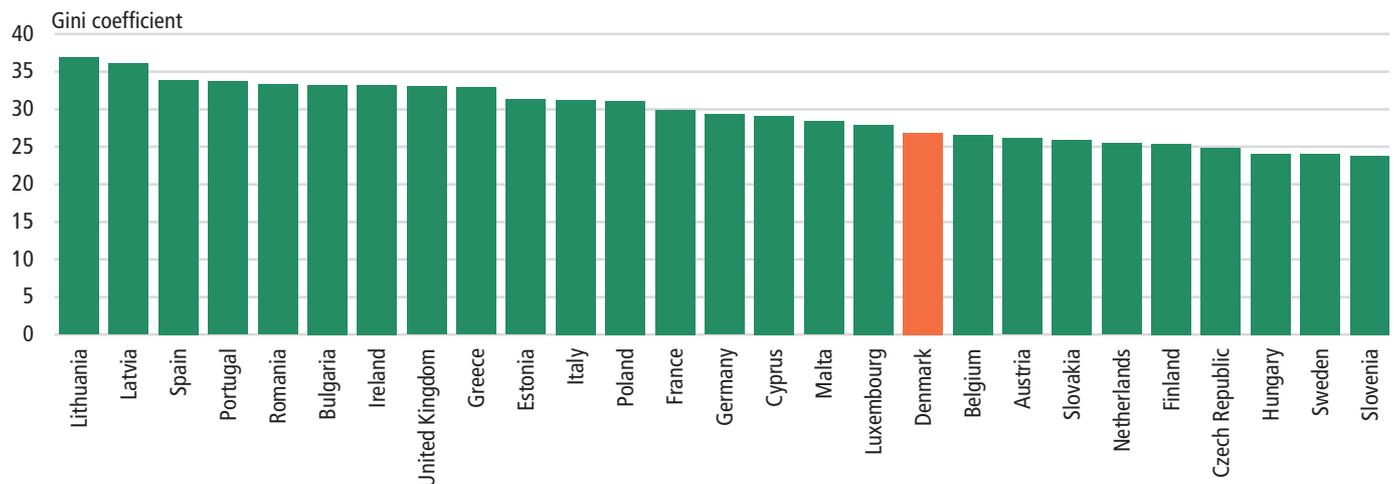


Table 212

Income equality level for the EU-27

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. 2010



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.

2

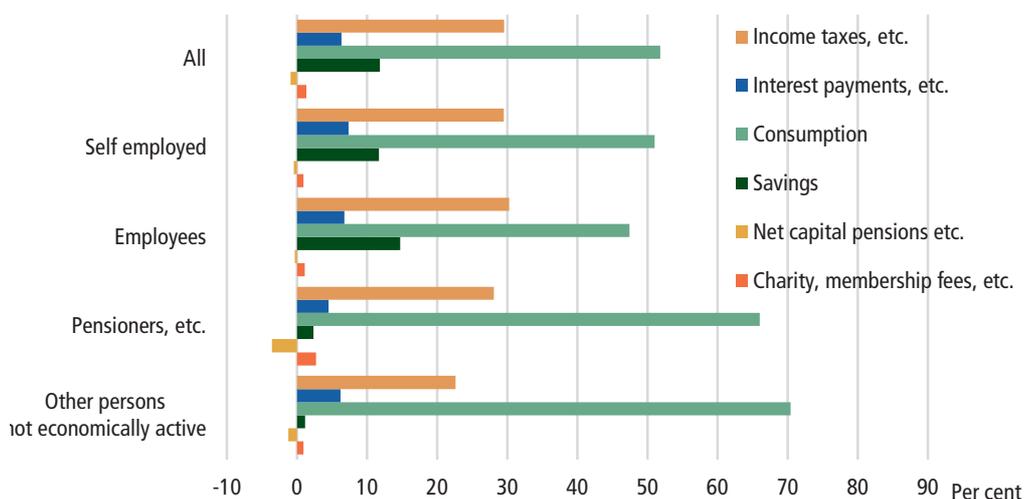
How is income spent?

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 558,317 in 2009. 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 200,267. The amount left to average households was DKK 358,050.

The main part of this amount was spent on consumption – DKK 289,487 – while DKK 66,130 was used for savings (including pension savings and savings tied up in real property). The remaining DKK 7,596 was spent on membership fees, gifts, and charity, while households got DKK 5,164 from capital pensions etc. capital pensions are defined as a negative saving.

Figure 6 How income is spent in selected households – per cent of total income. 2009



Employees households used nearly half of their total income on consumption

In 2009, self-employed and employee households constituted the groups where consumption accounted for the smallest percentage of the total income.

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

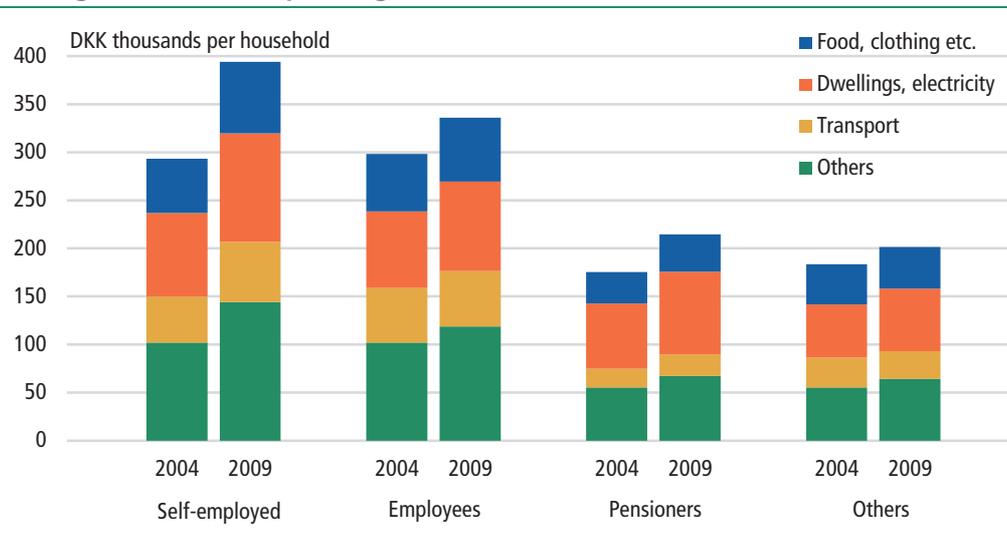
Great differences in households

When assessing these differences, it should be noted that households vary greatly in nature. Households in which the main breadwinner is an employee or self-employed are significantly larger than other households. These types of households are home to respectively 2.3 and 2.5 persons per household on average, whereas the corresponding figure for pensioners' households is 1.4 persons and for other households 1.9 persons per household. Total income is significantly lower in households not economically active: The average income of pensioners' households is DKK 325,206, while that of households with other persons not economically active is DKK 286,421.

Self-employed have the highest increase in consumer spending

From 2004 to 2009, self-employed have accounted for the greatest increase in consumer spending (34 per cent), followed by pensioners (22 per cent) and employee households (13 per cent), while the consumer spending of households not economically active has only increased by 10 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 2004 to 2009



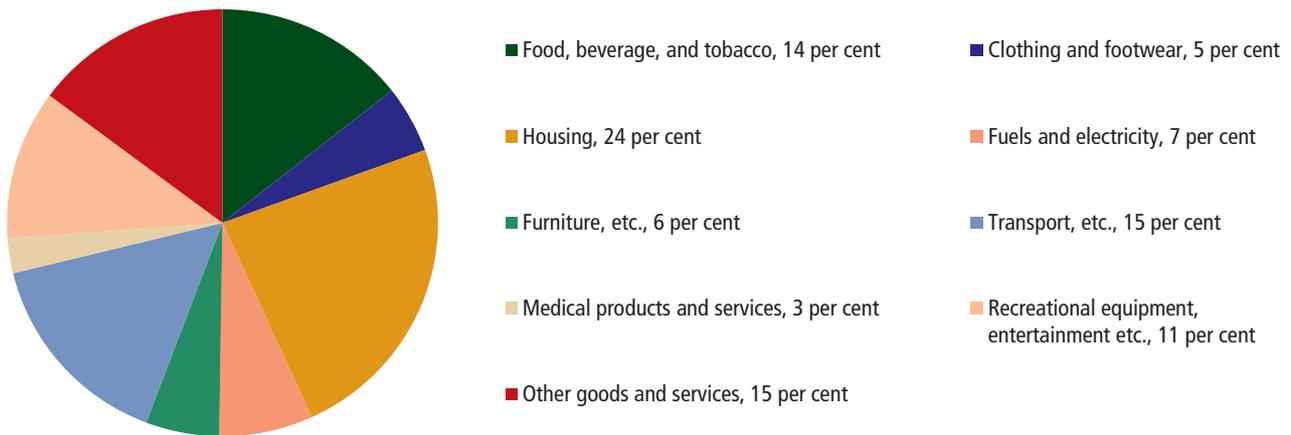
Most money was spent on housing

Housing constituted the largest single consumption item as housing consumption accounted for 24 per cent of total consumption in 2009, 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.

15 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 11 per cent, while clothing and footwear accounted for only 5 per cent.

Figure 8

Consumption by goods/services. 2009



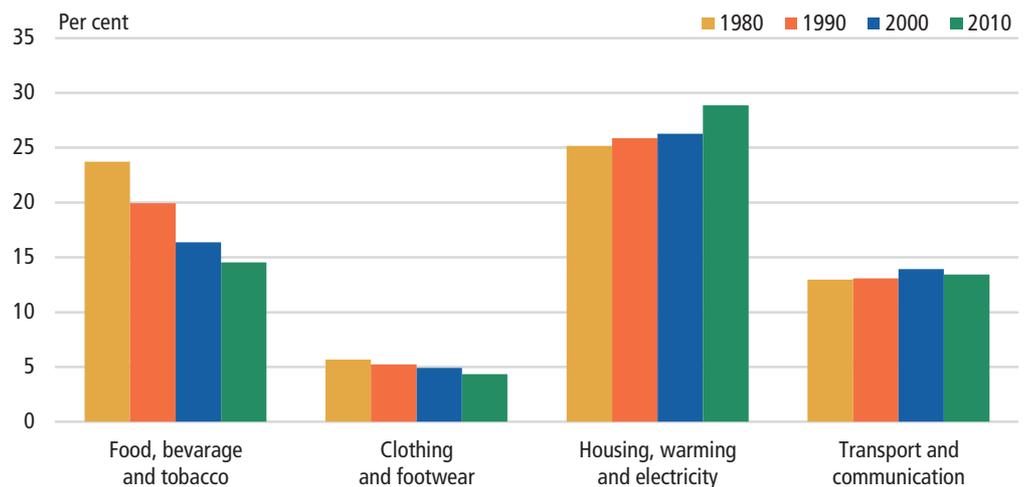
www.statbank.dk/fu5

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 2011.

Conversely, expenditure on housing, heating, and electricity has increased from 25.6 per cent in 1981 to 28.9 per cent in 2011. The consumption of clothing and footwear has fallen from 5.5 per cent in 1980 to 4.2 per cent in 2011, while expenditure on transport and communications has dropped slightly over the last 15 years from 13.3 per cent to 14.2 per cent.

Figure 9 The share of selected consumption items of total consumption



www.statbank.dk/nat05

We drink less and less beer

In 2010, the Danes' consumption of beer was the lowest over the 10 years in which the consumption has been estimated. The consumption reached 453 litres of beer, which is 4.9 per cent lower than the year before. In 2000, we drank 614 million litres of beer, and the consumption of beer has thus decreased by 26 per cent over the last 10 years.

By contrast, there is a small increase in the consumption of wine. In 2010, we drank 192 litres of wine, which is 1.3 per cent higher than in the previous year – a trend seen in the last 4 years. The consumption of wine is the highest since 2000. The consumption group wine covers the more traditional types of wine as well as cider products, where the consumption has risen sharply in recent years.

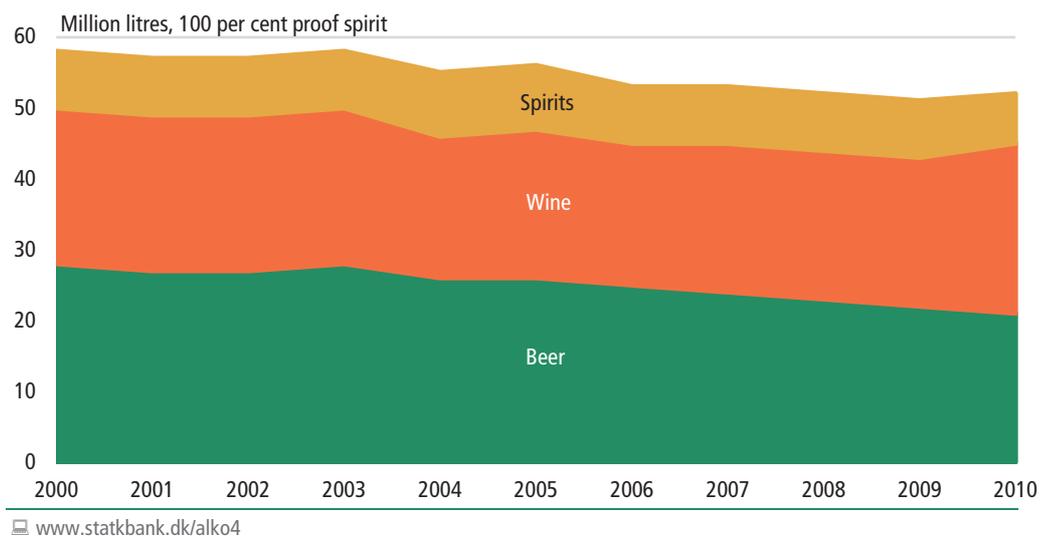
113 fewer alcoholic drinks annually in 10 years

The consumption of alcohol converted to pure alcohol was 11.3 litres per person over 14 years in 2010. This is 1.7 litres less compared to 10 years earlier, when consumption reached 13.0 litres. This is an increase of 0.2 litre of alcohol compared to the previous year.

The 11.3 litres of pure alcohol is equivalent to about 14 alcoholic drinks per week or 1.5 cl pure alcohol. Compared to the last 10 years when each inhabitant over 14 years drank on average 13.0 litres of pure alcohol, the consumption has been reduced by 113 alcoholic drinks or more than two drinks per week.

The conversion of alcoholic quantities for different types of alcohol into pure alcohol is conducted against the background of an assumption of the average alcohol percentage within each duty group. In 2010, the average alcohol percentage in two duty groups for wine was upgraded. This implies that the comparison of pure alcohol between 2009 and 2010 must be subject to caution.

Figure 10 Total consumption of dutiable alcohol

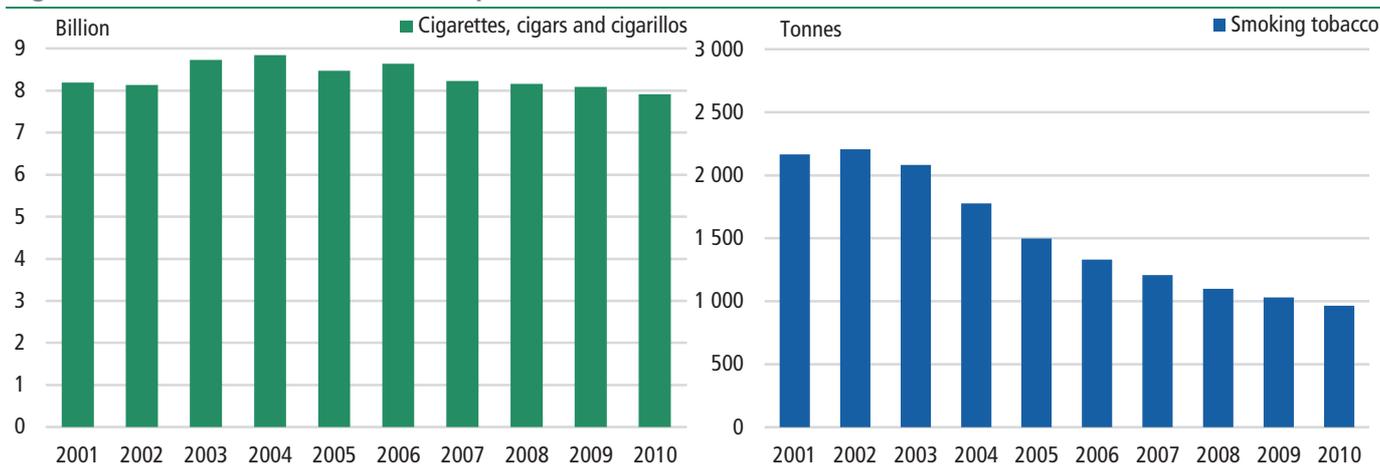


More than 200 fewer cigarettes in five years

The consumption of cigarettes, etc. fell in 2010 with about 170 billion pieces. This corresponds to every inhabitant over 14 years on average smoked 55 cigarettes fewer than the year before. In the last five years, consumption has fallen by approximately 550 billion pieces. This corresponds to every inhabitant over 14 years on average smoked more than 200 cigarettes fewer in 2010 than in 2005.

Figure 11

Consumption of tobacco



www.statbank.dk/alko4

3

Households and the public sector

Indirect subsidies from the public sector

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

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

Household transfers to and from the public sector. 2009

	Age Group					
	All	17-29	30-49	50-59	60-66	67 +
	DKK thousands					
Transfers to the public sector	229	136	295	275	237	129
Income taxes, etc.	165	92	216	204	172	85
VAT, duties, property taxes, etc.	64	44	79	72	65	44
Transfers from the public sector	150	132	156	102	143	194
Transfer income	83	56	55	61	128	142
Selected indirect transfers	66	75	101	41	15	52
Net transfers to the public sector	79	4	139	174	94	-65
Average household income	558	344	716	684	534	329

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

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

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

Net transfers to the public sector increase with age

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

4

Prices

Consumer price index and price index for domestic supply

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

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

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

Greater fluctuation in the price index for domestic supply

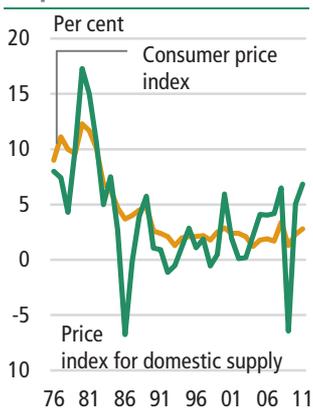
Generally, the price index for domestic supply fluctuates more than the consumer price index. This is mainly due to the fact that the price index for domestic supply includes a number of raw materials for which there are relatively great price fluctuations, and which are not comprised by the consumer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

Inflation peaked in 1974

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

The huge oil price increases during these periods affected the price index for domestic supply to a greater degree than the other indices due to the greater weight

Figure 12
Annual changes
in price indices



www.statbank.dk/pris9 and
pris10

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.

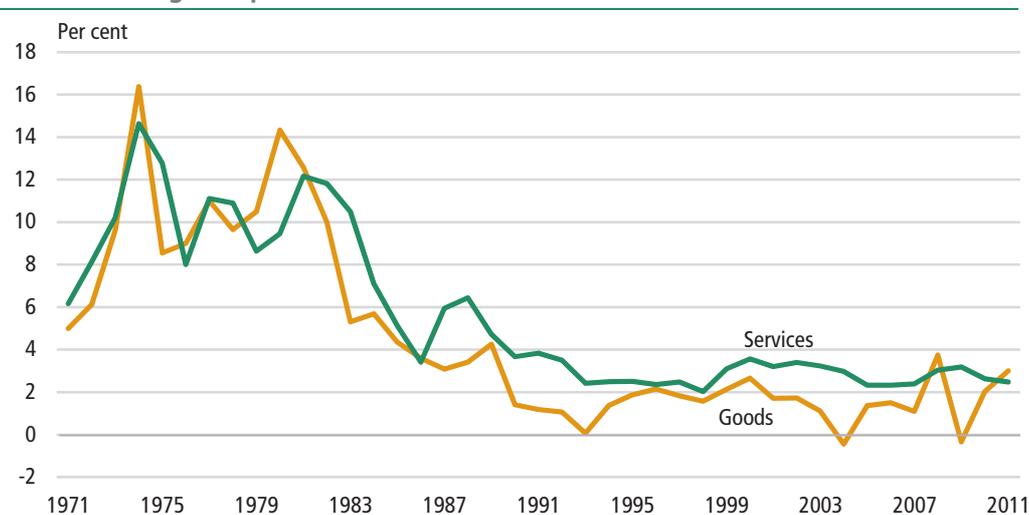
There was a fall in the price index for domestic supply in 1986-1987, 1992-1993, 1998 and 2009, while the consumer price index has increased during the entire period since 1970, which has resulted in higher prices charged to consumers.

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. During 2011 the prices on goods also increased more than the prices on services. This can to a large extent be attributed to big price increases on gasoline and other energy products.

Figure 13 Annual changes in price indices



www.statbank.dk/pris6

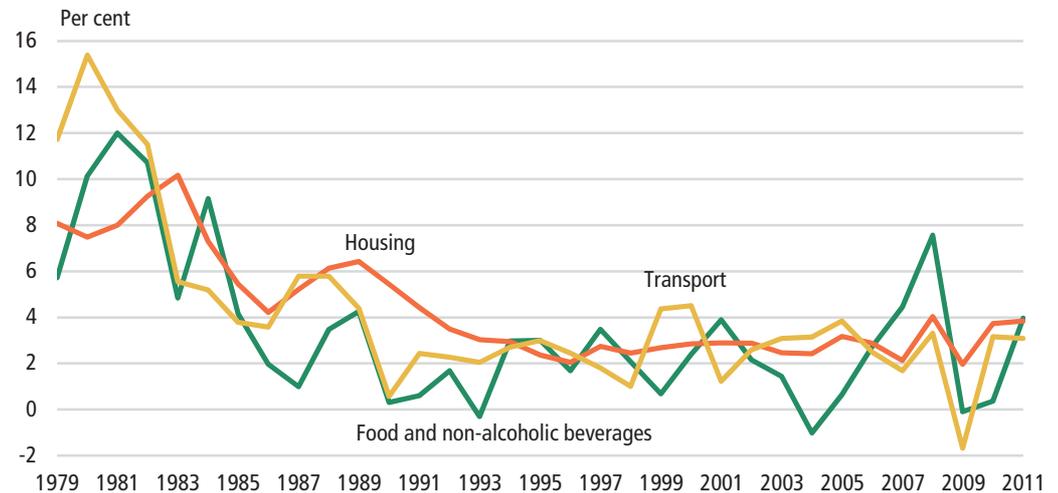
The housing index, the food index, and the transport index

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 and 2010.

In 2011 the food prices increased by 3.9 per cent due to among others rising coffee prices and taxes on butter and edible oils. The index for housing rose 3.8 per cent due to rising prices for rents, oil and electricity. The transport index rose 3.0 per cent in 2010, mainly due to higher gasoline prices.

Figure 14 Annual changes in selected sub-indices



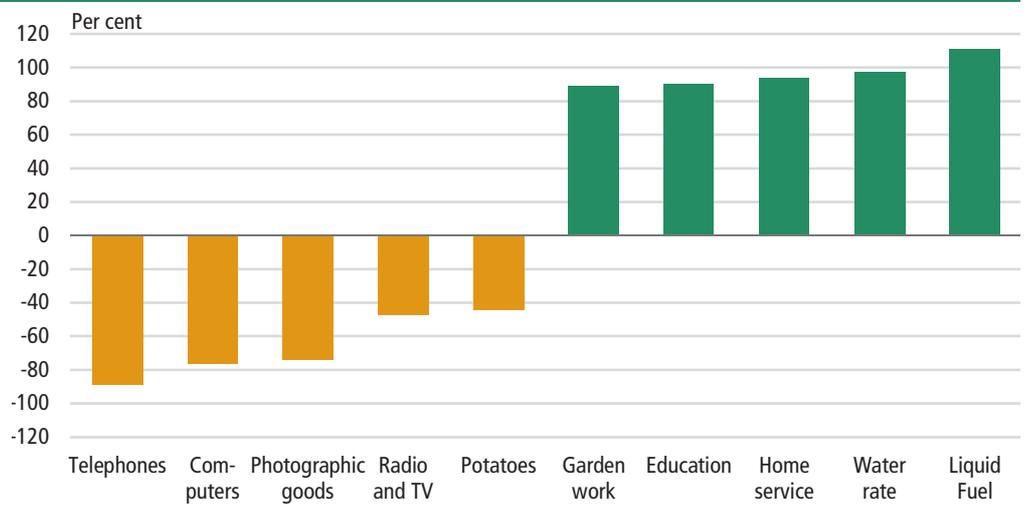
www.statbank.dk/pris6

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 2012. During the period, there was a fall of 89 per cent for telephones. Especially, mobile phones have been instrumental in reducing prices.

There is also a sharp fall in computers (-76 per cent) and photographic equipment (-74 per cent). During the period, radio and TV accounts for a fall of almost 47 per cent, while there was a fall in prices for potatoes of 44 per cent.

Figure 15 Percentage change in consumer prices. January 2000 - January 2012



Since 2000 prices for heating oil has risen 111 per cent while water rates have increased by 97 per cent. Education has risen by 90 per cent in the period, due to, among other things, a reduction in subsidies allocated to evening schools. During the period garden work, etc. has increased by 89 per cent. Home service (e.g. cleaning activities and window cleaning) has increased by 94 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 and energy products account for the highest increases.

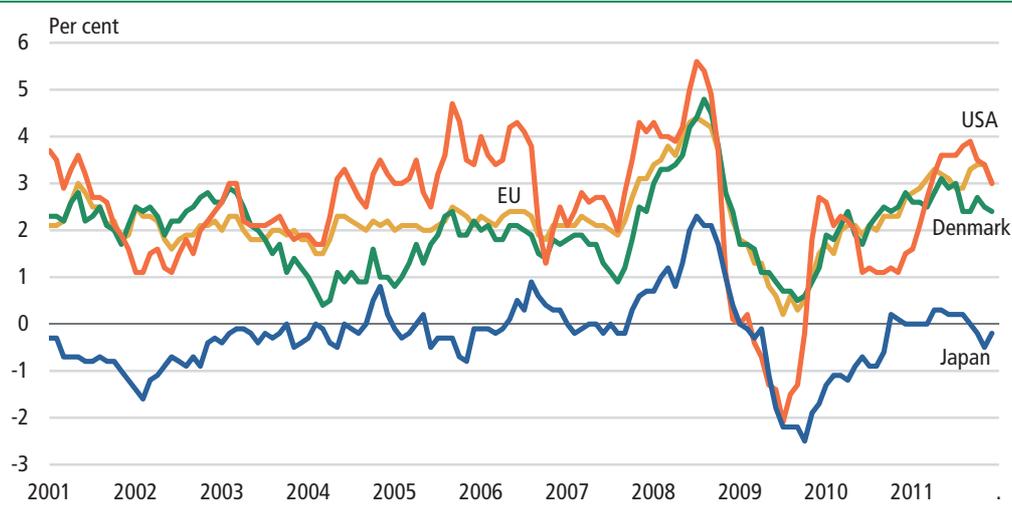
International comparison of price trends

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 and 2011 the inflation rates were again rising mostly due to rising energy prices. Japan had however only minor increases in prices in 2011 - and with deflation in the last months of the year.

Figure 16 Inflation in EU, Denmark, USA and Japan



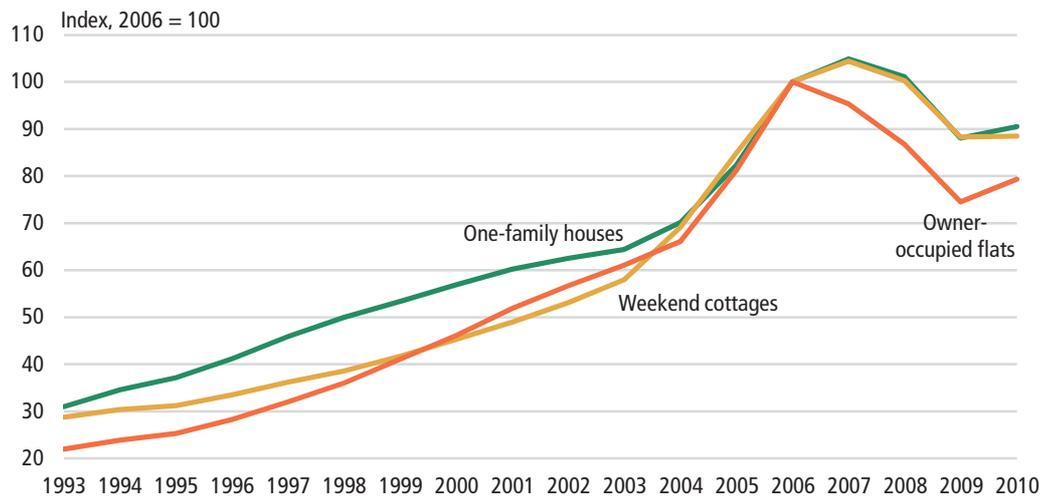
5

Price trends for sales of property

Strong growth in price of dwellings replaced by falling prices

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, after which prices in 2010 again shows a slight increase in all property categories.

Figure 17 Price trends for owner-occupied dwellings



www.statbank.dk/ejen6

Table 202 Personal income by type of income. 2010

	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	184.2	16.2	200.4	4.6	50.3	8.3	72.3	9.5	195.5
Self-employed, total¹	27.9	368.5	396.4	2.3	20.8	8.3	36.5	-75.4	240.9
Self-employed with employees	15.8	668.6	684.4	0.2	9.1	7.4	19.9	-235.8	297.9
Self-employed without employees	32.5	285.3	317.8	3.0	24.4	8.8	41.6	-29.5	227.0
Assisting spouses	11.3	148.2	159.6	0.4	22.7	5.0	36.6	11.2	159.8
Employees, total	345.5	2.5	348.0	3.7	4.8	3.9	20.3	10.6	251.4
Top managers	682.0	8.2	690.3	1.1	7.6	1.0	13.0	69.1	456.4
Employees, highest level	459.8	5.1	464.9	2.1	5.2	2.6	17.9	13.9	319.4
Employees, medium level	368.0	1.7	369.7	2.1	3.6	3.3	18.6	7.9	264.7
Employees, basic level	282.6	1.0	283.7	4.6	3.0	4.3	20.1	2.6	210.3
Other employees	251.2	0.9	252.1	7.3	3.9	5.8	23.9	0.8	191.1
Employees, not further specified	305.0	4.5	309.5	3.5	12.2	5.2	27.8	24.3	242.5
Unemployed	44.1	1.6	45.6	127.4	1.2	22.6	158.5	0.4	155.1
Temporarily outside the labour force	10.5	0.3	10.8	44.6	6.9	109.2	175.4	-1.3	144.5
Not economically active									
Pensioners and others	2.6	0.4	2.9	0.1	173.9	1.2	183.2	25.1	160.8
Recipients of cash benefits	4.5	0.0	4.5	0.3	3.0	129.9	150.9	-2.7	120.6
Others persons not economically active ²	11.3	0.4	11.6	0.2	5.0	5.5	27.1	3.1	40.7

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkp1.www.statbank.dk/06¹ Includes assisting spouses. ² Includes unknown. ³ Includes other transfer income.

Table 203 Disposable income by sex and level of income. 2010

	Men			Women			Total		
	thousands			per cent					
Persons, total	2 214.1	2 289.9	4 503.9	49	51	100			
Disposable income									
Less than 50 000 DKK	225.0	199.2	424.2	53	47	100			
DKK 50 000 – DKK 99 999	192.0	271.7	463.7	41	59	100			
DKK 100 000 – DKK 149 999	376.1	455.8	831.9	45	55	100			
DKK 150 000 – DKK 199 999	385.3	494.2	879.5	44	56	100			
DKK 200 000 – DKK 249 999	357.5	402.8	760.3	47	53	100			
DKK 250 000 – DKK 299 999	267.5	250.1	517.6	52	48	100			
DKK 300 000 – DKK 349 999	162.2	114.7	276.9	59	41	100			
DKK 350 000 – DKK 399 999	90.0	47.7	137.7	65	35	100			
DKK 400 000 – DKK 449 999	51.0	22.0	73.0	70	30	100			
DKK 450 000 – DKK 499 999	30.0	11.2	41.1	73	27	100			
DKK 500 000 – DKK 599 999	31.6	10.1	41.7	76	24	100			
DKK 600 000 – DKK 699 999	15.3	4.2	19.5	78	22	100			
DKK 700 000 – DKK 799 999	8.4	2.0	10.4	81	19	100			
DKK 800 000 – DKK 899 999	5.1	1.1	6.3	82	18	100			
DKK 900 000 – DKK 999 999	3.5	0.7	4.3	83	17	100			
DKK 1 000 000 – DKK 1 999 999	10.2	1.8	12.0	85	15	100			
DKK 2 000 000 – DKK 2 999 999	1.8	0.3	2.1	87	13	100			
DKK 3 mio +	1.5	0.3	1.8	85	15	100			

www.statbank.dk/06

Table 204 Disposable income by sex and age. 2010

	Number of persons	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average	Gini coefficient ¹
	thousands	DKK thousands				
Men and women						
Total	4 503.9	117.7	179.6	251.4	195.5	0.28
15-19 years	351.9	7.3	20.3	44.0	30.3	0.30
20-24 years	320.9	65.6	99.2	137.0	105.4	0.33
25-29 years	296.3	107.0	161.7	208.4	159.7	0.27
30-34 years	333.9	159.3	209.3	256.9	209.8	0.24
35-39 years	384.4	177.7	229.6	286.0	240.2	0.24
40-44 years	399.6	180.4	235.9	298.9	253.7	0.25
45-49 years	407.3	177.4	234.4	299.4	255.8	0.26
50-54 years	365.5	172.1	229.6	295.4	252.5	0.26
55-59 years	348.5	167.7	225.3	291.1	246.9	0.27
60-64 years	363.2	142.7	191.5	266.1	223.4	0.28
65-69 years	318.3	114.5	153.0	215.9	185.4	0.28
70-74 years	223.5	108.4	143.7	191.7	170.3	0.24
75 years +	390.5	118.6	145.2	179.9	164.3	0.21
Men						
Total	2 214.1	121.2	190.7	271.0	211.8	0.29
15-19 years	180.7	6.7	19.5	44.0	30.8	0.30
20-24 years	164.3	62.7	100.7	145.3	108.7	0.34
25-29 years	148.7	106.5	167.0	218.7	165.7	0.27
30-34 years	166.6	155.2	214.5	269.9	216.2	0.24
35-39 years	192.2	175.1	236.4	302.9	251.4	0.25
40-44 years	202.0	178.1	243.3	319.1	268.0	0.26
45-49 years	205.8	178.6	244.7	322.4	274.3	0.27
50-54 years	183.6	177.8	244.1	321.8	274.6	0.27
55-59 years	174.0	176.9	243.1	318.7	271.9	0.27
60-64 years	180.0	156.0	214.5	299.2	254.4	0.28
65-69 years	156.1	130.3	172.0	251.2	214.8	0.28
70-74 years	105.7	124.6	158.2	222.9	196.9	0.25
75 years +	154.3	122.1	149.8	200.9	181.9	0.23
Women						
Total	2 289.9	114.4	171.0	235.1	179.7	0.28
15-19 years	171.2	7.9	21.1	44.0	29.8	0.31
20-24 years	156.6	69.0	98.0	130.3	101.8	0.31
25-29 years	147.6	107.5	158.0	199.5	153.7	0.26
30-34 years	167.3	162.3	205.2	245.8	203.5	0.23
35-39 years	192.2	179.7	224.5	272.2	229.0	0.24
40-44 years	197.6	182.1	230.3	282.6	239.1	0.25
45-49 years	201.5	176.5	226.3	280.6	236.9	0.25
50-54 years	181.9	168.4	218.1	272.9	230.2	0.25
55-59 years	174.5	161.6	211.3	266.9	222.0	0.26
60-64 years	183.2	133.8	173.2	235.1	193.0	0.27
65-69 years	162.2	101.2	139.1	185.4	157.1	0.27
70-74 years	117.8	93.2	133.0	166.7	146.5	0.23
75 years +	236.2	114.8	143.2	170.1	152.8	0.19

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

Table 205 (page 1 of 2) Average income in municipalities. 2010

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									
	238.3	65.6	211.8	163.8	78.9	179.7	200.4	72.3	195.5	
	243.2	55.9	204.7	179.9	70.6	178.9	210.7	63.4	191.4	
101	Copenhagen	233.0	53.7	194.9	176.6	68.1	173.1	204.3	61.0	183.8
147	Frederiksberg	292.0	62.3	243.9	194.5	79.4	199.4	239.7	71.5	220.0
155	Dragør	320.1	75.2	277.9	205.8	78.7	217.7	260.5	77.0	246.5
185	Tårnby	241.7	64.5	220.7	178.3	77.3	190.0	208.8	71.1	204.8
	Copenhagen surburban	278.4	66.3	243.3	185.0	80.7	199.2	229.9	73.8	220.4
165	Albertslund	204.3	66.3	192.6	160.8	79.2	175.7	182.2	72.8	184.1
151	Ballerup	234.0	71.4	211.9	171.9	83.7	184.6	202.0	77.7	197.8
153	Brøndby	204.1	70.5	194.1	148.6	85.7	171.1	175.4	78.3	182.2
157	Gentofte	488.2	72.1	402.9	236.3	80.7	261.6	352.9	76.7	327.1
159	Gladsaxe	261.8	60.2	224.5	187.5	77.7	194.0	223.3	69.2	208.6
161	Glostrup	245.2	64.2	217.5	173.7	81.6	187.1	208.0	73.3	201.7
163	Herlev	233.6	67.2	213.6	173.0	81.2	187.0	201.9	74.5	199.7
167	Hvidovre	231.8	61.8	206.5	173.7	78.0	182.2	202.0	70.1	194.0
169	Høje-Taastrup	237.6	63.5	210.6	171.7	77.8	182.8	204.3	70.7	196.5
183	Ishøj	206.2	63.3	188.3	155.7	78.5	170.2	180.7	71.0	179.1
173	Lyngby-Taarbæk	343.2	69.8	291.9	210.7	84.8	226.7	273.2	77.7	257.5
175	Rødovre	226.7	64.8	203.4	168.6	83.6	183.0	196.4	74.6	192.8
187	Vallensbæk	286.7	62.8	248.0	201.6	72.0	202.8	243.3	67.5	224.9
	Nordsjælland	306.5	71.5	267.2	197.2	79.4	208.3	250.1	75.6	236.8
201	Allerød	350.6	66.0	288.7	227.4	70.2	222.8	287.2	68.1	254.8
240	Egedal	312.6	56.8	255.0	218.5	66.9	208.2	264.8	61.9	231.2
210	Fredensborg	315.4	68.6	266.5	193.6	78.2	205.0	251.8	73.6	234.4
250	Frederikssund	249.7	65.5	219.4	181.3	77.1	188.4	215.0	71.4	203.7
190	Furesø	333.2	73.9	284.4	218.1	80.5	219.9	273.4	77.3	250.9
270	Gribskov	240.6	72.5	226.9	177.6	78.2	194.3	208.8	75.4	210.4
260	Halsnæs	207.1	74.6	201.7	160.8	83.9	179.1	183.7	79.3	190.3
217	Helsingør	251.5	73.5	229.9	172.1	84.6	192.0	210.4	79.3	210.3
219	Hillerød	292.2	63.6	244.8	199.2	74.0	200.5	244.0	69.0	221.9
223	Hørsholm	455.6	90.9	384.0	211.2	89.5	243.0	324.1	90.2	308.2
230	Rudersdal	430.7	84.3	381.1	225.1	86.9	248.9	322.8	85.7	311.7
	Bornholm	175.3	82.4	184.5	125.4	92.6	163.2	150.0	87.6	173.7
	Østsjælland	274.5	63.0	234.7	190.1	74.0	194.1	231.3	68.6	213.9
253	Greve	277.6	65.2	240.9	192.5	74.6	197.3	234.0	70.0	218.6
259	Køge	247.0	63.1	216.5	176.3	75.6	185.5	210.8	69.5	200.6
350	Lejre	290.1	59.9	240.4	198.3	70.6	196.7	243.8	65.3	218.3
265	Roskilde	277.8	63.7	237.3	192.6	74.6	196.0	234.0	69.3	216.1
269	Solrød	309.2	59.3	253.1	202.4	69.4	199.0	254.5	64.5	225.4
	Vest- og Sydsjælland	210.2	71.6	197.4	150.8	83.6	173.5	180.1	77.7	185.3
320	Faxe	230.1	63.7	204.3	161.6	79.2	178.0	195.5	71.5	191.0
376	Guldborgsund	186.4	78.0	185.1	137.9	87.3	167.0	161.8	82.7	175.9
316	Holbæk	235.7	63.1	209.1	167.4	76.6	181.2	200.7	70.0	194.8
326	Kalundborg	211.7	72.4	200.4	151.5	84.3	175.0	181.5	78.3	187.7
360	Lolland	166.0	86.4	174.0	121.2	95.2	157.4	143.6	90.8	165.7
370	Næstved	222.2	67.2	203.2	158.0	80.9	177.0	189.3	74.3	189.8
306	Odsherred	181.7	83.3	188.0	134.2	93.1	169.2	157.7	88.2	178.5
329	Ringsted	241.7	59.8	212.3	170.5	75.1	181.5	205.6	67.6	196.7
330	Slagelse	209.1	71.2	196.1	148.2	83.0	171.9	178.1	77.2	183.8
340	Sorø	231.3	64.7	207.5	164.4	79.5	176.5	197.4	72.2	191.8
336	Stevns	231.7	68.5	210.6	164.5	77.5	180.9	197.9	73.0	195.7
390	Vordingborg	192.8	78.2	189.1	140.8	89.9	171.4	166.3	84.2	180.1

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

Table 205 (page 2 of 2) Average income in municipalities. 2010

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	207.0	70.8	197.5	146.2	83.5	171.3	176.1	77.3	184.2
420 Assens	213.0	68.1	194.6	150.8	80.6	169.6	181.7	74.4	182.0
430 Faaborg-Midtfyn	203.6	69.9	190.3	145.0	84.1	168.6	174.0	77.1	179.3
440 Kerteminde	215.6	72.4	201.4	148.1	84.5	172.0	181.4	78.5	186.5
482 Langeland	163.3	85.9	171.6	117.4	92.9	154.9	140.2	89.4	163.2
410 Middelfart	237.6	69.4	216.6	160.2	82.4	180.1	198.4	76.0	198.1
480 Nordfyns	209.7	66.8	188.2	150.5	79.6	168.3	180.2	73.2	178.3
450 Nyborg	203.6	78.6	196.2	142.2	89.1	169.3	172.5	83.9	182.6
461 Odense	206.2	68.8	198.0	146.7	82.5	172.6	175.6	75.8	184.9
479 Svendborg	201.1	73.4	203.6	143.8	84.1	172.0	172.0	78.9	187.5
492 Ærø	169.8	82.3	187.9	109.5	94.5	160.6	140.1	88.3	174.5
Sydjylland	227.9	65.4	204.4	151.2	79.8	171.7	189.3	72.6	187.9
530 Billund	239.1	58.1	209.7	155.9	77.1	172.0	197.6	67.6	190.9
561 Esbjerg	226.9	66.3	208.9	149.5	79.8	170.7	188.0	73.0	189.7
563 Fanø	228.4	85.2	240.5	152.5	89.4	182.1	189.5	87.3	210.6
607 Fredericia	227.1	70.7	211.4	150.8	84.7	173.3	188.8	77.7	192.3
510 Haderslev	214.2	68.9	192.4	144.5	82.7	170.1	179.1	75.8	181.2
621 Kolding	242.7	61.6	214.4	160.1	76.8	177.4	200.9	69.3	195.7
540 Sønderborg	207.3	72.2	199.0	142.9	84.2	166.4	174.8	78.3	182.6
550 Tønder	207.1	66.7	176.9	135.8	81.6	161.5	171.4	74.2	169.2
573 Varde	240.1	60.1	194.5	152.3	76.0	167.9	196.6	68.0	181.3
575 Vejen	231.1	60.0	192.6	145.7	77.8	166.8	188.7	68.9	179.8
630 Vejle	245.2	62.6	219.9	166.4	77.9	182.5	205.3	70.3	201.0
580 Aabenraa	213.6	67.0	196.6	143.0	79.5	165.6	177.9	73.3	180.9
Østjylland	234.5	62.9	209.3	160.2	77.0	177.8	196.8	70.0	193.3
710 Favrskov	261.1	55.5	218.6	176.5	70.7	184.5	218.9	63.1	201.5
766 Hedensted	244.1	55.6	211.9	162.1	73.8	176.3	203.3	64.6	194.2
615 Horsens	227.6	62.9	204.2	155.6	78.3	175.0	191.4	70.6	189.5
707 Norddjurs	203.3	68.7	188.0	140.1	80.7	163.8	171.8	74.7	175.9
727 Odder	241.2	64.4	219.4	164.1	77.8	184.9	201.8	71.3	201.8
730 Randers	216.0	67.6	196.6	147.1	82.0	168.7	181.2	74.8	182.5
741 Samsø	175.1	83.4	170.9	126.8	95.7	166.1	150.3	89.7	168.5
740 Silkeborg	244.4	60.8	214.8	163.6	75.7	181.2	203.5	68.4	197.8
746 Skanderborg	279.3	56.1	234.8	187.9	70.3	192.9	233.1	63.3	213.6
706 Syddjurs	227.2	69.6	210.3	151.3	81.0	173.4	188.9	75.3	191.7
751 Aarhus	231.3	63.3	209.1	160.8	76.8	179.0	195.1	70.2	193.7
Vestjylland	232.4	62.5	202.9	152.3	78.0	171.9	192.4	70.2	187.4
657 Herning	233.6	59.9	207.9	152.3	76.9	174.1	192.9	68.4	191.0
661 Holstebro	237.2	61.4	206.5	154.4	76.0	172.8	195.3	68.8	189.4
756 Ikast-Brande	228.4	59.1	198.7	149.5	76.6	169.3	189.2	67.8	184.1
665 Lemvig	252.4	65.2	203.1	146.8	78.6	165.5	200.2	71.8	184.5
760 Ringkøbing-Skjern	240.5	60.0	202.2	148.6	77.5	169.5	195.1	68.6	186.1
779 Skive	209.1	68.6	189.5	143.6	81.7	166.4	176.7	75.0	178.1
671 Struer	218.7	70.2	199.7	142.6	83.8	166.7	180.9	77.0	183.3
791 Viborg	235.9	62.7	206.3	162.3	77.9	177.4	199.0	70.3	191.8
Nordjylland	215.9	67.5	191.5	147.9	81.0	168.2	181.8	74.3	179.8
810 Brønderslev	214.8	67.5	184.6	149.1	81.7	167.3	182.1	74.6	176.0
813 Frederikshavn	205.9	74.6	195.9	136.3	86.6	166.1	170.8	80.6	180.9
860 Hjørring	209.5	69.4	186.2	145.1	81.9	166.3	177.0	75.7	176.1
849 Jammerbugt	212.1	67.8	189.0	147.9	80.9	168.1	180.3	74.3	178.7
825 Læsø	178.4	82.5	183.5	117.9	92.5	156.9	148.6	87.4	170.3
846 Mariagerfjord	220.2	65.5	191.5	150.1	80.1	169.0	185.4	72.8	180.3
773 Morsø	195.7	74.1	172.4	128.0	87.3	158.1	161.9	80.7	165.3
840 Rebild	253.5	58.0	201.6	170.3	72.9	177.8	212.5	65.4	189.9
787 Thisted	214.1	66.7	185.4	140.2	82.1	164.4	177.2	74.4	174.9
820 Vesthimmerlands	212.1	65.9	177.1	142.5	81.3	162.3	177.6	73.5	169.8
851 Aalborg	219.5	66.1	198.5	153.8	79.1	171.3	186.3	72.7	184.8

Table 206 Income, total. 2010

	Number of families	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average
	thousands	DKK thousands			
Families, total	2 792.6	206.7	349.3	617.6	458.5
Without children	2 026.5	184.6	276.4	444.3	359.9
With 1 child	313.4	372.7	580.8	787.7	635.0
With 2 children	327.6	523.2	707.8	902.8	771.5
With 3 or more children	125.2	510.8	714.9	926.4	793.5
Couples, total	1 329.5	405.9	612.3	812.0	674.5
Without children	734.5	325.1	483.1	680.2	559.6
With 1 child	213.0	545.2	695.7	876.2	761.6
With 2 children	273.0	617.9	759.3	949.6	845.4
With 3 or more children	109.1	594.0	757.7	965.5	850.8
Single persons, total	1 463.1	166.0	219.5	327.8	262.3
Without children	1 292.0	160.1	206.1	304.6	246.5
With 1 child	100.4	246.0	335.1	433.4	366.7
With 2 or more children	70.7	289.8	367.2	459.9	403.0

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf1.www.statbank.dk/06**Table 207** Income, total by family type and level of income. 2010

	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	2 792.6	2 026.5	766.1	1 463.1	1 292.0	100.4	70.7	1 329.5	734.5	213.0	273.0	109.1
Income, total												
Under 50 000 DKK	69.6	66.0	3.6	64.5	63.0	1.1	0.4	5.1	3.0	0.8	0.8	0.5
50 000 -99 999 DKK	85.0	82.8	2.2	81.9	80.5	1.0	0.4	3.1	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
100 000 -149 999 DKK	137.4	133.6	3.8	130.7	128.1	2.0	0.6	6.7	5.5	0.6	0.4	0.2
150 000 -199 999 DKK	358.7	347.6	11.1	345.4	336.8	7.0	1.6	13.3	10.8	1.3	0.8	0.4
200 000 -249 999 DKK	287.6	261.9	25.8	228.7	207.5	15.3	5.9	58.9	54.4	2.4	1.4	0.7
250 000 -299 999 DKK	248.3	216.4	31.9	166.3	141.2	13.8	11.2	82.0	75.1	3.5	2.1	1.3
300 000 -349 999 DKK	212.5	175.4	37.1	136.3	110.7	14.5	11.2	76.2	64.8	5.6	3.7	2.0
350 000 -399 999 DKK	182.0	141.4	40.6	103.7	78.9	13.5	11.2	78.3	62.4	7.0	5.3	3.6
400 000 -449 999 DKK	143.5	105.3	38.2	70.0	50.8	10.3	9.0	73.5	54.5	8.4	6.8	3.8
450 000 -499 999 DKK	119.1	82.0	37.1	43.5	30.3	7.0	6.2	75.6	51.6	11.0	8.9	4.1
500 000 -599 999 DKK	213.6	127.3	86.3	44.4	30.1	7.7	6.5	169.2	97.3	30.4	30.3	11.3
600 000 -699 999 DKK	203.9	97.4	106.5	19.8	13.5	3.3	3.0	184.2	84.0	36.8	47.0	16.3
700 000 -799 999 DKK	165.6	66.1	99.5	10.0	7.0	1.6	1.5	155.6	59.2	32.7	46.7	17.0
800 000 -899 999 DKK	117.0	41.4	75.7	5.4	3.9	0.8	0.7	111.6	37.5	23.9	36.7	13.5
900 000 -999 999 DKK	76.5	24.9	51.5	3.3	2.4	0.5	0.4	73.2	22.5	16.0	24.9	9.8
1 000 000 -1 999 999 DKK	153.3	49.0	104.3	7.4	5.8	0.9	0.7	146.0	43.3	29.4	51.6	21.7
2 000 000 -2 999 999 DKK	12.0	4.8	7.3	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	11.1	3.9	2.0	3.5	1.7
3 mio DKK +	6.9	3.1	3.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	6.1	2.4	1.0	1.7	0.9

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

Table 208 Family incomings by type of dwelling. 2010

	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	602.6	411.2	329.5	115.4	295.2	458.5	629.8	305.8
Without children	466.0	337.6	291.9	112.0	253.4	359.9	500.7	264.2
With 1 child	753.2	573.5	475.2	274.3	542.1	635.0	781.3	451.4
With 2 children	847.0	678.7	561.8	341.0	670.3	771.5	865.4	534.8
With 3 or more children	883.8	671.6	517.3	357.3	756.3	793.5	906.7	532.2
Couples, total	730.6	619.0	545.2	229.8	572.8	674.5	739.3	514.0
Without children	600.2	519.3	490.8	214.0	498.0	559.6	613.0	447.9
With 1 child	817.7	735.2	624.5	317.7	693.9	761.6	834.7	595.0
With 2 children	880.7	806.3	686.3	368.0	773.9	845.4	890.8	661.3
With 3 or more children	912.4	766.3	588.0	381.1	816.6	850.8	923.9	612.2
Singles, total	302.3	271.7	250.8	103.1	197.0	262.3	349.0	233.0
Without children	279.9	250.0	240.1	102.4	189.6	246.5	328.2	219.2
With 1 child	429.2	376.3	331.6	200.7	318.5	366.7	482.5	325.3
With 2 or more children	459.4	402.9	359.9	256.5	390.0	403.0	513.7	361.0
All income including net interest recieved								
Families, total	609.2	416.4	325.4	114.3	291.7	460.5	641.5	299.1
Without children	484.6	345.7	289.3	111.0	254.4	367.0	525.2	259.4
With 1 child	744.5	569.3	463.6	270.8	513.1	625.8	775.9	437.4
With 2 children	839.5	676.3	548.7	334.1	636.7	763.4	860.8	517.7
With 3 or more children	851.5	667.9	507.1	354.2	676.4	767.6	876.0	517.2
Couples, total	734.8	625.6	536.2	227.6	563.3	675.9	746.9	500.2
Without children	621.8	532.2	485.5	212.3	506.5	573.1	637.7	438.1
With 1 child	807.4	730.4	608.8	314.2	650.8	750.3	827.0	575.4
With 2 children	872.3	804.5	670.0	360.8	732.3	836.4	885.1	638.7
With 3 or more children	878.0	762.7	576.0	378.4	719.8	821.5	891.4	593.7
Singles, total	314.6	276.0	248.4	102.2	195.7	264.7	371.4	228.7
Without children	294.2	255.9	238.4	101.5	188.6	249.8	352.5	215.5
With 1 child	428.6	372.9	324.0	196.9	310.5	361.8	489.6	316.2
With 2 or more children	460.7	399.1	352.5	250.5	380.9	399.2	523.6	352.0
Disposable income								
Families, total	415.0	290.4	226.4	87.2	207.4	316.8	436.6	210.0
Without children	336.4	244.6	201.4	84.7	182.7	256.0	364.1	182.5
With 1 child	498.6	386.5	318.6	203.6	353.3	422.6	518.6	302.0
With 2 children	559.2	459.1	380.4	249.5	435.5	512.5	572.4	361.3
With 3 or more children	573.6	465.7	371.5	271.3	463.1	524.3	588.3	376.5
Couples, total	498.2	427.9	367.2	170.5	393.9	459.7	506.2	344.6
Without children	430.9	371.3	334.1	159.5	360.6	397.1	441.6	304.2
With 1 child	539.2	488.7	410.0	232.0	442.0	502.1	551.7	389.0
With 2 children	579.2	536.2	453.1	266.0	495.1	556.8	587.2	433.4
With 3 or more children	589.1	520.1	411.2	287.4	488.0	555.7	597.3	420.2
Singles, total	219.9	198.1	175.1	78.3	141.4	186.9	258.1	162.9
Without children	205.3	183.5	167.0	77.7	136.2	175.8	245.2	152.6
With 1 child	294.5	261.9	230.8	155.2	222.6	254.1	333.5	225.7
With 2 or more children	332.3	296.0	267.5	198.6	278.6	295.5	370.4	267.1

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 209 Family incomings for families with children. 2010

	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	766.1	655.1	698.8	737.5	751.2	751.3	781.8	719.3
With 1 child	313.4	586.2	555.5	564.1	606.5	655.7	759.2	635.0
With 2 children	327.6	697.5	739.3	777.4	815.1	862.6	918.9	771.5
With 3 or more children	125.2	718.0	765.9	843.5	906.0	934.0	991.5	793.5
Couples, total	595.0	701.2	792.3	861.9	885.1	889.9	911.6	816.4
With 1 child	213.0	642.4	700.6	749.0	783.0	817.9	892.9	761.6
With 2 children	273.0	732.6	810.1	875.2	913.6	953.9	1 011.2	845.4
With 3 or more children	109.1	756.7	826.7	915.1	974.0	1 000.7	1 058.6	850.8
Singles, total	171.1	276.3	334.3	379.3	404.8	415.4	465.6	381.7
With 1 child	100.4	245.8	306.0	350.5	373.8	384.1	453.7	366.7
With 2 or more children	70.7	312.7	358.6	403.5	442.9	491.3	574.3	403.0
All income including net interest recieved								
Families, total	766.1	637.5	685.5	726.7	742.9	745.2	775.4	707.8
With 1 child	313.4	569.5	544.2	554.6	598.4	650.4	755.2	625.8
With 2 children	327.6	682.1	731.6	772.1	811.6	858.3	898.7	763.4
With 3 or more children	125.2	694.4	739.6	817.6	875.1	901.4	949.4	767.6
Couples, total	595.0	682.4	777.1	849.0	874.7	882.6	903.4	802.8
With 1 child	213.0	624.0	686.7	736.9	772.3	811.8	888.1	750.3
With 2 children	273.0	716.6	802.1	869.4	909.3	948.9	985.8	836.4
With 3 or more children	109.1	731.4	797.1	885.2	937.6	963.1	1 006.7	821.5
Singles, total	171.1	269.1	328.0	374.6	401.9	412.1	463.7	377.3
With 1 child	100.4	239.2	299.2	344.0	368.9	380.2	451.7	361.8
With 2 or more children	70.7	304.9	352.9	400.3	442.5	489.6	573.8	399.2
Disposable income								
Families, total	766.1	432.7	463.2	487.5	499.9	503.5	523.8	477.6
With 1 child	313.4	384.7	369.3	374.2	403.0	439.0	509.6	422.6
With 2 children	327.6	461.6	491.3	514.3	543.6	579.3	609.4	512.5
With 3 or more children	125.2	478.2	504.3	555.2	599.4	619.2	658.9	524.3
Couples, total	595.0	460.5	519.5	562.7	582.6	591.0	607.7	537.0
With 1 child	213.0	419.1	458.4	488.8	513.6	541.7	596.9	502.1
With 2 children	273.0	482.7	534.0	572.6	603.0	635.9	665.3	556.8
With 3 or more children	109.1	499.7	537.4	594.7	637.4	657.1	697.3	555.7
Singles, total	171.1	204.6	244.0	271.2	285.9	291.4	319.3	271.2
With 1 child	100.4	176.4	216.1	241.8	257.0	267.2	310.3	254.1
With 2 or more children	70.7	238.3	268.1	295.9	321.4	350.1	401.5	295.5

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

Table 210 Persons by the welfare of the family. 2010

	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? — per cent										
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Very easy	15	17	18	18	17	20	30	28	28	22
Easy	24	26	22	24	27	27	30	30	35	28
Fairly easy	32	33	29	30	32	30	24	25	22	28
Somewhat difficult	16	15	20	17	15	13	10	11	11	14
Difficult or very difficult	13	9	11	11	10	10	6	5	3	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	58	67	59	62	59	68	80	83	85	69
A burden to some extent	32	26	31	26	31	24	16	14	12	23
A heavy burden	11	8	11	12	10	9	4	3	3	7

www.statistikbank.dk/ifv1 and ifv5

Table 211 Income, consumption and taxation by household income. 2009

	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)	8 290	45 370	211 379	465 767	902 916	372 962
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	30 123	45 775	205 123	449 250	859 565	358 980
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	-21 833	- 405	6 256	16 518	43 351	13 982
D. Property income	2 291	14 565	29 673	44 707	85 792	40 674
E. Private transfers	4 909	24 922	54 176	53 888	51 786	43 311
F. Transfers from the public sector	61 051	130 236	91 832	69 153	38 462	83 251
G. Other income and reconciliation	1 513	1 484	3 971	3 727	5 014	3 385
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	78 054	216 576	391 031	637 242	1 083 970	543 581
I. Capital transfers to the household	742	1 374	3 715	7 537	50 055	14 736
J. Total income (H+I)	78 796	217 951	394 745	644 779	1 134 025	558 317
K. Income taxes, etc.	21 227	51 499	107 148	186 777	362 391	164 856
L. Private interest payments, etc.	5 064	9 423	21 254	42 280	79 545	35 412
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	52 506	157 029	266 343	415 721	692 089	358 050
N. Payments from capital pensions	361	3 242	15 632	15 057	4 914	8 909
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	145	1 294	6 259	6 648	2 194	3 745
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	52 723	158 977	275 716	424 130	694 808	363 214
Q. Fines	88	129	239	255	338	229
R. Gifts, charity	3 360	3 923	3 586	3 984	6 434	4 422
S. Membership fees	769	982	2 065	3 813	5 765	2 945
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	-82 619	-16 751	32 273	81 676	211 558	66 130
U. Pension and ATP contributions	2 962	5 175	22 858	55 147	121 907	47 243
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	1 099	178	957	2 384	4 131	1 800
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	3 063	1 537	5 422	16 786	31 162	12 689
Y. Other saving, including residual	-89 743	-23 641	3 036	7 359	54 358	4 399
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	131 125	170 694	237 553	334 403	470 714	289 487
Food	15 056	18 258	24 547	36 649	48 442	30 530
Beverages and tobacco	5 157	7 807	10 182	12 682	15 483	11 066
Clothing and footwear	6 979	7 650	10 345	16 791	27 039	14 733
Rent (housing)	32 542	54 321	61 721	72 101	96 720	68 721
Electricity and fuels	11 266	15 239	18 241	22 885	28 093	20 377
Furniture, furnishings, household services	4 032	7 126	12 208	19 767	29 064	15 985
Medical products, services of physicians	3 016	6 107	6 708	8 005	10 740	7 585
Purchase of vehicles	1 772	2 106	8 191	17 114	23 725	11 750
Other transport services and communications	14 452	14 719	26 388	39 573	58 414	32 969
Recreation, entertainment, travel	17 068	16 867	28 441	38 300	53 933	32 849
Other goods and services	19 787	20 493	30 580	50 536	79 060	42 921
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	71 688	54 536	50 761	66 178	94 831	66 404
Child care	1 545	4 511	10 796	18 147	28 541	14 369
Education	47 996	16 524	23 554	39 400	57 523	34 179
Health	22 146	33 501	16 411	8 631	8 768	17 856
Taxes on production and imports, total	25 921	34 235	51 882	77 114	107 088	64 122
VAT	16 765	21 033	30 479	46 195	64 524	38 556
Excise duty	6 947	9 643	16 495	24 446	31 326	19 330
Real property tax	230	28	126	122	811	267
Stamp duties	1 978	3 531	4 782	6 351	10 427	5 969
	number					
Persons per household	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.5	3.2	2.1
of whom adults	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.6
Households in the survey	102	508	603	605	666	2 484
Households in Denmark - thousand	129	693	635	526	619	2 602

Table 212 Income, consumption and taxation, by socio-economic status. 2009

	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)	590 130	826 241	615 446	485 706	241 739	43 527	13 353	75 318	372 962
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	202 190	817 497	608 606	483 930	231 724	41 388	11 894	70 937	358 980
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	387 941	8 745	6 840	1 775	10 014	2 140	1 460	4 381	13 982
D. Property income	52 221	52 122	39 209	37 366	24 175	4 657	46 833	15 756	40 674
E. Private transfers	54 288	26 583	21 847	16 149	14 177	15 287	89 093	59 241	43 311
F. Transfers from the public sector	44 888	30 417	31 881	45 151	130 160	61 988	160 300	151 461	83 251
G. Other income and reconciliation	7 422	4 593	5 283	3 369	838	1 779	1 436	5 993	3 385
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	748 949	939 957	713 667	587 741	411 088	127 239	311 016	307 769	543 581
I. Capital transfers to the household	22 872	27 168	19 326	11 170	5 536	514	14 190	3 305	14 736
J. Total income (H+I)	771 820	967 125	732 993	598 911	416 624	127 752	325 206	311 074	558 317
K. Income taxes, etc.	227 694	305 800	221 104	176 890	112 643	22 272	91 247	68 312	164 856
L. Private interest payments, etc.	56 586	64 032	52 041	39 722	28 937	4 853	14 606	19 548	35 412
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	487 541	597 294	459 848	382 299	275 044	100 627	219 353	223 215	358 050
N. Payments from capital pensions	6 880	1 463	2 232	5 824	236	10	19 438	9 489	8 909
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	3 319	728	909	2 778	141	5	7 756	3 833	3 745
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	491 102	598 028	461 171	385 344	275 138	100 632	231 035	228 871	363 214
Q. Fines	289	313	277	303	655	122	76	215	229
R. Gifts, charity	2 373	4 345	4 004	2 938	1 829	689	7 386	1 511	4 422
S. Membership fees	4 330	5 212	4 242	3 420	2 192	732	1 354	767	2 945
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	90 341	173 402	95 018	81 251	37 490	-40 141	7 593	10 338	66 130
U. Pension and ATP contributions	79 315	118 031	75 675	53 964	33 314	2 106	5 106	9 364	47 243
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	3 993	2 950	3 286	2 328	1 204	68	264	523	1 800
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	33 722	26 098	16 952	14 824	17 952	2 246	2 616	5 585	12 689
Y. Other saving, including residual	-26 689	26 324	-894	10 135	-14 979	-44 560	-394	-5 134	4 399
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	393 770	414 757	357 631	297 432	232 973	139 230	214 627	216 039	289 487
Food	39 604	42 656	36 508	31 953	22 975	13 896	22 760	25 450	30 530
Beverages and tobacco	14 300	12 858	11 816	12 223	10 793	5 336	9 095	9 399	11 066
Clothing and footwear	20 230	25 640	21 097	15 292	10 803	11 681	6 997	12 626	14 733
Rent (housing)	93 218	86 861	77 077	63 538	55 952	33 077	66 682	53 696	68 721
Electricity and fuels	19 507	23 549	22 425	20 633	19 917	8 600	19 339	17 157	20 377
Furniture, furnishings, household services	22 385	23 378	21 822	16 601	12 491	5 014	10 800	11 386	15 985
Medical products, services of physicians	11 036	10 002	6 868	6 525	3 141	1 866	8 581	6 101	7 585
Purchase of vehicles	24 319	21 978	19 151	12 418	9 073	826	4 537	4 413	11 750
Other transport services and communications	38 433	53 779	41 343	37 279	36 241	15 693	17 763	24 518	32 969
Recreation, entertainment, travels	46 143	44 583	41 367	35 473	19 660	17 596	23 460	23 177	32 849
Other goods and services	64 596	69 474	58 157	45 497	31 926	25 646	24 612	28 116	42 921
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	65 632	85 088	79 374	65 908	47 870	103 671	46 595	94 451	66 404
Child care	12 071	26 566	26 044	14 961	8 394	5 689	499	35 913	14 369
Education	41 806	52 444	45 946	44 398	33 868	96 018	3 237	44 516	34 179
Health	11 755	6 077	7 384	6 549	5 608	1 964	42 858	14 021	17 856
Taxes on production and import, total	89 595	91 960	78 824	68 276	56 201	25 227	45 669	44 001	64 122
VAT	55 668	56 527	47 810	40 952	33 763	18 334	26 024	28 974	38 556
Excise duty	25 612	26 158	23 778	22 007	17 344	4 751	13 549	11 075	19 330
Stamp duties	323	380	442	266	1	125	211	1	267
Real property tax	7 992	8 895	6 794	5 051	5 093	2 017	5 885	3 951	5 969
	number								
Persons per household	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.2	1.4	2.2	2.1
of whom adults	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6
Households in the survey	83	407	353	818	26	53	682	62	2 484
Households in Denmark - thousand	71	331	331	864	35	51	774	146	2 602

Table 213 Consumption for selected years

	DKK per household			Percentage		
	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009
Total income	435 414	524 481	558 317	100.0	100.0	100.0
Income taxes etc.	138 579	159 969	164 856	31.8	30.5	29.5
Private interest payments, etc.	28 034	30 691	35 412	6.4	5.9	6.3
Disposable amount	268 801	333 822	358 050	61.7	63.6	64.1
Consumption expenditure	238 555	296 538	289 487	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	26 428	29 475	30 530	11.1	9.9	10.5
Rice, bread, pasta, cookies, flour etc.	4 852	5 200	5 107	2.0	1.8	1.8
Meat, fish and spread/sandwich filling	7 483	9 087	9 251	3.1	3.1	3.2
Milk products, eggs, margarine etc.	4 819	4 962	5 273	2.0	1.7	1.8
Fruit	1 991	2 443	2 826	0.8	0.8	1.0
Vegetables	3 048	3 426	3 677	1.3	1.2	1.3
Sugar, jam, chocolate, sweets, ice etc.	3 345	3 447	3 292	1.4	1.2	1.1
Salt, spices, bouillon etc.	891	911	1 104	0.4	0.3	0.4
Beverages and tobacco	11 176	10 549	11 066	4.7	3.6	3.8
Beverages without alcohol	2 732	2 904	3 051	1.1	1.0	1.1
Beverages with alcohol	4 561	3 761	5 000	1.9	1.3	1.7
Cigarettes and tobacco	3 883	3 884	3 014	1.6	1.3	1.0
Clothing and footwear	11 595	15 042	14 733	4.9	5.1	5.1
Clothing etc.	9 433	11 753	12 171	4.0	4.0	4.2
Footwear etc.	2 162	3 290	2 562	0.9	1.1	0.9
Housing, heating etc.	71 499	79 961	89 098	30.0	27.0	30.8
Rent etc.	42 885	47 604	53 630	18.0	16.1	18.5
Repairs, upkeep	4 496	5 159	6 524	1.9	1.7	2.3
Water supply, refuse collection etc.	6 227	6 260	8 568	2.6	2.1	3.0
Electricity, gas, district heating etc.	17 891	20 937	20 377	7.5	7.1	7.0
Furnishings, household services etc.	14 836	16 687	15 985	6.2	5.6	5.5
Furnishing, furniture, fabrics etc.	6 533	7 701	6 558	2.7	2.6	2.3
White goods, kitchen ware etc.	3 761	3 964	4 432	1.6	1.3	1.5
Tools, equipment for house and garden	1 760	1 903	1 691	0.7	0.6	0.6
Cleaning equipment and household services	2 783	3 119	3 304	1.2	1.1	1.1
Medical products and health services	6 305	8 084	7 585	2.6	2.7	2.6
Medical products, vitamins, etc.	1 939	2 582	2 273	0.8	0.9	0.8
Spectacles, plasters, thermometers etc.	1 120	1 769	1 160	0.5	0.6	0.4
Dentists, physician, hospital etc.	3 246	3 733	4 153	1.4	1.3	1.4
Purchase of vehicles	10 423	19 644	11 750	4.4	6.6	4.1
Cars, motor cycles etc.	9 932	18 985	11 169	4.2	6.4	3.9
Bicycles	491	659	581	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other transport and communication	27 014	34 871	32 969	11.3	11.8	11.4
Petrol and lubricants	7 681	10 890	8 818	3.2	3.7	3.0
Repairs, spare parts and other services	9 565	12 525	12 015	4.0	4.2	4.2
Bus, train, taxi, aeroplane, ferry etc.	4 180	5 153	5 413	1.8	1.7	1.9
Postage, telephone, telephone rentals etc.	5 588	6 304	6 722	2.3	2.1	2.3
Equipment for leisure time and entertainment and travels	26 539	39 165	32 849	11.1	13.2	11.3
Radio, TV, CD, PC, photo equipment etc.	5 343	7 960	6 439	2.2	2.7	2.2
Caravan, boat, musical instruments etc.	1 294	6 242	907	0.5	2.1	0.3
Sports equipment, Toys, plants, pets etc.	6 215	7 260	7 210	2.6	2.4	2.5
Entertainments, licence fee etc.	7 170	8 161	9 150	3.0	2.8	3.2
Newspapers, books, drawing materials etc.	3 221	4 043	3 413	1.4	1.4	1.2
Package holidays	3 294	5 500	5 730	1.4	1.9	2.0
Other goods and services	32 740	43 060	42 921	13.7	14.5	14.8
Educations etc.	911	1 435	1 519	0.4	0.5	0.5
Expenditure on restaurants, hotels etc.	9 530	13 167	14 333	4.0	4.4	5.0
Hairdressers etc.	5 314	6 628	6 646	2.2	2.2	2.3
Jewellery, bags, prams etc.	1 685	1 989	1 922	0.7	0.7	0.7
Social protection services	2 987	3 720	3 562	1.3	1.3	1.2
Insurances and other services etc.	12 314	16 120	14 939	5.2	5.4	5.2

Table 214 Income, consumption and taxation, by type of household. 2009

	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)	242 718	34 874	258 741	561 380	154 717	740 363	817 803	372 962
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	234 992	32 524	252 614	545 737	141 139	705 768	812 160	358 980
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	7 726	2 350	6 127	15 643	13 577	34 595	5 643	13 982
D. Property income	14 389	42 801	13 698	46 670	63 954	47 620	60 315	40 674
E. Private transfers	13 538	64 449	26 544	18 746	129 492	22 620	25 488	43 311
F. Transfers from the public sector	46 480	117 796	86 879	52 374	163 633	61 161	69 780	83 251
G. Other income and reconciliation	1 559	1 390	15 890	3 027	1 099	6 001	3 481	3 385
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	318 684	261 309	401 751	682 197	512 894	877 765	976 867	543 581
I. Capital transfers to the household	3 463	9 603	2 826	19 709	27 875	15 307	36 863	14 736
J. Total income (H+I)	322 147	270 912	404 577	701 906	540 770	893 072	1 013 730	558 317
K. Income taxes, etc.	94 335	71 572	96 266	208 911	166 717	269 626	306 135	164 856
L. Private interest payments, etc.	18 124	11 381	21 516	45 328	26 822	69 936	65 534	35 412
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	209 688	187 960	286 795	447 667	347 231	553 510	642 060	358 050
N. Payments from capital pensions	100	8 535	335	5 550	41 507	1 037	4 983	8 909
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	60	3 414	201	3 107	16 562	607	2 083	3 745
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	209 729	193 081	286 930	450 110	372 176	553 940	644 961	363 214
Q. Fines	209	45	421	323	111	353	335	229
R. Gifts, charity	1 858	8 375	884	4 568	8 389	1 918	3 233	4 422
S. Membership fees	1 679	1 208	2 613	3 750	2 597	4 834	5 814	2 945
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	26 733	6 221	19 209	112 219	56 241	113 747	186 465	66 130
U. Pension and ATP contributions	27 133	5 954	34 103	71 903	27 646	91 398	96 938	47 243
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	1 131	95	1 350	2 826	1 467	2 983	4 155	1 800
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	2 860	2 646	8 412	14 531	10 003	33 346	15 796	12 689
Y. Other saving, including residual	-4 391	-2 474	-24 656	22 959	17 125	-13 980	69 576	4 399
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	179 250	177 233	263 804	329 250	304 838	433 088	449 112	289 487
Food	16 051	17 129	30 965	31 787	32 577	49 986	52 646	30 530
Beverages and tobacco	8 317	6 913	9 252	13 364	12 967	13 979	15 229	11 066
Clothing and footwear	9 665	5 353	18 929	16 271	11 561	26 186	24 453	14 733
Rent (housing)	46 817	61 549	66 552	70 757	79 099	85 058	89 845	68 721
Electricity and fuels	12 527	17 489	21 262	21 809	23 435	26 238	27 206	20 377
Furniture, furnishings, household services	8 544	7 135	10 359	20 139	19 239	25 654	24 470	15 985
Medical products, services of physicians	4 380	7 333	4 830	8 525	12 260	7 195	10 200	7 585
Purchase of vehicles	5 994	3 326	6 091	16 253	9 316	23 340	19 198	11 750
Other transport services and communications	20 498	12 720	27 853	42 843	30 225	51 823	64 945	32 969
Recreation, entertainment, travels	20 971	17 612	25 881	39 358	37 009	47 296	54 929	32 849
Other goods and services	25 485	20 675	41 830	48 144	37 150	76 334	65 992	42 921
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	27 160	49 983	143 785	34 608	22 371	148 953	115 063	66 404
Child care	-	-	57 871	-	-	57 055	3 218	14 369
Education	19 549	947	78 672	27 383	1 697	79 636	101 834	34 179
Health	7 611	49 037	7 242	7 225	20 675	12 262	10 012	17 856
Taxes on production and import, total	37 210	36 963	56 564	74 523	69 052	98 619	100 375	64 122
VAT	22 537	20 742	36 529	44 681	39 496	61 555	59 773	38 556
Excise duty	11 536	10 750	15 560	23 441	20 981	28 958	31 227	19 330
Stamp duties	71	27	35	284	501	559	317	267
Real property tax	3 065	5 444	4 440	6 117	8 074	7 547	9 058	5 969
	number							
Persons per household	1.0	1.0	2.6	2.0	2.0	3.8	3.9	2.1
of whom adults	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.1	1.6
Households in the survey	431	357	101	435	480	512	168	2 484
Households in Denmark - thousand	573	463	129	402	377	516	141	2 602

Table 215 Consumption expenditure of households by type of dwelling. 2009

	Owner occupied detached house	Owner- occupied flat	Rented detached house	Rented flat	Flat in housing co- operative	Rented room	Total
	DKK per household						
Total income	750 395	667 780	385 706	340 837	423 671	140 800	558 317
Income taxes, etc.	218 076	257 082	106 833	95 642	132 826	35 140	164 856
Disposable amount	481 598	354 592	272 161	238 565	280 485	103 120	363 214
Net saving	109 999	12 200	30 893	29 597	33 633	-16 454	66 130
Total consumption	362 356	330 428	235 819	203 562	240 173	117 763	289 487
A Food	37 950	30 861	26 469	21 599	27 021	12 028	30 530
B Beverages and tobacco	12 674	11 574	10 125	9 570	9 215	5 491	11 066
C Clothing and footwear	17 872	13 836	11 135	10 682	16 772	5 765	14 733
D Housing, total	81 152	83 257	63 086	54 223	55 217	26 637	68 721
Rent	294	985	53 312	46 500	45 137	24 475	22 358
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	-	-	-	13	108	-	13
Permanent renting of secondary dwelling, etc.	156	306	229	107	651	-	199
Imputed rent, owner-occupied dwelling	47 488	34 919	-	-	-	-	24 213
Land tax, owner-occupied dwelling	8 333	6 201	204	59	42	-	4 291
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	213	1 159	-	-	-	-	160
Value of dwelling free of charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imputed rent, secondary dwelling	2 765	2 126	840	1 047	1 531	-	1 916
Land tax, secondary dwelling	690	353	174	261	443	-	471
Stamp duties, loans in secondary dwelling	13	-	8	-	-	-	7
Materials for maintenance of dwelling	1 717	1 509	988	372	485	46	1 125
Materials for repair of dwelling	1 414	2 990	416	217	162	-	933
Flagstones, etc. for gardens	260	12	12	37	353	-	167
Repair, etc. workman, dwelling	6 838	12 914	1 011	945	628	-	4 298
Water supply	2 188	1 848	1 667	1 297	1 515	603	1 785
Refuse collection	2 608	2 344	2 345	1 960	2 009	983	2 304
Water drainage, sewerage	3 012	2 327	1 553	1 142	1 539	468	2 145
Miscellaneous maintenance	2 551	4 061	269	107	174	-	1 482
Payments to homeowners' association, etc.	611	9 204	57	159	438	62	851
E Electricity and fuels	25 965	18 304	19 657	14 123	15 207	6 880	20 377
F Furniture, furnishings, household services	21 101	22 311	11 414	9 302	12 866	5 738	15 985
G Medical products, services of physicians	8 882	9 225	4 710	5 971	8 642	3 376	7 585
H Purchase of vehicles	17 347	15 420	6 020	5 897	6 261	2 007	11 750
I Transport services and communications	43 096	32 671	26 577	22 007	24 026	15 322	32 969
J Recreation, entertainment, travels	40 989	35 994	26 077	23 739	27 455	13 783	32 849
K Other goods and services	55 327	56 975	30 549	26 450	37 493	20 738	42 921
Interest on mortgage loans	45 680	56 012	1 772	830	1 495	-	24 968
Extension, etc. of dwelling	22 698	4 545	1 553	2 059	11 268	-	12 689
Total income per person	293 123	368 939	196 789	209 103	253 695	125 714	265 865
Total consumption per person	141 545	182 557	120 316	124 885	143 816	105 146	137 851
	number etc.						
Size of dwelling, square metre	144	92	98	76	87	51	111
Year of construction	1950	1945	1965	1950	1951	1957	1951
Persons per household	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.1	2.1
of whom adults	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.6
Households in the survey	1 412	137	180	514	197	44	2 484
Households in Denmark - thousand	1 228	134	239	702	240	58	2 602
Persons in Denmark - thousand	3 138	242	470	1 144	402	65	5 461

Table 216 Income, consumption and taxation by region. 2009

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
	DKK per household					
A. Earned income (B+C)	388 944	387 636	358 300	385 653	306 171	372 962
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	376 961	375 076	330 040	375 138	306 547	358 980
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	11 982	12 560	28 260	10 515	-376	13 982
D. Property income	40 001	38 585	36 991	47 466	38 966	40 674
E. Private transfers	55 381	43 203	37 087	36 440	33 696	43 311
F. Transfers from the public sector	75 231	78 469	91 403	82 071	100 352	83 251
G. Other income and reconciliation	3 672	2 668	3 975	3 191	2 688	3 385
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	563 228	550 561	527 756	554 822	481 872	543 581
I. Capital transfers to the household	20 690	11 689	11 224	8 088	22 128	14 736
J. Total income (H+I)	583 918	562 249	538 980	562 909	504 000	558 317
K. Income taxes, etc.	183 218	162 939	154 976	161 528	138 373	164 856
L. Private interest payments, etc.	35 940	44 616	30 508	35 486	30 846	35 412
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	364 760	354 695	353 496	365 896	334 781	358 050
N. Payments from capital pensions	8 536	5 500	7 342	10 552	14 692	8 909
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	3 538	2 249	3 010	4 276	6 925	3 745
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	369 758	357 946	357 828	372 171	342 548	363 214
Q. Fines	258	236	162	208	316	229
R. Gifts, charity	5 815	3 610	4 302	4 328	1 699	4 422
S. Membership fees	3 067	3 137	2 744	3 017	2 564	2 945
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	56 534	55 538	75 675	79 526	62 339	66 130
U. Pension and ATP contributions	50 214	45 520	44 790	49 587	40 603	47 243
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	1 257	2 138	1 553	2 209	2 651	1 800
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	10 060	14 854	9 974	14 578	19 455	12 689
Y. Other saving, including residual	-4 996	-6 974	19 357	13 152	-369	4 399
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	304 085	295 424	274 945	285 092	275 630	289 487
Food	31 701	31 254	29 932	30 207	27 808	30 530
Beverages and tobacco	12 428	12 025	10 236	9 878	9 753	11 066
Clothing and footwear, etc.	17 153	12 670	14 220	13 388	14 095	14 733
Rent (housing)	73 523	66 745	66 104	66 762	66 291	68 721
Electricity and fuels	20 153	21 713	19 182	19 443	23 674	20 377
Furniture, furnishings, household services	15 854	16 547	15 015	15 929	17 753	15 985
Medical products, services of physicians	8 681	7 839	7 039	7 042	6 128	7 585
Purchase of vehicles	10 176	15 396	10 622	13 769	9 523	11 750
Other transport services and communications	32 157	35 942	31 971	33 136	33 012	32 969
Recreation, entertainment, travel	36 178	34 637	29 504	31 893	29 039	32 849
Other goods and services	46 082	40 655	41 119	43 646	38 554	42 921
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	68 809	58 020	65 180	73 290	58 700	66 404
Child care	14 172	18 114	14 616	13 267	11 493	14 369
Education	36 038	26 865	33 949	37 275	32 660	34 179
Health	18 599	13 041	16 615	22 748	14 547	17 856
Taxes on production and imports, total	65 394	68 677	60 548	63 568	62 394	64 122
VAT	39 259	40 020	36 750	38 057	39 150	38 556
Excise duties	17 630	22 374	18 965	20 263	19 070	19 330
Stamp duties	432	263	147	223	105	267
Real property tax	8 073	6 021	4 686	5 025	4 069	5 969
	number					
Persons per household	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
of whom adults	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Households in the survey	746	365	505	592	276	2 484
Households in Denmark - thousand	828	378	560	569	267	2 602

Table 217 Home appliances

	2010	2011
	thousands	
Number of families	2 497	2 440
	per cent	
Tumble dryer	53	54
Washing machine	82	80
Dishwasher	69	67
Microwave oven	76	75
Video camera	32	28
Digital videocamera	26	22
Digital camera	77	79
CD-player	84	84
DVD-player without hard disk	...	78
Hard disk-recorder	32	26
Hard disk-recorder which can show a delayed broadcast	...	20
BluRay-player	10	16
TV	...	98
Digital TV	60	74
3D-TV	...	4
PC	...	91
Stationary computer	53	53
Portable computer	72	78
Tablet PC, Mini-computers	...	9
Mobile phone	97	97
Smartphone	...	33
Fixed line telephone subscription	64	58
MP3 Player etc	50	48
DAB radio	33	32
GPS navigation	46	52
GPS-watch	8	10
Game console	35	40
E-book reader	2	2
	number	
Persons interviewed	930	993

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

www.statbank.dk/varforbr

Table 218 Price index for domestic supply by categories of use

	Weight	2010 Average	2011 Average
	per cent	————— 2005 =100 —————	
Price Index for Domestic Supply total	100.00	113.5	121.2
Producers' materials	62.84	117.3	128.0
Raw materials for agriculture	3.08	140.6	155.2
Raw materials for other industries	42.33	117.1	128.2
Fuels and lubricants	4.46	154.5	192.9
Machinery and tools; goods transport equipment	12.98	98.9	97.7
Consumer goods	37.16	106.8	109.6
Foods of animal origin, excl. fish	6.56	110.3	117.0
Fish and fish products	1.94	114.7	120.7
Foods of vegetable origin	2.81	117.9	120.9
Beverages and tobacco	2.81	117.0	121.4
Other consumer goods	23.04	101.7	102.9
Distribution by origin:			
Danish goods	36.77	120.8	131.2
Danish producers' materials	25.35	123.9	136.9
Danish consumer goods	11.43	113.7	118.5
Imported goods	63.23	108.4	114.7
Imported producers' materials	37.49	112.5	121.8
Imported consumer goods	25.74	102.2	104.2
Imported unprocessed raw materials, total = Raw material price index total	9.27	136.5	164.7
Unprocessed materials for agriculture	0.61	132.6	135.1
Unprocessed materials for other industries	6.17	120.8	140.0
Fuels and lubricants	2.49	177.0	233.7

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

Table 219 Domestic supply of some important food stuffs

	Supply, total		
	2008	2009	2010
	thousand tonnes		
Milk and cream			
Whole and partly skimmed milk ¹	221	208	210
Skim- and buttermilk	297	302	314
Junket and yoghurt	106	107	102
Other milk products ²	62	58	58
Cream (incl. cultured cream)	48	52	56
Fats			
Butter ³	10	10	11
Margarine	44	42	42
Cheese	..	..	..
Eggs	..	82	88
Meat			
Beef and veal ⁴	145	137	154
Pork ⁴	203	198	193
Poultry meat	125	115	..
Horse meat	0	0	0
Mutton and lamb	8	8	7
Game meat	4	4	4
Flour and groats, etc.			
Wheat flour	329	300	318
Durum wheat e.g. pasta products	20	34	..
Rye flour	85	78	76
Oat-meal	34	34	34
Rice and rice flour	40	35	..
Other flours and groats, etc.	70	68	..
Sugar	..	..	..
Potatoes	302	304	222
Organic products⁵			
Milk and cream	182	172	182
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 220	Consumption of beverages and tobacco		
	2008	2009	2010
	----- mio. litres -----		
Consumption of beer	505	476	453
Dutiable sales of lager equivalents	440	406	383
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	65	70	70
Consumption of wine	186	189	192
Dutiable sales	174	175	178
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	12	14	14
Consumption of spirits	25	20	19
Dutiable sales	23	18	17
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	2	2	2
Consumption of alcoholic soft drinks	8	8	7
Dutiable sales	0	0	0
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	0	0	0
	----- avg. litres -----		
Consumption of pure alcohol per capita	9.6	9.2	9.5
Consump. of pure alcohol per capita over 14 years	11.6	11.1	11.3
	----- mio. units -----		
Consumption of cigarettes, cigarillos, etc.	8 160	8 089	7 919
Dutiable sales	7 985	7 939	7 769
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	175	150	150
	----- units -----		
Avg. consumption of cigarettes, cigarillos, etc.			
Per capita	1 480	1 466	1 428
Per capita over 14 years	1 783	1 763	1 708
	----- tonnes -----		
Consumption of smoking tobacco	1 099	1 029	965
Dutiable sales	849	779	715
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	250	250	250

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

Table 221 Average prices for foods

		1980	1990	2000	2010	2011
Amount		DKK in current prices				
Rye bread	1 kg	4.56	7.46	13.63	16.94	18.54
White bread	300 g	3.23	5.81	7.38	8.56	9.13
Rolls	1 pcs	1.10	2.12	2.99	4.45	4.88
Danish pastry	1 pcs	2.05	4.43	6.51	9.69	10.99
Dry cakes	1 pcs	2.78	6.10	8.83	11.96	13.38
Minced beef	1 kg	43.44	77.73	98.71	123.18	122.08
Saddle of pork	1 kg	40.72	70.31	57.30	60.94	59.75
Sausages	1 kg	31.17	53.46	47.89	58.92	59.13
Liver paste	1 kg	22.34	31.18	30.33	43.27	43.05
Mettwurst	1 kg	23.70	35.73	38.27	47.88	47.05
Cod. medium-sized	1 kg	15.30	38.97	60.80	110.31	113.23
Plaice. medium-sized	1 kg	24.21	57.42	88.76	116.37	122.56
Full milk	1/1 l	3.49	6.39	6.19	7.40	7.93
Double cream	1/2 l	9.71	12.84	12.84	12.51	14.38
Cheese. 45%	1 kg	39.15	65.27	62.93	78.82	84.87
Eggs. large	10 pcs	9.71	14.12	18.32	22.35	21.38
Butter. salted	1 kg	23.85	41.20	45.40	59.68	68.08
Apples	1 kg	7.58	12.06	13.13	15.45	16.38
Grapes	1 kg	23.55	33.67	28.82	32.97	33.91
Oranges	1 kg	7.96	11.27	11.43	12.95	12.19
Bananas	1 kg	9.02	13.46	14.53	15.48	14.77
Carrots	1 kg	7.28	8.34	8.58	7.15	6.65
Onions	1 kg	8.07	8.49	8.35	7.75	7.76
Tomatoes	1 kg	20.27	25.33	25.29	27.50	24.97
Cucumbers	1 kg	13.98	18.75	21.27	21.46	19.88
Cabbages	1 kg	2.88	4.75	5.14	6.63	8.82
Cauliflowers	1 kg	10.19	12.91	12.51	15.16	15.56
Potatoes. Danish	1 kg	2.82	4.49	7.11	8.47	8.59
Coffee	1 kg	60.97	51.87	61.25	67.30	81.81

www.statbank.dk/06

Table 222 Net price index

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average	Percentage annual increase
	2000=100													
2000	98.1	98.9	99.5	99.7	100.1	100.4	100.0	99.8	100.6	100.8	101.0	100.9	100.0	3.1
2001	100.4	101.4	102.0	102.5	102.9	102.9	102.4	102.3	102.8	103.0	102.8	103.0	102.4	2.4
2002	103.1	104.1	104.7	105.1	105.2	105.1	104.8	104.8	105.5	105.7	105.6	105.6	104.9	2.5
2003	105.8	107.0	107.8	107.8	107.6	107.5	106.9	106.9	107.5	107.6	107.8	107.6	107.3	2.3
2004	107.4	108.3	108.9	109.0	109.4	109.1	108.7	108.4	109.0	109.4	109.1	108.9	108.8	1.4
2005	108.7	109.9	110.6	111.2	111.1	111.2	111.0	111.0	111.9	111.8	111.5	111.6	111.0	2.0
2006	111.3	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.5	113.7	113.5	113.5	113.8	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.2	2.0
2007	113.3	114.7	115.1	115.4	115.6	115.5	115.1	114.9	115.6	116.0	116.8	116.7	115.4	1.9
2008	117.1	118.6	119.1	119.5	120.1	120.4	120.2	120.3	120.7	120.5	120.2	119.8	119.7	3.7
2009	119.5	121.7	122.1	122.1	122.5	122.8	122.3	122.6	122.6	122.7	122.7	122.4	122.2	2.1
2010	122.3	123.8	124.6	124.7	124.7	124.6	124.5	124.8	125.3	125.2	125.2	125.4	124.6	2.0
2011	125.2	126.9	127.7	128.3	128.4	128.1	128.1	128.0	128.4	128.3	128.1	128.1	127.8	2.6

www.statbank.dk/pris7

Table 223 Consumer price index. annual average

Year	Index	Percentage annual increase	Year	Index	Percentage annual increase	Year	Index	Percentage annual increase	Year	Index	Percentage annual increase
1900=100											
1901	100	-0.2	1931	178	-5.7	1961	555	4.5	1991	4 353	2.4
1902	101	1.3	1932	177	-0.7	1962	591	6.6	1992	4 445	2.1
1903	101	-0.2	1933	181	2.7	1963	622	5.2	1993	4 500	1.3
1904	102	1.3	1934	188	3.9	1964	645	3.6	1994	4 590	2.0
1905	102	-0.5	1935	196	3.8	1965	686	6.4	1995	4 686	2.1
1906	103	0.7	1936	198	1.2	1966	733	6.8	1996	4 785	2.1
1907	106	3.5	1937	205	3.6	1967	787	7.4	1997	4 890	2.2
1908	107	0.9	1938	207	1.2	1968	850	8.0	1998	4 980	1.8
1909	108	0.7	1939	213	2.9	1969	880	3.5	1999	5 104	2.5
1910	109	0.7	1940	266	24.4	1970	937	6.5	2000	5 253	2.9
1911	109	0.2	1941	305	14.7	1971	992	5.9	2001	5 377	2.4
1912	113	3.8	1942	315	3.5	1972	1 058	6.6	2002	5 507	2.4
1913	116	2.6	1943	318	0.8	1973	1 156	9.3	2003	5 622	2.1
1914	119	2.3	1944	325	2.2	1974	1 333	15.3	2004	5 687	1.2
1915	140	18.0	1945	328	1.1	1975	1 461	9.6	2005	5 790	1.8
1916	165	17.8	1946	326	-0.7	1976	1 592	9.0	2006	5 900	1.9
1917	191	15.8	1947	335	2.9	1977	1 769	11.1	2007	6 001	1.7
1918	223	16.8	1948	344	2.5	1978	1 946	10.0	2008	6 205	3.4
1919	264	18.6	1949	352	2.4	1979	2 133	9.6	2009	6 287	1.3
1920	315	19.3	1950	384	9.1	1980	2 396	12.3	2010	6 432	2.3
1921	268	-15.0	1951	429	11.7	1981	2 677	11.7	2011	6 609	2.8
1922	228	-15.0	1952	439	2.2	1982	2 948	10.1			
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 224 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
2011	123.4	124.9	125.6	126.1	126.3	126.0	125.9	125.9	126.3	126.5	126.4	126.4	125.8	2.8

www.statbank.dk/pris12

Table 225 Consumer price index and its sub-indices

	Weights at Jan. 2009	2010 average	2011 average
	—————2000=100—————		
Consumer price index. total	100.00	122.4	125.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	11.53	124.2	129.1
Food	10.20	123.4	127.2
Non-alcoholic beverages	1.33	130.4	144.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3.68	115.9	120.5
Alcoholic beverages	1.79	104.6	104.8
Tobacco	1.89	127.3	136.4
Clothing and footwear	4.98	98.0	99.2
Clothing	4.11	93.8	94.3
Footwear	0.87	119.8	125.0
Housing. water. electricity. gas and other fuels	27.86	132.5	137.6
Actual and imputed rentals for housing	19.91	128.7	132.7
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0.83	125.6	126.9
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	1.80	163.0	165.5
Electricity. gas and other fuels	6.32	136.8	146.7
Furnishings. household etc.	6.07	116.8	118.3
Furniture and furnishings. carpets etc.	2.31	109.8	111.2
Household textiles	0.52	110.4	115.3
Household appliances and repair of this	0.87	108.3	108.2
Glassware. tableware and household utensils	0.80	125.0	127.0
Tools and equipment for house and garden	0.57	112.9	113.5
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	0.89	140.0	142.2
Health	2.75	115.2	118.5
Medical products. appliances and equipment	1.26	98.1	103.5
Out-patient services	1.07	136.0	136.8
Hospital services	0.42	125.7	126.1
Transport	14.15	125.3	129.1
Purchase of vehicles	6.64	110.0	108.8
Operation of personal transport equipment	6.32	135.8	145.3
Transport services	1.19	134.2	136.6
Communication	2.13	82.7	84.6
Recreation and culture	11.46	104.4	103.9
Audio-visual. photographic and information processing equipment	2.74	50.0	47.1
Other major durables for recreation and culture	0.64	112.9	115.6
Other recreational items and equipment. gardens and pets	2.36	104.2	103.7
Recreational and cultural services	2.92	138.6	143.3
Newspapers. books and stationery	1.60	135.3	135.8
Package holidays	1.20	142.7	141.0
Education	0.73	173.6	181.7
Restaurants and hotels	5.00	129.4	132.7
Catering services	4.73	129.9	133.3
Accommodation services	0.28	123.0	124.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	9.66	134.5	137.9
Personal care	2.20	126.2	128.6
Personal effects n.e.c.	0.77	122.4	129.6
Social protection	1.91	135.2	137.8
Insurance	2.53	154.4	159.5
Financial services n.e.c.	1.77	128.9	130.8
Other services n.e.c.	0.49	138.7	141.4
Goods	53.45	114.3	117.7
Services	46.55	132.7	136.0

www.statbank.dk/pris6

Table 226 Price index for sales of property. 2010

	One-family houses	Weekend cottage	Owner-occupied flats
	2006=100		
All Denmark	90,5	88,5	79,3
Region Hovedstaden	80,0	78,2	73,9
Region Sjælland	83,0	81,9	80,7
Region Syddanmark	102,0	105,2	97,2
Region Midtjylland	98,8	97,7	90,7
Region Nordjylland	101,3	91,0	103,0
Province København by	81,0	..	77,8
Province Københavns omegn	81,9	..	65,8
Province Nordsjælland	76,3	76,2	69,8
Province Bornholm	102,9	127,1	..
Province Østsjælland	78,3	62,3	77,5
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	84,4	83,6	84,7
Province Fyn	100,5	111,1	90,6
Province Sydjylland	102,9	103,4	101,9
Province Østjylland	95,4	92,7	87,7
Province Vestjylland	106,4	102,5	114,1
Province Nordjylland	101,3	91,0	103,0

www.statbank.dk/ejen66

Table 227 Completed cases on foreclosures to real estate

	2010	2011
Total	5 305	4 775
Residential properties	2 896	2 762
Owner-occupied flats for residential	924	536
Owner-occupied flats for business	149	222
Residential and business properties	251	239
Agricultural properties	157	209
Building sites	263	200
Weekend cottages	244	240
Rental properties	170	112
Business properties	222	229
Other	29	26

Source: Central Court administration

Table 228 Indices for price trends, ordinary free trade

	2000	2010
	index, 2006 = 100	
One-family houses	56.9	90.5
Residential properties with 2 flats	56.5	90.8
Residential properties with 3 flats	63.5	100.0
Residential properties with 4-8 flats	38.9	99.1
Residential properties with 9 flats and over	34.3	90.6
Residential and business properties	46.6	95.8
Business properties	72.9	120.5
Industrial properties and warehouses	83.0	99.5
Agricultural properties, total	51.5	97.1
Weekend cottages	45.3	88.5
Building sites under 2.000 m ²	73.7	92.2
Owner-occupied flats	46.1	79.3

www.statbank.dk/ejen6

Table 229 Assessment of real property

	General assessment 2009			General assessment 2010		
	Assessments	Property values	Land values	Assessments	Property values	Land values
	number	DKK mio.		number	DKK mio.	
All Denmark	2 099 810	5 442 855	1 437 724	2 108 894	5 162 550	1 318 296
One-family houses	1 186 817	1 859 298	540 877	1 193 248	1 875 771	543 427
Two- and three-family houses	25 989	60 666	14 458	26 139	60 884	14 492
Multi-dwelling houses and commercial properties with or without residence	100 053	1 322 603	290 859	99 764	1 261 493	247 872
Owner-occupied flats	230 899	287 529	45 107	233 551	291 063	45 454
Holiday dwellings on own land	196 712	231 359	81 275	197 884	233 798	81 634
Industrial properties and warehouses	19 068	213 941	39 969	19 415	188 060	35 097
Agricultural properties	86 891	631 057	178 646	85 666	504 757	133 944
Nurseries and horticultural properties, fruit orchards, etc.	1 960	9 053	1 480	1 914	7 805	1 122
Forests and orchards separately assessed	5 589	37 816	10 391	5 634	36 781	9 768
Building sites	116 174	128 973	93 871	116 857	110 455	83 518
Government and municipal properties	13 267	290 646	67 885	12 370	246 100	56 221
Other assessed properties	116 391	369 914	72 906	116 452	345 584	65 747

Source: Central Tax Administration

www.statbank.dk/06

Table 230 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	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
One-family houses						
All Denmark	34 276	38 987	1 763	1 847	111,1	113,8
Region Hovedstaden	7 625	8 633	2 747	2 950	113,9	121,8
Region Sjælland	5 569	6 208	1 589	1 625	108,1	107,7
Region Syddanmark	8 399	9 425	1 390	1 403	111,8	110,6
Region Midtjylland	8 438	9 901	1 591	1 674	108,5	110,2
Region Nordjylland	4 245	4 820	1 235	1 281	110,1	109,5
Province København by	1 103	1 357	3 052	3 282	112,4	121,9
Province Københavns Omegn	2 794	3 074	3 054	3 286	113,6	124,2
Province Nordsjælland	3 264	3 684	2 636	2 820	114,8	120,1
Province Bornholm	464	518	931	920	111,2	109,1
Province Østsjælland	1 602	1 866	2 212	2 333	116,8	120,7
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	3 967	4 342	1 327	1 299	102,7	98,9
Province Fyn	3 245	3 839	1 440	1 474	110,0	109,3
Province Sydjylland	5 154	5 586	1 360	1 357	113,0	111,5
Province Østjylland	5 221	6 224	1 812	1 920	109,3	111,8
Province Vestjylland	3 217	3 677	1 226	1 247	106,6	106,1
Province Nordjylland	4 245	4 820	1 235	1 281	110,1	109,5
Owner-occupied flats						
All Denmark	11 939	13 968	1 542	1 701	111,1	117,9
Region Hovedstaden	6 790	7 702	1 781	2 022	111,4	120,1
Region Sjælland	840	1 058	1 175	1 213	106,8	106,0
Region Syddanmark	1 135	1 474	1 104	1 177	109,6	110,4
Region Midtjylland	2 190	2 694	1 299	1 441	111,0	116,9
Region Nordjylland	984	1 040	1 150	1 120	113,6	115,9
Province København by	4 344	4 870	1 864	2 132	111,6	121,5
Province Københavns Omegn	1 539	1 790	1 641	1 840	109,3	117,1
Province Nordsjælland	892	1 026	1 599	1 642	114,5	114,8
Province Bornholm	15	16	704	615	113,7	100,8
Province Østsjælland	396	528	1 362	1 382	111,7	111,7
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	444	530	1 015	1 050	101,6	99,5
Province Fyn	437	682	1 088	1 158	107,5	109,5
Province Sydjylland	698	792	1 114	1 191	110,8	111,0
Province Østjylland	1 803	2 275	1 372	1 521	111,7	118,5
Province Vestjylland	387	419	920	978	106,3	104,2
Province Nordjylland	984	1 040	1 150	1 120	113,6	115,9
Other properties:						
Residential properties with 2 flats	789	1 064	2 044	2 239	69,4	71,0
Residential properties with 3 flats	141	159	1 979	1 876	85,8	83,5
Residential properties with 4-8 flats	268	351	3 493	3 258	97,4	98,0
Residential properties with 9 flats and over	112	243	19 949	14 603	102,7	100,9
Residential and business properties	1 081	1 331	4 512	4 721	106,1	108,3
Business properties	794	1 036	8 087	10 500	101,4	118,7
Industrial properties and warehouses	508	838	7 946	6 467	98,6	106,9
Agricultural properties	2 574	2 942	218	184	94,1	98,5
Weekend cottages	5 354	6 124	1 260	1 260	110,6	110,1
Grounds under 2.000 m ²	3 481	6 601	578	600	122,7	139,3
Grounds over 2.000 m ²	839	1 686	73	94	107,9	112,1

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

www.statbank.dk/ejen88

¹ For 2009 is used 2009-tax assessment and for 2010 is used 2010-tax assessment.

