

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2014

Statistical Yearbook 2014

Statistical Yearbook 2014

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Preface

The *Statistical Yearbook 2014* 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, Margrethe Pihl Bisgaard, Senior Head Clerk and Pia Dyreby Frandsen, Senior Head Clerk. We always welcome any comments or suggestions from our users. Please e-mail your suggestions to mpb@dst.dk.

Danmarks Statistik, maj 2014

Jørgen Elmeskov, rigsstatistiker

Carsten Zangenberg, kommunikationschef

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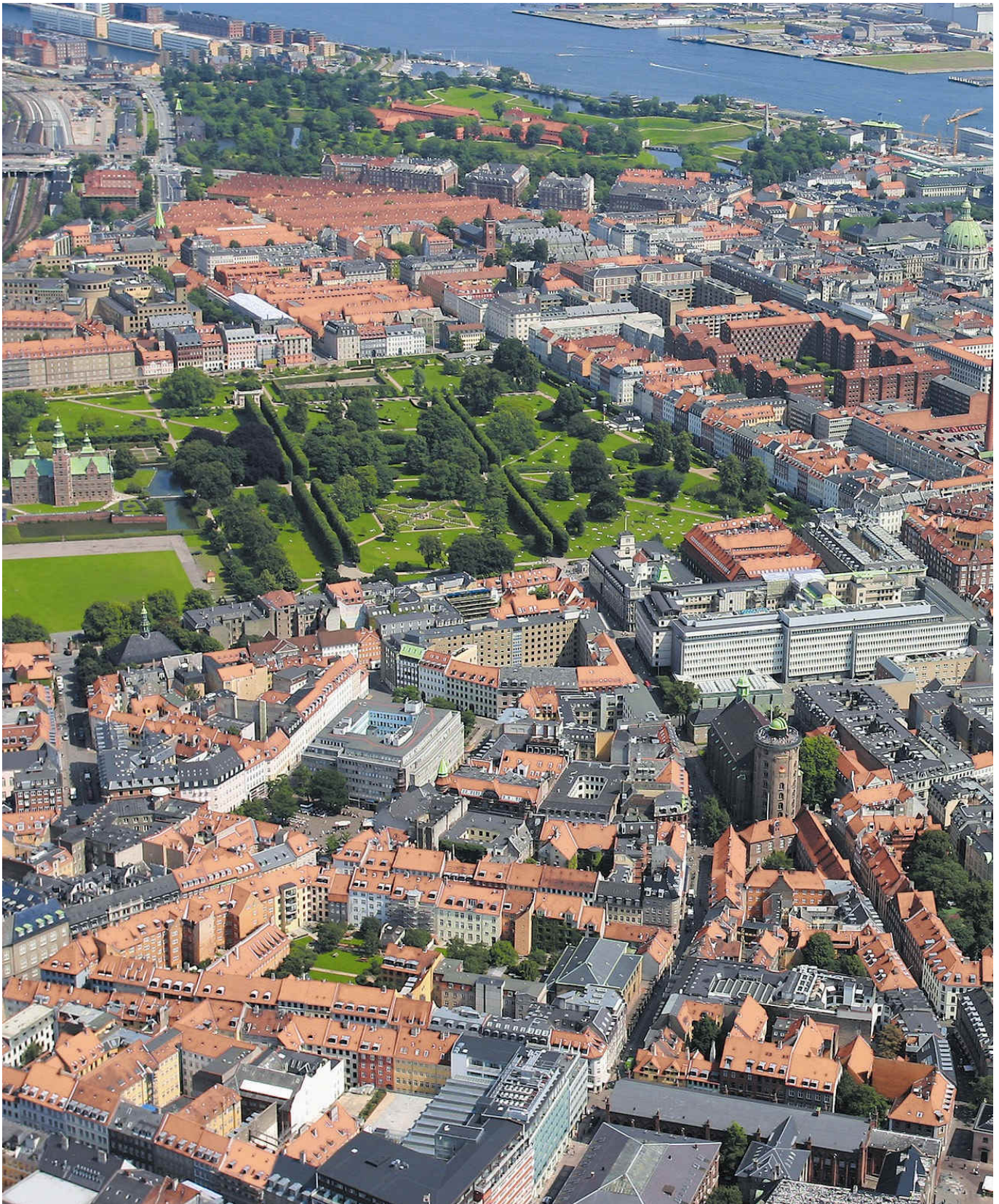
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Symbols

-	Nil.
•	Not applicable.
0	Less than 0.5 the final digit shown.
0.0	Less than 0.05 the final digit shown.
..	Available information not conclusive or withheld owing to nondisclosure practice.
...	Data not available.
*	Provisional or estimated figures.
—	Break in a series, which means that data above the line are not fully comparable with data below the line.
	Refers from diagram in text section to table.
Red writing	Red writing refers to corrections made since the first published version of the Statistical Yearbook.