General economic statistics

1

The Danish business structure

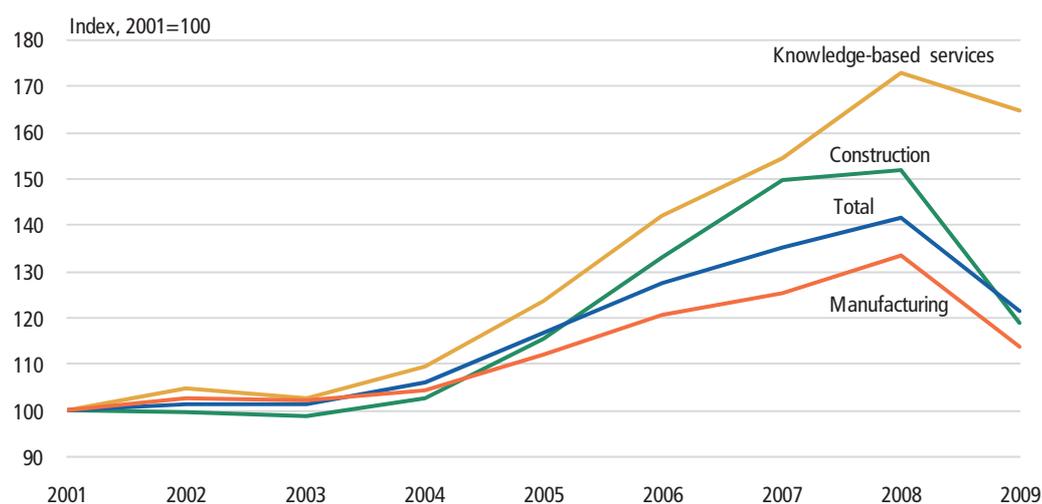
Continued importance of service sector

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

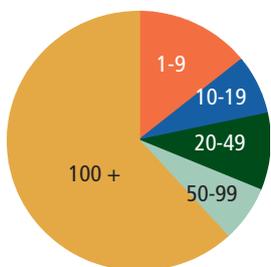
There are more than 299,000,248 enterprises in Denmark engaged in a real activity. Trade and transport account for most of these enterprises (24 per cent) as well as Business services (14 per cent), while 12 per cent of the enterprises have their main activity in agriculture, forestry and fishing. 7 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. 2009



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, more than 1.3 million full-time employees – or 62 per cent of all full-time employees – work in the largest enterprises with 100 or more full-time employees.

The private industry with the largest concentration is financial and insurance where 81 per cent are employed in the largest enterprises, while this group accounts for only 5 per cent of the full-time employees in agriculture, in forestry and fishing.

Turnover and exports

Danish enterprises had a total turnover of DKK 2,983 billion in 2009. Of this amount, exported goods and services accounted for DKK 699 billion. The remaining goods and services were sold in Denmark.

Enterprises in manufacturing account directly for 42 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 3,785 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 20 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 2009.

The 3,600 enterprises had 278,000 employees (given as full-time employees) and had a turnover of DKK 670 billion – corresponding to 23 per cent of the total turnover in the private sector.

The information and communication and the trade and transport etc. sector are with 45 and 23 per cent, respectively, the industries with the largest shares of employees employed in foreign-owned enterprises.

The construction sector (6 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 2009, while there were four employees per enterprise in Danish-owned enterprises.

Figure 4 Foreign and Danish owned enterprises by share of employees. 2009

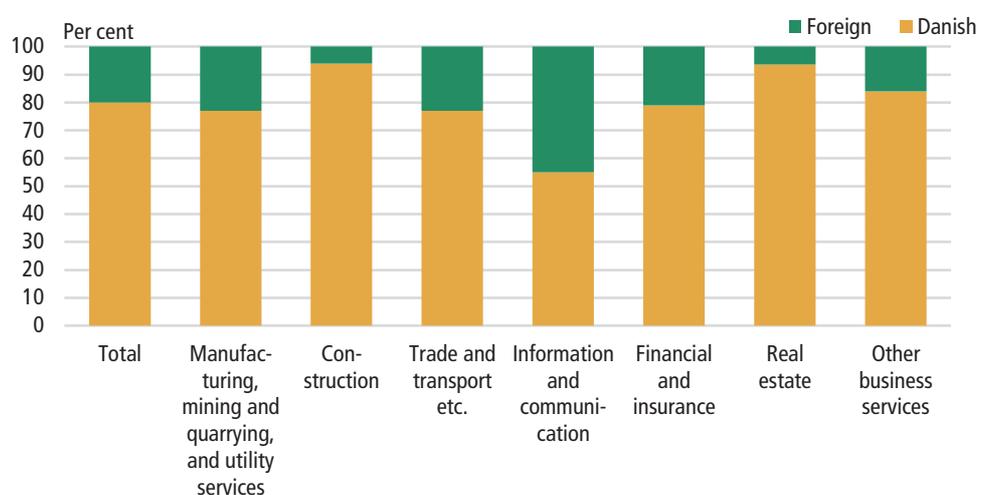
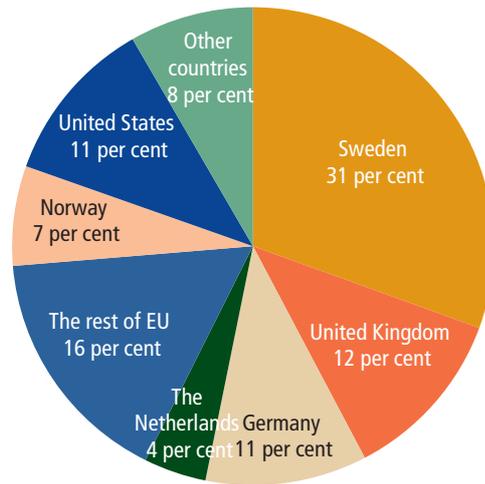


Table 238

74 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 31 and 12 per cent, respectively, of the total employees in foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark.

Figure 5 Foreign-owned enterprises by share of total turnover. 2009

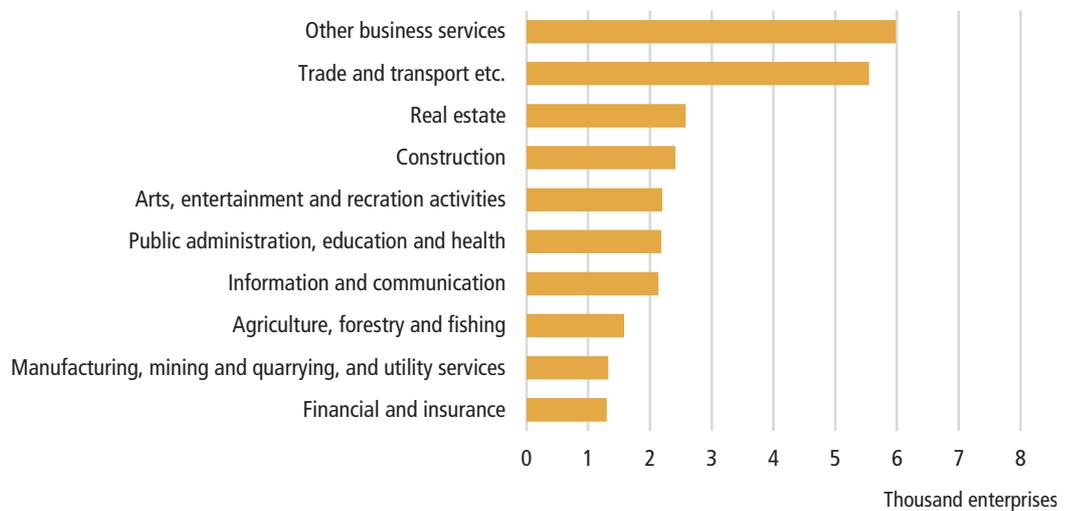


Decrease in the number of new enterprises

New enterprises are an important factor in a dynamic business structure as they are instrumental in creating economic growth by offering new jobs and renewing production processes and product innovation.

In 2009, almost 27,400 new enterprises were established, while the number in 2008 was just under 36,700. Of these, 22 per cent were in other business services, while only 4 per cent of the new enterprises were in manufacturing.

Figure 6 New enterprises by industry. 2009



www.statbank.dk/demo4

The new companies are vulnerable in their first years of existence. 29 per cent of the new established companies in 2008 were no longer active in 2009. Almost half of the new companies established in 2005 had survived to 2009 (44 pct.).

In 2009 more enterprises closed down than were established. In total 40.573 enterprises closed down in 2009. The final total will be somewhat lower since enterprises restarting in 2010 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 2009, 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 (57 per cent) had a high ranking, while trade and transport was below average (15 and 16 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. 2009

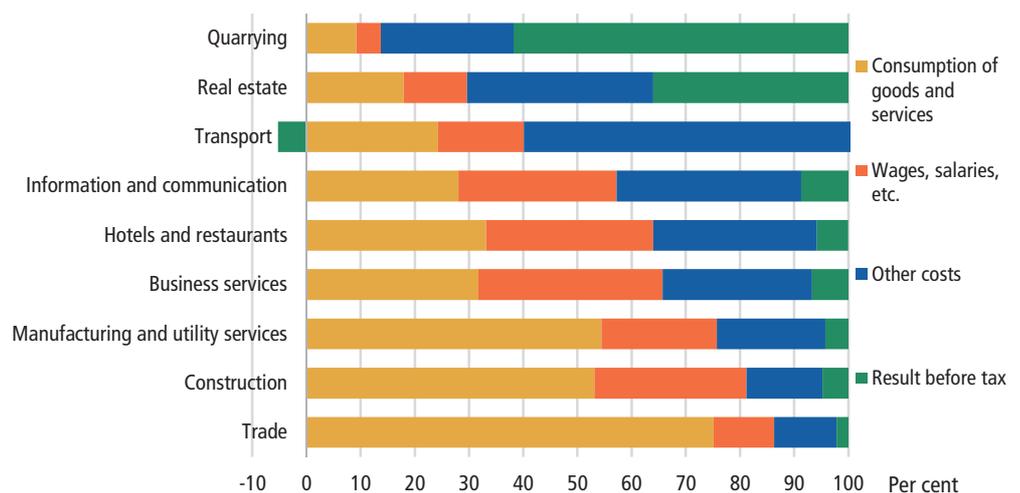


Table 234

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 283,000 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 2,8 million jobs are being performed at these workplaces.

On average, there are about ten jobs per workplace, but the size of the workplaces varies much. A great majority of the workplaces are small. Two thirds of the workplaces have less than five jobs, and only a little more than 8,600 workplaces in Denmark have 50 or more jobs.

The large workplaces are concentrated around the major cities. About 16 per cent of the workplaces with 100 or more jobs are situated in Copenhagen Municipality.

Figure 8 Workplaces by industry and size. 2009

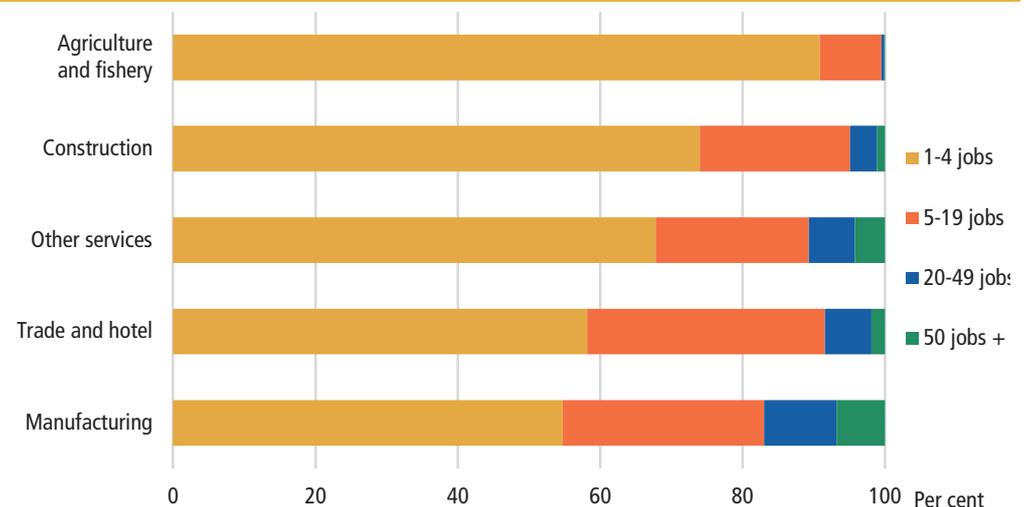


Table 240

Workplaces are very small especially in agriculture and fishing as more than 91 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.

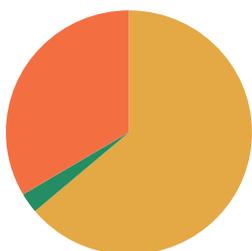
The largest workplaces are found in manufacturing and in services. As regards services, large workplaces are particularly common in public service activities.

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 33 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.



Private sector, 63.8 per cent

Public companies, 2.7 per cent

General government, 33.5 per cent

Table 239

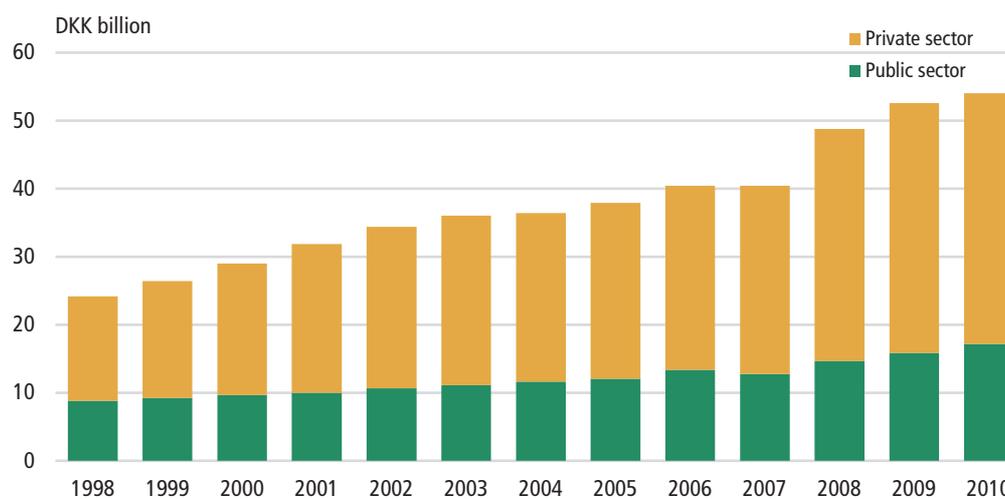
4

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

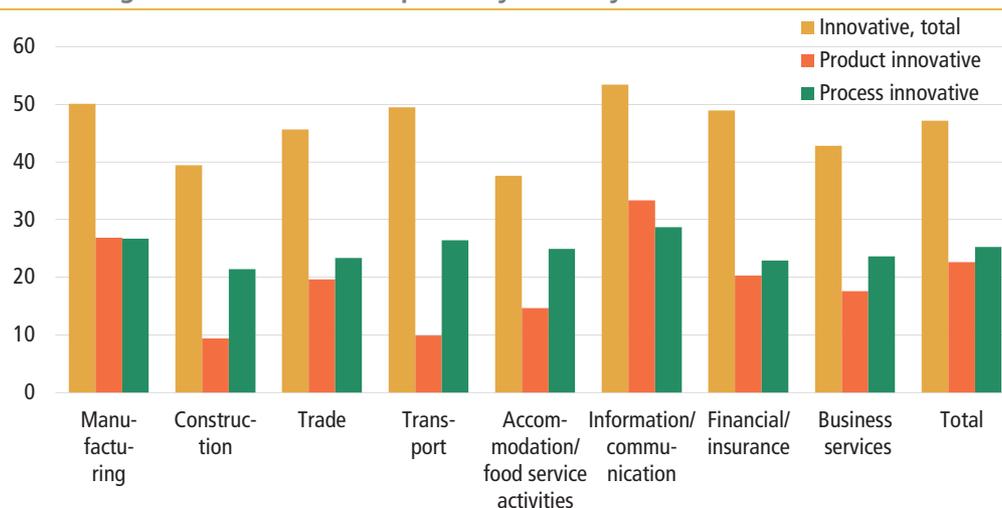
**The private sector contributes with two thirds of total R&D-expenditure**

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 1998-2010 and has been estimated at DKK 54 billion in 2010.

The private sector's share of total R&D expenditure has been approximately two thirds during the period 1998-2010.

Manufacturing has the highest R&D expenditure

R&D expenditure is particularly high in manufacturing, and total expenditure on own R&D activities reached DKK 18.4 billion in 2010. This amount corresponds to 50 per cent of the private sector's expenditure on R&D. Enterprises in business services, e.g. research and development, accounting and architects, accounted for an R&D expenditure amounting to DKK 6,1 billion, which corresponds to 16 per cent of R&D expenditure in the private sector in 2010. Enterprises in information and communication accounted for R&D expenditure amounting to DKK 5.8 billion (16 per cent) and finance and insurance accounted for DKK 4,5 billion or 12 per cent.

Figure 11 Percentage of innovative enterprises by industry. 2008-2010

47 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. 47 per cent of the Danish enterprises have introduced innovations during the period 2008-2010.

Innovative enterprises are found primarily among businesses in information and communication and in manufacturing industry where 53 per cent and 50 per cent respectively, innovated during 2008-2010.

The innovation activities of Danish enterprises are characterized by large industrial variation. Enterprises in information and communication have more innovation in products than in processes, whereas enterprises in transport to a larger degree introduce new production processes. Enterprises in manufacturing industry have the same frequency in product and process innovation.

Total innovation expenditure amounted to DKK 46.2 billion in 2010, of which 36.9 billion was used for own R&D. In addition Danish enterprises purchase of R&D-services amounted to DKK 15.1 billion in 2010.

Table 231 Enterprises by kind of ownership and industry. 2009

	Sole proprietorship	Partner-ship etc.	Public limited company	Private limited company	Founda-tion, society, etc.	Co-operative society, etc.	Public authority	Other owner	Total
	number of enterprises								
Total	153 323	16 173	32 325	74 579	13 912	1 726	254	6 956	299 248
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29 908	3 178	599	1 356	70	22	-	43	35 176
Manufacturing, quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply	6 480	1 234	5 311	4 905	1 638	560	-	221	20 349
Construction	18 242	640	3 383	10 653	15	27	-	175	33 135
Wholesale and retail trade; transport, etc.	35 996	3 177	9 853	20 005	618	619	1	679	70 948
Information and communication	4 921	358	1 970	4 626	292	49	-	172	12 388
Finance and insurance	348	78	2 896	7 745	318	96	1	314	11 796
Letting and sale of real estate	7 092	3 452	3 156	7 987	2 483	45	-	272	24 487
Business activities	23 860	1 586	4 435	12 336	543	132	-	361	43 253
Public administration, education and human health activities	16 241	1 814	247	3 022	2 563	23	237	2 126	26 273
Culture, recreation and other services	10 188	644	442	1 735	5 348	148	15	2 575	21 095
Activity not stated	47	12	33	209	24	5	-	18	348

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 232 Enterprises by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2009

	Number of full-time equivalent employees						Total
	0	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	
number of enterprises							
Total	159 723	116 335	11 993	7 058	2 196	1 943	299 248
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22 613	12 189	265	94	9	6	35 176
Mining and quarrying	75	91	14	16	4	6	206
Manufacturing	5 745	6 658	1 521	1 182	465	449	16 020
Energy supply	1 205	375	37	24	9	11	1 661
Water supply, waste management and renovation	1 992	360	41	35	13	21	2 462
Construction	16 026	14 304	1 756	802	162	85	33 135
Wholesale and retail trade	15 985	23 586	2 862	1 629	429	304	44 795
Transport	6 057	5 480	681	393	130	126	12 867
Hotels and restaurants	5 577	6 871	520	230	53	35	13 286
Information and communication	7 042	4 308	494	319	112	113	12 388
Finance and insurance	8 133	3 260	120	113	67	103	11 796
Letting and sale of real estate	19 895	4 130	259	143	34	26	24 487
Knowledge service	17 630	9 479	877	471	148	114	28 719
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	8 838	4 612	543	325	126	90	14 534
Public administration, education and human health activities	13	36	19	22	25	176	291
Education	2 330	1 307	431	549	209	134	4 960
Health and social services	10 976	8 555	952	370	111	58	21 022
Culture and recreation	2 083	2 816	231	126	38	26	5 320
Other services, etc.	7 441	7 640	367	215	52	60	15 775
Activity not stated	67	278	3	-	-	-	348

Note: Number of real active enterprises means enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 233 Employment by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2009

	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total
	number of full-time equivalent employees					
Total	310 349	160 582	209 550	151 778	1 343 310	2 175 569
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21 984	3 363	2 638	631	1 405	30 021
Mining and quarrying	283	200	501	352	2 276	3 612
Manufacturing	23 432	20 628	36 463	32 238	172 041	284 802
Energy supply	1 142	517	674	615	7 268	10 216
Water supply, waste management and renovation	939	552	1 127	923	4 946	8 487
Construction	43 022	23 461	23 375	10 732	26 308	126 898
Wholesale and retail trade	72 834	38 377	48 312	29 333	120 085	308 941
Transport	15 547	9 157	11 405	8 828	74 763	119 700
Hotels and restaurants	18 222	6 823	6 718	3 506	8 889	44 158
Information and communication	11 189	6 664	9 650	7 668	53 262	88 433
Finance and insurance	5 401	1 604	3 590	4 606	65 923	81 124
Letting and sale of real estate	9 326	3 501	4 224	2 412	5 692	25 155
Knowledge service	23 539	11 706	13 903	10 339	44 247	103 734
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	12 944	7 272	9 801	8 473	31 042	69 532
Public administration, education and human health activities	160	256	757	1 912	634 688	637 773
Education	3 380	6 222	15 690	14 997	57 285	97 574
Health and social services	23 063	12 287	10 804	7 921	12 717	66 792
Culture and recreation	6 496	3 063	3 839	2 687	6 634	22 719
Other services, etc.	16 993	4 890	6 079	3 605	13 839	45 406
Activity not stated	453	39	0	0	0	492

Note: Comprises the number of full-time equivalent employees in real active enterprises.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 234 New enterprises

	2008	2009
Total	37 197	27 370
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 264	1 584
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	1 714	1 328
Construction	4 105	2 413
Trade and transport etc.	7 323	5 551
Information and communication	2 352	2 136
Financial and insurance	1 054	1 301
Real estate	3 097	2 580
Other business services	7 578	5 981
Public administration, education and health	3 526	2 185
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	3 974	2 199
Activity not stated	210	112

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 235 Financial information for businesses. 2009

	Turnover	Exports	Result before financial items	Capital formation, net
DKK mio.				
Total	2 983 422	698 542	139 733	131 577
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	89 781	3 784	..	..
Mining and quarrying	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing	607 978	294 679	26 754	28 737
Energy supply	112 614	11 795	835	7 596
Water supply, waste management and renovation	21 024	2 289	1 220	3 817
Construction	190 320	2 634	9 142	3 363
Wholesale and retail trade	1 066 352	168 914	23 192	11 648
Transport	290 197	148 415	- 9 477	27 523
Hotels and restaurants	43 781	489	2 610	1 664
Information and communication	158 900	15 379	12 723	10 702
Finance and insurance	..	..	..	..
Letting and sale of real estate	61 626	669	23 073	24 101
Knowledge service	156 182	26 518	12 158	3 767
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	83 351	5 035	4 138	4 005
Public administration, education and human health activities	..	..	..	..
Education	151	6	..	..
Health and social services	19 003	44	..	..
Culture and recreation	18 744	102	1 682	66
Other services, etc.	13 091	226	421	76
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 236 Bankruptcies

	2010	2011
Total	6 461	5 468
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	65	114
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	441	356
Construction	1 005	774
Trade and transport etc.	1 751	1 607
Wholesale and retail trade	1 143	1 032
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	127	128
Wholesale trade	500	465
Retail trade	516	439
Transportation	298	249
Accommodation and food service activities	310	326
Information and communication	241	211
Financial and insurance	301	299
Real estate	339	287
Other business services	790	632
Public administration, education and health	73	104
Arts, entertainment and other services	145	126
Activity not stated	1 310	958

www.statbank.dk/konk4

Table 237 (page 1 of 2) Accounts statistics for enterprises for selected industries. 2009

	Total ¹	Quarrying	Manufacturing and utility services	Construction	Trade
Operating results					
DKK mio.					
Turnover	2 675 669	50 326	611 883	190 320	1 066 352
as percentage of turnover					
Other operating income	1.5	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.1
Cost of goods consumed	52.4	8.7	54.3	40.2	75.6
Subcontractors, etc.	2.4	0.5	1.0	13.4	0.2
Wages and salaries, pensions	18.7	4.6	21.6	28.3	11.3
Depreciations	3.5	11.6	4.2	2.4	1.5
Other expenses	19.6	13.0	16.0	11.8	10.3
Result before financial items	4.9	62.1	4.3	4.8	2.2
Financial receipts	4.6	11.0	5.3	1.3	2.2
Financial expenses	4.3	6.8	3.2	1.9	2.0
Extraordinary expenses, net	0.0	-0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.3
Corporation tax	1.4	39.3	0.9	0.6	0.4
Result after corporation tax	3.8	27.4	5.4	3.6	2.2
Balance sheet data					
DKK mio.					
Total assets = total liabilities	3 213 877	85 488	682 246	113 073	620 297
as percentage of assets					
Total assets:					
Fixed assets, total	63.1	73.6	55.3	37.2	44.2
Intangible assets	4.0	0.7	4.7	2.8	2.8
Land and buildings	22.5	1.4	10.1	8.8	8.4
Plant and equipment	6.8	32.8	8.7	5.5	1.0
Other tangibles	5.2	2.8	3.7	14.0	5.6
Financial assets	24.5	35.9	28.1	6.2	26.4
Current assets, total	36.9	26.4	44.7	62.8	55.8
Stocks	6.8	1.3	12.5	6.5	17.7
Trade debtors	9.8	11.5	11.4	26.1	15.4
Other debtors, cash, etc.	20.4	13.6	20.8	30.2	22.7
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	42.1	38.9	44.0	28.9	38.1
Provisions for liabilities	2.5	11.3	2.5	2.9	1.6
Long-term liabilities	20.7	17.7	16.7	10.8	15.7
Current liabilities	34.7	32.1	36.8	57.5	44.6
Capital formation, net					
DKK mio.					
	117 305	4 514	28 871	3 363	11 648
per cent					
Increase from 2008 to 2009					
Turnover	-14.3	-32.6	-13.4	-21.1	-12.6
Result after tax	-29.5	-50.7	-19.8	-34.5	-10.7
Total assets = total liabilities	-5.5	9.4	0.5	-20.5	-4.1
Capital and reserves	-1.0	0.8	6.0	-19.2	0.0
Ratios, average					
Value added (per cent)	26.9	77.8	29.9	35.3	14.9
Gross profit (per cent)	45.2	90.7	44.7	46.3	24.1
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	2 165	13 749	2 123	1 314	3 251
Wages and salaries per employees (DKK thousand)	401	576	420	384	357
Number of enterprises	201 141	206	16 155	33 135	44 795
Number of persons employed (in full-time units)	1 255 044	3 681	292 686	146 325	331 474
of whom employees (in full-time units)	1 138 320	3 619	285 814	126 803	308 899

¹ Excluding agriculture, fishing, electricity, gas and water supply, ports etc., transport via railways and busses, banks, insurance, non-profit housing associations, public administration, etc.

Table 237 (page 2 of 2) Accounts statistics for enterprises for selected industries. 2009

	Transport ²	Hotels and restaurants	Information and communication	Real estate ³	Business services
Operating results	DKK mio.				
Turnover	259 339	43 781	149 066	61 235	243 367
	as percentage of turnover				
Other operating income	2.1	2.3	3.0	4.7	1.8
Cost of goods consumed	19.9	33.1	24.5	18.2	28.7
Subcontractors. etc.	5.0	0.7	4.3	0.5	3.5
Wages and salaries. pensions	16.2	31.6	30.1	12.3	34.6
Depreciations	5.2	3.9	7.2	8.5	4.2
Other expenses	61.4	27.0	28.0	27.5	23.9
Result before financial items	-5.4	6.0	9.0	37.7	6.9
Financial receipts	6.7	1.5	4.9	28.7	7.3
Financial expenses	4.2	4.0	6.8	55.4	4.6
Extraordinary expenses. net	-0.5	0.0	0.8	6.5	-0.1
Corporation tax	0.1	0.3	1.7	-0.5	1.6
Result after corporation tax	-2.7	3.2	4.7	5.0	8.1
Balance sheet tax	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	327 451	46 882	211 805	711 636	415 000
	as percentage of assets				
Total assets:					
Fixed assets. total	75.0	77.7	67.5	85.2	57.5
Intangible assets	0.8	3.2	23.6	0.2	4.8
Land and buildings	3.7	47.6	2.6	75.4	3.6
Plant and equipment	26.3	0.9	8.8	0.2	3.1
Other tangibles	9.8	13.1	5.0	1.4	7.3
Financial assets	34.2	12.9	27.5	8.1	38.8
Current assets. total	25.0	22.3	32.5	14.8	42.5
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	43.1	30.4	37.6	40.7	54.7
Provisions for liabilities	2.0	3.1	1.8	2.6	2.2
Long-term liabilities	24.2	30.1	25.2	32.9	10.8
Current liabilities	30.7	36.5	35.4	23.9	32.3
Capital formation. net	DKK mio.				
	24 602	1 664	10 695	24 101	7 848
	per cent				
Increase from 2008 to 2009					
Turnover	-23.2	-5.5	-2.0	-18.5	-9.8
Result after tax	-131.8	-24.9	-45.0	-129.7	71.8
Total assets = total liabilities	-3.9	10.8	4.4	-18.7	5.6
Capital and reserves	-5.1	29.8	26.5	-22.3	26.4
Ratios. average					
Value added (per cent)	15.7	40.6	45.1	56.9	45.3
Gross profit (per cent)	75.2	66.1	71.2	81.3	67.7
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	2 582	820	1 734	2 097	1 211
Wages and salaries per employee (DKK thousand)	402	293	494	415	439
Number of enterprises	12 616	13 286	12 232	23 743	44 973
Number of persons employed (in full-time persons)	102 587	54 643	88 551	30 557	204 539
Of whom employees (in full-time persons)	93 219	44 339	82 931	16 565	176 130

² Excluding ports etc. and transport via railways and busses. ³ Excluding non-profit housing associations.

Table 238 Danish and foreign owned enterprises in the private sector

	Danish			Foreign			Total		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
	DKK billion								
Turnover ¹	2 532	2 665	2 310	791	798	670	3 323	3 463	2 980
	number								
Employees	1 239 056	1 260 334	1 117 440	289 660	293 423	278 314	1 528 716	1 553 757	1 395 754
Number of enterprises	294 848	301 292	288 956	3 569	3 778	3 583	298 417	305 070	292 539
Employees per enterprise	4	4	4	81	78	78	5	5	5
	per cent								
Share of turnover ¹	76.2	77.0	77.5	23.8	23.0	22.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of employees	81.1	81.1	80.1	18.9	18.9	19.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of number of enterprises	98.8	98.8	98.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Sales exclude banks and financial intermediation and organisations etc.

www.statbank.dk/ifatsf1

Table 239 Jobs by size of workplace and sector. 2009

	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	120 916	196 027	258 110	354 014	484 211	358 985	903 572	135 313	2 811 148
Private sector	119 659	188 770	230 577	270 894	319 873	183 075	437 896	44 019	1 794 763
Public sector, total	1 257	7 257	27 533	83 120	164 338	175 910	465 676	91 294	1 016 385
Public corporations and quasi-corporations	151	700	1 458	3 580	10 512	10 644	47 968	98	75 111
General government, total	1 106	6 557	26 075	79 540	153 826	165 266	417 708	91 196	941 274
Central government	310	2 130	7 207	15 151	31 266	32 903	141 935	2 663	233 565
Social security funds	8	124	220	262	483	717	399	-	2 213
Regions	73	506	1 716	4 662	7 577	9 010	120 304	20	143 868
Municipalities	715	3 797	16 932	59 465	114 500	122 636	155 070	88 513	561 628

www.statbank.dk/07

Table 240 Workplaces by size and industry/regions. 2009

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November							Total
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	
	workplaces, total							
Total	120 916	72 354	39 158	26 129	16 259	5 210	3 419	283 445
Industry								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20 850	9 175	2 326	509	143	17	5	33 025
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	5 603	4 627	2 995	2 305	1 896	680	590	18 696
Construction	14 100	7 657	4 041	2 169	1 111	227	98	29 403
Trade and transport etc.	21 317	23 737	14 374	9 238	4 829	1 068	593	75 156
Information and communication	5 846	2 271	1 060	684	469	134	140	10 604
Financial and insurance	1 549	1 168	1 099	717	381	121	125	5 160
Real estate	9 009	4 080	1 134	420	201	47	28	14 919
Other business services	21 626	8 545	3 652	2 282	1 287	428	322	38 142
Public administration, education and health	12 221	5 520	5 256	5 881	4 869	2 267	1 406	37 420
Arts, entertainment and other services	8 443	5 249	3 066	1 863	1 062	220	112	20 015
Activity not stated	352	325	155	61	11	1	-	905
Region								
Region Hovedstaden	37 202	20 809	10 807	7 325	4 902	1 621	1 354	84 020
Region Sjælland	19 392	10 344	5 509	3 562	2 116	625	356	41 904
Region Syddanmark	24 347	15 942	8 890	6 007	3 474	1 179	680	60 519
Region Midtjylland	27 270	16 671	9 319	6 214	3 982	1 227	724	65 407
Region Nordjylland	12 685	8 536	4 589	2 994	1 773	548	295	31 420
Outside Denmark	20	52	44	27	12	10	10	175

www.statbank.dk/07

Table 241 Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by industry. 2009

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual wage and salary costs DKK mio.
Total	283 445	2 811 148	2 192 847	919 229
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33 025	71 613	31 159	9 584
Mining and quarrying	269	4 577	4 644	2 932
Manufacturing	15 589	307 281	285 005	127 746
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 206	13 165	11 078	5 793
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	1 632	13 008	10 428	4 382
Construction	29 403	158 170	127 722	52 690
Wholesale and retail trade	49 377	421 338	311 485	119 932
Transportation	12 833	137 500	123 262	51 728
Accommodation and food service activities	12 946	97 213	47 303	14 137
Information and communication	10 604	98 737	84 820	46 143
Financial and insurance	5 160	86 157	80 741	47 702
Real estate activities	14 919	46 974	27 627	11 479
Knowledge-based services	25 091	140 418	111 574	57 579
Travel agent, cleaning and other operational services	13 051	140 338	97 983	36 539
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	1 801	160 505	141 848	60 019
Education	7 471	238 750	187 480	79 826
Human health and social work	28 148	533 000	427 882	158 750
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	5 447	57 464	31 960	12 081
Other service activities	14 568	81 581	46 488	19 236
Activity not stated	905	3 359	2 353	951

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Table 242 Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by sector. 2009

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual aggregate wage and salary costs DKK mio.
Total	283 445	2 811 148	2 192 847	919 229
Private sector	260 315	1 794 763	1 345 358	584 361
Public sector, total	23 130	1 016 385	847 489	334 868
Public corporations and quasi-corporations	1 522	75 111	70 820	31 323
General government	21 608	941 274	776 669	303 545
Central government	5 165	233 565	186 228	80 348
Social security funds	129	2 213	2 045	1 009
Regions	1 361	143 868	130 200	55 648
Municipalities	14 953	561 628	458 196	166 540

www.statbank.dk/07

Table 243 Expenses for Research & Development (R&D)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	DKK mio. in current prices						
Total R&D expenses	36 451	37 958	40 424	40 433	48 787	52 611	54 049
The public sector	11 663	12 050	13 366	12 788	14 707	15 897	17 196
The private sector	24 788	25 908	27 058	27 645	34 080	36 714	36 853
	per cent						
R&D-expenses in per cent of GDP	2.49	2.46	2.48	2.39	2.78	3.15	3.08
The public sector	0.80	0.78	0.82	0.75	0.84	0.95	0.98
The private sector	1.69	1.68	1.66	1.63	1.94	2.20	2.10

Source: 2004-2006 - Dansk Center for Forskningsanalyse

www.dst.dk/fui

Table 244 Expenses for Research & Development (R&D). Yearly real growth-rate

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	DKK mio. in 2010-prices						
Total	42 838	43 361	45 218	44 220	51 190	54 641	54 049
The public sector	13 707	13 765	14 951	13 986	15 432	16 510	17 196
The private sector	29 132	29 596	30 267	30 234	35 759	38 131	36 853

Source: 2004-2006 - Dansk Center for Forskningsanalyse

www.dst.dk/fui

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

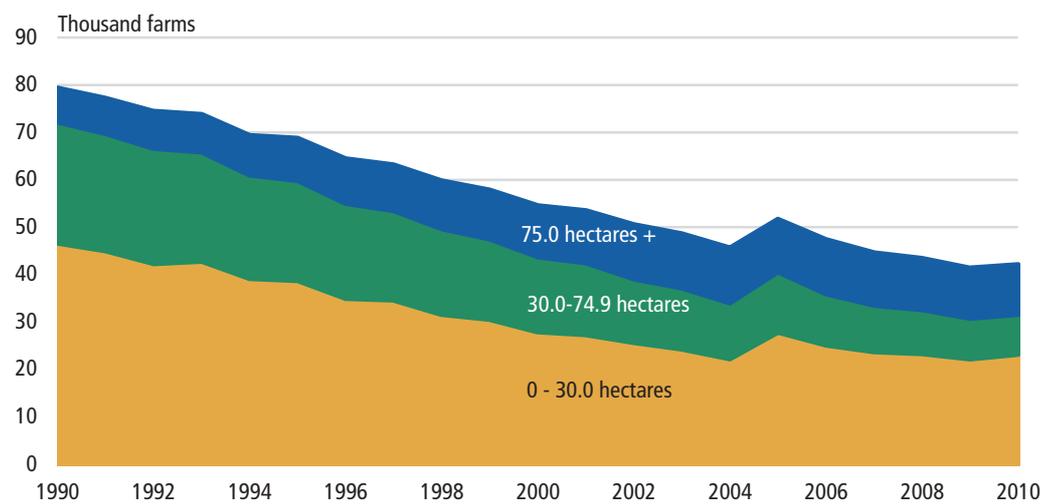
Agriculture accounts for a falling share of the national economy due to an increase in the size of other sectors. While the relative importance of agriculture in terms of employment and overall economy has declined, agricultural production has increased in both scope and value.

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 2010, the number of farms in Denmark constituted 42,100 with at least 5 hectares of farm area, which is reduced fall of about 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

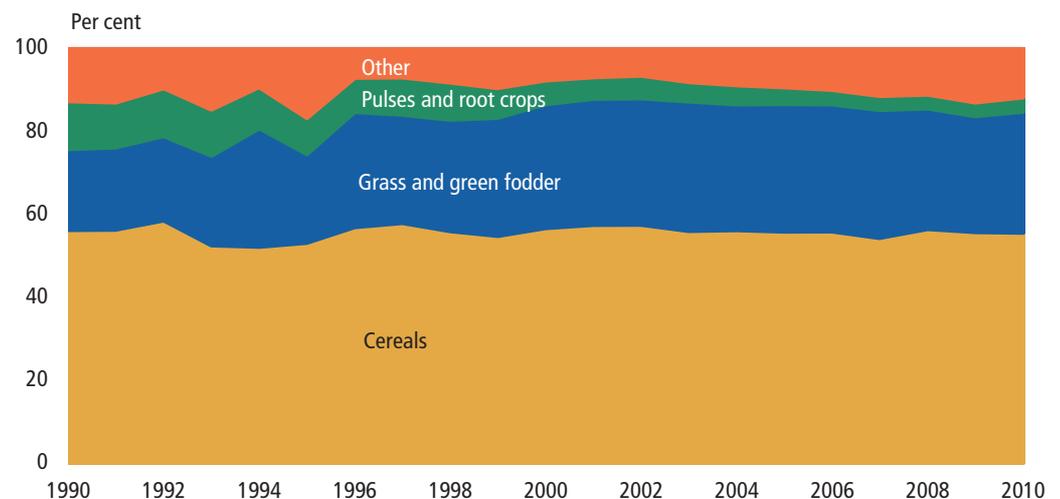
Nevertheless there are still many small farms in Denmark. Farms which are smaller than 30.0 hectares do in fact constitute a small majority of all farms, namely 55 per cent. This share was 59 per cent 20 years ago. Medium sized farms between 30.0 and 74.9 hectares constitute 19 per cent – 32 per cent 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 9 per cent in 1990.

Agricultural area by crop type

Danish agriculture is characterized by a wide variety of activities with one dominating goal: the production of food. Naturally, this variety is reflected in the use of the arable area, which comprises the production of crops used for human consumption and production of fodder for livestock which is used for food of animal origin. Cereals are far the most important crop with 55 per cent of the total agricultural area.

Figure 2 Total arable area by crop type



www.statbank.dk/afg and [afg07](#)

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.

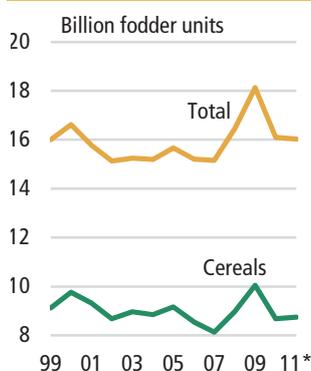
More than half of the agricultural area is used for cereal production, whereas between 20 and 30 per cent is used for production of green fodder for livestock. During the period, there is a great fall in pulses and root crops and almost a similar increase in grass and green fodder, which is primarily 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.

Figure 3
Crop production



* Provisional figures

www.statbank.dk/hst6

Crop production can be divided into three groups: Products used as foods, either directly or after processing; products used for livestock fodder; and a third group which comprises flowers, plants, and other non-food crops.

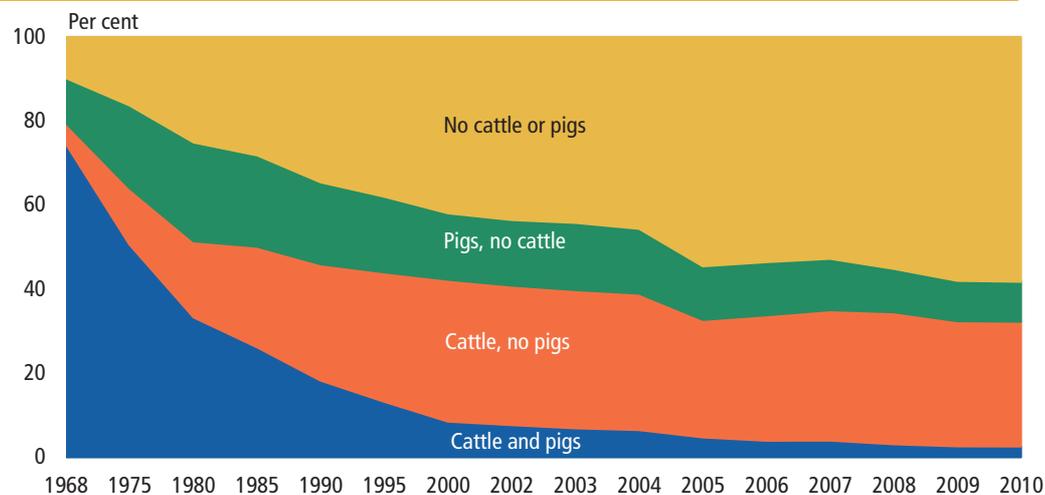
The group of foods that can be used directly comprises potatoes for human consumption, fruit, berries, and vegetables grown on fields and in greenhouses, while potatoes for flour manufacturing, beets for sugar production, and parts of the production of cereals and seeds for industrial use must be processed before being used as foods. Crop production constitutes a natural basis for agricultural livestock production, as it is the primary source of fodder for livestock.

In addition to cereals, of which a large part of production is used as pig fodder, a large variety of grass and green fodder crops are grown for cattle fodder. 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

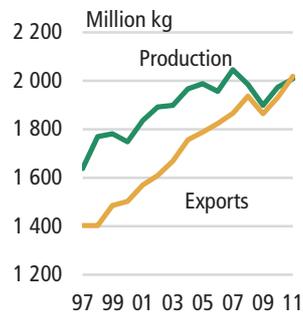
Figure 4 illustrates the development trends within livestock farming, as represented by the degree of specialization within the two main types of livestock farming: cattle farming and pig farming. Since the 1960s, many-sided farming has been replaced with specialised farming. More than 50 per cent has 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](http://www.statbank.dk/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.

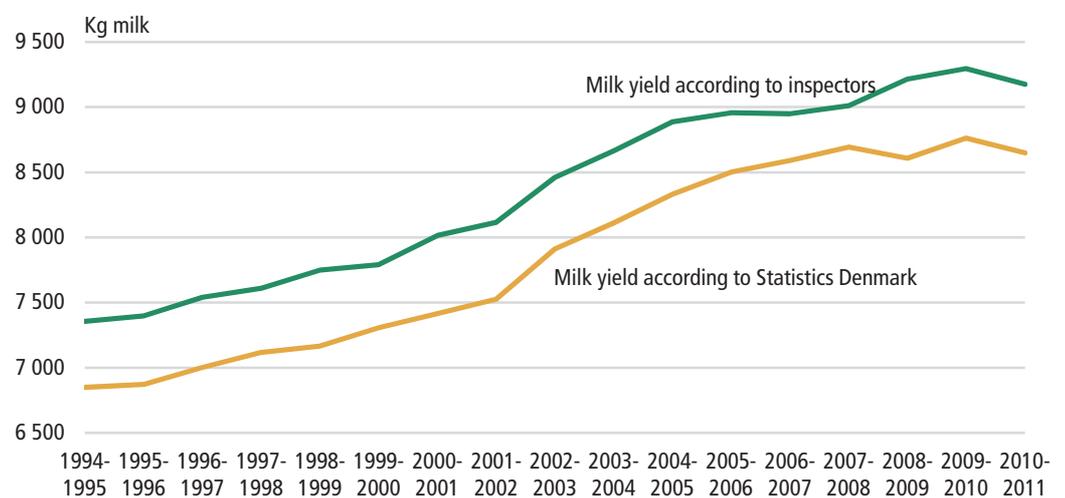
In addition to the total production of pork, figure 5 also shows pork exports. Denmark is one of the world's leading exporters of pork.

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 261

The financial position of the agricultural sector

The financial circumstances of the agricultural sector can be described by preparing sector accounts for agriculture. The sector accounts can be briefly described as a statement of the production value of the agricultural sector, less the production costs involved.

Three income concepts are used in the sector accounts: Gross value added at producers' prices, gross value added at basic prices, and gross value added at factor cost.

The difference in the three income concepts concerns how the operating subsidies received by the agricultural sector and the taxes and duties paid by this sector are treated.

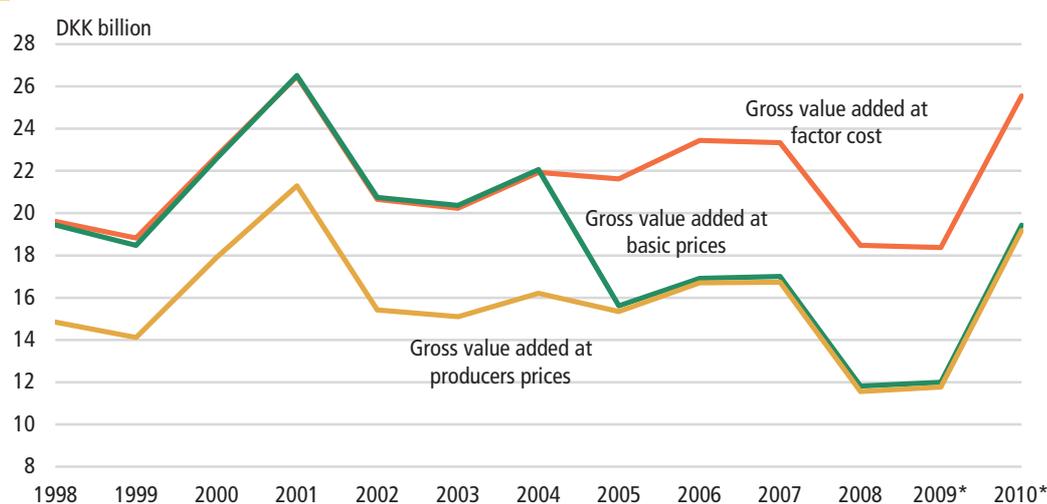
It appears from figure 7 that gross value added at factor cost has varied greatly over the past 10 years. The main reason is significant changes in the price of pork, which is the most important product and export article for Danish agriculture. The improved result in 2010 is however also affected by a rise in prices on milk.

The difference between value added at producer and at basic prices, respectively, is primarily due to reforms of EU agricultural policies, where an adjustment from price subsidies to direct area and livestock subsidies was initiated in 1993. From 2005, most of the subsidies are given as general subsidies as a consequence of the latest reform of agricultural policies.

Among EU countries, France, Italy and Spain, from 15 to 20 per cent each, account for the largest share of total gross factor income in agriculture in the EU. Denmark accounts for almost 2 per cent of gross factor income in the EU, while the consumption of labour in order to generate this income was only 0.5 per cent of the labour force in EU's primary agriculture.

Denmark received about 2 per cent of EU's subsidies to agriculture from the Guarantee Fund of about DKK 400 billion.

Figure 7 Gross value added at producers' prices, basic prices, and at factor cost



www.statbank.dk/lbfi1

Capital formation, liabilities and interest payments

In 2010, agricultural gross fixed capital formation was DKK 7.4 billion and was consequently 1.0 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 8.8 billion for 2010, which gave a negative net capital formation in the agricultural industry in 2010. In the previous years, net capital formation has been mainly positive which reflects the structural development. The figures include holdings specialised in horticulture or in furred animals.

At the end of 2010, farmers' liabilities are estimated at DKK 355 billion, and have been increasing for several years.

In 2010, interest payments amounted to DKK 11.1 billion which is lower than in 2008 and 2009, 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 2010, organic farms amounted to about 6 per cent of all farms, whereas the fully converted organic area accounted for almost 6 per cent of the total agricultural area. In 2000 organic farms constituted 6 per cent of all farms, and the organic area was only a bit more than 3 per cent of total agricultural area.

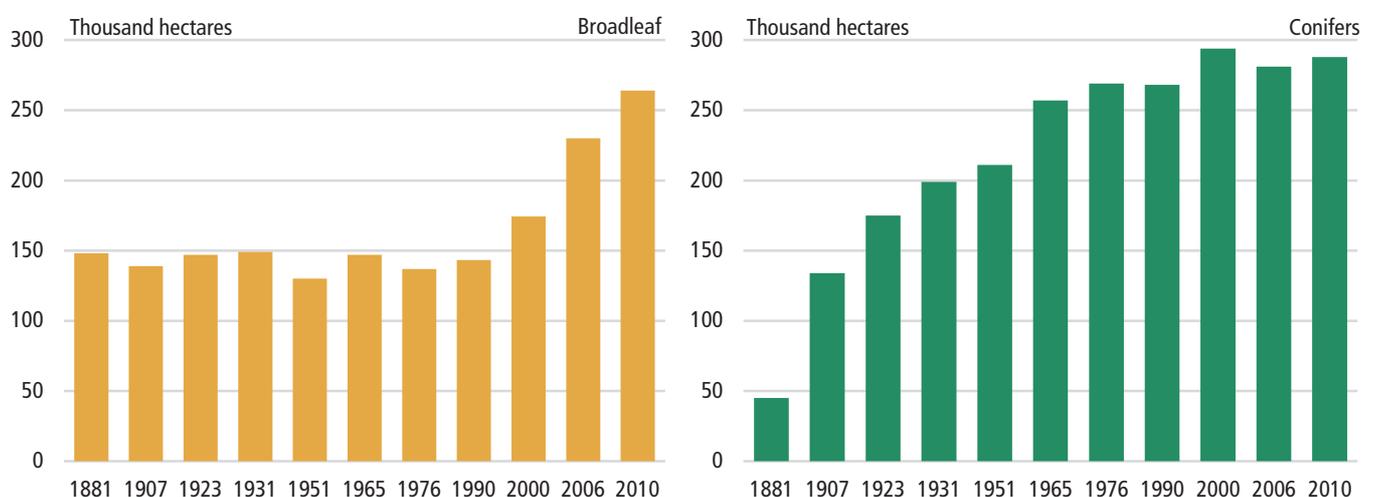
2

Forestry

Forestry censuses

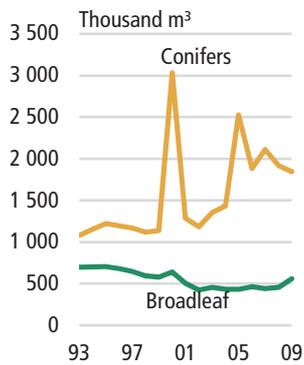
Denmark has a long tradition for preparing forestry statistics at regular intervals. This provides a good overview of the forestry resources. The first forestry statistics were prepared around 1800, and a total of nine forest censuses have been carried out since 1881. These statistics illustrate the 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.

Institute for Forestry & Landscape (Copenhagen University) has compiled the forest area in 2006 and 2010 from a sample survey based on concrete measurements conducted in a large number of sample plots.

Differences in the compilation methods between the statistics inform 2006 and the previous forest surveys imply that caution should in many cases be taken when comparisons are made between the surveys.

Figure 8 shows the long-term development in the forest area from 1881 to 2010. During this period, the Danish forest area was doubled – primarily by means of an increase in the area with conifers.

As regards future developments, the 1997 Nature Protection Act lays down a set of objectives which include an additional doubling of Danish forest areas during a period which corresponds to one generation of trees (approximately 100 years).

Forest production

Forest production of timber is measured by means of the annual felling statistics. For many years, production from conifers has been dominant. More than half of the felling in 2010 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.

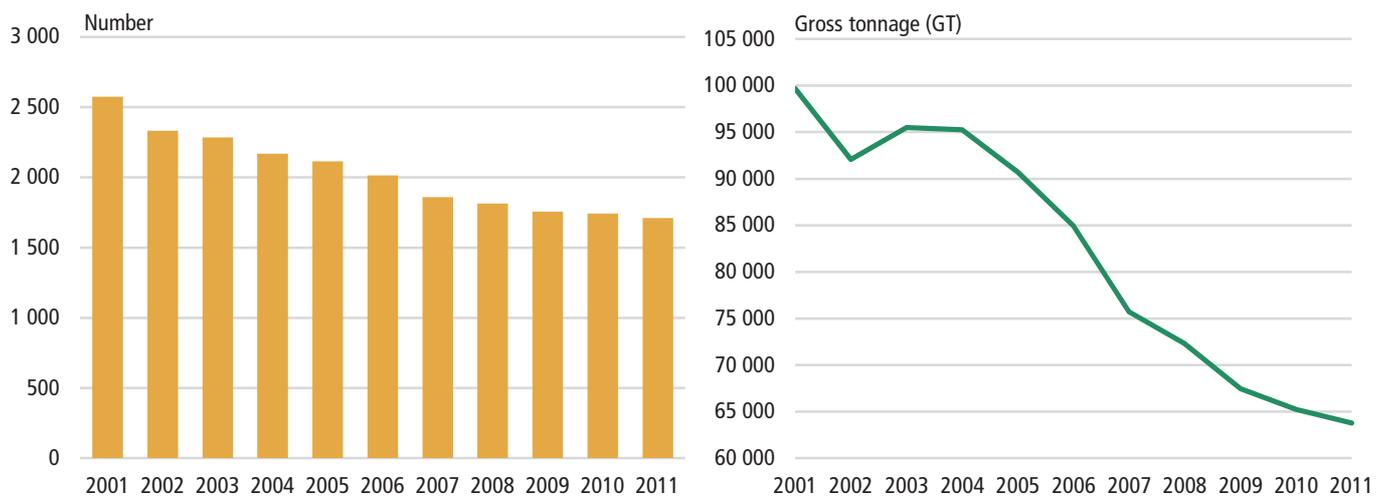
Figure 10 The Danish fishing fleet

Table 270

Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing has fallen in terms of quantities during the period 2000-2011: from 1.4 million tonnes in 2000 to 800,000 tonnes in 2011.

In 2011, the value of the catch of DKK 2.9 billion was 7 per cent lower than in 2000 when calculated at current prices.

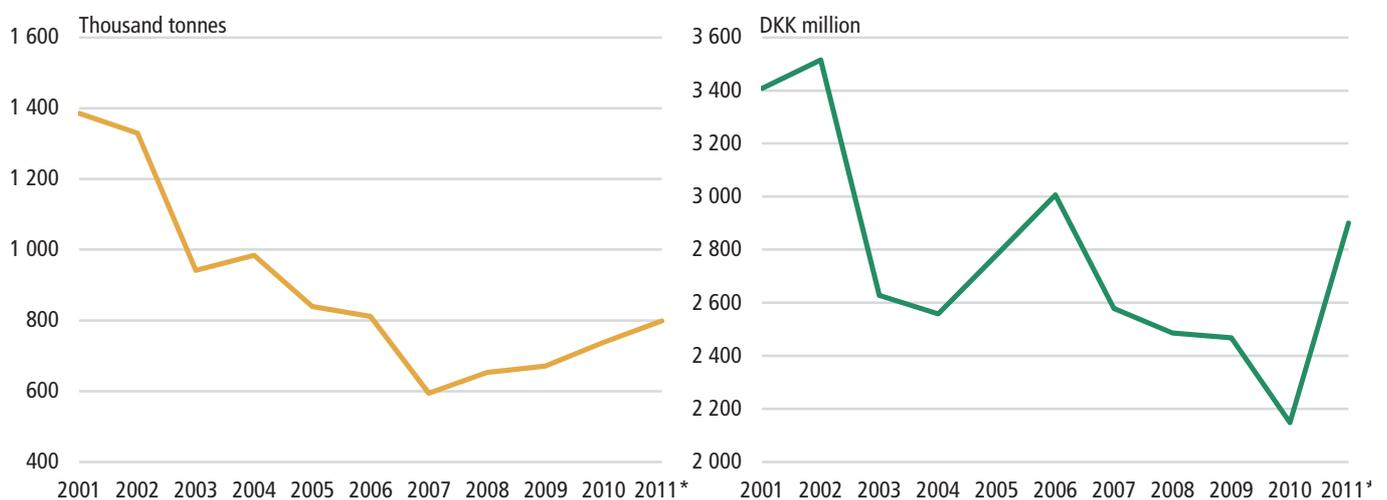
Figure 11 Salt-water fishing – total catch by Danish fishermen by quantity and value

Table 271

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 245 Farms by size of area. 2010

	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	11 110	7 785	4 304	4 896	5 925	8 079	42 099
Region Hovedstaden	776	536	229	233	249	267	2 290
Region Sjælland	1 922	1 231	717	896	1 031	1 317	7 114
Region Syddanmark	2 918	2 024	1 094	1 287	1 823	2 588	11 734
Region Midtjylland	3 277	2 414	1 417	1 579	1 772	2 382	12 841
Region Nordjylland	2 217	1 580	847	901	1 050	1 525	8 120
København and Nordsjælland	675	451	189	175	165	154	1 809
Province Bornholm	101	85	40	58	84	113	481
Province Fyn	1 092	600	308	354	522	642	3 518
Province Sydjylland	1 826	1 424	786	933	1 301	1 946	8 216
Province Østjylland	1 644	1 240	699	779	718	989	6 069
Province Vestjylland	1 633	1 174	718	800	1 054	1 393	6 772

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 246 Farms by type of farming and provinces. 2010

	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	18 443	917	348	12 126	3 613	693	1 734	4 225	42 099
Region Hovedstaden	1 056	82	23	763	85	46	23	212	2 290
Region Sjælland	4 243	186	107	1 230	391	189	113	655	7 114
Region Syddanmark	4 566	368	151	3 817	1 116	198	441	1 077	11 734
Region Midtjylland	5 543	213	54	3 681	1 242	181	559	1 368	12 841
Region Nordjylland	3 035	68	13	2 635	779	79	598	913	8 120
København and Nordsjælland	838	76	22	658	13	34	11	157	1 809
Landsdel Bornholm	218	6	1	105	72	12	12	55	481
Landsdel Fyn	1 593	276	129	684	347	107	77	305	3 518
Landsdel Sydjylland	2 973	92	22	3 133	769	91	364	772	8 216
Landsdel Østjylland	2 957	132	40	1 448	563	108	128	693	6 069
Landsdel Vestjylland	2 586	81	14	2 233	679	73	431	675	6 772

www.statbank.dk/bdf07

Table 247 Farms with area in tenancy. 2010

	Agricultural area of farm						Total
	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	
	number of farms						
Farms without tenant area	9 659	5 519	2 547	2 353	1 599	722	22 399
Farms with tenant area	1 451	2 266	1 757	2 543	4 326	7 357	19 700
	ha						
Area in tenancy	5 376	14 334	16 555	33 979	99 042	656 661	825 947
Average tenant area per farm	3.7	6.3	9.4	13.4	22.9	89.3	41.9

www.statbank.dk/bdf207

Table 248 Official prices of barley and wheat

	Barley		Wheat	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	DKK per 100 kg			
National average	111.99	148.31	116.47	128.95
Regions:				
Sjælland with adjacent islands	106.80	150.19	115.15	124.23
Lolland-Falster with adjacent islands	108.55	154.00	107.84	125.18
Bornholm	105.60	133.79	105.44	123.35
Fyn with adjacent islands	111.34	147.56	118.15	130.19
Sønderjylland	111.03	145.68	116.48	131.30
Østjylland	114.62	147.40	118.63	129.89
Vestjylland	117.41	150.51	119.63	131.92
Nordjylland	111.05	144.82	116.89	131.90

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 249 Livestock and production at organic farms

	2009	2010
	number	
Organic livestock	1 713 603	1 533 612
Cattle	159 351	164 523
Pigs	179 903	180 787
Poultry	1 357 374	1 174 770
Other animals	16 975	13 532
Organic farms with milk production	432	399
	mio kg	
Milk production	431	443
	per cent	
Share of total production	9	9
	number	
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,ani7andani8

Table 250 Organic farms by area

	2009		2010	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Total	2 689	6.5	2 671	6.3
Under 10 ha	740	7.8	724	7.9
10.0-19.9 ha	448	5.9	445	5.7
20.0-29.9 ha	245	5.4	247	5.7
30.0-49.9 ha	300	6.0	311	6.4
50.0-99.9 ha	335	5.6	318	5.4
100.0 ha +	558	6.9	557	6.9
No information on area	63	...	69	...

Source: The Danish AgriFish Agency

www.statbank.dk/08

Table 251 Land use of organic farms. 2010

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as per cent of total area
	ha	ha	per cent	per cent	per cent
Total area	148 145	2 646 401	100.0	100.0	5.6
Cereals	39 254	1 469 168	26.5	55.5	2.7
Pulses	2 364	10 349	1.6	0.4	22.8
Root crops	1 375	81 331	0.9	3.1	1.7
Seeds for industrial use	662	165 721	0.4	6.3	0.4
Seeds for sowing	2 930	66 655	2.0	2.5	4.4
Grass and green fodder	96 392	762 217	65.1	28.8	12.6
Horticultural products	2 198	20 130	1.5	0.8	10.9
Set aside	677	9 874	0.5	0.4	6.9
Other crops	2 293	60 956	1.5	2.3	3.8

Source: The Danish AgriFish Agency

www.statbank.dk/oeo1 and [afg1](http://www.statbank.dk/afg1)

Table 252 Turnover of organic foods in retail shops

	2009	2010
DKK thousands		
Turn over, total	4 892 755	5 097 526
Rice, bread, pasta, flour, groats, cakes	716 401	749 056
Of which: Ryebread	73 376	63 783
Flour	106 719	106 658
Groats, cornflakes, müsli etc.	192 448	180 081
Meat, spreads, offal	342 467	329 550
Of which: Beef and veal	122 301	127 095
Pigmeat	47 477	38 961
Cold cuts of meat and poultry	119 211	101 911
Fisk og skaldyr	3 820	6 358
Milk, cheese, eggs	1 771 316	1 754 195
Of which: Semi-skimmed milk	179 231	157 849
Minimilk	368 988	380 985
Skimmed milk	266 608	271 746
Cheese	209 425	185 770
Eggs	291 596	303 796
Fats, oils	246 866	247 068
Of which: Butter etc.	178 550	192 968
Fruits	376 556	418 877
Of which: Citrus fruits, fresh	83 188	76 265
Bananas, fresh	63 715	78 775
Apples, fresh	36 805	53 164
Dried fruits	77 380	87 639
Vegetables	679 504	775 342
Of which: Tomatoes, fresh	68 528	80 266
Carrots, fresh	138 526	161 706
Potatos, fresh	70 525	74 706
Onions, fresh	38 060	36 946
Sugar, jams, chocolate, candy, icecream etc.	195 743	216 423
Of which: Sugar	35 787	33 049
Syrup, honey	18 926	33 971
Jams etc.	52 297	48 524
Spices, stock cube etc.	171 850	202 723
Of which: Spices	34 114	33 403
Babyfood (canned goods)	44 810	49 653
Coffee, tea, cocoa etc.	145 855	169 085
Juices, fruit juices etc.	169 465	154 785
Wine, cider, beer etc.	72 909	74 063

www.statbank.dk/oeo3

Table 253 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 254 Agricultural area by type of crop

	2008	2009	2010
	ha		
Total agricultural area	2 667 895	2 623 975	2 646 400
Cereals	1 505 210	1 460 859	1 469 168
Pulses	4 910	6 332	10 349
Root crops	83 768	80 998	81 331
Seeds for industrial use	173 580	161 779	165 721
Seeds for sowing	82 058	90 112	66 655
Grass and green fodder in rotation	515 306	535 607	562 358
Horticultural products	22 154	21 114	20 130
Other crops	260 624	197 228	209 732
Permanent grassland	20 285	69 946	60 956
Set aside ¹	70 662	5 699	9 874
	per cent		
Total arable area	100.0	100.0	100,0
Cereals	56.4	55.7	55,5
Pulses	0.2	0.2	0,4
Root crops	3.1	3.1	3,1
Seeds for industrial use	6.5	6.2	6,3
Seeds for sowing	3.1	3.4	2,5
Grass and green fodder in rotation	19.3	20.4	21,2
Horticultural products	0.8	0.8	0,8
Other crops	9.8	7.5	7,9
Permanent grassland	0.8	2.7	2,3
Set aside ¹	2.6	0.2	0,4

¹ Set-aside areas with prior subsidy are also included under grass areas.

www.statbank.dk/afg07

Table 255 Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	million feed unit		
Feeding stuffs, total	14 488	15 534	15 404
Fodder concentrates			
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	6 215	6 921	6 992
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 341	2 402	2 689
Other vegetable products	492	334	282
Fish meal, silage and waste	433	375	365
Milk and milk products	99	94	41
Coarse fodder	4 908	5 408	5 035
Roots, total	338	338	322
Grass and green fodder	4 327	4 839	4 510
Straw	243	231	203
	thousand tonnes		
Commercial fertilizers Contents of pure nutrients			
Nitrogen	200	190	197
Phosphorus	7	11	11
Potassium	26	42	45
	tonnes		
Pesticides, total			
Contents of active substances	4 116	2 798	3 891
Against weeds	2 927	2 012	3 172
Against fungi	864	484	491
Against insects	38	40	33
Growth regulation products	287	262	195

www.statbank.dk/foder1, pest1 and kvael2

Table 256 Crop production

	2010	2011*	2010	2011*	2010	2011*
	— thousand tonnes —		— mio. feed units —		— Hkg per ha —	
Total crop production	•	•	16 095	...	•	•
Cereals (grain), total	8 748	8 818	8 679	8 745	59	59
Winter wheat	4 996	4 769	5 116	4 884	67	66
Spring wheat	64	72	65	73	46	43
Rye	255	294	255	294	49	51
Triticale	177	137	177	137	49	51
Winter barley	784	724	749	691	54	56
Spring barley	2 198	2 540	2 099	2 426	51	54
Oats and mixed grain	274	227	218	181	48	49
Rape, total	580	508	988	865	35	34
Winter rape	577	504	982	859	35	34
Spring rape	3	4	5	6	23	21
Pulses	34	25	37	27	32	32
Straw, total	3 307	...	617	...	33	...
of which straw of cereals	3 207	...	592	...	33	...
Roots crops, total	3 990	...	878	...	488	...
Seed potatoes	143	...	27	...	273	...
Potatoes for flour manufacturing	691	...	188	...	413	...
Potatoes for human consumption	524	...	103	...	318	...
Beets for sugar production	2 356	...	510	...	601	...
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder	276	...	50	...	666	...
Grass and green fodder, total	25 177	...	4 896	...	•	•
Lucerne	315	...	42	...	479	...
Maize for green fodder	5 923	...	1 569	...	341	...
Cereals for green fodder etc.	1 093	...	305	...	171	...
Grass and clover in rotation	14 150	...	2 404	...	425	...
Permanent grass	3 180	...	507	...	146	...
Aftermath	515	...	69	...	44	...

www.statbank.dk/hst6

Table 257 National supply and disposition of cereals

	2008	2009	2010
	— thousand tonnes —		
Crop production less waste	8 801	9 813	8 418
Imports	1 690	819	722
Stocks at beginning of period	5 009	6 603	7 753
Total, available	15 500	17 235	16 893
Exports	1 248	1 895	2 425
Seeds for sowing	285	283	281
Industrial uses	813	787	707
Stocks at end of period	6 603	7 753	6 569
Used for feeding	6 551	6 517	6 910

www.statbank.dk/korn

Table 258 Livestock

	June 1970	June 1980	June 1990	May 2000	May 2010
Horses	45 413	49 596	38 215	39 737	59 735
Cattle, total	2 842 271	2 960 926	2 239 097	1 867 937	1 571 050
Cows	1 152 681	1 104 468	839 988	760 310	669 289
Of which dairy cows	...	1 039 623	753 114	635 519	568 202
Of which cows kept for suckling	...	64 845	86 874	124 791	101 087
Pigs, total	8 360 575	9 956 800	9 497 219	11 921 573	13 173 060
Sows, total	998 874	1 070 927	903 820	1 083 192	1 116 756
Pigs for slaughtering	...	2 449 211	2 425 004	3 363 118	3 509 186
Sheep, total	69 610	55 748	158 563	145 492	159 626
Fowls, total	17 847 000	14 243 000	15 498 332	20 981 657	18 731 331
Of which hens	6 330 000	4 563 000	4 326 935	3 680 647	3 899 700
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 809 000	7 533 000	9 802 327	16 046 632	12 836 010
Turkeys	504 000	382 000	212 975	545 751	200 682
Ducks	638 000	802 000	494 711	296 039	223 663
Geese	180 000	82 000	42 800	6 826	6 965

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 259 Livestock by regions. May 2010

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
Horses	8 065	9 855	13 748	16 045	12 022	59 735
Cattle, total	29 922	79 791	596 977	494 454	369 906	1 571 050
Of which cows	12 707	32 281	262 653	204 234	157 414	669 289
Of which dairy cows	9 335	21 046	235 598	170 152	132 071	568 202
Of which cows kept for suckling	3 372	11 235	27 055	34 082	25 343	101 087
Pigs, total	300 377	1 375 267	3 951 109	4 638 322	2 907 985	13 173 060
Of which sows, total	23 582	118 769	337 175	393 645	243 585	1 116 756
Of which pigs for slaughtering	87 179	372 633	1 052 207	1 233 724	763 443	3 509 186
Sheep, total	16 345	31 372	54 918	37 559	19 432	159 626
Fowls, total	273 111	986 031	7 730 144	4 553 902	4 540 773	18 083 961
Of which hens	104 660	641 106	1 700 406	1 010 012	443 516	3 899 700
Of which chickens for slaughtering	162 259	5 555	5 690 427	3 258 206	3 719 563	12 836 010
Turkeys	85	29	28 412	46 031	126 125	200 682
Ducks	588	2 344	74 511	145 896	324	223 663
Geese	301	2 440	2 672	1 440	112	6 965

Note: The table shows number of animals at the survey day 15 May 2009.

www.statbank.dk/hdyr

Table 260	Fur farming	2008	2009	2010
		number		
	Number of fur farms¹			
	Minks	1 636	1 489	1 433
	Foxes	24	12	...
	Chinchilla	60	63	59
	Number of furred animals			
	Minks	2 806 827	2 719 600	2 657 00
	Foxes	3 156	1 420	1 409
	Chinchilla	12 696	14 229	14 903
		thousand pelts		
	Production of pelts			
	Minks	14 000	14 000	14 000
	Foxes	...	...	...
	Chinchilla	30	34	34
		DKK per pelt		
	Average price			
	Minks	195	328	392
	Foxes	...	...	...
	Chinchilla	276	337	316
		DKK mio.		
	Value of pelts			
	Value of sales, total	2 731	4 596	5 506
	Minks	2 723	4 585	5 495
	Foxes	...	...	...
	Chinchilla	8	11	11
	Value of changes in livestock	-15	-6	47

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 261 Output and exports of livestock products

	Production		Exports	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
Natural milk	thousands tonnes			
Milk	4 909	4 880	...	...
	kg			
Milk yield per dairy cow	8 555	8 463	•	•
	per cent			
Average fat content	4.30	4.28	•	•
Average protein content	3.45	3.46	•	•
Dairy products	mio. kg			
Butter	34	37	58	52
Cheese	292	278	..	..
Whole milk and cream powder	119	114	104	100
Skim milk powder	28	36	17	21
Eggs¹ (incl. eggs for hatching)	76	79	41	38
Meat² (incl. edible offal)				
Beef and veal	142	145	118	119
Pork	1 974	2 008	1 931	2 018
Poultry meat	219	215	153	142
Horsemeat	1	1	0	0
Mutton and lamb	2	2	2	1
Meat, total	2 338	2 371	2 204	2 280
Of which, edible offal	85	86	83	89
Game meat	3	3	0	0
Edible tallow and lard	82	84	35	36

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 262 Indices for agricultural sales and intermediate consumption

	Weights (2005 values)	Quantity indices		Price indices	
		2009	2010	2009	2010
	per cent	2005 = 100			
Agricultural goods output, total	100.0	103.9	104.2	101.6	111.9
Crop output, total	32.7	110.5	105.1	106.2	115.2
Cereals, total	12.5	103.9	100.6	112.5	134.2
Of which: Wheat	6.4	116.7	106.6	112.5	138.4
Barley	5.3	85.0	88.1	111.7	129.4
Industrial crops	2.7	126.0	115.5	103.8	116.5
Fodder crops and straw	7.3	127.2	125.1	97.1	91.2
Vegetables and ornamental plants	7.1	99.6	96.8	107.0	110.8
Of which: Potted plants	4.2	87.1	87.4	100.7	106.2
Potatoes	1.6	107.2	92.0	100.9	100.2
Fruit and berries	0.3	161.6	102.6	96.3	112.5
Seeds for sowing	1.1	95.1	72.2	105.6	105.6
Animal output, total	67.3	100.7	103.8	99.3	110.2
Meat and live animals, total	40.3	97.0	101.1	100.1	107.0
Of which: Cattle	4.2	91.9	94.7	97.6	105.0
Pigs	33.2	98.1	101.9	99.6	105.2
Poultry	2.5	93.1	105.1	110.6	133.3
Products from animals, total	27.0	106.2	107.8	98.2	115.1
Of which: Natural milk	18.5	106.3	108.4	94.3	111.0
Furs	7.4	108.5	108.5	105.3	125.4
Intermediate consumption, total	100.0	102.6	102.0	119.1	121.3
Seeds	4.2	103.8	102.9	120.8	116.8
Energy	6.8	98.1	95.5	107.9	120.9
Fertilizers	3.7	85.5	87.0	179.8	126.1
Pesticides	3.2	103.3	103.8	111.6	101.3
Veterinary expenses	2.6	119.5	121.4	107.5	108.9
Feeding stuffs, total	42.7	97.2	97.8	120.4	125.4
Straight feeding stuffs	23.7	105.4	106.8	114.5	125.8
Compound feeding stuffs	19.0	87.0	86.5	127.8	125.0
Repairs and maintenance	8.6	103.7	103.6	111.0	113.1
Agricultural services	7.3	97.8	98.5	122.2	129.7
Bank services, indirectly measured	3.0	148.6	164.9	110.1	110.0
Bank services, directly measured	4.7	129.1	122.5	104.5	111.2
Services, other industries	13.2	105.3	98.3	117.7	122.2

 www.statbank.dk/lbfpris

Table 263 Danish agricultural holdings, financial results. 2010

	Full-time holdings			Part-time holdings			All holdings
	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	
	Number of holdings						
Number of holdings	11 772	640	899	18 932	831	412	33 486
Sample	1.258	183	232	340	84	34	2 131
	DKK 1.000 per holding						
Gross output, total	4 878	4 032	5 583	343	246	232	2 145
Crop production, agriculture	1 400	1 180	215	215	139	42	646
Crop production, horticulture	10	20	4 965	0	0	153	139
Cattle	1 051	2 149	0	28	32	2	427
Pigs	1 655	383	2	14	5	-	597
Poultry	135	170	10	2	15	2	53
Fur-bearing animals	396	-	-	19	-	-	150
Other livestock etc.	4	4	1	17	9	2	12
Product subsidies	20	11	1	3	3	0	9
Other income	208	115	389	45	43	31	113
Costs, total	4 113	3 586	5 020	389	348	278	1 881
Seeds	95	98	758	13	16	24	64
Energy	184	142	606	18	17	15	94
Fertilizers, purchased	97	10	79	24	3	9	50
Chemicals	96	-	73	14	-	12	44
Feeding stuff	1 697	1 491	9	55	62	7	658
Veterinarian services and medicine	96	61	0	3	3	1	36
Maintenance	267	263	229	45	35	31	132
Contract operations	180	297	55	27	37	14	87
Insurance	65	56	77	18	17	12	37
Other goods and services	374	325	1 121	78	70	79	214
Depreciation	510	462	394	75	70	50	244
Paid labour	388	332	1 574	6	4	18	188
Energy tax	19	14	30	2	2	1	9
Land rate and energy tax	47	35	14	12	12	5	25
Operating profit	765	446	563	-46	-102	-46	264
Costs of financing	1 051	1 039	429	116	125	51	470
Net interest expenditure	1 006	1 016	401	114	124	49	452
Other costs of financing	44	23	28	2	1	2	18
General subsidies	412	615	108	81	108	22	208
Net profit	126	22	243	-80	-119	-75	2
1. quartile group	-1 207	-1 088	-590	-323	-353	-296	-664
4. quartile group	1 438	1 022	1 274	134	50	116	746
Investments	1 019	1 094	592	165	218	140	495
Balance, end of year							
Assets	44 219	41 623	16 579	10 414	10 161	5 833	22 997
Debt	21 868	19 648	7 397	3 347	3 623	2 263	10 272
Tenancy	7 734	10 364	2 122	661	1 071	165	3 376
Net capital	14 617	11 612	7 060	6 406	5 466	3 406	9 349
Key indicators							
Family remuneration	423	455	418	140	139	152	253
Operating margin, per cent	15.5	15.0	4.5	-30.4	-53.9	-75.9	10.2
Degree of profitability, per cent	2.0	1.7	2.0	-1.5	-1.8	-5.7	1.2
Farm solvency, per cent	40.1	37.2	48.8	65.7	60.1	60.1	47.7

Note: The figures are based on accounting results from holdings of minimum 10 hectares or similar production

Table 264 Gross value added at factor cost in agriculture

	2008	2009	2010*
	DKK mio.		
A. Output of agricultural industry, total (B+C+D+E)	66 533	62 289	69 709
B. Value of agricultural sales, total	65 106	59 227	64 985
Crop products, total	25 088	21 871	23 050
Cereals, total	10 956	7 967	9 269
Of which: Wheat	5 983	4 621	5 188
Barley	4 228	2 733	3 281
Industrial crops	2 419	2 124	2 346
Fodder crops and straw	4 607	4 923	4 531
Vegetables and ornamental plants, total	5 031	5 045	5 142
Of which: Potted plants	2 234	2 019	2 136
Potatoes	1 092	867	827
Fruit and berries	289	293	218
Seeds for sowing	693	652	718
Livestock products, total	40 018	37 356	41 934
Meat and live animals, total	23 512	21 903	23 585
Of which: Cattle	2 433	2 169	2 400
Pigs	19 195	18 086	19 382
Poultry	1 674	1 480	1 633
Products from animals, total	16 505	15 453	18 349
Of which: Natural milk	12 954	10 189	12 172
Furs	2 731	4 596	5 492
C. Value of agricultural services, total	2 341	2 510	2 678
D. Value of secondary activities	868	934	932
E. Changes in stocks at farms, total	-1 782	-382	1 114
Changes in grain stocks	-1 488	-741	1 308
Changes in livestock	-295	359	-194
F. Intermediate consumption, total	54 971	50 515	50 535
Seeds	2 283	2 200	2 049
Energy	3 532	3 059	3 321
Fertilizers	2 729	2 293	1 675
Pesticides	1 748	1 652	1 507
Veterinary expenses	1 191	1 398	1 440
Feeding stuffs, total	24 469	20 607	20 878
Straight feeding stuffs	13 300	11 724	12 224
Compound feeding stuffs	11 169	8 883	8 654
Repairs and maintenance	4 116	4 193	4 259
Agricultural services	3 725	3 676	3 932
Bank services, indirectly measured	1 662	2 052	2 276
Bank services, directly measured	2 747	2 626	2 650
Services from other industries	6 769	6 759	6 548
G. Gross value added in producer prices (A-F)	11 561	11 774	19 174
H. Subsidies on products	263	262	321
I. Taxes on products	-	40	64
J. Gross value added in basic prices (G+H-I)	11 824	11 995	19 432
K. Subsidies on production	7 742	7 508	7 317
L. Taxes on production	1 081	1 132	1 208
M. Gross domestic product at factor cost (J+K-L)	18 484	18 371	25 541

Note: The table includes the extended agricultural sector, i.e. agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and beekeeping.

www.statbank.dk/lbf1

Table 265 Gross capital formation in agriculture

	2008	2009	2010*
DKK mio.			
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total	15 720	8 350	7 395
Farm buildings	7 435	4 023	3 199
Machinery and equipment	7 927	4 152	4 055
Plantations and soil improvement	358	174	142
Amounts in 2005 prices			
Gross capital, total	21 086	11 155	9 392
Farm buildings	6 773	3 676	2 905
Machinery and equipment	7 239	3 662	3 468
Plantations and soil improvement	300	141	113
index 2005 = 100			
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total	145	77	68
Farm buildings	157	85	68
Machinery and equipment	133	70	68
Plantations and soil improvement	247	120	98
Amounts in 2005 prices			
Gross capital formation	194	103	87
Farm buildings	143	78	61
Machinery and equipment	121	61	58
Plantations and soil improvement	207	97	78

www.statbank/jb1

Table 266 Farmer's interest payments and liabilities

	2008	2009	2010
DDK mio.			
Total interest payments	16 805	15 918	11 129
Credit Institute loans	11 587	11 000	6 750
Bank	4 222	3 816	3 532
Other	996	1 102	847
Debt, total¹	325 776	343 892	355 109
Credit Institute	229 612	253 645	261 324
Bank	70 170	67 340	69 646
Debt, excl. credit institute and bank	25 994	22 907	24 139

¹ Finance loans are only included in *Total debt*.

www.statbank.dk/jb3

Table 267 Forest and plantation area

	All Denmark			The Islands			Jutland		
	2000	2006	2010	2000	2006	2010	2000	2006	2010
	— thousands ha —								
Total forest area	486	534	586	149	153	167	337	382	419
Auxiliary areas	13	8	7	4	2	2	9	6	5
Total wooded area	473	527	578	145	151	165	328	376	413
Temporarily uncovered area	5	11	13	1	3	3	4	8	9
Total broadleaves	174	230	264	90	102	112	85	128	152
Beech	80	72	76	44	38	40	36	34	36
Oak	43	47	57	19	17	20	24	30	37
Ash	13	20	20	8	11	11	5	8	8
Sycamore	9	18	21	6	10	12	3	7	9
Other broadleaf	30	74	90	13	26	29	17	48	62
Total conifers	294	281	288	54	45	46	240	236	242
Norwegian	132	102	93	27	23	21	105	79	72
Sitka spruce etc.	34	34	34	4	3	3	30	31	31
Noble fir	12	10	13	3	2	2	9	8	11
Caucasian fir	28	21	27	10	6	8	18	15	20
Other Silver fir	15	14	16	2	2	2	14	12	14
Other conifer species	72	100	104	9	9	10	63	91	94
Unknown¹	...	5	14	...	1	4	...	4	10

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 268 Percentage of forest area by species and ownership class. 2010

	Privately and companies owned forests	Foundations etc.	National Forest	Other state-owned forests	Other public owned forests	Unknown	Total
	— per cent —						
Total forest area	68.4	3.8	18.2	0.9	4.1	4.6	100.0
Auxiliary areas	23.7	2.7	11.3	-	1.8	60.5	100.0
Total wooded area	68.9	3.8	18.3	0.9	4.1	3.9	100.0
Temporarily uncovered area	54.0	3.8	12.4	0.9	-	28.9	100.0
Total broadleaves	74.0	4.7	14.0	1.1	5.2	1.1	100.0
Beech	67.3	6.4	20.2	0.7	4.4	1.0	100.0
Oak	71.2	4.2	15.4	1.7	6.1	1.3	100.0
Ash	79.7	5.8	7.2	0.9	4.8	1.6	100.0
Sycamore	76.4	5.6	10.4	0.7	6.2	0.7	100.0
Other broadleaves	79.5	3.0	10.2	1.1	5.2	0.9	100.0
Total conifers	67.6	3.1	23.4	0.8	3.4	1.7	100.0
Norway spruce	69.9	4.1	21.3	0.9	2.8	1.0	100.0
Sitka spruce etc.	61.5	4.2	28.9	1.0	1.7	2.7	100.0
Noble fir	86.6	3.5	6.8	-	0.8	2.3	100.0
Caucasian fir	91.3	2.2	4.8	-	0.5	1.2	100.0
Silver fir and other fir	62.2	3.1	25.9	0.8	5.8	2.2	100.0
Other conifers	59.8	2.1	30.0	1.0	5.2	1.9	100.0
Unknown¹	14.7	1.5	1.1	-	0.8	82.0	100.0

Note: Based on information from Copenhagen University, Forest and Landscape which has been responsible for conducting forest censuses since 2002.