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



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

Denmark



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Population and elections

Population and population forecasts

Immigrants and their descendants

Births

Deaths and life expectancy

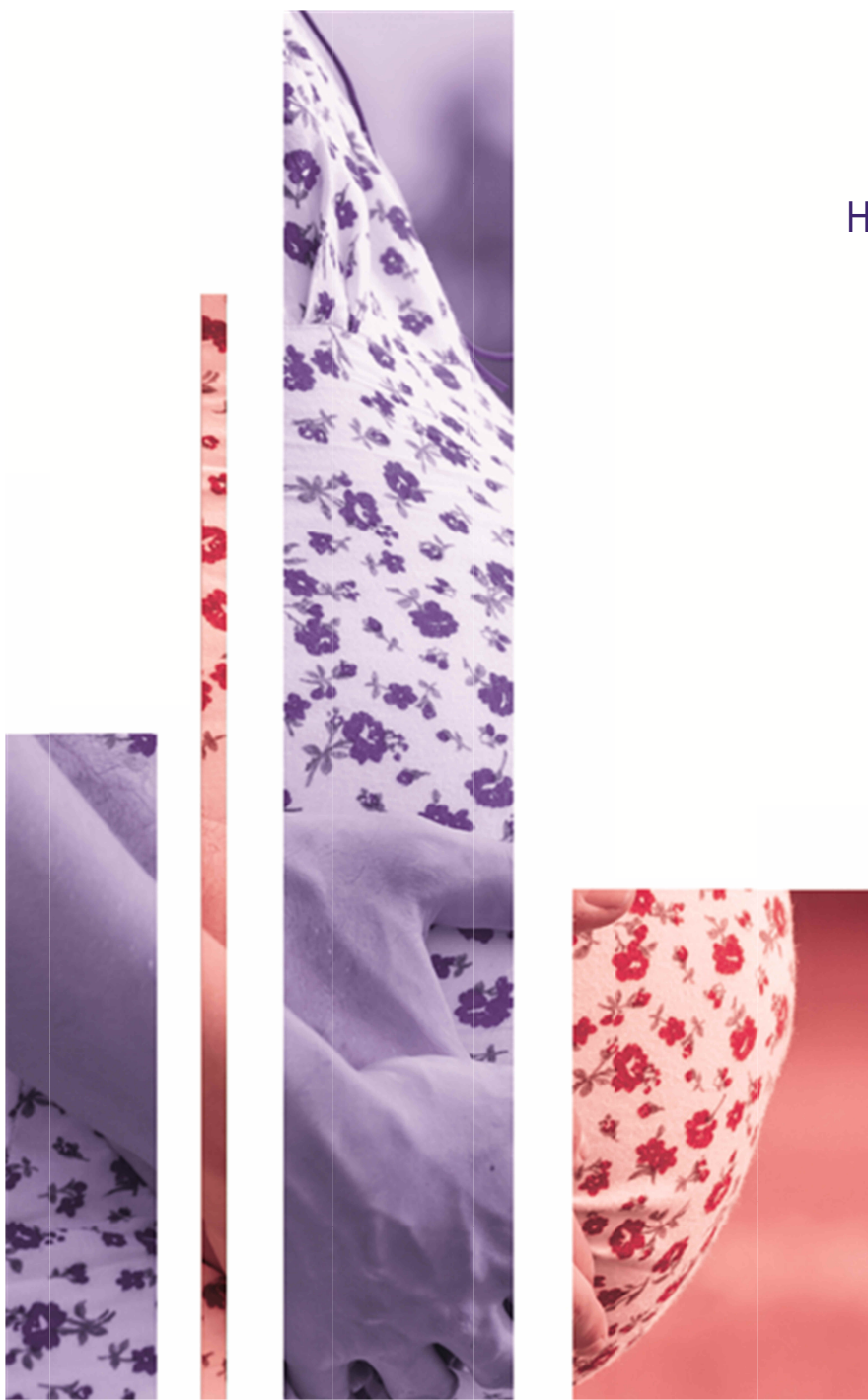
Households, families and children

Marriages and divorces

Migrations

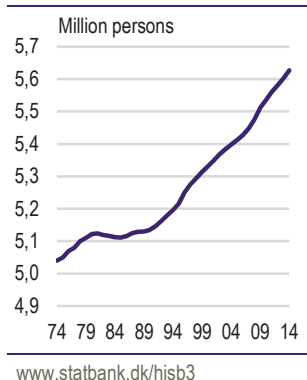
Names

Elections



Population and population forecasts

Figure 1
Population



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 2014 it was 5.6 million people. However, during the early 1980s, the population fell due to reductions in the number of births.

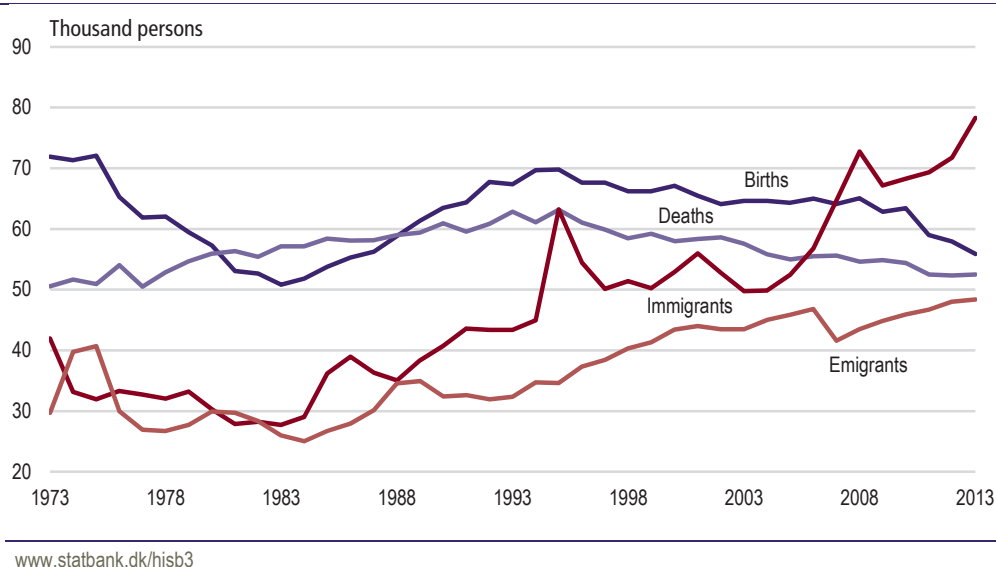
Women are in the majority

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 56 years, except for the 38 and 41-year-olds, but women take over in all subsequent age groups. The age group 100 and older comprises more than five times as many women as men.

More births than deaths

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

Figure 2 **Population trends**

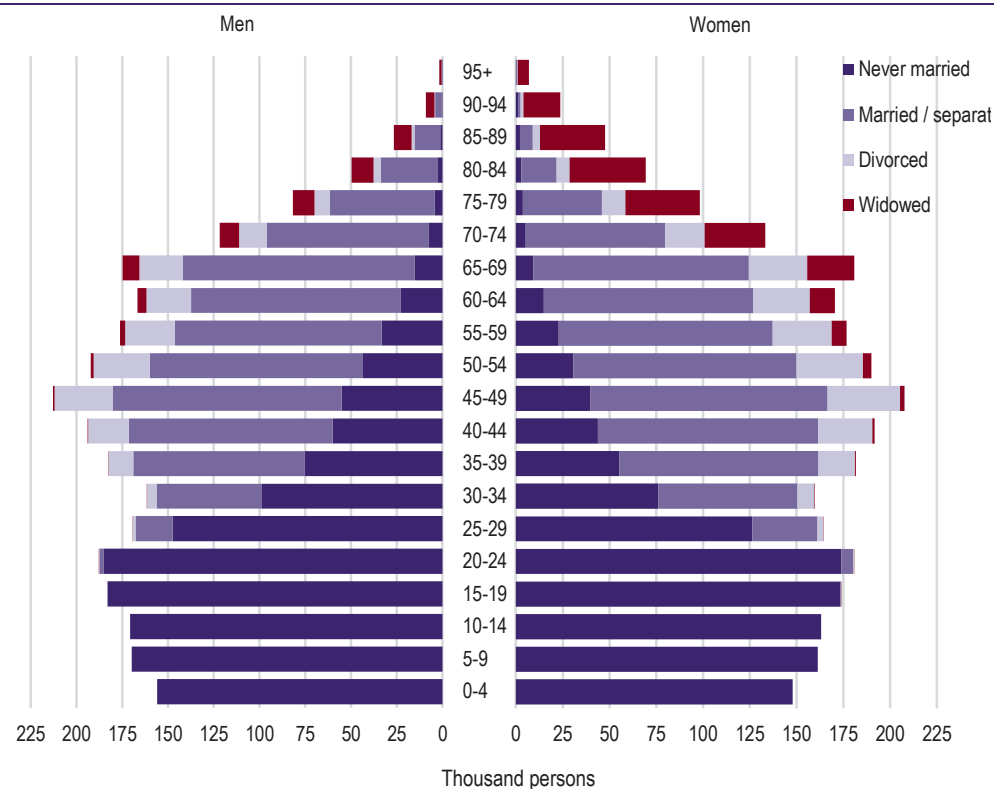


We are growing older

The Danish population is getting older. The average age in Denmark was 40.9 years as of 1 January 2014. For men, this figure was 40.0 years, and for women, it was 41.8 years. When examining 1980 figures, the average age was 4.2 years lower (an overall average age of 36.7 years; 35.5 years for men, 38.0 years for women).

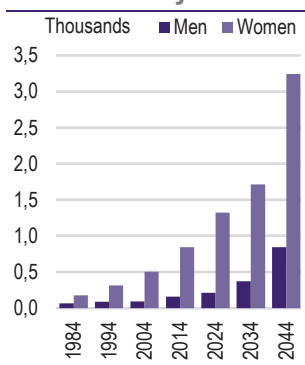
This increase in the average age is caused by an increase of 65 per cent in the number of people over the age of 80. The increase is also occasioned by the fact that the large generations from the mid-1940s have now reached their sixties, as well as the fact that the large generations from the mid-1960s are now being classified to an older age group and are replaced by smaller generations.