¹ Occurs when trees are not measured or tree species are not registered in a sample plot of a wooded area.

Table 269 Felling in forests. 2010

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	0-99.9 ha	100-999.9 ha	1 000 ha +
	thousand m ³					
Broadleaf and conifer, total	855.4	1 800.0	2 655.4	781.4	862.5	1 011.6
Timber	479.2	814.0	1 293.3	310.0	455.5	527.7
Firewood	199.4	178.9	378.2	126.0	129.6	122.6
Wood for energy	176.8	807.1	983.9	345.3	277.3	361.2
Broadleaves, total	373.7	251.2	625.0	201.8	192.9	230.3
Total timber	111.7	49.3	161.0	43.3	47.9	69.7
Veneer and sawnwood logs	74.0	33.0	107.0	34.8	35.8	36.3
Industrial logs	31.7	15.3	47.0	6.8	9.9	30.4
Other timber	6.0	1.0	7.0	1.8	2.2	3.1
Firewood	191.7	111.2	303.0	74.4	116.5	112.0
Wood for energy	70.3	90.7	161.0	84.1	28.4	48.5
Beech, total	155.8	93.5	249.3	58.5	82.3	108.5
Total timber	55.6	29.1	84.8	22.7	22.4	39.6
Veneer and sawnwood logs	34.9	19.0	54.0	18.5	15.7	19.7
Industrial logs	19.7	9.8	29.4	3.9	5.7	19.8
Other timber	1.0	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.0
Firewood	100.2	64.4	164.5	35.8	59.9	68.9
Oak, total	30.8	20.6	51.3	14.0	13.8	23.5
Total timber	16.7	7.0	23.7	4.7	6.6	12.4
Veneer and sawnwood logs	10.6	3.8	14.4	3.2	4.4	6.9
Industrial logs	4.7	2.5	7.3	1.0	1.8	4.5
Other timber	1.4	0.6	2.0	0.5	0.5	1.0
Firewood	14.1	13.6	27.6	9.3	7.2	11.1
Other broadleaf, total	116.9	46.4	163.3	45.2	68.3	49.8
Total timber	39.4	13.2	52.5	15.9	18.8	17.8
Veneer and sawnwood logs	28.5	10.1	38.6	13.2	15.7	9.7
Industrial logs	7.3	3.0	10.3	1.8	2.4	6.1
Other timber	3.6	0.0	3.7	0.9	0.8	2.0
Firewood	77.5	33.3	110.8	29.3	49.5	32.0
Conifer, total	481.7	1 548.8	2 030.4	579.6	669.6	781.3
Total timber	367.5	764.7	1 132.3	266.7	407.6	458.0
Timber, rafters	34.3	131.8	166.2	63.8	50.0	52.3
Short timber	173.2	321.5	494.7	86.1	176.0	232.6
Industrial wood	152.8	283.9	436.7	105.1	175.7	155.9
Other timber	7.2	27.6	34.8	11.6	5.9	17.3
Firewood	7.6	67.6	75.3	51.6	13.1	10.5
Wood for energy	106.5	716.4	822.9	261.3	248.9	312.7

www.statbank.dk/skov6

Table 270 Fishing vessels

Gross tonnage	2010		2011		
	31 December	Number	GT	Number	GT
Total		1 743	65 262	1 710	63 763
0 -4.9 GT		812	2 283	805	2 240
5 -9.9 GT		317	2 176	310	2 128
10 -14.9 GT		125	1 516	123	1 495
15 -19.9 GT		83	1 449	79	1 376
20 -49.9 GT		192	5 983	188	5 872
50 -99.9 GT		97	6 581	89	6 036
100 -249.9 GT		65	10 389	65	10 400
250 -499.9 GT		32	11 727	29	10 410
500 GT +		20	23 160	22	23 808

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
www.fd.dk

Table 271 Salt-water fishing

	2010		2011*	
	Nominal catches	Value	Nominal catches	Value
	tonnes	DKK thousands	tonnes	DKK thousands
Total catches by Danish fishermen	798 882	2 898 641	680 233	3 102 386
Landed in Denmark, total	677 593	2 338 983	580 722	2 503 001
Of which in:				
Esbjerg	1 182	20 604	1 052	13 722
Frederikshavn	47	2 478	50	2 962
Hirtshals	47 335	372 232	38 948	479 678
Hvide Sande	49 882	169 340	52 742	192 563
Skagen	149 886	372 723	137 773	433 661
Thyborøn	257 285	516 766	199 448	463 496
Hanstholm	114 351	416 779	92 803	428 534
Fishing grounds				
North sea ¹	558 213	1 519 872	485 823	1 636 621
Skagerrak	33 840	390 363	23 392	426 605
Kattegat	13 813	155 660	11 975	143 408
Øresund	4 455	26 938	3 303	28 528
Bælthavet and Western Baltic	12 276	72 266	12 921	83 843
Eastern Baltic	52 385	160 212	41 406	171 517
Limfjorden	1 765	8 820	1 255	7 745
Ringkøbing and Nisum fjerne	845	4 853	649	4 733
Types of catch				
For human consumption, total	136 786	1 503 883	133 525	1 767 000
Herring, sprat and mackerel	65 881	310 793	61 481	449 948
Codfish	35 146	438 467	34 139	461 622
Flatfish	23 903	325 214	26 595	384 720
Eel	412	21 499	355	24 469
Other kinds of fish	3 061	80 145	2 841	79 896
Lobster, shrimp and prawn	8 383	327 765	8 114	366 345
Not for human consumption ²	540 806	835 101	447 197	736 000
Danish fishermen's catches landed in foreign countries	121 289	559 658	99 511	599 385
Of which:				
Sweden	6 985	52 058	5 127	46 815
Norway	50 474	151 557	19 016	147 864
Germany	22 179	55 751	30 272	113 383
United Kingdom	18 695	127 820	12 188	90 069
Holland	976	31 280	878	28 783
Belgium	...	...	...	...
Faroe Island and Greenland	12 319	94 577	22 784	111 787
Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total	370 644	1 046 904	305 108	1 099 727
Of which:				
Esbjerg	540	7 105	714	8 172
Thyborøn	20 012	100 240	35 796	129 112
Hanstholm	59 471	312 163	47 973	285 455
Hirtshals	9 313	58 792	12 142	123 513
Skagen	221 822	459 018	154 462	437 902
Bornholm	29 235	36 075	26 490	43 253

Note: Weight and value of oysters, mussels, and starfish catches are not included in the table. All amounts are stated as whole fish.

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries

www.fd.dk

¹ Including catches in the English Channel and more distant waters. ² Catches intended for reduction to fish meal and fish oil.

Manufacturing industries

1 The significance of manufacturing industries for Danish economy

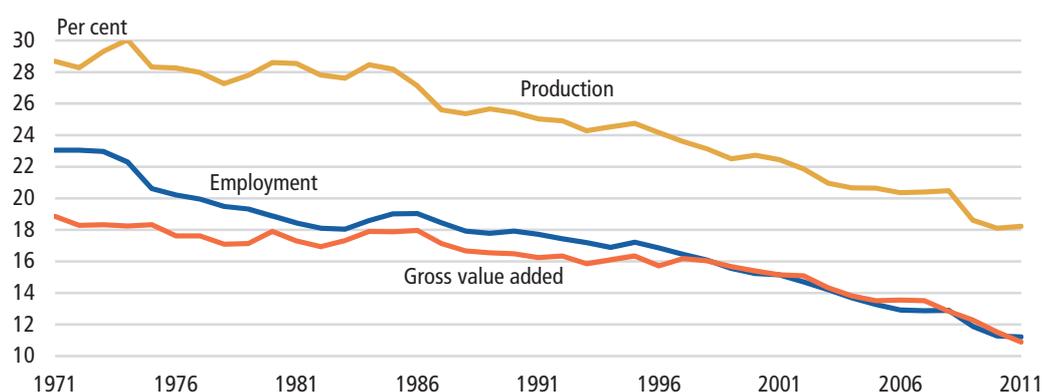
Manufacturing industries' share of the economy has been declining

The significance of manufacturing industries for the Danish economy can be described by means of central statistics from the national accounts. Manufacturing industries have a declining importance for the Danish economy, regardless of whether it is measured by share of total employment, production or value added.

A share of 11 per cent of employment and value added

Manufacturing industries' share of total employment has declined markedly from 23 per cent in 1971 to 11 per cent in 2011. The manufacturing industries' share of gross value added has also decreased from 19 per cent to 11 per cent. Finally, the share of production has fallen from 29 per cent in 1971 to 18 per cent in 2011.

Figure 1 Manufacturing shares in per cent of total activity



Note: Mining and quarrying are not included.

www.statbank.dk/nat18n

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 and adjusted for normal seasonal variations. The index of production illustrates the noticeable business cycles of the period 2001-2011.

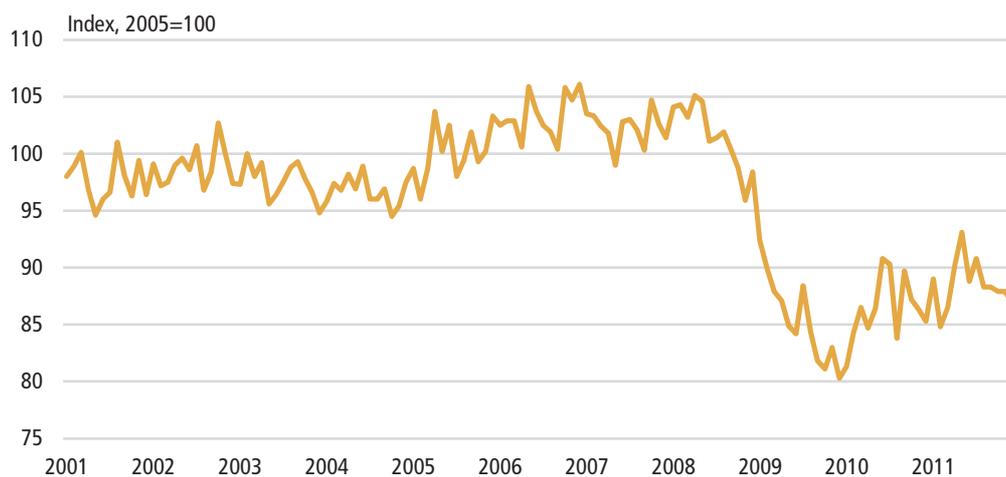
During the period 2001-2004, production was relatively stable because of the international falloff caused by the collapse of the dotcom-bubble in 2000. From 2005 followed a period with a marked increase in industrial production, which lasted until 2007.

Global financial crisis meant falling production

In the fall 2008, the global financial crisis began. In Denmark, this led to a sharp decline in industrial production. Production fell more than 20 per cent up till the end of 2009.

During 2010, industrial production has recovered somewhat, followed in 2011 by a stabilization on a level that is around 10 per cent lower than in 2001.

Figure 2 Production in the manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted values



www.statbank.dk/prod01

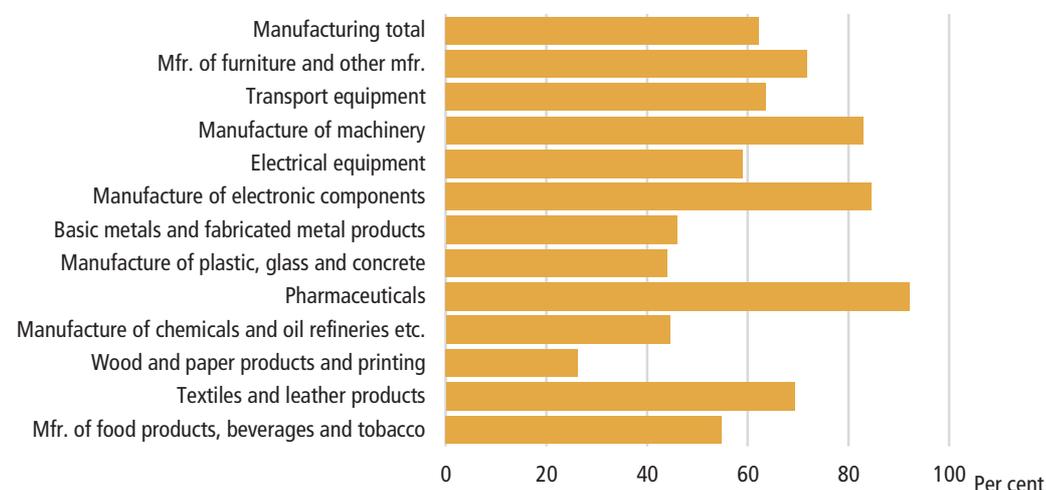
3

Exports of the manufacturing industries

Export shares of the manufacturing industries

Export markets are of great importance to the Danish manufacturing industries. In 2011, total export turnover accounted for 62 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries.

Figure 3 Export shares of the manufacturing industries by groups of industries. 2011



There are wide differences among the groups of industries in the export shares of the manufacturing industries. *Wood and paper products and printing* has the lowest export share with 26. With 92 per cent, *pharmaceuticals* accounts for the highest export share. This is followed by *manufacturing of electronic components* and *manufacturing of machinery* with 85 and 83 per cent, respectively.

4

Manufacturing industries' total turnover by main sectors

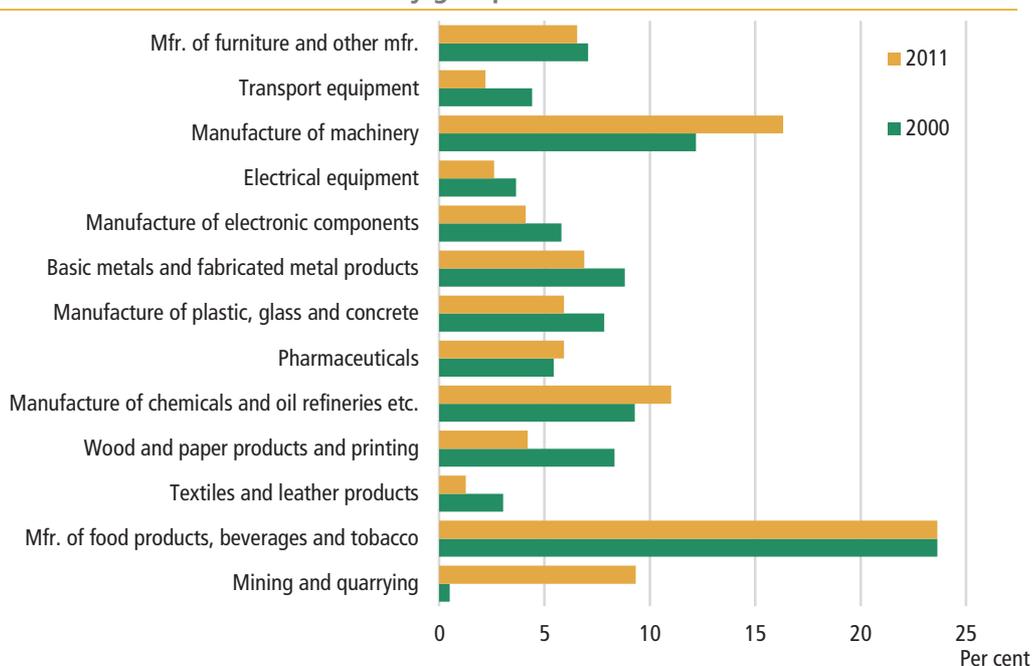
Manufacturing industries' sector profile in 2011

Since 2000, manufacturing industries' total turnover (at current prices) for enterprises with 10 employees or more have increased from DKK 476 billion to DKK 670 billion in 2011. *Manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* accounted for 24 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 11 per cent. *Mining and quarrying* accounted for 9 per cent of manufacturing industries' total turnover.

Growth in the production of windmills

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. One is *manufacturing of machinery*, especially the production of windmills contributes to the growth of this industry group. The other is *mining and quarrying*, the increase for this group is however largely caused by improved coverage of the statistics during the period. 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 11.2 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries, while the 10 largest enterprises account for 30.8 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 2011). *Extraction of oil and gas*, *manufacture of dairy products* and *manufacture of toys and other manufacturing* are other large industries with high concentration ratios.

Industries with low concentration ratios include *manufacture of other machinery* and *manufacture of fabricated metal products* where the ten largest enterprises accounted for, respectively, 23.6 per cent and 21.2 per cent of total turnover in 2011.

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 2011 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 most important commodity groups in manufacturers' sales. 2011

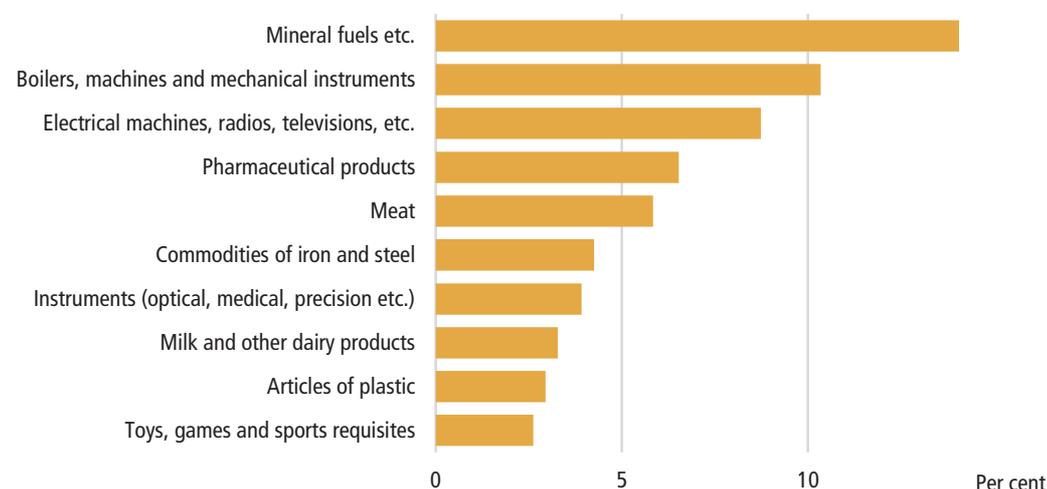


Table 271

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 is at the top of the list, followed by windmills. Other products that feature near the top are medicines, gas oils, natural gas, feeding stuffs, structures of iron and steel and pork meat.

Table 272 Manufacturers' total turnover. 2011

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	669 877	11.2	30.8
Mining and quarrying	62 559	82.5	95.5
Extraction of oil and gas	56 970	90.6	100.0
Extraction of gravel and stone	2 284	48.9	86.3
Mining support service activities	3 306	72.2	99.6
Manufacturing	607 317	12.3	29.4
Mfr. of food products, beverages and tobacco	158 331	39.5	53.2
Production of meat and meat products	43 240	65.0	87.8
Processing and preserving of fish	12 385	31.8	59.8
Manufacture of dairy products	30 347	90.4	97.0
Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products	9 272	30.0	73.4
Other manufacture of food products	49 483	40.6	57.4
Manufacture of beverages	12 138	76.2	97.1
Manufacture of tobacco products	1 466	90.1	100.0
Textiles and leather products	8 464	23.8	48.1
Manufacture of textiles	5 189	32.8	56.8
Manufacture of wearing apparel	2 524	42.6	71.8
Manufacture of leather and footwear	750	98.3	100.0
Wood and paper products and printing	28 170	10.2	28.5
Manufacture of wood and wood products	10 496	24.7	50.3
Manufacture of paper and paper products	8 673	32.5	67.6
Printing etc.	9 001	19.8	41.6
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	73 816	65.4	84.2
Pharmaceuticals	39 665	86.1	97.6
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete	39 714	13.4	28.9
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	21 363	23.6	43.4
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	2 389	48.0	77.8
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	15 962	21.5	47.0
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	46 147	11.1	25.2
Manufacture of basic metals	9 257	44.2	82.2
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	36 889	12.3	21.2
Manufacture of electronic components	27 554	28.0	54.9
Mfr. of computers and communication equipment etc.	8 795	45.7	65.8
Manufacture of other electronic products	18 759	35.5	68.1
Electrical equipment	17 477	29.5	53.2
Manufacture of electric motors, etc.	8 544	52.7	73.4
Manufacture of wires and cables	4 464	62.5	92.2
Manufacture of household appliances, lamps, etc.	4 470	33.8	69.3
Manufacture of machinery	109 389	33.8	53.2
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	69 305	53.4	83.7
Manufacture of other machinery	40 084	10.8	23.6
Transport equipment	14 696	31.0	59.3
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	8 091	26.5	61.8
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	6 605	67.2	89.7
Manufacture of furniture and other mfr.	43 893	43.9	58.4
Manufacture of furniture	13 100	36.5	52.2
Manufacture of medical instruments, etc.	6 679	65.6	79.7
Manufacture of toys and other manufacturing	17 256	90.9	96.0
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	6 857	20.9	42.4

Table 273 Industrial production index

	2010	2011
	2005 = 100	
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing	86.5	88.5
Mining and quarrying	71.6	65.3
Manufacturing excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	90.6	94.9
Manufacturing	90.1	94.3
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	94.0	92.1
Production of meat and meat products	93.0	98.8
Processing and preserving of fish	105.1	99.9
Manufacture of dairy products	91.1	92.1
Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products	96.8	102.9
Other manufacture of food products	101.1	93.9
Manufacture of beverages	84.0	84.8
Manufacture of tobacco products	77.5	29.8
Textiles and leather products	70.4	72.3
Wood and paper products and printing	67.5	65.4
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	100.1	101.4
Pharmaceuticals	93.2	103.7
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	73.7	76.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	74.6	72.7
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	85.2	80.3
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	70.6	81.7
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	79.7	84.3
Manufacture of electronic components	105.0	117.1
Electrical equipment	85.9	88.4
Manufacture of machinery	104.5	118.5
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	128.9	139.6
Manufacture of other machinery	84.4	101.2
Transport equipment	54.0	51.0
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	58.5	62.3
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	46.5	32.0
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	104.2	103.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	98.8	94.0
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing and energy supply	87.3	88.9
Capital goods	102.7	110.9
Capital goods excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	104.1	112.8
Intermediate goods	82.1	85.4
Durable consumer goods	66.1	61.7
Non-durable consumer goods	91.9	95.3
Energy	78.3	71.8

www.statbank.dk/prod01

Table 274 Best selling commodities made in Denmark

	2010	2011
	DKK millions	
Production, total	529 326	576 490
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	38 587	47 075
Generating sets, wind-powered	22 030	25 780
Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of $\leq 0,05\%$ by weight	15 132	19 103
Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes	11 858	12 747
Natural gas in gaseous state	10 622	9 895
Medicaments containing insulin but not antibiotics, put up in forms or packings for retail sale	9 680	8 985
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excl. dog or cat food), n.e.s.	8 860	8 732
Structures and parts of structures of iron or steel, n.e.s.	5 270	8 003
Medicaments containing hormones or steroids, but not antibiotics, put up in measured doses	3 843	6 998
Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	6 023	6 361
Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	5 846	6 161
Enzymes and prepared enzymes, n.e.s.	6 297	6 086
Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s.	5 799	5 773
Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of $\leq 1\%$ by weight	3 072	5 281
Food preparations containing milkfat, glucose or starch, , n.e.s.	4 807	5 243
Motor spirit, with a lead content $\leq 0,013$ g/l, research octane number less than 95	2 810	4 946
Motor spirit, with a lead content $\leq 0,013$ g/l, research octane number between 95 and 98	4 974	4 617
Waters, incl. mineral and aerated, with added sugar, sweetener or flavour	3 845	4 191
Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	3 716	4 077
Jet fuel, kerosene type	2 371	3 850
Hearing aids (excl. parts and accessories)	3 744	3 746
Fresh or chilled bovine meat, boneless	3 199	3 703
Articles of plastics, n.e.s.	3 271	3 510
Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like (excl. syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	3 212	3 375
Structures and parts of structures, of iron or steel, solely or principally of sheet, n.e.s.	3 269	3 227

Note: Commodities may be omitted for reasons of confidentiality.

www.statbank.dk/varer1

Construction and housing

1

Housing conditions

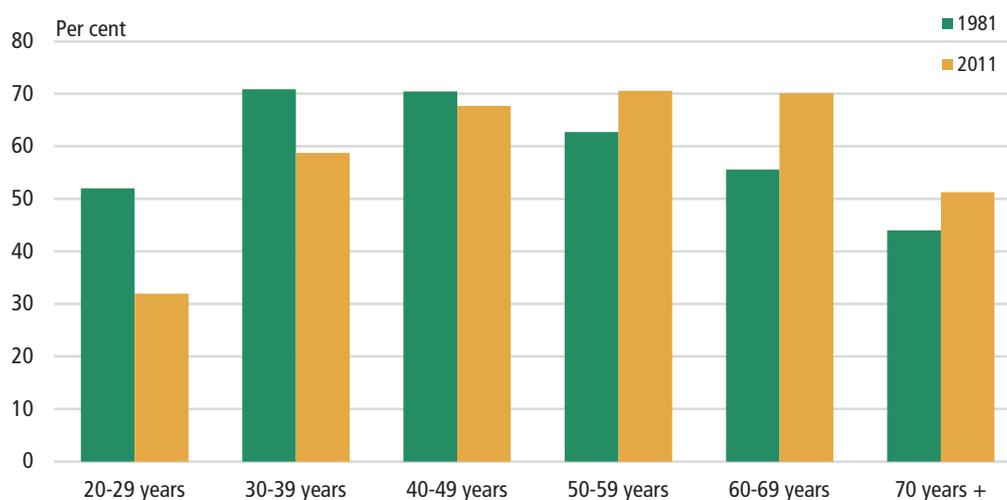
The majority of dwellings are one-family houses

On 1 January 2011, there were 2.745.458 dwellings in Denmark, of which 2.574.988 are occupied. 44 per cent of the dwellings are one-family houses, 39 per cent are dwellings in multi-family buildings, while the remaining dwellings are other types of dwellings. Dwellings occupied by the owners make up just over half of the dwellings, while rented dwellings make up 46 per cent of the occupied dwellings. The remaining dwellings are not stated.

Fewer young people live in a privately owned dwelling

When looking at the way in which the Danish population live, it can be seen that 60 per cent of all persons live in a privately owned dwelling. Since 1981, this proportion has been relatively stable. The proportion of 20-39-year-olds living in a privately owned dwelling declined from 62 to 46 per cent during the same period. However, the proportion of persons aged 65 or older living in a privately owned dwelling has increased from 47 per cent to 57 per cent.

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



More space for each occupant

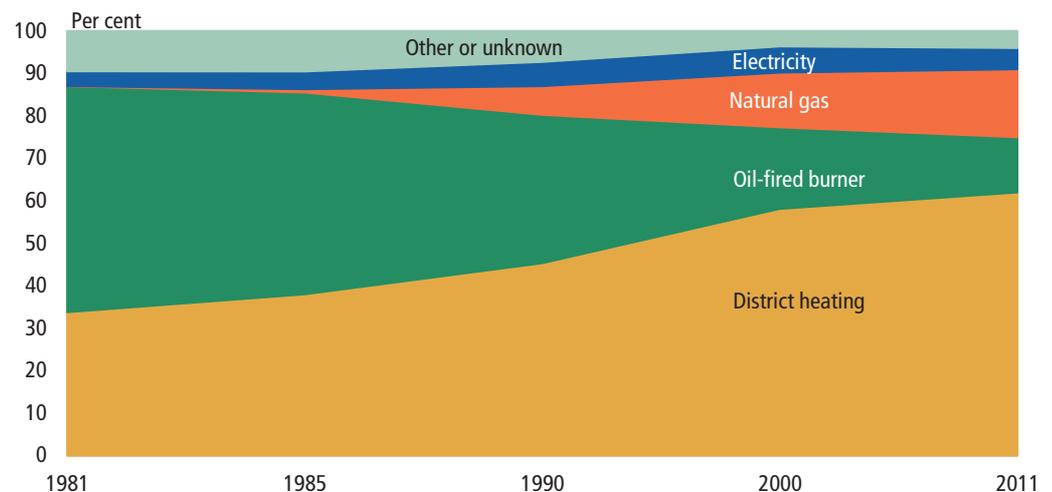
The average number of square metres per occupant was 51.8 m² in 2011. However, there are differences as to the number of square metres available to an occupant of an owner-occupied dwelling and a rented dwelling where the figures made up 55.2 and 46.7 m², respectively.

The reason why there is more space for each occupant is that the size of households has decreased, while at the same time the size of dwellings has increased. The average household size has decreased from 2.5 persons in 1981 to 2.1 persons, and the average dwelling size has increased from 106.4 m² to 111.1 m² during the same period.

2

Heating of dwellings**District heating is most frequently used**

Since 1981, the proportion of dwellings with district heating has increased from 34 to 62 per cent, while the proportion of oil-heated dwellings has decreased from 53 to 13 per cent. Natural gas, which was introduced in the beginning of the 1980s, is used in about 16 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 39 and 88 per cent, respectively, of the dwellings.

Figure 2 Dwellings by type of heating

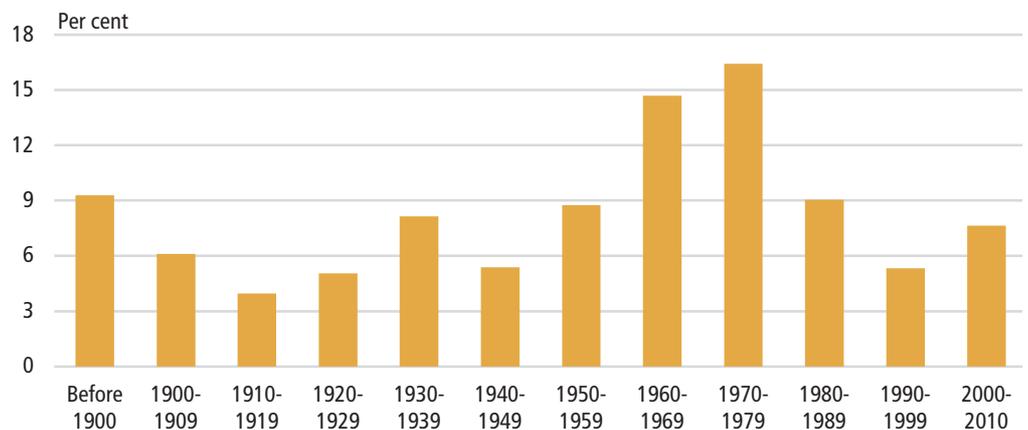
Note: 1 January.

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. 6 per cent of one-family houses, 16 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 2010

www.statbank.dk/bol33

4

Construction**Residential construction peaked in the 1970s**

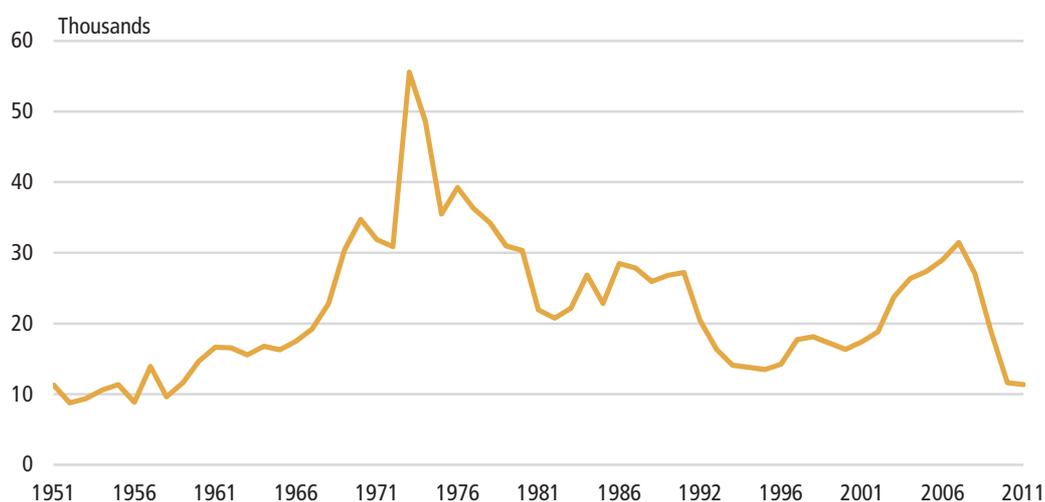
In the late 1960s and 1970s, changed family patterns and increased welfare led to a great demand for dwellings – primarily one-family houses.

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 2011 reached little over 11.000 dwellings completed. Historically, it is the lowest point since before 1960.

Figure 4 Dwellings completed



www.statbank.dk/bygv3 and bygv33

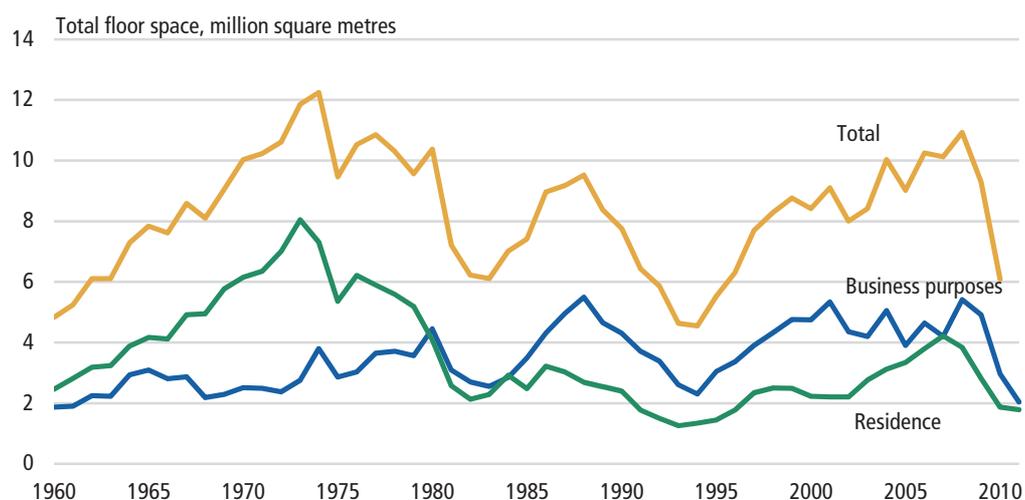
Most square-metres for business purposes since 1980

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 than for business purposes each year.

Since then, the trend has changed and more square-metres have been completed each year for business purposes than for residence.

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. Both the construction for residence and for business purposes are more than halved since 2008.

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. In 2010 it was little under 5 per cent.

Construction employment

Since the end of the 1960s, the proportion of the construction sector with regard to total employment has constituted a continuously smaller part of total employment in Denmark.

Since the employment rate peaked in 1970 at 9.5 per cent of total employment, this proportion has declined to 5.8 per cent in 2010.

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.

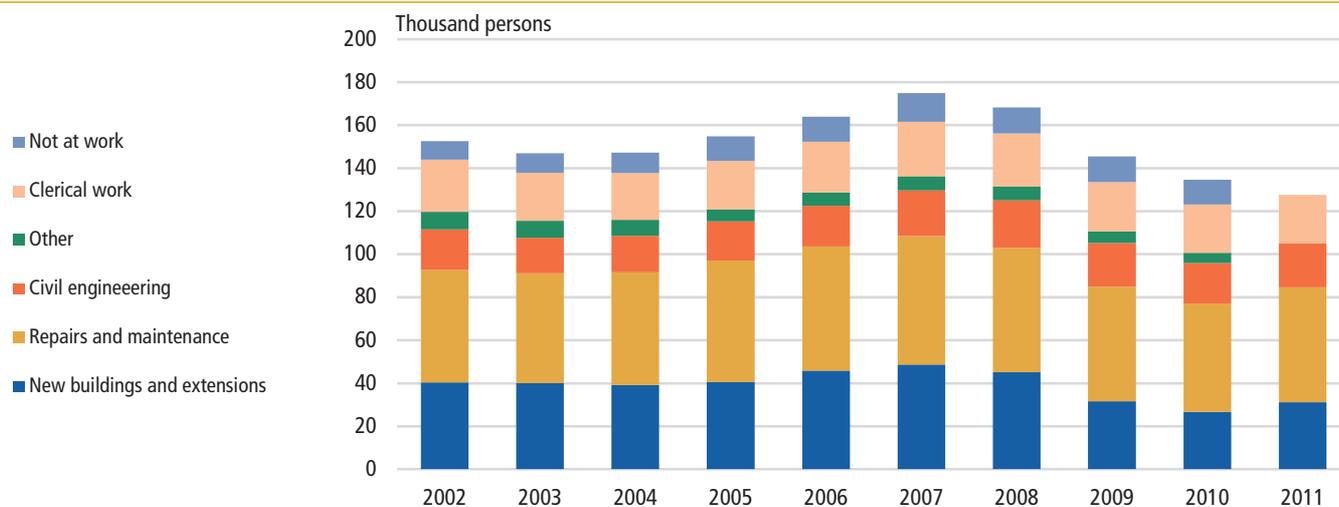
The distribution of employment by activity

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 in total building costs**

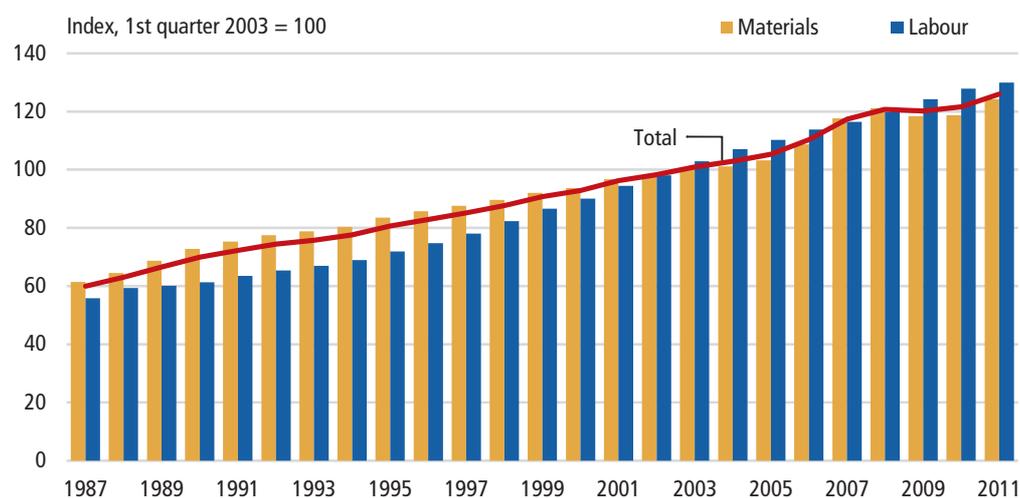
In 2003, the previous regulating price indices for residential buildings were replaced by the present construction cost indices for residential buildings.

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 110 per cent from 1987 to 2011, i.e. has more than doubled. During this period, the costs of materials have increased by 102,3 per cent and the costs of labour by 132,8 per cent.

After a small decrease from 2008 to 2009 in the total construction cost index for residential buildings increased by 4,8 per cent from 2009 to 2011.

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 275 Building stock. 2011

	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	Other types of heating ²	None or not known			
1 January								
		thousand m ²						
Building stock, total¹	2 529 579	291 605	222 999	45 244	151 628	505 608	717 592	
Building stock by principal use								
Residential buildings, total	1 540 279	198 782	137 205	20 141	337	215 747	361 564	
Farmhouses and detached one-family houses	1 204 491	78 863	113 049	16 225	140	156 072	213 152	
Terraced houses, etc.	234 653	25 515	10 682	2 624	28	29 170	38 996	
Multi-family buildings	89 480	89 276	11 333	1 074	64	26 164	101 809	
Other residential buildings	11 655	5 127	2 141	218	81	4 340	7 607	
Industrial and commercial buildings	674 653	59 804	71 676	7 319	148 781	241 147	288 171	
Non-residential farm buildings	463 338	1 184	13 144	1 000	121 991	129 504	137 541	
Factories, workshops, etc.	68 481	11 613	31 520	2 651	9 875	49 104	55 794	
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	75 671	39 548	21 660	2 226	8 005	45 299	71 612	
Other industrial and commercial buildings	67 163	7 459	5 353	1 441	8 031	17	23 224	
Other buildings, total	307 038	33 020	14 118	17 785	2 510	48 715	67 831	
Buildings for institutional, educational, and cultural use, etc.	43 895	28 324	10 674	1 095	923	24 559	41 095	
Holiday dwellings	219 245	177	875	15 139	244	15 874	16 702	
Other buildings for leisure	43 898	4 519	2 569	1 551	1 343	8 282	10 035	
Regions								
Region Hovedstaden	418 082	90 409	54 492	8 964	8 700	80 156	163 443	
Region Sjælland	454 728	24 424	43 041	12 366	22 766	78 929	103 816	
Region Syddanmark	643 315	67 530	53 363	9 156	45 492	136 377	177 203	
Region Midtjylland	646 305	74 594	48 594	9 155	45 511	136 656	179 521	
Region Nordjylland	367 149	34 648	23 509	5 602	29 159	73 490	93 608	

¹ Incl. buildings where use is not known, but excl. garages, car ports and out houses. ² Including heating stoves, electric panels etc. 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 276 Building activity

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	thousands m ²					
Buildings in all Denmark, gross floor space	6 207	5 489	4 951	3 630	6 085	4 929
Residential buildings	2 237	1 757	1 863	1 272	1 869	1 790
Type of building						
Detached one-family houses ¹	1 414	1 141	1 214	909	1 321	1 231
Other one-family houses	295	217	255	132	186	222
Multi-family buildings	395	279	301	162	262	241
Other buildings	132	120	93	69	100	96
Industrial and administrative buildings, etc.	2 637	2 653	1 945	1 497	2 964	2 041
Farm buildings, etc.	1 134	1 244	622	601	1 109	875
Factories, workshops, etc.	309	265	254	176	376	266
Power stations, gasworks, etc.	50	24	41	26	14	22
Transport depots, etc.	130	90	145	66	90	72
Public administration, distributive and professional trades	870	893	769	572	1 219	699
Hotels and other service trade buildings	41	34	40	17	69	56
Other buildings	103	102	74	39	87	50
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	375	309	276	225	268	249
Of which:						
Buildings for education and research	217	193	172	115	137	168
Hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	34	29	28	14	50	7
Other buildings	957	770	866	635	985	850
Of which: Holiday dwellings	237	171	208	127	230	198
Regional distribution						
All Denmark	6 207	5 489	4 951	3 630	6 085	4 929
Region Hovedstaden	1 044	885	848	539	932	673
Region Sjælland	685	534	498	344	768	573
Region Syddanmark	1 612	1 418	1 327	933	1 517	1 257
Region Midtjylland	1 959	1 805	1 566	1 290	2 044	1 716
Region Nordjylland	907	846	711	524	825	709

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv11

¹ Including farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

Table 277 Residential construction

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	number of dwellings					
All Denmark, total	15 624	11 787	12 961	8 194	11 630	11 351
Of which:						
Conversion, etc. of buildings	860	311	796	375	359	812
Type of building						
Detached one-family houses ¹	5 335	4 118	4 657	3 418	4 398	4 481
Other one-family houses	2 494	2 019	2 161	1 228	1 465	1 930
Multi-family buildings	4 405	3 404	3 413	2 059	3 384	2 768
Student hostels	716	180	596	234	248	278
Residential institutions	1 030	1 081	639	524	855	809
Other buildings	1 643	979	1 495	724	1 280	1 077
Builders						
Private builders	13 324	8 824	11 171	6 727	10 094	9 183
Non-profit-making building societies	1 308	1 419	893	904	589	1 059
Public authorities	975	1 452	880	548	899	953
Regional distribution						
Denmark, total	15 624	11 787	12 961	8 194	11 630	11 351
Region Hovedstaden	4 284	1 945	3 074	1 324	2 434	2 453
Region Sjælland	1 397	1 048	1 114	616	1 623	1 083
Region Syddanmark	3 117	2 744	3 084	1 899	3 037	2 611
Region Midtjylland	4 947	4 379	4 244	3 374	3 456	3 950
Region Nordjylland	1 879	1 671	1 445	981	1 080	1 254

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv33

¹ Incl. farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

Table 278		Total space of buildings			
		1986	1990	2000	2011
		mio. m ²			
Total		566.4	598.8	648.3	717.6
Residential buildings		293.8	305.4	326.9	361.6
Of which:					
Detached one-family houses		146.8	152.1	166.9	186.2
Terraced houses, etc.		22.9	27.1	31.7	39.0
Multi-family buildings		85.8	87.9	92.5	101.8
Industrial and commercial buildings		222.9	240.5	261.2	288.1
Of which:					
Non-residential farm buildings		121.7	126.3	130.7	137.5
Factories, workshops, etc.		41.7	46.3	52.2	55.8
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades		43.5	50.0	57.9	71.6
Other buildings		49.7	52.8	60.2	67.8
Of which:					
Buildings for cultural and institutional use		32.9	34.8	38.9	41.1
Holiday dwellings		11.4	12.0	13.4	16.7

www.statbank.dk/bygb3 and bygb33

Table 279		Average size of new dwellings completed - correction					
		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011
		m ² per dwelling					
Year-round dwellings, total¹		85	98	120	120	150	148
Farmhouses		206	196	230	241	266	255
Detached one-family houses		134	145	164	177	204	201
Other one-family houses		80	84	91	96	116	111
Multi-family buildings		73	77	99	93	103	96
Student hostels		37	37	37	47	45	52
		number of dwellings					
New buildings completed, total		27 237	13 503	16 335	27 376	11 630	11 351
Farmhouses		245	251	251	317	385	296
Detached one-family houses		3 147	3 106	5 080	7 315	4 013	4 185
Other one-family houses		12 431	2 444	3 715	6 870	1 465	1 930
Multi-family buildings		9 417	6 266	4 877	9 508	3 384	2 768
Student hostels		833	306	391	945	248	278
Other buildings		1 164	1 130	2 021	2 421	2 135	1 894

¹ The statistics cover new-built dwellings only.

www.statbank.dk/bygv3 and bygv33

Table 280 Construction cost indices for civil engineering projects

	Average 2000	Average 2010	Average 2011
	————— 1995=100 —————		
Road work	121.90	168.55	177.11
Earth work, etc.	120.42	165.03	169.66
Asphalt work	126.80	175.46	188.77
Concrete structures	114.72	161.25	167.90
Iron structures	111.42	162.44	175.02

www.statbank.dk/byg7

Table 281 Construction cost index for residential construction

	Weights	Average 2010	Average 2011
	————— 1st quarter 2003=100 —————		
Construction cost index, total	1 000	121.6	126.0
Earth and concrete work	164	119.6	123.3
Concrete slab work	89	111.3	120.5
Bricklaying	165	124.7	128.3
Carpentry	253	122.7	126.7
Joinery	127	116.2	119.6
Painting	50	122.2	125.0
Heating and sanitary engineering	87	131.6	136.0
Electrical work	65	124.6	131.5
Subgrade	98	116.4	120.5
Raw buildings	301	120.4	125.6
Completion of buildings	379	122.7	126.1
Heating and sanitary installations	100	127.4	131.2
Electrical and mechanical installations	55	129.4	137.7
Fixtures	67	111.7	115.4

www.statbank.dk/byg5

Table 282 Construction employment

	Average 2010	Average 2011
Total employment	139 581	145 984
Construction of buildings	22 826	24 840
Civil engineering	14 919	16 367
Electrical installation etc.	24 390	24 303
Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	15 869	15 880
Joinery installation etc.	26 068	28 501
Painting and Glazing etc.	10 525	10 819
Bricklayers	9 369	9 796
Other specialized construction activities etc.	10 604	10 964
Public and concessionary companies	5 012	4 514

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 283 Housing conditions

1 January	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2011 ²
	number					
Occupied dwellings	1 475 620	1 796 648	2 000 231	2 245 599	2 414 513	2 574 988
Occupants	4 437 550	4 832 842	4 947 728	5 095 731	5 287 379	5 522 483
Average number of occupants per household	3.01	2.69	2.47	2.27	2.19	2.14
	per cent					
Occupants in the household¹						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 occupant	16.0	23.7	27.9	33.5	36.3	38.4
2 occupants	27.4	29.5	31.6	33.0	33.4	32.9
3 occupants	20.9	18.5	16.1	15.1	12.9	11.7
4 occupants	18.9	16.7	16.5	13.4	12.0	11.5
5 or more occupants	16.8	11.6	7.9	5.0	5.3	5.4
Type of building						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households in:						
Farm-, one-family, terraced houses, etc.	45.0	49.5	57.7	59.2	58.8	59.2
Multi-dwelling houses	55.0	49.0	41.6	39.4	39.3	39.2
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	50.6
Rented	55.1	53.1	44.1	44.2	46.4	45.7
Not stated	-	-	1.3	1.6	0.4	3.7
Installations						
Per cent with district- and central heating	47.0	84.0	91.3	89.1	92.1	93.9
Per cent with bath	45.0	71.3	84.0	89.5	93.9	96.5

¹ Residential institutions and holiday dwellings are not included. ² New method from 2011.

www.statbank.dk/Bol101 and [bol103](http://www.statbank.dk/Bol103)

Table 284 Dwelling stock by type, size, etc. 2011

1 January	Dwellings by type of building					Dwelling stock total
	Farm and one-family houses detached	Terraced or semidetached houses	Dwellings in multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings	
	— number of dwellings —					
Dwelling stock, total	1 213 194	388 351	1 055 364	37 595	54 824	2 749 328
By number of rooms¹:						
1 room	1 067	15 142	86 915	25 079	5 310	133 513
2 rooms	20 771	77 442	364 996	4 466	5 319	472 994
3 rooms	129 514	110 772	334 752	631	7 582	583 251
4 rooms	340 513	123 019	149 521	52	7 694	620 799
5 + rooms	658 595	46 546	42 849	231	10 227	758 448
Not stated	36	11	4	-	5 932	5 983
By floor space:						
1- 49 m ²	1 609	12 485	101 225	26 852	62 408	204 579
50-99 m ²	135 042	232 140	726 696	3 340	154 271	1 251 489
100-149 m ²	532 753	117 197	130 566	63	31 622	812 201
150-199 m ²	345 105	9 293	15 744	66	5 094	375 302
200 + m ²	135 974	1 808	4 802	138	3 001	145 723
Not Stated	13	9	4	-	9 147	9 173
By construction period:						
Before 1900	112 623	14 929	94 067	852	6 858	229 329
1900-1919	113 535	11 262	121 500	664	5 347	252 308
1920-1939	149 181	9 180	174 730	936	12 285	346 312
1940-1949	49 361	13 198	74 400	733	8 330	146 022
1950-1959	97 235	22 904	102 856	1 879	17 810	242 684
1960-1964	90 968	12 423	56 731	1 500	22 030	183 652
1965-1969	115 820	17 916	77 381	5 552	33 375	250 044
1970-1974	136 350	29 860	78 841	8 638	41 375	295 064
1975-1979	103 767	33 055	33 184	600	31 215	201 821
1980-1984	38 213	46 603	28 723	701	15 508	129 748
1985-1989	37 764	54 365	27 147	1 206	14 147	134 629
1990-1994	10 457	32 578	29 053	2 100	8 811	82 999
1995-1999	25 946	16 411	19 502	1 394	9 786	73 039
2000-2004	26 071	27 746	23 780	1 226	12 864	91 687
2005-2010	42 803	30 419	37 128	2 478	20 811	133 639
Not stated	402	83	14	-	4 991	5 490
By ownership:						
Individuals, etc.	1 114 398	150 755	267 315	412	244 090	1 776 970
Non-profit-making building society	9 528	138 551	370 815	7 771	2 152	528 817
Housing society	8 645	46 226	144 421	402	668	200 362
Public authority	2 276	15 273	25 292	1 194	6 165	50 200
Not stated	15 649	22 127	171 194	20 680	12 468	242 118
By tenure¹:						
Owner-occupied	1 036 564	128 101	118 780	10	19 863	1 303 318
Rented	101 865	231 642	803 553	26 823	11 917	1 175 800
Not stated	12 067	13 189	56 704	3 626	10 284	95 870
By installations¹:						
Toilet, central heating, and bath	1 038 101	344 265	914 935	26 403	16 242	2 339 946
Toilet, central heating but without bath	12 540	2 428	40 949	100	1 177	57 194
Toilet, bath but without central heating	94 164	25 157	8 343	216	15 629	143 509
Toilet, but without central heating, and bath	2 781	384	1 185	2	866	5 218
Without toilet	2 792	638	13 452	3 738	2 187	22 807
Not stated	118	60	173	-	5 963	6 314

¹ Occupied dwellings.

Table 285 Dwellings, households and persons by type of building. 2011

1 January	Dwellings	Households (occupied dwellings)	Persons	Average number of persons per household
	number			
Total	2 745 458	2 574 988	5 522 483	2.14
Farm- and one-family houses (detached)	1 207 757	1 150 496	3 016 733	2.62
Terraced or semidetached houses	391 607	372 932	711 655	1.91
Multi-family buildings	1 058 340	979 037	1 672 660	1.71
Student hostels	37 541	30 459	38 671	1.27
Dwellings in residential institutions	6 512	6 512	13 507	2.07
Holiday dwellings	18 366	18 366	31 506	1.72
Housing conditions not known	25 335	17 186	37 751	2.20

www.statbank.dk/bol101 and bol201

Table 286 Occupied dwellings stock by type of heating installation. 2011

1 January	District heating	Central heating from own unit			Heating stoves	No heating installation or not known	Total	
		Burning oil	Burning natural gas	Other or not known				Total
	number of dwellings							
Dwelling stock total	1 598 861	332 893	399 322	86 649	818 864	149 424	7 839	2 574 988
Farm- and one-family houses (detached)	448 373	270 786	252 908	79 803	603 497	97 680	946	1 150 496
Terraced or semidetached houses	247 610	18 005	78 905	2 733	99 643	25 223	456	372 932
Multi-family buildings	865 144	39 156	62 423	2 176	103 755	9 370	768	979 037
Student hostels	27 306	351	2 099	377	2 827	318	8	30 459
Other dwellings	10 428	4 595	2 987	1 560	9 142	16 833	5 661	42 064

www.statbank.dk/bol105

Table 287 Dwelling stock by type of building, regional analysis. 2011

1 January	Dwellings by type of building					Dwelling stock total
	Farm and one-family houses detached	Terraced or semidetached houses	Multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings	
	number of dwellings					
Denmark, total	1 207 757	391 607	1 058 340	37 541	50 213	2 745 458
Region Hovedstaden	192 657	106 054	521 702	15 538	13 202	849 153
Region Sjælland	217 816	65 947	100 967	3 932	11 841	400 503
Region Syddanmark	319 239	98 306	162 010	6 918	9 126	595 599
Region Midtjylland	310 267	82 215	193 655	8 417	10 391	604 945
Region Nordjylland	167 778	39 085	80 006	2 736	5 653	295 258

www.statbank.dk/bol101

Table 288 Households by type of building. 2011

	Type of building					Households (occupied dwellings), total	Of which	
	Detached one family houses and farmhouses	Terraced or semi- detached houses	Multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings		Owner- occupied dwellings	Rented dwellings
1 January								
Households, total	1 150 496	372 932	979 037	30 459	42 064	2 574 988	1 303 318	1 175 800
of which with:								
0 children	676 580	275 044	793 827	29 851	35 774	1 811 076	803 016	934 602
1 child	161 392	45 067	100 346	411	2 783	309 999	175 730	122 809
2 children	222 649	41 105	60 704	177	2 485	327 120	235 675	83 469
3 or more children	89 875	11 716	24 160	20	1 022	126 793	88 897	34 920
Households with one single man, total	128 571	66 216	269 348	14 149	11 055	489 339	160 987	300 070
of which with:								
0 children	116 014	62 433	259 932	14 129	10 778	463 286	148 043	288 053
1 child	9 013	2 910	7 524	15	217	19 679	9 404	9 419
2 children	2 946	765	1 574	5	52	5 342	2 983	2 154
3 or more children	598	108	318	-	8	1 032	557	444
Households with one single woman, total	129 010	143 051	364 021	10 501	10 402	656 985	162 063	461 701
of which with:								
0 children	98 770	112 040	296 671	10 327	9 253	527 061	133 781	368 579
1 child	12 901	16 335	40 054	136	595	70 021	13 938	51 456
2 children	12 756	11 837	20 687	34	416	45 730	11 364	31 447
3 or more children	4 583	2 839	6 609	4	138	14 173	2 980	10 219
Households with one married couple, total	680 456	115 573	151 083	479	12 858	960 449	752 172	194 712
of which with:								
0 children	353 566	72 289	87 279	278	9 861	523 273	399 736	117 316
1 child	94 336	15 633	25 692	114	1 081	136 856	104 940	29 076
2 children	164 278	21 097	25 356	79	1 345	212 155	177 720	31 257
3 or more children	68 276	6 554	12 756	8	571	88 165	69 776	17 063
Households with two single adults of opposite sex, total	132 850	33 896	118 292	2 539	3 140	290 717	143 559	133 113
of which with:								
0 children	60 340	18 585	87 196	2 364	2 050	170 535	69 738	91 159
1 child	31 911	8 001	19 693	121	567	60 293	33 697	23 965
2 children	30 977	5 838	9 018	47	391	46 271	31 362	13 573
3 or more children	9 622	1 472	2 385	7	132	13 618	8 762	4 416
Households, other types, total	79 609	14 196	76 293	2 791	4 609	177 498	84 537	86 204
of which with:								
0 children	47 890	9 697	62 749	2 753	3 832	126 921	51 718	69 495
1 child	13 231	2 188	7 383	25	323	23 150	13 751	8 893
2 children	11 692	1 568	4 069	12	281	17 622	12 246	5 038
3 or more children	6 796	743	2 092	1	173	9 805	6 822	2 778

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 25 years of age who live at the same address as their parents.

www.statbank.dk/bol104 and bol105

Table 289 Number of rented dwellings by quality, size, etc. 2011

	Not with all installations			With all installations			Total		
	The Region Hoved staden	Rest of Denmark	All Denmark	The Region Hoved staden	Rest of Denmark	All Denmark	The Region Hoved staden	Rest of Denmark	All Denmark
1 January	number of rented dwellings in thousands								
Dwelling stock, total	40.8	46.3	87.1	433.4	655.3	1088.7	474.2	701.6	1 175.8
By type of dwelling:									
One-family houses detached	2.1	10.8	12.9	10.3	78.7	89.0	12.4	89.5	101.9
Terraced or semidetached houses	3.4	10.4	13.9	45.4	172.3	217.8	48.9	182.8	231.6
Multi family buildings	33.2	21.1	54.3	364.7	384.6	749.3	397.8	405.7	803.6
Student hostels	1.2	2.3	3.5	11.0	12.3	23.3	12.3	14.5	26.8
Other dwellings	0.8	1.7	2.5	2.0	7.4	9.4	2.8	9.1	11.9
By floor space:									
1-49 m ²	8.4	10.5	19.0	44.0	59.3	103.3	52.4	69.8	122.2
50-99 m ²	27.5	27.5	55.0	315.9	456.7	772.7	343.4	484.3	827.7
100-149 m ²	4.1	6.2	10.3	61.3	110.1	171.4	65.4	116.3	181.7
150-199 m ²	0.6	1.4	2.0	8.5	18.1	26.7	9.1	19.5	28.6
200 m ² +	0.2	0.6	0.8	3.6	11.0	14.7	3.8	11.6	15.5
By ownership:									
Individuals, etc.	7.3	23.2	30.6	52.0	143.4	195.4	59.3	166.6	226.0
Non-profit building society	4.0	7.1	11.1	183.9	305.2	489.1	187.9	312.3	500.2
Limited liability companies, cooperative societies, etc.	4.6	8.1	12.7	45.3	90.0	135.4	49.9	98.2	148.1
Housing society	18.6	3.5	22.2	109.7	62.0	171.7	128.3	65.5	193.8
Public authorities	1.9	1.9	3.8	9.8	29.5	39.4	11.7	31.4	43.2
Other or not stated	4.4	2.3	6.7	32.6	25.2	57.8	37.0	27.5	64.5
By construction period:									
Before 1900	11.6	8.0	19.6	36.9	41.4	78.2	48.5	49.4	97.8
1900-1919	10.7	9.4	20.0	42.4	52.1	94.6	53.1	61.5	114.6
1920-1939	9.0	7.6	16.7	82.8	58.5	141.3	91.8	66.1	158.0
1940-1949	2.9	3.1	6.0	35.4	36.9	72.3	38.3	40.0	78.3
1950-1959	1.5	2.4	4.0	52.1	62.1	114.2	53.7	64.5	118.2
1960-1964	0.4	1.3	1.7	27.1	35.3	62.3	27.5	36.6	64.1
1965-1969	0.3	1.1	1.4	32.1	49.8	81.9	32.4	50.9	83.3
1970-1974	0.7	1.1	1.8	35.9	54.0	89.9	36.6	55.1	91.7
1975-1979	1.1	1.8	2.9	16.1	29.1	45.2	17.2	30.9	48.1
1980-1984	0.8	3.4	4.2	14.7	41.8	56.5	15.5	45.2	60.7
1985-1989	1.1	4.5	5.6	13.7	49.6	63.4	14.8	54.2	69.0
1990-1994	0.4	1.4	1.8	13.7	44.2	57.9	14.1	45.6	59.7
1995-1999	0.1	0.3	0.4	8.3	25.2	33.5	8.3	25.6	33.9
2000-2004	0.2	0.3	0.4	6.9	37.8	44.8	7.1	38.1	45.2
2005-2010	0.2	0.4	0.6	15.2	37.4	52.6	15.4	37.8	53.2

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.

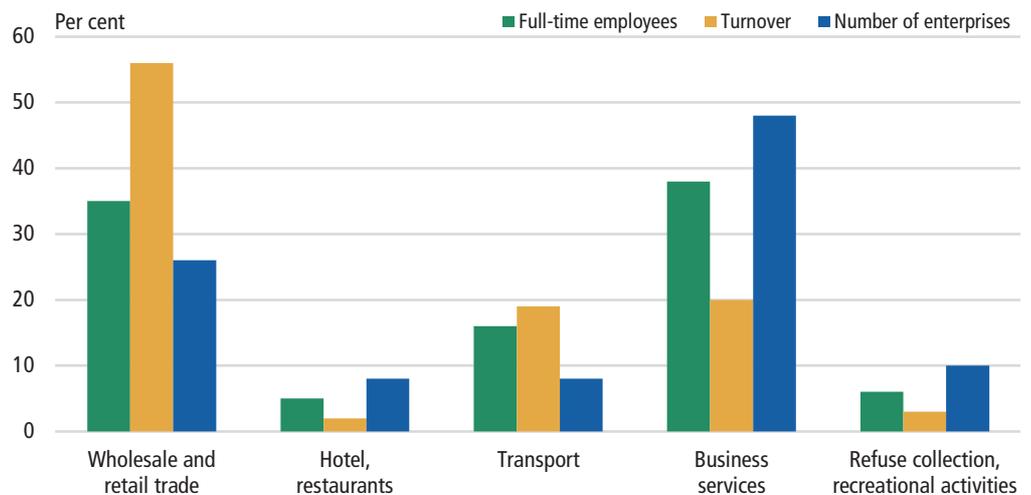
The services sector has experienced a 20 per cent increase in employment during the period 1992-1999, followed by a growth of 22 per cent from 1999 to 2008. In comparison, the number of persons employed in manufacturing declined by 3 per cent from 1992-1999. From 1999 to 2008 the number declined by 15 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. 2009



2

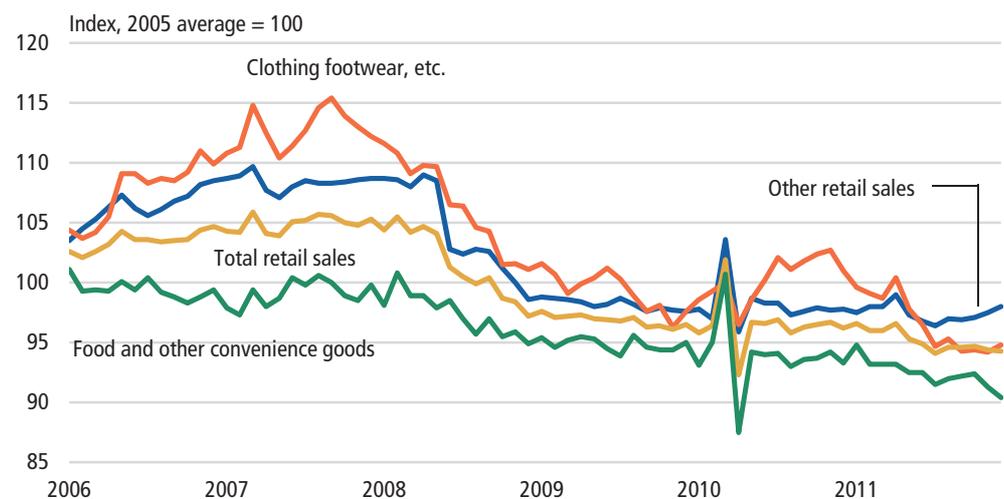
Retail trade**Retail sales in 2011 with continuing even trend**

Retail sales were steady in 2009 and 2010. Following the dramatic drop of 2008, the trend of 2009 and 2010 was relatively flat, and this trend continued in 2011, though with a new smaller drop in the middle of the year. The index ended in December 2011 two pct. lower than the level of December 2010, with the drop primarily connected to the months between April and July.

Retail sales are divided into three categories: *Food and other everyday commodities, clothing etc.*, and *other consumer goods* (e.g. equipment for accommodation and leisure). *Food and other everyday commodities* and *other consumer goods* each represent around 45 pct. of total retail sales. *Clothing, etc.* represents the remaining 10 pct.

Comparing the total retail sales of 2011 with 2010 yields a total drop by 1.4 pct. The sales of *food and other everyday commodities* dropped by 1.5 pct., while *clothing etc.* dropped by 2.7 pct. In the category of *other consumer goods* the sales of 2011 were 0.7 pct. lower than in 2010.

Figure 2 Seasonally adjusted volume index for retail sales



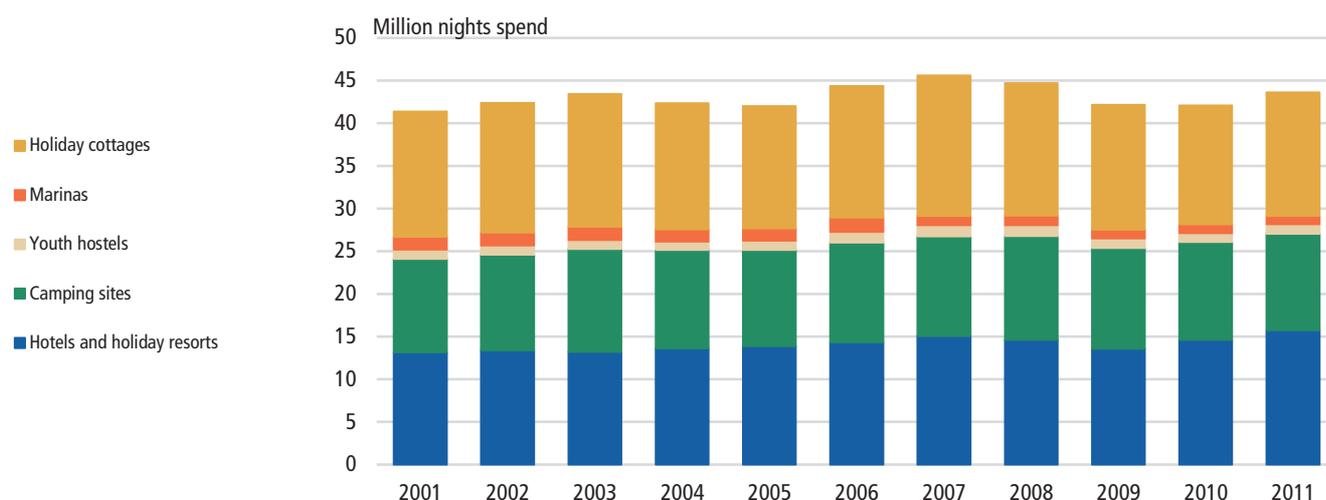
www.statbank.dk/deta21x

3

Tourism**A rise in number of nights spent in 2011**

In 2011, the total number of nights spent in hotels etc., camping sites, hostels, marinas and holiday cottages was 43.6 million. This is an increase of 1.5 million or 4 per cent more nights spent compared to the previous year.

Hotels etc. experienced an 8 per cent increase, whereas camping sites had a 1 per cent decrease. Hostels went up 4 per cent, and Danish Marinas had 7 per cent fewer overnight stays. Holiday cottages leased by Danish rental agencies increased 4 per cent compared to the year before.

Figure 3 Overnight stays by type


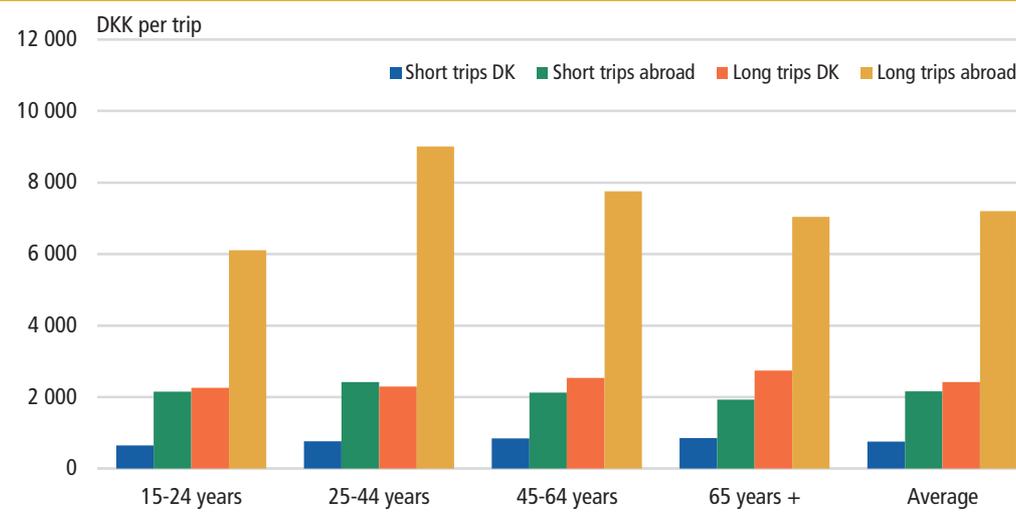
* The statistics for holiday cottages 2011 is preliminary.

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 13 per cent of all Danish holidays with at least four overnights stays. Planes were the preferred means of transportation for travelling abroad, as 59 per cent of the holiday trips were by plane. The Danes preferred the car on three out of four holiday trips in Denmark. For 46 per cent of the trips in Denmark, the type of accommodation was family/friends, 23 per cent were in own holiday dwellings, and 13 per cent were in rented holiday dwellings. Camping was also a popular way of going on holiday in Denmark with 11 per cent of all trips. The most popular type of accommodation abroad was hotels with 51 per cent, while 20 per cent stayed with family/friends.

Figure 4 Danish expenditure on holidays. 2010


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.

The ICT sector

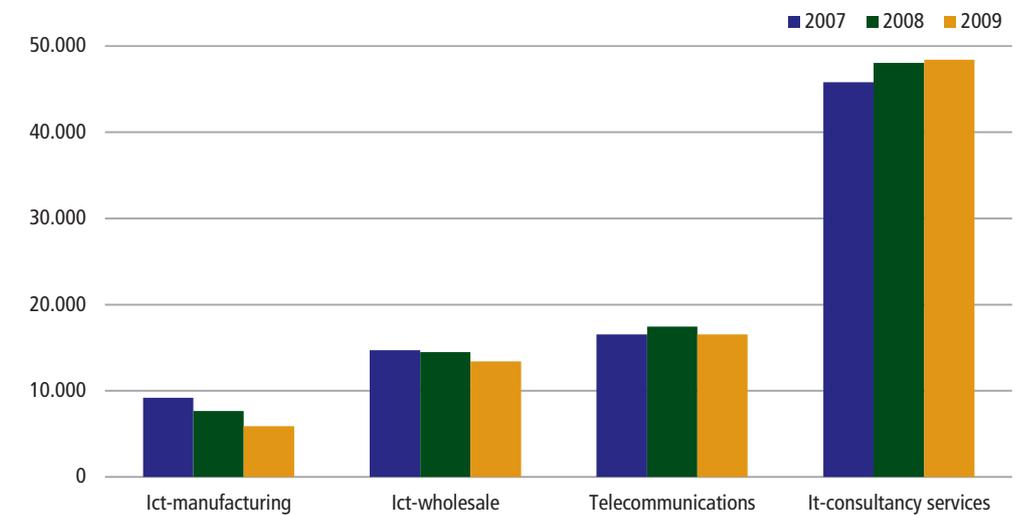
The ICT sector comprises enterprises that produce products and services within electronics, ICT, computer software, telecommunications, and other areas primarily based on information technologies.

The ICT sector can be divided into ICT manufacturing, ICT wholesale, telecommunications, and ICT consultancy services.

Fall in employment in ICT manufacturing

In 2009, the Danish ICT sector employed a total of 84,300 full-time employees, which is minor decrease of 2 per cent compared to 2007. However there was a fall in ICT manufacturing of 36 pct. and an increase of 6 pct. In ICT services, consultants, etc. Out of total employment in ICT manufacturing, 57 per cent was employed in ICT services, 20 per cent in telecommunications, 16 per cent in ICT wholesale and 7 pct. in ICT manufacturing.

Figure 5 Full-time employees in the ICT sector

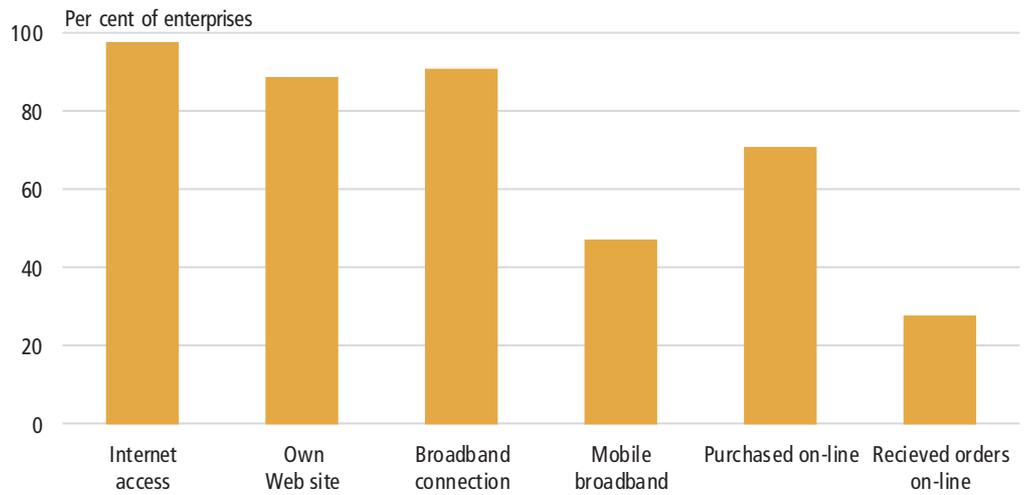


Use of ICT by enterprises

At the beginning of 2011, nearly all enterprises had access to the Internet and almost nine out of ten enterprises had their own website. Nine out of ten enterprises also had a broadband connection to the Internet (i.e. ADSL or another wire-based connection).

Seven out of ten enterprises purchased on-line in 2010. Almost 3 out of 10 enterprises received orders on-line in 2010.

Figure 6 Use of ICT by enterprises. 2011



Note 1: Based on data reported by more than 4,000 enterprises with ten or more persons employed.

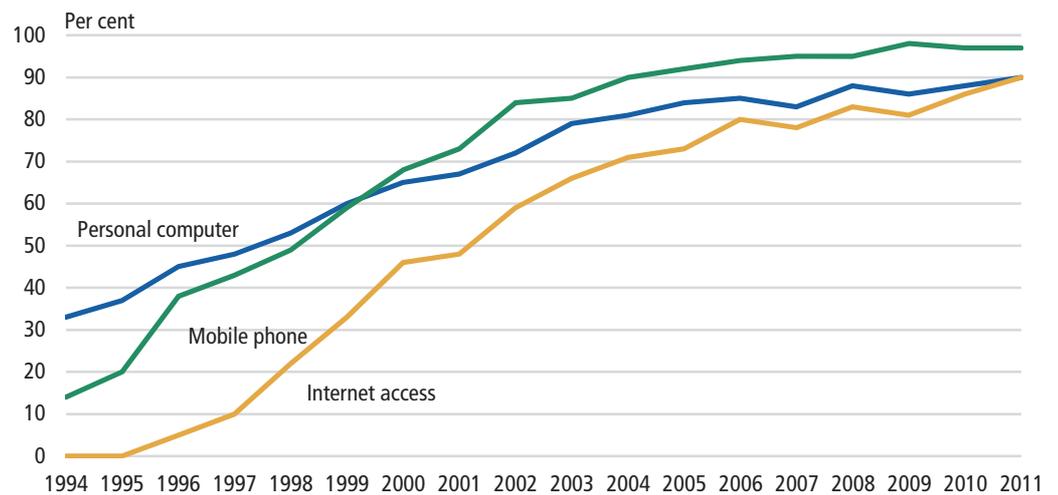
Note 2: A broadband connection comprises ADSL and similar connections or another cable-based Internet connection.

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. Since 2000, penetration of mobile phones has passed penetration of PC's. In 2011, 97 per cent of Danish families had a mobile phone, compared to 68 per cent in 2000. In 2011, 90 per cent of families had access to a computer at home, compared to 60 per cent in 1999.

Figure 7 Families' access to ICT goods



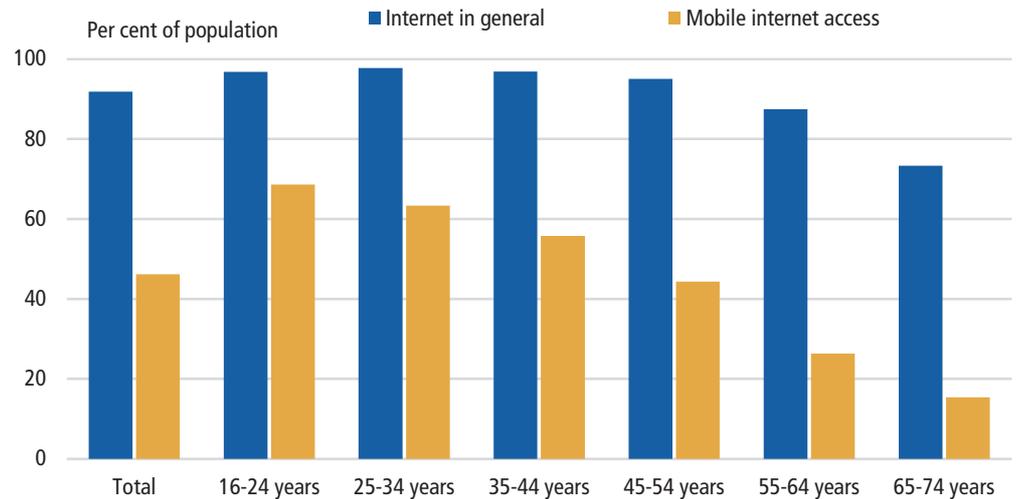
Note: 1 January.

www.statbank.dk/varforbr

Almost all Danes have now access to the Internet from their home

In 2011, 92 pct. of the population had access to the Internet at home. However, there are great differences among the age groups. While almost all 16-54-year olds have access to the Internet, only 87 pct. of persons aged 55-64 and 73 pct. of persons aged 65-74 have Internet access. The proportion of 75-89-year olds, who has Internet access, is as low as 36 pct.

Figure 8 Access to the Internet at home



www.statbank.dk/bebrit03

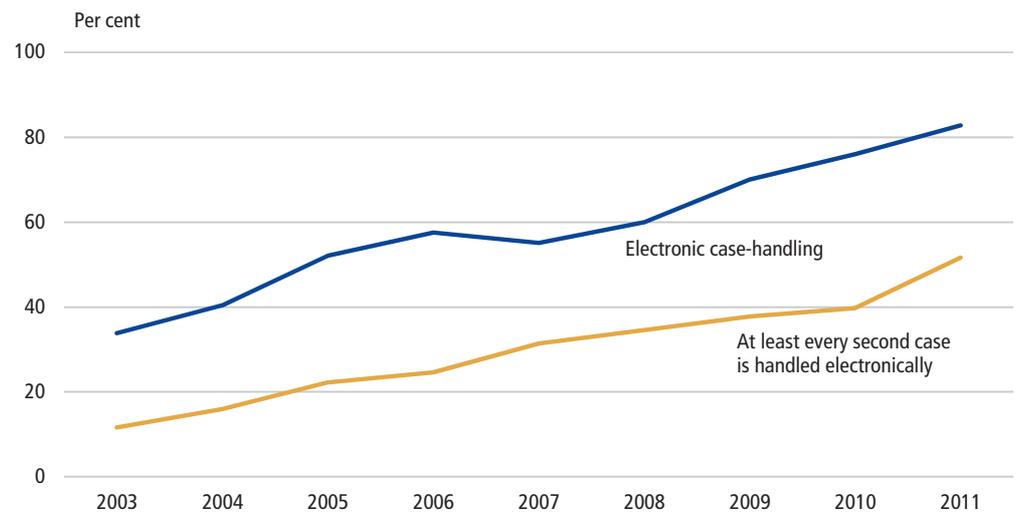
Out of the 92 pct. with Internet access, about half of the users have access to mobile Internet. The use of mobile Internet is most common among young people, as 69 pct. of all 16-24-year olds had access to mobile Internet in 2011. In comparison, the proportion using mobile Internet only made up 15 pct. for persons aged 65-74.

Electronic case and document management

During recent years public authorities are to an increasing extent making use of electronic case and document management. In 2011, 83 pct. of the public authorities used a system for electronic case management, while this was true of 76 pct. of the public authorities in 2010.

Among all public authorities 52 pct. stated that at least every second case is managed without the involvement of papers – this an increase from 40 pct. in 2010. The introduction of electronic case management does not imply that all cases are managed in a paperless way.

Figure 9 Authorities with electronic case handling



Note: Electronic case management is a system underpinning the case history between caseworkers.

Table 290 Value index for retail sale

	2009	2010	2011
	————— 2005 = 100 —————		
Retail trade and repair work exc. of m. vehicles	102	103	103
Supermarkets and department stores etc.	107	108	109
Retail sale of groceries and late-night stores	100	100	101
Supermarkets	99	96	95
Discount stores	122	129	140
Other retail sale in non-specialized stores	104	105	102
Retail sale of food in specialized stores	95	90	87
Retail sale of fruit and vegetables in specialized stores	81	69	49
Retail sale of meat and meat products	93	94	95
Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	151	134	120
Retail sale of bread, cakes and flour confectionery	104	98	91
Retail sale of beverages in specialized stores	93	105	113
Retail sale of tobacco products in specialized stores	70	59	57
Other retail sale of food in specialized stores	100	106	120
Retail sale of consumer electronics	89	77	78
Retail sale of computers and software, etc.	112	111	119
Retail sale of audio and video equipment	93	75	70
Retail sale of textiles, house hold equipment, etc.	101	102	102
Retail sale of textiles in specialized stores	91	111	81
Retail sale of paints, varnishes and lacquers	66	61	61
DIY centres and tool stores	99	101	106
Retail sale of carpets and rugs, etc.	97	94	85
Retail sale of electrical household appliances	119	124	137
Retail sale of furniture	96	98	96
Retail sale of furnishing fabrics	93	89	89
Retail sale of kitchen utensils, glass and china	82	92	95
Retail sale of musical instruments	107	97	88
Dispensing chemist in specialized stores	105	107	104
Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles	101	103	107
Retail sale of flowers, plants and seeds	91	88	75
Retail sale of pet animals and pet food	175	194	212
Retail sale of watches and jewellery	100	94	96
Activities of opticians	106	97	103
Retail sale of photographic and optical equipment, etc.	105	94	81
Retail sale of gift articles and craftwork	96	113	121
Retail sale of other goods n.e.c.	88	74	67
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods, etc.	102	104	103
Retail sale of books in specialized stores	79	79	76
Retail sale of music and video recordings	101	90	76
Retail sale of sporting and camping equipment	122	126	125
Retail sale of bicycles and mopeds	94	89	100
Retail sale of games and toys in specialized stores	102	110	115
Retail sale of wearing apparel	96	96	95
Retail sale of clothing	96	96	95
Retail sales of baby articles and children's clothing	101	92	87
Retail sale of footwear	86	93	90
Retail sale of leather goods	108	114	129
Retail sale via internet, mail order, etc.	70	63	59
Retail sale via mail order houses	86	82	79

www.statbank.dk/deta11 and deta21

Table 291 Holiday trips

	4 nights +				1-3 nights	
	Denmark		Abroad		2009	2010
	2009	2010	2009	2010		
Trips, total	...	3 068 000	...	4 375 000	...	20 345 000
Nights per trip	7.4	8.9	9.4	9.6	1.7	1.6
Means of transport	per cent					
Aeroplane	2	2	62	59	3	4
Car	80	75	26	27	75	72
Bus	3	3	6	8	4	5
Train	11	13	4	3	14	13
Ship	3	2	1	3	1	2
Boat	...	5	...	1	...	5
Bicycle	...	2	...		...
Other	1	75	1	51	3	7
Accommodation				4		1
Hotel	3	2	50	5	7	2
Holiday centre	2	2	3	2	1	0
Camping site	9	11	5	6	2	2
Youth hostel	0	1	2	4	1	13
Rented dwelling	18	13	9	0	2	...
Own dwelling	26	23	4	20	17	74
Boat	1	1	1	8	...	1
Family/friends	39	46	20		68	
Other	2	2	4	•	2	90
Destination				7		1
Denmark	100	100	•	4	90	1
Norway	•	•	6	9	1	4
United Kingdom	•	•	4	8	1	3
Sweden	•	•	8	6	4	0
Germany	•	•	7	13	3	0
France	•	•	7	5	0	0
Spain	•	•	16	28	0	0
Greece	•	•	5	20	0	0
Europe, total	•	•	26	59	0	4
Other countries	•	•	20	27	0	72

Note: 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.statbank.dk/11

Table 292 Business trips

	Denmark		Abroad	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Trips	...	1 152 000	...	1 560 000
Nights per trip	1.8	1.7	3.8	4.2
Means of transport	per cent			
Aeroplane	9	12	75	75
Car	70	71	18	18
Bus	1	5	1	2
Train	19	12	3	1
Ship	1	...	3	2
Boat	...	...	...	...
Bicycle	...	...	...	...
Other	0	1	0	1
Destination				
Denmark	100	100	•	•
Norway	•	•	8	5
United Kingdom	•	•	8	7
Sweden	•	•	18	8
Germany	•	•	16	9
France	•	•	...	...
Spain	•	•	3	2
Greece	•	•	...	...
Europe, other	•	•	8	4
Other countries	•	•	38	23

Note: 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.statbank.dk/11

Table 293 Holiday rates for residents in Denmark

	2010Q1	2010Q2	2010Q3	2010Q4
	thousands			
Population, 15 years and over	4 552	4 560	4 558	4 572
	per cent			
Pct. taking holiday trip				
1 holiday trip	22	29	33	18
2 holiday trips	4	6	8	4
3 holiday trips	1	1	1	0
Holiday trip, total	27	36	43	22
No holiday trip	73	64	57	78
	thousands			
Number of persons taking holiday trips	1 216	1 644	1 938	1 021
Number of holiday trips	1 459	2 024	2 459	1 206
	trips			
Trips per traveller	1.20	1.23	1.27	1.18
Trips per person	0.32	0.44	0.54	0.26

Note: 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.statbank.dk/11

Table 294 Nights spent. 2011

	Hotels, etc.	Camping sites	Youth hostels	Marinas ¹	Holiday dwellings ²	Total
thousand person-nights						
Denmark, total	15 766	11 289	1 129	971	14 469	43 612
Region Hovedstaden	6 781	946	496	132	..	8 356
Region Sjælland	1 212	1 429	118	138	..	2 899
Region Syddanmark	3 697	4 259	242	392	..	8 591
Region Midtjylland	1 822	2 413	156	178	..	4 569
Region Nordjylland	2 253	2 241	104	131	..	4 728
Province København by	5 337	..	355	38	..	5 730
Province Københavns omegn	500	..	27	7	..	535
Province Nordsjælland	549	..	69	49	..	666
Province Bornholm	395	..	45	39	..	478
Province Østsjælland	153	..	36	6	..	196
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	1 059	..	82	132	..	1 273
Province Fyn	871	..	69	275	..	1 214
Province Sydjylland	2 837	..	173	117	..	3 117
Province Østjylland	1 261	..	97	157	..	1 516
Province Vestjylland	561	..	59	21	..	641
Province Nordjylland	2 253	..	104	131	..	2 487
Nationality						
Denmark	9 241	8 724	719	498	3 566	22 749
Sweden	1 266	175	58	76	215	1 789
Norway	1 365	269	54	26	723	2 436
Germany	668	1 580	71	311	9 345	11 975
United Kingdom	532	30	23	8	..	592
Netherlands	325	292	22	37	321	996
Europe, other	1 430	206	130	12	..	1 779
United States	395	2	11	1	..	408
Other countries	546	13	28	3	300	889

Note: Hotels, motels, inns, boarding houses and holiday centre with 40 beds or over. Camping sites with 75 camping units or over. Marinas with berths for guests. Privately-owned holiday dwellings which are let through a Danish renting agency. 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. The numbers shown on Holiday dwellings are preliminary for 2011.