Figure 3 The Danish population by age. 1 January 2014



www.statbank.dk/folk1

Figure 4 Persons 100 years +



www.statbank.dk/bef5 and [frdk111](http://www.statbank.dk/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 2014 a total of 996 people (840 women and 156 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 2014 is 0.92. This implies that for every 100 economically active individuals, 92 persons need support.

On the basis of the projections on population development in 2013, the demographic dependency ratio will increase to 0.94 in 2020 and reach 1.06 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

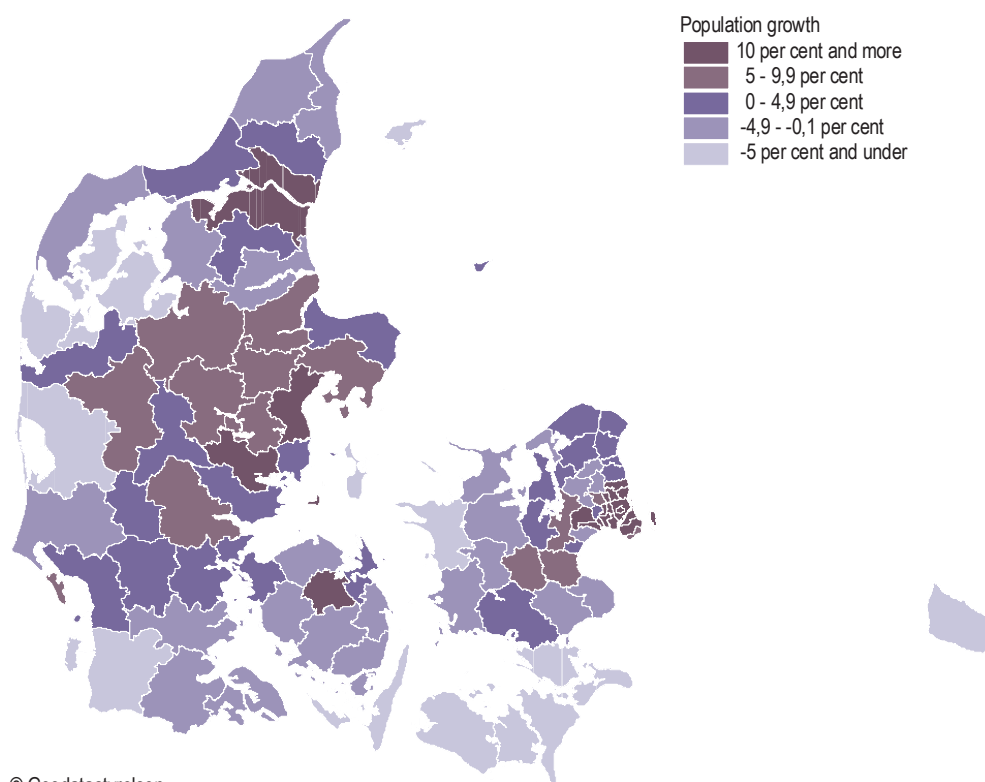
support in the years to come, a development which is linked to the fact that the number of elderly people will continue to increase in future.

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 Western and Southern Jutland and Western Zealand and Lolland-Falster will see a 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 2014 to 2034



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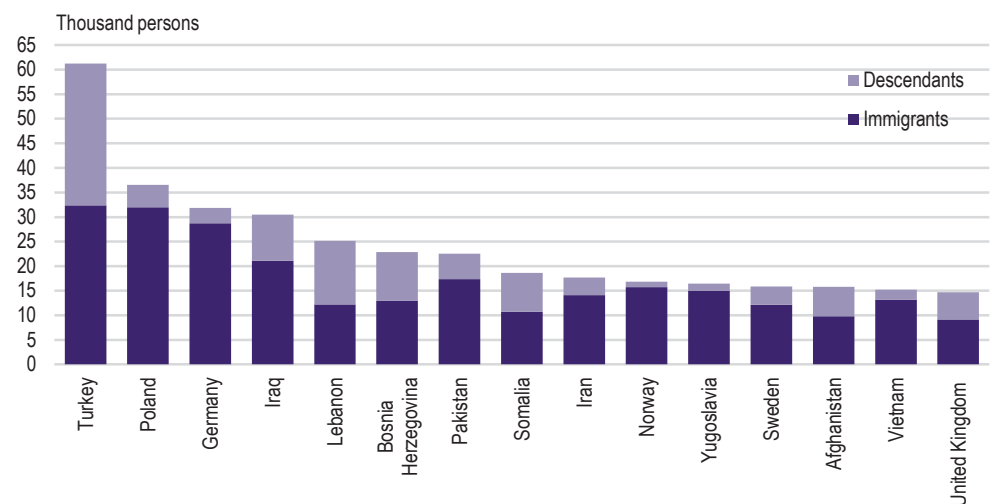
www.statbank.dk/frkm112

Immigrants and their descendants

In January 2014, immigrants and descendants comprised 11.1 per cent of the total Danish population (626.070 persons) – about 8.5 per cent are immigrants and 2.7 per cent are descendants. 54 per cent of all immigrants and descendants originate from a European country.

In total, representing about 200 different countries. The largest group originates from Turkey, namely 61,241 persons or 9.8 pct. of all immigrants and their descendants. Poland and Germany are number two and three on the list, with respectively 36,500 and 31,900 immigrants and descendants in Denmark.

Figure 6 Immigrants and descendants after country of origin. 1 January 2014



www.statbank.dk/folk1

Births

How many children are born each year?

During recent years, the number of live births has been about 62,200, a year, corresponding to an average of almost 170 a day. In 2013 the number decreased to 55,900. 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 2013, the *total fertility rate*, i.e. the average number of live births per woman, was 1.67 in Denmark.