Table 295 Hotels, camping sites, youth hostels and marinas. 2011

	Hotels, etc.	Hotel beds ¹	Hotel rooms ¹	Camping sites ¹	Camping units ¹	Youth hostels	Marinas	Berths
Denmark, total	599	128 784	50 749	419	91 005	93	245	46 620
Region Hovedstaden	179	44 953	20 987	44	8 818	16	43	11 304
Region Sjælland	61	11 778	4 054	67	12 588	19	61	8 968
Region Syddanmark	148	31 658	11 094	132	30 407	25	67	14 137
Region Midtjylland	116	17 547	7 679	100	20 125	19	41	7 384
Region Nordjylland	99	23 530	7 149	76	19 216	14	33	4 827

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.

www.statbank.dk/hotel4 and camp3

Table 296 The ICT sector in Denmark. 2009

	Enter- prises	Full-time employees	Turn- over	Wages and salaries
	————— DKK mio. —————			
ICT industries, total	10 797	84 257	179 449	46 471
ICT manufacturing	304	5 873	9 875	2 710
ICT wholesale trade	1 081	13 416	48 501	7 617
Telecommunications	353	16 546	47 553	6 893
ICT services industries	9 059	48 422	73 520	29 249

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

www.statbank.dk/iterhviderhv

Table 297 Enterprises' use of ICT. 2011

	Internet access	Own web site	Fixed broadband connection to the internet ²
	————— per cent —————		
All enterprises¹	98	89	91
Sectors			
Manufacturing	98	92	91
Construction	98	90	86
Trade and transport etc.	97	84	91
Information and communication	99	98	98
Business service and finance	98	92	93
Fuldtidsansatte			
10-19 employees	97	86	89
20-49 employees	98	91	92
50-99 employees	99	93	95
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 298 Goods and services purchased on the Internet. 2011

	16-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-89 years	Total
	————— per cent of age group —————							
Total	82	82	84	74	56	34	12	65
	————— per cent of population —————							
Tickets for events	56	62	61	49	31	19	5	44
Holiday accommodation	26	50	59	51	36	21	6	39
Other travel arrangements	31	49	52	46	30	19	6	36
Clothes, sports goods	52	48	52	32	17	8	2	33
Household goods (e.g. furniture, toys, etc)	21	42	47	34	22	14	2	29
Music, movies	41	43	38	28	13	9	2	27
Internet, television, phone subscription	29	39	38	28	17	11	3	25
Books, magazines, newspapers	21	30	33	32	21	12	3	24
Electronic equipment	31	34	35	25	16	9	2	24
Other computer software	24	25	32	25	17	10	3	21
Video games software	29	24	29	16	6	3	1	17
Computer hardware	18	20	21	16	11	7	1	15
Share purchases, financial services or insurances	8	15	14	10	9	5	2	10
Food or groceries	5	13	13	8	7	3	1	8
Medicine	3	3	5	7	8	3	2	5
E-learning material	7	7	5	6	2	2	0	5

www.statistikbanken.dk/bebrit08

Table 299 Access to computer and internet in the home

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	per cent of households							
Computer access from home								
Total	80	84	85	83	85	86	88	90
Single adult without children	66	71	72	70	0	80	82	84
Couple without children	80	83	85	84	85	87	90	93
Single adult with children	87	87	93	93	92	93	96	94
Couple with children	94	98	97	97	0	98	98	98
Internet access from home								
Total	70	74	78	78	82	83	86	90
Single adult without children	55	58	64	63	0	74	79	84
Couple without children	69	75	79	80	81	84	88	93
Single adult with children	69	70	83	87	89	91	95	91
Couple with children	88	93	94	96	0	97	97	99

www.statbank.dk/fabrit01

Table 300 Internet and telephony

	2009	2010 ¹	2011 ¹
Subscriber line, fixed network (1.000) ²	2 392	2 253	2 194
Per 100 inhabitants	43.2	40.5	39.3
Mobile subscriptions ³ (1.000)	7 421	7 790	7 962
Per 100 inhabitants ³	134.1	140.1	142.7
Internet subscriptions (1.000)	2 158	2 216	2 240
Per 100 inhabitants			
xDSL subscriptions (1.000)	1 251	1 243	1 207
Cable modem subscriptions (1.000)	549	559	576
Fibre subscriptions(1.000)	138	171	219
Mobile broadband subscriptions (1.000) ⁴	...	3 546	4 472
Dedicated data subscriptions (1.000)	587	791	915
	mio. minutes		
Domestic traffic, fixed network ⁵	6 744	6 066	5 353
International traffic, fixed network ⁵	462	428	413
Domestic traffic, mobile network	9 904	10 733	11 584
International traffic, mobile network	462	591	730
	mio.		
SMS sent	13 057	13 029	12 321
MMS sent	75	85	98
	no. mio. MB in period		
Mobile data traffic	...	14 997	26 006
	DKK mio.		
Revenues	40 709	40 557	..

¹ 2009 og 2010 is updated figures compared to last year's yearbook. ² Including fixed network IP telephony subscriptions ³ 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. ⁴ Cover the following subscriptions with a marketed/theoretical downstream capacity of a minimum of 256 kbit/s: Standard mobile subscriptions used for Internet data traffic, supplementary data subscriptions for mobile subscriptions and dedicated data subscriptions. ⁵ Inklusive trafik fra fastnet IP-telefoni. *

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

Transport

1

Infrastructure

Extension of motorways and dual-carriageways

There were 74,174 km of public roads in Denmark on 1 January 2011. 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.

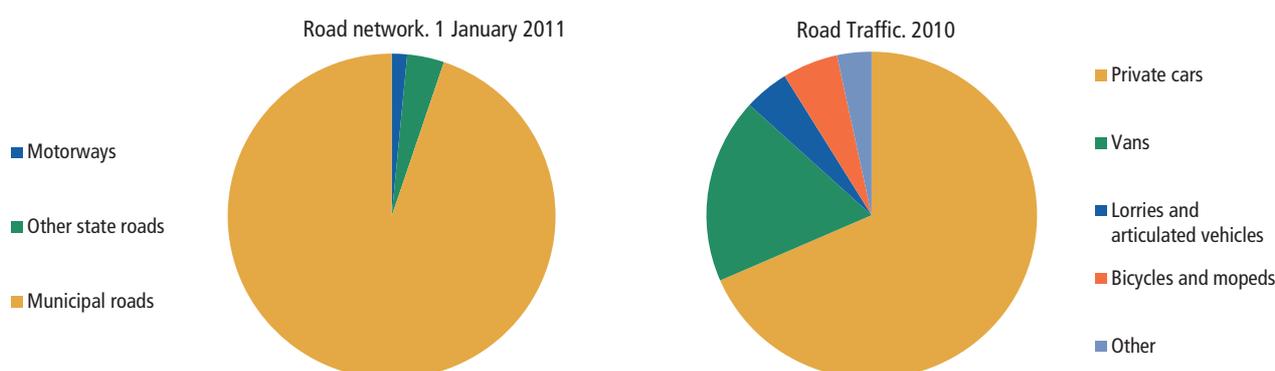
The majority of the public road network (65 per cent) is in Jutland, while the rest is distributed between the Copenhagen region (9 per cent) and the remaining part of the islands (26 per cent).

The public road network has increased by nearly 2,500 km over the past ten years, mainly because of more municipal roads. Simultaneously the principal road network has been enlarged.

Since 2001, the motorway network has been extended by 16 per cent to 1,130 km in 2011, and the length of the dual-carriageways has increased by 25 per cent to 381 km in 2011.

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 2011, 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 2011, almost a quarter of the rail network was electrified. This is three times more than in 1990, but unchanged compared to 2009.

Goods transport by ship is concentrated at 22 sea ports

In 2010, there were 113 Danish ports handling freight. The 22 largest ports each handled more than 1 million tonnes of goods annually, and accounted for 85 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 11 per cent of total throughput of goods in sea.

Ferry and passenger ship traffic is concentrated at 36 ports

74 ports are engaged in transport of passengers, of which 36 of them have more than 200,000 arriving and departing passengers every year and account for 92 per cent of passengers in Danish ports.

The greatest Danish ferry port is Helsingør accounting for 20 per cent of all sea passengers, followed by Rødby Færgehavn with 15 per cent of all passengers in 2010.

2

Means of transport

Three out of four motor vehicles are passenger cars

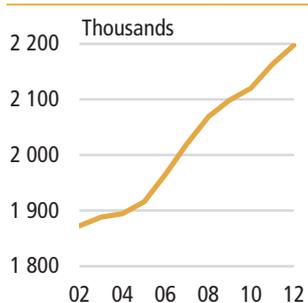
On 1 January 2012, there were a total of 2,883,000 motor vehicles in Denmark. 76 per cent were passenger cars, 15 per cent were delivery vans, 7 per cent were motorbikes and 45-mopeds, and the rest were buses and lorries.

The increase of 65,000 or 2 per cent in the stock of motor vehicles from 2008 to 2012 was due to 144,000 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 59,000 in the past year.

More cars available

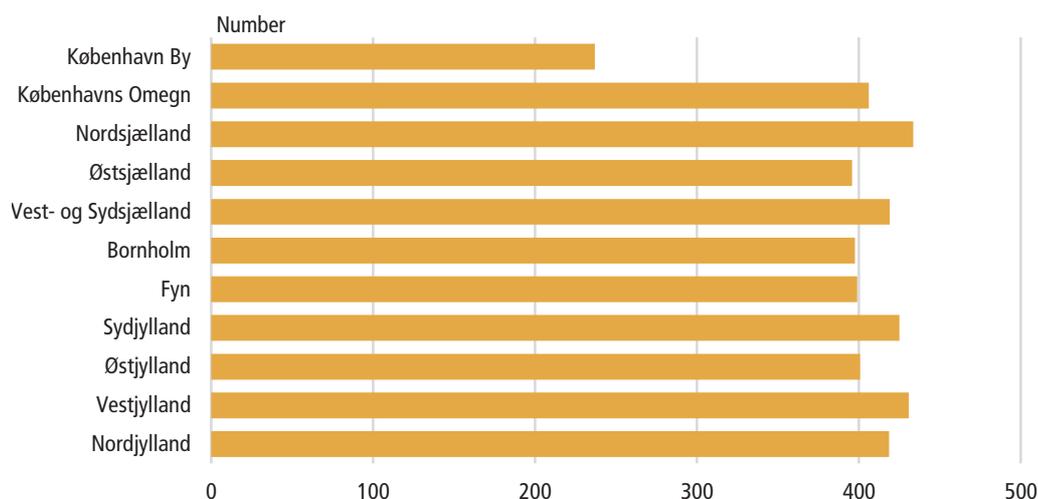
In 2012, there were 394 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants. The largest stock of passenger cars is in Nordsjælland with 433 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants, while Copenhagen City have the lowest number with 237 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants.

Figure 2
Stock of passenger cars



www.statbank.dk/bil10

Figure 3 Stock of passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants by province. 1 January 2012

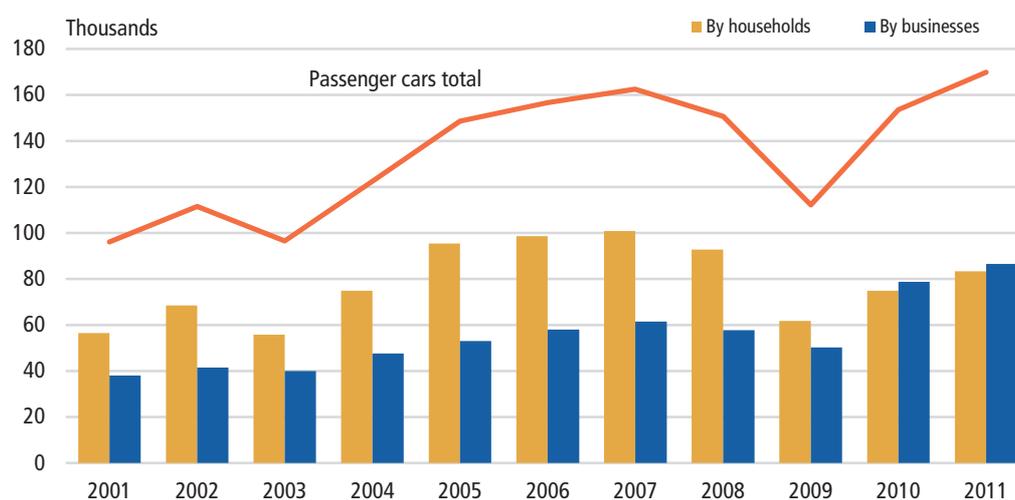


www.statbank.dk/folk1 and bil707

The number of new private cars registered regained the 2005-2008 level

With 170,000 new private cars registered in 2011 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 2011 count for approximately 50 percent of the registrations. The main explanation is the growth in the number of leasing arrangements, where 59,000 new registrations by industries were for leasing. 9,900 of these were leased by private households.

Figure 4 New private car registration

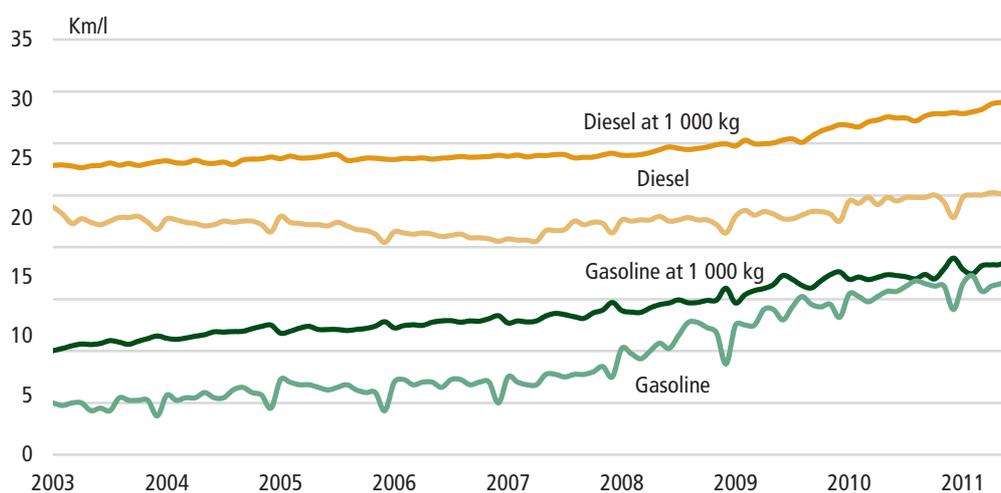


www.statbank.dk/bil5

Increase in energy efficiency

The energy efficiency for petrol- and diesel-powered passenger cars registered in 2010-2011 was on average 19.9 km/l compared to 13.1 km/l for cars registered in 1997-1998. This is equivalent to an increase of 51.4 per cent. For cars purchased by private households, the corresponding figures are 20.1 km/l and 13.4 km/l, while for cars purchased by the industries figures are 19.7 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 more train seats

While the number of locomotives has decreased by 39 per cent since 2001, the number of train sets has increased by 34 per cent. At the beginning of 2011, the number of train sets was 641 with 125,000 seats, an increase by 38 per cent compared to year 2001. 32 per cent of the seats are in S-trains.

Foreign goods wagons now handle all of the transportation of goods by train as there are no Danish owned goods wagons left compared to 2,100 in 2001. In 2010 transit traffic accounts for 83 per cent of the rail transport.

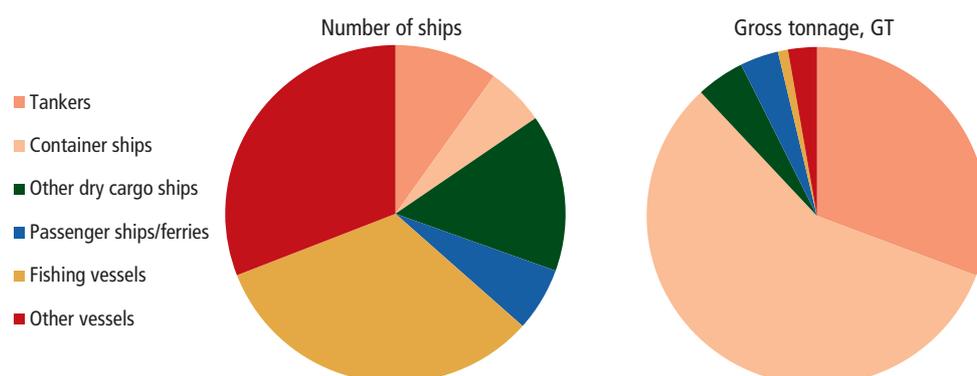
Container ships now account for 62 per cent of the gross tonnage of Danish cargo vessels

On 1 January 2012, there were 1,772 Danish ships of at least 20 gross tonnage (GT), which is unchanged compared to 2011. 33 per cent of the ships were fishing vessels and 30 per cent were cargo vessels.

The total gross tonnage was 11.6 million. This is 0.3 million less compared to the previous year. The main reason is that there are no longer any Danish super tankers.

At the beginning of 2012 the gross tonnage of container ships was 6.6 million compared to 3.6 million in 2002. In 2012 this corresponds to 62 per cent of the gross tonnage of all Danish cargo vessels.

Figure 6 Danish ships by type of use. 1 January 2012



www.statbank.dk/skib11

Newer ships represent the greatest part of the total gross tonnage

At the beginning of 2012, 67 per cent of the total gross tonnage was represented by ships newer than 10 years. 24 per cent of the gross tonnage was on ships between 10 and 14 years old. For tankers, 82 per cent of the GT was represented by ships less than 10 years old, while it for bulk carriers was 65 per cent.

Danish flagged merchant navy is the 18th largest in the world

The Danish merchant fleet is made up by cargo and passenger ships of at least 100 GT. On 1 January 2012, the number of ships was 474, representing 11.1 million GT. In July 2011 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 18th 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 2010, including traffic by bicycles/mopeds. From 2000 to 2010 there has been a 9 per cent increase in the traffic. Motorized vehicles alone had an increase by 10 per cent, while the number of vehicles increased by 18 per cent. Passenger cars accounted for 72 per cent of the total traffic performance in 2010.

Increase in traffic by cars across the Great Belt and the Sound

In 2010 between 75,000 and 106,000 cars drove every day on the five most trafficked roads into Copenhagen, while there on the two least trafficked motorways on Lolland and north of Limfjorden drove approximately 7,000 cars every day.

In 2010, more than 29,000 cars crossed the Great Belt every day; this is an increase of 56 per cent compared to the first year when the bridge was opened. 19,000 cars crossed the Sound, which is an increase by 112 per cent compared to the first year when the bridge was opened.

Ten sections of railway lines carry over 200 trains every day

In 2011, ten sections of railway lines carried over 200 trains every day, of which seven of the sections were located in the Copenhagen region. The most trafficked section is København H – Østerport with 484 trains every day from Monday to Friday.

For almost all other sections, there were more than 20 trains every day. 114 passenger trains and 50 goods trains crossed the Great Belt every working day, while 163 passenger trains and 41 goods trains crossed the Sound.

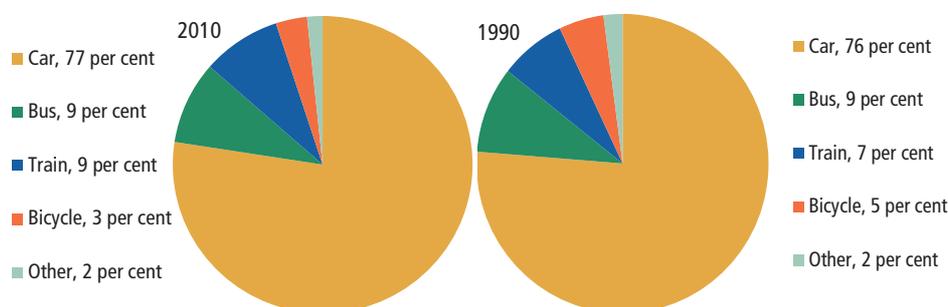
4

Passenger transport

Every Dane travels 38 km a day

On average, every Dane covered a distance of almost 14,000 km in 2010, corresponding to 38 kilometres a day a little less than the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to a small decrease in transport by passenger cars and vans, while transport by train had a small increase.

Figure 7 Passenger transport performance



www.statbank.dk/pkm1

Most passenger km's are accounted for by car

The majority of passenger transport performance is by car (77 per cent), 9 per cent by bus and 8 per cent by train. Transport by bicycles/mopeds has fallen markedly in recent years.

Increase in national transport by train and in journeys with metro

The recent years, there has been a considerable increase in national transport by train. In 2010, there was on average 192,000 train journeys every day, of which 112,000 east of the Great Belt, 58,000 west of the Great Belt and 23,000 across the Great Belt. There were 29,000 journeys across the Sound; there were 255,000 journeys with S-tog and 144,000 journeys with the Metro, which is an increase by 5 per cent compared to the previous year.

Marked increase in domestic air traffic

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, except a temporary decline in 2008. From 2009 to 2010 the number of passengers increased by 23 per cent.

Increase in the number of passengers on international scheduled flights

The number of departing passengers on international scheduled flights has increased since 1990, 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. However, in 2010 the number of departing passengers increased by 9 per cent

compared to the previous year. Three out of four departing flight passengers from Danish airports now travel on international flights.

5

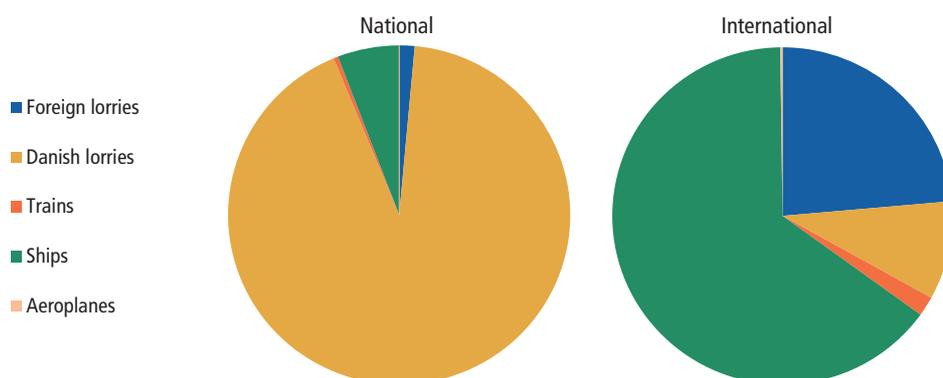
Goods transport

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, 170 million tonnes of goods were carried in 2010 compared to 151 million tonnes in 2009. Lorries are by far the most commonly used means of transport accounting for 92 per cent of all goods transport. 6 per cent were carried by cargo vessels and less than 1 per cent by trains.

However, in the international transport of goods, i.e. transport between Denmark and abroad, ships are the most dominant means of transport. In 2010, international goods transport accounted for 73 million tonnes against 79 million tonnes in 2009. 65 per cent of the goods in 2010 were carried by cargo vessels, 9 per cent by Danish lorries and 24 per cent by foreign lorries. The rest was carried mainly by trains.

Figure 8 Volume of goods in national and international traffic. 2010



www.statbank.dk/uvvg1, nvg1, ivg41, bane1, bane401, skib41 and flyv41

Increase in national road goods transport

The total transport performance by road vehicles increased from 10.0 in 2009 to 10.6 billion tonne-km in 2010. Road haulage for hire or reward increased with 0.6 billion ton-km, while road haulage for own account decreased slightly. The main part of the transport performance is performed by haulage contractors, which stands for 82 per cent in 2010.

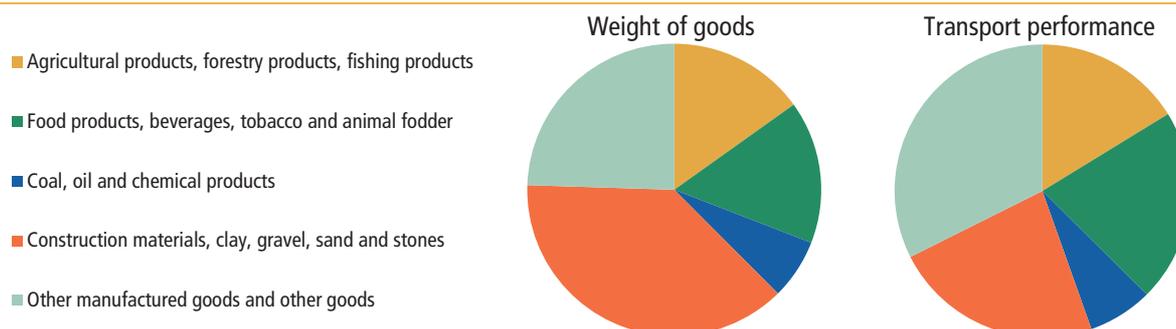
Large part of volume of goods transported in connection with construction works

In 2010, 38 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 23 per cent of the total transport performance.

Agricultural products, forestry products and fishery products and general cargo represented 15 per cent of the volume goods transported and 16 per cent of the transport performance.

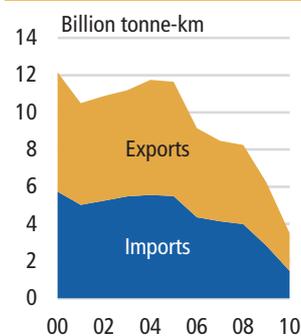
Food products, animal fodder and other manufactured products apart from oil and chemical products accounted for 40 per cent of the volume of goods transported and 54 per cent of the transport performance. 5 per cent of the goods were classified as hazardous goods, notably as flammable liquefied goods like gasoline.

Figure 9 National goods transport by Danish lorry, performance by commodity groups. 2010



www.statbank.dk/nvg23

Figure 10 International transport by Danish lorries



www.statbank.dk/ivg4 and [ivg41](http://www.statbank.dk/ivg41)

Goods by lorries are mainly transported locally

A majority of all goods is transported locally. At regional level nearly four fifths of the volume of goods was moved within the same region. In 2010, the length of a journey was on average 90 km against 91 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 2010 the transport performance by Danish lorries went down by 65 per cent to 4.4 billion tonne-km. In the same period, however, total road transport between Denmark and abroad only decreased by 24 per cent thus further underlining the reduced market share of Danish lorries.

The market share of Danish lorries reduced to 22 per cent

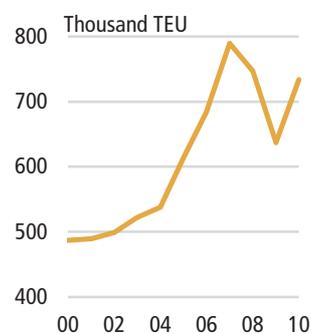
Foreign lorries accounted for 78 per cent of all goods carried by lorries between Denmark and abroad in 2010, compared to 67 per cent of the transport performance in 2009 and 36 per cent in 2000.

Among the foreign lorries there was a majority of German and Polish vehicles with 39 per cent and 24 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 549 km

Figure 11
Throughput of containers in the five largest ports



Note: TEU, container unit of 20 feet
www.statbank.dk/skib49

in 2010 compared to 556 km in 2009. 55 per cent of the loaded journeys were shorter than 500 km while 14 per cent exceeded 1,000 km.

Decline in goods carried by sea

Danish ports handled 76 million tonnes of goods in 2010 which was a decline from 79 million tonnes in 2009. The volume of goods in maritime transport via Danish ports fluctuates with the import of coal.

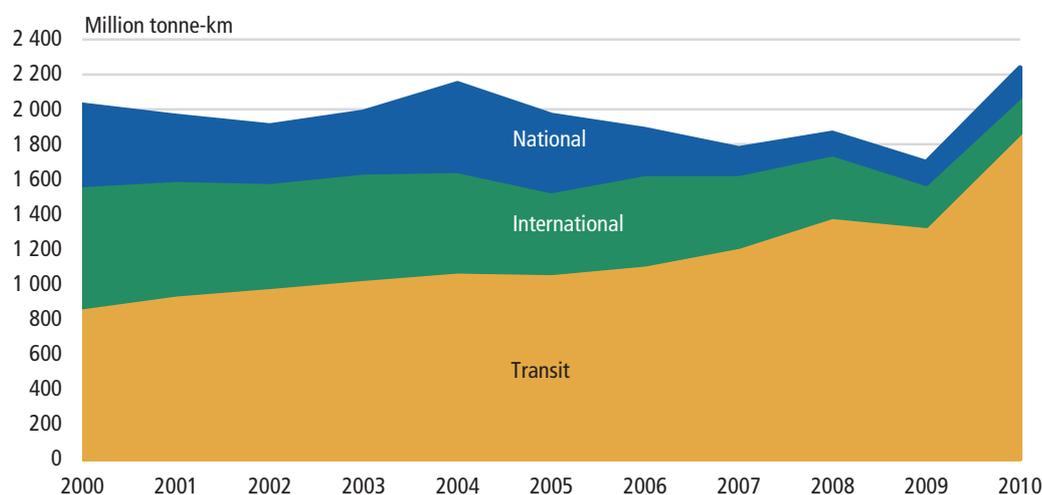
The greater part of the throughput of goods in Danish sea ports – 82 per cent is goods carried by sea to and from foreign countries. Just a fifth of the goods could be attributed to domestic transport between Danish ports or between the sea and Danish ports.

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 and food-stuffs, or liquid bulk such as crude oil and mineral oil products. A fourth is ferry goods, especially goods transported by road vehicles.

Increase in goods carried by containers

Containerized goods in maritime transport increased from 2009 to 2010. In 2010 Danish ports handled 437,000 containers (2009: 384,000) corresponding to 734,000 20-foot units (TEU) (2009: 637,000). The port of Aarhus handled 61 per cent of all seaborne containers.

Figure 12 Transport performance of goods transported by rail



www.statbank.dk/bane1

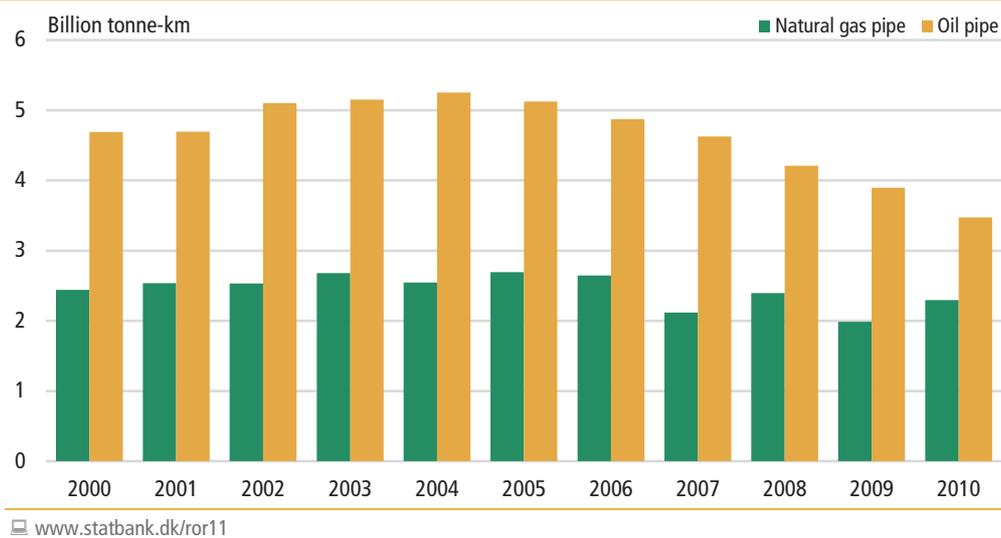
Increase in goods transport by trains in transit through Denmark

After a decrease in goods transport performance by rail in 2009, there was an increase to 2.2 billion in 2010. However, there are major disparities within the different types of rail transport. National and international goods transport has steadily fallen from 57 per cent of the transport performance in 2000 to 17 per cent in 2010, whereas goods transport in transit through Denmark has risen markedly, and now amounts 83 per cent 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 2010, the pipeline transport performance was 5.8 billion tonne-km, 2 per cent less than in the previous year. Two thirds of the transport was accounted for by oil from the North Sea, and the rest by natural gas.

Figure 13 Goods transport via pipelines



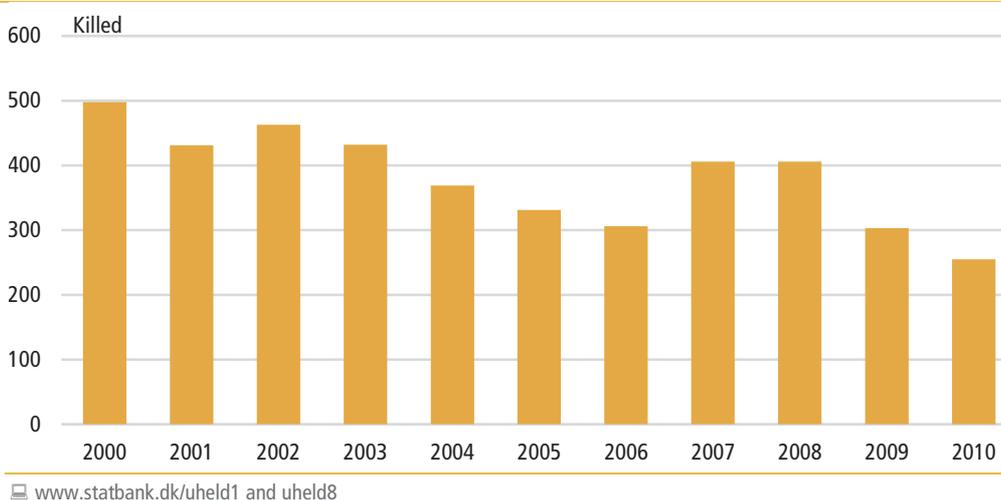
6

Road traffic accidents

Fall in the number of persons killed in road traffic accidents

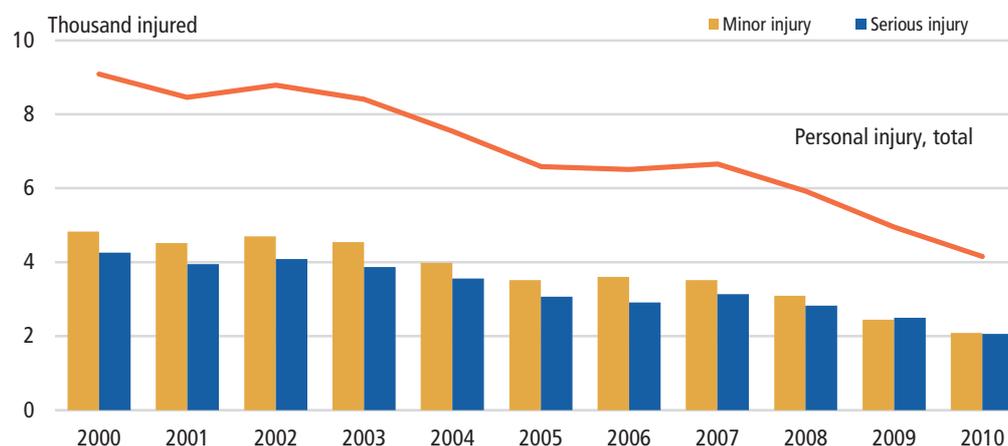
From 2000 to 2010, the number of traffic accidents leading to personal injury has decreased by 52 per cent. In 2000, the number of traffic accidents leading to personal injury was 7,346, and this had fallen to 3,498 in 2010. In the same period, the number of people killed in traffic accidents fell from 498 to 255, corresponding to a fall of 49 per cent. The number of serious and minor injuries has fallen by 54 per cent.

Figure 14 Persons killed in road traffic accidents



From 2009 to 2010, the number of road traffic accidents fell by 16 per cent and the number of persons killed by 16 per cent. In 2010, alcohol accidents accounted for 15 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](http://www.statbank.dk/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 301 Infrastructure for transport

1 January	2010	2011
	————— km —————	
Road network, total	73 574	74 171
Of which motorways	1 130	1 130
State roads	3 787	3 786
Municipality roads	69 745	70 344
Railway network, total	2 667	2 667
Of which Copenhagen Metro	21	21
Of which private railways	514	514
	————— number —————	
Stations and halts	548	545
Sea ports	116	113
Airports	23	23

www.statbank.dk/vej11, bane41 and skib101

Table 302 Infrastructure for transport, expenditure

	2009	2010
	————— DKK mio. —————	
Road network	11 766	14 854
Construction expenditure	5 315	6 975
Operation and maintenance	6 451	7 879
State railway network	2 097	2 234
New investments	282	490
Reinvestments	1 772	1 650
Other investments	43	94
Private railways	29	8
Sea ports	509	...
Constructions	383	...
Buildings	126	...
Airports	687	...
Great Belt Link	77	66
Øresund Link	5	7
Copenhagen Metro	448	637

www.statbank.dk/vej2, bane42, flyv2 and skib2

Table 303 New registrations of vehicles

	2010	2011
	number	
Vehicles, total	178 819	202 906
Private cars, total	153 614	169 792
Of which in households	74 860	83 312
in business and industry	78 754	86 480
Petrol	80 906	87 743
Diesel ¹	72 659	81 584
Buses	852	662
Motor cycles	2 639	1 965
Moped-45	2 692	2 473
Vans, total²	16 270	24 325
Under 2.001 kg	3 488	4 161
2.001-3.000 kg	8 881	12 805
3.001-3.500 kg	3 901	7 359
Lorries, total²	1 500	1 482
3.501-6.000 kg	89	87
over 6.000 kg	1 411	1 395
Tractors for semi-trailers	1 252	2 207

¹ Includes gas and electricity etc. ² Total weight.

www.statbank.dk/bil6

Table 304 Fuel efficiency of new registered private cars

	Petrol			Diesel			Total		
	2009	2010	2011:01-06	2009	2010	2011:01-06	2009	2010	2011:01-06
	km per litre								
Total	17.5	18.3	18.6	20.2	21.3	21.9	18.7	19.7	20.1
Households	18.1	18.7	19.1	20.9	22.4	22.8	19.1	19.8	20.2
Industries	16.4	17.7	17.8	19.6	20.8	21.4	18.1	19.5	19.9
	kg								
Total	1 061	1 035	1 036	1 326	1 335	1 340	1 178	1 173	1 170
Households	1 003	998	993	1 261	1 257	1 280	1 096	1 080	1 080
Industries	1 162	1 093	1 118	1 380	1 374	1 374	1 280	1 261	1 269

www.statbank.dk/ee1, ee2 and ee3

Table 305 Vans and lorries etc.

	2011	2012
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Vans, total	441 455	426 688
Under 2.001 kg	79 214	83 156
2.001-3.000 kg	245 406	230 318
3.001-3.500 kg	116 835	113 213
Lorries, total	30 820	29 698
3.501-6.000 kg	2 340	2 188
Over 6.000 kg	28 480	27 510
Tractors for semi-trailers	12 891	12 862
Trailers over 2.000 kg	42 053	43 983
Semi-trailers	35 200	35 154

www.statbank.dk/bil707 and bil909

Table 306 Private cars, buses and motorcycles etc.

	2010	2011
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Private cars, total	2 163 676	2 197 831
Of which in households	1 994 745	2 021 381
Of which in business and industry	168 931	176 450
Petrol	1 661 702	1 632 047
Diesel	501 653	565 009
Age:		
0-3 years	554 320	553 170
4-7 years	501 661	560 594
8-11 years	406 955	365 940
12-15 years	426 705	428 238
16-19 years	166 953	183 033
over 19 years	107 082	106 856
Average age in years	9.4	9.3
Buses, total	14 496	14 014
In scheduled service	5 873	5 972
Tourist coaches	8 623	8 042
Caravans	142 764	142 654
Motor cycles	148 766	148 817
Moped-45	54 842	51 780

www.statbank.dk/bil8 and bil10

Table 307		Ships of at least 20 GT	
1 January	2011	2012	
	number		
Danish ships, total	1 768	1 772	
Tankers	166	174	
Container ships	97	99	
Other dry cargo ships	280	267	
Passenger ships/ferries	113	108	
Fishing vessels	589	576	
Other ships	523	548	
	thousand GT		
Ship tonnage, total	11 844	11 559	
Tankers	3 964	3 555	
Container ships	6 481	6 624	
Other dry cargo ships	572	530	
Passenger ships/ferries	444	424	
Fishing vessels	113	110	
Other ships	269	316	

www.statbank.dk/skib11

Table 308		Civil aircraft			
1 January	2010		2011		
	Aircraft	Seats	Aircraft	Seats	
	number				
Danish aircraft	1 152	•	1 132	•	
Types of aircraft					
Jet, 3-4 engines	13	1 898	12	1 723	
Jet, 2 engines	161	13 392	158	12 731	
Turbo-prop, 4 engines	6	309	6	309	
Turbo-prop, 2 engines	58	1 808	54	1 737	
Propeller, 2 engines	54	327	53	318	
Propeller, 1 engine	726	2 427	717	2 384	
Helicopters	134	695	132	693	
Seats	•	20 856	•	19 895	
1-2	236	398	226	382	
3-5	607	2 323	609	2 319	
6-9	98	714	92	667	
10-99	148	5 192	146	4 923	
100 or more	63	12 229	59	11 604	

Source: Danish Transport Authority

www.statbank.dk/flyv11

Table 309 Road traffic, railways, seaports and airports

	2008	2009	2010
	----- mio. vehicle km -----		
Road traffic, total	49 882	49 089	48 160
Private cars	33 912	33 741	33 464
Motor cycles	450	436	444
Vans	9 361	9 170	8 807
Lorries	1 295	1 121	1 129
Articulated vehicles	1 132	979	1 004
Scheduled buses	364	372	381
Tourist coaches etc.	242	238	233
Bicycles/Mopeds max. 30 km/h	3 040	2 950	2 620
Mopeds max. 45 km/h	87	83	78
	----- mio. train km -----		
Railway traffic, total	81.8	81.7	83.1
S-trains	15.3	15.5	14.7
Copenhagen Metro	5.0	5.1	4.8
Passenger trains on Banedanmark's network	49.9	49.3	50.3
Goodstrains on Banedanmark's network	3.1	3.2	3.7
Other railway networks	8.5	8.6	9.6
	----- thousand calls -----		
Seaport calls, total	552	541	520
Passenger ships and ferries	526	519	499
Cargo ships	26	22	21
	----- thousand operations -----		
Air traffic, total	364	330	344
Domestic flights	97	93	98
International flights	267	237	246

www.statbank.dk/vej20, bane31, skib221 and flyv21

Table 310 Passenger transport

	2009	2010
	— mio. passenger-km —	
Passenger transport in Denmark	78 193	77 359
Cars	60 742	59 900
Motor cycles	545	555
Buses in scheduled service	2 850	2 850
Tourist coaches	4 088	4 115
Bicycles/mopeds	2 950	2 620
Moped max 45 km/h	83	78
Metropolitan trains	1 312	1 347
Other trains	5 055	5 240
Ferries	187	184
Aircraft	381	470
	— thousand passengers —	
Domestic ferries, total	9 574	9 374
Of which: Kattegat lines	2 045	2 040
International ferries, total	24 005	22 907
Of which: Denmark-Sweden	12 163	11 165
Denmark-Germany	8 242	8 103
Denmark-Norway	3 313	3 373
Scheduled and charter flights, total	12 062	13 335
Scheduled, domestic	1 839	2 285
Scheduled, international	8 917	9 708
Charters	1 306	1 342

www.statbank.dk/pkm1, bane21, skib31, skib32 and flyv32

Table 311 Road transport of danish goods by lorries over 6 tons total weight

	2009	2010
	— mio. tonnes —	
National road transport of goods, total	137.8	156.7
Transport for hire or reward	107.5	125.0
Transport on own account	30.4	31.8
	— mio. tonne-km —	
National road transport of goods, total	10 002	10 573
Transport for hire or reward	8 074	8 720
Transport on own account	1 928	1 853
	— mio. tonnes —	
International road transport of goods, total	11.5	9.0
From Denmark	5.2	4.0
To Denmark	4.5	2.8
Crosstrade	0.5	0.8
Cabotage	1.2	1.3
	— mio. tonne-km —	
International road transport of goods, total	6 874	4 445
From Denmark	3 403	2 033
To Denmark	2 828	1 469
Crosstrade	386	634
Cabotage	257	310

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 312 Goods transport by train, ship and aircraft

	2009	2010
	— thousand tonnes —	
Goods carried by train	6 116	8 100
National	480	737
To Denmark	955	908
From Denmark	440	470
In transit	4 241	5 985
	— mio. tonne-km —	
Transport performance by train	1 698	2 240
National	123	167
To Denmark	176	143
From Denmark	64	64
In transit	1 335	1 866
	— thousand tonnes —	
Goods carried by cargo vessel	60 380	57 156
National	10 656	9 897
To Denmark	28 893	26 681
From Denmark	20 831	20 578
Goods carried by ferry	18 531	19 371
National	4 007	3 841
International	14 525	15 530
Goods carried by aircraft	160	151
National	6	4
International	155	147

www.statbank.dk/bane1,skib41 and flyv41

Table 313 Families with use of cars. 2011

1 January	Families	No car	With car	One car	Two cars or more
		per cent of families			
Denmark, total	2 846 699	40.4	59.6	45.4	14.1
Region Hovedstaden	921 144	52.8	47.2	37.4	9.8
Region Sjælland	409 414	33.4	66.6	49.2	17.4
Region Syddanmark	597 523	33.5	66.5	50.2	16.3
Region Midtjylland	626 973	36.1	63.9	48.1	15.8
Region Nordjylland	291 645	34.8	65.2	50.1	15.1
Province København by	423 541	68.9	31.1	27.5	3.5
Province Københavns omegn	262 497	45.0	55.0	43.7	11.3
Province Nordsjælland	213 112	32.0	68.0	47.7	20.3
Province Bornholm	21 994	36.7	63.3	51.7	11.7
Province Østsjælland	111 644	32.8	67.2	48.4	18.8
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	297 770	33.6	66.4	49.4	16.9
Province Fyn	247 141	36.6	63.4	48.6	14.8
Province Sydjylland	350 382	31.3	68.7	51.3	17.4
Province Østjylland	422 238	39.4	60.6	45.4	15.2
Province Vestjylland	204 735	29.2	70.8	53.7	17.1
Province Nordjylland	291 645	34.8	65.2	50.1	15.1

www.statbank.dk/bil800

Table 314 The 20 most sold private car makes. 2011

		Numbers	Share in per cent	Ranking in 2010
	New registrations, total	169 792	100.00	
1	Volkswagen	16 952	9.98	(6)
2	Peugeot	16 637	9.80	(2)
3	Ford	15 714	9.25	(1)
4	Citroën	13 265	7.81	(3)
5	Toyota	12 867	7.58	(4)
6	Opel	9 854	5.80	(5)
7	Hyundai	9 554	5.63	(9)
8	Renault	8 660	5.10	(13)
9	Chevrolet	8 655	5.10	(7)
10	Suzuki	8 402	4.95	(8)
11	Skoda	6 890	4.06	(11)
12	Fiat	6 404	3.77	(10)
13	Kia	6 227	3.67	(12)
14	Audi	5 045	2.97	(14)
15	Mazda	4 145	2.44	(15)
16	Nissan	3 784	2.23	(16)
17	Mercedes-Benz	3 188	1.88	(18)
18	BMW	3 172	1.87	(17)
19	Volvo	2 125	1.25	(19)
20	Seat	2 048	1.21	(20)
	Others	6 204	3.65	•

www.statbank.dk/12

Table 315 The most widespread passenger cars. 2012

		Number	Share as a percentage
	Total stock (start of year)	2 197 831	100.00
1	Volkswagen	245 316	11.16
2	Peugeot	225 920	10.28
3	Toyota	202 797	9.23
4	Ford	177 746	8.09
5	Opel	162 191	7.38
6	Citroën	152 198	6.92
7	Suzuki	103 836	4.72
8	Skoda	99 495	4.53
9	Fiat	94 412	4.30
10	Mazda	82 019	3.73
11	Hyundai	75 490	3.43
12	Audi	67 764	3.08
13	Renault	64 002	2.91
14	Volvo	61 618	2.80
15	Mercedes-Benz	48 821	2.22
16	Nissan	47 058	2.14
17	Kia	46 820	2.13
18	BMW	42 607	1.94
19	Mitsubishi	33 252	1.51
20	Chevrolet	31 956	1.45
	Others	132 513	6.03

www.statbank.dk/12

Table 316 Families with purchase of cars

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Denmark, total	2 827 449	2 846 699	61 506	74 132
	————— per cent of families —————			
Denmark, total			2.2	2.6
Region Hovedstaden	911 138	921 144	1.8	2.2
Region Sjælland	408 570	409 414	2.5	3.0
Region Syddanmark	595 402	597 523	2.2	2.7
Region Midtjylland	622 006	626 973	2.3	2.8
Region Nordjylland	290 333	291 645	2.4	2.9
Province København by	416 069	423 541	1.1	1.2
Province Københavns omegn	260 942	262 497	2.2	2.6
Province Nordsjælland	212 032	213 112	2.8	3.5
Province Bornholm	22 095	21 994	2.0	2.5
Province Østsjælland	111 014	111 644	2.8	3.3
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	297 556	297 770	2.5	2.9
Province Fyn	246 325	247 141	2.1	2.6
Province Sydjylland	349 077	350 382	2.4	2.8
Province Østjylland	417 653	422 238	2.2	2.6
Province Vestjylland	204 353	204 735	2.5	3.0
Province Nordjylland	290 333	291 645	2.4	2.9

www.statbank.dk/bil600

Table 317 Families with purchase of cars by regions and provinces

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
All Denmark	2 827 449	2 846 699	61 506	74 132
	————— per cent of total —————			
All Denmark	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Region Hovedstaden	32.2	32.4	26.6	27.0
Region Sjælland	14.5	14.4	16.9	16.5
Region Syddanmark	21.1	21.0	21.7	21.7
Region Midtjylland	22.0	22.0	23.4	23.4
Region Nordjylland	10.3	10.2	11.3	11.4
Province København by	14.7	14.9	7.1	6.9
Province Københavns omegn	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2
Province Nordsjælland	7.5	7.5	9.6	10.1
Province Bornholm	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Province Østsjælland	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.9
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	10.5	10.5	11.9	11.5
Province Fyn	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.6
Province Sydjylland	12.3	12.3	13.4	13.1
Province Østjylland	14.8	14.8	15.1	15.1
Province Vestjylland	7.2	7.2	8.3	8.4
Province Nordjylland	10.3	10.2	11.3	11.4

www.statbank.dk/bil600

Table 318 Car traffic on Danish E-roads, selected roads and bridges etc.

		2009	2010
European road sections		——— ave. no. of cars per 24 hours ———	
E20	Øresund Bridge	19 462	19 388
	Amager Motorway, at Kalveboderne	87 336	87 952
	Øresund Motorway, west of Englandsvej	57 753	57 819
	Sjælland Bridge, Copenhagen	50 100	47 200
	West Motorway, east of Ringsted	42 283	42 736
	Great Belt Link	29 608	28 749
	Fyn Motorway, north of Nyborg	28 508	29 174
	Fyn Motorway, south of Odense	50 838	52 927
	The New Little Belt Bridge	59 286	59 789
	Fyn Motorway, at Taulov	33 758	34 535
	Esbjerg-Kolding, at Holsted	17 801	18 246
	Gammelby Ringvej in Esbjerg	11 943	11 541
E45	National border, Kruså	16 199	16 264
	Syddjylland Motorway, west of Haderslev	50 922	50 267
E20/45	Syddjylland Motorway, north of Kolding	63 660	63 302
E45	Vejle Fjord Bridge	63 547	64 129
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Horsens	42 548	43 130
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Stilling	52 012	51 438
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Randers	37 345	37 118
	Nordjylland Motorway, south of Aalborg	42 124	41 071
	Limfjord Tunnel	64 102	64 791
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Vodskov	17 636	18 345
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Sæby	8 713	8 844
	North of Sæby	14 509	14 366
E39	Hirtshals Motorway, between <9> and <10>	21 872	22 897
	Hirtshals Motorway, at Hjørring	7 046	6 570
E47/55	Flynderborgvej, Helsingør	6 584	6 971
	Helsingør Motorway, at Nærum	74 691	75 024
	Motorring 3, at Husum	62 518	62 298
E20/47/55	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Hundige	104 444	105 900
	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Ølby	92 550	91 100
E47/55	South Motorway, at Tappernøje	23 518	22 890
	South Motorway, south of Algestrup	35 950	36 322
	Farø Bridges, north of Farø	21 577	21 007
	Guldborgsund Tunnel	11 267	10 861
E47	South Motorway, south of Rødby	7 151	7 144
E55	Ørslev-Gedser	14 498	14 082
Other roads and bridges			
8	Alssund Bridge	24 268	22 993
9	Svendborg Motorway, north of <11>, Årslev	23 084	24 076
9	Svendborgsund Bridge	16 735	16 919
9	Frederik IX's Bridge	21 162	20 779
15	Herning Motorway, east of Kløverbladet	21 237	19 708
15	Herning Motorway, west of <40>	19 031	19 499
18	Midtjyske Motorway, south of <15>, Herning	16 606	17 270
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, west of Ring 3	81 616	79 457
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, east of Roskilde	52 269	49 500
04	Motorring 4, at Herstedvester	62 442	60 420
55	Limfjord Bridge	28 000	28 700
153	Storstrøm Bridge	5 400	4 800
53	Kronprins Frederiks Bridge, Frederikssund	19 340	19 201
16	Bispeengbuen	53 300	48 300
16	Hillerød Motorway, Fiskebæk Bridge	50 922	50 267
	Knippels Bridge, Copenhagen	25 400	25 800
	Lange Bridge, Copenhagen	51 900	56 400

Source: Road Directorate

www.statbank.dk/vej22

Table 319 Ships observed passing through the Sound and Belts

	2009	2010
	observations	
Øresund North	31 449	29 959
Going north	15 086	14 218
Going south	16 363	15 741
Øresund South	35 518	32 411
Going north	16 919	15 497
Going south	18 599	16 914
The Great Belt North	31 449	29 959
Going north	15 086	14 218
Going south	16 363	15 741
The Great Belt South	35 518	32 411
Going north	16 919	15 497
Going south	18 599	16 914
The Little Belt North	31 449	29 959
Going north	15 086	14 218
Going south	16 363	15 741
The Little Belt South	35 518	32 411
Going north	10 953	10 083
Going south	8 661	8 399

Source: Danish Maritime Safety Administration

www.statbank.dk/skib25

Table 320 Accidents at sea and losses of Danish ships

	Merchant ships		Fishing vessels		Total	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	number					
Total	41	41	37	29	78	70
Of which shipwrecks	1	1	3	6	4	7
Of which passenger ships	33	19	•	•	33	19
Fire, explosions	6	1	2	4	8	5
Groundings	10	11	8	5	18	16
Collision	12	10	5	9	17	19
Head-on collision of ships	3	2	-	-	3	2
Contact-damage	4	6	1	3	5	9
Capsizing	2	1	1	2	3	3
Mechanical breakdown	-	1	2	4	2	5
Other cause	4	9	18	2	22	11
Deaths	-	-	-	3	-	3
Injuries	10	6	1	-	11	6

Source: Danish Maritime Authority

www.statbank.dk/skib92 and skib93

Table 321 Persons seriously injured or killed in railway accidents

	2008	2009	2010
	number of persons		
Passengers	3	5	1
Of which killed	-	-	-
Staff	2	3	-
Of which killed	-	1	-
Others	16	22	17
Of which killed	12	14	10

www.statbank.dk/bane91

Table 322 Road traffic accidents causing casualties

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

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 323 Road traffic accidents with casualties by accident situation. 2010

	Accident situations									Total	
											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Van, total	731	386	398	348	278	379	373	96	453	56	3 498
Accidents, involving:											
Ordinary private car	451	305	345	266	254	334	336	81	313	21	2 706
Taxi	2	5	3	4	8	9	3	3	16	2	55
Vehicle, total weight											
0-3.500 kg signalling emergency call	1	4	1	-	1	2	2	2	2	-	15
Van, total weight											
0-2.000 kg	15	17	24	15	11	18	19	7	8	1	135
Van, total weight											
2.001-3.500 kg	19	23	62	30	10	28	17	9	14	4	216
Lorry, total weight											
over 3.500 kg	10	38	42	30	4	14	18	9	16	8	189
Bus on scheduled service	2	7	13	6	7	8	2	-	15	-	60
Bus, other	2	4	4	1	3	3	2	-	3	-	22
Tractor	4	6	14	7	3	7	4	3	2	1	51
Motor cycle	73	36	21	21	38	11	32	1	2	8	243
Moped with registration max. speed 45 km p.h.	18	15	5	13	8	4	11	1	2	2	79
Moped 30 with mechanical changes	20	7	6	17	7	10	6	3	6	-	82
Moped 30, other	96	44	19	96	37	55	48	24	22	10	451
Bicycle	20	100	48	143	87	130	151	29	26	6	740
Pedestrian	•	2	-	-	3	2	1	3	453	1	466

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 324 Fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2010

	Vehicle used						Pedestrian	Total	
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc. ¹	Motor cycle	Moped-45	Moped-30			Bicycle
Men, total	84	12	2	22	1	7	16	26	170
0- 6 years	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
7-14 years	13	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	17
15-19 years	12	3	-	5	-	-	1	1	22
20-24 years	24	4	-	6	1	-	-	4	39
25-44 years	24	4	2	10	-	4	6	7	57
45-64 years	10	-	-	1	-	2	7	12	32
65 years +									
Women, total	51	2	-	1	-	3	10	18	85
0- 6 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7-14 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5
15-19 years	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6
20-24 years	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
25-44 years	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	18
45-64 years	7	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	15
65 years +	20	1	-	-	-	1	6	7	35

¹ Incl. bus and tractor.

www.statbank.dk/uheld8

Table 325 Fatal and non-fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2010

	Vehicle used						Pedestrian	Total	
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc. ¹	Motor cycle	Moped-45	Moped-30			Bicycle
Men, total	1 207	119	71	216	62	400	371	244	2 694²
0- 6 years	19	1	-	-	-	-	2	13	35
7-14 years	35	3	2	2	3	8	37	23	115
15-19 years	206	9	5	12	5	153	39	22	452
20-24 years	217	17	1	35	6	40	38	27	381
25-44 years	423	52	20	86	27	98	100	60	866
45-64 years	206	31	30	72	17	80	113	53	602
65 years +	101	6	13	9	4	21	42	46	243
Women, total	906	33	50	33	11	103	342	226	1 705³
0- 6 years	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	21
7-14 years	47	-	2	1	-	-	23	20	93
15-19 years	93	6	2	1	1	49	33	26	212
20-24 years	103	4	2	4	4	13	47	16	193
25-44 years	303	8	5	16	6	18	98	34	488
45-64 years	218	13	17	10	-	16	100	47	421
65 years +	128	2	22	1	-	7	40	77	277
Not stated	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	9

¹ Incl. bus and tractor. ² Incl. 4 horses with riders. ³ Incl. 1 horse with rider.

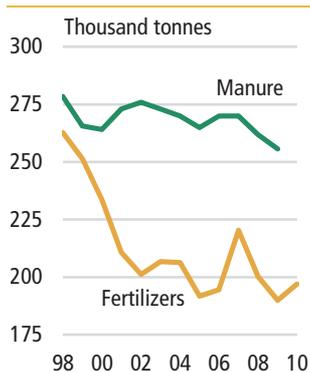
www.statbank.dk/uheld8

Environment and energy

1

Agriculture

Figure 1
Nitrogen in manure
and commercial ferti-
zers



www.statbank.dk/kvael2 og kvael3

Small increase in the 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.

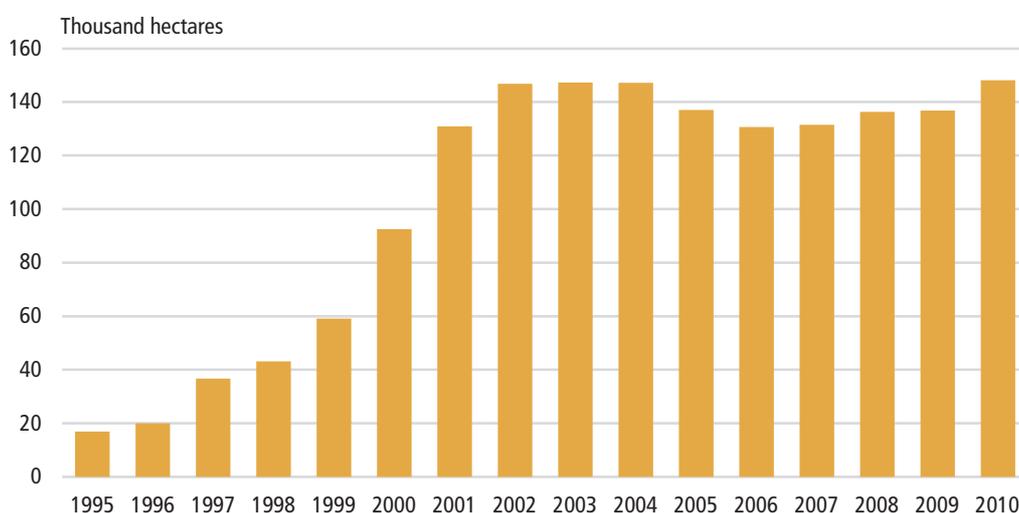
The adverse effects include undesirable algae growth, resulting in an undesirable environmental state. As a result of restrictions in the total supply of nitrogen plus a better utilization of manure, the use of commercial fertilizer has been declining since the nineties.

More organic farmland

The proportion of organic farmland has increased significantly since 1995, where organic farmland accounted for 17,000 ha. In recent years, the growth in organic farmland has been both decreasing and increasing and accounted for 148,000 hectares in 2010, corresponding to 6 per cent of all Danish farmland.

The number of organic farms has increased from 1,100 in 1995 to 2,700 in 2010.

Figure 2 Total area extent of organic farms



www.statbank.dk/oeko1

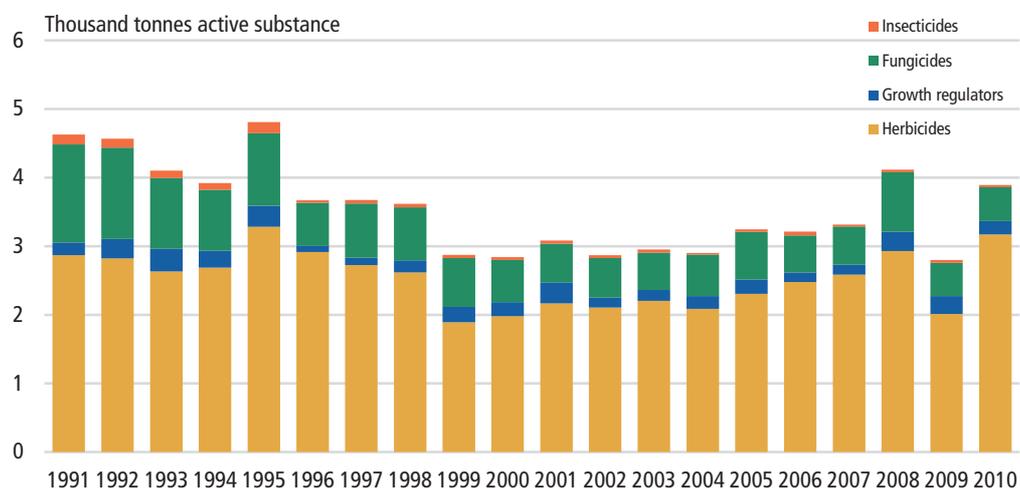
Control of weeds, pests, and fungi is harmful for the environment

Pesticides are chemical products mainly used within agriculture to control 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. In recent years considerable variations have been observed. This is partly due to variations in sales prices.

Figure 3 Pesticide sales to agriculture



www.statbank.dk/pest1

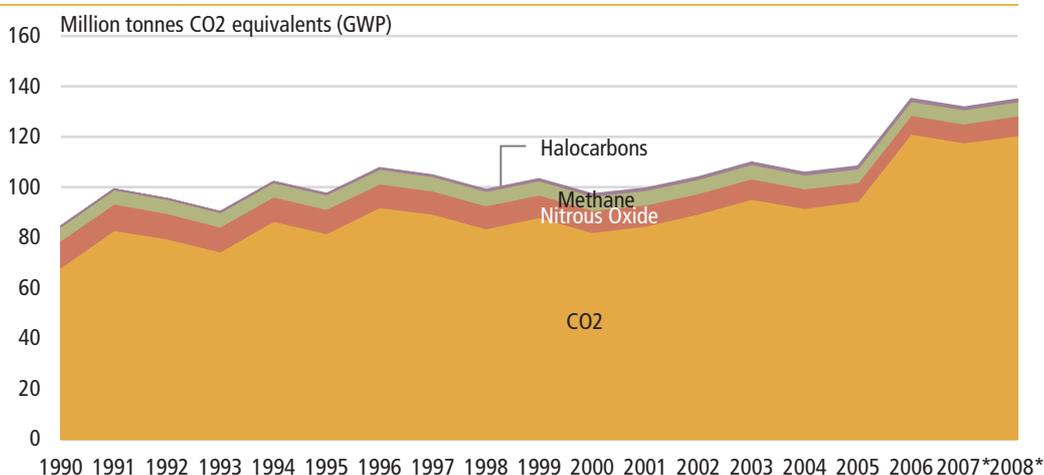
2

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



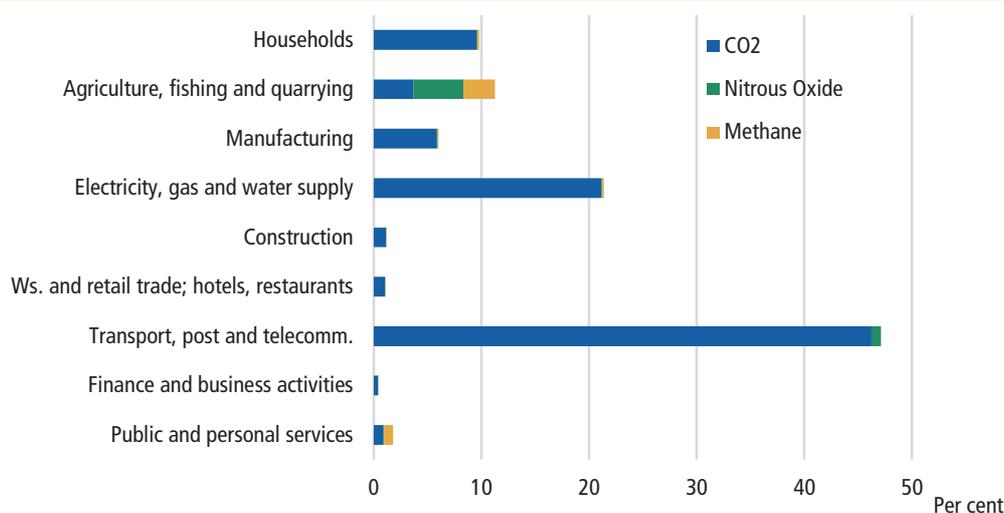
Note: The halocarbons (at the top of the figure) constitute less than 1 million tonnes CO₂-equivalents and are hardly visible.

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. 2008



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.

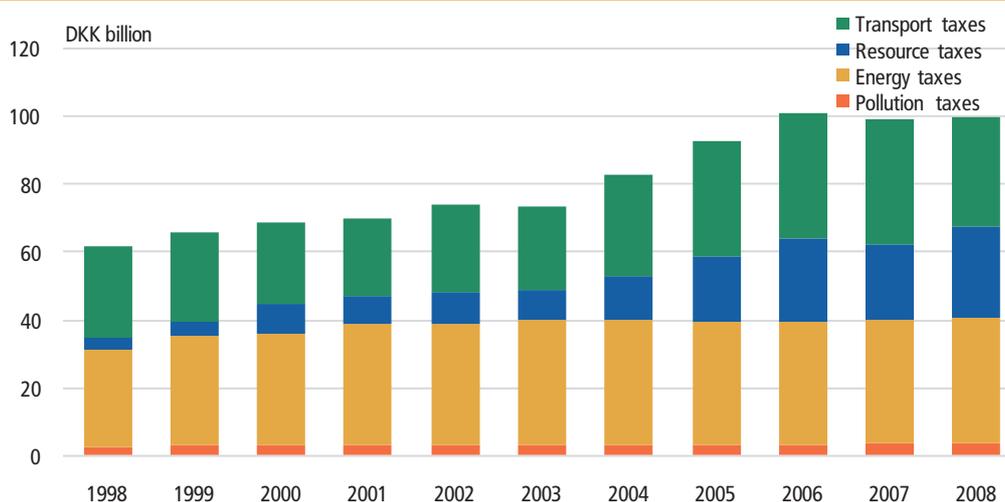
In 2009, the total revenue generated from these taxes was DKK 79.4 billion, corresponding to around 10 per cent of total revenues from taxes and duties.

Total revenue generated from energy related taxes amounted to DKK 36.4 billion in 2009, corresponding to 45.8 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 taxed 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 higher than the total consumption of energy in Denmark.

Changed composition of the energy consumption

Gross energy consumption consists of oil, natural gas, coal and renewable energy, etc. When calculating gross energy consumption, adjustments are made to take into account imports and exports of electricity. Total gross energy consumption increased by 3 per cent from 2009 to 2010.

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.

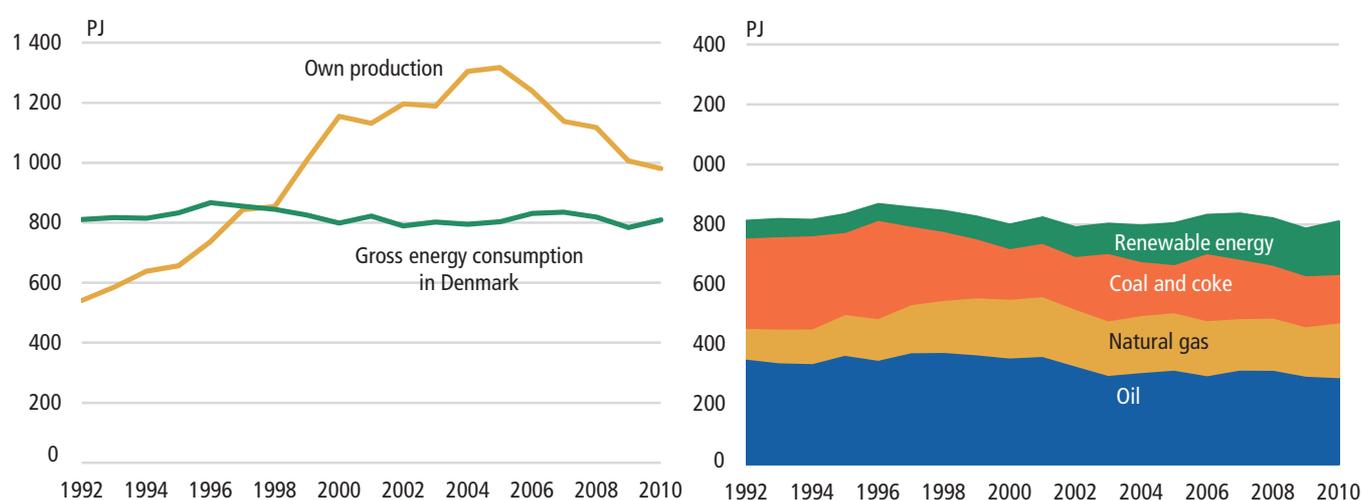
More renewable energy sources

The consumption of renewable energy has increased over a number of years and now accounts for 22 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



	1990	1995	2000	2010
	m ³ in thousands			
Extraction of raw materials, total	33 976	34 210	40 945	29 700
Extraction from land area:	28 106	28 558	33 809	23 977
Sand, gravel and stone	22 534	21 721	27 587	18 269
Quartz sand	186	191	479	346
Granite	811	662	199	144
Clay	462	739	788	346
Expanded clay	303	311	313	179
Moler	195	186	227	199
Chalk, limestone	2 924	4 049	3 405	2 510
Peat	399	259	247	173
Other raw materials	292	440	563	1 812
Extraction from sea area				
Sand, gravel, sand for land filling etc.	5 870	5 652	7 136	5 723

Source: National Forest and Nature Agency

www.statbank.dk/rst01 and [rst3](http://www.statbank.dk/rst3)

	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	2010	2011
Monitoring stations	1 374	1 370	1 301	1 295	1 249	1 260	1 169	1 130
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

	2008	2009	2010
	tonnes		
Sales of pesticide products¹			
Total sale	11 944	9 673	12 919
Herbicides	7 023	4 872	8 368
Fungicides	1 889	1 452	1 753
Algicides	46	22	17
Insecticides	882	1 475	804
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	-	-	-
Products against pests on farm animals	21	17	60
Plant growth regulators	480	419	321
Combined fungicides and insecticides	18	12	9
Soil disinfectants	7	10	17
Rodenticides	287	275	585
Repellents	26	14	15
Products for the protection of woodwork	1 265	1 105	969
Of which active ingredients²			
Active ingredients, total	4 528	3 267	4 291
Herbicides	2 988	2 218	3 362
Fungicides	958	572	562
Algicides	8	4	3
Insecticides	94	74	50
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	-	-	-
Products against pests on farm animals	1	2	1
Plant growth regulators	311	270	203
Combined fungicides and insecticides	7	5	3
Soil disinfectants	7	9	16
Rodenticides	3	1	3
Repellents	5	4	4
Products for the protection of woodwork	146	108	115

¹ A pesticide product comprises one or more effective substances, emulators, adhesives and inactive fillers. ² That part of the product which has a toxic effect.

Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency

www.statbank.dk/pest2

Table 332 Energy account for Denmark. 2010

	Crude oil and semi- manufac- tured oil	Coal, coke, etc.	Oil products	Natural gas	Other gas	Renewable energy resources	Electricity	District heating
	————— thousand tonnes —————			mio. Nm ³	thousand tonnes	TJ	GWh	TJ
Production	12 432	-	6 535	7 908	442	146 593	36 762	148 827
Imports	2 878	4 596	19 028	144	10	32 495	10 599	-
Total supply	15 310	4 596	25 563	8 053	451	179 089	47 361	148 827
Exports	7 624	2	4 846	3 352	126	1 603	11 734	-
Changes in inventories	104	- 2 124	1 460	- 9	- 19	-	-	-
Distribution losses etc.	77	46	68	3	4	990	2 550	29 800
Total industries and households	7 506	6 672	19 189	4 707	340	176 496	33 077	119 027
Households	-	2	2 032	785	37	37 786	10 495	76 263
Total industries	7 506	6 671	17 157	3 921	303	138 710	22 582	42 764
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	54	668	48	3	2 501	1 988	1 985
Mining and quarrying	-	5	26	678	0	787	71	21
Manufacturing	7 506	172	562	824	284	5 941	7 545	5 450
Utility services	-	6 439	300	2 032	1	128 551	1 268	2 054
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	6 439	264	2 012	0	128 114	632	-
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	-	-	36	20	1	437	636	2 054
Construction	-	-	442	10	2	-	238	-
Trade and transport etc.	-	-	14 797	123	3	-	5 772	12 401
Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	328	85	2	-	3 694	8 637
Transportation	-	-	14 451	9	0	-	1 346	957
Accommodation and food service activities	-	-	18	28	1	-	732	2 807
Information and communication	-	-	35	17	0	-	1 008	1 714
Financial and insurance	-	-	14	10	-	-	283	1 034
Real estate activities and renting of non-residential buildings	-	-	18	4	0	-	117	408
Dwellings	-	-	5	4	0	-	5	370
Other business services	-	-	100	38	1	-	567	3 880
Knowledge-based services	-	-	39	20	1	-	401	2 052
Travel agent, cleaning, and other operational services	-	-	61	18	0	-	165	1 828
Public administration, education and health	-	-	158	109	6	930	3 001	11 041
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	-	-	83	15	2	121	386	1 479
Education	-	-	30	41	3	298	1 134	4 147
Human health and social work	-	-	45	54	1	512	1 481	5 415
Arts, entertainment and other services	-	-	32	24	2	-	720	2 406
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	-	-	12	18	1	-	537	1 856
Other service activities	-	-	20	5	1	-	183	550
Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which: Bunkering abroad by Danish-operated ships	-	-	12 449	-	-	-	-	-
Of which: Bunkering abroad by Danish-operated planes	-	-	455	-	-	-	-	-

¹ The Danish operated ships and planes' bunkering abroad is part of the industry Transport.

Table 333 Gross energy consumption

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
	TJ				
Total industries and households	838 381	894 135	904 604	1 048 703	1 331 684
Households	329 344	325 343	292 284	286 517	313 263
Total industries	509 037	568 791	612 320	762 186	1 018 421
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	42 524	57 588	58 724	58 053	52 156
Mining and quarrying	5 424	3 908	13 322	30 395	29 625
Manufacturing	182 392	182 764	178 879	188 511	144 138
Utility services	5 685	6 875	8 693	10 681	15 194
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	948	1 914	2 724	2 953	5 462
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	4 737	4 961	5 969	7 728	9 731
Construction	13 303	13 027	15 605	16 688	21 450
Trade and transport etc.	219 991	231 181	263 674	383 373	666 436
Wholesale and retail trade	47 864	56 794	52 839	47 895	54 696
Transportation	166 133	166 534	202 239	326 931	601 466
Accommodation and food service activities	5 994	7 853	8 597	8 547	10 275
Information and communication	5 227	7 059	7 857	8 686	11 706
Financial and insurance	2 200	3 881	4 533	3 841	4 202
Real estate activities and renting of non-residential buildings	622	877	1 447	1 789	2 242
Dwellings	865	1 622	2 198	992	734
Other business services	5 300	8 035	10 029	10 902	13 990
Knowledge-based services	2 547	4 412	6 339	6 050	7 612
Travel agent, cleaning, and other operational services	2 753	3 623	3 689	4 852	6 378
Public administration, education and health	20 766	44 620	39 811	39 251	46 213
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	5 177	15 651	10 265	9 474	8 789
Education	6 601	12 496	12 177	11 853	16 104
Human health and social work	8 989	16 473	17 369	17 925	21 320
Arts, entertainment and other services	4 738	7 352	7 547	9 023	10 336
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	2 628	4 545	5 078	6 326	7 237
Other service activities	2 111	2 807	2 469	2 697	3 098
Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	0	0	0	0	0
Of which: Bunkering abroad by Danish-operated ships	91 506	96 821	117 645	242 966	502 940
Of which: Bunkering abroad by Danish-operated planes	1 448	2 360	3 777	7 144	19 808

¹ The Danish operated ships and planes' bunkering abroad is part of the industry Transport.

Table 334 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 335 Production of renewable energy

	1990	2000	2009
	TJ		
Total production	47 688	77 519	137 003
Solar energy	100	335	653
Wind power	2 197	15 268	28 114
Hydro power	101	109	74
Straw	12 481	12 220	23 581
Wood chips	1 724	2 744	11 184
Firewood	8 757	12 432	24 580
Wood pellets	1 575	2 984	2 407
Wood wastes	6 191	6 895	7 604
Biogas	752	2 912	4 278
Waste combustion ¹	10 508	17 870	22 377
Biodiesel	-	-	2 875
Fish oil	744	49	1 886
Geothermal heat ²	2 558	3 701	7 391

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

www.ens.dk

External economy

1

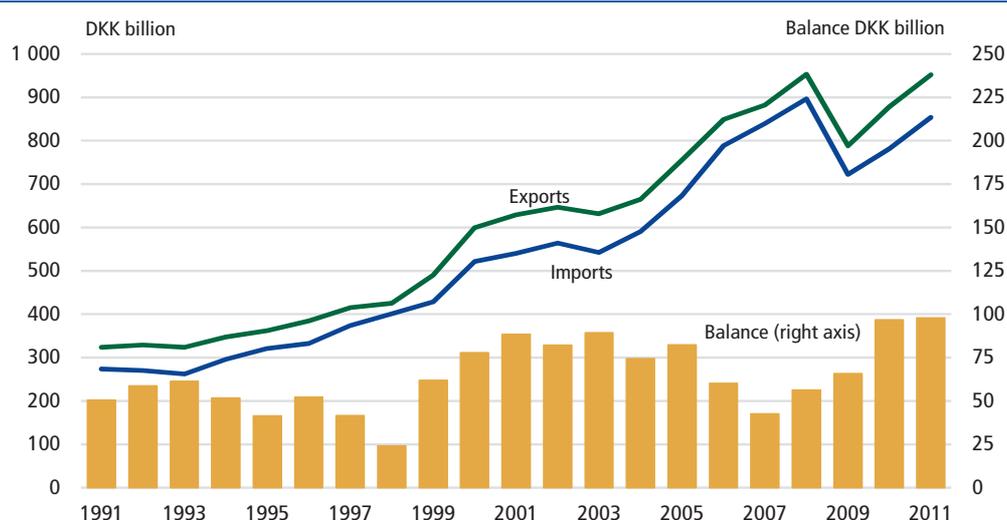
Developments in Denmark's total external trade

Exports have reverted to the pre-crisis level

There was a sharp fall in Denmark's total exports and imports in 2009 due to the global financial crisis and the subsequent economic slowdown, but in 2011 Danish exports had reverted to the same level as that of 2008. Imports are not yet back to the level before the crisis and imports were still DKK 42.9 billion lower in 2011, compared to 2008.

During the last 21 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. The development in imports and exports after 2008 resulted in a record high trade balance in 2010 as well as in 2011 – in 2011 the surplus on the balance of goods and services was DKK 97.8 billion.

Figure 1 External trade in goods and services



www.statbank.dk/bet3 and bop3

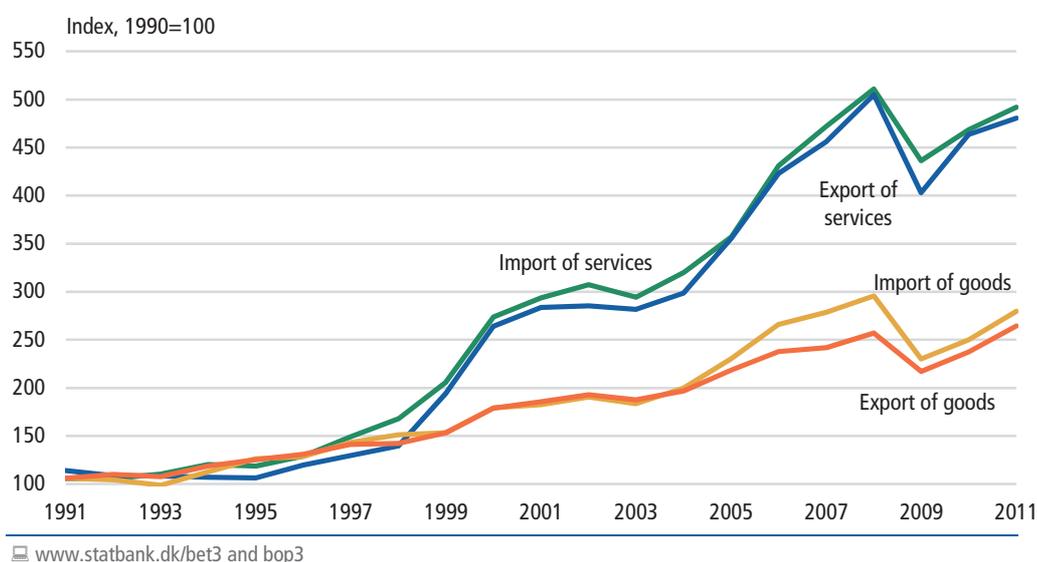
For definitional reasons, the statistics on external trade in goods and external trade in services, cannot be directly aggregated, and consequently the concept of goods from the balance of payments statistics is used in the above figure. In table 341 the transition from the concept of goods used in the external trade statistics to the concept of goods used in the balance of payments statistics can be seen. Adjustments are, e.g. made with respect to bunkering and provisioning abroad, repairs and freight.

Sharp increase in trade in services

During most of the 1990s, the pace of the development in trade in goods and services was the same, but particularly from 1998 the importance of trade in services to Denmark's external trade has increased, implying that trade in 2011 was about 5 times higher than in 1990, while trade in goods was only about 2.5 times higher.

In 2009, trade in both goods and services was falling due to the global financial crisis, but already in 2010 trade in both goods and services was increasing again, but in 2011 it is only exports of goods that have reverted to the level before the crisis.

Figure 2 Development in the foreign trade, current prices



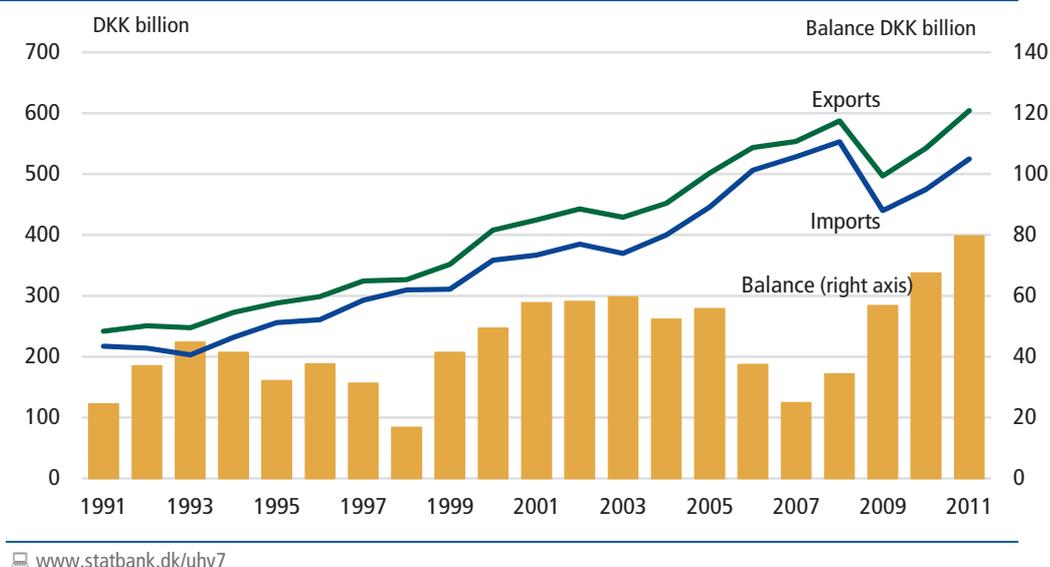
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External trade in goods

Increase in external trade in goods during the last 21 years

In 2011, external trade in goods was 2.5 times higher than in 1990. Exports increased from DKK 228.1 billion in 1990 to DKK 604.2 billion in 2011, while imports increased from DKK 204.9 billion to DKK 524.5 billion in the same period.

Figure 3 External trade in goods



External trade surplus for 25 years in a row

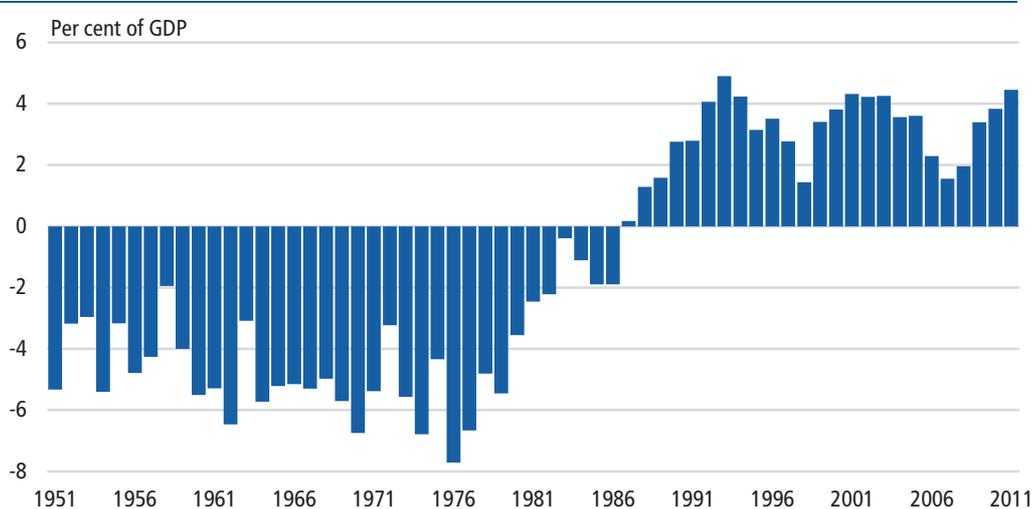
After the Second World War, Denmark's foreign trade can be characterised by two distinct periods. In the early period, Denmark constantly had deficits on the trade balance.

The recent period has been an era of constant surplus, starting with the year 1987. The trade balance is the difference between exports and imports of goods.

Between 1950 and 1986, the annual deficit on the trade balance averaged 4.4 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). The average surplus in the recent period (including 2011) is 3.1 per cent of GDP.

From the early 1950s, imports and exports each accounted for roughly one-fourth of GDP. In recent years this share has risen to nearly one-third.

Figure 4 Balance of trade



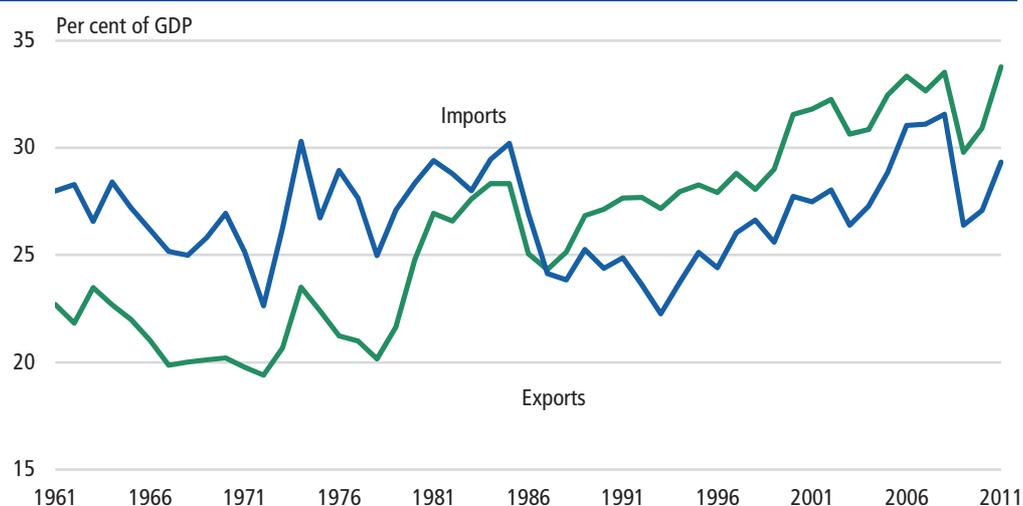
www.statbank.dk/nat01, sitc5r3y and sitc5r4y

Among the factors affecting developments in the post-war period was the increase in raw material prices resulting from e.g. 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 5 Imports and exports



www.statbank.dk/nat01, sitc5r3y and sitc5r4y

Denmark's neighbours are our largest trading partners

Denmark's largest trading partners are geographically close to Denmark. In 2011, the other 26 EU countries accounted for 67 per cent of the total Danish external trade and Norway another 5 per cent.

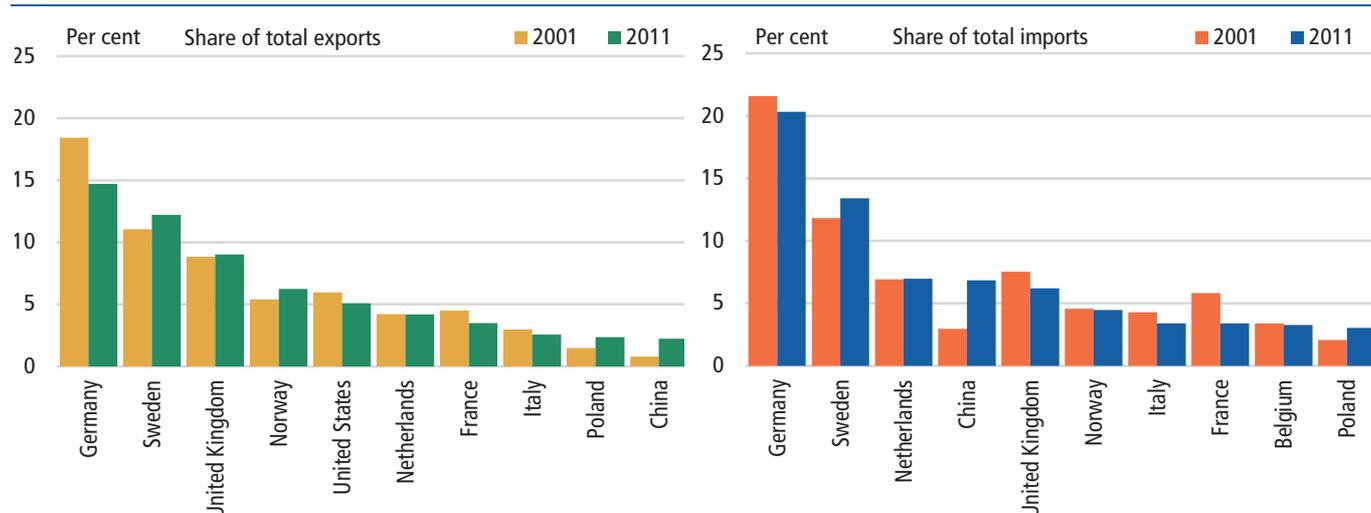
Countries of export and import

Denmark's external trade is concentrated on a few dominant trading partners. The 10 largest export markets accounted for 62 per cent of total Danish exports in 2011, while 10 countries supplied 71 per cent of total imports into Denmark.

Germany is Denmark's largest trading partner, but in recent years exports to Germany have been declining relatively. In 2011, Germany accounted for 20 per cent of Denmark's imports and 15 per cent of Denmark's exports. 10 years earlier (2001) the corresponding figures were 22 per cent and 18 per cent.

In recent years, China has been the fastest climber on the list of major trading partners. In 2011, China was the fourth largest supplier of goods to Denmark, accounting for 7 per cent of all Danish imports.

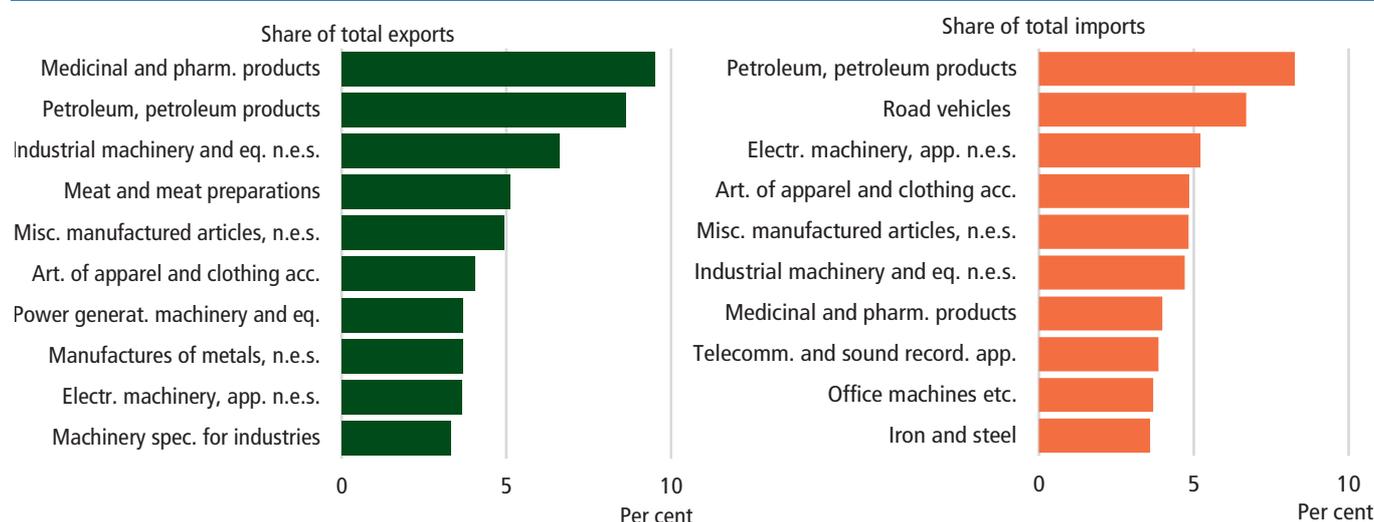
Trade is not so brisk in the opposite direction. Roughly 2 per cent of Danish exports go to China, a fact which puts China in the 10th place among Denmark's export markets.

Figure 6 Top 10 export and import countries


www.statbank.dk/sitc5r3y and sitc5r4y

Exports are dominated by agricultural, oil-based and industrial products

Denmark's exports of goods consist mainly of agricultural products, oil and a broad range of industrial products. The most important products with regard to exports of industrial products are, e.g. pharmaceuticals and machinery, but also clothes, furniture and food products are of high importance to exports. Imports of goods are dominated by goods for consumption and for use in the manufacturing industry and other industries.

Figure 7 External trade in goods by commodity categories. 2011


www.statbank.dk/sitc2r4y

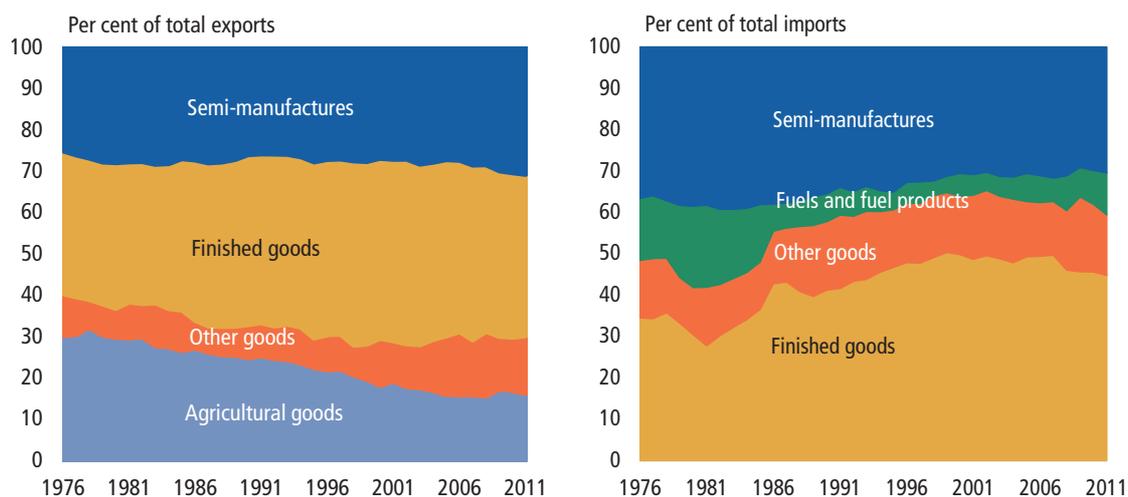
Semi-manufactured and finished goods dominate exports

Since the beginning of the 1960s, the relative importance of agricultural exports has declined. Sales of agricultural products (incl. fish) now account for 16 per cent of total exports. Conversely, over the same period, finished goods have doubled to 39 per cent of total exports, and semi-manufactured goods have increased from around 20 per cent in 1960 to 31 per cent of total exports of goods most recently.

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. Seen over the last 10 years, the share of fuels has increased, finished goods have declined, while the share of respectively semi-manufactured goods and other goods remain almost unchanged.

Figure 8 Exports and imports analysed by commodity categories

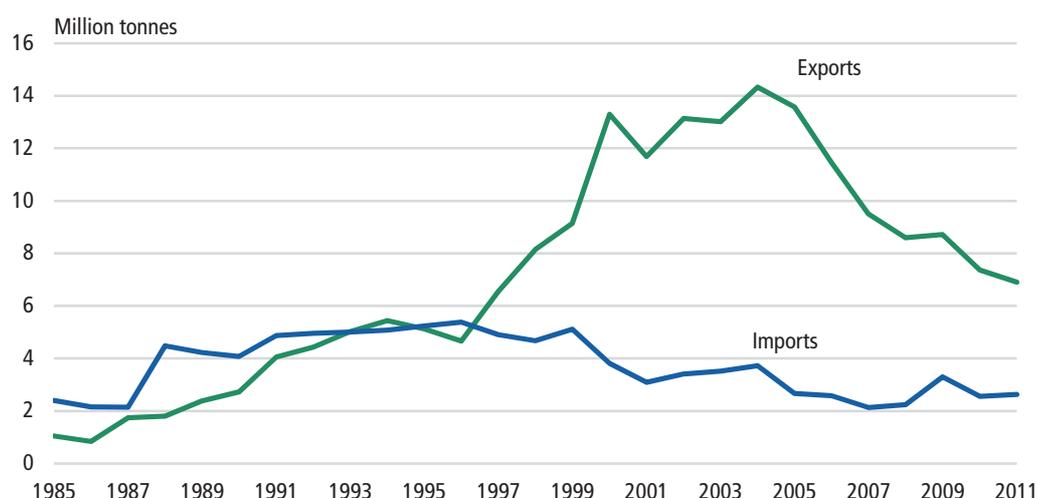


Denmark is a net exporter of oil

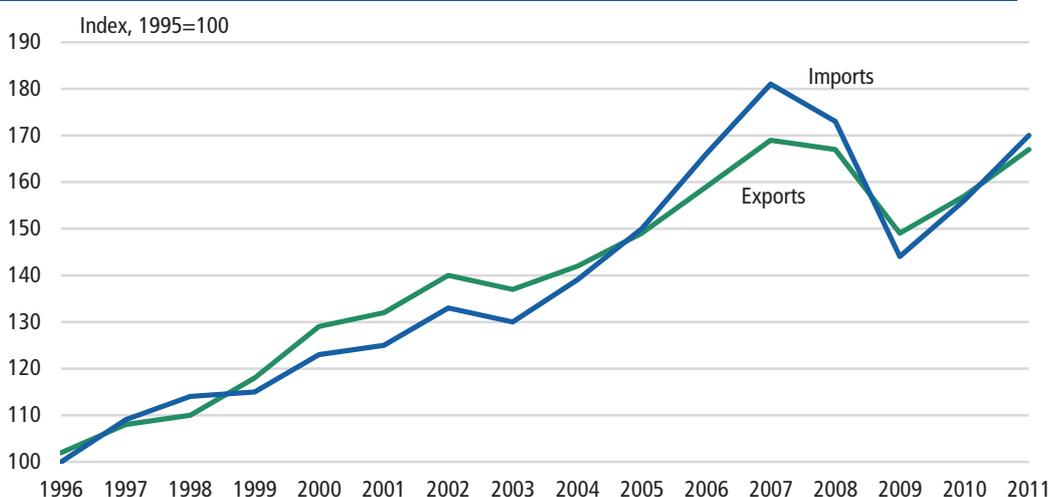
Until the first oil crisis in 1973, imports of crude oil and oil-based products were stable at around 10 per cent of total imports. Then an increase in oil prices pushed the value ratio up to around 20 per cent until the mid-1980s.

Subsequently, the value of imports of crude oil and oil-based products has fallen, so that these goods now account for about 8 per cent of total imports. Oil exports, on the other hand, increased sharply from 1997 to 2004, after which they have dropped substantially.

In 2011, exports of crude oil and oil-based products accounted for almost 9 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 9 Exports and imports of oil**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. In 2011 import volumes were up 9 per cent and export volumes were up 6 per cent on the year before.

Figure 10 Quantity index of imports and exports

www.statbank.dk/konj42 and bec42

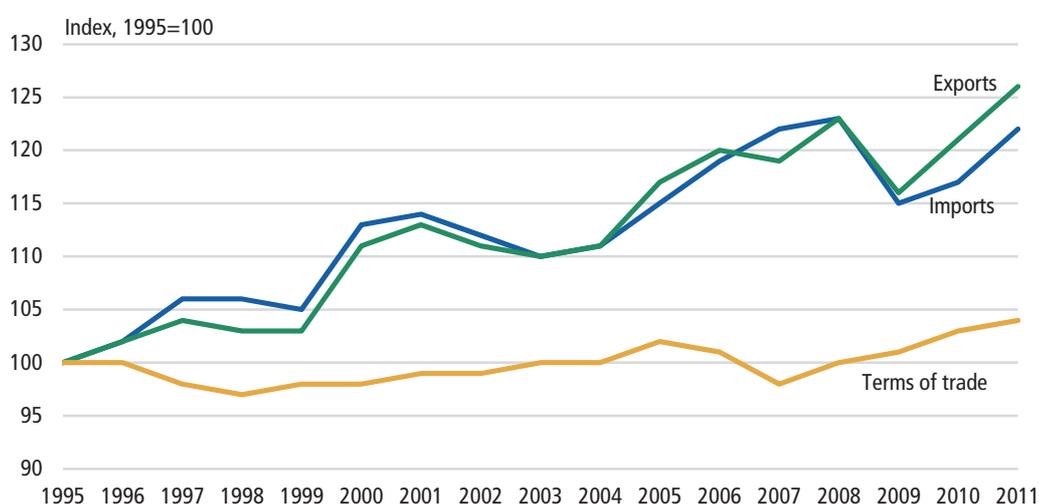
Export prices has increased more than import prices

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 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.

Figure 11 Unit values for imports and exports and terms of trade



www.statbank.dk/konj42, bec42 and byt22

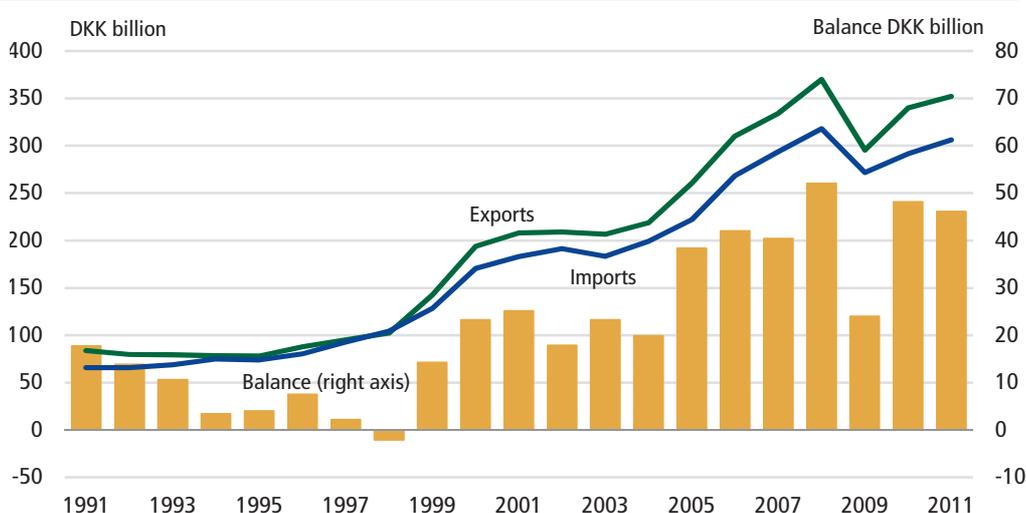
3

External trade in services

Trade in services has increased sharply during the last 21 years

During the period 1990 to 2011, external trade in services almost increased five-fold – in 2011 exports amounted to DKK 352.2 billion and imports to DKK 306.1 billion. 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 contributed to this increase.

Figure 12 External trade in services



www.statbank.dk/bet3 and bop3

In 2009 exports as well as imports declined considerably in connection with the global financial crisis, and in spite of increasing trade in 2010 and 2011, exports and imports have still not reached the level before the crisis.

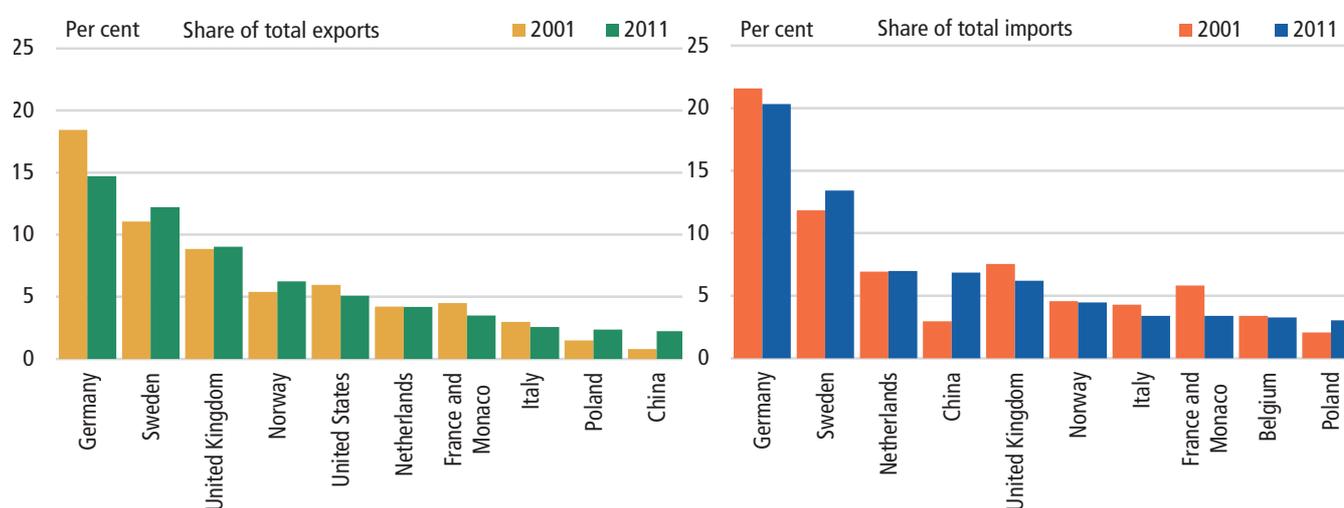
Large surplus on the trade in services

Since 1999, there has been an increasing surplus on the trade in services until 2008, when the surplus reached DKK 52.1 billion. The prime mover of this increase was primarily accounted for by sea transport. The global financial crisis gave rise to a sharp reduction in the Danish trade in services, and particularly exports accounted for a sharp fall, which gave rise to a falling surplus on the balance of services amounting to DKK 24.0 billion in 2009. Transport services accounted for the largest falls, where particularly sea transport experienced a considerable fall. After 2009, there was a greater increase in exports than in imports, which again gave rise to large surpluses on the balance of services, which reached DKK 46.1 billion in 2011.

Denmark's largest trading partners

From 2005 to 2011, the market shares in several traditional export markets, e.g. Sweden, UK and France have declined, while exports to China, Norway and Switzerland have seen an increase. In two of Denmark's largest exports markets – USA and Germany – market shares have remained unchanged. With regard to imports, especially USA and Norway are losing considerable shares to other countries, whereas China, but also Switzerland, Italy and Spain have increased their share of Danish imports. In 2011, Sweden maintained the same share of imports as six years earlier.

Figure 13 Top 10 export markets and import countries



www.statbank.dk/uht3

The United States is Denmark's largest export market

The United States was Denmark's most important trading partner in both 2005 and 2011 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.

In 2011 Germany has surpassed the United States and was Denmark's most important trading partner with regard to imports. This is mainly because the United States' share of the Danish imports declined from 14.4 pct. in 2005 to 11.2 pct. in 2011. 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.

Besides the United States, 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.

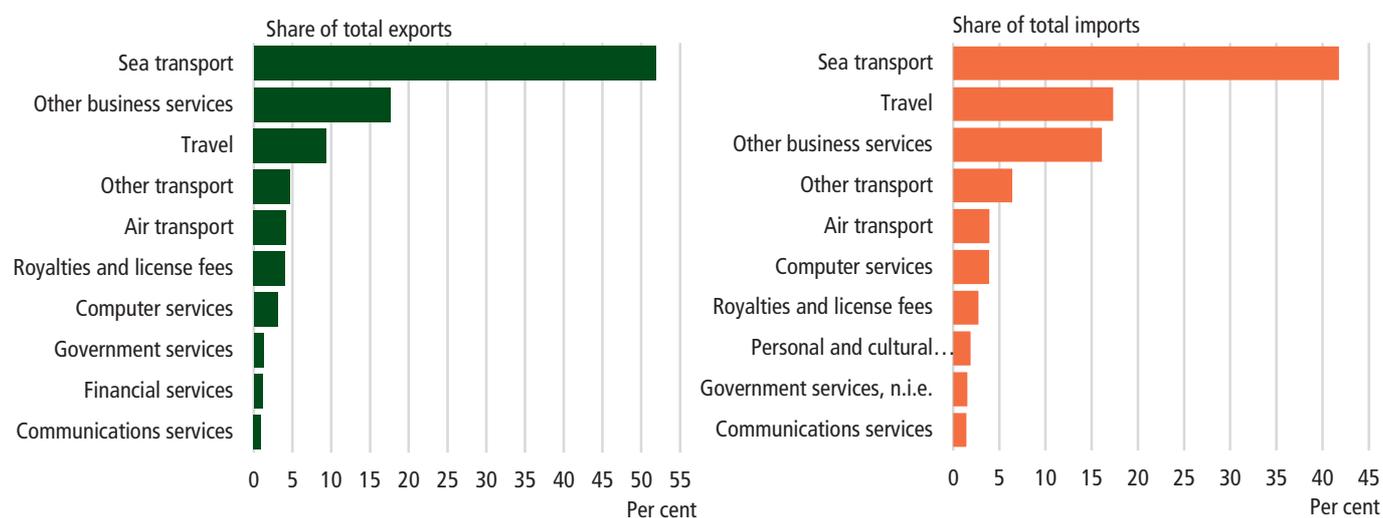
Sea transport covers almost half of Denmark's trade in services

Sea transport is, by far, Denmark's most important trading activity with regard to services. In 2011, this service group accounted for more than 50 pct. of Denmark's exports of services and more than 40 pct. of Denmark's imports of services.

With regard to exports, the group Other business services, is the second-largest service group, which can be attributed to merchanting, but revenue derived from Architectural and engineering services and Research and development services also play a part. Merchanting is also known as triangular trade, where a Danish middleman purchases and sells goods that are not crossing Denmark's border.

Figure 14

The composition of the Danish trade in services, 2011



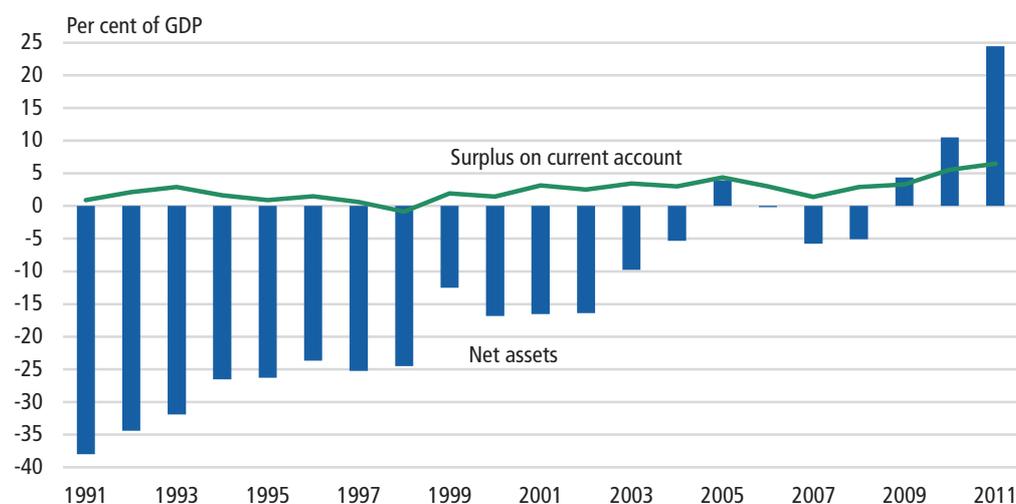
www.statbank.dk/uht3

With regard to imports, the group Travel is the second-largest service group and covers the expenditure incurred by Danes in connection with especially holidays and business trips abroad, but also trips abroad in connection with health and education. The group Other business services covers particularly imports of Architectural and engineering services and Research and development services, but also substantial imports of operational leasing, e.g. ships hired without a crew.

4

Balance of payments**Surplus on the balance of payments since 1999**

For many years, Denmark had a deficit on the balance of payments, which gave rise to increasing foreign debt. However, since 1990 Denmark has – except for 1998 – had a surplus on the balance of payments current account, which contributed to an increase in Denmark's foreign assets – from having foreign debt of more than 30 pct. of GDP at the beginning of the 1990s, Denmark has positive net assets abroad of 24.4 pct. of GDP in 2011. Denmark's net assets are compiled by Denmark's central bank (Danmarks Nationalbank).

Figure 15 Balance of payments and net assets

www.statbank.dk/bop3 and [dndapu](#)

Denmark's net wealth, or net assets, is in addition to the balance of payments current account also affected by value adjustments, e.g. due to changes in the rate of exchange of Denmark's foreign assets and liabilities. This gave rise to, e.g. foreign debt again from 2006 to 2008, despite of a surplus on the balance of payments current account.

Surplus is attributed to trade in goods and services

In 2011, the surplus on the balance of payments current account was DKK 115.8 billion and was comprised of a surplus on trade in goods and services of DKK 97.8 billion and a surplus on income of DKK 50.1 billion, while current transfers, consisting of e.g. foreign aid and transfers from and to the EU, contributed negatively with DKK 32.2 billion.

The income item consists of compensation of employees working across the Danish border, and of investment income, e.g. dividends on stocks and bonds and other investment revenue. The investment income alone contributed with a surplus of DKK 60.1 billion for 2011.

Table 336 (page 1 of 2) External trade in goods, by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2010	2011*	2010	2011*	2010	2011*
	DKK mio.					
Total	542 484	604 293	475 117	524 644	67 367	79 649
EU countries (27)	350 207	389 619	336 171	372 365	14 036	17 254
Belgium	7 701	8 608	15 953	17 200	-8 252	-8 592
Bulgaria	552	531	374	628	178	-97
Cyprus	437	759	169	224	268	534
Estonia	1 243	1 373	1 397	1 675	-154	-302
Finland	13 230	14 271	8 135	9 144	5 095	5 128
France and Monaco	22 364	23 563	15 841	17 891	6 523	5 672
Greece	3 135	3 263	1 076	980	2 060	2 283
Ireland	5 839	5 553	5 820	6 679	18	-1 125
Italy	15 453	16 989	16 241	18 085	-788	-1 096
Latvia	1 211	1 580	1 792	2 404	-581	-824
Lithuania	1 851	2 849	3 011	2 891	-1 161	-41
Luxembourg	308	339	854	999	-546	-660
Malta	307	277	78	88	229	189
Netherlands	24 575	27 269	33 988	36 853	-9 413	-9 584
Poland	13 224	15 587	13 823	15 983	-599	-395
Portugal	2 070	2 282	2 211	2 420	-141	-138
Romania	1 701	2 116	713	1 040	989	1 076
Slovakia	1 643	1 977	2 136	2 446	-494	-469
Slovenia	551	534	1 165	1 447	-614	-913
Spain	12 893	13 708	6 942	7 933	5 951	5 776
United Kingdom	43 496	57 500	28 593	32 644	14 902	24 855
Sweden	73 094	77 052	63 514	70 366	9 580	6 686
Czech Republic	5 074	5 869	5 523	6 342	-449	-472
Germany	89 763	96 395	98 831	107 193	-9 068	-10 798
Hungary	3 082	3 244	3 388	3 899	-306	-655
Austria	3 956	4 062	4 601	4 913	-646	-851
Not classified EU country	1 455	2 068	-	-	1 455	2 068
Non-EU total	192 277	214 674	138 947	152 279	53 330	62 395
Afghanistan	119	148	30	3	90	146
Algeria	694	1 263	553	767	140	496
Argentina	855	1 154	2 879	3 124	-2 024	-1 970
Australia	4 770	6 078	749	1 388	4 020	4 690
Bahamas	253	131	1	1	252	130
Bahrain	171	146	164	227	7	-81
Bangladesh	274	327	1 568	1 899	-1 294	-1 572
Belarus	378	341	337	226	41	115
Brazil	3 193	4 613	2 640	2 622	553	1 991
British Virgin Island	6	968	1	1	5	967
Canada	6 815	6 339	2 400	2 205	4 415	4 134
Chile	725	970	781	831	-56	138
China	13 392	15 141	36 169	36 163	-22 777	-21 021
Colombia	376	419	788	1 683	-412	-1 264
Croatia	661	893	179	191	482	701
Dominican Republic	453	433	6	6	447	427
Egypt	1 432	1 400	128	187	1 303	1 213
Faroe Islands ¹⁾	2 317	2 350	1 052	1 022	1 265	1 328
Ghana	152	192	13	237	139	-45
Gibraltar	90	264	1	-	89	263
Greenland ²⁾	2 953	3 089	2 354	2 570	600	520
Hongkong	8 046	9 167	1 044	933	7 002	8 234
India	2 702	3 201	4 115	5 310	-1 413	-2 110
Indonesia	808	609	1 247	1 513	-439	-903
Iran	1 027	1 172	46	66	981	1 107

¹ Faroe Islands included in Europe. ² Greenland included in North America.

Table 336 (page 2 of 2) External trade in goods, by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2010	2011*	2010	2011*	2010	2011*
	DKK mio.					
Iraq	285	244	-	-	285	244
Iceland	1 935	2 116	568	639	1 367	1 477
Israel	1 129	1 212	576	527	554	685
Japan	10 654	10 473	2 209	2 903	8 445	7 570
Jordan	414	455	13	14	401	441
Kazakhstan	340	358	681	564	-340	-207
Kenya	171	137	9	19	162	118
Kuwait	477	410	652	671	-175	-261
Lebanon	626	659	24	24	602	635
Libya	270	156	348	163	-78	-7
Malaysia	948	1 128	1 543	1 414	-595	-286
Marshall Islands	65	355	-	-	65	355
Mexico	2 535	2 063	638	786	1 897	1 276
Morocco	397	342	149	140	247	201
Netherlands Antilles	42	187	3	179	39	9
New Zealand	1 179	603	931	1 098	248	-494
Nigeria	546	884	10	3	536	881
Norway	34 263	38 908	18 607	23 578	15 657	15 330
Oman	884	880	10	187	875	692
Pakistan	424	646	476	549	-52	96
Panama	2 685	517	171	15	2 514	502
Peru	311	266	608	681	-297	-414
Philippines	658	552	327	323	330	230
Qatar	521	460	14	1 450	507	-990
Russia	9 721	12 064	6 570	11 869	3 151	195
Saudi Arabia	3 197	3 119	26	259	3 171	2 861
Serbia	476	589	98	139	378	451
Singapore	2 176	7 356	3 425	668	-1 250	6 688
South Africa	1 397	1 627	812	1 258	586	368
South Korea	3 865	3 876	2 641	2 084	1 224	1 792
Sri Lanka	168	138	131	134	36	3
Switzerland	5 085	5 660	4 776	4 739	308	921
Syria	270	236	11	12	259	224
Taiwan	1 510	1 663	2 758	2 929	-1 247	-1 266
Thailand	1 387	1 432	4 261	4 015	-2 874	-2 583
Tunisia	171	405	162	64	9	341
Turkey	3 769	3 935	4 439	4 889	-670	-954
Ukraine	1 401	1 717	799	936	602	781
United Arab Emirates	2 201	2 354	632	485	1 569	1 869
United State of America	35 621	37 698	15 147	14 683	20 474	23 015
Uruguay	383	475	70	80	312	394
Venezuela	390	381	651	615	-260	-233
Vietnam	749	1 173	1 245	1 535	-496	-363
Yemen	232	246	-	-	232	246
Unknown third countries	98	152	-	-	98	152
EMU countries	205 467	221 223	215 438	236 168	-9 971	-14 945
OECD countries	456 625	501 479	384 508	425 455	72 117	76 024
EFTA countries	41 292	46 715	23 963	28 971	17 329	17 744
BRIC	29 008	35 019	49 494	55 964	-20 486	-20 945
Europe	410 778	458 854	373 678	420 727	37 100	38 127
Africa	6 590	7 810	3 425	3 940	3 165	3 870
North America	45 390	47 126	19 901	19 457	25 489	27 669
South and Central America	13 209	13 564	10 184	10 847	3 025	2 717
Asia	60 276	69 578	66 237	67 170	-5 961	2 407
Oceania	6 142	7 209	1 693	2 502	4 450	4 707

Table 337 (page 1 of 2) External trade by country and commodity group. 2011*

SITC Selected commodity groups	Total		EU countries (27)		Non-EU total		BRIC	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	—DKK mio.—							
Total	604 293	524 644	389 619	372 365	214 674	152 279	35 019	55 964
0 Food and live animals, total	97 487	58 316	66 798	41 833	30 689	16 483	6 485	1 869
01 Meat and meat preparations	30 961	9 295	20 301	8 935	10 659	360	2 891	87
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	14 799	5 033	9 799	4 243	4 999	790	502	12
03 Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, aqua.invert.	16 364	11 032	12 736	2 855	3 628	8 177	1 069	517
04 Cereals, and cereal preparations	6 872	5 142	4 297	4 954	2 575	188	644	11
05 Vegetables and fruit	3 157	9 931	2 437	8 732	720	1 199	47	287
06 Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	2 178	1 919	1 431	1 718	747	202	14	89
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1 506	4 053	1 154	3 383	352	671	26	166
08 Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	6 351	8 410	4 369	3 793	1 982	4 618	293	678
1 Beverages and tobacco, total	5 966	6 598	4 785	5 218	1 181	1 380	14	42
11 Beverages	4 656	5 727	3 898	4 548	758	1 180	6	2
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1 311	870	887	670	424	201	8	40
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	27 420	16 798	14 876	13 350	12 544	3 448	2 106	615
21 Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	8 988	1 919	1 031	1 749	7 957	170	924	1
24 Wood and cork	973	5 734	693	4 949	280	784	97	347
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	6 287	808	4 614	738	1 673	70	590	7
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	60 907	53 465	51 957	22 921	8 951	30 544	608	8 917
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	125	4 558	121	391	4	4 168	-	1 563
33 Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	52 168	43 362	44 105	19 214	8 063	24 149	608	7 354
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	4 995	1 764	4 979	545	16	1 218	-	-
35 Electric current	3 619	3 781	2 751	2 772	868	1 010	-	-
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	3 768	4 259	2 269	2 491	1 498	1 768	363	162
5 Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	96 444	61 121	51 167	51 675	45 277	9 445	7 954	3 273
51 Organic chemicals	9 628	6 091	5 906	4 336	3 722	1 755	715	664
52 Inorganic chemicals	898	2 777	662	2 205	236	572	10	167
53 Dying and tanning and colouring materials	3 633	3 552	2 871	2 852	763	700	103	255
54 Medical and pharmaceutical products	57 434	20 908	25 565	16 847	31 870	4 062	5 478	1 651
55 Ess. oils, resinoids, perfume materials; toilet and cleans. prep.	4 534	4 944	3 037	4 499	1 496	446	78	92
57 Plastics in primary forms	1 571	8 805	1 310	8 350	261	454	75	50
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	5 184	5 834	3 953	5 414	1 231	420	170	48
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	58 051	77 023	42 907	60 118	15 145	16 905	2 239	8 206
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1 276	4 267	917	3 511	359	755	74	315
63 Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	3 070	4 743	2 604	3 815	466	928	22	456
64 Paper, paperboard, articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	5 638	10 833	4 399	10 071	1 239	762	101	326
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., related products	5 977	6 934	4 489	4 492	1 488	2 442	108	1 157
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	6 990	6 811	4 029	5 411	2 961	1 400	353	756
67 Iron and steel	8 953	18 843	6 097	14 854	2 856	3 989	1 063	2 709
68 Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	3 546	6 857	3 130	4 724	416	2 133	76	132
7 Machinery and transport equipment, total	152 373	157 126	84 888	126 830	67 485	30 295	11 891	11 899
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	22 186	7 787	11 109	6 480	11 077	1 307	1 421	453
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	19 941	12 268	9 541	10 096	10 400	2 172	2 337	508
73 Metalworking machinery	1 258	1 033	515	776	743	257	183	54
74 Gen. industrial mach. and equipment, n.e.s., mach. parts, n.e.s.	39 981	24 719	23 676	20 159	16 305	4 560	4 486	2 253
75 Office machines and automatic data processing machines	9 254	19 366	5 110	15 848	4 145	3 518	671	2 200
76 Telecomm., sound recording, reprod. apparatus and equipment	10 702	20 251	6 118	16 649	4 584	3 602	651	1 614
77 Electric. mach., appar., applian.s, n.e.s., electr. parts there of	22 061	27 365	14 477	20 966	7 584	6 399	1 586	2 819
78 Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	15 370	35 102	12 093	31 319	3 277	3 783	450	1 058
79 Transport equipment, n.e.s.	11 620	9 235	2 250	4 538	9 370	4 697	106	940
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	92 863	82 730	64 740	45 240	28 123	37 490	2 967	20 786
81 Prefabr. buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating, n.e.s.	2 780	3 118	2 058	2 245	722	872	36	645
82 Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses and similar	11 930	8 281	7 584	5 184	4 346	3 096	133	2 211
83 Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	645	1 485	475	710	170	775	17	668
84 Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	24 506	25 492	20 542	7 918	3 964	17 574	239	11 536
85 Footwear	3 986	5 711	3 106	3 186	879	2 525	90	1 350
87 Profess., scientific and contr. instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	17 492	10 566	9 886	6 885	7 606	3 681	1 621	699
88 Photo. appar., equipm. and supplies, optic. goods, n.e.s.	1 746	2 716	1 023	1 681	724	1 035	119	323
9 Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	9 014	7 208	5 233	2 689	3 781	4 520	391	193

Note: The table only contains selected 2-digit SITC groups, and consequently the figures do not add up to the totals shown.

www.statbank.dk/sitc2r4y

OECD countries		China		Norway		United Kingdom		Sweden		Germany		USA	
Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
DKK mio.													
501 479	425 455	15 141	36 163	38 908	23 578	57 500	32 644	77 052	70 366	96 395	107 193	37 698	14 683
79 497	47 863	2 716	665	3 555	2 506	11 139	2 109	10 454	5 031	19 079	13 926	2 166	890
26 076	9 095	1 435	4	113	51	5 215	375	2 600	312	5 371	4 068	927	-
11 206	4 979	155	-	358	30	1 828	133	2 090	746	2 632	1 509	335	73
14 260	6 534	720	417	668	2 055	1 179	350	1 530	584	3 331	790	112	383
5 275	4 884	52	5	421	53	388	428	766	866	1 688	1 586	324	9
2 693	9 272	1	164	163	11	192	174	1 173	452	449	1 997	33	217
2 052	1 769	1	5	561	4	26	78	509	310	327	454	6	7
1 206	3 608	3	6	81	60	30	205	440	864	347	1 001	19	11
5 468	4 350	75	42	930	209	336	195	582	202	934	1 849	29	144
5 348	6 055	2	2	349	89	286	442	713	247	2 269	827	133	184
4 202	5 387	2	1	193	64	229	434	519	236	1 931	587	98	164
1 146	668	0	1	157	26	57	9	194	12	337	240	35	20
17 636	13 863	1 529	222	775	745	674	396	2 065	3 486	6 577	2 273	201	330
1 316	1 652	907	-	1	85	-	5	56	356	54	131	2	-
798	4 228	88	27	85	87	43	45	195	1 733	295	645	8	78
5 420	758	393	3	145	12	92	2	592	555	2 817	146	9	7
58 759	36 051	1	11	4 487	12 397	14 725	9 008	19 584	7 330	8 204	2 433	1 427	519
124	561	-	-	2	99	-	3	-	38	112	81	-	51
50 027	31 148	1	11	3 617	11 287	14 655	8 989	18 183	5 458	2 524	894	1 427	459
4 989	561	-	-	1	1	70	17	404	10	3 814	509	-	9
3 619	3 781	-	-	868	1 010	-	-	997	1 823	1 754	949	-	-
3 075	2 934	38	1	705	164	447	55	887	215	415	1 471	44	239
76 624	55 925	2 962	1 167	3 329	1 119	4 292	4 337	9 577	5 769	8 171	14 640	13 847	1 679
7 910	5 031	256	461	97	115	323	394	337	187	835	1 632	939	388
835	2 559	3	59	65	152	10	178	140	165	204	817	73	139
3 229	3 068	29	153	232	116	149	205	578	798	790	848	54	49
44 168	18 492	2 313	235	1 146	264	2 739	1 713	3 902	1 526	3 702	3 803	11 315	531
4 192	4 820	15	59	960	41	191	547	1 622	585	319	1 003	21	178
1 392	8 622	40	44	51	175	31	298	374	989	292	2 055	31	39
4 731	5 662	58	42	460	53	342	362	691	759	852	1 756	186	57
51 532	64 922	609	4 795	5 253	3 274	6 704	2 750	8 241	10 836	11 457	20 099	1 874	865
1 078	3 797	45	258	86	28	61	632	188	358	293	1 419	56	41
2 866	3 751	10	268	225	108	362	96	436	539	794	780	29	14
5 214	10 400	75	264	474	291	401	171	1 073	3 265	929	2 854	77	46
5 190	4 891	46	812	461	84	626	305	682	477	1 150	1 275	213	57
6 182	5 743	67	699	862	116	282	243	1 210	630	1 097	1 936	568	158
7 115	15 576	87	210	899	569	377	539	1 471	2 763	1 900	5 232	137	81
3 333	6 515	38	109	105	1 690	112	193	410	804	1 203	1 617	92	36
116 625	139 497	5 550	11 071	10 103	1 845	12 791	9 379	13 619	27 825	21 445	39 875	11 856	5 124
18 947	7 258	1 017	359	757	300	5 248	268	599	620	1 872	2 350	4 309	126
14 279	11 541	890	466	1 518	405	686	866	1 975	1 413	2 001	3 678	1 396	667
947	937	78	53	74	14	47	57	64	100	179	278	191	35
30 280	21 676	2 184	2 130	1 846	285	2 194	860	3 242	2 527	6 119	7 514	2 261	563
7 722	16 464	214	2 194	1 848	58	326	855	2 365	3 951	698	3 797	437	329
8 391	17 756	216	1 611	874	211	699	1 541	1 497	8 308	1 422	1 858	752	400
18 512	23 040	847	2 729	1 220	238	2 073	2 234	2 157	3 900	3 281	7 145	1 722	898
13 510	32 937	60	728	1 168	143	587	1 275	1 587	6 270	5 600	12 604	415	125
4 038	7 887	45	802	798	191	932	1 424	133	736	273	652	373	1 980
85 228	51 966	1 416	18 106	9 443	708	6 000	3 752	11 361	9 243	17 797	10 783	5 388	2 698
2 531	2 361	6	605	307	58	132	57	488	603	298	550	97	19
11 189	4 977	64	2 136	2 389	286	789	68	1 323	1 718	2 146	780	467	64
596	746	3	515	89	6	37	85	102	117	152	228	6	7
23 662	10 021	12	9 381	2 359	21	1 212	454	3 236	1 323	6 261	1 429	78	41
3 743	3 205	19	1 198	570	8	213	128	748	367	1 046	605	19	10
14 285	9 424	861	682	580	83	1 180	805	1 200	855	2 206	2 139	1 936	1 573
1 408	2 216	76	320	87	8	143	222	98	480	311	469	157	58
7 426	6 379	320	122	909	730	441	416	552	385	981	864	761	2 156

Table 338	Imports by use		
	BEC - commodity group	2010	2011*
		DKK mio.	
	Imports, total	475 117	524 644
	Intermediate goods for agriculture, total	12 485	14 613
	Cereals, unmilled or semi-processed	1 510	1 802
	Feeding stuff for animals	7 951	8 947
	Fertilizers	1 410	2 117
	Other	1 614	1 747
	Intermediate goods for construction industry, total	33 590	37 781
	Timber, worked, coniferous	2 037	2 001
	Non-metallic mineral manufactures for const.	3 382	3 483
	Iron or steel products for construction	7 721	9 821
	Miscellaneous finished goods for construction	6 912	8 024
	Other	13 538	14 452
	Intermediate goods for other industries, total	142 389	157 440
	Oil seeds, oleag. fruit (excl. flour and meal)	1 339	1 428
	Pulp and waste paper	462	451
	Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	8 176	8 717
	Textile fibres	209	270
	Textile yarn	726	866
	Textile fabric	2 815	2 971
	Chemical elements and compounds	7 384	8 229
	Plastic materials and articles thereof	13 359	14 756
	Other chemical materials and products	11 618	13 287
	Iron and steel	13 651	17 176
	Non-ferrous metals	5 485	6 214
	Miscellaneous manufactures of metal	4 361	4 911
	Other raw materials and semi-manufactures	21 493	24 848
	Parts of non-elec. machinery, etc.	20 884	21 336
	Parts of elec. machinery etc.	10 676	10 607
	Other parts and accessories n.e.s.	3 223	3 555
	Parts and accessories of transport equipment	15 834	17 282
	Aircraft engines	100	57
	Engines for other transport equipment	596	480
	Fuels, lubricants and electric energy, total	38 226	52 626
	Coal, coke and briquettes	2 625	4 500
	Petroleum oils, crude	9 014	12 402
	Light and medium oils (motor spirit etc.)	6 274	7 597
	Gas oils and fuel oils n.e.s.	15 712	21 152
	Other fuels and lubricants, electric current	4 601	6 975
	Machinery and other capital equipment, total	56 783	61 551
	Agricultural and dairy machinery	1 931	2 821
	Office machines, automatic data processing equipment	12 389	13 799
	Construction machinery	839	1 481
	Other machinery and appliances, non-electrical	19 015	17 574
	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	22 610	25 876
	Transport equipment, total	32 786	32 995
	Ships	8 365	4 109
	Aircraft	2 364	1 364
	Railway vehicles and industrial motor vehicles	6 050	8 481
	Passenger motor cars	16 006	19 042
	Goods for household consumption, total	152 454	160 213
	Food, beverages and tobacco	47 470	51 268
	Other non-durable consumer goods	26 023	26 907
	Clothing	24 016	25 588
	Footwear	5 370	5 650
	Other semi-durable consumer goods	24 828	25 746
	Pleasure craft, caravans, etc.	1 612	1 693
	Other durable consumer goods	23 135	23 361
	Goods not elsewhere specified	6 405	7 424

Table 339	Exports by origin	
KONJ-Commodity group	2010	2011*
	DKK mio.	
Export, total	542 484	604 293
Agricultural products of animal origin, total	41 608	44 413
Live bovine cattle; meat from bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	2 503	2 660
Live swine; meat of swine	23 667	25 244
Poultry; live killed or dressed; fresh, chilled or frozen	1 622	1 445
Butter	1 672	1 736
Cheese	7 597	7 842
Birds' eggs, in the shell	76	114
Pig fat and poultry fat	370	498
Bovine and equine hides and skins, undressed	277	372
Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (excl. fish)	617	613
Edible offal of cattle, sheep, pigs and horses	1 533	2 060
Other agricultural products of animal origin	1 674	1 830
Agricultural products of vegetable origin, total	9 542	10 572
Cereals	3 048	3 324
Seeds, fruit and spores for sowing	1 558	1 796
Flowers, plants, fruits and vegetables	3 605	3 748
Other agricultural products of vegetable origin	1 331	1 704
Canned meat and milk, total	6 683	7 191
Canned meat	3 499	3 842
Canned milk	3 184	3 348
Manufactured goods, total (excl. canned meat and milk, ships, etc.)	400 074	441 306
Sugar and molasses	1 348	1 171
Other manufactured products of agricultural origin	20 695	21 717
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved	3 863	4 196
Feeding stuffs (excl. straw, roots, etc.)	5 860	6 324
Beer	1 810	1 853
Other beverages (excl. fruit and vegetable juices)	2 699	2 802
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2 590	3 381
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	51 210	57 434
Other chemical goods	37 245	39 507
Leather, leather manufactures; dressed furskins	449	466
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s	1 133	1 276
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	3 367	3 116
Paper, paperboard, articles of paper pulp, of paper, or of paperboard	5 134	5 638
Textiles and clothing	27 341	30 486
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	6 650	6 990
Metals	9 889	12 701
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s	17 717	22 458
Machinery and instruments	133 962	144 246
Transport equipment, excl. ships of over 250 GT and aircraft	14 223	18 105
Furniture	11 745	12 184
Articles of artificial plastic materials, n.e.s	7 491	7 866
Other manufactured goods, n.e.s	33 653	37 388
Ships of over 250 GT, aircraft and drilling rigs and production platforms	4 879	8 883
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, not prepared or preserved	11 614	12 267
Furskins, raw	7 367	8 614
Fuels, lubricants and electric current	51 753	60 110
Other goods	8 964	10 937

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Table 340 External trade, quantity and unit value index

	Quantity			Unit value		
	2009	2010	2011*	2009	2010	2011*
	1995=100					
Imports¹						
Imports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	144	156	170	115	117	122
Intermediate goods for agriculture and horticulture	107	115	142	141	146	138
Intermediate goods for construction industry	154	167	187	108	103	104
Intermediate goods for other industries	120	132	144	112	111	112
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	111	110	119	262	327	413
Machinery and other capital	158	173	194	102	102	104
Transport equipment	107	130	157	115	111	113
Intermediate goods for household consumption	189	207	218	108	108	111
Exports¹						
Exports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	149	157	167	116	121	126
Agricultural products of animal origin	131	137	142	105	106	109
Agricultural products of vegetable origin	82	95	95	125	125	139
Canned meat and milk	84	93	94	114	128	136
Manufactured goods, total	164	176	193	105	106	107
Manufactured goods, total (excl. machinery and instruments)	164	175	190	107	108	111
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs not processed or preserved	89	92	92	118	127	135
Fur skins, untreated	196	224	218	114	177	213
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	160	149	136	324	403	513
Terms of trade	•	•	•	101	103	104

Note: The classification *other goods* has been omitted from the table, but it is included in the totals.

www.statbank.dk/bec42, konj42 and byt22

¹ Excl. ships of over 250 GT, aircraft, drilling rigs and production platforms.

Table 341 Major imported commodities

		2010	20110
		DKK thousands	
	Imports, total	475 117 082	524 643 640
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)	9 830 822	10 176 919
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)	7 572 379	9 900 206
3	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	6 863 384	8 916 029
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)	5 946 308	7 754 269
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)	5 079 502	5 872 724
6	Telephones for cellular networks "mobile telephones" or for other wireless networks	4 544 892	5 796 947
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)	4 478 539	5 311 787
8	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of 1 to 9 persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine, of a cylinder capacity $> 1.500 \text{ cm}^3$ but $\leq 3.000 \text{ cm}^3$, new (excl. those of subheading 8703 10 and motor caravans)	4 552 334	4 669 921
9	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	3 703 051	4 071 984
10	Jet fuel, kerosene type	3 178 121	3 830 177
11	Electrical energy	3 072 213	3 781 194
12	Natural gas condensates	2 150 582	3 485 893
13	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)	2 331 180	2 867 991
14	Fresh or chilled bovine meat, boneless	2 217 014	2 555 910
15	Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters, n.e.s. (excl. those for gliders)	2 365 761	2 510 553
16	Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of $> 0,05\%$ but $\leq 0,2\%$ by weight (excl. for undergoing chemical transformation and for undergoing a specific process as defined in Additional Note 4 to chapter 27)	1 471 138	2 416 616
17	Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, agglomerated in pellets	1 478 174	2 263 252
18	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)	2 004 262	2 200 560
19	Gear boxes for machinery	2 975 310	2 149 871
20	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)	2 029 843	2 146 921
21	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	1 953 103	1 969 415
22	Machines for the reception, conversion and transmission or regeneration of voice, images or other data, incl. switching and routing apparatus (excl. telephone sets, telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks)	1 497 822	1 928 109

23	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel, containing by weight < 0,25 of carbon, of rectangular "other than square" cross-section, the width measuring \geq twice the thickness, rolled or obtained by continuous casting	1 377 588	1 883 959
24	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines or for other machines of heading 8471, n.e.s. (excl. electronic assemblies)	1 645 142	1 838 169
25	Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of > 1% to 2% by weight (excl. for undergoing chemical transformation or a process as specified in Additional Note 4 to chapter 27)	590 106	1 801 839

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 342 Major exported commodities

		2010	2011
		DKK thousands	
	Exports, total	542 483 823	604 293 241
1	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	24 592 877	30 813 529
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)	13 442 581	13 976 240
3	Generating sets, wind-powered	9 736 183	10 600 012
4	Raw furskins of mink, whole, with or without heads, tails or paws	7 282 614	8 548 616
5	Haemoglobin, blood globulins and serum globulins	6 510 407	8 427 115
6	Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	5 766 626	6 039 056
7	Towers and lattice masts, of iron or steel	3 018 670	5 476 542
8	Enzymes and prepared enzymes, n.e.s. (excl. rennet and concentrates thereof, lipoprotein lipase and Aspergillus alkaline protease)	5 511 893	5 336 350
9	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)	2 817 135	5 022 836
10	Hearing aids (excl. parts and accessories)	4 351 796	4 874 883
11	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)	3 556 848	4 690 113
12	Food preparations, n.e.s., containing, by weight, $\geq 1,5\%$ milkfat, $\geq 5\%$ sucrose or isoglucose, $\geq 5\%$ glucose or $\geq 5\%$ starch	4 088 646	4 672 179
13	Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	4 295 427	4 606 018
14	Electrical energy	4 185 670	3 619 160
15	Motor spirit, with a lead content $\leq 0,013$ g/l, with an research octane number "RON" of < 95	2 295 396	3 560 654
16	Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences (excl. syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	3 126 742	3 535 716
17	Floating or submersible drilling or production platforms	13 521	3 347 121
18	Domestic swine, weighing < 50 kg (excl. pure-bred for breeding)	2 948 265	3 173 956
19	Parts of non-electrical engines and motors, n.e.s.	2 464 031	3 123 591
20	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)	2 045 403	2 826 866
21	Fresh cheese "unripened or uncured cheese", incl. whey cheese and curd of a fat content, by weight, of $\leq 40\%$	2 498 978	2 722 795
22	Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	2 317 453	2 669 564
23	Inverters having power handling capacity $> 7,5$ kVA (excl. of a kind used with telecommunication apparatus, automatic data-processing machines and units thereof)	1 805 488	2 581 755
24	Fresh or chilled fore-ends and cuts thereof of domestic swine	2 266 505	2 541 030
25	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)	2 005 323	2 406 183

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 343 (page 1 of 2) International trade in services, by country

	Exports		Imports		Balance	
	2009*	2010*	2009*	2010*	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio.					
World¹	295 548	339 943	271 595	291 798	23 953	48 146
EU-countries (27)	141 388	158 148	150 287	154 641	-8 899	3 507
Austria	1 622	2 018	2 255	2 339	-633	-321
Belgium	5 605	7 455	3 676	4 244	1 930	3 211
Bulgaria	544	590	549	660	-5	-69
Cyprus	546	527	534	891	12	-364
Czech Republic	965	1 017	1 791	2 168	-826	-1 151
Estonia	453	596	569	575	-115	21
Finland	5 986	6 950	2 584	2 894	3 402	4 055
France and Monaco	8 685	10 266	8 335	8 761	350	1 505
Germany	30 475	33 608	37 948	37 424	-7 473	-3 815
Greece	1 866	1 834	3 444	3 631	-1 578	-1 797
Hungary	1 134	1 366	771	725	363	641
Ireland	2 508	2 153	2 431	2 527	77	-373
Italy	5 495	6 970	7 449	8 417	-1 954	-1 447
Latvia	680	947	674	805	6	142
Lithuania	936	1 213	1 022	1 147	-86	66
Luxembourg	715	985	688	878	26	107
Malta	127	212	523	313	-396	-101
Netherlands	10 679	11 643	9 818	9 486	861	2 157
Poland	2 959	3 549	2 518	2 818	441	731
Portugal	941	1 057	986	1 082	-46	-25
Romania	303	446	297	297	6	149
Slovakia	469	509	459	622	10	-113
Slovenia	225	352	158	174	67	178
Spain	5 794	7 363	10 044	10 651	-4 250	-3 289
Sweden	31 895	33 453	26 272	27 522	5 623	5 932
United Kingdom	18 815	19 903	24 484	23 584	-5 669	-3 681
European Union Institutions	970	1 166	8	9	962	1 157
Non-EU total	154 160	181 795	121 308	137 157	32 852	44 638
Afghanistan	202	281	867	1 249	-665	-968
Algeria	455	417	216	235	239	182
Angola	178	192	118	166	61	26
Argentina	583	794	315	363	268	431
Australia	3 386	4 434	2 150	2 543	1 236	1 891
Bahamas	243	304	275	210	-33	93
Bahrain	343	407	152	166	192	242
Bangladesh	71	65	487	511	-416	-446
Belarus	69	238	36	41	33	197
Bermuda	433	805	393	556	40	248
Brazil	3 348	4 191	1 579	1 721	1 769	2 470
Canada	2 096	2 860	1 964	1 806	132	1 054
Chile	1 061	1 732	765	826	296	907
China	10 455	13 999	7 183	8 137	3 273	5 863
Colombia	468	624	440	336	28	288
Costa Rica	470	616	171	177	299	440
Croatia	244	343	599	687	-355	-343
Dominican Republic	94	258	56	52	39	205
Ecuador	572	569	180	361	392	208
Egypt	834	1 110	1 247	4 302	-412	-3 191
Faroe Islands	362	436	322	323	40	114
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	36	58	86	97	-50	-39
Ghana	307	272	652	773	-345	-501
Greenland	1 094	933	1 531	1 573	-437	-640
Hong Kong	3 007	4 066	2 972	3 049	35	1 017
Iceland	556	552	969	1 083	-414	-531

¹ Incl. International organizations and unallocated trade.

Table 343 (page 2 of 2) International trade in services, by country

	Exports		Imports		Balance	
	2009*	2010*	2009*	2010*	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio.					
India	3 281	4 342	2 658	2 535	623	1 806
Indonesia	785	1 068	551	577	234	491
Iran	519	279	236	202	283	78
Iraq	231	150	263	207	-32	-57
Israel	651	811	320	338	331	474
Japan	5 383	6 649	4 051	4 877	1 332	1 772
Jordan	198	162	167	310	31	-148
Kazakhstan	51	48	26	36	25	12
Kenya	256	384	542	679	-286	-295
Kuwait	466	357	303	284	163	73
Lebanon	189	195	66	74	123	122
Liberia	261	267	682	603	-420	-336
Malaysia	811	908	549	1 240	262	-332
Marshall Islands	29	101	280	976	-252	-875
Mexico	981	1 256	709	771	272	485
Morocco	463	537	544	938	-82	-401
Mozambique	209	126	502	562	-293	-436
New Zealand	1 983	2 263	672	737	1 311	1 526
Nigeria	347	502	337	398	10	104
Norway	20 687	25 575	9 879	9 691	10 808	15 885
Oman	297	371	258	245	39	125
Pakistan	443	594	357	352	86	243
Panama	790	934	2 102	2 231	-1 312	-1 297
Peru	296	338	139	141	157	197
Philippines	307	419	582	568	-275	-149
Qatar	552	502	189	223	363	278
Russia	3 416	5 019	2 407	2 295	1 009	2 724
Saudi Arabia	1 123	1 109	535	1 234	589	-125
Serbia	85	67	68	51	17	16
Singapore	4 080	4 674	6 494	6 914	-2 414	-2 240
South Africa	1 334	1 768	1 269	1 551	65	217
South Korea	3 935	5 118	2 087	2 441	1 848	2 677
Sri Lanka	204	220	229	259	-25	-38
Surinam	645	131	98	133	548	-2
Switzerland	9 065	9 912	8 076	9 640	989	272
Taiwan	1 330	1 410	1 017	860	313	549
Tanzania	128	175	539	750	-411	-575
Thailand	1 240	1 417	2 284	2 545	-1 045	-1 129
Tunisia	106	169	136	149	-30	20
Turkey	1 630	1 933	2 650	3 008	-1 020	-1 075
Uganda	103	97	547	649	-445	-552
Ukraine	377	484	451	415	-74	69
United Arab Emirates	3 164	3 629	1 426	1 652	1 738	1 977
United States of America	42 816	46 002	31 573	34 618	11 244	11 384
Uruguay	219	308	121	121	97	187
Venezuela	597	498	506	489	91	9
Vietnam	590	601	925	1 060	-335	-459
Yemen	72	32	35	29	37	3
Europe	178 265	203 498	176 055	182 247	2 210	21 251
Africa	7 056	8 225	9 690	14 312	-2 634	-6 087
North America	46 006	49 795	35 068	37 997	10 939	11 798
Central- and South America	11 353	14 433	9 511	9 777	1 842	4 657
Asia	45 074	54 415	38 042	43 053	7 033	11 362
Oceania	5 581	6 946	3 217	4 399	2 364	2 547
EMU- countries	81 735	93 902	91 332	94 332	-9 597	-430
EFTA	30 434	36 178	19 039	20 510	11 395	15 668
OECD	230 091	262 715	210 740	222 332	19 351	40 383
BRIC	20 500	27 551	13 827	14 688	6 674	12 863

Table 344 International trade in services after country and item. 2011*

	Total		EU - countries (27)		Non-EU total		OECD	
	Eksports	Imports	Eksports	Imports	Eksports	Imports	Eksports	Imports
	DKK mio.							
Services, total	352 229	306 101	161 153	165 175	191 076	140 924	271 027	235 354
Transport	214 086	159 608	77 507	68 043	136 578	91 566	151 540	109 515
Sea transport	182 819	127 936	53 929	44 152	128 891	83 784	122 040	81 976
Sea transport, passenger	1 598	256	1 355	155	243	101	1 594	245
Sea transport, freight	173 127	62 734	50 632	26 908	122 496	35 826	113 310	47 267
Sea transport, supporting, auxiliary and other sea transport services	8 095	64 946	1 941	17 088	6 153	47 857	7 136	34 464
Air transport	14 687	12 071	10 225	7 226	4 462	4 845	13 755	10 074
Other transport (than sea and air)	16 579	19 601	13 355	16 664	3 226	2 937	15 744	17 465
Travel	33 098	53 023	22 863	37 095	10 235	15 927	32 286	43 938
Other services	105 044	93 469	60 784	60 036	44 260	33 433	87 201	81 900
Communications services	3 177	4 389	2 024	2 947	1 153	1 442	2 654	3 703
Construction services	1 824	4 034	888	1 870	937	2 164	1 470	3 542
Insurance services	1 473	2 945	952	1 991	521	954	1 268	2 532
Financial services	4 040	2 022	2 482	1 349	1 557	673	3 133	1 807
Computer and information services	10 831	11 906	7 587	8 240	3 244	3 665	10 330	11 376
Royalties and license fees	14 347	8 462	5 411	5 258	8 936	3 204	10 782	8 251
Other business services	61 952	49 287	38 310	33 542	23 641	15 745	53 375	43 214
Personal, cultural and recreational services	2 967	5 748	1 466	4 369	1 502	1 381	2 084	5 665
Government services, n.i.e.	4 433	4 676	1 664	470	2 769	4 205	2 105	1 810

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BRIC		United States		Germany		Sweden		United Kingdom		Norway		China	
Ekspots	Imports	Ekspots	Imports	Ekspots	Imports	Ekspots	Imports	Ekspots	Imports	Ekspots	Imports	Ekspots	Imports
DKK mio.													
31 013	16 875	48 651	34 395	34 274	39 387	35 536	29 178	19 929	25 503	26 441	11 064	14 875	8 668
26 067	13 447	36 004	19 863	14 514	20 320	14 911	9 156	11 462	8 690	10 937	4 329	12 319	6 893
25 671	12 566	34 371	18 734	9 097	14 133	5 572	2 914	9 863	7 173	7 537	2 806	12 207	6 446
4	4	18	40	473	21	179	17	211	38	219	49	0	0
25 452	2 743	34 235	7 859	8 127	10 509	4 992	1 883	9 396	4 633	2 428	2 220	12 161	963
219	9 816	120	10 834	497	3 604	402	1 017	255	2 501	4 892	538	46	5 483
246	438	1 367	766	903	809	6 345	4 024	875	866	1 549	761	91	247
148	444	264	363	4 513	5 377	2 994	2 216	724	650	1 851	761	21	201
413	1 160	1 755	2 610	8 821	10 321	9 103	5 192	51	2 643	6 633	1 859	189	632
4 534	2 269	10 889	11 922	10 937	8 747	11 525	14 830	8 416	14 172	8 866	4 874	2 369	1 143
34	61	149	168	318	144	918	1 759	251	258	363	413	9	17
13	122	262	895	416	304	42	134	256	398	292	163	7	78
42	24	32	92	79	469	118	98	335	722	215	278	16	13
65	8	343	122	123	103	519	174	502	481	121	158	31	0
107	260	1 094	2 062	1 182	1 009	2 134	2 503	662	1 469	1 067	732	38	44
1 781	37	2 466	2 616	719	1 028	435	1 360	893	696	349	174	1 269	10
2 140	1 631	6 244	4 600	7 866	5 196	6 820	6 607	5 180	9 123	6 072	2 561	923	898
145	23	94	663	191	467	512	2 189	242	999	359	393	24	17
207	103	205	704	43	27	27	6	95	26	28	2	52	66

Table 345	Balance of payments	2009*	2010*	2011*
		DKK mio.		
	A. Current receipts, total	949 868	1 053 556	1 162 510
	Export of goods (fob)	492 350	538 262	599 382
	Services ¹	295 548	339 944	352 229
	Compensation of employees	6 493	6 650	6 740
	Investment income	130 883	146 299	180 799
	Current transfers from EU	10 175	8 506	9 192
	Other current transfers	14 419	13 894	14 167
	B. Current expenditure, total	895 236	956 705	1 046 722
	Import of goods (fob)	450 545	489 774	547 698
	Services ¹	271 596	291 798	306 101
	Compensation of employees	17 967	16 234	16 707
	Investment income	101 633	104 128	120 699
	Current transfers to EU	19 774	19 220	19 751
	Other current transfers	33 722	35 551	35 766
	C. Current account, net (A-B)	54 634	96 851	115 788
	D. Capital account, net	-216	591	4 230
	E. Financial account, net	-37 790	-18 372	-139 123
	Direct investments	-12 745	-61 134	-47 657
	Abroad	-33 872	-19 512	-126 870
	In Denmark	21 127	-41 622	79 214
	Portfolio investments	69 673	-24 566	11 792
	Assets	-126 344	-84 598	31 251
	Liabilities	196 018	60 032	-19 457
	Financial derivatives	13 696	22 421	768
	Other investments	63 655	71 071	-48 142
	Assets	194 429	-45 628	54 222
	Liabilities	-130 776	116 699	-102 364
	Exchange reserves	-172 070	-26 164	-55 885
	F. Errors and omissions ,net (-C-D-E)	-16 626	-79 070	19 106

¹ See split-up of services in section External economy, *International trade in services*.

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Table 346		Transition from trade statistics to balance of payments statistics. 2011*	
Imports		Exports	
DKK mio.			
Import of goods, external trade	524 644	Export of goods, external trade	604 293
+ Provisioning and bunkering	41 361	+ Repairs, etc.	2 342
+ Repairs, etc.	3 695	- Returned goods	7 253
- Returned goods	7 253		
- Freight, etc. import	14 748		
= Import of goods, balance of payments	547 699	= Export of goods, balance of payments	599 382

Table 347 Balance of payments and net foreign assets

	Goods and services, net ¹ DKK mio.	Investment income, net ¹ DKK mio.	Balance of payments current account, net ¹		Net foreign assets at end of year ²		
			DKK mio.	As percentage of gross domestic product	DKK mio.	As percentage of gross domestic product	Per capita in DKK
1960	-458	33	-407	-1.0	-417	-1.0	-90
1970	-3 452	-334	-4 077	-3.4	-14 929	-12.6	-3 016
1975	-1 800	-1 866	-3 176	-1.5	-26 818	-12.4	-5 294
1980	-4 090	-9 580	-13 400	-3.6	-99 700	-26.7	-19 457
1985	-533	-27 045	-28 833	-4.7	-243 500	-39.6	-47 593
1990	41 863	-33 891	3 425	0.4	-282 000	-34.2	-54 795
1995	41 306	-25 815	7 153	0.7	-268 000	-26.3	-50 657
2000	77 693	-33 001	18 208	1.4	-218 000	-16.8	-40 754
2005	82 229	13 671	67 137	4.3	61 000	3.9	11 239
2010*	96 634	42 171	96 851	5.5	184 000	10.5	33 090
2011*	97 812	60 100	115 788	6.5	437 000	24.4	78 308

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.

Source (net foreign assets): Danmarks Nationalbank
www.statbank.dk/bop6

Table 348 Foreign Assets and Liabilities

31 December	2009*	2010*	2011*
DKK bn.			
INSTRUMENTS			
Assets, total	4 061	4 539	4 693
Assets, total excl. exchange reserves	3 663	4 109	4 203
Direct investment	1 106	1 234	1 396
Portfolio investment	1 539	1 767	1 705
Equity securities	613	736	701
Debt securities	926	1 031	1 005
Financial derivatives, net	21	39	92
Other investment	996	1 068	1 010
Exchange reserves	398	431	490
Liabilities, total	3 988	4 355	4 256
Direct investment	799	779	837
Portfolio investment	1 709	1 953	1 896
Equity securities	348	520	452
Debt securities	1 362	1 433	1 445
Other investment	1 480	1 623	1 523
SECTORS			
Assets, total	4 061	4 539	4 693
Private, companies and households	2 486	2 875	3 022
General government sector	30	35	38
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	1 146	1 197	1 141
Danmarks Nationalbank	400	432	492
Liabilities, total	3 988	4 355	4 256
Private, companies and households	1 548	1 753	1 689
General government sector	267	285	375
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	2 169	2 312	2 188
Danmarks Nationalbank	5	5	5
Net assets, total (assets - liabilities)	73	184	437
Private, companies and households	938	1 122	1 333
General government sector	-237	-251	-337
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	-1 023	-1 115	-1 046
Danmarks Nationalbank	395	428	487

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

National accounts

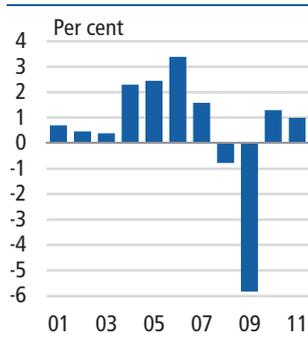
1

Danish economy 2000 to 2011

Economic growth in 2011

GDP increased by 1.0 per cent in 2011. 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 and 2011.

Figure 1
Real growth in GDP



www.statbank.dk/nat02

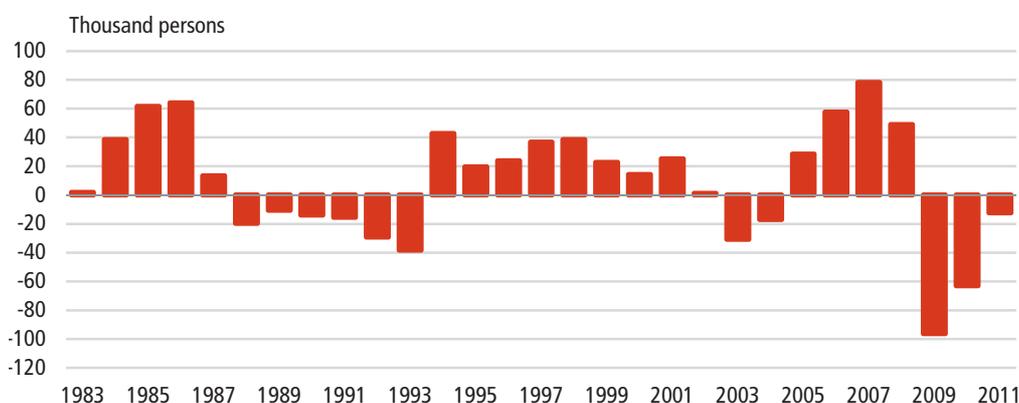
In comparison the real growth in GDP averaged 2.4 per cent from 2003 to 2007 which is the latest period with an economic upturn, while the growth rate from 2007 to 2009 was -3.3 per cent annually on average. In 2010 and 2011 the average growth rate was 1.1 pct.

Continued decrease in employment

The decrease in employment continued in 2011 with a drop of 12,000 persons (0.4 per cent). In 2011, the average number of persons employed was approximately 2,780,000. Of these, 39,000 persons were on leave.

Often, changes in employment are lagged compared to the economic growth. This was seen clearly in 2001, 2004 and 2008 when the economic conditions changed.

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, manufacturing, energy, and construction) has been continuously declining for several years. In 2000, 25.6 per cent was employed in the goods-producing industries, while in 2011 the proportion was 20.7 per cent. During the same period, employment increased, in particular in the private service industries (from 39.9 per cent in 2000 to 43.3 per cent in 2011). The percentage of persons employed in public and personal services was 34.5 per cent in 2000 and 35.9 per cent in 2011.

2

Domestic demand and foreign trade

Increased demand from export

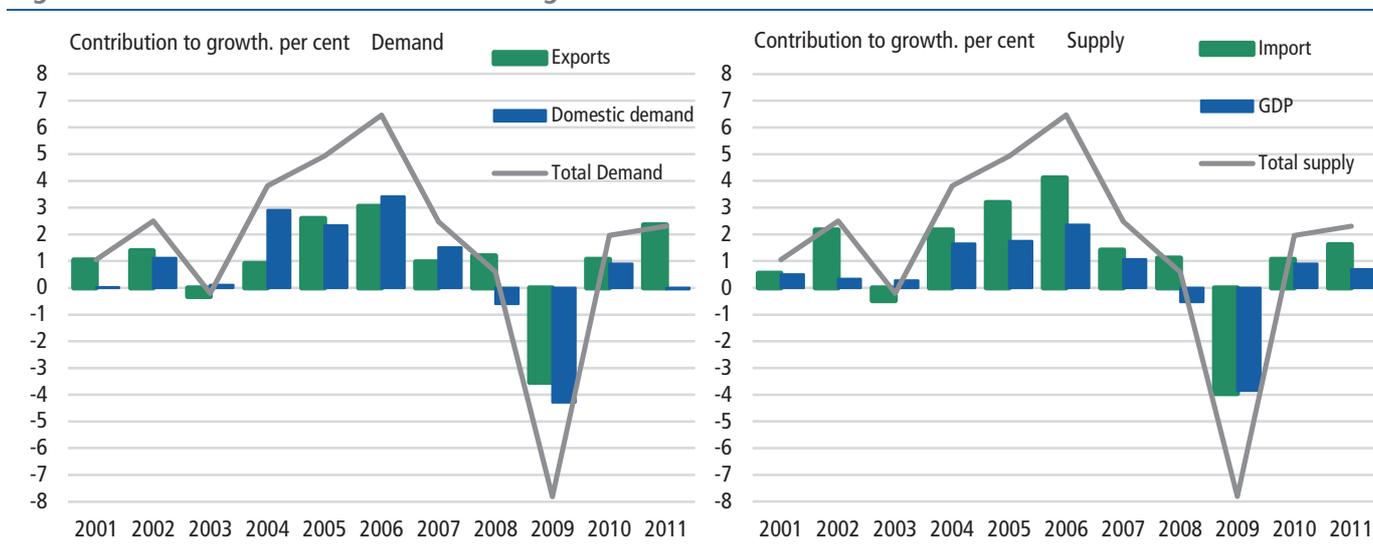
Total demand increased by 2.3 per cent in 2011. Hence, it continued the positive trend from 2010. The development was caused by a marked increase in export demand and a small decline in domestic demand. The increased demand was met with increases in both GDP and imports. Imports contributed the most to the growth in total supply.

Total demand and total supply are by definition equal and change by the same rate. An increase in total demand is caused by an increase in exports or domestic demand. An increase in total supply originates from an increase in imports or domestic value added measured by GDP.

Periods with strong growth in demand often cause a similar growth in imports because, in the short run, GDP cannot expand sufficiently to meet the demand. This tendency can be seen in the period 2004-2006, where the contributions from imports to the growth in supply were large and increasing.

In 2008, where the decline in GDP began, there was a marginal increase in total demand, which consisted of an increase in exports and a decline in domestic demand. On the supply side the picture was the same – imports increased and GDP decreased. Large decreases in demand from both exports and domestic markets in 2009 contributed to a strong decline in total demand. This led to substantial decreases in supply from both imports and GDP.

Figure 3 Contribution to real annual growth in GDP

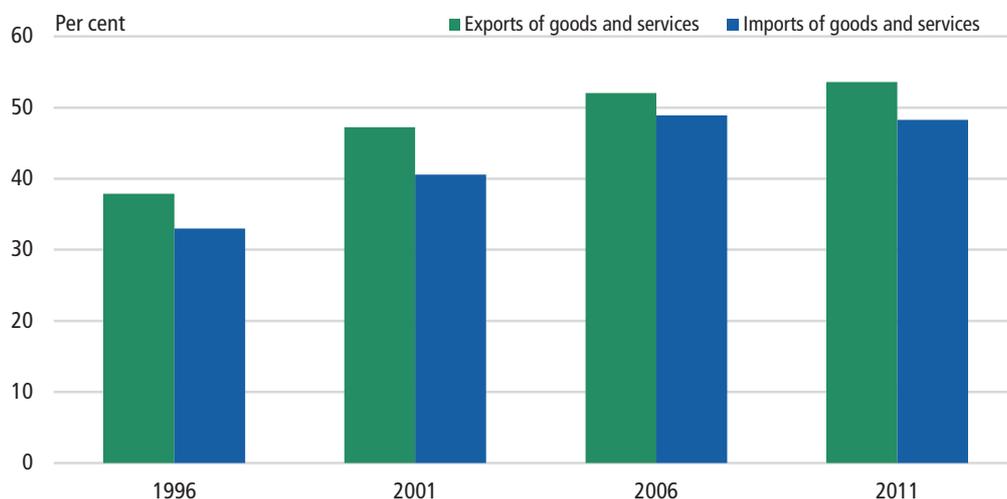
**Increased foreign trade in 2011**

After a considerable decline in 2009, the foreign trade partially recovered in 2010 with growth in exports as well as imports. This recovery continued and amplified in 2011 and the total volume of exports is now close to the 2008 level.

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. Among other things, the increase in trade in services is due to a higher price growth of services compared to goods. Mergers and acquisitions in the sea transport industries are other factors that have had an impact on trade in services.

Figure 4 Imports and exports as percentage of GDP, current prices

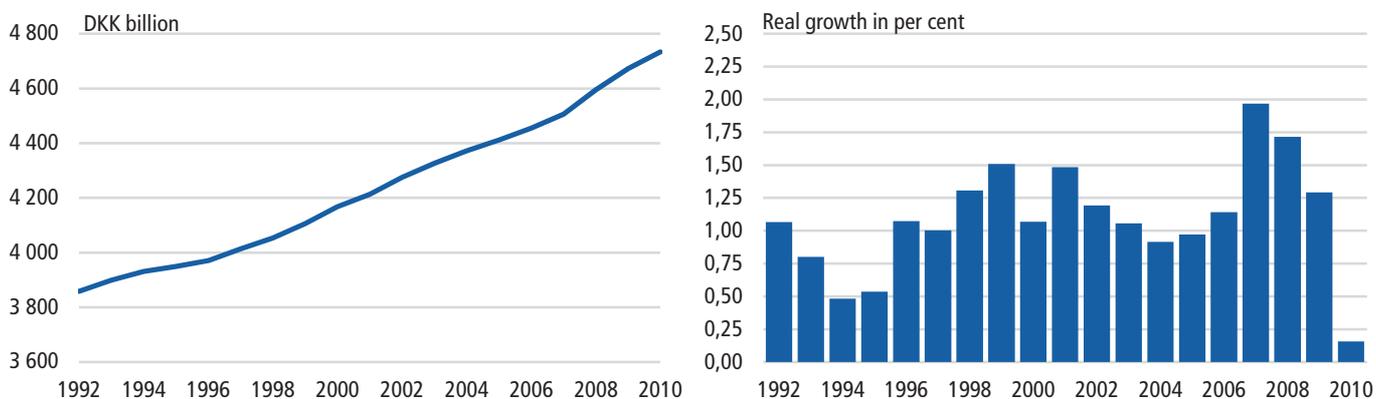


www.statbank.dk/nat01

The capital stock increased slightly 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 net capital stock at current prices between two dates of compilation reflects net investment (gross fixed capital formation less consumption of fixed capital) and nominal revaluations during the period.

Figure 5 Net capital stock



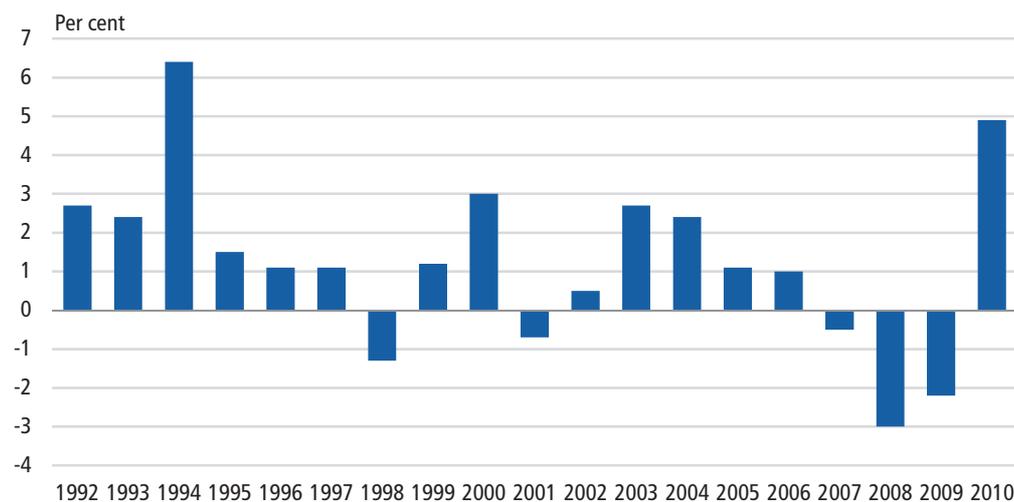
www.statbank.dk/nat08

Large increase in productivity

Based on the figures from the Danish working time account, it is possible to calculate productivity per hour as the market gross value added per working hour.

The productivity increased by 5.8 per cent in 2010 following a 1,2 per cent increase in 2009 after two years with decreasing productivity. The productivity increased by an annual average of 0.9 per cent from 2000 to 2010.

Figure 6 Gross value added per hour at 2000 prices (chained). Annual growth rate



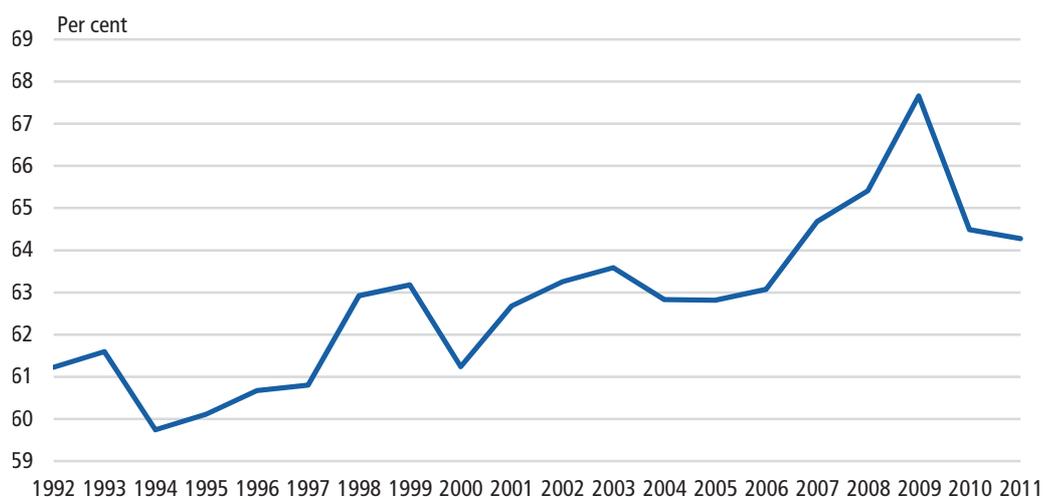
www.statbank.dk/nat23

Decreasing wage share in 2011

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 income decreased significantly and almost dropped to the level in 2007. It decreased further in 2011.

From 1994 to 2006 the wage share increased slightly with a significant decline in 2000 followed by an increase from 2001 to 2003. In 2004 there was a moderate decline, and the next two years it was stable. From 2006 the wage share increased significantly and reached a peak level of 67.7 per cent in 2009 before decreasing to 64.5 per cent in 2010 and 64.3 per cent in 2011.

The figure below shows changes in compensation of employees as a proportion of GDP at factor prices.

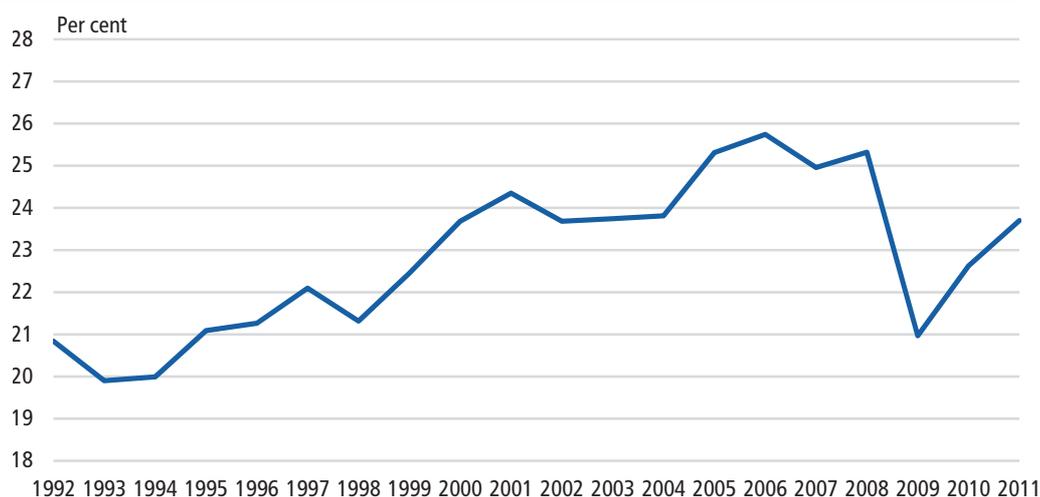
Figure 7 The wage share

www.statbank.dk/nat01

3

Savings and balance of payments**Surplus on the balance of payments**

The savings ratio of the Danish economy (i.e. savings as a percentage of gross national disposable income) increased steadily from 21.3 per cent in 1998 to 24.3 per cent in 2001. After 2001 the savings ratio has remained relatively constant up to and including 2008, reaching its highest level in 2006 where it was 25.7 per cent. In 2009 the savings ratio decreased to 21.0 per cent and has been growing to 22.6 per cent in 2010 and 23.7 per cent in 2011.

Figure 8 Savings ratio, current prices

www.statbank.dk/nat01

Since 1999, Denmark's balance of payments has shown a surplus on the current account. Including capital transfers, there has also been positive net lending. There was a fall in net lending in both 2006 and 2007 but it has increased sharply since and is estimated at DKK 120 billion for 2011.

4

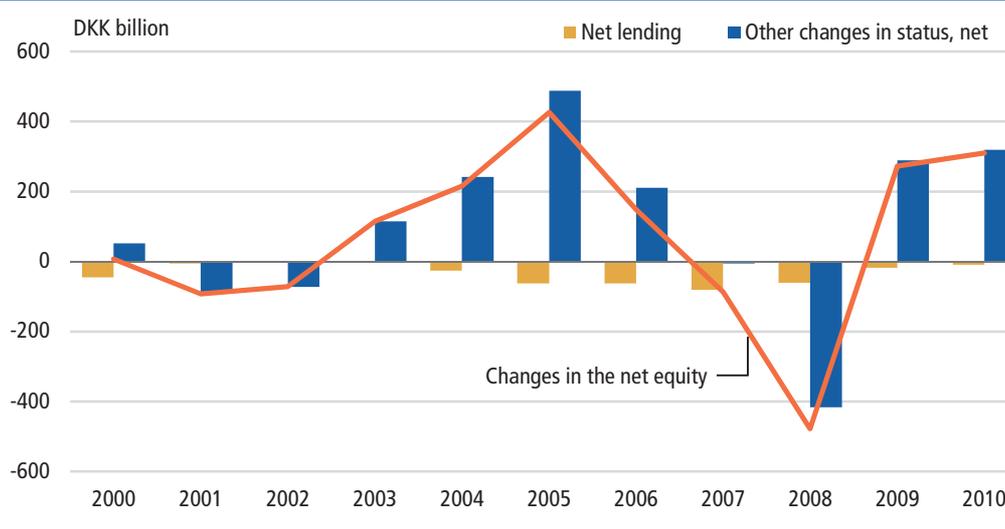
Financial claims

Rise in financial net equity of households

In 2010 the financial net equity of households continued rising after a decline in both 2007 and 2008. The explanation can be found in the evolution of *other changes in status, net* where the development in the financial markets in 2009 and 2010 gave positive revaluations. In 2007 and 2008 net equity was affected by large negative revaluations. Especially share price fluctuations have affected the households' net equity both directly and indirectly through their pension scheme savings in life insurance companies and pensions funds.

In addition to the household sector, the national accounts include financial accounts for three other 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 9 Development in the net equity of households



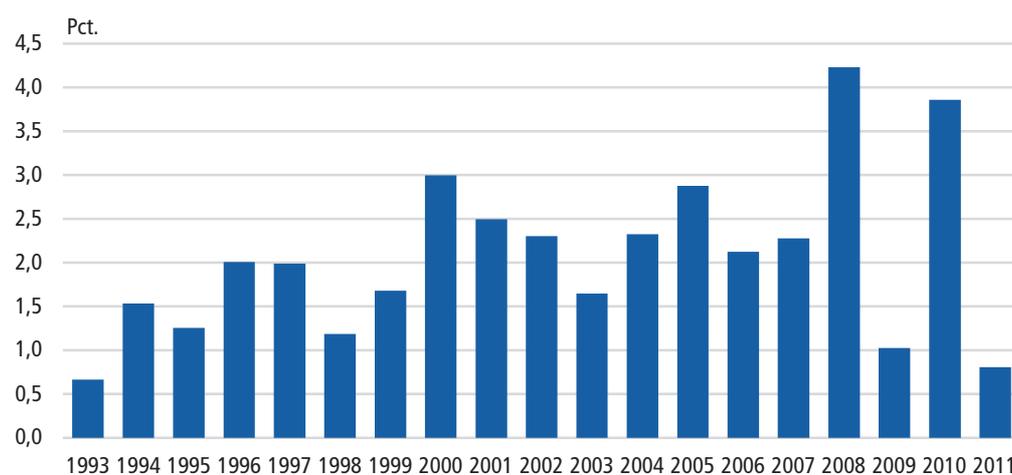
5

Inflation

Low inflation in 2011

In 2011 the inflation (measured as the annual increase in the GDP deflator) in Denmark was 0.8 per cent. In recent years the inflation has fluctuated with high inflation rates in 2008 and 2010 and low inflation rates in 2009 and 2011.

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 did the inflation reach 3 per cent.

Figure 10 Inflation measured as annual change in the GDP deflator

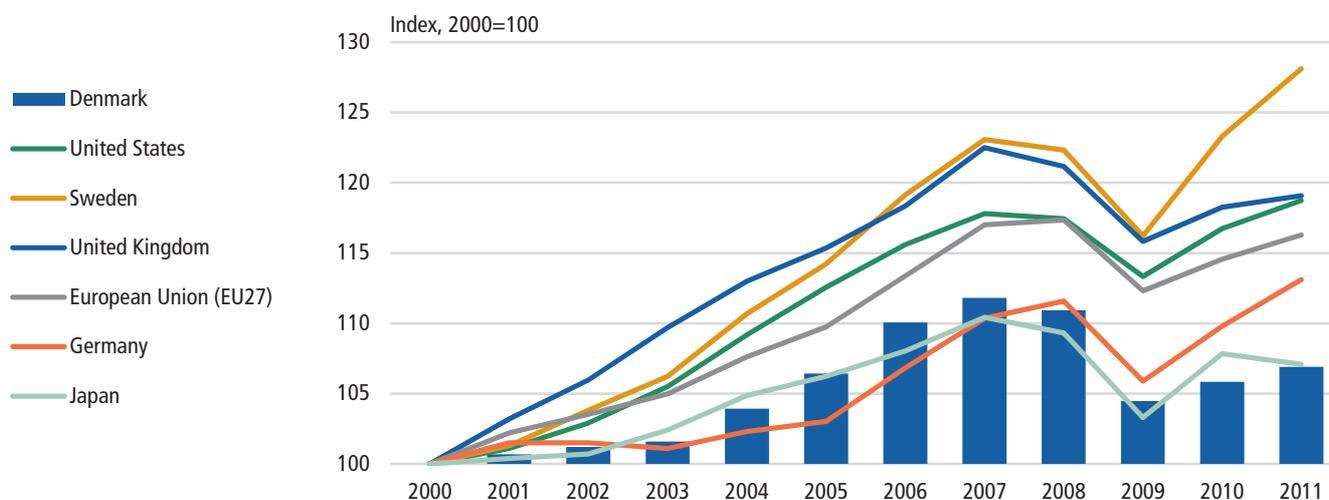
www.statbank.dk/nat01 and nat02

6

International comparison**Economic recovery in 2010**

In 2009 the economic decline became global with a massive economic decline in many of the countries with significant importance for the economic development in Denmark. In 2010 the countries with the greatest significance for the Danish economic development experienced partially economic recovery with increases in GDP.

In 2011 Sweden and Germany experienced significant economic growth with growth rates of GDP of 3.9 and 3.0 per cent, respectively. The GDP growth in Great Britain, USA and the EU was moderate in comparison while Japan experienced an economic decline of 0.7 per cent. In 2011, as in 2010, the economic growth in Denmark was slightly subdued compared to the growth in the EU.

Figure 11**GDP in selected countries, constant prices**

Source: Eurostat, New Cronos.

Table 349 Supply and demand

	Gross domestic product at market prices	Imports of goods and services	Resources, total	Private consumption expenditure	Government consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Exports of goods and services
DKK mio. at current prices							
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	1 753 152	903 963	2 657 115	840 017	465 404	392 109	959 585
2009*	1 667 839	731 135	2 398 974	814 897	496 957	293 385	793 734
2010*	1 754 648	790 654	2 545 302	850 920	510 184	301 156	883 042
2011*	1 786 477	862 516	2 648 993	867 916	511 299	312 574	957 203
DKK mio. in 2005 prices ¹ , chain figures							
2004	1 508 375	613 413	2 121 948	717 787	397 438	305 256	700 787
2005	1 545 257	681 203	2 226 460	745 139	402 509	321 807	757 006
2006	1 597 714	772 600	2 370 314	771 596	413 635	360 213	824 872
2007	1 623 010	805 729	2 428 894	794 952	419 185	367 028	847 735
2008	1 610 288	832 649	2 443 223	792 482	427 189	348 136	876 018
2009*	1 516 348	735 744	2 252 446	758 882	438 059	268 271	790 431
2010*	1 535 994	761 391	2 296 664	773 166	439 273	272 637	815 929
2011*	1 551 315	801 009	2 349 579	769 234	434 796	280 166	871 233
Annual real growth in per cent							
2004	2.3	7.7	5.7	4.7	1.8	6.7	2.8
2005	2.4	11.1	8.1	3.8	1.3	5.4	8.0
2006	3.4	13.4	9.1	3.6	2.8	11.9	9.0
2007	1.6	4.3	4.6	3.0	1.3	1.9	2.8
2008	-0.8	3.3	4.5	-0.3	1.9	-5.1	3.3
2009*	-5.8	-11.6	-9.7	-4.2	2.5	-22.9	-9.8
2010*	1.3	3.5	6.1	1.9	0.3	1.6	3.2
2011*	1.0	5.2	4.1	-0.5	-1.0	2.8	6.8

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/nat01, nat02 and nat04

Table 350	Generation and disposition of income		
	2009*	2010*	2011*
	DKK mio. at current prices		
Compensation of employees	972 335	974 249	986 940
+Gross operating surplus and mixed income	464 851	536 564	548 591
Gross domestic income at factor cost, GDI	1 437 186	1 510 814	1 535 531
+Other taxes less subsidies on production	- 2 844	- 443	- 730
Gross value added	1 434 342	1 510 371	1 534 801
+Taxes on products	249 036	260 034	266 776
÷Subsidies on products	15 539	15 757	15 099
Gross domestic product at market prices, GDP	1 667 839	1 754 648	1 786 477
+Compensation of employees from the rest of the world	6 493	6 650	6 741
÷Compensation of employees to the rest of the world	17 966	16 234	16 708
+Subsidies from the rest of the world	8 853	7 399	7 427
÷Taxes on production and import to the rest of the world	2 995	3 275	3 282
+Property income from the rest of the world	127 824	143 209	177 420
÷Property income paid to the rest of the world	95 415	96 793	114 195
Gross national income, GNI	1 694 633	1 795 606	1 843 879
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. from the rest of the world	4 457	4 320	4 381
+Other current transfers, etc. from the rest of the world	11 284	10 682	11 552
÷Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. to the rest of the world	959	959	959
÷Other current transfers, etc. to the rest of the world	49 541	50 537	51 275
Gross national disposable income	1 659 874	1 759 111	1 807 577
÷Private final consumption expenditure	814 897	850 920	867 916
÷General government final consumption expenditure	496 957	510 184	511 299
Gross national saving	348 019	398 007	428 361
÷Corporations and households gross fixed capital formation ¹	259 500	263 497	274 340
÷General government gross fixed capital formation	33 885	37 661	38 234
Current external balance	54 634	96 851	115 787
+Capital transfers from the rest of the world	2 226	2 346	6 015
÷Capital transfers to the rest of the world	2 704	1 953	2 023
÷Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	262	197	238
Net lending/net borrowing	54 417	97 441	120 017

¹ Incl. change in stock.

Table 351 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
2008-2011* average	154	-1,3	158	147	-1,1	223

¹ Incl. Changes in stock and livestock.

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Table 352 Denmark and rest of the world (ROW)

	2009*	2010*	2011*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Exports of goods	492 351	538 263	599 382
+Income from tourism from ROW	35 285	38 361	36 833
+Exports of other services	266 097	306 419	320 988
+Compensation of employees from ROW	6 493	6 650	6 741
+Subsidies from ROW	8 853	7 399	7 427
+Property income from ROW	127 824	143 209	177 420
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. from ROW	4 457	4 320	4 381
+Other current transfers, etc. from ROW	11 284	10 682	11 552
Current income from ROW	952 646	1 055 302	1 164 723
+Capital transfers, etc. from ROW	2 226	2 346	6 015
+Disposal of non-financial, non-producing assets	377	302	330
Total income from ROW	955 248	1 057 951	1 171 068
Imports of goods	461 848	502 673	562 446
+Expenditure on tourism etc. in ROW	54 509	58 821	57 698
+Imports of other services	214 778	229 159	242 371
+Compensation of employees to ROW	17 966	16 234	16 708
+Taxes on production and import	2 995	3 275	3 282
+Property income to ROW	95 415	96 793	114 195
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. to ROW	959	959	959
+Other current transfers, etc. to ROW	49 541	50 537	51 275
Current expenditure to ROW, total	898 012	958 452	1 048 936
+Capital transfers, etc. to ROW	2 704	1 953	2 023
+Acquisition of non-financial, non-producing assets	115	105	92
Total expenditure to ROW	900 831	960 510	1 051 051
External balance of goods	30 503	35 589	36 936
External balance of services	32 096	56 799	57 751
External balance of goods and services	62 599	92 388	94 687
Current external balance	54 634	96 851	115 787
Net lending	54 417	97 441	120 017

Note: Excluding Greenland and Faroe Islands.