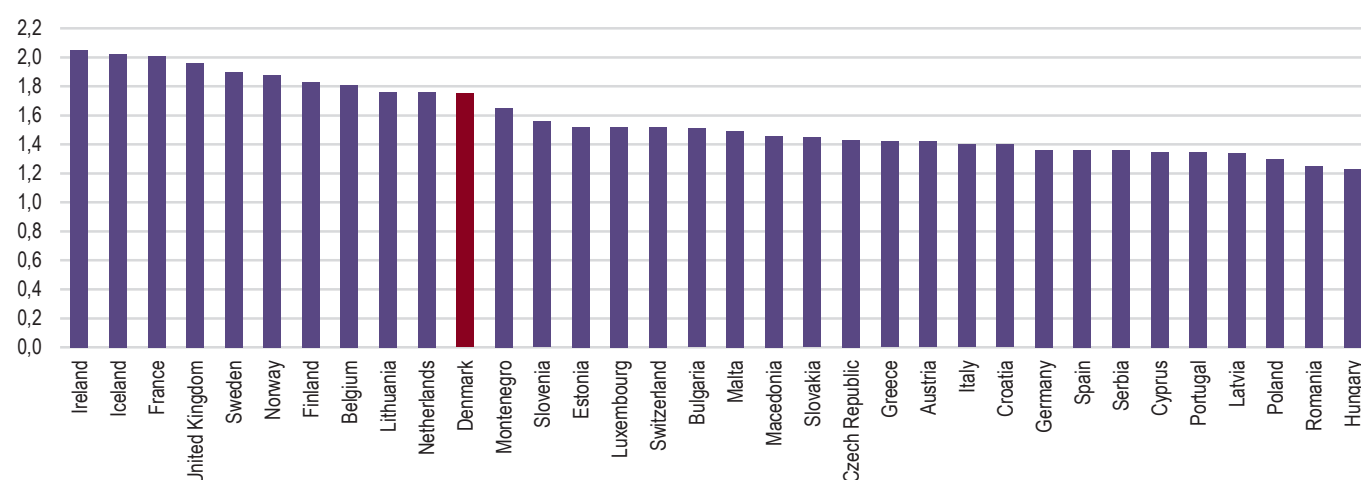
A fertility rate at 2.08 is needed for the population to reproduce itself given the actual level of mortality. Through the 1950s and most of the 1960s, the fertility rate was above this level. From the late 1960s, the fertility rate fell until it reached bottom in 1983 at 1.38. Since then the fertility rate has risen.

Older mothers

Over the years, women have become increasingly mature before becoming mothers. In 2013, the average age of women giving birth for the first time was 31.0 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 2012.

One of the highest fertility rates in EU

Denmark has one of the highest fertility rates in the EU. In 2012, Ireland had the highest fertility rate (2.1) while Hungary had the lowest (1.2). In Denmark it was 1.8.

Figure 7 Fertility rates in European countries. 2012

Source: Eurostat

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 18-36 age group, where the mortality rate for men in almost all ages is two to four times higher than that for women.

During the last decade the number of deaths in Denmark has been 54,300 deaths a year in average. In 2013, the figure was 52,471. About 89 per cent of all deaths occurred in the over-60 age group and 50 per cent in the over-80 age group.

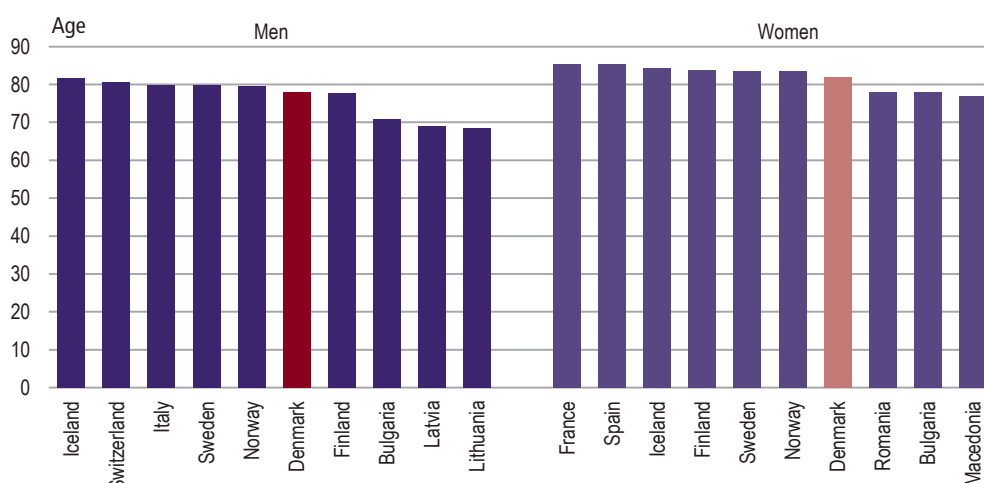
Life expectancy reflects the health of a population

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 78.0 years for men and 81.9 years for women.

Danes live a shorter time than people in other European countries

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

In the 1960s, Denmark was among the countries with the highest life expectancy in the world, but later on Danish life expectancy was among the lowest in Western Europe. However, life expectancy has increased a little more during recent years. During the latest ten years life expectancy has increased by 3.1 years for men and 2.4 years for women.