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Table 353	General government	2009*	2010*	2011*
		DKK mio. in current prices		
Output		521 732	537 266	537 351
÷ Intermediate consumption		170 597	174 897	176 841
Gross value added, GVA		351 135	362 369	360 510
÷ Consumption of fixed capital		33 105	33 935	34 700
Net value added		318 030	328 434	325 810
Gross value added, GVA		351 135	362 369	360 510
÷ Other taxes less subsidies on production		-4 159	-5 196	-4 874
Gross domestic product at factor cost		355 294	367 565	365 384
÷ Compensation of employees (paid by res. employers)		322 188	333 630	330 684
Gross operating surplus		33 105	33 935	34 700
+ Taxes on production and income		279 815	292 783	301 594
÷ Subsidies		43 304	44 824	46 503
+ Property income, net from ROW		2 681	-27	2 198
Gross primary income		272 298	281 867	291 989
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.		494 932	520 008	534 753
+ Social contributions		32 062	33 970	35 198
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind		•	•	•
+ Other current transfers		13 204	15 487	16 355
Gross total income		812 496	851 332	878 295
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.		•	•	•
+ Social contributions		•	•	•
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind		283 643	303 691	311 643
+ Other current transfers		42 986	44 477	44 422
Gross total expenditure		326 629	348 168	356 064
Gross disposable income		485 867	503 164	522 231
÷ Social transfers in kind		353 815	365 304	366 081
Gross adjusted disposable income		132 053	137 860	156 150
Gross disposable income		485 867	503 164	522 231
÷ Final consumption expenditure		496 957	510 184	511 299
Gross saving		-11 090	-7 020	10 932
Adjusted gross disposable income		132 053	137 860	156 150
÷ Actual collective consumption		143 142	144 880	145 218
Gross saving		-11 090	-7 020	10 932
+ Capital transfers, net		-119	-3 247	-7 561
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers		-11 208	-10 267	3 372
÷ Gross fixed capital formation		33 885	37 661	38 234
÷ Changes in inventories		0	0	0
÷ Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net.		762	-515	-121
Net lending		-45 855	-47 413	-34 742

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Table 354 Corporate sector	2009*	2010*	2011*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Output	2 094 335	2 218 723	2 343 935
÷ Intermediate consumption	1 195 513	1 259 538	1 366 374
Gross value added, GVA	898 823	959 185	977 561
÷ Consumption of fixed capital	188 031	180 715	176 375
Net value added	710 791	778 470	801 185
Gross value added, GVA	898 823	959 185	977 561
÷ Other taxes less subsidies on production	1 576	3 498	3 170
Gross domestic product at factor cost,	897 247	955 687	974 391
÷ Compensation of employees (paid by resident producers)	597 447	587 674	602 336
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	299 800	368 013	372 055
+ Property income, net.	29 551	16 690	38 159
Gross primary income	329 351	384 703	410 214
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•
+ Social contributions	140 768	136 485	0
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•
+ Other current transfers	48 209	51 620	52 386
Gross total income	518 328	572 808	598 531
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	38 650	48 161	50 309
+ Social contributions	•	•	•
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	61 740	65 813	77 727
+ Other current transfers	52 325	57 305	58 558
Gross total expenditure	152 715	171 279	186 594
Gross disposable income	365 613	401 529	411 937
÷ Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves	79 028	70 672	58 204
Gross saving	286 585	330 857	353 732
+ Capital transfers, net.	365	-618	9 139
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	286 949	330 238	362 871
÷ Gross fixed capital formation, etc.	190 324	180 003	185 271
÷ Changes in inventories	-20 241	-4 034	2 252
÷ Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net.	-643	60	-177
Net lending	117 509	154 209	175 526

Note: Sole proprietorships are included in the household sector.

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Table 355	Household sector		
	2009*	2010*	2011*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Output	326 375	332 842	354 431
÷ Intermediate consumption	141 990	144 028	157 701
Gross value added, GVA	184 386	188 815	196 730
÷ Consumption of fixed capital	76 096	75 649	74 434
Net value added	108 290	113 165	122 296
Gross value added, GVA	184 386	188 815	196 730
÷ Other taxes less subsidies on production	-261	1 255	974
Gross domestic product at factor cost	184 647	187 560	195 756
÷ Compensation of employees (paid by resident producers)	52 699	52 945	53 920
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	131 948	134 615	141 836
+ Compensation of employees (received by resident employees)	960 861	964 666	976 973
+ Taxes on production and imports	•	•	•
+ Subsidies	•	•	•
+ Property income, net	176	29 754	22 867
Gross primary income	1 092 986	1 129 035	1 141 676
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•
+ Social contributions	•	•	•
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	343 156	366 933	386 517
+ Other current transfers	37 168	38 620	37 577
Gross total income	1 473 310	1 534 588	1 565 770
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	452 784	468 487	481 023
+ Social contributions	173 146	170 952	171 580
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•
+ Other current transfers	38 984	40 733	39 759
Gross total expenditure	664 915	680 172	692 361
Gross disposable income	808 395	854 416	873 409
+ Social transfers in kind	353 815	365 304	366 081
Adjusted gross disposable income	1 162 210	1 219 720	1 239 490
Gross disposable income	808 395	854 416	873 409
+ Adjustment for the change in net equity in households in pension funds reserves	79 028	70 672	58 204
÷ Individual consumption expenditure	814 897	850 920	867 916
Gross saving	72 526	74 168	63 697
Adjusted gross disposable income	1 162 210	1 219 720	1 239 490
+ Adjustment for the change in net equity in households in pension funds reserves	79 028	70 672	58 204
÷ Actual individual consumption	1 168 712	1 216 224	1 233 998
Gross saving	72 526	74 168	63 697
+ Capital transfers, net	-725	4 259	2 413
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfer	71 802	78 427	66 110
÷ Gross fixed capital formation, etc.	89 319	87 449	86 297
÷ Changes in inventories	100	79	520
÷ Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net	-381	257	60
Net lending	-17 236	-9 358	-20 767

Note 1: Sole proprietorships are included in the household sector.

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Note 2: Households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).

Table 356		Output					
		Current prices			Constant 2005 prices, chain figures ¹		
		2009*	2010*	2011*	2009*	2010*	2011*
		DKK mio.					
	Total	2 942 440	3 088 832	3 235 717	2 697 219	2 727 735	2 784 765
	Of which: General government	521 732	537 266	537 351	458 718	461 246	455 760
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	62 911	73 146	81 776	60 981	63 200	62 569
B	Mining and quarrying	47 427	63 140	75 763	42 728	40 310	37 266
C	Manufacturing	547 871	559 328	589 876	510 813	511 828	522 060
D-E	Utility services	84 638	98 266	102 156	69 441	76 608	74 409
D	Electricity, gas and steam	53 686	62 469	63 470	44 454	48 072	44 306
E	Water, sewerage and waste	30 952	35 797	38 686	25 149	28 696	30 358
F	Construction	189 788	176 767	187 567	166 846	153 668	157 523
G-I	Trade and transport etc.	628 338	694 624	733 239	605 232	632 821	670 769
G	Wholesale and retail trade	312 652	330 287	353 394	274 182	284 548	296 730
H	Transportation	265 614	313 515	325 704	287 017	304 922	329 760
I	Accommodation, food service	50 072	50 823	54 141	44 712	44 938	46 684
J	Information and communication	155 136	161 142	167 973	158 746	161 469	165 686
K	Financial and insurance	148 441	153 123	156 060	145 878	146 591	144 968
La	Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	65 249	67 191	73 473	54 150	54 530	58 226
Lb	Dwellings	161 388	167 029	172 572	143 663	144 952	146 148
M-N	Other business services	244 598	252 034	269 291	214 430	217 716	229 285
M	Knowledge-based services	165 790	169 674	176 640	143 841	145 298	149 767
N	Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	78 807	82 360	92 651	70 481	72 332	79 511
O-Q	Public adm., education, health	524 853	538 816	539 084	460 693	461 702	456 285
O	Public adm., defence etc.	146 884	150 226	150 183	128 298	128 111	126 546
P	Education	126 126	132 227	132 497	110 404	112 956	111 727
Q	Human health; social work	251 843	256 363	256 404	222 017	220 649	218 025
R-S	Arts, entertainm. oth.service	81 802	84 225	86 888	70 671	70 688	70 778
R	Arts and entertainment etc.	39 605	40 596	42 391	34 045	34 084	34 672
SA	Other service activities	39 908	41 259	42 263	34 647	34 626	34 347
SB	Households as employers	2 289	2 370	2 234	1 974	1 971	1 756

¹ Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.

Table 357 Gross value added

	Current prices			Constant 2005 prices, chain figures ¹		
	2009*	2010*	2011*	2009*	2010*	2011*
	DKK mio.					
Gross value added, total	1 434 342	1 510 371	1 534 801	1 291 160	1 303 808	1 317 791
Of which: General government	351 135	362 369	360 510	302 165	304 536	301 702
A Agriculture, forestry, fishing	13 564	19 619	22 967	16 328	15 531	14 797
B Mining and quarrying	36 071	52 103	64 377	33 861	32 166	29 547
C Manufacturing	176 286	174 063	167 042	163 379	165 908	168 430
D-E Utility services	33 457	38 043	35 728	29 150	31 669	30 217
D Electricity, gas and steam	21 944	25 264	22 580	21 384	22 627	20 346
E Water, sewerage and waste	11 513	12 779	13 148	7 784	8 876	9 434
F Construction	76 854	70 684	73 852	64 657	58 963	60 727
G-I Trade and transport etc.	252 947	289 408	294 516	235 933	248 776	260 178
G Wholesale and retail trade	166 935	175 215	183 878	139 091	144 101	150 479
H Transportation	63 892	92 693	89 716	77 269	86 653	90 937
I Accommodation, food service	22 120	21 501	20 922	19 173	19 169	19 996
J Information and communication	66 495	68 611	69 115	76 633	78 371	80 721
K Financial and insurance	93 450	94 496	93 645	93 041	90 901	87 425
La Real estate; rent of non-res.b.	36 865	37 794	41 066	29 138	29 097	31 290
Lb Dwellings	122 216	127 067	130 104	110 402	111 148	111 012
M-N Other business services	113 357	112 804	117 213	93 838	94 498	100 656
M Knowledge-based services	75 905	75 048	76 434	61 372	62 004	65 278
N Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	37 452	37 756	40 779	32 287	32 302	35 200
O-Q Public adm., education, health	360 622	372 144	370 478	308 216	310 846	307 929
O Public adm., defence etc.	92 707	95 119	94 464	77 642	77 985	77 271
P Education	93 551	97 531	97 334	80 613	82 081	81 325
Q Human health; social work	174 365	179 494	178 680	150 045	150 876	149 427
R-S Arts, entertainm. oth.service	52 157	53 535	54 697	43 477	43 384	43 459
R Arts and entertainment etc.	23 423	23 790	24 452	19 213	19 198	19 510
SA Other service activities	26 445	27 375	28 012	22 282	22 206	22 177
SB Households as employers	2 289	2 370	2 234	1 974	1 971	1 756

¹ Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.

Table 358 Compensation of employees and gross operating surplus and mixed income, by kind of activity

	Compensation of employees			Gross operating surplus and mixed income		
	2009*	2010*	2011*	2009*	2010*	2011*
	DKK mio.					
Total	972 335	974 249	986 940	464 851	536 564	548 591
Of which: General government	322 188	333 630	330 684	33 105	33 935	34 700
A Agriculture, forestry, fishing	8 234	8 204	8 390	13 545	19 484	23 180
B Mining and quarrying	1 790	1 832	1 947	34 370	50 358	62 523
C Manufacturing	129 025	123 552	125 123	48 603	51 741	43 240
D-E Utility services	11 457	11 933	12 301	21 916	26 003	23 316
D Electricity, gas and steam	6 565	6 690	6 907	15 373	18 559	15 658
E Water, sewerage and waste	4 893	5 244	5 394	6 543	7 444	7 658
F Construction	58 744	55 517	56 443	18 282	15 275	17 530
G-I Trade and transport etc.	206 152	204 060	208 774	48 844	87 168	87 703
G Wholesale and retail trade	134 075	132 302	134 354	33 581	43 520	50 182
H Transportation	54 622	54 395	56 336	10 506	39 438	34 603
I Accommodation, food service	17 456	17 363	18 084	4 756	4 211	2 918
J Information and communication	49 116	49 777	51 026	18 102	19 525	18 828
K Financial and insurance	50 853	49 907	51 390	39 019	40 742	38 188
La Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	9 136	9 405	10 142	24 620	25 062	27 407
Lb Dwellings	3 691	3 779	3 895	110 310	114 153	116 585
M-N Other business services	85 470	85 157	87 601	28 975	28 668	30 707
M Knowledge-based services	56 840	56 652	58 370	19 981	19 279	19 007
N Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	28 631	28 506	29 231	8 994	9 389	11 699
O-Q Public adm., education, health	323 578	335 477	333 987	40 192	39 544	39 582
O Public adm., defence etc.	79 144	80 693	79 894	14 485	15 279	15 486
P Education	86 333	90 728	91 090	8 095	7 619	7 120
Q Human health; social work	158 101	164 055	163 003	17 611	16 646	16 977
R-S Arts, entertainm. oth.service	35 087	35 648	35 920	18 074	18 842	19 800
R Arts and entertainment etc.	11 819	11 973	12 126	12 465	12 647	13 211
SA Other service activities	20 980	21 306	21 560	5 609	6 196	6 589
SB Households as employers	2 289	2 370	2 234	0	0	0

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Table 359 Hours worked - correction

	Actual hours worked for employees			Total actual hours worked		
	2009*	2010*	2011*	2009*	2010*	2011*
	thousand hours					
Gross value added, total	4 063 661	3 967 532	3 957 340	4 387 151	4 290 681	4 283 644
Of which: General government	1 273 396	1 291 597	1 274 839	1 273 396	1 291 597	1 274 839
A Agriculture, forestry, fishing	65 312	62 368	62 236	130 178	127 292	128 794
B Mining and quarrying	5 632	5 529	5 769	5 700	5 598	5 837
C Manufacturing	509 246	474 395	470 279	522 942	488 547	484 264
D-E Utility services	41 745	42 426	42 906	41 790	42 471	42 950
D Electricity, gas and steam	21 785	21 517	21 777	21 785	21 517	21 777
E Water, sewerage and waste	19 960	20 909	21 130	20 005	20 954	21 173
F Construction	246 564	228 513	229 769	286 706	270 083	273 018
G-I Trade and transport etc.	972 171	941 717	947 815	1 076 036	1 042 805	1 048 843
G Wholesale and retail trade	593 526	576 443	575 565	661 137	643 241	642 084
H Transportation	255 556	246 045	250 481	273 980	262 690	267 354
I Accommodation, food service	123 090	119 230	121 769	140 919	136 874	139 405
J Information and communication	160 003	158 274	156 795	170 832	169 178	167 768
K Financial and insurance	137 446	129 964	129 479	137 446	129 964	129 479
La Real estate; rent. of non-res. b.	44 562	44 905	47 050	55 552	55 995	58 236
Lb Dwellings	22 677	22 105	22 697	23 279	22 712	23 314
M-N Other business services	375 570	357 454	362 731	416 668	399 222	404 640
M Knowledge-based services	210 935	203 958	204 761	240 429	233 996	234 890
N Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	164 634	153 496	157 970	176 238	165 227	169 750
O-Q Public adm., education, health	1 293 416	1 312 549	1 294 633	1 314 384	1 333 249	1 315 266
O Public adm., defence etc.	263 154	261 939	256 316	263 157	261 942	256 319
P Education	324 001	334 061	332 359	327 440	337 461	335 734
Q Human health; social work	706 261	716 549	705 959	723 788	733 846	723 213
R-S Arts, entertainm. oth. service	189 315	187 332	185 180	205 639	203 564	201 237
R Arts and entertainment etc.	64 426	62 730	63 254	68 082	66 375	66 813
SA Other service activities	99 432	98 908	98 240	112 100	111 495	110 738
SB Households as employers	25 457	25 695	23 686	25 457	25 695	23 686

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Table 360 Total employed and wage and salary earners

	Total employed ¹			Of which, wage and salary earners ²		
	2009*	2010*	2011*	2009*	2010*	2011*
	number of persons					
Total	2 682 403	2 620 513	2 609 680	2 855 651	2 792 760	2 780 409
Of which: General government	850 091	860 361	848 105	850 091	860 361	848 105
A Agriculture, forestry, fishing	39 926	38 140	38 195	74 494	72 556	72 067
B Mining and quarrying	3 386	3 263	3 385	3 427	3 303	3 423
C Manufacturing	331 778	307 262	303 954	339 623	315 021	311 665
D-E Utility services	25 764	26 194	26 376	25 788	26 219	26 398
D Electricity, gas and steam	13 226	13 072	13 187	13 226	13 073	13 187
E Water, sewerage and waste	12 538	13 122	13 189	12 562	13 146	13 211
F Construction	150 537	139 436	139 909	173 818	162 619	162 956
G-I Trade and transport etc.	674 720	657 238	659 323	721 682	703 867	705 571
G Wholesale and retail trade	434 684	424 644	423 080	463 021	452 743	450 967
H Transportation	149 509	144 516	146 054	159 481	154 437	155 896
I Accommodation, food service	90 527	88 078	90 189	99 180	96 687	98 708
J Information and communication	99 735	96 783	97 141	105 332	102 348	102 670
K Financial and insurance	92 775	86 858	86 846	92 775	86 858	86 846
La Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	25 099	25 217	26 577	30 475	30 568	31 898
Lb Dwellings	11 347	11 504	11 674	11 756	11 910	12 077
M-N Other business services	246 309	237 403	239 817	272 743	263 670	265 878
M Knowledge-based services	134 118	129 469	130 653	152 611	147 868	148 939
N Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	112 191	107 934	109 164	120 132	115 802	116 939
O-Q Public adm., education, health	857 155	868 152	854 955	869 820	880 773	867 510
O Public adm., defence etc.	158 524	158 075	154 140	158 525	158 077	154 141
P Education	217 540	223 079	221 569	219 455	224 985	223 462
Q Human health; social work	481 091	486 998	479 247	491 840	497 711	489 908
R-S Arts, entertainm. oth.service	123 872	123 063	121 529	133 918	133 048	131 451
R Arts and entertainment etc.	43 252	42 831	42 510	45 207	44 766	44 422
SA Other service activities	63 611	62 955	62 960	71 702	71 005	70 969
SB Households as employers	17 009	17 277	16 059	17 009	17 277	16 059

¹ Includes employees temporarily on leave. ² Includes wage and salary earners temporarily on leave.

www.statbank.dk/nat18n

Table 361 Private consumption expenditure

	Current prices			2005 prices, chain figures ¹		
	2009*	2010*	2011*	2009*	2010*	2011*
	DKK mio.					
Total private consumption expenditure	814 897	850 920	867 916	758 882	773 166	769 234
Household consumption on Danish territory	799 004	834 444	851 102	743 026	758 400	754 881
Food	80 933	82 416	84 329	70 771	71 916	71 326
Beverages and tobacco	37 958	40 261	42 903	34 340	34 241	34 525
Clothing and footwear	36 238	36 910	36 628	35 729	36 639	35 821
Housing	186 517	192 819	199 384	164 843	166 066	167 355
Electricity, gas and other fuels	47 510	55 864	51 355	42 037	46 565	39 836
Furnishing, household equipment etc.	44 768	45 203	44 501	41 416	41 714	40 623
Medical products and health services	23 714	23 860	23 455	22 834	22 853	22 667
Purchase of vehicles	27 417	36 556	40 109	28 175	37 840	41 910
Other transport and communication	76 126	78 973	83 179	70 702	70 330	70 639
Recreation and culture	90 459	92 458	92 855	88 551	89 232	89 008
Other goods and services	147 365	149 123	152 404	141 879	139 825	140 951
Balance of tourism, net	2 339	2 420	2 463	...	...	...
Income from tourism	-35 285	-38 361	-36 833	-32 549	-34 796	-32 707
Expenditure on tourism	37 624	40 780	39 296	36 853	38 079	35 619
Membership organizations etc.	13 555	14 056	14 352	11 589	11 581	11 478
Goods	368 636	391 207	395 170	348 017	361 924	354 958
Durable	78 881	86 051	89 224	83 065	91 218	94 981
Semi-durable	82 856	84 024	83 618	79 960	81 255	79 935
Non-durable	206 898	221 132	222 327	183 653	188 666	180 377
Services	430 368	443 237	455 932	395 092	396 745	400 019
Housing	186 517	192 819	199 384	164 843	166 066	167 355
Other services	243 851	250 418	256 548	229 891	230 285	232 271

¹ Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.

www.statbank.dk/nat05

Table 362 Capital formation

	Current prices			2005 prices, chain figures ¹		
	2009*	2010*	2011*	2009*	2010*	2011*
	DKK mio.					
Machines and equipment	72 019	74 453	80 964	73 327	75 611	82 758
Transport	41 222	39 790	31 288	42 537	42 795	33 767
Buildings; facilities and installations	158 641	143 827	151 085	136 693	122 873	124 892
Housing	79 956	74 456	83 330	68 928	63 856	69 443
Other buildings	49 676	40 412	39 811	43 529	35 433	33 778
Civil engineering works	29 009	28 959	27 944	23 797	23 046	21 244
Livestock	122	-196	-56	-288	417	46
Valuables, net	2 541	2 711	2 663	1 945	2 022	1 958
Purchased and own-account computer software	34 576	41 780	41 422	31 625	35 176	35 535
Entertainment, literary and artistic originals	1 895	1 883	1 766	1 733	1 679	1 538
Mineral exploration	2 511	865	672	2 470	815	567
Total gross fixed capital formation	313 527	305 112	309 803	289 294	278 588	279 593
Of which: General government acquisition of new fixed assets	34 189	37 341	39 624	31 298	33 967	35 265
+ Change in stocks, net	-20 142	-3 956	2 771	-14 061	-2 628	2 165
Total gross capital formation	293 386	301 157	312 574	268 271	272 637	280 166
- Consumption of fixed capital	297 232	290 300	216 562	268 680	262 765	261 594
Total net capital formation	-3 847	10 857	96 012	1 754	-3 406	-6 420

¹ Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.

www.statbank.dk/nat04

Table 363 Gross fixed capital formation

	Current prices			Constant 2005 prices, chain figures ¹		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	DKK mio.					
Total gross fixed capital formation	353 363	368 698	368 757	344 770	346 166	331 793
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	131 428	140 881	141 176	133 073	139 392	135 817
Building and construction	188 775	194 298	188 927	178 613	174 384	160 198
Other gross fixed capital formation.	33 159	33 519	38 654	33 084	32 744	36 760
Of which: General government	31 748	31 846	32 994	30 930	29 726	29 637
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	7 657	7 782	7 984	7 956	7 938	8 141
Building and construction	21 692	21 305	21 734	20 579	19 132	18 475
Other gross fixed capital formation.	2 399	2 760	3 276	2 396	2 702	3 129
A Agriculture, forestry, fishing	14 566	17 754	16 540	14 209	16 729	14 969
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	8 618	10 029	9 636	8 549	9 702	9 008
Building and construction	5 530	7 243	6 352	5 242	6 537	5 447
Other gross fixed capital formation.	418	481	552	417	473	529
B Mining and quarrying	5 832	7 751	8 263	5 743	7 268	7 290
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	1 711	2 284	2 624	1 758	2 278	2 562
Building and construction	3 405	4 666	4 103	3 264	4 218	3 398
Other gross fixed capital formation.	716	800	1 536	720	768	1 388
C Manufacturing	30 568	33 734	37 183	30 116	32 165	33 942
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	19 747	19 333	20 314	19 566	18 648	18 709
Building and construction	6 641	9 865	11 657	6 377	9 007	10 151
Other gross fixed capital formation.	4 180	4 536	5 213	4 173	4 440	4 976
D-E Utility services	15 302	14 993	15 338	14 842	13 901	12 435
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	5 362	5 949	5 087	5 294	5 710	4 560
Building and construction	9 379	8 373	9 651	8 987	7 562	7 295
Other gross fixed capital formation.	561	671	600	560	656	572
F Construction	9 079	8 190	7 032	8 976	7 893	6 681
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	6 794	5 904	5 593	6 764	5 764	5 419
Building and construction	1 825	1 697	757	1 754	1 553	656
Other gross fixed capital formation.	459	589	682	458	577	651
G-I Trade and transport etc.	61 753	66 477	80 513	61 557	64 105	74 208
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	43 358	49 731	50 670	43 671	48 623	47 555
Building and construction	12 851	12 109	24 804	12 352	11 044	21 342
Other gross fixed capital formation.	5 544	4 637	5 039	5 534	4 537	4 809
J Information and communication	20 769	18 860	21 767	20 852	18 378	19 632
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	5 305	4 831	4 232	5 691	5 124	4 446
Building and construction	6 962	5 848	8 536	6 667	5 283	6 483
Other gross fixed capital formation.	8 503	8 180	8 999	8 494	8 003	8 589
K Financial and insurance	7 095	7 713	8 125	7 225	7 701	7 999
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	2 192	2 460	2 439	2 334	2 594	2 598
Building and construction	170	219	114	162	199	98
Other gross fixed capital formation.	4 734	5 035	5 573	4 728	4 914	5 309
LA Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	13 258	17 927	8 545	12 849	16 546	7 620
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	1 781	3 149	3 131	1 842	3 191	3 133
Building and construction	10 825	14 146	4 860	10 356	12 787	4 179
Other gross fixed capital formation.	653	631	554	651	620	532
LB Dwellings	110 963	110 035	96 936	104 534	98 495	83 740
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	2 558	2 553	2 863	2 695	2 628	2 886
Building and construction	107 894	106 879	93 246	101 329	95 289	80 188
Other gross fixed capital formation.	511	604	827	510	595	795
M-N Other business services	19 464	20 871	21 110	19 567	20 619	20 583
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	15 879	15 750	15 226	16 034	15 740	15 142
Building and construction	1 147	2 553	2 519	1 097	2 307	2 168
Other gross fixed capital formation.	2 438	2 568	3 365	2 436	2 509	3 208
O-Q Public adm., education, health	30 863	29 853	32 590	30 211	28 162	29 704
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	9 694	9 553	10 460	10 032	9 732	10 651
Building and construction	19 154	17 855	18 941	18 167	16 094	16 153
Other gross fixed capital formation.	2 015	2 445	3 189	2 013	2 394	3 047
R-S Arts, entertainm. oth.service	13 851	14 541	14 815	14 091	14 463	14 464
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	8 430	9 355	8 901	8 843	9 673	9 195
Building and construction	2 993	2 845	3 389	2 858	2 578	2 914
Other gross fixed capital formation.	2 428	2 341	2 525	2 390	2 260	2 349

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/nat06n

Table 364 (page 1 of 2) Supply of goods. 2008 – Correction

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	166 533	54 642	82 053	139 123	98 108	40 386	69	560
00 Live animals other than animals of division 03	23 178	209	2 711	20 677	20 786	169	-	- 278
01 Meat and meat preparations	37 973	7 729	28 410	17 292	6 329	10 759	-	204
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	36 582	4 481	12 683	28 381	21 284	6 809	-	288
03 Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates preparations and preparations thereof	12 219	10 318	13 656	8 881	8 198	690	-	- 8
04 Cereals and cereals preparations	14 727	6 665	5 075	16 318	12 413	5 272	-	-1 367
05 Vegetables and fruit	7 602	9 670	2 520	14 752	6 704	7 868	-	180
06 Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	4 276	2 019	2 394	3 901	2 429	1 426	-	46
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	2 600	3 188	1 131	4 657	1 522	3 093	-	42
08 Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	16 540	7 343	4 341	19 542	16 772	1 302	-	1 468
09 Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	10 837	3 020	9 133	4 724	1 672	2 998	69	- 16
1 Beverages and tobacco	12 574	6 709	5 664	13 619	4 154	9 255	-	210
11 Beverages	9 196	5 877	4 079	10 994	3 662	7 221	-	111
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	3 378	832	1 584	2 625	491	2 034	-	99
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	20 883	15 430	17 674	18 639	20 167	3 305	-	-4 832
21 Hides, skins and furskins, raw	2 977	1 015	4 965	- 973	402	-	-	-1 375
22 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	1 970	1 920	466	3 424	3 318	12	-	94
23 Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	91	296	120	267	266	-	-	0
24 Cork and wood	2 444	4 614	773	6 286	5 059	1 119	-	108
25 Pulp and waste paper	41	404	83	362	366	-	-	- 4
26 Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	766	300	604	461	423	18	-	21
27 Crude fertilizers other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	2 717	1 273	792	3 198	3 122	140	-	- 64
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	830	1 362	3 184	- 992	2 815	-	-	-3 807
29 Crude animals and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	9 047	4 246	6 686	6 607	4 395	2 016	-	195
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	155 475	88 448	73 813	170 109	140 054	23 277	-	6 778
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	355	5 026	39	5 342	4 903	84	-	356
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	88 491	79 114	56 429	111 176	94 544	10 182	-	6 450
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	42 515	95	12 712	29 898	26 926	3 000	-	- 28
35 Electric current	24 114	4 212	4 634	23 692	13 681	10 011	-	-
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	4 452	4 188	3 353	5 287	4 938	210	-	139
41 Animal oils and fats	1 524	1 042	1 477	1 090	1 033	29	-	27
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	2 366	2 089	1 346	3 110	2 851	161	-	98
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.	561	1 057	530	1 087	1 054	20	-	13
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.c	78 468	59 723	69 230	68 961	58 057	5 898	4 153	853
51 Organic chemicals	9 311	5 260	7 533	7 038	6 851	40	-	148
52 Inorganic chemicals	1 212	3 376	735	3 853	3 829	31	-	- 7
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	3 993	3 393	3 536	3 850	3 442	308	-	99
54 Medical and pharmaceutical products	40 633	17 081	38 132	19 582	12 177	2 932	4 153	320
55 Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations	2 663	5 366	3 408	4 621	2 141	2 179	-	302

¹ Goods for producing services in the general government sector are included in "Intermediate consumption". Goods for public consumption mainly cover subsidy schemes, e.g. for medical products.

Table 364 (page 2 of 2) Supply of goods. 2008 – Correction

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	198	2 715	261	2 652	2 595	51	-	6
57	1 198	9 735	1 639	9 295	9 218	4	-	73
58	7 812	6 559	4 494	9 877	9 682	160	-	36
59	11 448	6 238	9 493	8 193	8 122	193	-	-122
6	101 018	92 692	57 824	135 885	126 471	5 932	466	3 015
61	77	745	291	530	379	123	-	28
62	980	4 075	1 157	3 898	3 616	191	-	91
63	12 111	6 236	3 938	14 409	13 716	567	-	125
64	8 355	11 888	4 925	15 318	14 186	786	466	-121
65	5 747	8 257	6 398	7 606	5 582	1 461	-	563
66	23 001	8 088	10 458	20 631	18 993	1 274	-	363
67	6 497	24 072	9 655	20 914	20 804	5	-	105
68	3 244	7 979	3 131	8 091	8 017	13	-	62
69	41 006	21 352	17 870	44 488	41 178	1 511	-	1 798
7	156 782	189 312	134 786	211 308	96 302	27 655	356	86 994
71	42 558	12 115	25 369	29 304	19 542	61	-	9 701
72	19 809	18 171	17 531	20 449	5 276	337	-	14 835
73	1 457	2 197	1 286	2 369	530	-	-	1 839
74	42 722	30 357	35 264	37 815	23 454	163	-	14 198
75	2 603	20 622	6 588	16 637	4 001	2 958	7	9 671
76	7 024	16 645	8 718	14 950	8 127	4 245	-	2 578
77	20 674	25 787	15 692	30 769	22 149	3 720	3	4 897
78	9 210	41 184	13 800	36 595	5 652	15 873	347	14 724
79	10 724	22 234	10 538	22 421	7 571	300	-	14 550
8	87 603	83 480	75 799	95 284	48 611	29 396	1 140	16 136
81	4 673	3 618	2 721	5 570	3 309	584	4	1 673
82	18 662	8 921	12 960	14 623	2 604	5 530	148	6 341
83	6	1 349	506	850	167	611	-	72
84	2 984	25 007	17 595	10 396	1 589	7 925	-	882
85	422	5 526	3 042	2 907	231	2 317	8	352
87	14 920	10 152	14 363	10 708	6 904	189	14	3 601
88	1 046	2 694	1 204	2 536	1 371	976	36	153
89	44 891	26 211	23 408	47 693	32 436	11 263	930	3 064
9	24	986	67	944	983	-58	-	19
93	-	858	42	815	815	-	-	-
96	24	1	2	24	0	1	-	23
97	-	128	23	105	167	-59	-	-4

Table 365 Gross domestic product by regions and provinces. 2010

	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic product per capita ¹	Gross domestic product per capita ¹	Annual average real growth 2004-2010	Average real growth 2010
	current prices DKK mio.	current prices DKK 1 000	the whole country = 100	per cent	
Denmark²	1 754 648	316	100	0.3	1.3
Region Hovedstaden	633 183	375	118	1.1	3.0
Province København By	294 099	429	136	1.4	1.2
Province København Omegn	212 330	413	131	0.7	3.7
Province Nordsjælland	117 576	263	83	1.0	6.2
Province Bornholm	9 177	218	69	-0.5	0.3
Region Sjælland	181 254	221	70	-1.0	1.2
Province Østsjælland	54 655	233	74	-0.2	4.3
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	126 599	216	68	-1.3	-0.1
Region Syddanmark	341 694	285	90	0.3	0.8
Province Fyn	123 556	255	81	0.1	1.5
Province Syddjylland	218 137	305	97	0.4	0.3
Region Midtjylland	370 506	295	93	0.8	0.6
Province Vestjylland	242 216	292	92	1.5	1.9
Province Østjylland	128 290	300	95	-0.3	-1.9
Region Nordjylland	167 849	290	92	1.1	-0.3
Province Nordjylland	167 849	290	92	1.1	-0.3
Outside the regions ³	60 163	0	0	-7.8	-4.9

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 2004-2010. ³ Activities that cannot be allocated to any county. Primary activities in the North Sea.

www.statbank.dk/rnat111 and rnat21

Table 366 Input-output table. 2008

	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.	9 558	63 300	17 900	715	461	15	422	296	92 668
Manufacturing	16 041	105 656	2 258	42 312	26 155	7 759	8 045	9 835	218 061
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 610	12 542	6 791	365	7 006	1 633	3 793	9 435	43 174
Construction	1 684	2 669	4 682	2 017	3 974	3 402	32 262	5 937	56 628
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	5 940	46 314	3 449	25 765	82 250	9 071	18 519	25 790	217 098
Transport, post and telecommunications	316	5 857	1 289	694	14 817	23 592	32 472	16 581	95 618
Finance and business activities	10 607	36 454	7 001	27 764	75 082	20 203	103 363	39 092	319 567
Public and personal services	305	2 973	587	410	4 638	3 589	8 453	20 753	41 707
Total use of domestic products	46 061	275 764	43 957	100 043	214 383	69 264	207 329	127 719	1 084 520
Imports incl. customs duties	15 639	184 016	9 231	28 416	230 292	18 641	39 184	28 575	553 995
Taxes on products, net and VAT	3 711	4 199	1 551	1 774	11 759	46	19 691	26 848	69 579
Uses at market prices	65 412	463 979	54 739	130 233	456 434	87 950	266 204	183 142	1 708 093
Other taxes linked to production, net.	-6 914	-969	111	-40	-1 380	-571	14 417	-3 042	1 612
Compensation of employees	9 600	141 853	10 920	66 545	213 148	49 487	153 697	334 037	979 286
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	74 160	51 565	26 439	23 135	83 903	15 585	188 014	55 036	517 837
Gross output at basic prices	142 257	656 427	92 209	219 873	752 105	152 452	622 332	569 173	3 206 829
	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.	3 435	30	9	0	709	-1 978	47 385	49 590	142 257
Manufacturing	45 646	982	31 390	0	2 036	12 488	345 824	438 367	656 427
Electricity, gas and water supply	33 248	0	0	0	275	24	15 490	49 036	92 209
Construction	4 167	6 264	196	151 153	160	0	1 305	163 245	219 873
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	186 503	3 531	20 510	0	7 048	814	316 601	535 007	752 105
Transport, post and telecommunications	25 549	0	270	0	14 676	108	16 231	56 834	152 452
Finance and business activities	235 179	4 737	4 887	11 896	5 039	135	40 892	302 765	622 332
Public and personal services	77 374	442 245	14	178	4 188	0	3 466	527 466	569 173
Total use of domestic products	611 100	457 790	57 276	163 227	34 131	11 591	787 193	2 122 309	3 206 829
Imports incl. custom duties	90 820	5 340	68 203	648	11 713	8 862	172 973	358 559	912 553
Tourism revenues etc.	-36 437	0	0	0	0	0	36 437	0	0
Taxes on products, net. and VAT	138 096	2 274	15 686	25 376	896	-15	-582	181 731	251 310
Use at market prices	803 579	465 404	141 165	189 251	46 740	20 437	996 022	2 662 599	4 370 692

www.statbank.dk/natio1

Table 367 Fixed capital

	Current prices			2005-prices, chain figures ¹		
	2008	2009*	2010*	2008	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio.					
Total gross capital stock, opening stock	9 600 654	9 901 373	9 993 466	8 556 000	8 673 923	8 799 210
Other machinery and equipment	1 104 140	1 160 534	1 195 378	1 079 838	1 100 841	1 141 574
Transport equipment	438 243	458 611	471 253	433 456	452 042	465 866
Buildings and structures	7 877 745	8 085 572	8 125 492	6 872 039	6 943 099	7 011 694
Dwellings	4 180 575	4 311 899	4 370 426	3 672 717	3 714 058	3 760 836
Non-residential buildings	2 422 767	2 490 114	2 470 696	2 115 767	2 140 346	2 158 153
Other structures	1 274 403	1 283 559	1 284 369	1 084 017	1 089 339	1 093 461
Livestock	7 753	7 931	7 934	7 725	7 718	7 624
Computer software	138 468	153 877	157 125	134 393	143 535	147 703
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	11 510	12 202	12 490	10 790	11 070	11 121
Mineral exploration	22 795	22 645	23 795	21 063	21 879	23 559
Total consumption of fixed capital	298 683	297 232	290 300	267 336	268 680	262 765
Other machinery and equipment	80 498	79 358	73 557	78 261	77 420	73 735
Transport equipment	33 511	35 025	35 566	33 684	34 932	35 333
Buildings and structures	150 568	149 723	152 021	123 974	125 376	126 239
Dwellings	65 155	68 410	69 222	55 454	57 058	57 371
Non-residential buildings	52 342	49 249	49 396	41 226	41 007	41 336
Other structures	33 071	32 063	33 403	27 275	27 354	27 576
Livestock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer software	31 416	30 503	26 540	29 267	28 740	24 870
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	1 907	1 850	1 715	1 766	1 694	1 530
Mineral exploration	782	774	901	704	761	850
Total net capital stock, opening stock	5 252 737	5 439 765	5 405 642	4 673 421	4 733 812	4 741 302
Other machinery and equipment	594 275	637 507	614 401	587 639	601 168	591 734
Transport equipment	259 891	272 079	278 868	257 688	268 849	277 459
Buildings and structures	4 296 132	4 416 810	4 396 356	3 729 825	3 761 896	3 767 306
Dwellings	2 270 780	2 352 412	2 371 958	1 989 947	2 012 935	2 023 039
Non-residential buildings	1 307 188	1 348 523	1 316 179	1 127 302	1 142 864	1 142 645
Other structures	718 164	715 875	708 219	613 124	606 860	602 454
Livestock	7 753	7 931	7 934	7 725	7 718	7 624
Computer software	76 250	86 502	87 801	75 908	81 045	83 006
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	6 283	6 668	6 839	5 890	6 049	6 090
Mineral exploration	12 152	12 268	13 441	11 229	11 853	13 309

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 368 Financial accounts. Denmark and rest of the world

	2008	2009*	2010*
	————— current prices, DKK mio. —————		
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	40 707	76 373	14 954
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	53	372	-8
Currency and deposits	28 553	-147 132	45 428
Securities other than shares	-103 860	153 602	-72 994
Loans	95 504	30 746	33 654
Shares and other equity	-1 845	43 555	4 812
Insurance technical reserves	-508	1 597	114
Other accounts receivable	22 810	-6 367	3 948
Financial liabilities	91 602	130 790	112 395
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	100 184	-166 348	-84 372
Securities other than shares	-92 233	184 992	59 598
Loans	118 585	34 979	86 513
Shares and other equity	-47 417	87 073	46 742
Insurance technical reserves	-2 381	1 621	417
Other accounts receivable	14 864	-11 527	3 497
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-50 896	-54 417	-97 441
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	273 500	-161 363	375 101
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-2 659	4 129	40 915
Securities other than shares	500 014	-219 429	166 628
Loans	-2 331	8 451	-1 033
Shares and other equity*	-212 303	49 077	162 545
Insurance technical reserves	-644	794	970
Other accounts receivable	-8 577	-4 385	5 076
Financial liabilities	226 407	-64 777	380 147
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-35 353	8 269	14 486
Securities other than shares	561 754	-225 163	169 348
Loans	-29 888	-4 374	5 629
Shares and other equity*	-266 883	149 299	178 579
Insurance technical reserves	-52	-18	-14
Other accounts receivable	-3 171	7 210	12 119
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	4 373 264	4 287 902	4 677 965
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	1 241 778	1 098 775	1 185 118
Securities other than shares	1 727 110	1 661 283	1 754 917
Loans	522 019	561 216	593 837
Shares and other equity*	751 001	843 633	1 010 990
Insurance technical reserves	13 148	15 540	16 623
Other accounts receivable	118 208	107 455	116 480
Financial liabilities	4 270 311	4 336 324	4 828 866
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	865 965	707 886	638 000
Securities other than shares	1 466 257	1 426 086	1 655 032
Loans	672 768	703 373	795 515
Shares and other equity*	1 094 717	1 331 089	1 556 410
Insurance technical reserves	5 568	7 170	7 573
Other accounts receivable	165 036	160 720	176 336
Net financial assets	102 953	-48 422	-150 901

Note: Financial accounts figures for the rest of the world are drawn up from the point of view of the rest of the world. Thus, a financial asset held by the rest of the world is a liability for Denmark and vice versa.

www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11, nat12 and nat13

Table 369 Financial accounts. General government

	2008	2009*	2010*
	————— current prices, DKK mio. —————		
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	158 322	74 157	37 571
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	146 703	-76 245	-15 863
Securities other than shares	-27 643	55 279	12 405
Loans	34 483	38 571	416
Shares and other equity	-2 039	1 658	2 572
Insurance technical reserves	-67	8	-6
Other accounts receivable	6 885	54 887	38 047
Financial liabilities	100 771	120 011	84 984
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	885	324	274
Securities other than shares	91 562	74 697	75 665
Loans	11 582	7 971	5 899
Shares and other equity	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	-3 258	37 020	3 146
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	57 551	-45 855	-47 413
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	4 505	-947	25 025
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	233	-
Securities other than shares	2 243	2 461	9 833
Loans	2 074	266	-334
Shares and other equity*	-18	-71	12 808
Insurance technical reserves	15	11	8
Other accounts receivable	190	-3 847	2 711
Financial liabilities	19 324	-13 792	23 195
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	26 124	-14 570	22 774
Loans	-6 800	766	421
Shares and other equity*	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	-	10	-
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	1 015 750	1 088 959	1 151 555
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	299 769	223 757	207 894
Securities other than shares	129 458	187 198	209 436
Loans	189 031	227 868	227 950
Shares and other equity*	262 551	264 137	279 517
Insurance technical reserves	573	591	593
Other accounts receivable	134 368	185 408	226 166
Financial liabilities	908 187	1 014 406	1 122 585
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	14 182	14 506	14 780
Securities other than shares	601 208	661 335	759 775
Loans	175 766	184 503	190 823
Shares and other equity*	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	117 032	154 062	157 208
Net financial assets	107 563	74 553	28 970

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

www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11, nat12 and nat13

Table 370 Financial accounts. Corporate sector

	2008	2009*	2010*
	————— current prices, DKK mio. —————		
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	1 643 589	-262 430	1 289 331
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-53	-372	8
Currency and deposits	449 540	-378 752	-85 598
Securities other than shares	642 581	90 473	317 786
Loans	497 951	-43 329	198 519
Shares and other equity	21 483	124 159	796 370
Insurance technical reserves	-4 204	868	1 554
Other accounts receivable	36 291	-55 478	60 692
Financial liabilities	1 589 703	-379 937	1 135 118
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	525 459	-415 667	59 569
Securities other than shares	513 728	25 289	103 888
Loans	367 884	-102 336	91 009
Shares and other equity	55 297	106 122	760 333
Insurance technical reserves	78 044	77 143	59 226
Other accounts receivable	49 290	-70 486	61 092
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	53 887	117 507	154 213
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	-1 634 020	542 893	580 106
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	750	13 484	5 506
Currency and deposits	-34 114	3 067	-27 413
Securities other than shares	91 238	20 681	34 836
Loans	15 499	31 550	5 160
Shares and other equity*	-1 685 103	496 749	584 527
Insurance technical reserves	488	342	274
Other accounts receivable	-22 777	-22 980	-22 785
Financial liabilities	-2 018 976	735 004	890 270
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-17 905	4 994	3 436
Securities other than shares	1 198	52 287	18 232
Loans	44 954	25 219	-8 525
Shares and other equity*	-2 021 289	590 984	710 958
Insurance technical reserves	-12 386	60 720	154 013
Other accounts receivable	-13 549	802	12 156
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	14 296 393	14 576 858	16 446 293
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	11 477	24 590	30 104
Currency and deposits	2 463 836	2 088 151	1 975 140
Securities other than shares	3 874 716	3 985 870	4 338 492
Loans	4 558 932	4 547 153	4 750 831
Shares and other equity*	2 570 723	3 191 633	4 572 528
Insurance technical reserves	25 947	27 157	28 985
Other accounts receivable	790 763	712 305	750 212
Financial liabilities	15 705 120	16 060 188	18 085 577
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	3 939 016	3 528 343	3 591 349
Securities other than shares	3 839 529	3 917 105	4 039 225
Loans	2 103 298	2 026 179	2 108 664
Shares and other equity*	3 342 512	4 039 618	5 510 909
Insurance technical reserves	1 815 688	1 953 550	2 166 789
Other accounts receivable	665 077	595 392	668 640
Net financial assets	-1 408 726	-1 483 330	-1 639 284

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

www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11, nat12 and nat13

Table 371 Financial accounts. Household sector

	2008	2009*	2010*
	————— current prices, DKK mio. —————		
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	78 240	99 913	72 385
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	1 732	20 439	31 504
Securities other than shares	3 042	-16 765	-17 000
Loans	-16	13	466
Shares and other equity	-9 720	23 823	3 322
Insurance technical reserves	80 442	76 290	57 982
Other accounts receivable	2 759	-3 887	-3 889
Financial liabilities	138 781	117 149	81 743
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	1 061	-2 388	1 047
Loans	129 871	85 389	49 634
Shares and other equity	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	7 849	34 148	31 063
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-60 542	-17 236	-9 358
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	-424 444	268 387	285 436
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-16 485	5 833	4 421
Securities other than shares	-4 913	8 472	-1 390
Loans	-	-	-
Shares and other equity*	-390 748	194 528	129 658
Insurance technical reserves	-12 297	59 554	152 746
Other accounts receivable	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	-7 963	-20 950	-33 452
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	-494	-371	-446
Loans	6 975	18 654	6 267
Shares and other equity*	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	-14 444	-39 234	-39 273
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	3 717 260	4 085 560	4 443 381
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	813 780	840 051	875 976
Securities other than shares	194 501	186 208	167 819
Loans	161	175	641
Shares and other equity*	852 955	1 071 305	1 204 285
Insurance technical reserves	1 781 588	1 917 432	2 128 161
Other accounts receivable	74 276	70 388	66 499
Financial liabilities	2 507 572	2 603 771	2 652 062
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	18 791	16 032	16 632
Loans	2 318 312	2 422 356	2 478 256
Shares and other equity*	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	170 469	165 383	157 173
Net financial assets	1 209 688	1 481 789	1 791 318

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).

Public finance

1

Public sector

Composition of the public sector

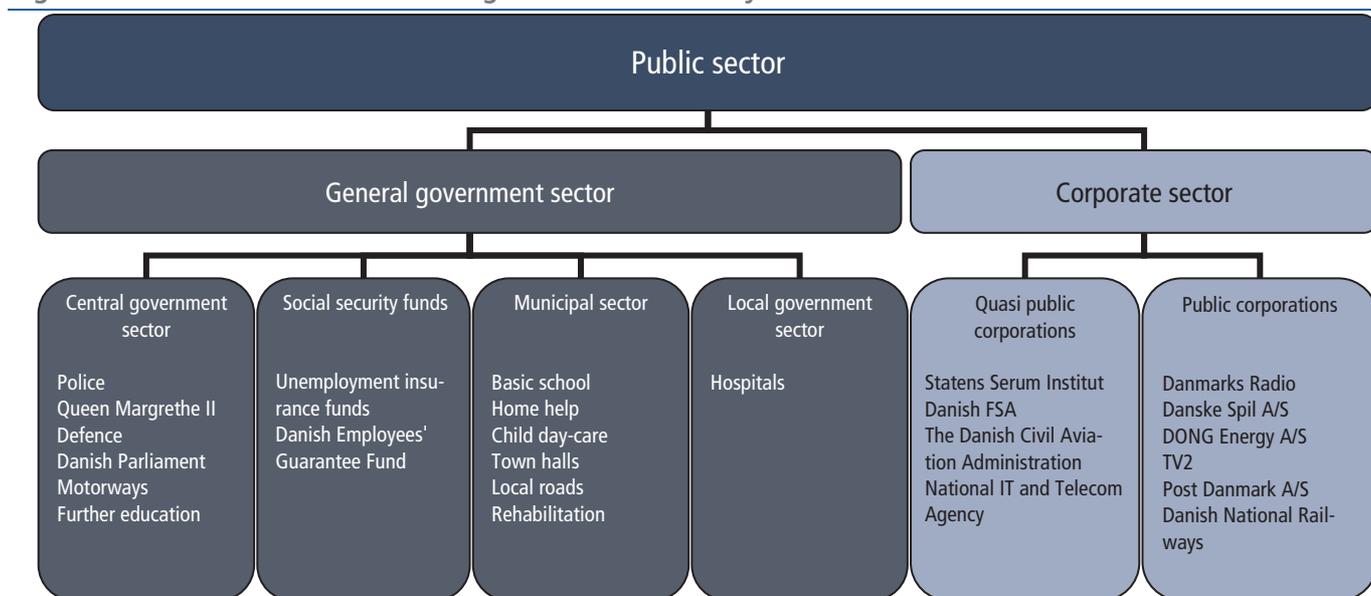
The public sector comprises the general government sector and public enterprises and public quasi corporations (corporate sector).

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

The corporate sector is composed of institutions that are run commercially. The difference between public enterprises and public quasi corporations is that public quasi corporations are part of the public system of accounting whose accounts are integrated into state or regional accounts (e.g. municipal utility enterprises), while public corporations are organised as a company or similar according to civil law and are owned or controlled by public authorities (e.g. DONG Energy A/S and the Danish National Railways). This implies that the quasi corporations are 100 per cent controlled by the general government sector, while the public enterprises are controlled to a lesser extent.

In 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.

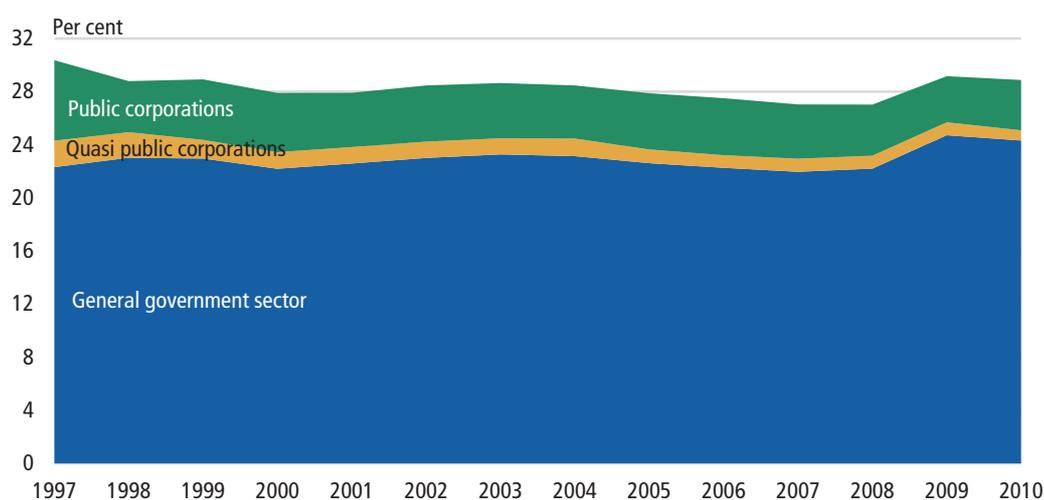
2

Developments in the public sector

The size of the public sector has remained constant since 1993

Since 1993, 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 one third of total wages and salaries paid to employees in the Danish economy, while investments have ranged around 13-19 per cent of total investments in the Danish economy since 1999. Institutions under the general government sector accounts for

about 90 per cent of expenditure on wages and salaries, while they since 2006 has accounted for about 2/3 of investments. Previously, investments have been more evenly distributed between market units and the general government sector.

In recent years a number of privatisations within the public corporate sector have been implemented. This has reduced the size of the public sector.

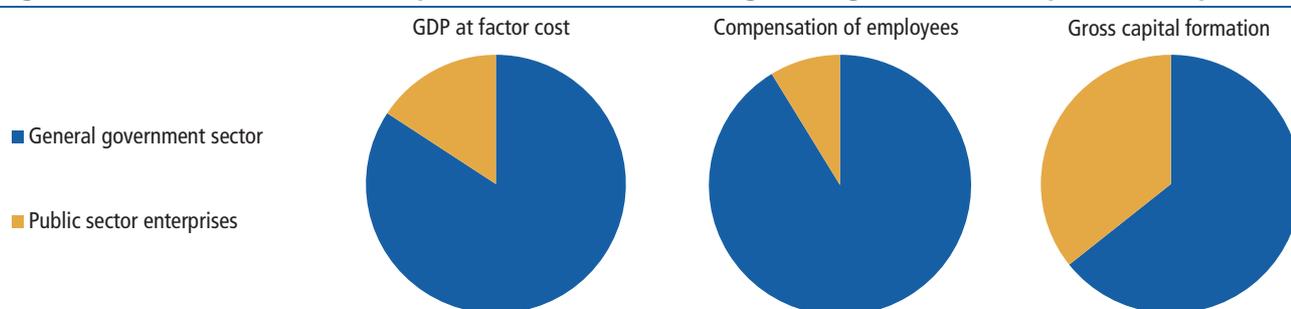
TDC A/S is an example of a company that has shifted status from public corporation to private enterprise, and consequently the company is no longer part of the public sector.

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

16 per cent of the public sector's GDP at factor costs were created by public corporations in 2010, 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. 2010



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 since 2009

The years since 2009 have shown a deficit on public finances. In the 10 years previously between 1999 and 2008, there had been a surplus on public finances, except for a small deficit in 2003

The years between 1975 and 1998 were primarily influenced by a deficit on public finances, except for the period between 1986 and 1987 which saw a short period of economic recovery.

Changes in the economic business cycle have a significant influence on public finances. Periods of economic recovery reduce the costs of unemployment benefits and simultaneously increase revenue from taxes and duties. The opposite applies in periods of recession.

Public net worth turned to net debt in 2011

A surplus or a deficit on public finances impacts the public debt. The size of net debt is significant to the future economic development by having an impact on the fiscal-policy scope in the future.

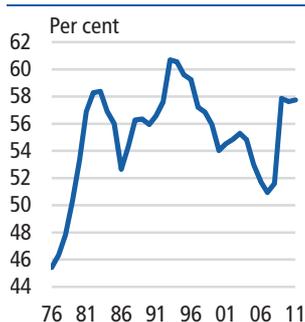
In 2011 the public net worth was turned to a net debt of 3.5 per cent of GDP

In the years between 1995, when the statistics of public net debt was introduced, and 2006, the general government sector had a net debt that peaked in 1998 at

35.1 per cent of GDP. Public net debt was then declining until 2007, where it turned to a net worth, which further increased until 2008 where it peaked at 6.1 per cent of GDP. Public net worth has then been declining, leading to public net worth again was turned to net debt in 2011.

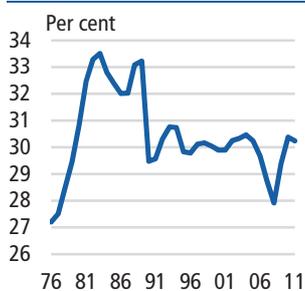
3 General government sector, public expenditure

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/nat18n, nat18 and nat18x

Public expenditure stable since 2009

The size of the general government sector is decided politically and depends on economic and social structure conditions. The expansion of, e.g. education, social conditions and hospitals in the 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.

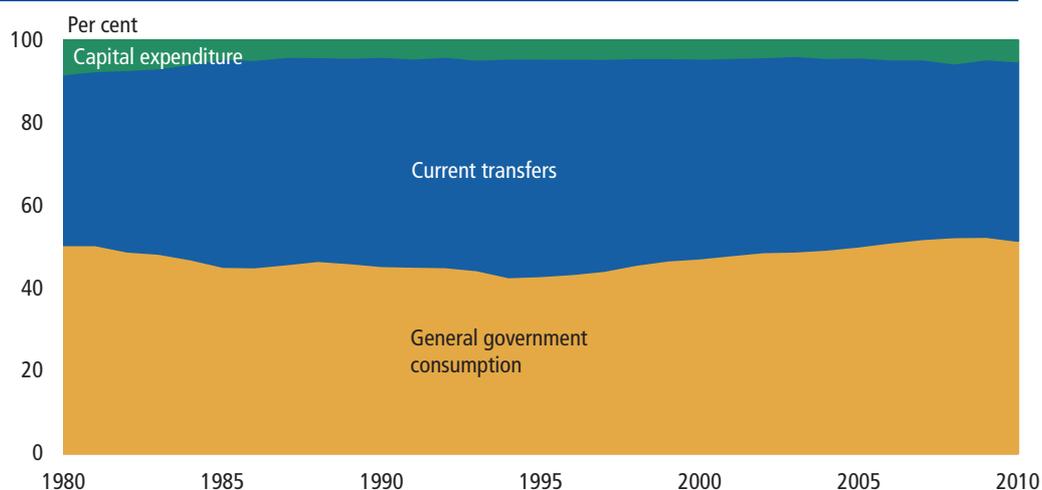
The increase in the proportion of current and capital expenditure of GDP peaked in 1993. Between 1993 and 2008, there has been a tendency towards a fall in the proportion of current and capital expenditure of GDP. In 2009 the proportion of current and capital expenditure of GDP increased and now accounts for 57.9 per cent of GDP. The level is nearly unchanged in both 2010 and 2011, where the proportion of current and capital expenditure was 57.6 per cent and 57.7 per cent of GDP, respectively.

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

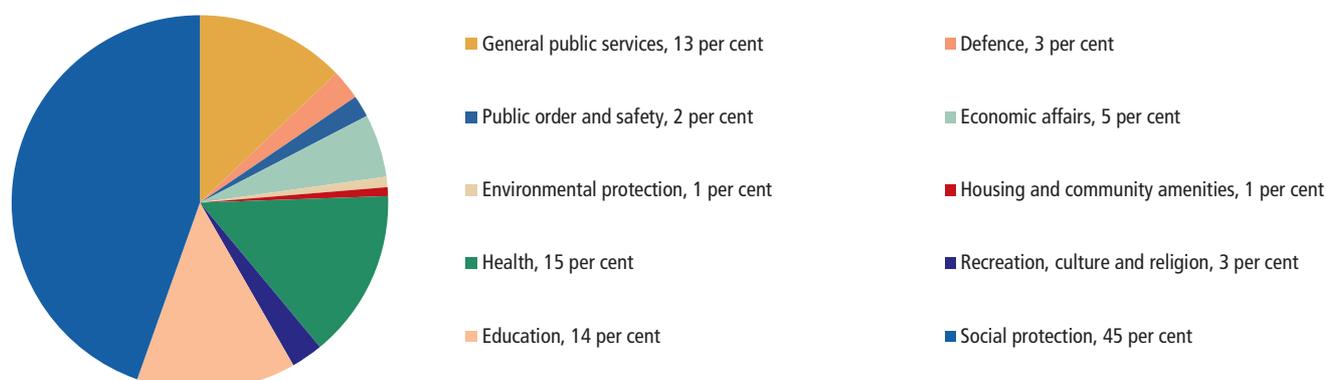
¹ General government current and capital expenditure, including consumption of fixed capital plus sales of goods and services.

www.statbank.dk/off14 and [off3](http://www.statbank.dk/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 2009, there was a slight increase in the share of public consumption expenditure, while current transfers accounted for a minor fall. In 2010 the share of public consumption expenditure slightly decreased and the current transfers slightly increased. 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 1985. However, there has been a slight increase in expenditure on social conditions, which has been compensated for by a reduction in the proportion of expenditure on overall general government services and economic services.

Figure 8 Current and capital expenditure by function. 2011

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 accounted for 3 per cent and 2 per cent of the resources, respectively.

Education, health and social security are functions which are considered core services in a modern welfare state. 72.8 per cent of expenditure in 2011 was spent on these important functions. Expenditure on social security accounts for the largest amount of resources (44.6 per cent). This includes expenditure on, e.g. old-age pension, unemployment benefits, and cash benefits. Expenditure on education and health amounts to 13.7 per cent and 14.5 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. 0.8 per cent and 2.7 per cent, respectively, are spent on housing and public facilities and on religion, leisure and culture.

4

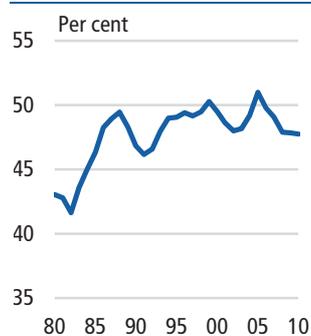
Funding general government expenditure

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 47.7 per cent in 2010.

Figure 9
Taxes and duties as a percentage of GDP



www.statbank.dk/nat01 and off12

No changes in the tax structure for 40 years

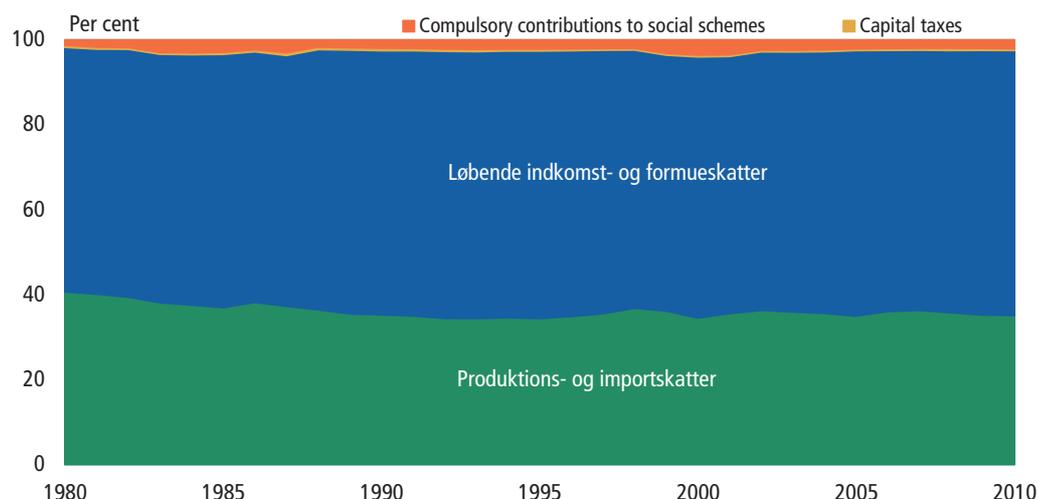
Total taxes can be divided into four main types: Income and property taxes, production and import taxes, capital taxes and compulsory contributions to social security schemes.

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

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

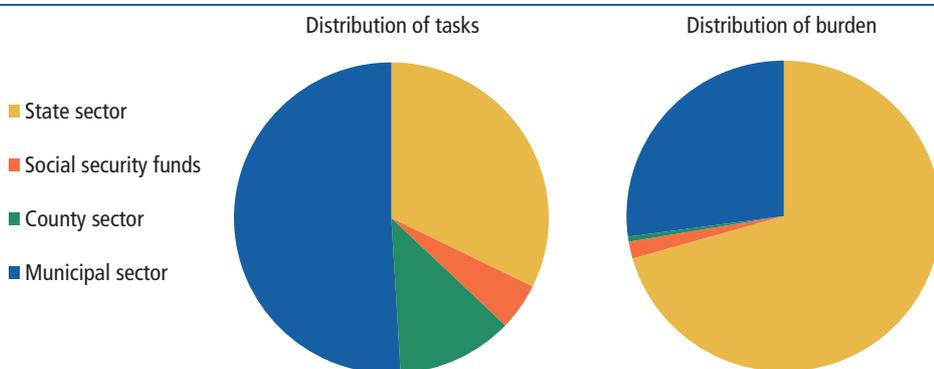
Distribution of tasks and burden between the sub-sectors

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. 2010



6

International comparisons in EU-27 in 2010

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 joint, 1981, 1986, 1995, 2004 and latest in 2007. The biggest enlargement was in 2004 were EU were expanded with ten Eastern and Central European Countries.

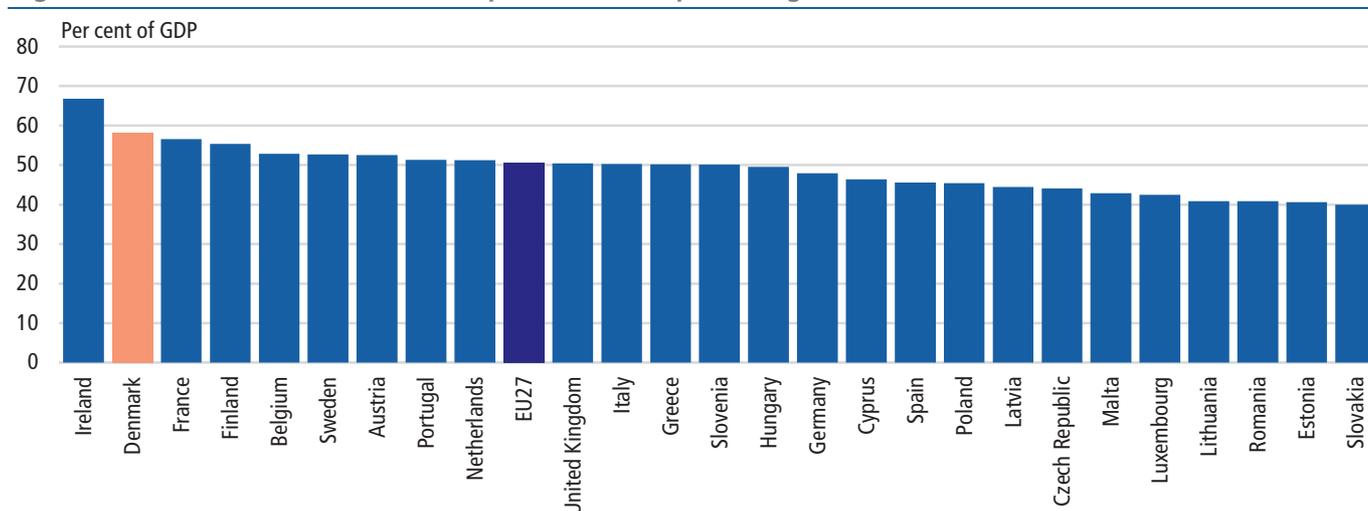
Size of the public sector

There are in the EU great variations in the size of the public sector measured in terms of total public expenditure as a per cent of GDP, from 38.1 per cent (Bulgaria) to 66.8 per cent (Ireland). These variations may reflect either a political choice or the stage of development of the country.

The public sector in Denmark is among the largest in EU27, and in 2010, total public expenditure is 58.2 per cent of GDP in Denmark, which is the second largest in EU.

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. 2010

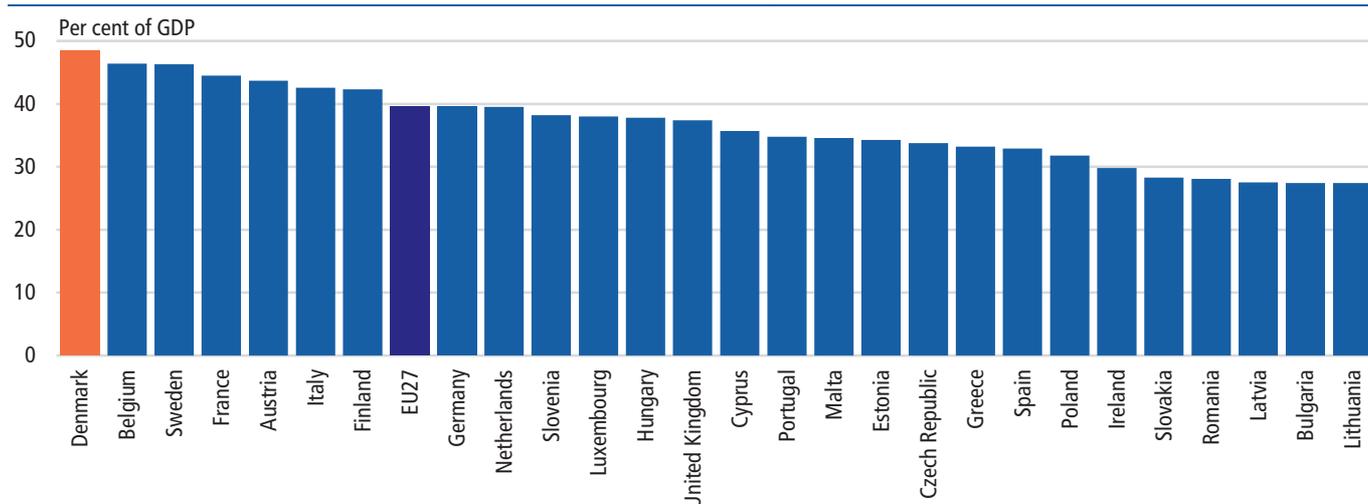


Source: Eurostat, table tex00023

Comparison of taxes

There are in the EU great variations tax burden (taxes and duties as a per cent of GDP), from 27.4 per cent (Lithuania) to 48.5 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. 2010

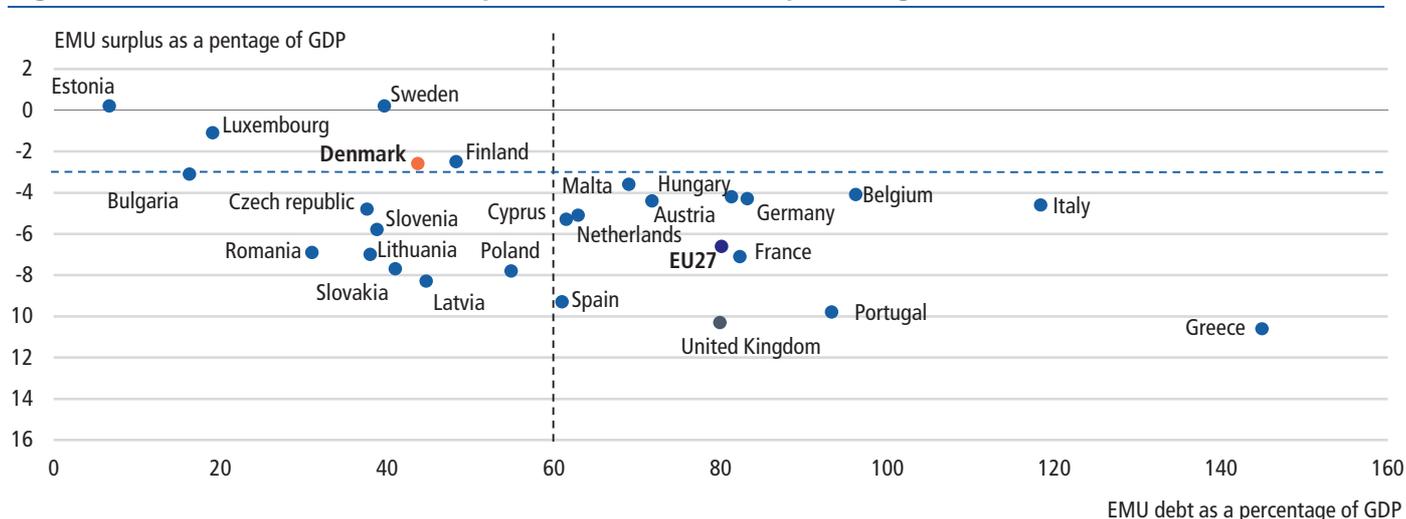


Source: Eurostat, table gov_a_tax_ag

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. 2010



Source: Eurostat, table tsieb080 and tsieb090

The total deficit for EU was 6.6 per cent of GDP in 2010. The public EMU deficit was low in, e.g. Denmark, with 2.6 per cent of GDP and in Sweden there was a surplus of 0.2 per cent of GDP.

There are twenty two countries whose deficit is above the threshold of 3 per cent. Two of these countries are Ireland and Greece with EMU deficit of 31.3 per cent and 10.6 per cent, respectively.

The total EMU debt of EU was 80.1 per cent of GDP in 2010. 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 118.4 per cent and 144.9 per cent of GDP, respectively, while the EMU debt of Estonia and Bulgaria was low with 6.7 per cent and 16.3 per cent of GDP, respectively. In 2010, Denmark's EMU debt was 43.7 per cent of GDP.

Table 372 Central government finance, summary

	2011*			2012*		
	Operating budget		Capital budget	Operating budget		Capital budget
	Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure	Revenue	
	DKK mio.					
§ 1. Queen Margrethe II	71.1	-	-	71.8	-	-
§ 2. Members of the Royal House	24.3	-	-	24.6	-	-
§ 3. Danish Parliament	975.1	-	-	988.3	-	-
§ 5. Prime Minister's Department	125.6	-	-	131.3	-	-
§ 6. Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	14 858.5	603.0	-	15 392.5	328.0	-
§ 7. Ministry of Finance	8 453.8	623.0	-	7 108.4	2 300.1	-
§ 8. Ministry of Business and Growth	1 966.2	494.1	-	1 772.1	1 591.4	-
§ 9. Ministry of Taxation	5 267.1	1 041.0	-	5 220.3	1 023.5	-
§ 10. Ministry of Economics and the Interior	194 028.9	8.0	-	204 391.1	8.0	-
§ 11. Ministry of Justice	16 499.9	1 765.0	-	16 615.7	1 865.0	-
§ 12. Ministry of Defence	22 283.9	18.8	771.5	22 803.6	18.8	501.2
§ 14. Ministry of Housing, Urban and Rural Affairs	1 422.7	-	-	1 560.9	-	-
§ 15. Ministry of Social Affairs and Integration	132 609.7	-	-	138 894.0	-	-
§ 16. Ministry of Health	7 152.2	-	-	6 087.1	-	-
§ 17. Ministry of Employment	81 299.6	13 930.6	-	72 625.7	-3 909.7	-
§ 19. Ministry of Science, Innovation and Higher Education	41 566.2	22.9	-	44 156.3	20.7	-69.9
§ 20. The Ministry of Children and Education	28 549.8	-	-198.1	30 239.8	-	-92.1
§ 21. Ministry of Culture Affairs	6 313.1	76.5	258.9	6 332.4	23.0	228.2
§ 22. Ministry of Equality and Ecclesiastical Affairs	629.2	-	16.5	604.1	-	3.7
§ 23. Ministry of the Environment	2 228.9	32.5	26.7	2 015.5	34.4	24.3
§ 24. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	2 802.6	-	25.3	2 786.7	-	-6.1
§ 28. Ministry of Transport	6 782.0	356.3	10 217.8	6 837.2	203.0	16 436.9
§ 29. Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Building	1 902.7	8 886.5	10.1	6 831.6	7 754.7	10.1
§ 35. General reserves	12 662.1	2 000.0	-	11 624.5	1 000.0	-
§ 36. Pensions	20 401.1	-	-	21 786.0	-	-
Total	610 876.3	29 858.2	11 128.7	626 901.5	12 260.9	17 036.3
§ 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 Surplus	671 771.1	649 348.3	11 128.7	687 328.2	616 669.4	17 036.3
	•	-22 422.8	-11 128.7	•	-70 658.8	-17 036.3
Operating, capital and lending budget	•	-33 551.5	•	•	-87 695.1	•
§ 40. Bond purchases. etc.	11 528.3	•	•	2 833.4	•	•
§ 41. Changes in investment Portfolio, etc.	•	-4 093.9	•	•	11 651.3	•
§ 42. Repayment of central government debt	-49 173.7	•	•	-78 877.2	•	•
Total	-37 645.4	-37 645.4	•	-76 043.8	-76 043.8	•

Source: Appropriation Act 2012

Table 373 Central government assets and liabilities

	2008	2009	2010
	DKK mio.		
Assets, total	898 834.1	989 196.3	974 107.2
Fixed assets	350 963.1	449 494.3	443 248.9
Intangible assets	3 668.7	3 913.9	4 377.3
Tangible assets	192 699.5	207 400.6	204 726.4
Financial assets	154 594.9	238 179.8	234 145.2
Central government bonds for cost-based grants	1 131.1	1 297.4	1 107.6
Credits and long-term claims	104 420.4	139 992.0	140 392.3
Loss on bond issue, government loans	-1 044.2	-3 472.9	-10 827.8
Securities and capital investment	50 087.6	100 363.3	103 473.1
Current assets	405 883.1	400 365.8	396 050.4
Inventories	15 214.4	13 692.3	13 750.7
Work in progress for the account of others	345.1	170.8	216.4
Debtors	56 969.6	106 179.9	94 043.9
Accruals and deferred income	8 929.1	9 238.7	6 422.6
Trade debtors concerning binding commitments	19 189.9	20 408.2	22 305.3
Trade debtors with the Export Credit Fund	381.7	768.1	467.9
Technical debtors counterbalancing long-term debt with the government's corporate payment system	43 186.1	41 768.1	41 577.7
Other debtors	9 867.6	17 137.9	26 351.8
Accounts with Danmarks Nationalbank	230 642.0	193 278.3	177 089.9
Ministry of Finance's ordinary account	230 615.2	193 228.2	177 089.5
Government institutions' accounts with DK's Nationalbank	26.8	50.1	0.4
Liquid funds	21 157.4	-2 276.5	13 824.6
Government institutions' liquid funds	2 587.2	2 925.2	707.5
Liquid transfers in transit in the band system on 31 Dec.	18 570.2	-5 201.7	13 117.1
Other assets	141 987.9	139 336.2	134 807.9
Assets of special funds	141 987.9	139 336.2	134 807.9
Social Pension Fund	129 877.0	125 242.3	118 982.0
Danish National Advanced Technology Foundation	8 719.4	10 816.7	12 814.1
Other funds	3 391.5	3 277.2	3 011.8
Liabilities, total	898 834.1	989 196.3	974 107.2
Net capital	-2 138.2	-12 295.5	-95 429.0
Balance	-2 138.2	-12 295.5	-95 429.0
Provisions for liabilities	89 937.8	96 225.5	103 249.3
Provision for liabilities concerning government operation	1 977.7	2 084.3	1 735.4
Binding commitments	87 960.1	94 141.3	101 513.9
Long-term debt	628 536.8	696 340.2	761 370.0
Domestic government debt	429 508.6	487 915.5	576 413.3
Foreign government debt	133 091.7	139 588.4	114 730.8
Period interest on government debt	1 588.8	1 689.1	2 105.2
Mortgage debt	63.7	60.5	57.3
Other long-term debt	62 326.4	65 200.4	66 108.2
Donations	1 957.6	1 886.4	1 955.2
Short-term debt	40 509.8	69 589.8	70 109.0
Prepayments received for work in progress	419.4	452.3	488.9
Monetary liabilities concerning holiday pay	5 132.5	5 418.2	5 336.6
Suppliers of goods and services	14 489.0	42 230.7	26 425.9
Accruals and deferred income	1 203.4	563.5	1 275.2
Account with special funds	124.2	-	-
Debt to the Export Credit Fund	3 534.2	3 534.2	4 841.2
Debt to the Export Lending Scheme	-	1 314.5	512.1
Renounced commitment	1 932.1	2 267.7	1 430.8
Liabilities concerning non-governmental deposits with the the government's corporate payment system	13 727.8	13 291.6	11 851.1
Other short-term debt	-52.6	517.1	17 947.1
Other liabilities	141 987.9	139 336.2	134 807.9
Capital for special funds	141 987.9	139 336.2	134 807.9

Source: Government accounts 2009 and 2010

	1995	2000	2005	2009*	2010*
	per cent of GDP				
Total central government debt¹	75.5	54.8	39.3	37.6	39.4
Domestic debt	63.7	48.2	33.4	29.3	32.9
Foreign debt	11.8	6.6	5.9	8.4	6.5
	DKK mio.				
Total central government borrowing	149 876	76 095	46 446	152 457	171 318
Domestic debt	137 173	65 672	30 925	123 781	160 720
Foreign debt	12 703	10 423	15 521	28 676	10 598

¹ Government gross debt, nominal values.

Source: Central Government Accounts, Danish Central Bank

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	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio.	
Net borrowing requirement	109 969	93 662
+Discount on new issue, foreign loans	57	23
+Revaluation of foreign loans, etc. ¹	6 391	13 871
+Discount on new issues, domestic loans	-4 316	-10 265
+Changes in the Social Pension Fund stock of government loans	20 884	2 209
=Change in central government debt	132 985	99 500
Total indebtedness of central government per 31 December	338 851	438 351
Total domestic debt, net	199 263	323 620
Bonded debt, total	487 915	576 413
a. Ordinary bonds	505 973	556 900
b. Short-term debt certificates	-	-
c. Premium bonds	100	-
d. Swaps	-19 153	-6 834
e. Bonds issued by <i>Fiskeribanken</i>	995	887
f. Treasury bills	-	25 460
The Social Pension Fund stock of government bonds	-77 720	-75 511
Liabilities to the Danish Central Bank, net	-210 932	-177 282
Total foreign bonded debt, net	139 588	114 731
Total domestic and foreign borrowing¹	199 657	204 967
Repayment of domestic and foreign loans, total	89 600	111 300
a. Repayment of domestic loans	67 900	74 800
b. Repayment of foreign loans	21 700	36 500
Domestic borrowing, total	170 981	194 369
a. Ordinary bonds	123 781	160 720
b. Borrowing from the Danish Central Bank	47 200	33 649
Foreign borrowing	28 676	10 598

¹ At nominal value.

Source: Government accounts

Table 376 Expenditure and revenue of social security funds

	Unemployment insurance funds		Employees' Guarantee Funds		All social security funds	
	2010*	2011*	2010*	2011*	2010*	2011*
Current expenditure	59 625	58 046	732	831	60 357	58 877
Consumption expenditure	2 974	2 817	63	71	3 037	2 888
Real interest, etc.	-	-	1	1	1	1
Income transfers to households	43 034	41 566	668	759	43 702	42 325
Income transfers to central government	13 617	13 663	-	-	13 617	13 663
Current revenue	61 731	61 340	1 014	1 142	62 745	62 482
Interests and dividends, etc.	72	73	-	-	72	73
Compulsory contributions	16 610	17 026	908	982	17 518	18 008
Transfers from central government	45 049	44 241	-	-	45 049	44 241
Other current transfers	-	-	106	160	106	160
Current surplus (gross saving)	2 106	3 294	282	311	2 388	3 605
Capital outlays, net	2 551	2 682	-	-	2 551	2 682
Overall surplus (net lending)	-445	612	282	311	-163	923

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Table 377 Regions account. 2010

	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	114 763	15 334	4 171	386	103 214	82 140	18 788
Region Hovedstaden	36 974	6 187	1 057	90	31 754	25 741	5 862
Region Sjælland	17 089	1 376	588	82	16 219	12 822	2 950
Region Syddanmark	23 793	2 617	1 127	98	22 205	17 617	4 063
Region Midtjylland	24 994	3 683	1 119	45	22 385	17 235	4 078
Region Nordjylland	11 913	1 471	280	71	10 651	8 725	1 835

Anm : Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

¹ Including state refunds.

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Table 378 Regions expenditures and financing. 2010

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	All regions
	—DDK mio.—					
Health care, total	34 510	15 448	21 829	22 560	10 688	105 035
Health care system	27 105	11 708	16 619	17 027	8 050	80 509
Medial insurance etc.	6 795	3 233	4 678	4 794	2 280	21 780
Other expenditures	50	26	104	156	215	551
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	544	484	396	521	126	2 071
Proportion of interests	16	-3	32	62	17	124
Social and special education, total	968	715	1 018	1 459	758	4 918
Social offers and special education	913	683	944	1 383	730	4 653
Other expenditures	26	11	25	40	18	120
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	15	19	40	31	10	115
Proportion of interests	14	2	9	5	-	30
Regional development, total	856	623	486	583	293	2 841
Public transport	481	381	172	276	151	1 461
Cultural services	7	5	6	8	4	30
Industrial development	121	88	113	173	56	551
Education	45	5	12	22	22	106
Environment	149	89	91	81	53	463
Other expenditures	39	37	76	12	3	167
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	14	18	18	9	4	63
Proportion of interests	0	0	-2	2	-	0
Joint purpose and administration, total	673	301	490	455	191	2 110
Transfers of interests	-33	2	-29	-63	-17	-140
Current expenditures, gross	36 974	17 089	23 794	24 994	11 913	114 764
Hospitals, capital	1 040	516	1 003	988	246	3 793
Social offers and special education, capital	14	52	68	53	33	220
Other capital expenditures	3	20	56	78	1	158
Current- and capital expenditures, gross	38 031	17 677	24 921	26 113	12 193	118 935
Current revenues, hospitals	5 126	677	1 387	1 997	481	9 668
Current revenues, social offers and special education	957	598	962	1 345	800	4 662
Other current revenues	104	101	268	341	189	1 003
Capital revenues	90	82	98	45	72	387
Current- and capital expenditures, net	31 754	16 219	22 206	22 385	10 651	103 215
Interest, expenditures	124	92	119	98	53	486
Interest, revenues	91	94	90	35	35	345
State refunds	677	286	431	389	168	1 951
Settlement of VAT, net	-1	-	-	-	-	-1
Financing	31 109	15 931	21 804	22 059	10 501	101 404
Financing, total	31 109	15 931	21 804	22 059	10 501	101 404
Of which:						
Grants from the state	25 741	12 822	17 617	17 235	8 725	82 140
Municipalities contributions	5 862	2 950	4 063	4 078	1 835	18 788
Raising of loans, net ¹	169	-	-311	213	-2	69
Financial changes ²	-663	159	435	533	-57	407

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 2009 and 2010. ² The financial changes are calculated as a residual in comparison to the total net expenditures to financing.

Table 379 Regions current- and capital accounts. 2010

	Health	Social services and special education	Regional development	Joint purpose and administration	Interests etc.	Total
	DDK mio.					
Net expenditure, total	98 347	408	2 623	1 979	-141	103 216
Gross expenditure, total	108 906	5 138	2 866	2 169	-141	118 938
Compensation of employees¹	47 670	3 874	298	1 137	-	52 979
Intermediate consumption	15 443	384	26	197	-	16 050
Food	457	82	1	14	-	554
Fuels and lubricants	1 081	76	4	19	-	1 180
Purchase of land and buildings	19	18	-	-	-	37
Acquisitions	1 491	23	2	44	-	1 560
Other consumption goods	12 395	185	19	120	-	12 719
Services etc.	22 648	707	584	1 079	-	25 018
VAT-exempt services	9 740	226	125	150	-	10 241
Building contractors and craftsmen	2 353	201	45	47	-	2 646
Payments to the state	60	-1	-	0	-	59
Payments to municipalities	403	0	-	2	-	405
Payments to regions	5 185	2	-	3	-	5 190
Other services	4 907	279	414	877	-	6 477
Grants and transfers	20 978	24	1 894	2 122	-	25 018
Civil servant pensions	19	0	18	2 078	-	2 115
Other transfers to persons	20 926	24	-	39	-	20 989
Other grants and transfers	33	0	1 876	5	-	1 914
Financial expenditures	-	10	-	-	-	10
Internal expenditure and revenue	2 167	139	64	-2 366	-141	-137
Regarding compensation of employees	101	26	0	277	-	404
Regarding intermediate consumption	826	1	1	2	-	830
Regarding services	3 415	218	66	-2 330	-141	1 228
Internal revenue	-2 175	-106	-3	-315	-	-2 599
Gross revenue, total	10 559	4 730	243	190	-	15 722
Revenue	10 466	4 722	242	189	-	15 619
Rent received	134	14	-	5	-	153
Sales of goods and services	1 052	120	0	12	-	1 184
Payments from the state	626	59	185	20	-	890
Payments from municipalities	966	4 406	2	11	-	5 385
Payments from regions	5 931	6	6	5	-	5 948
Other revenue	1 757	117	49	136	-	2 059
Financial revenues²	93	8	1	1	-	103
Financial revenue	1	-	1	-	-	2
Grants from municipalities	9	0	0	0	-	9
State refunds	83	2	-	1	-	86
Other financial revenue	-	6	-	-	-	6

Note: Current- and capital expenditure is exclusive VAT.

www.statbank.dk/regr11¹ Income deducted from the Daily Cash Benefits Fund. ² Exclusive state refunds.

Table 380 (page 1 of 2) Municipalities account. 2010

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account ¹ Net	Taxes Net	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue ¹	Expenditure	Revenue			
	DDK mio.						
All municipalities	409 693	119 384	18 973	6 077	303 205	223 588	77 384
Region Hovedstaden	125 237	33 730	6 555	1 753	96 309	78 674	17 033
Copenhagen	38 665	9 913	2 395	654	30 493	23 667	7 509
Frederiksberg	6 275	1 654	386	54	4 953	4 343	592
Albertslund	2 648	827	150	27	1 944	1 112	764
Allerød	1 555	365	32	13	1 209	1 291	-75
Ballerup	4 132	1 107	294	103	3 216	2 794	458
Bornholm	3 358	938	111	37	2 494	1 415	1 069
Brøndby	2 982	836	130	4	2 272	1 431	795
Dragør	807	152	32	20	667	666	-2
Egedal	2 610	657	124	24	2 053	1 853	142
Fredensborg	2 965	821	66	11	2 199	1 895	310
Frederikssund	3 296	902	153	102	2 445	1 901	523
Furesø	2 619	586	65	44	2 054	2 073	113
Gentofte	5 145	1 702	376	25	3 794	4 219	-931
Gladsaxe	5 217	1 784	271	45	3 659	2 918	687
Glostrup	1 772	533	46	18	1 267	1 025	233
Gribskov	2 923	832	75	53	2 113	1 894	276
Halsnæs	2 349	611	157	65	1 830	1 240	557
Helsingør	4 773	1 238	387	19	3 903	2 693	881
Herlev	2 150	549	79	14	1 666	1 160	434
Hillerød	3 694	1 249	82	104	2 423	2 099	321
Hvidovre	3 769	845	148	39	3 033	2 211	828
Høje-Taastrup	3 846	939	158	35	3 030	2 140	815
Hørsholm	1 551	346	123	40	1 288	1 609	-342
Ishøj	2 023	685	96	32	1 402	777	648
Lyngby-Taarbæk	3 642	867	110	135	2 750	2 981	-181
Rudersdal	3 807	1 104	186	11	2 878	3 366	-555
Rødovre	3 080	857	130	3	2 350	1 640	611
Tårnby	2 678	598	135	1	2 214	1 639	476
Vallensbæk	906	233	58	21	710	622	77
Region Sjælland	61 039	18 161	2 011	768	44 121	31 726	12 490
Faxe	2 495	711	80	15	1 849	1 379	491
Greve	3 024	719	168	27	2 446	1 960	432
Guldborgsund	4 762	1 310	121	19	3 554	2 203	1 255
Holbæk	4 939	1 435	166	77	3 593	2 533	1 130
Kalundborg	3 745	1 068	51	20	2 708	1 945	805
Køge	4 078	1 133	207	248	2 904	2 256	829
Lejre	1 708	432	82	8	1 350	1 138	162
Lolland	4 081	1 091	103	60	3 033	1 658	1 437
Næstved	5 806	1 741	149	72	4 142	2 943	1 239
Odsherred	2 639	816	47	3	1 867	1 338	586
Ringsted	2 546	859	61	21	1 727	1 341	473
Roskilde	6 100	1 839	178	117	4 322	3 723	473
Slagelse	6 628	2 451	210	22	4 365	2 727	1 586
Solrød	1 238	268	106	34	1 042	1 007	-21
Sorø	2 185	692	97	11	1 579	1 113	447
Stevns	1 482	417	64	1	1 128	825	299
Vordingborg	3 583	1 179	121	13	2 512	1 637	867

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

www.statbank.dk/regk31andregk11¹ Including state refunds.

Table 380 (page 2 of 2) Municipalities account. 2010

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account ¹ Net	Taxes Net	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue ¹	Expenditure	Revenue			
	DDK mio.						
Region Syddanmark	88 014	25 509	3 604	1 379	64 730	44 508	20 083
Assens	2 853	737	290	103	2 303	1 529	759
Billund	1 770	474	74	30	1 340	1 043	328
Esbjerg	9 314	3 122	307	178	6 321	4 363	1 982
Fanø	230	63	16	12	171	151	26
Fredericia	3 980	1 189	156	27	2 920	2 037	794
Faaborg-Midtfyn	3 677	1 021	145	27	2 774	1 864	894
Haderslev	4 157	1 197	286	49	3 197	2 123	952
Kerteminde	1 607	399	69	107	1 170	900	360
Kolding	6 067	1 621	232	98	4 580	3 540	1 188
Langeland	1 138	282	26	5	877	514	370
Middelfart	2 777	910	119	18	1 968	1 460	484
Nordfyns	1 994	479	93	19	1 589	1 042	523
Nyborg	2 300	594	72	22	1 756	1 184	577
Odense	14 232	4 089	544	157	10 530	6 544	3 748
Svendborg	4 636	1 514	125	22	3 225	2 187	1 019
Sønderborg	5 263	1 316	190	66	4 071	2 756	1 313
Tønder	2 992	823	84	30	2 223	1 413	810
Varde	3 416	903	177	45	2 645	1 941	652
Vejen	2 783	675	114	37	2 185	1 447	732
Vejle	7 960	2 780	348	242	5 286	4 067	1 343
Ærø	519	151	24	5	387	238	142
Aabenraa	4 349	1 170	113	80	3 212	2 165	1 087
Region Midtjylland	91 769	28 416	5 052	1 577	66 828	47 489	17 677
Favrskov	2 963	733	160	32	2 358	1 667	547
Hedensted	2 929	768	158	96	2 223	1 646	612
Herning	6 039	1 836	342	101	4 444	3 129	1 203
Holstebro	4 155	1 327	200	81	2 947	2 175	762
Horsens	6 186	1 981	237	190	4 252	3 044	1 377
Ikast-Brande	2 909	882	128	42	2 113	1 448	639
Lemvig	1 632	497	69	17	1 187	831	371
Norddjurs	2 836	791	265	40	2 270	1 360	737
Odder	1 510	460	60	43	1 067	825	245
Randers	7 226	2 257	396	54	5 311	3 503	1 638
Ringkøbing-Skjern	3 962	1 103	157	27	2 989	2 225	700
Samsø	352	97	9	10	254	148	112
Silkeborg	5 791	1 527	311	62	4 513	3 528	996
Skanderborg	4 065	1 370	175	58	2 812	2 245	520
Skive	3 514	1 088	219	36	2 609	1 761	815
Struer	1 616	506	125	33	1 202	789	413
Syddjurs	2 754	713	71	31	2 081	1 596	584
Viborg	6 327	1 768	393	104	4 848	3 601	1 202
Aarhus	25 003	8 712	1 577	520	17 348	11 968	4 204
Region Nordjylland	43 634	13 568	1 751	600	31 217	21 191	10 101
Brønderslev	2 736	806	60	18	1 972	1 303	649
Frederikshavn	4 526	1 192	250	34	3 550	2 297	1 196
Hjørring	4 736	1 283	127	55	3 525	2 339	1 286
Jammerbugt	3 105	1 091	104	23	2 095	1 403	686
Læsø	183	38	13	6	152	76	73
Mariagerfjord	3 015	867	153	33	2 268	1 562	700
Morsø	1 666	449	65	6	1 276	726	517
Rebild	1 829	478	69	25	1 395	1 049	373
Thisted	3 378	1 042	91	37	2 390	1 619	817
Vesthimmerlands	3 028	1 026	93	33	2 062	1 396	752
Aalborg	15 432	5 296	726	330	10 532	7 421	3 052

Table 381 Municipalities current and capital account, net. 2010

Sum of municipalities situated in	Region Hoved- staden	Region Sjælland	Region Syd- danmark	Region Midt- jylland	Region Nord- jylland	All munici- palities
	DKK mio.					
Current item total, net	105 312	50 658	74 386	75 260	35 693	341 309
Children and young people	30 283	14 392	19 374	21 173	9 629	94 851
Primary and lower secondary etc. ¹	15 068	8 322	11 210	12 130	5 591	52 321
Day care and clubs for children and young people	10 988	3 772	5 290	6 016	2 386	28 452
Preventative measures for children and young people with special needs	1 319	644	770	917	418	4 068
Residential care and foster homes etc. ²	2 908	1 654	2 104	2 110	1 234	10 010
Elderly and adult with special needs	19 774	8 923	13 615	13 413	7 164	62 889
Care etc. of elder and handicapped ³	11 796	5 202	8 338	7 979	4 461	37 776
Preventative measures for elder and handicapped	1 141	638	792	1 898	377	4 846
Residential care to elder and adults with special needs ⁴	4 738	1 961	2 853	2 067	1 529	13 148
Relief measures, consumer goods, interior design, travel expenses	1 018	631	890	738	395	3 672
Activity- and gathering offers and protected employment	1 081	491	742	731	402	3 447
Health expenses	5 690	2 581	3 827	3 763	1 725	17 586
Liability services	25 234	14 029	21 955	21 704	10 025	92 947
Other areas	24 331	10 733	15 615	15 207	7 150	73 036
State refunds, total	13 807	7 777	11 881	11 907	5 626	50 998
Capital items total, net	4 803	1 242	2 225	3 476	1 151	12 897
Children and young people	2 267	766	1 017	1 587	626	6 263
Elder and adults with special needs	339	139	328	737	26	1 569
Other areas	2 197	337	880	1 152	499	5 065
Interest, expenditures	1 943	429	533	507	234	3 646
Interest, revenues	1 636	246	332	322	114	2 650
General and special grants, total ⁵	17 033	12 490	20 083	17 677	10 101	77 384
Settlement of VAT, net	48	12	8	69	-7	130
Financing	79 631	31 826	44 856	49 405	21 230	226 948
Financed by:						
Taxes	78 674	31 726	44 508	47 489	21 191	223 588
Raising of loans	5 602	1 979	2 051	2 783	911	13 326
Repayments on loans	4 776	1 602	1 650	1 490	459	9 977
Raising of loans, net	826	377	401	1 293	452	3 349
Financing, total	79 500	32 103	44 909	48 782	21 643	226 937
Financial changes	131	-277	-53	623	-413	11
Of which:						
Consumption of liquid assets	-2 488	-379	-874	-1 096	-464	-5 301
Other financial changes	2 619	102	821	1 719	51	5 312

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

www.statbank.dk/regk31

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 7.3 DDK bn.

Table 382 Municipalities current- and capital accounts. 2010

	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	4 730	65	11 636	67 258	17 779	217 703	35 032	354 203
Gross expenditures, total	12 281	9 849	15 299	77 963	18 106	256 206	38 964	428 667
Compensation of employees¹	2 991	636	3 177	45 373	3 855	87 097	24 304	167 432
Consumption goods	1 974	3 050	2 115	4 854	298	8 972	1 685	22 947
Foods	33	2	10	396	9	1 765	173	2 388
Fuels and lubricants	512	2 528	746	1 366	24	1 322	305	6 803
Purchase of land and buildings	826	16	35	132	22	249	4	1 284
Acquisitions	81	58	239	232	28	234	166	1 038
Other consumption goods	522	446	1 085	2 727	216	5 402	1 037	11 435
Services etc.	6 302	6 079	7 679	22 460	13 423	58 813	10 193	124 949
VAT-exempt services	1 283	844	1 591	4 931	736	18 623	1 258	29 266
Building contractors and craftsmen	2 729	928	3 884	4 700	173	4 589	1 210	18 213
Payments to the state	69	9	79	4 514	1	4 452	258	9 382
Payments to municipalities	90	0	17	4 409	63	16 979	66	21 624
Payments to regions	5	-	81	452	12 218	4 177	2	16 935
Other services	2 125	4 299	2 027	3 454	232	9 993	7 399	29 529
Grants and transfers	989	47	2 633	4 891	526	100 580	3 744	113 411
Civil servant pensions etc.	-	43	1	48	2	3	3 487	3 584
Transfers to persons	35	1	5	1 310	521	98 418	123	100 413
Other grants and transfers	954	3	2 628	3 533	3	2 159	134	9 414
Financial expenditures	16	36	1	0	-	10	0	63
Internal expenditure and revenue	10	-	-307	385	4	735	-961	-135
Regarding compensation of employees	182	-	856	197	40	2 031	35	3 341
Regarding intermediate consumption	7	-	16	30	1	90	18	163
Regarding services	217	-	615	797	38	3 327	323	5 317
Internal revenue	-397	-	-1 794	-640	-75	-4 713	-1 338	-8 956
Gross revenues, total	7 550	9 783	3 663	10 705	327	38 503	3 932	74 463
Revenues	7 279	9 758	3 620	10 615	264	37 392	3 734	72 663
Rent received	820	-	6	85	5	2 053	57	3 026
Sales of goods and services	1 049	5 547	2 120	3 954	45	12 819	565	26 100
Payments from the state	199	-	43	413	42	566	197	1 461
Payments from municipalities	89	-7	249	4 231	63	17 562	174	22 362
Payments from regions	105	-	-	37	14	382	15	554
Other revenues	5 016	4 217	1 201	1 895	95	4 010	2 726	19 160
Financial revenues²	271	25	43	90	63	1 111	198	1 801
State refunds	254	-	40	76	63	1 017	176	1 626
Other financial revenues	17	25	3	14	-	94	22	175

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 383 Taxpayers, income and tax

	2009	2010*
	———— thousand persons ————	
Taxable population		
Danish population, end of year	5 535	5 561
Of whom subject to assessment	4 916	4 947
	———— DKK mio. ————	
Provisional taxes		
+Total	351 817	356 284
A-tax	318 464	314 374
B-tax	16 201	14 526
Share tax	6 055	7 098
Voluntary payments	11 426	15 156
Section 55 refunds	-329	-239
Compensation for the green check	•	4 967
Compensation for senior allowance	•	402
Underpaid tax from previous years, etc.		
÷ Underpaid tax from previous years	4 273	4 380
+ Retained profits paid	1 911	2 596
Finally assessed incomes		
+ Taxable income (gross)	908 586	975 117
+ Income tax relief	186 253	187 458
+ Net taxable income	722 263	787 659
Final taxes		
+Total	331 985	341 845
Central government tax (State tax)	67 327	51 676
Ordinary income tax, lower limit	44 294	34 343
Additional income tax, intermediate limit	5 233	•
Additional income tax, upper limit	16 917	16 308
Healthcare contribution	57 360	62 664
Tax on limited taxation	1 711	2 079
Church tax	5 146	5 602
Municipal tax	177 311	193 829
Corporation tax	3 203	2 798
Share tax	7 546	10 961
Imputed income from owner-occupied dwelling	12 381	12 638
Compensation for senior allowance	•	-402
Labour market contributions	70 344	72 241
Compensation for the green check	•	-4 967
Results of final assessment		
Tax overpayment minus underpayment	17 470	12 655
Tax overpayment	24 665	20 636
Tax underpayment	7 195	7 981
Tax overpayment after set-offs minus underpayment after set-offs (incl. interest, etc.)	16 741	12 549
Tax overpayment, etc. for refunding	24 687	20 413
Tax underpayment, etc. for collection	7 946	7 864
For collection with provisional tax	3 965	5 051
For collection separately	3 981	2 813

 www.statbank.dk/pskat1

Table 384 (page 1 of 2) Local government taxation

Municipal name	Municipal tax rate		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue		Increase
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	
	per cent				DKK mio.		per cent
All Denmark	24.92	24.92	0.89	0.89	200 952	204 818	1.9
Region Hovedstaden	24.26	24.25	0.71	0.72	67 096	68 998	2.8
101 Copenhagen	23.80	23.80	0.80	0.80	19 012	19 882	4.6
147 Frederiksberg	23.10	23.10	0.50	0.50	4 114	4 257	3.5
165 Albertslund	24.60	24.60	0.85	0.85	955	981	2.7
201 Allerød	25.30	25.30	0.58	0.58	1 136	1 177	3.6
151 Ballerup	25.50	25.50	0.75	0.75	1 896	1 949	2.8
400 Bornholm	25.90	25.90	0.93	0.93	1 373	1 404	2.2
153 Brøndby	24.50	24.50	0.80	0.80	1 202	1 226	2.0
155 Dragør	24.80	24.80	0.64	0.64	602	625	3.8
240 Egedal	25.70	25.70	0.76	0.76	1 751	1 805	3.1
210 Fredensborg	25.40	25.40	0.66	0.66	1 740	1 762	1.3
250 Frederikssund	25.90	25.90	0.96	0.96	1 722	1 772	2.9
190 Furesø ¹	26.00	26.00	0.65	0.65	1 896	1 941	2.4
157 Gentofte	22.80	22.80	0.44	0.44	4 039	4 165	3.1
159 Gladsaxe	24.10	24.10	0.75	0.75	2 482	2 556	3.0
161 Glostrup	24.20	24.20	0.66	0.67	825	855	3.6
270 Gribskov	24.50	24.50	0.94	0.94	1 448	1 478	2.0
260 Halsnæs	25.40	25.40	0.85	0.85	1 075	1 102	2.6
217 Helsingør	25.40	25.40	0.78	0.76	2 375	2 429	2.3
163 Herlev	23.70	23.70	0.77	0.77	987	1 007	2.0
219 Hillerød	25.60	25.60	0.69	0.69	1 943	2 005	3.2
167 Hvidovre	25.60	25.60	0.72	0.72	1 892	1 955	3.3
169 Høje-Taastrup	24.70	24.70	0.85	0.85	1 730	1 775	2.6
223 Hørsholm	23.50	23.50	0.59	0.62	1 384	1 347	-2.7
183 Ishøj	25.00	25.00	0.90	0.90	696	714	2.6
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	23.70	23.70	0.63	0.63	2 476	2 498	0.9
230 Rudersdal	22.80	22.70	0.56	0.56	2 851	2 787	-2.2
175 Rødovre	25.70	25.70	0.72	0.72	1 409	1 455	3.2
185 Tårnby	23.50	23.50	0.61	0.61	1 455	1 508	3.7
187 Vallensbæk	25.10	25.10	0.64	0.68	630	582	-7.6
Region Sjælland	25.32	25.32	0.97	0.97	29 197	29 919	2.5
320 Faxe	26.10	26.10	1.08	1.08	1 254	1 271	1.4
253 Greve	23.90	23.90	0.73	0.73	1 872	1 910	2.0
376 Guldborgsund	25.80	25.80	1.17	1.17	2 065	2 121	2.7
316 Holbæk	25.10	25.10	0.96	0.96	2 396	2 468	3.0
326 Kalundborg	25.30	25.30	1.01	1.01	1 683	1 726	2.6
259 Køge	24.90	24.90	0.87	0.87	2 052	2 095	2.1
350 Lejre	25.40	25.40	1.06	1.06	1 050	1 080	2.8
360 Lolland	26.70	26.70	1.23	1.23	1 579	1 617	2.4
370 Næstved	25.00	25.00	0.98	0.98	2 777	2 842	2.3
306 Odsherred	26.60	26.60	0.98	0.98	1 141	1 164	2.0
329 Ringsted	26.70	26.70	0.99	0.99	1 213	1 246	2.7
265 Roskilde	25.20	25.20	0.84	0.84	3 339	3 438	2.9
330 Slagelse	24.70	24.70	0.96	0.96	2 544	2 631	3.4
269 Solrød	24.80	24.80	0.90	0.90	867	882	1.8
340 Sorø	26.40	26.40	0.95	0.95	1 069	1 110	3.8
336 Stevn	25.00	25.00	1.10	1.10	783	775	-1.0
390 Vordingborg	25.20	25.20	1.02	1.02	1 513	1 546	2.2
Region Syddanmark	25.27	25.27	0.92	0.92	41 342	41 877	1.3
420 Assens	26.10	26.10	0.99	0.97	1 419	1 453	2.4
530 Billund	25.20	25.20	0.89	0.89	930	921	-1.0
561 Esbjerg	25.40	25.40	0.81	0.81	4 107	4 150	1.0

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 384 (page 2 of 2) Local government taxation

Municipal name	Municipal tax rate		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue		Increase
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	
	per cent				DKK mio.		per cent
563 Fanø	24.30	24.30	1.14	1.14	117	117	0.4
607 Fredericia	25.50	25.50	0.88	0.88	1 827	1 855	1.6
430 Faaborg-Midtfyn	26.10	26.10	1.05	1.05	1 779	1 798	1.1
510 Haderslev	26.50	26.50	0.95	0.95	2 013	2 014	0.0
440 Kerterminde	26.10	26.10	1.00	1.00	837	859	2.7
621 Kolding	25.00	25.00	0.94	0.94	3 157	3 165	0.3
482 Langeland	27.80	27.80	1.16	1.15	479	481	0.5
410 Middelfart	25.80	25.80	0.95	0.95	1 363	1 377	1.1
480 Nordfyns	26.10	26.10	1.04	1.04	986	1 007	2.1
450 Nyborg	26.40	26.40	1.15	1.15	1 121	1 154	2.9
461 Odense	24.50	24.50	0.68	0.68	6 230	6 487	4.1
479 Svendborg	26.80	26.80	1.06	1.06	2 077	2 107	1.4
540 Sønderborg	25.20	25.20	0.93	0.93	2 657	2 694	1.4
550 Tønder	25.30	25.30	1.20	1.20	1 307	1 292	-1.2
573 Varde	25.10	25.10	1.02	1.02	1 697	1 716	1.1
575 Vejen	25.20	25.20	1.06	1.06	1 396	1 364	-2.3
630 Vejle	23.40	23.40	0.91	0.91	3 579	3 609	0.8
492 Ærø	26.10	26.10	1.10	1.10	220	224	1.9
580 Aabenraa	25.40	25.40	0.95	0.95	2 044	2 032	-0.6
Region Midtjylland	25.09	25.10	0.94	0.94	43 516	44 038	1.2
710 Favrskov	25.70	25.70	1.03	1.03	1 635	1 659	1.5
766 Hedensted	25.40	25.40	1.08	1.08	1 583	1 575	-0.5
657 Herning	24.90	24.90	0.99	0.99	2 869	2 896	0.9
661 Holstebro	25.30	25.30	1.08	1.08	1 991	1 983	-0.4
615 Horsens	25.20	25.20	0.89	0.89	2 748	2 810	2.2
756 Ikast-Brande	25.10	25.10	1.00	1.00	1 349	1 339	-0.7
665 Lemvig	24.80	25.20	1.27	1.27	751	743	-1.0
707 Norddjurs	24.60	25.10	1.00	1.00	1 215	1 242	2.2
727 Odder	25.10	25.10	1.00	1.00	748	764	2.0
730 Randers	25.60	25.60	0.89	0.89	3 249	3 303	1.7
760 Ringkøbing-Skjern	24.70	24.70	1.05	1.05	1 987	1 983	-0.2
741 Samsø	26.00	26.00	1.50	1.50	134	137	2.0
740 Silkeborg	25.50	25.50	0.95	0.95	3 176	3 217	1.3
746 Skanderborg	25.70	25.70	0.86	0.86	2 116	2 160	2.1
779 Skive	25.50	25.50	1.00	1.00	1 651	1 652	0.1
671 Struer	24.90	24.90	1.20	1.20	775	758	-2.1
706 Syddjurs	25.40	25.30	1.00	1.00	1 427	1 421	-0.5
791 Viborg	25.80	25.80	0.95	0.95	3 325	3 373	1.4
751 Aarhus	24.40	24.40	0.79	0.79	10 788	11 025	2.2
Region Nordjylland	25.58	25.62	1.10	1.10	19 800	19 987	0.9
810 Brønderslev	26.90	26.90	1.10	1.10	1 201	1 222	1.7
813 Frederikshavn	25.20	25.60	1.03	1.03	2 109	2 148	1.8
860 Hjørring	25.40	25.40	1.19	1.19	2 229	2 211	-0.8
849 Jammerbugt	25.30	25.30	1.20	1.20	1 257	1 276	1.5
825 Læsø	25.60	25.60	1.30	1.30	61	61	0.7
846 Mariagerfjord	25.70	25.70	1.15	1.15	1 441	1 459	1.3
773 Morsø	25.30	25.30	1.20	1.20	723	711	-1.6
840 Rebild	25.10	25.10	1.20	1.20	987	993	0.6
787 Thisted	25.50	25.50	1.28	1.28	1 530	1 492	-2.4
820 Vesthimmerland	27.20	27.20	1.18	1.18	1 320	1 303	-1.3
851 Aalborg	25.40	25.40	0.98	0.98	6 943	7 110	2.4

Table 385 Taxation of corporations. 2010

	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	35 158	1 022	16 223	4 907	2 901	34 719	54 282	40 648
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	407	12	235	72	38	98	680	182
Mining and quarrying	18	1	19	8	17	4 875	54	4 885
Manufacturing	1 461	51	1 157	398	440	8 298	3 058	8 746
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	106	4	91	30	60	445	257	478
Textiles and leather products	66	2	50	20	12	32	128	54
Wood and paper products and printing	170	6	100	32	18	348	288	386
Oil refinery etc.	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Manufacture of chemicals	23	1	22	9	28	335	73	345
Pharmaceuticals	6	0	9	4	5	2 533	20	2 537
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	80	3	97	32	45	670	222	705
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	333	12	235	77	63	284	631	373
Manufacture of electronic components	52	2	66	26	43	619	161	648
Electrical equipment	50	2	51	20	22	178	123	200
Manufacture of machinery	174	7	173	61	80	919	427	987
Transport equipment	36	1	26	10	14	63	76	74
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	363	12	237	76	50	1 872	650	1 959
Electricity, gas and steam supply	116	2	21	6	9	446	146	454
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	47	2	28	10	16	72	91	83
Construction	3 110	105	1 466	416	165	492	4 741	1 012
Wholesale and retail trade	4 888	165	3 507	1 123	746	3 898	9 141	5 186
Transportation	737	22	457	148	103	3 629	1 297	3 798
Accommodation and food service activities	592	18	204	56	32	128	828	202
Information and communication	1 939	62	938	266	163	2 055	3 040	2 384
Publishing, television and radio broadcasting	365	10	180	56	45	326	590	392
Telecommunications	32	1	25	8	5	1 178	62	1 187
IT and information service activities	1 542	51	733	202	113	552	2 388	804
Financial and insurance	4 613	111	1 743	557	450	7 538	6 806	8 206
Real estate activities	2 689	76	1 010	308	128	560	3 827	944
Knowledge-based services	3 991	123	1 897	548	223	735	6 111	1 406
Consultancy etc.	3 147	96	1 525	436	167	524	4 839	1 056
Scientific research and development	43	2	29	9	7	43	79	54
Advertising and other business services	801	26	343	103	49	167	1 193	296
Travel agent, cleaning and other operational services	1 163	35	584	169	84	300	1 831	504
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	13	0	5	2	2	128	20	130
Education	182	6	71	21	10	14	263	41
Human health and social work	965	39	763	208	39	69	1 767	316
Human health activities	895	37	727	196	36	64	1 658	297
Residential care	70	2	36	12	3	5	109	19
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	230	7	68	24	12	85	310	116
Other service activities	581	16	209	57	42	319	832	392
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	7 415	170	1 841	510	182	981	9 438	1 661

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

www.statbank.dk/selsk1, selsk2 and selsk3

Table 386 Customs and excise duties

	2009	2010	2011
	DKK mio.		
Customs and import duties	2 685	3 277	3 222
Value added tax	165 676	169 832	174 038
Duty on wage and salary costs	4 370	4 921	5 703
Duties on motor vehicles	23 683	25 264	25 391
Weight duty	9 827	10 019	9 873
Registration duty	12 001	13 390	13 760
Duty on third-party liability insurance	1 855	1 855	1 758
Taxes on energy products	36 702	40 283	41 953
Petrol	8 736	8 132	7 719
Certain petroleum products	8 953	9 086	9 252
Electricity	8 792	10 204	11 989
Coal	1 576	2 450	2 418
Natural gas	3 555	4 418	4 429
CO ₂	5 019	5 757	5 897
Nitrogen oxides	•	189	202
Sulphur	71	47	47
Pollution taxes	2 826	2 140	1 890
Certain retail containers	1 019	1 060	936
Insecticides, herbicides, etc.	440	461	477
Waste	1 024	260	125
CFC	55	56	71
Chlorinated solvents	0	0	0
Nickel/cadmium batteries	6	4	3
Effluent charges	199	201	185
Nitrogen	21	23	19
PVC and phthalates	26	23	22
Mineral phosphorus	36	52	52
Duties on spirits, wine and beer	3 078	3 004	2 269
Spirits	1 063	1 009	1 073
Wine	1 048	1 072	1 063
Beer	954	901	882
Surcharge on alcoholic soft drinks	13	21	51
Duties on non-alcoholic beverages	669	647	630
Coffee	253	255	247
Tea	8	7	8
Mineral water	408	385	375
Duties on chocolate, sugar confection., etc.	1 499	1 850	1 913
Chocolate, sugar confectionary	1 329	1 646	1 708
Ice-cream	170	204	205
Saturated fat	•	•	171
Duties on tobacco	7 177	8 339	7 495
Cigarettes, smoking tobacco, etc.	7 116	8 278	7 434
Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos	33	33	32
Cigarette paper	28	28	29
Other duties	2 795	2 670	2 614
Electric bulbs, etc.	148	117	118
Raw materials	131	114	142
Piped water	1 372	1 364	1 327
Insurance of pleasure boats	116	120	110
Casinos	186	176	181
Slot machines	726	659	628
Other duties	116	120	108
Customs and excise duties, total	251 160	262 227	267 289
European Union	-2 033	-2 341	-2 418

Table 387 Public sector. 2010

	General government sector	Public quasi corporations	Public corporations	The public sector
DKK mio.				
Production account				
Output	537 266	23 539	131 900	692 706
Intermediate consumption	174 897	11 941	75 068	261 906
Gross value added	362 369	11 598	56 832	430 800
Consumption of fixed capital	33 935	3 256	15 213	52 405
Net value added	328 434	8 342	41 620	378 395
Generation of income account				
Gross value added	362 369	11 598	56 832	430 800
Taxes less subsidies on production	-5 196	140	- 504	-5 560
Taxes on production	-5 196	140	..	-5 056
Production subsidies	..	..	504	504
GDP at factor cost	367 565	11 459	57 336	436 359
Compensation of employees	333 630	4 869	27 023	365 522
Gross operating surplus	33 935	6 590	30 312	70 838
Consumption of fixed capital	33 935	3 256	15 213	52 405
Net operating surplus	0	3 333	15 100	18 433
Allocation of primary income account				
Gross operating surplus	33 935	6 590	30 312	70 838
Interest and dividends	36 988	764	21 838	59 589
Taxes on production and imports	292 783	..	..	292 783
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	520 008	..	..	520 008
Actual contributions to social benefits	18 260	..	5 847	24 106
Imputed contributions to social benefits	15 711	..	..	15 711
International cooperation	2 187	..	..	2 187
Other current transfers	13 300	165	..	13 465
Gross primary income	933 171	7 519	57 997	998 687
Interest and dividends	37 015	2 125	19 552	58 692
Subsidies	44 824	..	..	44 824
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	..	5	2 468	2 473
Social contributions	303 691	21	4 033	307 746
International cooperation	25 107	..	..	25 107
Other current transfers	19 370	112	..	19 482
Gross total expenditure	430 007	2 263	26 053	458 323
Gross disposable income	503 164	5 256	31 944	540 364
Consumption of fixed capital	33 935	3 256	15 213	52 405
Net disposable income	469 229	1 999	16 731	487 959
Redistribution of income account				
Gross disposable income	503 164	5 256	31 944	540 364
Adj. for the change in net equity of households and pension funds, consumption expenditure	510 184	..	..	510 184
Change in households net worth	..	..	1 812	1 812
Gross saving	-7 019	5 256	30 132	28 368
Consumption of fixed capital	33 935	3 256	15 213	52 405
Net saving	-40 955	1 999	14 920	-24 036
Capital account				
Gross saving	-7 019	5 256	30 132	28 368
Capital taxes	3 779	..	..	3 779
Other capital transfers	5 650	141	..	5 790
Total gross saving and capital transfers	2 409	5 396	30 132	37 938
Gross fixed capital formation	37 661	4 109	16 814	58 585
Changes in stocks	..	77	0	77
Acquisitions of land and rights, net	- 515	-1 281	1 113	- 682
Investment subsidies	12 676	2	..	12 678
Other capital transfers	0	- 13	..	- 13
Of which, public sub-sector	0	- 28	..	- 28
Net lending/borrowing	-47 413	2 502	12 205	-32 706

Table 388 Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2009*	2010*	2011*
	DKK mio.		
Current outlays, total	922 402	961 144	970 168
Compensation of employees	322 188	333 630	330 684
Intermediate consumption	170 597	174 897	176 841
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	-4 159	-5 196	-4 874
Social benefits in kind	27 116	27 806	27 474
Real interest, etc.	36 728	37 015	37 476
Subsidies	43 304	44 824	46 503
Other current transfers	326 629	348 168	356 064
Current revenue, total	911 313	954 124	981 101
Sales of goods and services	51 890	54 888	53 526
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	39 408	36 987	39 675
Taxes on production and import	279 815	292 783	301 594
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	494 932	520 008	534 753
Social security contributions	32 062	33 971	35 198
Other current transfers	13 204	15 487	16 355
Capital outlays, total	42 827	49 823	61 355
Non-financial capital accumulation	34 646	37 147	38 114
Capital transfers	8 181	12 676	23 241
Capital revenue, total	8 062	9 429	15 681
Capital taxes	3 697	3 779	4 694
Other capital transfers	4 365	5 650	10 986
Current surplus (gross saving)	-11 090	-7 019	10 932
Overall surplus (net lending)	-45 854	-47 413	-34 742

www.statbank.dk/off3 and off16

Table 389 Expenditure and revenue of general government by sub-sector. 2011*

	Central government	Social security funds	Local government	General government ¹
	DKK mio.			
Current outlays, total	733 269	58 886	634 264	970 168
Compensation of employees	93 479	2 321	234 883	330 684
Intermediate consumption	62 268	574	113 999	176 841
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	811	1	-5 686	-4 874
Social benefits in kind	494	-	26 980	27 474
Real interest, etc.	34 456	1	3 019	37 476
Subsidies	23 169	-	23 334	46 503
Other current transfers	518 591	55 988	237 735	356 064
Current revenue, total	714 668	62 491	660 191	981 101
Sales of goods and services	22 223	9	31 294	53 526
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	35 353	73	4 249	39 675
Taxes on production and import	276 279	-	25 315	301 594
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	329 900	-	204 853	534 753
Social security contributions	7 176	18 008	10 015	35 198
Other current transfers	43 737	44 401	384 466	16 355
Capital outlays, total	31 394	2 682	27 365	61 355
Non-financial capital accumulation	12 624	7	25 482	38 114
Capital transfers	18 770	2 675	1 882	23 241
Capital revenue, total	13 622	-	2 144	15 681
Capital taxes	4 694	-	-	4 694
Other capital transfers	8 928	-	2 144	10 986
Current surplus (gross saving)	-18 600	3 605	25 928	10 932
Overall surplus (net lending)	-36 372	923	707	-34 742

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

www.statbank.dk/off3

Table 390 Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2009*	2010*	2011*
	DKK mio.		
Central government			
Current outlays	679 559	715 232	733 269
Capital outlays	16 845	22 867	31 394
Current revenue	656 901	686 816	714 668
Capital revenue	6 145	7 220	13 622
Current surplus	-22 658	-28 416	-18 600
Overall surplus ²	-33 358	-44 063	-36 372
Social security funds			
Current outlays	53 653	60 366	58 886
Capital outlays	2 203	2 551	2 682
Current revenue	54 351	62 754	62 491
Capital revenue	-	-	-
Current surplus	698	2 388	3 605
Overall surplus ²	-1 505	-163	923
Local governments, total¹			
Current outlays	590 033	621 915	634 264
Capital outlays	23 812	24 615	27 365
Current revenue	600 903	640 924	660 191
Capital revenue	1 950	2 418	2 144
Current surplus	10 871	19 009	25 928
Overall surplus ²	-10 992	-3 187	707
Of which:			
Counties			
Current outlays	113 693	115 171	116 964
Capital outlays	5 390	5 366	6 098
Current revenue	116 762	119 693	121 314
Capital revenue	45	309	176
Current surplus	3 070	4 522	4 350
Overall surplus ²	-2 275	-535	-1 573
Municipalities			
Current outlays	500 043	530 708	541 472
Capital outlays	18 422	19 249	21 266
Current revenue	507 844	545 196	563 050
Capital revenue	1 905	2 109	1 969
Current surplus	7 801	14 487	21 578
Overall surplus ²	-8 716	-2 652	2 280

¹ Consolidated, i.e. excluding internal general-government transfers. ² Current and capital surplus = change in net debt.

Table 391 Expenditure of general government sector by type of transaction

	2009*	2010*	2011*
	mio. kr.		
Total outlays	965 229	1 010 967	1 031 523
Current outlays, total	922 402	961 144	970 168
Compensation of employees	322 188	333 630	330 684
Intermediate consumption	170 597	174 897	176 841
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	-4 159	-5 196	-4 874
Social benefits in kind	27 116	27 806	27 474
Income transfers, total	406 660	430 007	440 044
Interest, etc.	36 728	37 015	37 476
+Subsidies	43 304	44 824	46 503
To public quasi-corporations	13 372	13 791	13 463
To other corporations	29 932	31 033	33 040
+Other income transfers	326 629	348 168	356 064
To other levels of government	-	-	-
To households	283 643	303 691	311 643
To NPIHs ¹	6 254	6 550	6 456
To the rest of the world (a-d)	36 732	37 926	37 966
a. To the Faroe Islands, net	753	733	744
b. To Greenland, net	3 734	3 691	3 834
c. To the EU	16 780	15 945	16 392
d. To others	15 465	17 556	16 996
Capital outlays, total	42 827	49 823	61 355
Non-financial capital accumulation, total	34 646	37 147	38 114
Acquisition of new fixed assets	34 190	37 340	39 624
+Acquisition of buildings, and other existing investments, net	-305	321	-1 389
+Changes in inventories	-	-	-
+Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net	762	-515	-121
Capital transfers, total	8 181	12 676	23 241
Investment grants and capital transfers	8 181	12 676	23 241
To public quasi-corporations	589	1 825	2 726
To other enterprises	2 145	2 451	14 644
To other levels of government	-	-	-
To households	4 344	7 974	5 457
To NPIHs ¹	223	339	287
To the rest of the world (a-d)	880	86	126
a. To the Faroe Islands, net	3	8	0
b. To Greenland, net	25	25	25
c. To the EU	778	-	-
d. To others	74	53	101

¹ To non-profit institutions (households).

Table 392	Revenue of general government sector, by type of transaction		
	2009*	2010*	2011*
	DKK mio.		
Current plus capital revenue	919 375	963 553	996 781
Current revenue, total	911 313	954 124	981 101
Sales of goods and services	51 890	54 888	53 526
Withdrawals of income from quasi-corporations	1 717	685	1 262
Interest	31 254	28 047	28 968
Rents	6 437	8 255	9 445
Taxes on production and imports	279 815	292 783	301 594
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	494 932	520 008	534 753
Compulsory social security contributions	16 411	17 687	18 211
Voluntary social contributions	649	573	685
Imputed social contributions	15 002	15 711	16 302
Other income transfers	13 204	15 487	16 355
From other levels of government	-	-	-
From domestic private sector	11 254	13 300	14 021
From the rest of the world	1 951	2 187	2 333
From EU institutions	1 414	1 397	1 547
From others	537	790	787
Capital revenue, total	8 062	9 429	15 681
Capital taxes	3 697	3 779	4 694
Other capital transfers	4 365	5 650	10 986
From other levels of government	-	-	-
From domestic private sector	4 194	5 406	10 681
From the rest of the world	171	244	305
From EU institutions	171	244	304
From others	-	-	1
Current surplus (gross saving)	-11 090	-7 019	10 932
Overall surplus (net lending)¹	-45 854	-47 413	-34 742

¹ Current and capital surplus = change in net debt.

www.statbank.dk/off3 and [off16](http://www.statbank.dk/off16)

Table 393	Consumption expenditure of general government sector		
	2009*	2010*	2011*
	DKK mio.		
Consumption expenditure (1+2+3)	496 957	510 184	511 299
1. Production	521 732	537 266	537 351
Compensation of employees	322 188	333 630	330 684
Consumption of fixed capital	33 105	33 935	34 700
Intermediate consumption	170 597	174 897	176 841
Other taxes on production and other			
Subsidies on production, net	-4 159	-5 196	-4 874
2. Social benefits in kind	27 116	27 806	27 474
3. Sales of goods and services	-51 890	-54 888	-53 526

www.statbank.dk/off26 and [off28](http://www.statbank.dk/off28)

Table 394 Expenditure of general government sector by function

Expenditure	2009	2010	2011
	DKK mio.		
Total	965 229	1 010 967	1 031 523
1. General public services	128 470	134 906	144 466
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	29 444	32 407	39 200
1.2 Foreign economic aid	16 946	18 953	18 041
1.3 General services	4 615	5 011	4 526
1.4 Basic research and R&D general public services	14 814	15 398	16 009
1.5 General public services etc.	22 049	22 196	21 936
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers of a general character between different levels of government	40 601	40 940	44 752
2. Defence	24 585	25 278	24 789
2.1 Military defence etc.	23 626	24 320	23 871
2.2 Civil defence	959	958	918
3. Public order and safety	19 501	19 456	20 358
3.1 Police services	10 331	10 590	10 716
3.2 Fire protection services	1 675	1 763	1 757
3.3 Law courts	3 980	3 666	4 153
3.4 Prisons	3 197	3 121	3 390
3.5 Public order and safety etc.	318	316	343
4. Economic affairs	53 622	58 404	61 515
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	16 657	17 302	17 708
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2 738	1 729	2 414
4.3 Fuel and energy	29	520	580
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	111	156	136
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	32 167	36 952	38 089
4.6 R&D Economic affairs	564	462	1 579
4.7 Economic affairs etc.	1 357	1 282	1 009
5. Environmental protection	8 463	8 312	8 406
5.1 Waste and waste water management, pollution abatement	1 846	1 623	1 641
5.2 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	1 914	1 673	2 478
5.3 Environmental protection etc.	4 703	5 017	4 288
6. Housing and community amenities	9 988	6 425	6 404
6.1 Housing development	8 283	5 929	5 891
6.2 Housing and community amenities etc.	1 705	495	513
7. Health	143 638	146 211	148 856
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	8 793	8 868	8 417
7.2 Outpatient services	22 858	23 571	24 207
7.3 Hospital services	107 160	108 851	110 901
7.4 R&D Health	36	236	261
7.5 Health etc.	4 792	4 684	5 070
8. Recreation, culture and religion	28 711	28 244	28 151
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	8 152	7 658	7 459
8.2 Cultural services	11 811	11 909	11 936
8.3 Religious and other community services	7 813	7 761	7 973
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion etc.	935	916	783
9. Education	130 958	139 699	138 600
9.1 Primary education	66 322	68 947	69 323
9.2 Youth-level education	27 003	30 987	30 860
9.3 Higher education	23 903	25 443	26 909
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	9 256	9 582	7 099
9.5 Education etc.	4 473	4 740	4 410
10. Social protection	417 293	444 032	449 979
10.1 Sickness and disability	100 832	104 999	104 238
10.2 Old age	127 940	135 880	143 372
10.3 Family and children	93 705	96 337	93 970
10.4 Unemployment	50 501	59 918	59 515
10.5 Housing	11 630	12 224	12 741
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	22 280	24 332	25 909
10.7 Social protection etc.	10 406	10 340	10 232

www.statbank.dk/off23 and off23b

Table 395 Expenditure of general government and its subsectors by function. 2011*

Expenditure	Central government	Social security funds	Counties	Municipalities	Transfers within general government sector	General government sector
	DKK mio.					
Total	764 663	61 568	123 062	562 739	480 509	1 031 523
1. General public services	318 465	3	1 034	45 147	220 183	144 466
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, ext. affairs	40 002	-	-	- 802	0	39 200
1.2 Foreign economic aid	18 037	-	-	49	45	18 041
1.3 General services	4 526	-	-	-	0	4 526
1.4 Basic research and R & D general public services	15 986	-	10	38	25	16 009
1.5 General public services etc.	213	-	234	21 702	213	21 936
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers between diff. levels of govern.	239 700	3	790	24 159	219 900	44 752
2. Defence	24 518	-	-	272	0	24 789
2.1 Military defence etc.	23 871	-	-	-	0	23 871
2.2 Civil defence	647	-	-	272	0	918
3. Public order and safety	18 602	-	-	1 757	0	20 358
3.1 Police services	10 716	-	-	-	0	10 716
3.2 Fire protection services	0	-	-	1 757	0	1 757
3.3 Law courts	4 153	-	-	-	0	4 153
3.4 Prisons	3 390	-	-	-	0	3 390
3.5 Public order and safety etc.	343	-	-	-	0	343
4. Economic affairs	35 573	-	2 439	23 770	267	61 515
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	11 160	-	445	6 234	131	17 708
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2 414	-	-	-	0	2 414
4.3 Fuel and energy	169	-	-	411	0	580
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	136	-	-	0	0	136
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	19 489	-	1 615	17 120	135	38 089
4.6 R & D Economic affairs	1 579	-	-	-	0	1 579
4.7 Economic affairs etc.	626	-	379	5	0	1 009
5. Environmental protection	4 168	-	462	3 818	42	8 406
5.1 Waste and waste water management, pollution abatement	1 010	-	415	236	20	1 641
5.2 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	1 675	-	-	812	9	2 478
5.3 Environmental protection etc.	1 483	-	47	2 769	11	4 288
6. Housing and community amenities	3 674	-	0	3 060	330	6 404
6.1 Housing development	3 161	-	0	3 060	330	5 891
6.2 Housing and community amenities etc.	513	-	-	-	0	513
7. Health	3 283	-	112 125	35 797	2 349	148 856
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	432	-	7 078	1 275	368	8 417
7.2 Outpatient services	370	-	14 494	9 417	74	24 207
7.3 Hospital services	625	-	87 301	24 868	1 893	110 901
7.4 R & D Health	261	-	0	11	11	261
7.5 Health etc.	1 594	-	3 252	226	2	5 070
8. Recreation, culture and religion	13 880	-	36	14 938	703	28 151
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	854	-	-	6 616	11	7 459
8.2 Cultural services	4 654	-	36	7 925	679	11 936
8.3 Religious and other community services	7 590	-	-	396	13	7 973
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion etc.	783	-	-	-	0	783
9. Education	77 516	395	118	65 531	4 960	138 600
9.1 Primary education	12 450	-	0	60 911	4 038	69 323
9.2 Youth-level education	30 946	-	0	8	94	30 860
9.3 Higher education	27 044	-	15	- 136	14	26 909
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	4 992	395	0	2 500	788	7 099
9.5 Education etc.	2 083	-	102	2 248	23	4 410
10. Social protection	264 983	61 170	6 850	368 650	251 674	449 979
10.1 Sickness and disability	35 362	-	3 033	102 417	36 574	104 238
10.2 Old age	127 839	-	1 998	120 673	107 138	143 372
10.3 Family and children	28 972	-	1 319	78 763	15 084	93 970
10.4 Unemployment	50 431	60 320	-	24 138	75 374	59 515
10.5 Housing	8 517	-	-	12 708	8 484	12 741
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	12 400	759	153	21 517	8 920	25 909
10.7 Social protection etc.	1 462	91	348	8 433	102	10 232

Table 396	Subsidies	2010*	2011*
		DKK mio.	
	Subsidies, total	52 223	53 930
	Analysed by recipients:		
	Subsidies to public quasi corporations	13 791	13 463
	Subsidies to other enterprises	30 750	32 545
	Subsidies to EU schemes	7 683	7 922
	Analysed by kind and scheme:		
	1. Subsidies on products, total	15 757	15 099
	a. EU schemes, total	348	140
	Of which: Export subsidy schemes	133	29
	Other EU schemes	215	112
	b. Danish schemes, total	15 409	14 959
	Of which: Railways	8 490	8 255
	Local government buses, etc.	3 284	3 243
	2. Other subsidies on production, total	36 467	38 831
	a. EU schemes, total	7 335	7 782
	b. Danish schemes, total	29 132	31 049
	Of which: Interest subsidies	3 458	2 918
	Other private enterprises	18 431	20 280
	Analysed by source of finance:		
	a. EU schemes, total	7 683	7 922
	EU share of EU schemes, total	7 399	7 427
	Danish share of EU schemes, total	283	495
	b. Danish schemes, total	44 541	46 008
	c. Financed by Denmark, total	44 824	46 503

www.statbank.dk/off17

Table 397 Current transfers to households from the general government sector

	2010*	2011*
	DKK mio.	
Current transfers, total	303 691	311 643
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	296 911	306 093
Civil servants' pensions	21 967	22 582
Old-age and early retirement pensions	94 060	100 996
Ordinary and raised early retirement pensions	3 426	•
Higher and mid-early retirement pensions	36 322	40 535
Personal allowance	1 409	1 435
Special pension schemes	204	200
Early retirement pay	21 345	20 281
Unemployment benefit	18 839	18 929
Cash benefits under the Social Assistance Act	13 418	14 466
Gross rehabilitation benefit	2 768	2 426
Sickness and maternity benefit	24 933	24 594
Funeral benefit	141	135
Child and youth allowances	4 030	4 076
Sabbatical leave, child care	105	17
Subsidies to free seat in day-care institutions	2 516	2 584
Family allowance	14 728	14 517
Compensations and presentations to victims of the occupation	366	330
Housing subsidies	12 184	12 701
Compensation for lost earnings	1 268	753
The Employees' Guarantee Fund	668	759
Education grants	14 823	16 171
Education benefit as substitution for employment quotation	3 802	3 627
Other transfers	3 590	3 979
Other current transfers, total	6 780	5 550
Transportation	1 474	1 304
Indexation	1 444	1 530
Free process and legal aid	425	451
Other transfers	3 436	2 264

www.statbank.dk/off10 and off10B

Table 398 Total taxation

	2010*	2011*
	DKK mio.	
Total taxation	837 532	862 535
Distribution by type of tax:		
Income taxes, total	511 919	526 681
Personal income tax	427 087	439 021
State income tax	123 105	128 821
Municipality income tax	194 227	200 790
Church tax	5 629	5 801
Special contribution to labour market funds	80 797	80 651
Tax on imp. income from owner-occupied dwelling	12 622	12 772
Other personal income taxes	10 707	10 187
Corporation tax	48 161	50 309
Real interest tax	36 670	37 351
Compulsory contrib. to social-security schemes	17 687	18 211
Social contributions from employees	16 772	17 220
Social contributions from employers	914	991
Other labour market contributions	4 160	4 860
Labour market contributions from employers	4 160	4 860
Taxes on wealth, real property, etc.	38 475	40 095
Inheritance tax and gift tax	3 779	4 694
Motor vehicle weight duty	10 535	10 382
Taxes on real property	24 161	25 018
Property release and surrender tax	0	0
Taxes on goods and services	265 149	272 537
VAT	173 114	178 953
Tax on wage totals	5 115	5 761
Customs and import duties	3 241	3 249
Taxes on specific goods	71 982	73 262
Vehicle registration duty	13 523	13 562
Energy taxes	40 039	41 139
Pollution duties	1 921	2 285
Tobacco duties	8 339	7 495
Duties on beer, wine and spirits	2 989	3 123
Other taxes on specific goods	5 171	5 657
Taxes on specific transactions	5 748	5 142
Stamp duty	5 686	5 060
Other taxes on specific transactions	62	82
Taxes on specific services	5 759	6 017
Turnover tax on football pools etc.	1 087	1 095
Tax on insurance of vehicles and leisure craft	1 975	1 854
Other taxes on specific services	2 698	3 068
Other duties	189	152
Other production taxes	143	151
Distribution by receiving sub-sector		
Central government	593 603	610 883
Social security funds	17 518	18 008
Municipalities	223 137	230 362
Supranational authorities (EU)	3 275	3 282

www.statbank.dk/off12

Table 399 Taxation by national accounts distribution

	2010*	2011*
	DKK mio.	
Total taxation	837 532	862 535
National accounts distribution:		
Danish schemes		
Taxes on production and imports	292 783	301 594
Current taxes on income, wealth etc.	520 008	534 753
Social contributions	17 687	18 211
Capital taxes	3 779	4 694
EU schemes		
Taxes on production and imports	3 275	3 282
	per cent	
Tax incidence¹, total	47.7	48.3
Taxes on production and imports	16.9	17.1
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	29.6	29.9
Compulsory contribution to social security	1.0	1.0
Taxes on capital	0.2	0.3

¹ Taxes and duties in percentage of gross domestic product.

www.statbank.dk/off12

Table 400 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 401 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.

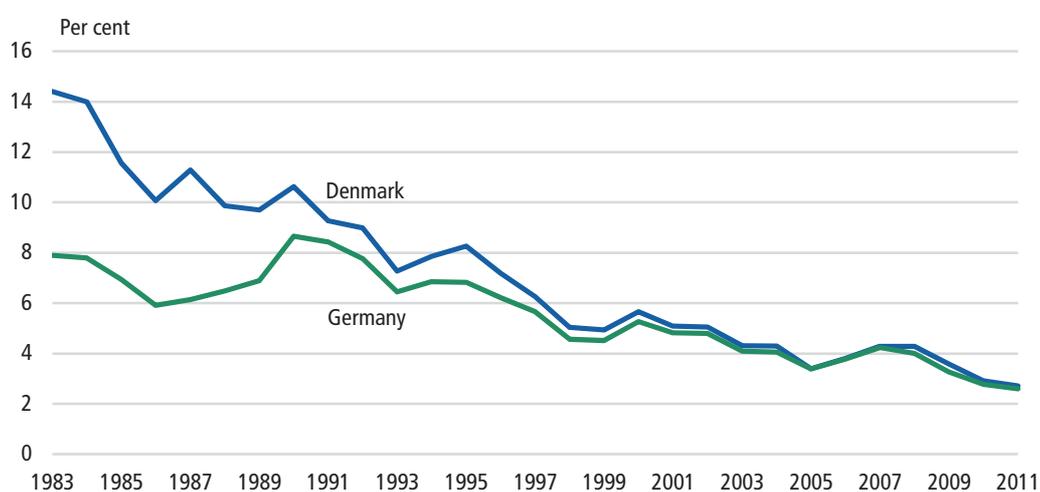
Increased internationalization

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 2011 was the Danish long-term bond interest rate 2.7 per cent while the German long-term bond interest was 2.6 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

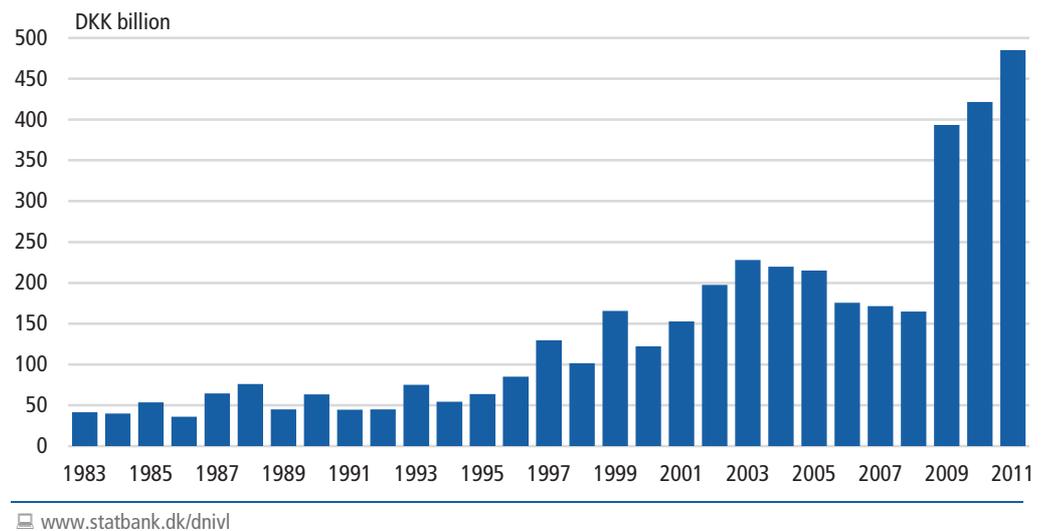
The rate of the Danish krone depends on the supply and demand for foreign currencies. The demand for foreign currency increases at import payments and capital exports (e.g. when Danes purchase foreign securities or make investments abroad).

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.

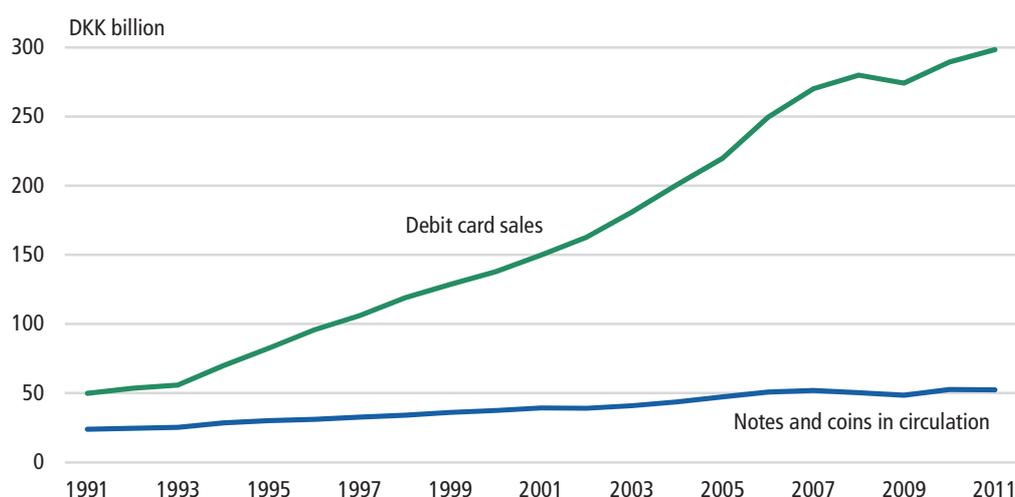
Figure 3 Dankort (debit card) sales and notes and coins in circulation

Table 403 and 408

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

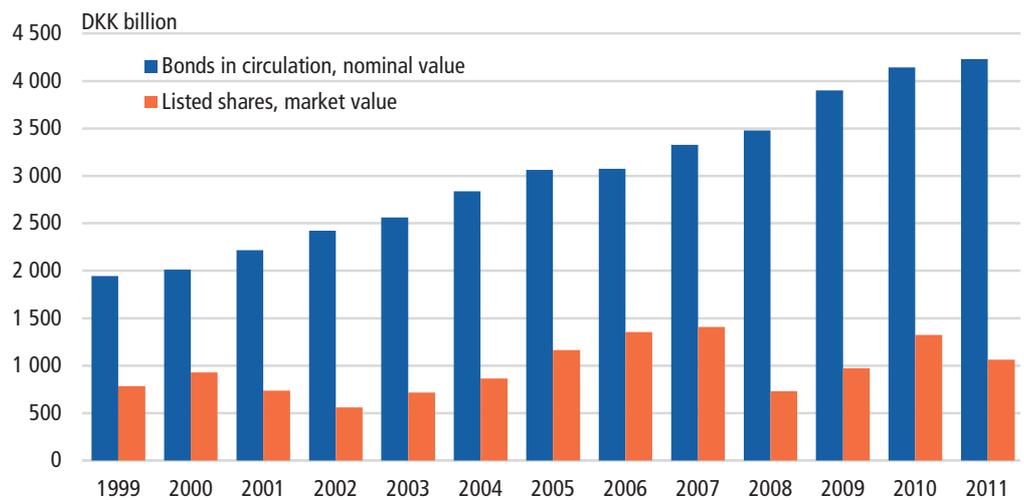
Bonds are liquid, standardized debt instruments with low risk and a fixed repayment profile. Before the introduction of the euro, the Danish bond market was among the largest in Europe¹. The market is dominated by government bonds and mortgage bonds.

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 2011, about 14 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 2011 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

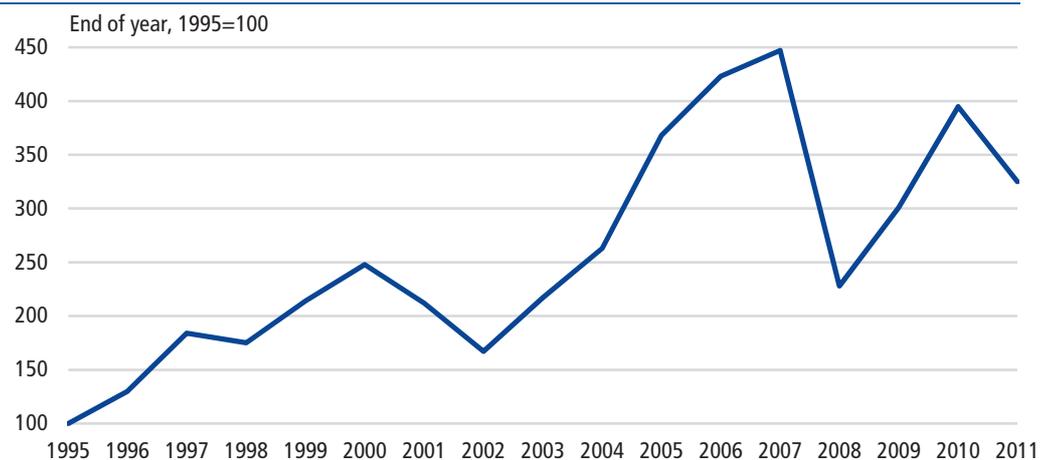
A share is a certificate of ownership of a company. The value of the share depends above all on the future earnings of the company. Since future earnings are connected with great uncertainty, investing in shares may lead to both large losses and large gains.

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 2011, 174 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. However the stock prices declined again in 2011 due to the European Debt crisis.

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

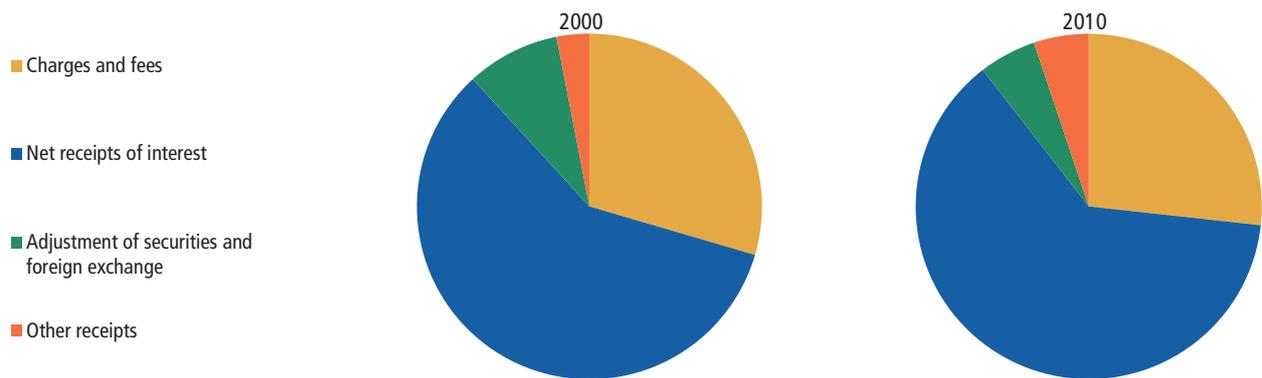
The banking sector handles functions in connection with payment and credit transfers, securities trading and related services. Despite the mergers among the major banks in recent years, a large number of small banks remain.

At the end of 2010, 125 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 644 billion at the end of 2010.

Table 402 Financial sector, main figures

	2009			2010		
	Balance	Companies	Employees	Balance	Companies	Employees
	DKK bn.	number		DKK bn.	number	
Total	10 046	400	68 387	10 486	377	66 342
Banks	4 323	132	46 124	4 288	123	44 186
Mortgage banks	3 102	8	4 108	3 239	8	4 371
The ship Credit fund of Denmark	85	1	59	84	1	58
Securities and broking companies	3	46	524	2	44	580
Investment funds (big) ¹	0.3	3	104	0.3	3	98
Investment funds (small) ¹	0.6	11	269	0.7	12	276
Non-life insurance companies	160	100	12 288	169	97	12 019
Life insurance companies	1 212	33	3 872	1 351	31	3 766
Non-occupational pension funds	436	26	295	478	24	266
Company pension funds	45	36	38	51	30	37
ATP, LD, AES and SP	679	4	706	823	4	685

¹ Large - with licence to carry out securities trading activities. Small - without licence to carry out securities trading activities.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk55

Table 403 Denmark's gold and foreign exchange reserve

End of year	2009	2010	2011
	DKK billion		
Danmarks Nationalbanks gold stock	12.3	16.9	19.4
Danmarks Nationalbanks foreign assets	370.9	397.1	455.4
Claims on the International Valuta Fund	15.7	17.8	20.5
Other assets	151.3	54.3	74.5
The foreign exchange reserve	550.2	486.1	569.8

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 404 Money stock

	2009	2010	2011
	DKK billion		
Money stock	1 015.7	962.3	928.2
Notes and coins outside the banking sector	48.5	52.6	52.5
Deposit in banks and savings banks	967.2	909.7	875.6
-Demand deposits	744.6	747.8	722.7
-Agreement deposits ¹	222.6	161.9	152.9

¹ Includes. e.g. deposits at notice and time deposits.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 405 Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danmarks Nationalbank

	2009	2010	2011
	DKK mio.		
Profit and loss account			
Net interest receivable	2 760	3 546	4 265
Market value adjustment	1 751	4 567	835
Dividend on investments	126	129	74
Other income	24	12	165
Costs including depreciation	-706	-600	-606
Net profit of the year	3 955	7 654	4 733
Balance sheet			
Assets, total	550 151	486 144	569 804
Stock of gold	12 260	16 938	19 356
Special drawing rights in the IMF	15 683	17 833	20 545
Foreign assets	370 861	397 085	455 374
Lending	107 969	13 374	28 101
Securities	33 093	32 609	34 512
Other assets	10 285	8 305	11 916
Liabilities, total	550 151	486 144	569 804
Notes in circulation	55 015	56 697	56 687
Coin in circulation	5 746	5 844	5 720
Allocations of Special Drawing Rights	12 419	13 253	13 511
Foreign liabilities	4 257	3 134	3 378
Deposits	188 294	147 067	158 712
Other liabilities	11 509	14 737	37 584
The Central Government's current account	212 435	179 443	225 849
Equity capital	60 476	65 969	68 363

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

www.statbank.dk/mpk38

Table 406	Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danish banks	
End of year	2009	2010
Number of banks	132	123
Antal ansatte, ultimo året	46 124	44 186
	————— DKK mio. —————	
Profit and loss account		
+Interest income	145 254	103 104
÷Interest expenses	75 851	44 140
Net income from interest, net	69 403	58 618
+Share dividends	683	802
+Charges and commissions income	23 159	24 974
÷Charges and commissions expenses	5 357	6 199
Net income from charges and commissions	87 888	78 071
+Revaluation of securities and foreign exchange	10 606	5 004
+Other ordinary income	3 726	4 799
Profit/loss on financial items	102 220	87 852
÷Staff and administrative expenses	47 330	46 510
÷Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	6 058	3 468
÷Other operating expenses	7 878	6 510
÷Depreciations and provisions, net	58 306	35 951
+Adjustments of shares	1 639	8 333
Profit/loss on ordinary activities	-15 713	4 042
+Extraordinary receipts, net	0	0
Profit/loss before tax	-15 713	4 042
÷Tax	-120	2 482
Profit/loss for the year	-15 593	1 622
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	4 315 342	4 287 392
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	615 969	604 097
Loans	1 978 356	1 953 603
Bonds, etc.	1 007 143	943 051
Shares, etc.	24 111	27 762
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprises	128 461	147 113
Intangible assets	22 506	24 872
Tangible assets	18 294	17 528
Other assets	520 503	569 366
Liabilities, total	4 315 342	4 287 392
Liabilities to credit institutions, etc.	852 664	766 992
Deposits	1 651 122	1 627 502
Issued bonds, etc.	676 849	634 380
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	756 095	869 441
Provisions for liabilities and charges	15 716	19 030
Capital deposits	121 490	119 798
Equity capital	241 406	250 249

Note: Excluding the banks in Greenland.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk39

Table 407 Banks' domestic lending and deposits. 2011

	Deposits	Lending ¹
	— mio. kr. —	
Total	1 472 838	1 544 527
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16 087	56 630
Mining and quarrying	3 007	1 614
Manufacturing	31 951	65 251
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7 410	21 010
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	4 247	2 158
Construction	14 088	22 207
Wholesale and retail trade	34 967	68 064
Transportation and storage	14 811	36 592
Accommodation and food service activities	4 368	8 563
Information and communication	13 647	7 410
Financial and insurance activities	391 600	471 653
Real estate activities	38 609	111 332
Professional, scientific and technical activities	36 265	22 810
Administrative and support activities	8 959	17 870
Public administration and defence	15 375	26 799
Education	6 594	2 287
Human health and social work activities	11 396	7 058
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4 156	3 670
Other service activities	16 161	5 745
Activities of households as employers	155	105
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	39	5
Households	786 004	570 227
Activity not stated	12 942	15 467

¹ Outstanding at the end of year.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 408 Long-term savings schemes with deposit accounts of Danish banks

End of year	2009	2010	Percentage change in relation to previous year
	————— DKK mio. —————		per cent
Specific deposit accounts, total	201 988	216 039	7.0
Index-linked pension savings	10 029	9 256	-7.7
Capital-pension accounts	85 719	93 498	9.1
Savings accounts for children	12 550	13 098	4.4
Private pension schemes	3 293	2 435	-26.1
Investment-fund accounts	11	2	-81.8
Business establishment savings	817	812	-0.6
Home-savings contracts	430	408	-5.1
Instalment-pension accounts	82 277	89 465	8.7
Savings accounts for education	189	140	-25.9
Premium lottery accounts	6 632	6 891	3.9
Market fluctuation adjustment accounts	41	34	-17.1

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk43**Table 409** Danish electronic payment card system

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011
	————— thousands —————				
Number of cards	2 703	3 018	3 511	4 374	4 496
Transaction	218 119	390 851	580 283	872 377	922 472
	————— DKK mio. —————				
Turnover	71 665	132 970	214 743	289 442	298 274

Source: NETS

www.statbank.dk/mpk41

Table 410	Mortgage banks	
	2009	2010
Number of institutions	8	8
	————— DKK mio. —————	
Profit and loss account		
+Interest income	129 514	109 519
÷Interest xpenses	110 931	91 930
Net income from interest	18 583	17 589
+Charges and commissions receivable	-1 209	-1 456
Net income from charges and commissions	17 374	16 133
÷Expenditure of the personnel administration and other operating expenses	5 256	5 067
÷Depreciation and provisions on loans	5 231	3 122
+Adjustment of capital interest	4	1 418
+Other ordinary receipts	132	179
Profit/loss on ordinary activities	7 023	9 541
+Extraordinary receipts (net)	...	...
÷Tax	2 153	1 714
Profit/loss for the year	4 870	7 827
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	3 101 744	3 239 355
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	544 308	585 580
Loans	2 325 194	2 407 462
Bonds and shares, etc.	171 659	183 621
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprices	28 496	29 529
Intangible assets	4 917	4 521
Tangible assets	775	646
Other assets	26 395	27 996
Liabilities, total	3 101 744	3 239 355
Liabilities to credit institutions	612 182	633 018
Issued bonds, etc.	2 245 750	2 357 553
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	76 777	77 373
Provisions for liabilities and charges	1 574	1 398
Capital deposits	26 646	23 294
Equity capital	138 815	146 719

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk47 and mpk48

Table 411	Lending activity of mortgage banks	DKK mio.		
		2009	2010	2011
	Loans incl. index-linked loans, total	121 426	67 224	50 398
	Owner-occupied dwellings and holiday homes	62 133	40 898	24 638
	Rental housing	8 035	5 781	9 574
	Business properties	49 466	17 123	14 258
	Other properties	1 792	3 422	1 927

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 412	Major finance companies, factoring and other loans	Total activities		Status	
		2009	2010	Ult. 2009	Ult. 2010
		DKK mio.			
	Factoring	38 092	25 227	3 963	4 434
	Other loans	9 919	11 223	34 524	34 649

Source: Individual finance company

www.statbank.dk/mpk57

Table 413	Major finance companies, leasing	DKK mio.	
		2009	2010
	Activities in the year		
	Total	15 923	13 750
	Industrial equipment	2 072	1 770
	Edp and office equipment	2 186	1 897
	Lorries and vans	5 302	4 265
	Passengercars	1 777	2 506
	Vessels, aircraft, railway material	135	11
	Buildings	259	293
	Other	4 192	3 008
	Status at end of year	50 738	47 027

Source: Individual finance company

www.statbank.dk/mpk31

Table 414		Consumer credit		
End of year	2009	2010	2011	
	DKK mio.			
Total	19 453	18 294	18 632	
Balance on credit and account cards	6 884	6 475	6 622	
Of which, petrol companies	1 265	1 035	1 202	
Blank credit	9 813	8 995	8 859	
Secured credit	2 756	2 824	3 151	

Source: Each individual financing company and credit card company

www.statbank.dk/mpk30

Table 415		Quoted bonds in circulation by holder sector. 2011		
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	607 412	3 140 710	261 972	4 010 094
Non-financial corporations	5 148	128 264	8 014	141 426
Financial corporations	81 260	1 935 160	104 503	2 120 923
Monetary financial institutions	26 133	1 501 236	49 163	1 576 532
Other financial institutions	55 126	433 923	55 340	544 389
Insurance and pension funds corporations	254 110	513 696	37 441	805 247
General government	69 171	86 853	54 279	210 303
Central government	68 121	53 943	47 169	169 233
Local government	1 011	31 930	6 890	39 831
Social security funds	40	980	220	1 240
Households	2 797	79 325	31 094	113 216
Non-profit institutions serving households	2 244	26 355	909	29 508
Sector unknown	1 994	18 184	2 036	22 214
Abroad	190 687	352 874	23 696	567 257

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 416 Owners of quoted shares and unit trust certificates by holder sector. 2011

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	443.9	138.9	377.8	991.7	44.4	1 996.7
Non-financial corporations	80.9	9.3	149.9	76.0	1.9	318.1
Financial corporations	24.8	30.1	43.8	136.6	13.4	248.8
Insurance and pension funds corporations	7.0	6.6	12.9	345.7	1.8	373.9
General government	0.1	0.3	5.7	18.1	0.3	24.6
Households ²	60.1	20.5	72.7	333.0	12.4	498.8
Non-profit institutions serving households	5.3	1.5	27.2	15.8	0.7	50.4
Abroad	1.8	1.0	3.2	15.9	0.4	22.3
Sector unknown	269.2	71.1	89.6	66.3	14.1	510.3

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 417 Share index

OMXC-index	2009	2010	2011
End of the year	end of 1995 =100		
Total	301	395	325
Energy	61	51	10
Materials	328	453	502
Manufacturing	330	385	273
Discretionary	120	143	40
Consumer goods	148	216	171
Health Care	611	1 032	1 067
Finance	292	319	218
ICT	284	318	289
Telecommunication	158	157	149
Utilities	497	307	340

Source: Copenhagen Stock Exchange

www.statbank.dk/mpk13

Table 418		Yield on bonds		
		2009	2010	2011
		————— per cent p.a. —————		
Yield				
Government bonds:				
5 year:	End of year	3.07	2.04	0.62
	Annual average	3.05	2.16	1.96
10 year:	End of year	3.62	2.98	1.58
	Annual average	3.59	2.91	2.71
Mortgage credit bonds:				
20 year:	End of year	4.62	4.39	3.19
	Annual average	5.08	4.18	4.05
30 year:	End of year	5.19	4.53	3.94
	Annual average	5.53	4.67	4.71

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 419 Pension funds	Intersectoral pension funds		Corporate pension funds	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Number of members	685 051	704 688	17 988	18 261
Working members	572 742	586 760	6 441	6 409
Retired members	90 420	96 071	8 177	8 510
Retired spouses	13 365	13 282	2 441	2 403
Children who receive children's pension	8 524	8 575	929	939
	DKK mio			
Current annual pension, total	8 314	8 323	4 176	4 159
Pension for members	7 126	7 055	3 235	3 266
Pension for spouses	983	1 053	924	876
Pension for children	205	215	17	17
Miscellaneous income				
Member contributions	17 805	18 877	850	971
Of which extraordinary contributions	-	-	380	798
Interest income and profits	8 992	10 807	1 413	1 336
Miscellaneous expenditure¹				
Pensions	11 115	11 818	1 874	1 899
Retirement allowances	614	692	...	...
Assets, total	435 996	439 697	45 328	50 789
Central government bonds ¹	25 079	18 015	5 114	5 938
Other bonds ¹	1 333	1 141	11 493	15 955
Mortgage credit bonds, etc. ¹	85 895	80 223	14 270	14 522
Cash at bank and in hand	7 863	1 910	925	1 436
Mortgage credits	37	27	8	0
Loans with other collateral	7 530	14 597	1 122	212
Other assets	308 259	323 784	12 396	12 726
Premium reserves	332 541	356 877	36 458	38 500

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 420 Discount rate of Danmarks Nationalbank

Discount rate		Discount rate		Discount rate	
per cent					
1995		17. marts	3.50	7. juni	4.00
8. marts	6.00	28. april	3.75	2008	
6. juli	5.75	9. juni	4.25	4. juli	4.25
3. august	5.50	1. september	4.50	8. oktober	4.50
25. august	5.00	6. oktober	4.75	7. november	4.00
9. november	4.75	2001		5. december	3.50
15. december	4.25	14. maj	4.50	2009	
1996		31. august	4.25	16. januar	2.75
25. januar	4.00	18. september	3.75	6. marts	2.00
7. marts	3.75	9. november	3.25	3. april	1.75
19. april	3.25	2002		11. maj	1.40
1997		6. december	2.75	8. juni	1.20
10. oktober	3.50	2003		14. august	1.10
1998		7. marts	2.50	28. august	1.00
6. maj	4.00	6. juni	2.00	2010	
29. maj	3.75	2005		15. januar	0.75
21. september	4.25	2. december	2.25	2011	
5. november	4.00	2006		7. april	1.00
4. december	3.50	3. marts	2.50	8. juli	1.25
1999		9. juni	2.75	4. november	1.00
4. februar	3.25	4. august	3.00	9. december	0.75
9. april	2.75	6. oktober	3.25		
5. november	3.00	8. december	3.50		
2000		2007			
4. februar	3.25	9. marts	3.75		

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

www.statbank.dk/disk

Table 421 Exchange rates

	Currency	2009	2010	2011
DKK				
Pound sterling	GBP	836.26	869.02	859.05
Bulgarian lev	BGN	380.73	380.78	380.95
Estonian kroon	EEK	47.59	407.60	...
Latvian lats	LVL	1 055.30	1 050.80	1 055.01
Lithuanian litas	LTL	215.66	215.69	215.78
Norwegian krone	NOK	85.39	93.02	95.61
Polish zloty	PLN	172.43	186.47	181.14
Swiss franc	CHF	493.17	540.60	605.74
Swedish krona	SEK	70.18	78.15	82.52
Czech koruna	CZK	28.21	29.47	30.30
Hungarian forint	HUF	2.66	2.70	2.67
EU common currency	EUR	744.63	744.74	745.05
US dollars	USD	535.51	562.57	536.22
Australian dollars	AUD	421.96	516.96	552.82
Brazilian real	BRL	270.02	319.87	320.51
Canadian dollars	CAD	469.81	546.08	541.84
Hong Kong dollars	HKD	69.09	72.41	68.88
Japanese yen	JPY	5.73	6.43	6.74
Chinese yuan renminbi	CNV	78.39	83.12	83.00
Singapore dollars	SGD	368.09	413.16	426.32
Effective rate of DKK 1980 = 100		107.79	103.97	103.60

Note: The rate is the annual average.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

www.statbank.dk/DNVALA

Table 422

Life assurance companies

	2009	2010
Number of companies	33	31
Profit and loss account	————— DKK mio. —————	
A: Insurance activities		
+Premiums net of reinsurance	85 125	92 027
+Allocated investment return transferred from the technical account	73 378	95 416
Receipts from insurance activities	158 502	187 443
÷Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	56 427	63 092
÷Change in life assurance provisions	97 219	120 560
÷Administrative expenses	4 490	4 196
÷Change in bonus equalization provisions	-1 200	-2 811
+Result from sickness and accident insurance	291	292
Result from insurance activities	1 857	2 698
B: Investment activities		
+Result from investment activities	85 076	109 968
÷Tax on pensions yield	-11 698	14 552
÷Allocated investment return transferred to the technical account	74 666	96 624
÷Yield on investments carried forward to sickness and accident insurance	-4 982	-4 817
Result from investment activities	3 694	3 609
C: Total activities		
+Result from primary operation	5 551	6 307
+Other ordinary receipts, net	241	983
+Extraordinary receipts, net	581	0
÷Taxes	1 585	1 485
Net result for the year	4 788	5 805
D: Increase in equity capital		
+Net result of the year	4 788	5 805
÷Dividends, etc.	78	326
Increase in equity capital, total	4 710	5 479
Of which allocated to contingency reserve	...	...
Balance sheets		
Assets total	1 211 964	1 351 032
A: Investment assets		
Land and buildings	5 596	3 687
Bonds	665 386	515 863
Shares and other capital holdings	198 301	403 638
Loans	21 898	29 682
Other	26 281	21 876
B: Other assets	294 502	376 286
Liabilities, total	1 211 964	1 351 032
Equity capital	59 699	58 349
Provisions	1 061 053	1 176 093
Other liabilities	91 212	116 590

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk50 and mpk51

Table 423 Accounts of non-life insurance companies

	2009	2010
Number of companies	100	97
Profit and loss account	DKK mio.	
A: Insurance activities		
+Gross premiums written, net of reinsurese	50 595	50 199
+Technical interest	615	385
Receipts from insurance activities	51 210	50 584
+Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	38 198	39 592
+Administrative expenses	8 871	9 140
+Other insurance technical items	721	600
Result from insurance activities	3 420	1 252
B: Investment activities		
+Result from investment activities	10 671	7 285
C: Total activities		
Result from primary operation	14 091	8 537
+Other ordinary receipts, net	-3 018	-1 238
+Extraordinary receipts, net	761	753
+Taxes	1 476	861
Net result for the year	10 358	7 191
D: Increase in equity capital		
Net result for the year	10 358	6 156
+Balancing items	3 914	2 811
+Capital injection	55	16
Increase, total	14 327	8 983
+Dividends, etc.	4 532	4 684
Increase in equity capital, total	9 795	4 299
Of which allocation to contingency reserve	...	...
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	161 606	170 367
A: Investment assets		
Land and buildings	5 478	5 206
Bonds	82 909	93 448
Shares and other capital holdings	45 808	45 216
Loans	222	226
Other	5 461	1 668
B: Other assets	21 728	24 603
Liabilities, total	161 606	170 367
Equity, total	66 907	62 780
Provisions	81 576	85 942
Other liabilities	13 123	21 645

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk52 and mpk53

Table 424 Non-life insurance by type

	Premiums		Compensation	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	DKK mio.			
Total	54 199	50 218	39 984	39 164
Total commercial insurance	16 837	12 874	11 696	9 990
Workmen's compensation	4 368	3 666	2 874	2 765
Buildings	4 906	3 783	3 931	3 574
Contents (other than stock and machinery)	3 335	2 537	2 325	1 684
Professional liability	1 725	1 446	1 011	878
Marine and transport	1 711	866	1 085	725
Aviation	5	1	3	2
Other commercial insurance	787	575	466	362
Total private insurance	11 895	12 153	10 679	10 596
Householder's comprehensive	3 966	3 988	3 726	3 537
Homeowner's comprehensive	5 099	5 225	4 442	4 725
Weekend cottages	670	669	513	491
Change of ownership insurance	376	297	562	349
Other private insurance	1 784	1 973	1 437	1 494
Total personal accident insurance	9 084	9 355	6 415	6 704
Health insurance	891	973	718	668
Single accident and sickness	7 786	7 957	5 479	5 765
Professional disability	408	425	218	271
Total motor vehicle insurance	14 997	14 735	10 297	11 078
Third-party liability	6 117	5 995	4 168	4 847
Vehicle (own damage)	8 880	8 740	6 129	6 231
Credit and suretyship	227	142	41	61
Touristassistance and Legal aid insurance	579	632	486	495
Total direct business	53 620	49 890	39 614	38 924
Total indirect business	579	328	370	240

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 and Greenland

1

Population of the Danish Kingdom

One kingdom – three different communities

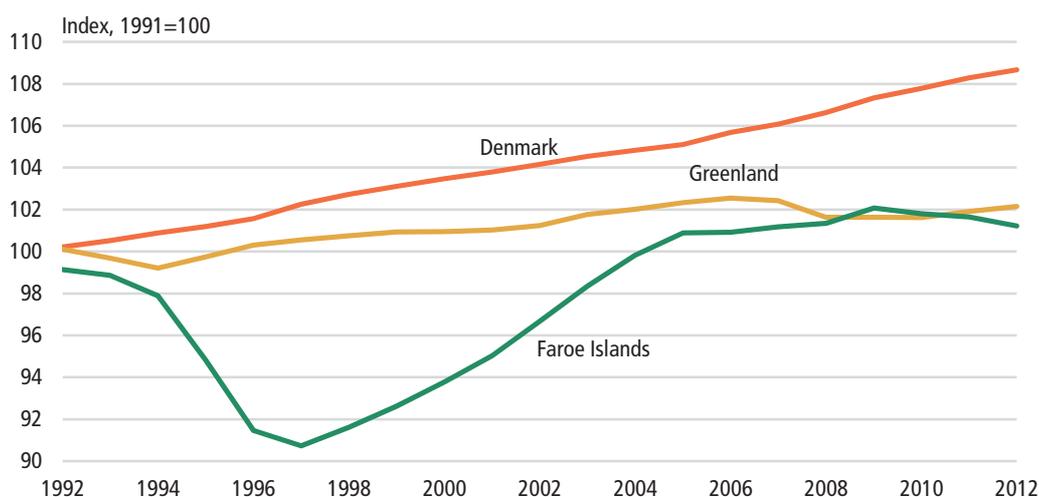
The Faroe Islands and Greenland are both part of the Kingdom of Denmark, going back as far as the Early Middle Ages. During the 20th century, the two countries have gradually liberated themselves from Denmark and have today independent extended home rule. Home rule was established in the Faroe Islands in 1948. In Greenland home rule was established in 1979 and further autonomy and self rule in 2009.

The authorities in the Faroe Islands and Greenland make legislation governing their own social and economic conditions, e.g. fishing, housing, schools, trade and industry, municipal matters, etc., whereas issues regarding foreign, security and legal policies are joint responsibilities governed in accordance with Danish legislation. Over the years, the Faroe Islands and Greenland have become financially less dependent on Denmark, but still receive financial means from the Danish state. In 2011 the Faroe Islands received general grants of DKK 624 million, while Greenland received DKK 3.533 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 48,000 and 57,000 people, respectively. A medium-sized Danish provincial town has, for comparison, a population of about 50,000.

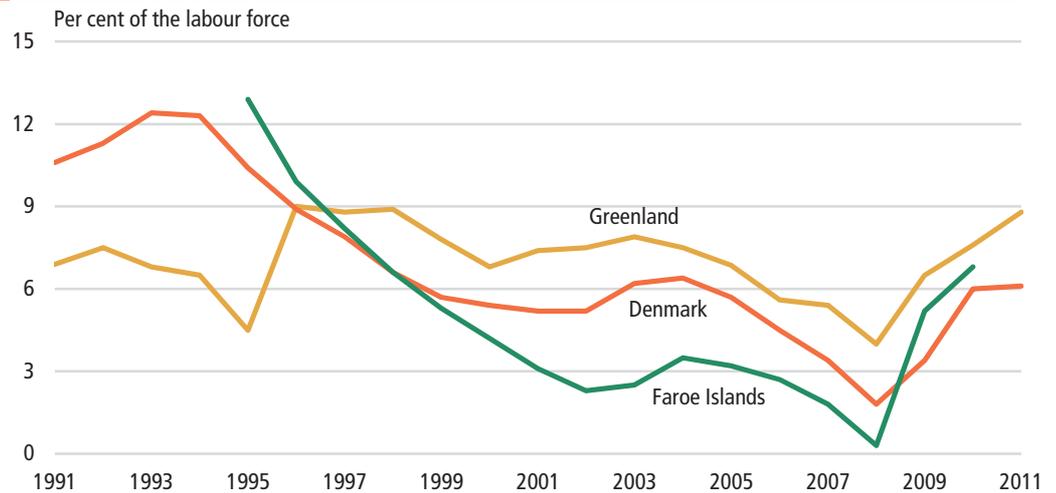
Figure 1 Population trends in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland



The economic crisis in the Faroe Islands in the middle of the 1990s

While Denmark and Greenland have seen a small increase in the size of their populations since 1990, the Faroe Islands experienced a sharp decline in the population size in the middle of the 1990s. The main reason for this was an economic crisis involving negative growth and a steadily increasing unemployment rate. Furthermore, the foreign debt of the Faroe Islands was nearly 150 per cent of GDP. Not until 2003 was the population size the same in the Faroe Islands as in 1990.

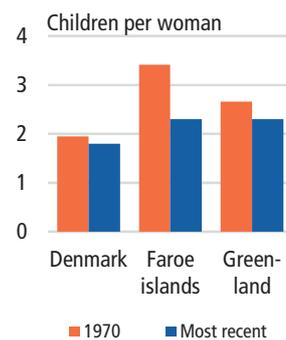
Figure 2 Unemployment in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland



Women give birth to fewer children...

In all three communities of the Kingdom of Denmark, women give birth to fewer children today, compared to almost 40 years ago.

Figure 3 Fertility rates



Note: Figures from Denmark are from 2011, Faroe Islands and Greenland from 2010.

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.

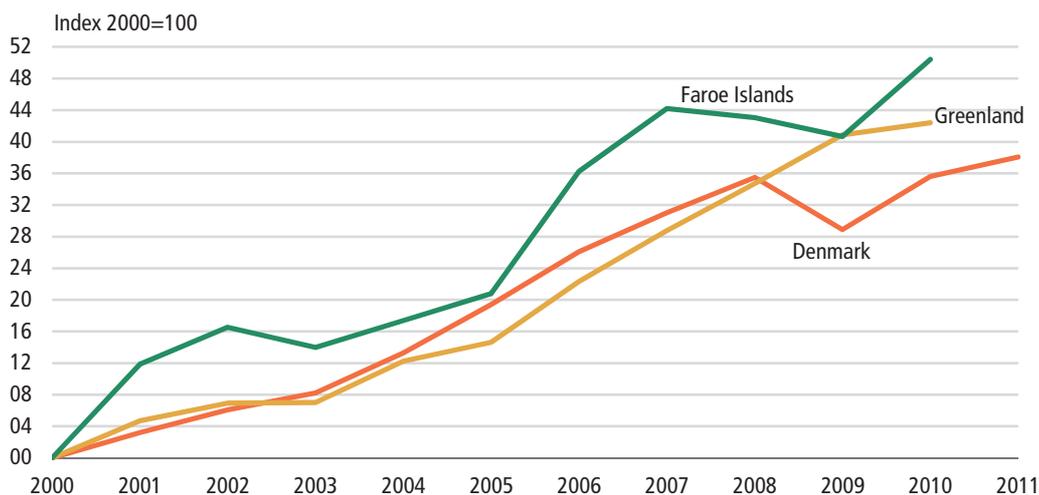
Economy of the Kingdom of Denmark

2

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.

If you want more information ...

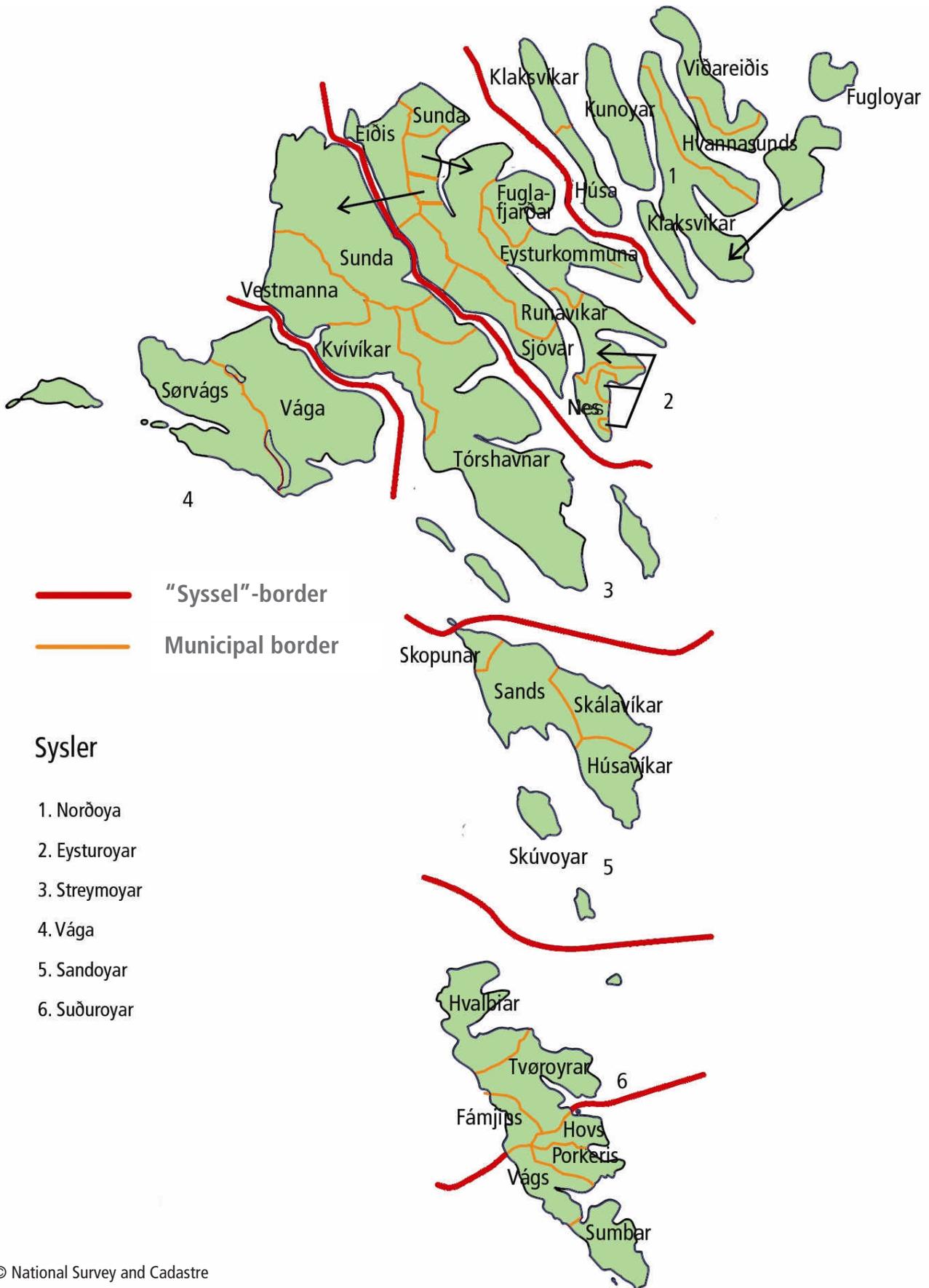
Since the first issue of the *Statistical Yearbook* in 1896, Statistics Denmark has published figures for the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

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.

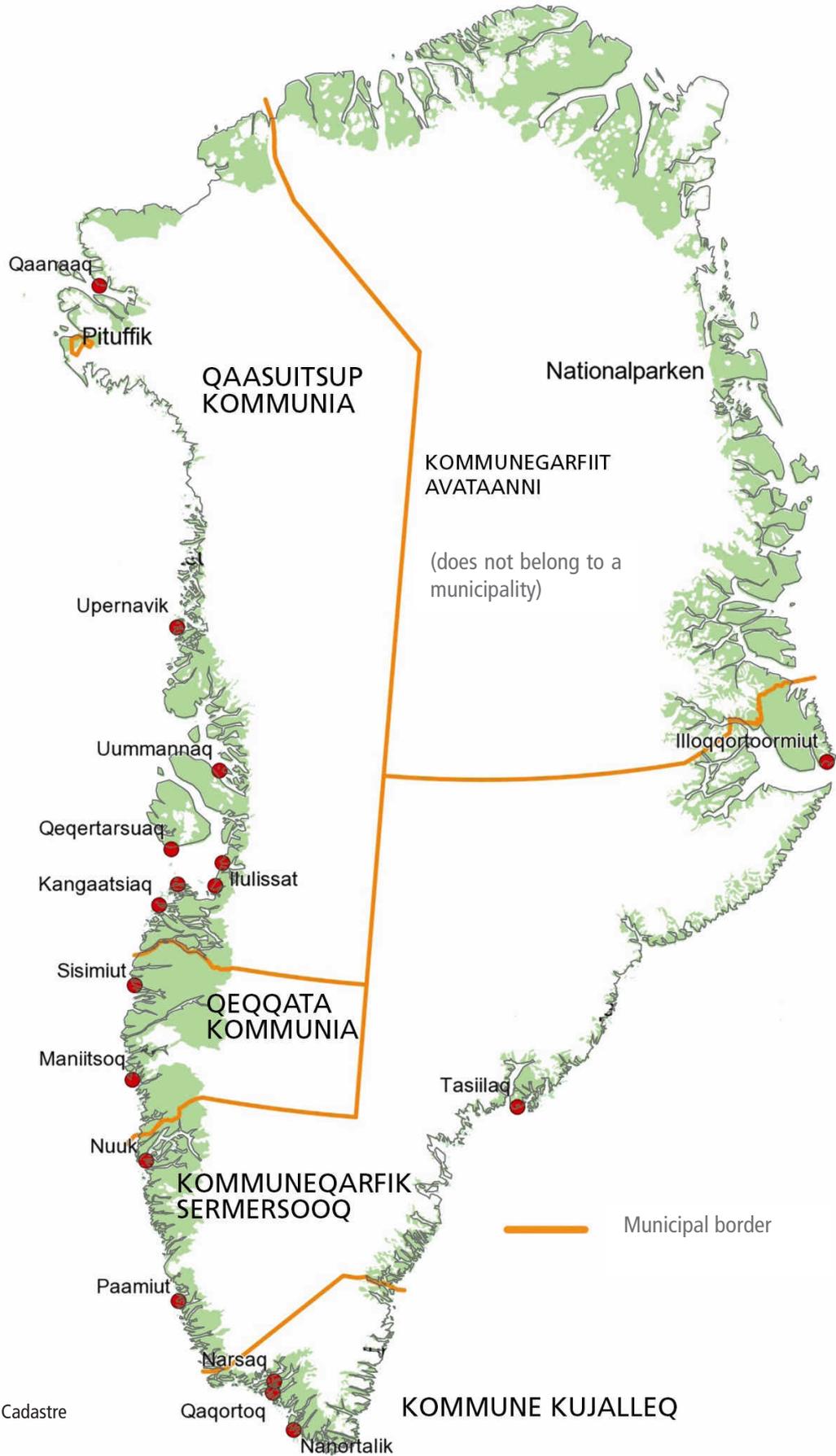
The reports prepared by the Chief Administrative Officer in the Faroe Islands and Greenland are also useful sources for your information.