Figure 8 Life expectancy rates in selected countries. 2012

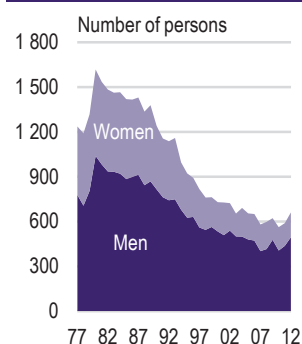
Source: Eurostat

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. 51 per cent of all deaths are caused by one of these conditions. The number of deaths from heart disease has fallen in recent years, whereas the number of deaths by cancer shows the opposite tendency.

Suicides

The number of suicides has been decreasing for some years up till the early 00's. The last decade the number of suicides have been 626 a year in average. Latest figures show 661 suicides in 2012, corresponding to 1.3 per cent of all deaths. Suicide is more than three times as common among men as among women.

Figure 9 Suicides

www.statbank.dk/dod1

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. 76 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 2014, the corresponding figure is only 30 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 32.2 years and from 27.5 years to 34.9 years for men during the period 1980-2013. In 2009 these average ages fell a little and it seems as if there is stagnation for the first time since the 1960's.

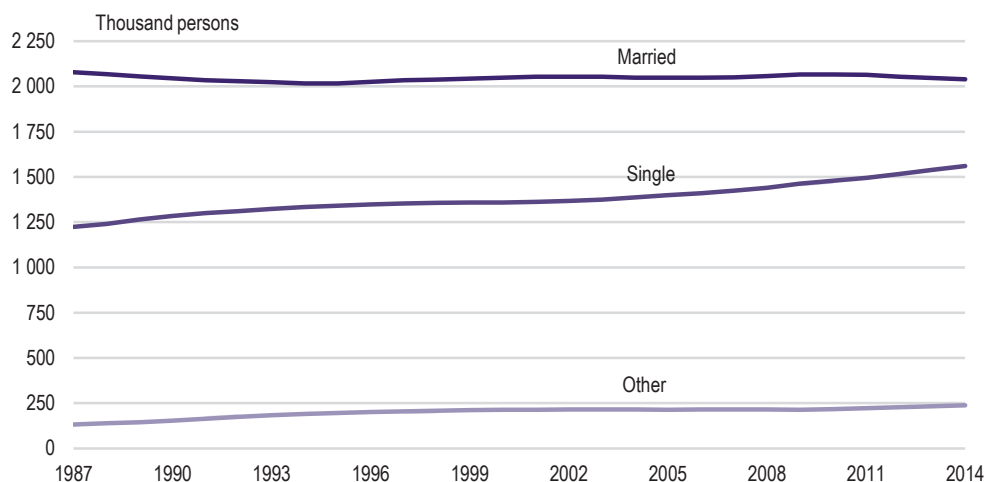
... but still live as couples

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 (36.8 per cent) of all adults live without a partner. Women comprise the majority of 53 per cent of them. Of those individuals with no partner, 82 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

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.

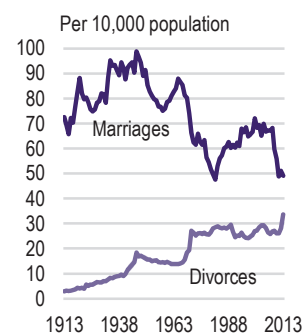
The low point of marriages was reached in 1982 with 24,300 marriages, and since then the level has increased and remained stable since 1997 on about 37,000 marriages per year. However, in 2009 the number decreased strikingly and in 2013 27,500 couples were married.

... 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. In 2013 a new law made it possible for married couples to divorce without previous separation. This had an influence on the number of divorces which in 2013 was 18,875.