Faroe Islands



© National Survey and Cadastre

Greenland



Faroe Islands and Greenland

1

Population of the Danish Kingdom

If you want more information ...

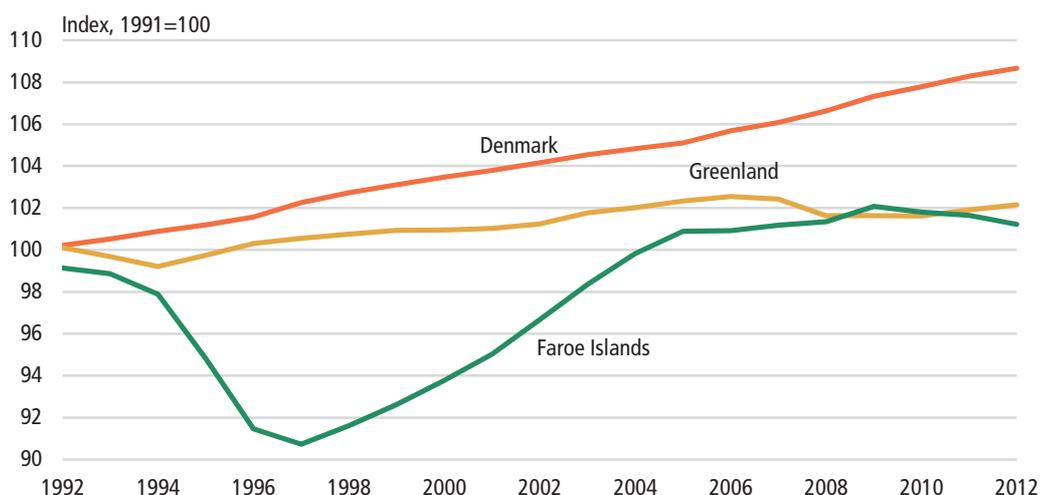
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Figure 1 Population trends in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland



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

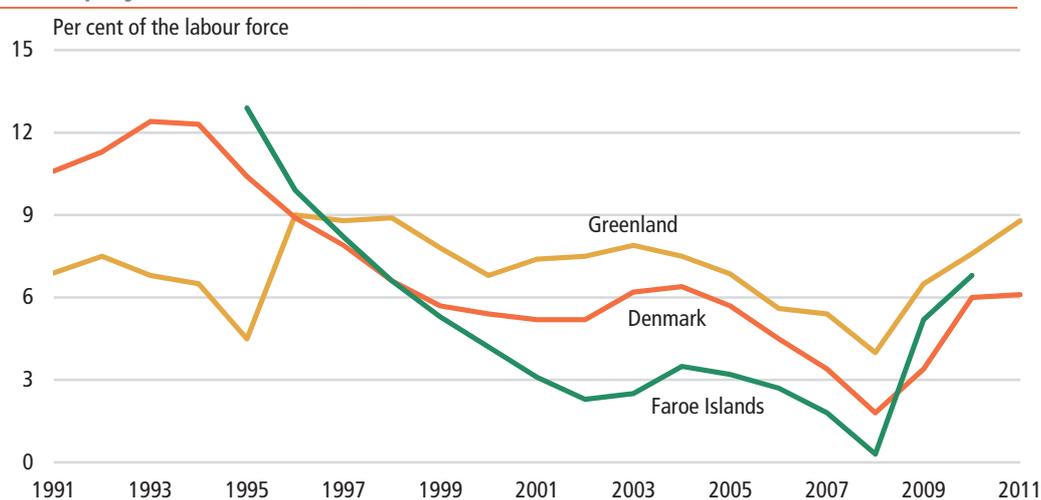
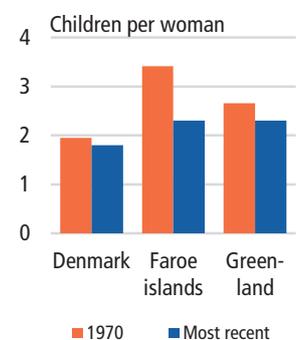


Figure 3
Fertility rates



Note: Figures from Denmark are from 2011, Faroe Islands and Greenland from 2010.

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 2.3 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 1.8 today.

Consequently, there has been a greater fall in fertility in the Faroe Islands compared to the other communities, but women in the Faroe Islands still account for the highest number of births.

... and 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 425 Key figures for Denmark, Faroe Islands and Greenland

	Year	Denmark	Year	Faroe Islands	Year	Greenland
Total area, km ²	2012	42 895	2011	1 396	2011	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	2012	5 580 516	2012	48 372	2012	56 749
Fertility	2011	1.8	2011	2.3	2010	2.3
Average life expectancy, men, years	2010-2011	77.3	2006-2010	77.2	2008	66.6
Average life expectancy, women, years	2010-2011	81.6	2006-2010	82.9	2008	71.6
Educational expenditure, per cent of GDP	2010	8.0	2009	9.4	2010	15.7
Educational expenditure per basic school pupil, DKK	2010	106 507	2009	82 981	2009	89 027
Labour force	2011	2 755 766	2010	28 970	2012	40 156
Unemployed, per cent of labour force ²	2011	6.1	2010	6.8	2011	8.8
Participation rate, women, per cent	2011	75.7	2010	80	2006	78.3
Participation rate, men, per cent	2011	71.5	2010	75.3	2006	73.3
Social security and welfare, per cent of GDP	2010	25.3	2009	22.7	2010	20.7
Health expenditure, per cent of GDP	2010	8.3	2009	8.2	2010	10.5
Health staff per 100.000 inhabitants	2009	341	2007	189	2009	167
Abortions per 1.000 live births	2009	258	2011	57	2009	893
Infant mortality per 1.000 liveborn boys	2010	2.9	2011	0.0	2011	13.8
Infant mortality per 1.000 liveborn girls	2010	3.0	2011	6.8	2011	7.8
Suicides per 100.000 inhabitants	2010	10	2007-2010	4.1	2008	64
Reported Penal Code offences per 1.000 inhabitants	2011	699	2010	194	2011	851
Of which theft and burglary	2011	166	2010	21	2011	118
Of which sexual offences	2011	5.0	2010	5.0	2011	55
Consumer price index (inflation), annual growth, per cent	2011	2.8	2011	2.3	2010	1.7
Total catch, 1.000 tonnes	2011	680	2010	394	2010	124
Of which shrimp catch, per cent of total catch	2011	1.2	2010	1.4	2010	52.3
Access to the Internet in per cent of 16-74-year-olds ³	2011	92	2010	48	2006	69
Mobile phone subscriptions, per cent of 16-74-year-olds	2011	141	2010	175	2008	136
Imports, DKK mio.	2011	524 549	2011	5 252	2011	4 822
Of which imports from Denmark in per cent	•	•	2010	34.2	2011	40.5
Exports, DKK mio.	2011	604 201	2011	5 359	2011	2 541
Of which exports to Denmark in per cent	•	•	2010	10.4	2011	92.0
Exports of fish and fish products in per cent	2011	2.7	2011	85.1	2011	92.5
Gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices, DKK mio.	2011	1 786 477	2010	12 942	2010	12 295
Annual real growth in per cent of GDP	2011	1.0	•	...	2010	1.2
GDP current prices per capita, DKK	2011	320 128	2010	267 551	2010	217 800
Balance of payments, current account, DKK mio.	2011	115 788	2010	761.3	2006	1 720
Balance of payments in per cent of GDP	2011	6.5	2010	5.9	2006	16.2
Surplus on public finance, per cent of GDP	2011	-1.9	2010	-3.6	2010	1.8
General government net debt, per cent of GDP, end of year	2011	3.5	•	...	2006	-21.2
General grants from the Danish government, DKK mio.	•	•	2011	624	2011	3 533

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

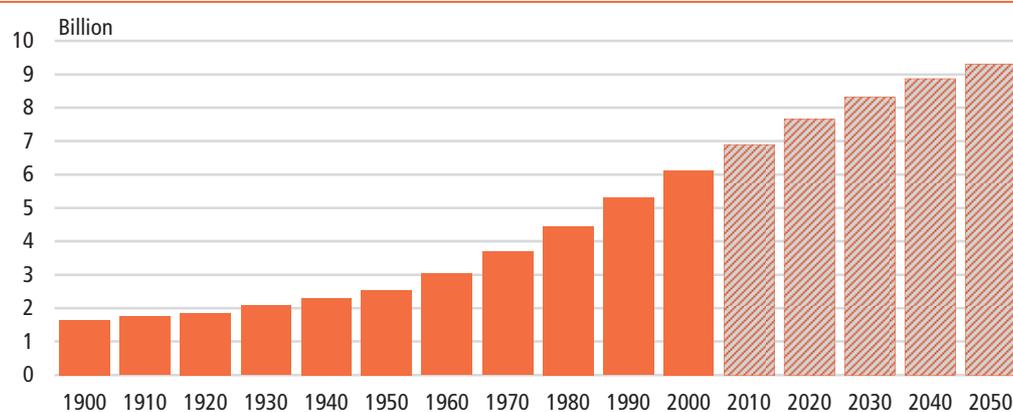
Trends in the world population

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 9.3 billion.

Figure 1 World population



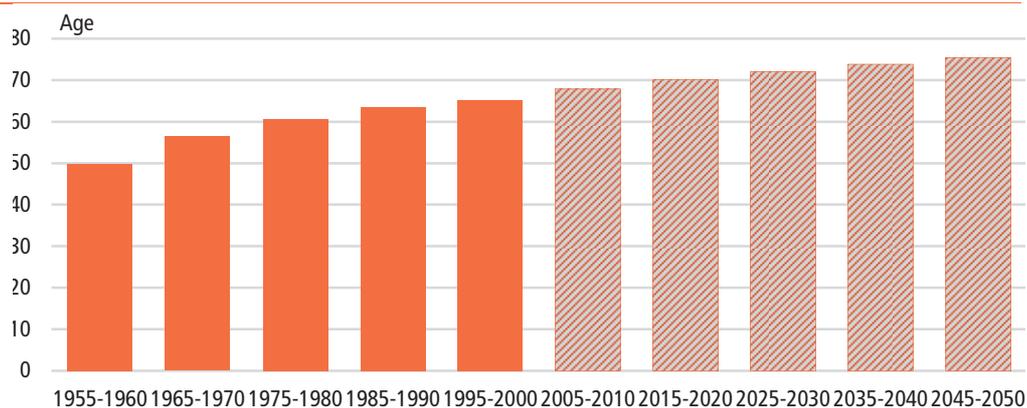
Source: UN's population forecast

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 Mozambique in Africa can only expect to live until the age of 39.

Figure 2 Average life expectancy for the world's new-born children



Source: UN's population forecast

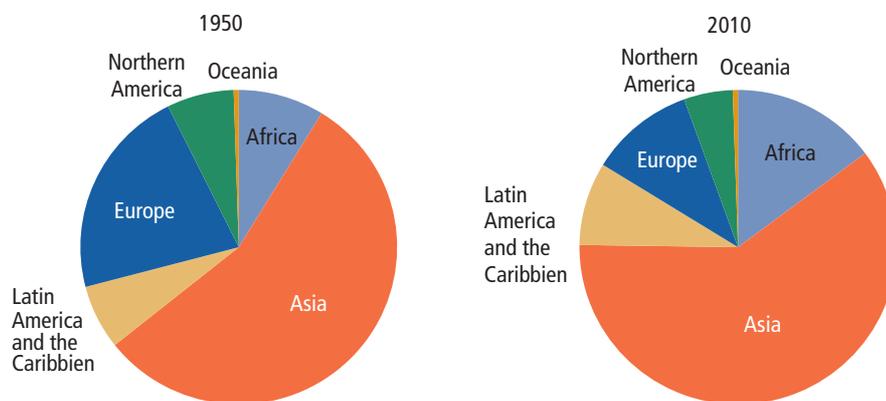
Most people live in Asia

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 2010.

Conversely, the Asian population has grown from 56 per cent of the world's population in 1950 to 60 per cent in 2010.

Figure 3 World population by continents



Source: UN's population forecast

Steady growth and increase in world trade

During the last 30 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 0.6 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 426 Area and population in states and countries

	Population		Population per km ²	Total area km ²
	Number thousands	Lastest population census		
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

Table 427 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	Ottawa	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

Table 428 Population, birth and death rates in selected countries

	2010			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	10 879	11.7	9.6	3.5	2006	77.0	82.7
Bulgaria	7 534	10.0	14.6	9.4	2007-2009	69.9	77.1
Cyprus	804	12.4	6.7	3.3 ³	2006-2007	78.3	81.9
Denmark	5 545	11.4	9.8	3.4	2008-2009	76.5	80.8
Estonia	1 340	11.8	11.8	3.3	2008	68.6	79.2
Finland	5 335	11.4	9.5	2.3	2009	76.5	83.1
France	62 968	12.7	8.5	3.7 ³	2006-2008	77.4	84.3
Greece	11 283 ³	10.5 ³	9.6 ³	3.1 ³	2009	77.7	82.8
Ireland	4 474	16.5	6.2	3.2 ³	2002	75.1	80.3
Iceland	318	15.4	6.3	...	2007-2008	79.6	81.3
Italy	60 483	9.3	9.7	3.4	2007	78.7	84.0
Croatia	4 426	10.1 ³	11.8	5.3 ³	1988-1990	68.3	75.9
Latvia	2 239	8.6	13.4	5.7	2009	68.3	78.1
Lithuania	3 287	10.8	12.8	4.3	2009	67.5	78.6
Luxembourg	507	11.6	7.4	...	2005-2007	77.6	82.7
Malta	416	9.6	7.2	8.2 ²	2009	77.7	82.2
Netherlands	16 615	11.1	8.2	3.8	2009	78.5	82.7
Norway	4 889	12.6	8.5	2.8	2009	78.6	83.1
Poland	38 184	10.8	9.9	5.0	2009	71.5	80.1
Portugal	10 637	9.5	10.0	2.4	2007-2009	75.8	81.8
Romania	21 438	9.9	12.1	9.8	2007-2009	69.7	77.1
Russian Federation	142 938	12.5	14.2	7.5	2009	62.8	74.7
Switzerland	7 826	10.2	8.0	4.3 ³	2009	79.8	84.4
Slovakia	5 430	11.1	9.8	5.7	2009	71.3	78.7
Slovenia	2 049	10.6	9.1	2.5	2008	75.8	82.3
Spain	46 071	10.4	8.2	3.2	2009	78.5	84.6
United Kingdom	62 222	12.5	9.0	4.7 ³	2006-2008	77.4	81.6
Sweden	9 378	12.3	9.6	2.5	2009	79.4	83.4
Czech Republic	10 520	11.1	10.2	2.7	2009	74.2	80.1
Germany	81 776	8.3	10.5	3.5	2005-2007	76.9	82.3
Hungary	10 000	9.0	13.0	5.3	2009	70.1	77.9
Austria	8 390	9.4	9.2	3.9	2009	77.4	82.9
South Africa	49 991	...	...	...	2009	53.5	57.2
Brazil	193 253	...	...	...	2009	69.4	77.0
Canada	34 109	11.3 ²	7.2 ²	5.1 ¹	2005-2007	78.3	83.0
Chile	17 094	14.7 ²	5.4 ²	7.9 ²	2010	75.8	81.2
Mexico	107 551 ³	...	5.2 ³	...	2008	72.8	77.5
United States	309 051	14.0 ²	8.1 ²	6.6 ²	2007	75.4	80.4
India	1 182 105	22.8 ²	7.4 ²	53.0 ²	2002-2006	62.6	64.2
Indonesia	234 432 ³	...	...	...	1990-1995	61.0	64.5
Israel	7 625	21.8	5.2	3.8 ³	2005-2009	78.7	82.5
Japan	127 450	8.4 ³	9.0 ³	2.4 ³	2009	79.6	86.4
China	1 334 740 ³	12.1 ³	7.1 ³	...	2000	69.6	73.3
Singapore	5 077	7.9 ³	3.4 ³	2.6 ³	2010	79.3	84.1
Korea, Republic of	...	14.4 ²	9.0 ²	19.3 ²	2008	65.6	72.7
Turkey	72 698	17.6	6.3	13.2	2009	71.5	76.1
Australia	22 342	13.5 ³	6.4 ³	4.3 ³	2007-2009	79.3	83.9
New Zealand	4 368	14.5 ³	6.7 ³	4.9 ³	2007-2009	78.4	82.4

¹ 2007, ² 2008, ³ 2009.Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook, 2010*

Table 429 Live births per thousand women

	Year	Live births per thousand women						Total fertility rate per woman 2009	
		15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years		45-49 years
OECD countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EU countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	
Bulgaria	2009	46.7	80.3	91.7	64.8	24.5	3.8	0.2	1.6
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	2009	5.5	42.5	122.8	130.3	56.4	9.6	0.4	1.8
Estonia	2009	20.4	63.6	104.2	83.3	44.6	9.5	0.3	1.6
Finland	2009	8.5	59.6	116.2	120.1	56.8	12.0	0.4	1.9
France	2008	10.2	60.7	134.0	123.5	56.1	11.5	0.6	2.0
Greece	2009	11.6	46.4	86.4	99.0	49.9	10.3	1.3	1.5
Ireland	2009	16.3	57.3	87.1	133.3	99.3	20.7	1.1	2.1
Iceland	2009	14.5	74.5	140.9	131.0	68.3	14.8	0.7	...
Italy	2005	6.8	32.9	72.2	88.1	50.0	10.4	0.4	1.4
Croatia	2009	13.0	60.9	101.4	83.7	35.2	6.2	0.3	1.5
Latvia	2009	20.8	59.3	83.2	61.3	31.6	7.2	0.3	1.3
Lithuania	2009	16.9	61.9	111.2	81.9	31.7	5.4	0.2	1.5
Luxembourg	2009	7.1	43.3	89.5	110.2	56.0	10.8	0.7	...
Malta	2009	20.2	42.0	93.0	90.0	36.5	6.0	0.2	...
Netherlands	2009	5.3	38.0	111.7	134.8	57.7	8.6	0.3	1.8
Norway	2009	9.5	61.4	128.1	127.2	58.3	10.2	0.5	2.0
Poland	2009	16.2	58.8	96.0	74.4	29.9	5.8	0.2	1.4
Portugal	2009	15.3	43.8	72.7	82.5	41.6	8.0	0.5	1.3
Romania	2009	39.3	67.5	82.7	59.4	22.1	4.7	0.2	1.4
Russian Federation	2009	30.2	90.3	93.7	63.8	27.8	5.2	0.2	1.6
Switzerland	2009	4.1	33.9	82.4	108.5	58.9	10.6	0.6	1.5
Slovakia	2009	21.8	56.4	91.4	77.9	30.9	5.4	0.2	1.4
Slovenia	2009	5.4	42.0	110.4	105.0	39.6	5.7	0.2	1.5
Spain	2009	12.2	35.6	63.4	96.3	60.9	11.8	0.9	1.4
United Kingdom	2009	25.0	73.0	107.3	112.6	57.9	11.9	0.7	2.0
Sweden	2009	5.9	50.5	115.3	134.4	66.8	12.8	0.7	1.9
Czech Republic	2009	11.8	46.8	102.8	97.1	36.2	5.6	0.2	1.5
Germany	2009	9.1	39.6	80.0	89.7	43.5	8.0	0.3	1.4
Hungary	2009	19.5	44.4	81.3	79.8	33.8	6.4	0.3	1.3
Austria	2009	10.4	48.7	85.8	84.7	39.4	7.7	0.3	1.4
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
Canada	2008	14.2	53.1	102.2	107.5	50.1	8.4	0.4	1.6
Chile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.1
United States	2008	41.5	103.0	115.1	99.3	46.9	9.8	0.6	2.1
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.7
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.1
Israel	2009	13.4	107.7	170.4	173.3	99.5	25.6	2.2	3.0
Japan	2009	4.9	34.3	83.5	90.9	43.9	7.2	0.2	1.4
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
Singapore	2009	5.2	26.8	79.7	99.0	47.6	7.9	0.3	1.2
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.1
Australia	2009	15.5	53.8	102.5	124.0	68.8	14.2	0.7	1.9
New Zealand	2009	29.4	77.0	107.7	123.7	70.0	14.5	0.6	2.1

Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook, 2009-2010*
 United Nations: *World Development Indicators, 2011* (column 9)

Table 430 Education in selected countries. 2009

	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	9.4	4.0	3.3	16.7	37	32	27	22	30
EU countries²	9.4	4.2	3.3	16.9	34	29	24	20	27
Belgium	8.8	7.0	3.2	19.0	42	37	30	23	33
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	9.5	4.0	3.5	17.0	45	39	28	26	34
Estonia	9.1	3.4	3.3	15.8	37	36	38	33	36
Finland	9.0	5.9	4.5	19.5	39	44	37	29	37
France	9.3	3.4	2.6	15.3	43	32	22	18	29
Greece	9.3	3.2	6.1	18.6	29	26	22	15	24
Ireland	11.0	3.8	2.7	17.4	48	39	28	20	36
Iceland	9.8	5.7	3.6	19.1	36	38	32	23	33
Italy	8.3	5.0	3.0	16.3	20	15	12	10	15
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	9.2	3.8	...	...	44	38	29	25	35
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	10.3	3.6	3.1	16.9	40	34	31	27	33
Norway	10.0	3.8	3.5	17.3	47	40	33	27	37
Poland	8.9	3.9	3.6	16.4	35	21	13	13	21
Portugal	11.3	4.0	2.8	18.1	23	15	11	7	15
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	8.5	2.1	6.4	17.0	55	58	54	44	54
Switzerland	9.6	3.5	2.4	15.5	40	38	33	28	35
Slovakia	8.8	3.8	2.8	15.3	21	15	14	12	16
Slovenia	8.8	4.6	4.2	17.6	30	26	19	17	23
Spain	10.9	...	3.1	16.2	38	34	25	17	30
United Kingdom	9.6	4.4	2.9	16.8	45	39	34	29	37
Sweden	10.0	4.4	3.6	18.0	42	35	29	27	33
Czech Republic	9.0	4.4	2.9	16.3	20	15	16	11	16
Germany	10.3	3.5	2.5	16.3	26	28	26	25	26
Hungary	8.1	4.9	2.9	15.9	25	19	18	16	20
Austria	8.1	4.5	2.9	15.5	21	20	18	16	19
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	10.4	...	1.9	15.6	12	11	11	9	11
Canada	...	...	3.2	...	56	56	45	41	50
Chile	8.0	...	3.1	14.9	35	24	20	17	24
Mexico	10.4	...	1.4	13.7	20	15	15	10	16
United States	9.2	2.8	4.5	16.6	41	43	40	41	41
India	10.0	...	1.2	13.2	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	8.4	3.2	3.1	14.6	43	47	45	45	45
Japan	9.1	...	...	...	56	49	45	27	44
China	...	...	...	...	6	5	3	3	5
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	9.0	...	4.9	16.8	63	44	26	13	39
Turkey	8.3	...	2.4	13.8	17	11	10	10	13
Australia	11.7	3.8	3.8	19.3	45	38	34	29	37
New Zealand	10.2	5.7	4.3	20.2	47	41	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 431 Employment and activity rate, 2010

	Labour force	Employed persons	Activity rate men	Activity rate women
	thousand persons		per cent	
OECD countries	568 602	520 124	79.7	61.8
EU countries	239 304	216 398	64.9	50.5
Austria	4 285	4 096	67.9	54.6
Belgium	4 895	4 489	60.8	47.7
Bulgaria	3 401	3 053	57.6	46.9
Croatia	1 747	1 541	53.3	40.6
Cyprus	410	385	72.6	57.3
Czech Republic	5 269	4 885	68.0	49.3
Denmark	2 936	2 718	69.3	59.8
Estonia	687	571	67.1	55.4
Finland	2 672	2 447	68.4	63.7
France	28 345	25 692	62.1	51.8
Germany	41 683	38 738	66.1	53.2
Greece	5 017	4 389	64.2	44.1
Hungary	4 256	3 781	58.4	44.0
Iceland	179	166	83.9	76.8
Ireland	2 131	1 844	68.7	52.9
Italy	24 975	22 872	59.4	38.2
Latvia	1 157	941	66.0	54.4
Lithuania	1 635	1 344	63.3	53.8
Luxembourg	231	221	65.8	49.8
Malta	176	164	66.8	34.0
Netherlands	8 760	8 370	71.5	58.9
Norway	2 592	2 501	74.9	68.6
Poland	17 660	15 961	64.1	48.2
Portugal	5 581	4 978	67.9	56.3
Romania	9 965	9 239	63.2	46.9
Russian Federation	75 448	69 803	73.8	62.3
Slovakia	2 707	2 318	67.8	50.8
Slovenia	1 041	966	65.3	53.3
Spain	23 089	18 457	67.3	51.7
Sweden	4 961	4 545	73.9	67.3
Switzerland	4 484	4 281	75.2	60.7
United Kingdom	31 382	28 942	69.1	56.0
South Africa	17 393	13 061	61.8	47.4
Brazil ¹	23 610	22 019	66.5	49.0
Canada	18 525	17 041	71.7	62.4
Chile	7 763	7 131	72.1	45.3
Mexico	46 663	44 144	76.9	41.9
USA	153 889	139 064	71.2	58.6
India	459 378	...	81.1	32.8
Indonesia	116 263	107 807	...	...
Israel	3 147	2 938	62.3	52.7
Japan	65 898	62 563	71.6	48.5
China ²	792 430	774 800	...	...
Singapore	3 128	3 063	76.5	56.5
Korea, Republic of	24 747	23 829	73.0	49.4
Turkey	25 662	22 613	70.8	27.6
Australia	11 868	11 247	72.5	58.7
New Zealand	2 333	2 180	74.4	62.1

Note: The figures cover the population 15+. The OECD countries cover the age 15-64. All data are based on national labour force surveys, except for India and China.

Source: ILO, International Labour Organization, www.ILO.org

¹ Selected urban areas. ² 2008.

Table 432 Unemployment. 2010

	Unemployed persons	Unemployment rates	Unemployed men	Unemployed women
	thousand persons	per cent	thousand persons	
OECD countries	48 479	8.4	27 847	20 633
EU countries	22 906	9.6	12 546	10 360
Austria	188	4.4	105	83
Belgium	406	8.3	217	189
Bulgaria	348	10.2	196	152
Croatia	206	11.8	107	99
Cyprus	25	6.2	13	12
Czech Republic	384	7.3	191	193
Denmark	218	7.4	128	91
Estonia	116	16.9	67	49
Finland	224	8.4	126	98
France	2 653	9.4	1 338	1 315
Germany	2 946	7.1	1 696	1 249
Greece	629	12.5	289	340
Hungary	475	11.2	264	210
Iceland	14	7.6	8	6
Ireland	288	13.5	198	90
Italy	2 102	8.4	1 114	989
Latvia	216	18.7	126	90
Lithuania	291	17.8	172	119
Luxembourg	10	4.4	5	5
Malta	12	6.9	8	4
Netherlands	390	4.5	208	182
Norway	91	3.5	55	36
Poland	1 699	9.6	896	803
Portugal	603	10.8	287	315
Romania	725	7.3	437	288
Russian Federation	5 645	7.5	3 078	2 567
Slovakia	389	14.4	213	177
Slovenia	75	7.2	42	33
Spain	4 632	20.1	2 529	2 103
Sweden	415	8.4	223	193
Switzerland	204	4.5	101	103
United Kingdom	2 440	7.8	1 455	985
South Africa	4 332	24.9	2 185	2 148
Brazil ¹	1 591	6.7	663	929
Canada	1 484	8.0	852	632
Chile	632	8.1	337	295
Mexico	2 520	5.4	1 588	931
USA	14 825	9.6	8 626	6 199
India	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	8 456	7.3	4 647	3 809
Israel	209	6.6	113	96
Japan	3 335	5.1	2 072	1 265
China ²	8 860	4.2	...	...
Singapore	65	2.1	34	31
Korea, Republic of	918	3.7	577	341
Turkey	3 049	11.9	2 091	958
Australia	621	5.2	331	290
New Zealand	152	6.5	77	75

Note: The figures cover the population 15+. The OECD countries cover the age 15-64. All data are based on national labour force surveys, except for India and China. ILO has further harmonised the figures after production, so the numbers may differ slightly from those published by Eurostat.

¹ Selected urban areas. ² 2008.

Source: ILO, International Labour Organization, www.ILO.org

Table 433 Consumer prices

	Consumer prices, percentage annual growth		
	2009	2010	2011
OECD countries	0.5	1.9	2.9
EU countries	0.3	1.6	2.7
Belgium	0.0	2.2	3.5
Bulgaria	2.5	3.0	3.4
Cyprus	0.2	2.6	3.5
Denmark	1.1	2.2	2.7
Estonia	0.2	2.7	5.1
Finland	1.6	1.7	3.3
France	0.1	1.7	2.3
Greece	1.3	4.7	3.1
Netherlands	-1.7	-1.6	1.2
Ireland	16.3	7.5	4.2
Iceland	0.8	1.6	2.9
Croatia	2.2	1.1	3.3
Latvia	3.3	-1.2	4.2
Lithuania	4.2	1.2	4.1
Italy	0.0	1.6	2.9
Luxembourg	1.9	2.8	2.7
Malta	1.0	0.9	2.5
Norway	2.3	2.3	1.2
Poland	4.0	2.7	3.9
Portugal	-0.9	1.4	3.6
Romania	5.6	6.1	5.8
Russian Federation	11.7	6.9	8.4
Switzerland	-0.7	0.6	0.1
Slovakia	0.9	0.7	4.1
Slovenia	0.9	2.1	2.1
Spain	-0.2	2.0	3.1
United Kingdom	2.2	3.3	4.5
Sweden	1.9	1.9	1.4
Czech Republic	0.6	1.2	2.1
Germany	0.2	1.2	2.5
Hungary	4.0	4.7	3.9
Austria	0.4	1.7	3.6
South Africa	7.1	4.1	5.0
Brazil	4.9	5.0	6.6
Canada	0.3	1.8	2.9
Chile	1.7	1.4	3.3
Mexico	5.3	4.2	3.4
United States	-0.3	1.6	3.2
India	10.9	12.0	8.9
Indonesia	4.8	5.1	5.4
Israel	3.3	2.7	3.5
Japan	-1.4	-0.7	-0.3
China	-0.7	3.3	5.5
Singapore	0.6	2.8	3.7
Korea, Republic of	2.8	4.5	4.3
Turkey	6.3	8.6	6.5
Australia	1.8	2.8	3.4
New Zealand	2.1	2.3	4.0

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics and Eurostat database

Table 434 Comparison of GDP per capita and price level. 2010*

	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	119	111	115
Bulgaria	20	44	51	65
Cyprus	88	99	89	107
Denmark	174	127	142	136
Estonia	44	64	75	81
Finland	137	115	124	113
France	122	108	111	109
Greece	82	90	95	103
Netherlands	145	133	108	96
Ireland	143	128	119	120
Iceland	122	111	110	113
Italy	105	101	104	106
Croatia	42	61	76	93
Latvia	33	51	72	83
Lithuania	34	57	65	72
Luxembourg	325	271	121	116
Malta	61	83	78	93
Norway	264	181	148	165
Poland	38	63	62	70
Portugal	66	80	88	91
Romania	24	46	59	67
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	210	147	148	149
Slovakia	50	74	72	81
Slovenia	71	85	85	95
Spain	93	100	97	94
United Kingdom	112	112	100	102
Sweden	152	123	122	115
Czech Republic	58	80	75	77
Germany	124	118	104	110
Hungary	40	65	65	81
Austria	140	126	106	114
South Africa	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...
Canada	...	...	...	...
Chile	...	...	...	...
Mexico	...	...	...	...
United States	145	148	92	...
India	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...
Israel	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	106	129	...
China	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...
Turkey	31	49	71	91
Australia	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...

Note: The figures are provisional. Final figures are available in December 2013. Figures are calculated at current prices and current purchasing power parities.

Source: Eurostat, database

Table 435 Output of selected world commodities, five largest producer countries

	2009	2010		2009	2010
	thousand tonnes			thousand tonnes	
Wheat, total	686 956	651 398	Maize, total	819 702	844 358
China	115 115	115 180	United States of America	332 549	316 165
India	80 680	80 710	China	164 108	177 549
United States of America	60 366	60 103	Brazil	50 720	56 060
Russian Federation	61 740	41 508	Mexico	20 143	23 302
France	38 332	38 207	Indonesia	13 121	22 677
Rye, total	18 242	12 328	Rice, total	684 780	672 021
Russian Federation	3 713	3 270	China	196 681	197 221
Germany	4 329	2 903	India	133 470	120 620
Poland	4 333	1 636	Indonesia	64 399	66 412
Belarus	1 227	735	Bangladesh	47 724	49 355
Ukraine	630	650	Viet Nam	38 950	39 989
Barley, total	151 823	123 695	Sugar cane, total	1 668 562	1 686 014
Russian Federation	12 288	10 412	Brazil	672 157	719 157
France	12 876	10 102	India	285 029	277 750
Germany	11 833	8 485	China	116 251	111 454
Ukraine	17 881	8 350	Thailand	66 816	68 808
Canada	7 349	8 157	Pakistan	49 493	50 422
Oats, total	23 235	19 601	Sugar beet, total	228 221	227 692
Russian Federation	5 401	3 220	France	35 160	31 910
Canada	2 798	2 298	United States of America	27 019	28 940
Poland	1 180	1 374	Germany	25 919	23 858
United States of America	1 415	1 334	Russian Federation	24 892	22 256
Australia	1 351	1 178	Turkey	17 275	17 942
Pig meat, total	106 405	109 258	Tea, total	4 241	4 502
China	49 874	51 720	China	1 376	1 467
United States of America	10 442	10 186	Kenya	973	991
Germany	5 265	5 488	Sri Lanka	314	399
Spain	3 291	3 369	Turkey	290	282
Brazil	2 930	3 078	Indonesia	199	235
Sheep and lamb meat, total	8 536	8 532	Coffee, total	8 267	8 359
China	2 044	2 070	Brazil	2 440	2 874
Australia	635	556	Viet Nam	1 058	1 106
New Zealand	478	471	Colombia	791	801
United Kingdom	359	360	Indonesia	888	514
Turkey	335	350	Ethiopia	262	290
Beef and veal, total	61 731	62 304	Potatoes, total	331 903	324 272
United States of America	11 891	12 047	China	73 282	74 785
Brazil	6 662	6 977	India	34 391	36 577
China	6 061	6 236	Russian Federation	31 134	21 141
Argentina	3 378	2 630	Ukraine	19 666	18 705
India	2 124	2 108	United States of America	19 564	18 016
Chicken meat, total	82 511	86 064	Wine, total	26 564	26 217
United States of America	16 334	16 971	Italy	4 625	4 580
China	11 443	11 853	France	4 679	4 542
Brazil	9 940	10 693	Spain	3 251	3 610
Mexico	2 636	2 681	China	2 232	2 211
Russian Federation	2 313	2 533	Argentina	1 580	1 658

Source: FAO, FAOSTAT-Agriculture

Table 436 Merchant fleet of the 20 Major Shipping Nations. 2011

Flag State	Number of ships	Thousand GT
Whole world	54 424	943 329
Panama	6 677	203 070
Liberia	2 720	109 708
Marshall Islands	1 572	65 778
Hongkong	1 786	62 524
Singapore	1 726	47 524
Bahamas	1 167	46 147
Malta	1 649	41 809
Greece	1 180	40 563
China	2 661	33 891
Cyprus	843	20 674
Italy	949	17 965
United Kingdom	635	16 667
Japan	3 601	15 943
Germany	549	15 679
Norway	972	14 339
Isle of Man	327	11 859
Korea, south	1 242	11 469
Denmark	436	11 319
Antigua and Barbuda	1 255	10 856
Bermuda	141	9 763

Note: Only merchant ships over 100 GT are included.

Source: The Danish Shipowners Association

Table 437 Consumption of electricity in selected countries per capita

	1993	2007
	kWh	
OECD countries	...	...
EU countries	...	...
Austria	6 571	8 632
Belgium	7 167	9 020
Bulgaria	4 438	5 228
Croatia	2 589	4 274
Cyprus	3 590	5 888
Czech Republic	5 520	6 982
Denmark	6 730	6 934
Estonia	7 071	7 187
Finland	13 588	17 006
France ¹	7 116	8 488
Germany	6 520	7 502
Greece	3 781	6 228
Hungary	3 452	4 387
Iceland	17 973	52 201
Ireland	4 664	6 792
Italy ²	4 587	6 023
Latvia	2 462	3 414
Lithuania	3 037	3 901
Luxembourg	12 924	16 444
Malta	4 155	5 674
Netherlands	5 715	7 472
Norway	26 091	27 023
Poland	3 421	4 067
Portugal	3 191	5 189
Romania	2 498	2 842
Russian Federation	6 294	7 233
Slovakia	4 979	5 460
Slovenia	5 337	7 343
Spain	3 993	6 804
Sweden	16 508	16 087
Switzerland ³	7 622	8 955
United kingdom	5 844	6 539
South Africa	3 861	5 128
Brazil	1 828	2 632
Canada	17 356	18 769
Chile	1 743	3 622
Mexico	1 508	2 375
USA	12 363	14 124
China	719	2 575
India	398	718
Indonesia	307	657
Israel	4 958	7 681
Japan	7 282	8 500
Korea, Republic of	3 707	9 271
Singapore	5 898	9 039
Turkey	1 245	2 680
Australien	9 361	12 207
New Zealand	9 560	10 349

¹ Includes Monaco. ² Includes San Marino. ³ Includes Liechtenstein.

Source: United Nations, *Energy Statistics Yearbook*

Table 438 Exports by commodity group. 2010

SITC – section/ division	All food items 0 + 1 + 22 + 4	Agricul- tural raw materials 2 - (22 + 27 + 28)	Fuels 3	Ores (minerals) and metals 27 + 28 + 68 + 667 + 971	Manufac- tured goods 5 thru 8 - (667 + 68)	Of which				Total value
						Chemical products 5	Other manufac- tured goods 6 + 8 - (667 + 68)	Machinery and transport equipment 7	Miscel- laneous goods, n.e.s. 9	
per cent										USD mio.
OECD countries	7.9	1.6	7.9	4.6	72.3	14.5	20.5	37.3	5.7	9 041 121
EU countries	9.1	1.5	6.0	3.2	75.6	16.3	22.9	36.4	4.5	5 132 209
Austria	6.9	1.8	3.2	3.8	79.5	11.5	30.2	37.8	4.7	144 882
Belgium	8.8	1.4	8.8	3.6	70.7	30.5	19.9	20.3	6.5	411 085
Bulgaria	15.4	1.4	12.2	17.5	50.4	7.3	25.7	17.5	3.1	20 608
Croatia	11.3	3.7	12.5	4.5	67.9	11.4	24.9	31.7	0.1	11 811
Cyprus	15.7	1.0	15.6	7.3	57.8	20.8	15.9	21.0	2.6	1 516
Czech Republic	4.0	1.4	4.0	2.1	84.6	6.1	25.8	52.7	3.8	132 141
Denmark	18.4	2.9	8.3	1.7	60.3	11.3	24.0	24.9	8.6	96 812
Estonia	9.4	6.2	11.6	3.9	63.8	5.8	27.3	30.7	5.2	12 823
Finland	2.6	5.9	8.0	5.2	76.3	11.1	32.8	32.4	1.9	69 405
France	12.0	1.0	3.7	2.5	78.2	17.8	21.3	39.0	2.8	511 651
Germany	5.2	0.8	1.9	3.1	81.8	14.7	21.1	46.0	7.3	1 271 096
Greece	24.3	3.1	11.0	9.5	49.3	14.5	22.8	12.0	2.8	21 560
Hungary	7.6	0.7	2.8	1.7	82.3	8.8	16.1	57.3	5.0	94 693
Iceland	41.4	0.5	1.0	42.0	14.6	3.2	6.6	4.9	0.4	4 600
Ireland	9.2	0.5	1.1	1.2	84.2	58.5	13.4	12.3	3.8	118 539
Italy	7.8	0.7	4.9	2.1	81.5	11.5	34.5	35.5	3.0	447 455
Latvia	16.8	13.2	5.3	3.7	57.6	8.3	30.9	18.4	3.4	8 851
Lithuania	17.3	2.3	23.4	1.4	54.0	12.9	23.4	17.7	1.6	20 814
Luxembourg	7.5	1.9	2.1	5.6	79.9	8.6	49.5	21.8	3.1	19 592
Malta	6.7	0.3	0.6	1.0	91.0	14.6	29.0	47.4	0.5	2 573
Netherlands	16.8	3.4	14.3	3.5	61.9	17.6	16.6	27.7	0.2	572 808
Norway	7.2	0.5	63.9	6.3	18.5	3.5	5.7	9.4	3.6	131 395
Poland	10.9	1.1	3.9	4.7	79.3	7.7	30.9	40.7	0.0	156 389
Portugal	11.5	2.9	6.5	3.5	73.3	8.5	38.1	26.6	2.3	48 752
Romania	8.1	2.0	5.3	4.2	78.5	5.7	30.8	41.9	1.9	49 413
Russian Federation	2.1	2.3	69.1	5.9	15.1	4.4	7.5	3.2	5.6	373 056
Slovakia	4.0	1.3	5.4	2.8	84.6	4.7	25.9	54.0	1.8	64 687
Slovenia	3.4	1.4	3.5	3.9	69.8	13.3	24.5	32.0	17.9	29 418
Spain	15.5	1.3	3.3	3.2	76.6	13.7	25.2	37.6	0.1	241 833
Sweden	4.7	4.1	7.0	4.8	73.2	11.4	25.0	36.8	6.2	158 079
Switzerland	3.7	0.3	2.8	4.0	87.6	38.2	28.5	20.9	1.5	195 392
United Kingdom	6.3	0.7	12.7	3.9	68.3	17.9	18.7	31.6	8.1	404 737
South Africa	8.2	2.3	10.6	30.5	39.2	6.8	16.0	16.4	9.1	85 700
Brazil	30.8	4.0	10.1	18.4	35.8	6.2	12.8	16.8	1.0	197 356
Canada	9.6	3.9	23.7	7.7	47.8	8.6	13.0	26.2	7.3	385 816
Chile	15.8	6.1	1.1	64.2	11.3	4.5	4.8	2.0	1.5	71 345
Mexico	5.9	0.4	13.8	2.9	74.5	4.0	15.0	55.6	2.5	298 305
United States	8.8	2.4	6.3	3.7	67.4	14.8	17.4	35.2	11.5	1 277 109
India	9.9	2.4	15.7	7.9	54.6	11.0	29.9	13.6	9.5	237 307
Indonesien	16.2	6.5	29.6	9.8	37.0	5.2	19.4	12.4	0.8	157 779
Israel	3.1	0.8	0.9	1.4	65.4	26.9	13.4	25.1	28.4	58 413
Japan	0.6	0.7	1.7	2.6	88.3	10.2	18.6	59.5	6.1	769 839
China	2.8	0.5	1.7	1.4	93.4	5.5	38.4	49.5	0.2	1 577 764
Singapore	2.0	0.3	16.1	1.2	72.1	11.3	9.8	51.1	8.4	351 867
Korea, Rep. of	1.1	0.9	7.3	2.5	87.5	11.3	22.3	53.9	0.6	468 856
Turkey	10.4	0.4	3.9	4.3	77.7	5.4	44.5	27.9	3.2	113 979
Australia	10.6	2.5	28.9	33.9	12.8	3.5	4.0	5.3	11.3	206 705
New Zealand	53.0	10.3	4.7	4.0	22.9	4.4	10.5	8.0	5.1	30 932

Note: The classification is based on SITC rev. 3.

Source: UN, *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2010*

Table 439 Balance of payments current account for selected countries. 2010

	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 assets at end of year
	USD mio.							per cent	USD mio.
OECD countries	8 832 533	9 368 324	-535 780	376 637	...	...	-270 672	...	...
EU countries (27)	1 811 870	1 979 162	-167 292	116 933	401	-88 373	-138 331	-0.9	...
Belgium	279 701	284 431	-4 730	8 544	10 958	-8 423	6 349	1.4	361 672
Bulgaria	20 608	23 826	-3 217	2 438	-1 835	2 036	-578	-1.2	-47 701
Cyprus	1 518	8 032	-6 514	5 023	-1 267	-45	-2 803	-12.1	-4 047
Denmark	96 044	87 348	8 696	8 302	4 979	-5 766	16 210	5.2	29 880
Estonia	11 641	11 972	-331	1 729	-1 067	341	673	3.5	-13 917
Finland	70 132	66 186	3 947	197	2 523	-2 207	4 459	1.9	22 003
France	517 150	588 360	-71 210	12 760	48 892	-34 941	-44 499	-1.7	-272 930
Greece	22 628	60 166	-37 537	17 278	-12 195	118	-32 335	-10.6	-282 171
Netherlands	109 856	61 583	48 274	-9 437	-36 293	-1 589	954	0.5	-200 660
Ireland	4 603	3 620	983	281	-2 610	-70	-1 417	-11.3	-84 077
Iceland	448 374	475 652	-27 278	-11 911	-10 649	-21 392	-71 229	-3.5	-507 916
Italy	12 067	19 944	-7 877	7 569	-2 046	1 454	-901	-1.5	-56 799
Croatia	9 107	10 799	-1 691	1 466	85	871	731	3.0	-19 279
Latvia	20 816	22 376	-1 560	1 295	-903	1 834	667	1.8	-20 577
Lithuania	16 662	22 105	-5 443	30 089	-19 625	-900	4 122	7.5	51 549
Luxembourg	3 088	4 317	-1 229	1 363	-586	37	-415	-5.1	607
Malta	480 296	428 419	51 877	10 692	3 570	-14 504	51 635	6.6	212 543
Norway	132 691	74 300	58 391	-3 108	872	-4 711	51 444	12.5	405 593
Poland	162 267	173 681	-11 414	3 493	-16 703	3 642	-20 982	-4.5	-305 731
Portugal	48 905	73 016	-24 111	8 825	-10 423	2 858	-22 851	-10.0	-250 064
Romania	49 411	57 216	-7 805	-836	-2 361	4 522	-6 480	-4.0	-105 757
Russian Federation	400 419	248 738	151 681	-29 211	-48 617	-3 600	70 253	4.8	15 685
Switzerland	258 521	246 229	12 292	44 020	32 854	-12 263	76 901	14.7	773 204
Slovakia	64 665	64 484	182	-988	-1 658	-544	-3 009	-3.5	-59 005
Slovenia	24 359	25 961	-1 602	1 730	-662	146	-388	-0.8	-17 209
Spain	252 974	315 323	-62 349	36 500	-28 986	-9 508	-64 343	-4.6	-1 262 210
United Kingdom	410 223	563 150	-152 927	69 611	42 482	-30 769	-71 604	-3.2	-312 420
Sweden	160 408	149 514	10 894	17 937	7 781	-6 204	30 408	6.6	-76 019
Czech Republic	126 414	123 600	2 814	3 444	-13 357	-90	-7 188	-3.7	-99 815
Germany	1 303 330	1 098 610	204 720	-25 631	59 648	-50 792	187 943	5.7	1 252 350
Hungary	93 294	87 082	6 212	3 178	-6 837	497	3 049	2.3	-143 111
Austria	147 710	151 993	-4 283	17 665	737	-2 658	11 461	3.0	-40 123
South Africa	85 700	81 862	3 838	-4 453	-7 224	-2 278	-10 117	-2.8	-64 896
Brazil	201 915	181 694	20 221	-30 807	-39 567	2 788	-47 365	-2.3	-677 403
Canada	393 183	401 865	-8 682	-22 089	-15 968	-2 569	-49 307	-3.1	-195 959
Chile	71 028	55 174	15 855	-1 019	-15 424	4 390	3 802	1.9	-10 026
Mexico	298 860	301 940	-3 080	-10 200	-13 889	21 504	-5 665	-0.6	-362 732
United States	1 293 220	1 935 580	-642 360	142 328	165 224	-136 095	-470 902	-3.2	-2 470 990
India	225 502	323 435	-97 933	6 920	-12 926	52 158	-51 781	-3.0	-223 048
Indonesia	158 074	127 447	30 627	-9 324	-20 291	4 630	5 643	0.8	-289 265
Israel	55 674	58 039	-2 365	6 648	-6 312	8 426	6 396	2.9	987
Japan	730 076	639 103	90 973	-16 114	133 291	-12 395	195 755	3.6	3 087 700
China	1 581 420	1 327 240	254 180	-22 118	30 380	42 932	305 374	5.4	1 790 650
Singapore	358 485	311 727	46 758	15 845	-8 230	-4 815	49 558	22.3	528 837
Korea, Republic of	464 300	422 425	41 875	-11 201	768	-3 229	28 214	2.8	-136 833
Turkey	120 902	177 347	-56 445	14 699	-7 322	1 329	-47 739	-6.5	-357 142
Australia	212 850	194 670	18 180	-2 980	-45 803	-1 388	-31 991	-2.6	-794 884
New Zealand	31 883	29 539	2 344	-310	-6 999	-29	-4 994	-3.5	-113 588

Source: IMF: *Balance of Payments Statistics, January 2012*
(CD-rom. Stats.oecd.org, Epp.eurostat.eu.)

Table 440 The world's 20 largest economies

	Gross domestic product at current prices 2010 ¹	Growth in GDP at constant prices				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	billion dollars	per cent				
The world	62 911	5.3	5.4	2.8	-0.7	5.1
United States	14 527	2.7	1.9	0.0	-2.6	2.6
China	5 878	12.7	14.2	9.6	9.1	10.5
Japan	5 459	2.0	2.4	-1.2	-5.2	2.8
Germany	3 286	3.4	2.7	1.0	-4.7	3.3
France	2 563	2.4	2.3	0.1	-2.5	1.6
United Kingdom	2 250	2.8	2.7	-0.1	-4.9	1.7
Brazil	2 090	4.0	6.1	5.1	-0.2	7.5
Italy	2 055	2.0	1.5	-1.3	-5.0	1.0
India	1 632	9.7	9.9	6.4	5.7	9.7
Canada	1 577	2.8	2.2	0.5	-2.5	3.1
Russia	1 480	8.2	8.5	5.2	-7.9	4.0
Spain	1 410	4.0	3.6	0.9	-3.7	-0.3
Australia	1 237	2.6	4.8	2.2	1.2	3.0
Mexico	1 034	4.9	3.3	1.5	-6.5	5.0
Korea, Republic of	1 014	5.2	5.1	2.3	0.2	6.1
Netherlands	781	3.4	3.9	1.9	-3.9	1.8
Turkey	735	6.9	4.7	0.7	-4.7	7.8
Poland	469	6.2	6.8	5.0	1.7	3.4
Belgium	468	2.7	2.8	0.8	-2.7	1.6
Saudi Arabia	448	3.2	2.0	4.2	0.6	3.4
Denmark	310	3.4	1.7	-0.9	-4.7	2.0

Note: Measured by gross domestic product this year.

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, September 2011

¹ Nominated in US dollars using international currency exchange rates. See table regarding Purchasing Power Parities adjusted GDP pr.capita

Table 441 Gross domestic product, imports and end-use. 2010

	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		62.7	19.7	18.3	26.6	26.0
EU countries		58.1	22.2	18.8	39.7	40.6
Belgium	36 274	52.9	24.2	20.2	77.3	80.0
Bulgaria	12 934	61.2	15.8	24.9	59.7	57.8
Cyprus	28 960	67.3	19.4	18.8	48.5	43.0
Denmark	36 443	49.0	29.4	16.4	45.0	50.6
Estonia	18 527	52.1	20.9	19.5	72.5	79.4
Finland	34 918	54.6	24.6	18.6	39.0	40.3
France	33 910	58.2	24.8	19.4	27.8	25.5
Greece	28 496	74.5	18.2	16.2	30.4	21.5
Ireland	39 492	50.8	18.9	11.0	82.0	101.1
Iceland	36 730	51.3	26.0	12.8	46.0	56.0
Italy	29 480	60.4	21.2	20.2	28.5	26.8
Croatia	17 819	56.7	20.5	23.4	38.8	38.3
Latvia	14 504	63.0	17.5	20.9	55.2	53.8
Lithuania	17 235	64.4	20.5	16.4	69.5	68.3
Luxembourg	81 466	33.5	16.6	18.7	133.8	165.0
Malta	24 833	61.7	21.0	13.9	84.8	88.2
Netherlands	40 973	45.4	28.5	18.7	70.6	78.0
Norway	51 959	43.0	22.4	21.3	28.6	41.9
Poland	18 981	61.4	18.9	21.0	43.5	42.3
Portugal	23 262	66.7	21.4	19.0	38.1	30.9
Romania	11 895	62.5	16.4	26.5	41.2	35.8
Russian Federation	15 612	51.9	19.5	22.8	21.7	30.0
Slovakia	22 195	58.3	19.6	23.4	82.4	81.1
Slovenia	28 073	56.0	20.8	22.6	64.9	65.4
Spain	29 830	58.4	20.8	23.0	28.4	26.3
United Kingdom	35 059	64.3	23.2	15.4	32.7	29.9
Sweden	38 204	48.4	27.2	18.5	44.1	50.0
Switzerland	41 950	57.9	11.5	19.2	42.2	53.6
Czech Republic	24 950	50.3	21.4	25.1	64.7	67.9
Germany	36 081	57.5	19.7	17.3	41.4	46.8
Hungary	18 841	53.3	21.8	18.4	80.0	86.5
Austria	39 761	54.5	19.4	21.6	49.7	54.0
South Africa	10 518	59.2	21.5	19.3	27.5	27.4
Brazil	11 273	60.6	21.2	19.2	12.1	11.2
Canada	39 171	57.9	21.8	22.2	31.3	29.4
Chile	15 040	57.3	13.1	22.4	33.3	40.5
Mexico	14 406	64.8	11.7	25.2	31.8	30.4
United States	46 860	70.9	17.5	15.2	16.3	12.7
India	3 408	57.2	11.5	34.8	24.8	21.5
Indonesia	4 347	56.7	9.1	32.5	23.0	24.6
Israel	29 602	58.2	23.9	16.0	34.9	36.9
Japan	33 885	59.1	20.0	20.2	14.1	15.2
China	7 544	35.0	13.1	49.3	23.0	27.0
Singapore	56 694	37.9	10.7	23.8	183.0	211.1
Korea, Republic of	29 997	52.5	15.4	29.2	49.6	52.4
Turkey	13 577	71.3	14.3	19.9	26.6	21.1
Australia	39 764	52.7	18.3	27.6	19.8	20.9
New Zealand	27 130	58.2	20.4	19.6	26.8	28.3

¹ Based on Purchasing Power Parities (PPP).

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, National Accounts

Table 442 Tax incidence, 2009

	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	2009							
	per cent of GDP, current prices								
OECD countries	34.6	33.8	8.3	3.1	9.2	1.9	6.7	0.2	4.3
EU countries¹	38.7	37.4	8.8	2.6	11.8	1.7	7.5	0.1	4.8
Belgium	43.5	43.2	12.1	2.5	14.4	2.7	7.0	0.3	4.1
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	49.0	48.2	26.5	3.0	1.0	2.2	10.2	0.2	5.2
Estonia	33.5	35.5	5.6	1.8	13.0	0.8	9.0	0.1	5.2
Finland	45.7	42.7	13.3	2.0	12.7	1.2	8.6	0.1	4.7
France	43.2	42.7	7.4	1.5	16.8	3.3	7.2	0.1	6.5
Greece	28.7	30.0	5.1	2.5	10.3	1.4	6.7	0.1	3.9
Ireland	32.6	27.7	7.6	2.4	5.6	1.7	6.4	0.1	3.9
Iceland	31.2	33.9	12.8	3.2	3.1	2.7	8.0	0.4	3.7
Italy	40.1	43.4	11.7	2.5	13.7	2.3	5.7	0.1	7.4
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	37.4	38.0	7.9	5.6	11.4	2.4	6.5	0.0	4.3
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	41.6	38.2	8.7	2.0	13.8	2.3	7.0	0.3	4.1
Norway	40.9	42.9	10.4	9.3	10.1	1.6	8.0	0.1	3.4
Poland	36.2	31.8	4.6	2.3	11.4	1.7	7.3	0.1	4.4
Portugal	29.2	30.5	5.7	2.9	8.9	1.0	7.1	0.1	4.8
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	27.7	29.7	9.5	4.5	7.1	2.4	3.7	0.2	2.3
Slovakia	41.0	29.0	2.4	2.8	12.6	1.0	6.7	0.2	3.3
Slovenia	40.4	37.7	5.9	1.9	15.1	1.1	8.5	0.2	5.1
Spain	32.2	31.6	6.8	2.5	12.4	1.7	4.1	0.1	3.8
United Kingdom	34.1	34.3	10.5	2.8	6.8	4.2	5.7	0.2	4.2
Sweden	47.5	46.7	13.5	3.0	11.4	1.3	9.8	0.2	7.5
Czech Republic	37.5	34.7	3.6	3.7	15.3	0.9	7.1	0.2	4.0
Germany	37.2	37.3	9.4	1.3	14.5	1.0	7.5	0.2	3.4
Hungary	41.5	39.9	7.5	2.3	12.5	0.8	11.2	0.1	5.5
Austria	41.3	42.7	9.5	2.4	14.9	1.0	8.1	0.1	6.7
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	35.6	32.0	11.4	3.8	5.0	3.9	4.3	0.2	3.4
Chile	19.0	18.4	1.4	4.3	1.5	1.4	7.8	0.2	1.7
Mexico	15.2	17.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	0.4	3.4	0.3	5.5
United States	27.8	24.1	8.1	1.7	6.6	4.1	2.0	0.2	1.5
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	37.0	31.4	6.3	3.1	5.4	3.5	9.4	0.3	3.4
Japan	26.8	26.9	5.4	2.6	11.0	3.0	2.6	0.2	2.2
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	20.0	25.5	3.6	3.7	5.8	1.3	4.4	0.9	5.7
Turkey	17.5	24.6	4.0	1.9	6.0	0.7	4.9	0.3	6.8
Australia	28.1	25.9	9.7	4.8	.	2.1	3.7	0.4	5.1
New Zealand	36.1	31.6	12.9	5.0	.	2.9	8.7	1.0	1.1

¹ EU-21.

Source: OECD: Revenue Statistics of OECD Member Countries 1965-2010. Paris 2011

Table 443 EMU-debt, deficit(-) / surplus(+). 2010

	EMU-debt		EMU-deficit(-) / surplus(+)	
	millions Euro	per cent of GDP	millions Euro	per cent of GDP
Belgium	340 738	96.2	-14 390	-4.1
Cyprus	10 653	61.5	-923	-5.3
Estonia	957	6.7	35	0.2
Finland	86 975	48.3	-4 553	-2.5
France	1 591 169	82.3	-136 513	-7.1
Greece	329 351	144.9	-24 125	-10.6
Netherlands	147 988	94.9	-48 837	-31.3
Ireland	1 842 826	118.4	-71 999	-4.6
Italy	7 672	19.1	-427	-1.1
Luxembourg	4 250	69.0	-222	-3.6
Malta	369 894	62.9	-29 983	-5.1
Portugal	161 257	93.3	-16 863	-9.8
Slovakia	26 998	41.0	-5 054	-7.7
Slovenia	13 737	38.8	-2 071	-5.8
Spain	641 802	61.0	-98 166	-9.3
Germany	2 061 795	83.2	-105 860	-4.3
Austria	205 576	71.8	-12 574	-4.4
Euro-zone	7 822 443	85.4	-572 526	-6.2
Bulgaria	5 859	16.3	-1 129	-3.1
Denmark	102 171	43.7	-6 025	-2.6
Latvia	8 023	44.7	-1 496	-8.3
Lithuania	10 459	38.0	-1 941	-7.0
Poland	195 923	54.9	-27 789	-7.8
Romania	37 188	31.0	-8 471	-6.9
United Kingdom	1 354 145	79.9	-175 292	-10.3
Sweden	145 682	39.7	797	0.2
Czech Republic	56 162	37.6	-7 230	-4.8
Hungary	77 902	81.3	-4 084	-4.2
EU countries	9 816 372	80.2	-805 008	-6.6

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				26.00.2	Manufacture of other electronic products
		06.00.0	Extraction of oil and gas			CJ		Electrical equipment
		08.00.9	Extraction of gravel and stone				27.00.1	Manufacture of electric motors, etc.
		09.00.0	Mining support service activities				27.00.2	Manufacture of wires and cables
	C		Manufacturing				27.00.3	Manufacture of household appliances
		CA	Manuf. of food products, beverages, tobacco			CK		Manufacture of machinery
		10.00.1	Production of meat and meat products				28.00.1	Manuf. of engines, windmills and pumps
		10.00.2	Processing and preserving of fish				28.00.2	Manufacture of other machinery
		10.00.3	Manufacture of dairy products			CL		Transport equipment
		10.00.4	Manuf. of grain mill and bakery products				29.00.0	Mf. of motor vehicles and related parts
		10.00.5	Other manufacture of food products				30.00.0	Mf. of ships, transport equipment
		11.00.0	Manufacture of beverages			CM		Manuf. of furniture etc.
		12.00.0	Manufacture of tobacco products				31.00.0	Manufacture of furniture
		CB	Textiles and leather products				32.00.1	Manufacture of medical instruments, etc.
		13.00.0	Manufacture of textiles				32.00.2	Manuf. of toys and other manufacturing
		14.00.0	Manufacture of wearing apparel				33.00.0	Repair and installation of machinery etc.
		15.00.0	Manufacture of leather and footwear			D D		Electricity, gas, steam etc.
		CC	Wood and paper products and printing				35.00.1	Production and distribution of electricity
		16.00.0	Manufacture of wood and wood products				35.00.2	Manufacture and distribution of gas
		17.00.0	Manufacture of paper and paper products				35.00.3	Steam and hot water supply
		18.00.0	Printing etc.			E E		Water supply, sewerage etc.
		CD	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	Pharmaceuticals	3	F	F		Construction
		CG	Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete				41.00.0	Construction of buildings
		22.00.0	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products				42.00.0	Civil engineering
		23.00.1	Manufacture of glass and ceramic products				43.00.1	Construction installation activities
		23.00.2	Manufacture of concrete and bricks				43.00.2	Building completion and finishing
							43.00.9	Bricklaying etc.

Grouping				Title	Grouping				Title
10	19	36	127		10	19	36	127	
4				Trade and transport etc.	8				Other business services
	G	G		Wholesale and retail trade		M			Knowledge-based services
			45.00.1	Sale of motor vehicles			MA		Consultancy etc.
			45.00.2	Repair and mainten. of motor vehicles etc.				69.00.1	Legal activities
			46.00.1	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis				69.00.2	Accounting and bookkeeping activities
			46.00.2	Wholesale of cereals and feeding stuffs				70.00.0	Business consultancy activities
			46.00.3	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco				71.00.0	Architectural and engineering activities
			46.00.4	Wholesale of textiles and household goods			MB	72.00.0	Scientific research and development
			46.00.5	Wholesale of IT-equipment			MC		Advertising and other business services
			46.00.6	Wholesale of other machinery				73.00.0	Advertising and market research
			46.00.7	Other specialized wholesale				74.00.0	Other technical business services
			47.00.1	Supermarkets and department stores, etc.				75.00.0	Veterinary activities
			47.00.2	Retail sale of food in specialized stores		N	N		Travel agent, cleaning etc.
			47.00.3	Retail sale of automotive fuel				77.00.0	Rental and leasing activities
			47.00.4	Retail sale of consumer electronics				78.00.0	Employment activities
			47.00.5	Retail sale of textiles, household equipment				79.00.0	Travel agent activities
			47.00.6	Retail sale of cultural, recreation goods				80.00.0	Security and investigation activities
			47.00.7	Retail sale of wearing apparel				81.00.0	Services to buildings, cleaning etc.
			47.00.8	Retail sale via Internet, mail order, etc.				82.00.0	Other business service activities
	H	H		Transportation	9				Public admin., education, health
			49.00.1	Passenger rail transport, interurban		O	O		Publ. adm., defence and comp. social sec.
			49.00.2	Transport by suburban trains, buses etc.				84.00.1	Public administration
			49.00.3	Freight transport by road and via pipeline				84.00.2	Defence, public order, security, justice
			50.00.0	Water transport					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 Danmarks Nationalbank as regards the IMF, i.e. the difference between the amounts paid by Denmark to the IMF and the IMF's holdings in DKK.

Immigrant	An immigrant is a person born abroad to parents (or a parent, where no information is available on both) who are foreign nationals or were born outside Denmark. Where no information is available on either parent, and the person in question is born abroad, said person will also be regarded as an immigrant.
Import value	CIF value at Danish port or border.
Imports of goods and services	Comprises all goods (new and used) which, against payment or for free, gain permanent access to Danish financial territory from destinations outside Denmark, as well as all services supplied by foreign units to Danish units.
Imprisonment	Deprivation of liberty, for life or for a period of time, ranging from 30 days to 16 years.
Imputed contributions to social security schemes	Are estimated contributions paid by civil servants, etc. These contributions correspond to the value of earned entitlement to retirement pensions which is added to their salaries. In practice, this contribution is calculated as the pensions paid by current pension schemes.
Income	In the national accounts, income equals the gross domestic product at factor prices. This is calculated by subtracting other production taxes (net) from the gross value added at basic prices.
Income, total	In income statistics, Income, total comprises the sum of primary income, transfer income, capital income (cf. these) and certain foreign types of income which cannot immediately be included in the scope of these types of income. In tables, describing family income, Income, total is the sum of Income, total for all individuals in the family.
Income at market prices	In the national accounts, this is obtained by subtracting capital income and expenditure on compensation of employees (net) abroad from the gross domestic product at market prices.
Income from land and intangible assets	Includes rent/leasehold fees, concession fees, etc.
Increase (new students admitted)	Within educational statistics, "increase" denotes the number of persons who, during a given period (1 October to 30 September of the following year) enrol for education. A student who changes from one type of education to another type within the same group of education is not included in increase statistics.
Increases / reductions in stocks	In public-finance statistics, this concept primarily denotes purchases of goods for intervention stocks and strategic stocks, less sales of such stocks.
Increases in stocks	In the national-accounts statistics, this comprises increases in stocks of raw materials and finished goods at production enterprises, wholesale and retail stocks, and increases in the stock of a number of goods on which special information is available, especially stocks, etc., within agriculture and EU intervention stocks in Denmark.
Index adjustment	For mortgage bonds/mortgage-credit bonds, this is carried out by adjusting the outstanding debt on the basis of the semi-annual changes in prices (in per cent) calculated on the basis of the net retail price index published by Statistics Denmark.

Industry	Grouping of employed persons by industry is carried out in accordance with Dansk Branchekode 1993 (DB93), which is based on definitions and groupings used in the 1990 EU industry-grouping code (NACE, rev. 1).
Industry grouping	Is based on DB07, which is the classification generally used by Statistics Denmark.
Industry unit	A group of enterprises within the same industry, owned by a single business unit.
Infant mortality	Number of deaths amongst the 0-1 age group per 1,000 live births.
Input-output	<p>An input-output table describes in detail the production structure in society and the use of goods and services.</p> <p>Subsequently, the table can be seen as a further specification of the three main accounts of the national accounts, namely accounts for goods and services, production and income formation, respectively.</p> <p>Consequently, the input-output tables are an integrated part of the national accounts statistics and are consistent with the national accounts data over each year as well as over time.</p>
Insecticides	Chemicals used to combat insects; used in crop farming.
Installation deficiencies	A dwelling has installation deficiencies if it lacks a toilet, a bath and/or central heating.
Interest and dividends, etc.	In public-finances statistics, this concept comprises actual nominal rate of interest as well as dividends, etc., less any losses.
Interest income	Within income statistics, "interest income" comprises both private and commercial interest income. The consumption survey includes private interest income only.
Interest payments, etc.	<p>In public-finances statistics, this concept comprises actual, nominal, or face interest, e.g. distributed losses on issue prices and expenditure on rental of land and intangible assets.</p> <p>Losses on issue prices are entered (depreciated) as loans are serviced.</p>
Intermediate consumption	<p>Is calculated as the value of goods and services used in production. Within general government statistics, intermediate consumption is defined as purchase of goods and services for current consumption.</p> <p>This includes expenditure on rent of premises, etc., insurance premiums, and indirect taxes and duties paid by the public sector itself.</p> <p>Moreover, part of the purchases of durable goods for the armed forces (weapon systems) is still considered to be intermediate consumption.</p>
Intermediate consumption	Consumption pertaining to turnover in the form of raw materials, energy products, etc., as well as direct costs pertaining to such purchases, e.g. customs and freight.
Intermediate consumption, etc.	Consumption of goods as well as expenditure on wages/salaries and subcontractors.

IT businesses	<p>IT businesses comprise enterprises/business units which supply products and services within electronics, IT, software, telecommunications, and other areas which are primarily based on information technologies.</p> <p>IT businesses can be divided into four sub-groups, i.e. IT manufacturing, IT wholesale, telecommunications, and IT consultancy services.</p>
Joule	Energy unit ($\text{GJ}=10^9$ joule).
Labour-market status	<p>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.</p>
Land value	Valuation of land pertaining to a property.
Leasing	"Leasing" means that a leasing company buys a leasing asset upon agreement with the future user of that asset. This asset is then leased - or rented - to the user.
Less developed countries	Less developed countries comprise all countries which are not defined as more developed countries.
Liabilities	Accounting concept which illustrates how the total capital (assets) is financed. The liability known as "equity capital" constitutes a residual between the other liabilities and assets.
Limited company (A/S)	Is a commercial company where all capital investors (shareholders) are liable for their investment only.
Limited partnership	An enterprise in which one or more general partners are liable for all debts and obligations of the enterprise as in a normal partnership, while the other participants (limited partners) are only liable for a specific amount.
Line service traffic	Denotes maritime traffic carried out by means of fixed routes and regular, scheduled round trips.
Listed bonds in circulation	The value of outstanding bonds (including Treasury notes, Treasury bills, and CMO bonds) which are listed on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange and registered with the Danish Securities Centre.
Live birth	A child delivered with clear signs of life (i.e. breathing, screaming, or crying) regardless of the duration of pregnancy.
Long-cycle higher education	Comprises both master's programmes and graduate studies as well as PhD degrees. MA education is of 1 to 2 years of education, master's programmes of 2 years and PhD degrees of 3-4 years of education.

Market activity	Is carried out by units with the objective of producing goods and services to be sold in the market or for own use or consumption, usually with a view to achieving profits.
Market prices	Correspond to buyers' prices. In the Danish National Accounts, this concept is only used for total figures (e.g. the gross domestic product at market prices).
Market value	For the net addition of listed bonds, market value is calculated as the gross addition at market price less drawings at par (nominal value) and other disposals at market prices.
Marriage quotient	Number of marriages per 1,000 residents.
Maximum equalisation percentage	Denotes the percentage of total incomes which must be transferred from income recipients with incomes greater than average to income recipients with incomes lower than average in order to achieve completely even distribution.
Mean population	The average number of persons within a specific group (e.g. married women aged 20–24 years) present within the Danish population during a specific period. As of 1989, this equals the population on 1 July (for Denmark and Greenland). For the Faeroe Islands, the previous calculation method is used, i.e. the average of the population numbers at the beginning and end of the year.
Median, the	Within income distribution statistics, the median is the income amount which constitutes the middle value, so that half of all those receiving income have incomes which are less than this amount, while the other half have incomes greater than this amount.
Medium-cycle higher education	Comprises courses of 2 to 4 years of education after upper secondary school education or vocational upper secondary school. Since 2000 it has been possible to pass a professional bachelor's degree following a medium-cycle higher course, which opens up the possibility of attending further education in connection with master's programmes and special graduate studies. Examples of medium-cycle higher education are nurses, school teachers and BSc engineering.
Migration surplus	Net immigration: Immigration less emigration.
Money stock	The money stock comprises notes and coins in circulation outside the banking sector plus demand deposits, deposits subject to notice of withdrawal, and time deposits made in banks by private households, local authorities, and non-financial enterprises.
More developed countries	More developed countries comprise all European countries excluding Turkey, Cyprus, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Georgia, and Armenia. This group also includes the USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Sjøælland.
Mortality	Signifies the frequency (out of 100,000) of deaths during one year from one birthday to the next. Used in life tables.
Mortality rates	Summary: Number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants. By age: Number of deaths within a given age bracket per 1,000 persons within the relevant age bracket.
Mortgage	Loan on mortgage/security on real property.

Mortgage deed	A document which stipulates the size and terms of loans against a mortgage in real property.
Mortgage deed registered to the mortgagor	Is a mortgage deed issued by the mortgage holder to himself with a view to pledging it as security for a loan.
Mortgage deed registered to the seller	A mortgage deed with the seller as creditor and the buyer of real property as debtor.
Mortgage-credit bonds	Bonds issued by the mortgage-credit institutions: BRF-Kredit A/S (BRF), Danske Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab (DK), Landsbankernes Reallånefond (LRF), Nykredit A/S (N), Realkredit Danmark A/S (D), TOTALKREDIT Realkreditfond (TK), Unikredit Realkreditaktieselskab (UK), FIH Realkredit (FIH), and Dansk Landbrugs Realkreditfond (DLR).
Multi-family building/ multi-storey building	Normally a building with two or more flats (rented or owner-occupied) which serve as dwellings.
Municipalities, counties and regions	<p>Until 1 January 2007, Denmark was divided into 271 municipalities; 268 of these constituting 13 separate counties. Bornholm, Copenhagen and Frederiksberg are not included in the normal division by county. Christiansø is not included in the general division of municipalities and is administered by the Ministry of Defence instead.</p> <p>From 1 January 2007, Denmark is divided into 98 municipalities and 5 regions.</p>
Mutual insurance companies	Associations of the insured.
National Church, the	According to the Danish constitution, the National Church is the evangelical-Lutheran protestant church. Membership is achieved through baptism.
National health insurance schemes	<p>Schemes which ensure that all Danish residents have access to treatment and health-services, regardless of health, age, and income.</p> <p>Regardless of income, those insured can choose between Group 1, which features free treatment by specified doctors, and Group 2, which offers treatment by doctors outside of the group specified in Group 1 at reduced fees.</p>
Naturalisation	Acquisition of Danish citizenship.
Net price index	The net price index is calculated on the basis of the prices paid by consumers for goods and services which form part of private consumption, less indirect taxes and duties and including price subsidies. The weights used are based on the classification of private consumption in Denmark used in the national accounts, used in conjunction with information from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). From January 2001 the classification of household goods and services is based on the international classification COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose).

Net reproduction rate	Number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15 through 49), if the 1,000 women were annually reduced in number from age 0 according to the given year's age-specific mortality levels, and if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility rates.
New buildings completed	Buildings which have been authorised for use, temporarily authorised for use, or where the completion of the building has been ascertained regardless of any authorisation for use.
NH₄	NH ₄ is the chemical designation for ammonium. Ammonium is created in various ways, e.g. when farmers spread liquid manure, which contains ammonia, on their land. Ammonium is dispersed and transported by the wind, and the nitrogen contents of ammonium contribute to acidification processes.
Nitrate	Nitrate is a type of nutritive salt which contributes to algae growth and acidification in the aquatic environment.
Nitric oxides	Compounds of nitrogen and oxygen (NO and NO ₂) created through incineration processes. Nitric oxides are dangerous to health at high concentrations, and in the atmosphere may be converted into nitric acid, which increases the acidity of precipitation and contributes to algae growth.
Non-market activity	Such activity is characterised by being carried out by the public sector, by organisations and associations, or by private households with a view to »own« consumption.
Non-western countries	Non-western countries comprise all countries which are not defined as western countries.
Normal working hours	Normal working hours denote the usual weekly working hours, including any normal overtime.
NO_x	NO _x is a designation for nitric oxides, which are chemical compounds between a nitrogen atom and one or more oxygen atoms. Nitric oxides are spread by the wind and contribute to acidification of the environment.
Nuisance bonuses	Overtime bonuses, shift-work bonuses and various forms of bonus for dirty work.
Occupational accident	A sudden incident or case of poisoning at the workplace which causes the person involved in the accident to be unable to work for at least one more day than the day of the accident.
Occupational disorder	Any disease which is, or is assumed to be, caused by impacts from the working environment.
Official prices for regulation of farm rents	Called "kapitelstakster" in Danish, this concept denotes average producer prices generated from sales of barley and wheat from the onset of harvesting to the end of December of the harvest year. These official prices are calculated by Statistics Denmark and are mainly used in connection with tenancy contracts.
Old-age pension	A social-security pension for all persons over the age of 64 (before 2006: 66) who meet specific requirements on Danish citizenship and period of residence.

Ordinary free trade	Property sales except from family sales, forced sales, etc.
Other current transfers	Come from other domestic sectors, the EU, and other countries.
Other current transfers to and from abroad	Comprise unilateral transactions between other countries and general government institutions, companies, or individuals with Denmark as their country of residence. A few items which are treated as exports/imports of services in balance-of-payments statistics are also included in this group.
Other owner	Comprises state institutions, local-authority institutions, and associations.
Other services	Within the balance of payments, this denotes a series of transactions which involve a duration of time, such as transport by land and air, insurance, and licenses.
Owner	Within business statistics, "owners" comprise liable owners whose main activity/employment concerns the enterprise owned by them. This category includes assisting spouses.
Partnership	A firm with two or more participants who have entered into an agreement on operating a business together. The participants - partners - are fully liable to the company's creditors.
Passenger kilometre	Unit of transport, i.e. one person carried one kilometre.
Passenger-transport work	Is measured in passenger kilometres.
Persons without employment	See <i>Unemployed</i> .
Pesticides	Chemical products used to combat undesirable biological activity, such as insects, weeds, and fungi.
Population growth increase	Live births and immigration less deaths and emigration.
Population increase	Birth surplus or natural growth (number of live births less the number of deaths) + net migration (immigration less emigration).
Price adjustments, securities	Changes in the value of shares, mortgage-credit bonds, and mortgage bonds due to changes in interest rates since the last adjustments.
Price level indices	Price level indices are ratios of PPPs (purchasing power parities) to exchange rates. They provide a measure of real differences in price levels between countries. The EU price surveys indicate price level index in each country relative to the average of the EU. If a country has a price index higher than 100, it means that prices in that country are higher than the EU average and vice versa.
Price relationship	The relationship between two prices. This is used to elucidate changes in the relationship between the price of a product and means of production which are important to the production of this product.

Primary income	<p>Comprises salaries, wages, etc., including contributions to pension schemes administered by employers and net profits from self-employment.</p> <p>Business interest payable and interest expenditure is not included in the calculation of profits from enterprises, which is one of the reasons why it is not possible to carry out direct comparisons between the primary incomes of self-employed persons and employees.</p>
Principal public services	<p>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.</p>
Private course organisers	<p>Comprises course activity within the private sector, e.g. private training enterprises, employee and employer organisations, administration schools and a number of independent institutions.</p>
Private consumption expenditure	<p>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.</p>
Private limited company (ApS)	<p>Is a commercial company where all capital investors (shareholders) are liable for their investment only.</p>
Probation and prisons	<p>The Department for Prisons and Probation is in charge of operating open and closed institutions, prisons, etc.</p>
Production taxes	<p>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.</p>
Property value	<p>Up until 1996, the value of real property (land and buildings) was normally determined by means of valuations carried out every four years and annual adjustments.</p> <p>As of 1998, values are determined by means of annual adjustments. The property value comprises land value and building value.</p>
Provisions	<p>Liabilities, the size or date of maturity are not known with certainty, e.g. deferred taxes and pension liabilities.</p>

Public consumption expenditure	<p>Within public finances, this constitutes an expenditure item and is obtained in the following way:</p> <p><i>Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital</i></p> <p>= <i>Gross domestic product at factor cost</i></p> <p><i>Gross domestic product at factor cost + intermediate consumption = production</i></p> <p><i>Production + social benefits in kind – sales of goods and services</i></p> <p>= <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.

Recidivism	<p>Recidivism is defined in the following way in Statistic Denmark's publications :</p> <p>New crimes committed within two years after:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. releasing after the serving of a sentence and/or 2. imposing of an unsuspended sentence which is served during remand custody and/or 3. ceasing/repealing of preventive measures and/or 4. imposing of a conviction excluding unsuspended sentences
Recognised religious denominations	<p>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.</p>
Recycling	<p>"Recycling" comprises reuse of waste in its original form and waste recovery; e.g. recycling of used bottles after rinsing and cleansing.</p>
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	<p>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.</p>
Registered ships	<p>Privately or publicly owned ships of at least 20 GT, except ships owned by the naval forces.</p>
Registered partnership	<p>Registered partnership denotes marriage-like relations between two persons of the same sex.</p>
Reinsurance company	<p>A company in which insurance companies can spread the risks involved in their insurance company by reinsuring their insurance contracts.</p>
Remuneration	<p>The concept remuneration is the concept that is the nearest to what is understood by most employees to be hourly earnings.</p>
Rent	<p>The amount which may be legally claimed from tenants.</p> <p>Rent does not include heating contributions, just as any rent subsidies have not been deducted.</p>
Rent subsidies	<p>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.</p>
Reported violations	<p>A violation which has been reported to the police or which has come to the knowledge of the police in other ways.</p>
Reproduction rate	<p>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.</p>

Research libraries	All libraries which are mainly financed through public-sector funding and which are not public libraries or school libraries, nor associated with the public-library sector.
Residential or commercial units	A residential unit or a commercial unit within a building is defined as a room or several interconnected rooms with other, associated rooms which are used as a residence or for commercial purposes, possibly for both. A separate access point is required: from street level, through a garden, or via common hallways or stairs. It is vital that the unit in question can be considered an independent address in accordance with the above requirements on independent access.
Salaried employees	Employees with a fixed monthly salary.
Sales of goods and services	Invoiced sales of goods and services manufactured, processed, or assembled by the relevant enterprise, as well as goods which the enterprise has let others manufacture from materials supplied by them.
Sales of own products	Invoiced sales of goods manufactured, processed, or assembled by the relevant enterprise, as well as goods which the enterprise has let others manufacture from materials supplied by them.
SDR	Special Drawing Rights within the IMF. SDRs constitute an international method of payment and can be used for payments internally between central banks and between central banks and the IMF.
Sea transport	A category within statistics on the balance of payments. Earnings from sea transport are partly from Danish shipping companies' ships engaged in international transport, less carriage of merchandise from foreign countries to Denmark, and partly disbursements in Denmark by foreign carriers, e.g. port disbursements, shipbrokers, etc. Expenditure on sea transport includes Danish shipping agencies' expenditure at foreign ports and expenditure on sea transport/freight on imports carried by foreign shipping companies.
Share-price index	Is used to assess general trends within the share market. The share-price index shows value changes in capital placed in a share portfolio which reflects the overall composition of listed shares.
Short-cycle higher education	Comprises courses of up to 2 years of education after upper secondary school education or vocational upper secondary school. Examples of short-cycle higher education are real estate agents, computer specialists and policemen.
Simple detention	Also known as lenient imprisonment: deprivation of liberty for a period of 7 days to 6 months. Persons serving a sentence of simple detention have special rights in comparison to those serving a sentence of imprisonment.
Single-family houses	Comprise farmhouses and detached, undetached, or semi-detached one-family houses.
Singles	An adult person who does not form part of a couple. A single person under the age of 25 years must not be a child living at home. See "Child living at home". The family tables used in income statistics also include children who do not live with their parents and who were 15 years or more at the end of the year in the "singles" group.

SITC	Standard International Trade Classification, prepared by the UN.
SO₂	See <i>Sulphur dioxide</i>
Social and health services	This main group comprises various services aimed at individuals and offered to households and private individuals. Social and health services include education, national health services, social security, various welfare services, housing and local environments, and cultural, recreational, and religious services.
Social assistance for children and youths	Social assistance under the Social Services Act for children and young people in special-needs families. This includes relocation of the child with or without consent from its parents as well as certain preventive measures
Social benefits in kind	This concept includes health-insurance services and aids which the general government sector purchases on the market and allocates to households in the form of full or partial payment to market producers for supplying specific products to households.
Socio-economic status	Breakdown of the population in accordance with labour-market attachment, i.e. classification into the following categories: self-employed, assisting spouses, employees, unemployed persons, persons temporarily outside the labour force (leave from unemployment and various labour-market measures which do not involve wages), retirement, pensioners, and others outside the labour force (cash-benefit claimants who are not available to the labour market, students, children, young adults, etc.). Employees may be allocated into sub-groups in accordance with skill levels. These skill levels may have been obtained through formal education or through training and hands-on practice.
Special legislation, offences against	Offences which do not fall within the scope of the Danish Penal Code, e.g. offences against the Road Traffic Act, the Euphorians Act, the Firearms Act, and legislation on taxation.
Standard contribution margin	The standard contribution margin of an activity equals the standard production value less the standard size of the variable costs/expenditure directly linked to this activity.
State-subsidised theatres	In addition to the Royal Theatre and the regional theatres, this group comprises the theatres which are subsidised by the Danish Theatrical Council in accordance with the Act on theatrical enterprises.
Subsidies	Comprise all current transfers from the public sector to enterprises which carry out production for the market. The total subsidies are distributed to quasi-government operations and private enterprises. These subsidies are divided into product subsidies, i.e. subsidies which are awarded in proportion with the goods produced, and other production subsidies. It should be mentioned that compensation for operating losses in quasi-government corporations are classified as product subsidies.
Suckling cows	Cows which are normally not used for milk production, but which are used for suckling calves instead. Cows kept for suckling are used when breeding cattle for meat production.
Sulphur dioxide	Is a toxic gas created as a by-product from incineration of e.g. coal and oil. Sulphur dioxide is spread by the wind and contributes to acidification of the environment.

Supplementary pension	Is granted to employees and self-employed persons aged 60-64 years (before 2006: 16-66) where certain conditions on period of residence in Denmark and working conditions are met. Working hours must be reduced to 12-30 hours per week. Supplementary pensions are calculated on the basis of daily-benefit rates and cannot exceed 82 per cent of the income lost as a result of the reduction in working hours.
Supply	Manufacturing sales of own production plus imports minus exports.
Suspended dust particles	Denotes particles which are capable of remaining suspended in air. In certain situations, suspended dust particles are defined as particles with diameters of less than 10 µm. In other cases, such particles are defined as particles created/collected in connection with specific procedures and may include particles larger than 10 µm.
Suspended imprisonment	Is a conviction whereby a person is not imprisoned unless the person in question within a period of probation commits new criminal offences or violates terms stipulated by the court.
Taxation assessment	An "estimate" is a taxation unit where one person constitutes one estimate and one person, whereas a married couple constitutes one estimate and two persons. The reason that married couples constitute only one estimate is that married couples are subject to joint taxation in Greenland; i.e. married couples file only one income tax return. The taxable income is calculated as the annual income, i.e. the total number of taxable days divided by 365.
Taxes and duties	In the statistics on public finances, taxes and duties are defined as compulsory transfers to the central government without any link between payment and acquisition of services. In the general statistics, taxes and duties may be broken down by type of tax and national account group. Placing taxes and duties in different parts of the national accounts constitutes an attempt to illustrate the manner in which different taxes and duties affect the national economy. Taxes and duties are divided into production and import taxes, current income and property taxes, capital taxes, fines, compulsory fees, and compulsory contributions to social-security schemes. When classifying taxes and duties according to type, only the tax base is taken into account.
Terms of trade	Are the ratio of the index of unit values for exports to the index of unit values for imports, expressed in per cent.
Time charter	Income from rental of ships.
Tonnage	Denotes ship capacity. One measurement used for tonnage is the gross tonnage.
Tonne kilometres	Unit of transport; i.e. one tonne of goods carried one kilometre.
Total fertility rate	Number of children that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15 through 49), if all 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility rates.

Total income	The data featured in the consumption survey is obtained through comparisons of various sources of data. As a result, it has been possible to present broader income concepts in this survey than those featured in the general income statistics based on registered information. Thus, the total income statistics of the consumption survey also include income from moonlighting, various winnings, etc. Any enterprise expenditure has been deducted from the incomes of self-employed persons.
Trade balance	The value of exports less the value of imports
Trade journals	Periodical publications mainly aimed at target groups with common interests in terms of industry or finances, etc. These publications are funded by membership fees, subscriptions, and possibly advertising.
Trade unions	Associations of employees and unemployed persons who share the same profession/education and/or the same type of work. The objective of these associations is to promote their members' common interests. Most employees' vocational organisations are members of a main organisation (e.g. LO - the Danish Federation of Trade Unions, FTF - the Danish Confederation of Salaried and Civil Servants' Organisations, or AC - the Danish Confederation of Professional Associations), while a minor number of employee organisations are independent from the main organisations.
Traffic accidents	<p>Accidents occurring on a public road, square, etc., in connection with traffic where at least one of the parties involved in the accident was driving a vehicle.</p> <p>As regards casualties, traffic-accident statistics include all deaths caused by traffic accidents which occur within 30 days of the accident. The statistics on injuries include all other persons injured in traffic accidents according to police information</p>
Traffic performance	Number of kilometres travelled
Train kilometres	Unit of transport, i.e. one train transported one kilometre.
Tramp trade	Denotes maritime traffic with ships which are not used for line service
Transfer income	Includes cash benefits under the Act on active social policies, etc., unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, public pension benefits, early retirement benefits, leave benefits, student grants, etc. Income in the form of interest is not included in the scope of transfer income.
Transit/transfer air traffic	Denotes intermediate landings. Transit indicates that the journey continues on the same plane. Transfer indicates a change of aircraft.
Transport performance	A calculation measured in tonne-km of the goods transported by Danish lorries. It takes into account the weight of the goods and the kilometres transported. One tonne-kilometer equals one tonne goods transported one kilometre.
Travel	Within statistics on the balance of payments, "travel" denotes earnings from non-residents travelling or staying in Denmark, and costs from Danish residents travelling or staying abroad, as well as income and expenditure from cross-border shopping.

Treasury bills	Securities issued by the central government with a maturity of 3 or 6 months. Treasury bills have no nominal interest rate; however, the effective interest rate is calculated as the difference between the price at the time of purchase and the principal amount. Treasury bills are mainly sold to banks.
Treasury notes	Central-government securities with a maturity of less than two years.
Turnover	Income generated from sales of products and services which concern the main activities of an enterprise. Turnover has been calculated less any discounts and does not include taxes, etc., which are directly associated with sales. This concept also includes work which has been carried out at one's own expense and booked as assets, e.g. construction of own machines.
Turnover, etc.	Turnover and other income from operation.
Type of farming	Within agricultural statistics, the production systems of farms are characterised by the proportions of various types of farming within the total standard contribution margin of the relevant farm.
Type of ownership	Enterprises with limited liability, etc.: limited company (A/S), private limited company (ApS), limited partnership (AmbA). Enterprises with unlimited liability: sole proprietorships, other types of partnerships. Other owners include the State, local authorities, funds, associations, and independent institutions.
Unclassified functions, expenditure by	Within public finances, this main group mainly includes interest payments and other costs related to general government debt. Payment of interest on debt is a sign that previous expenditure has been financed by taking out loans, rather than by means of current taxes. Such expenditure is not connected to current activities, and thus cannot be classified as belonging within any one particular function.
Unemployed	<p>A person is classified as being unemployed if, during the reference period, they do not have a job but are available to the labour market and are actively looking for employment. The statistics of registered unemployed (CRAM) are, as far as possible, prepared in accordance with this definition.</p> <p>Within CRAM, individual unemployment is calculated on the basis of the number of hours of unemployment during the week, whereas the number of unemployed persons within RAS is calculated as those persons who were fully unemployed during the last week of November according to CRAM.</p> <p>The concepts "persons having experienced unemployment" and "average number of unemployed" are examples of some of the central concepts used.</p>
Unemployment insurance fund	<p>An association, recognised by the Danish State, of wage-earning/salaried employees or of self-employed persons who have formed an association with the purpose of securing financial aid in the event of unemployment.</p> <p>In order to be state-authorised, such funds must meet a number of requirements; e.g., since 1 January 1985 such funds must have at least 5,000 members, a fact which has entailed a number of mergers of smaller funds, etc.</p>

Unemployment rates in per cent	<p>Unemployment rates in per cent are calculated for the group of persons who are members of an unemployment insurance fund and for the total group of registered unemployed persons, i.e. unemployed insured persons plus unemployed uninsured persons. Both calculations are carried out for the 16-64 age (before 2006: 16-66) bracket and do not include persons receiving early-retirement benefits or transitional benefits.</p> <p>The unemployment rate in per cent for registered unemployed persons is calculated by comparing the average number of unemployed persons to the workforce (RAS).</p> <p>The unemployment rate in per cent for insured persons is calculated by dividing the average number of unemployed insured persons at the end of the period with the number of insured persons at the end of the period.</p>
Unit-value index, the	Indicates changes in the price of imported and exported goods.
Urban area	An urban area comprises at least 200 inhabitants in a built-up area with distances of no more than 200 m between houses unless such distances are caused by public areas/facilities, sports venues, business facilities, etc.
User	Within agricultural statistics, the "user" of an agricultural holding denotes the person in whose name and at whose expense the relevant holding is run.
Value	Value is calculated for each commodity classification as invoiced sales ex factory, excluding VAT.
Vehicle kilometre	One vehicle moved one kilometre.
Vehicle stock	Comprises all vehicles which bear number plates (active vehicles) at the time of calculation.
Vocational education and training	Comprises vocational basic courses and practical training and main courses. These courses provide participants with vocational qualifications, this does not, however, apply to the basic course alone. Examples of vocational education and training are bricklayers, carpenters and electricians. The courses are divided into practical training at the workplace and school attendance.
Voluntary contribution to social security schemes	Signifies contributions which entitle contributors to receive public social security benefits. The voluntary aspect denotes that these contributions fall outside the scope of taxation. Voluntary schemes include contributions to voluntary unemployment insurance, etc., and voluntary contributions to the labour-market supplementary pension scheme (ATP). Such contributions are mainly made by self-employed individuals who have joined this scheme of their own volition.
Vocational upper secondary school	Provides students with qualifications for further education and higher commercial examination (hcx) and higher technical examination (htx).

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