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 cir-

Figure 11
Marriages and divorces



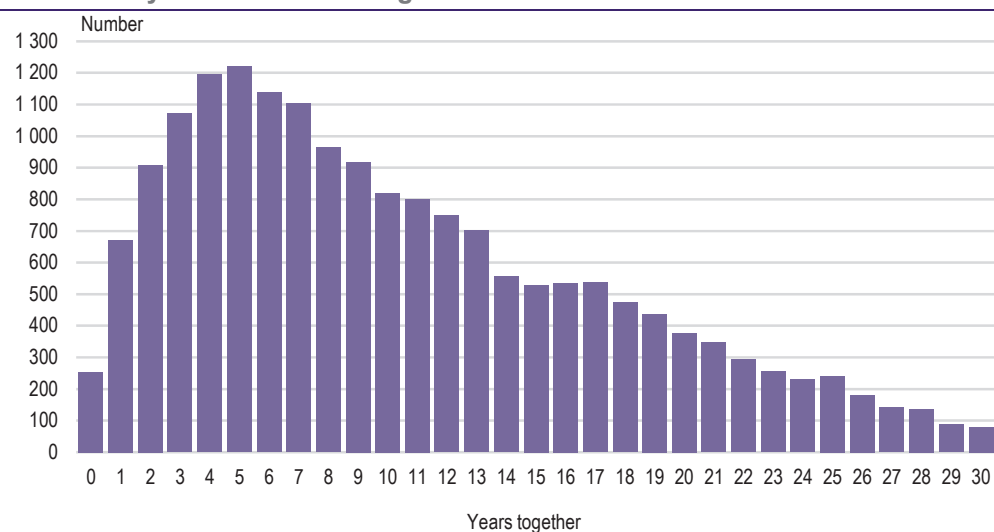
www.statbank.dk/hisb3

cumstance that women entered to an increasing extent the labour market in the 1970s.

High number of divorces after 3 to 7 years of marriage

Half of all divorces take place within the first 10 years of marriage. Divorces are most common after 3-7 years of marriage. At the same time, more long-lasting marriages are dissolved by divorce than previously. While 18 per cent of all marriages in 1950 were dissolved by divorce after 25 years, 38 per cent of all marriages in 1980 were dissolved.

Figure 12 Divorces by duration of marriage. 2013



www.statbank.dk/ski107

Migrations

One in seven people move each year

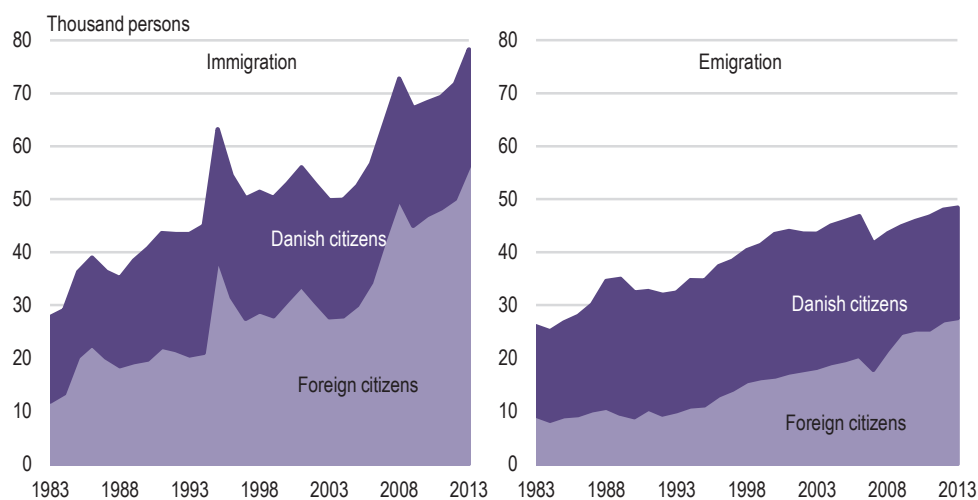
In 2013, almost 842,500 internal migrations are registered. This corresponds to one in seven people moving each year. 35 per cent of the registered internal migrations were migrations from one municipality to another.

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.

Danes emigrate – and then come back

Immigration is often thought of as immigration of foreign citizens, but Danes can also immigrate. In 2013, 28 per cent of all immigrants are Danish citizens returning after a shorter or longer period abroad or who are born by Danish parents abroad. When studying the Danish emigration statistics in 2013, it appears that 43 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/indvan, udvan

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.

Names

Peter and Anne are the most common forenames

In Denmark the most common first names for men are Peter and Jens. On 1 January 2014, the number was 49,811 and 49,211 persons, respectively, which corresponds to 18 per 1,000 men. Anne and Kirsten with 47,007 and 43,997 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

261,432 and 261,065 Danes have the surnames Jensen and Nielsen, respectively. Slightly less common is Hansen, which is the surname of 218,580 Danes. Together, these names each cover an eighth of the population. In 2002 they covered a sixth.

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 Sofia are the most popular names among new-born children

In 2012, William was the most popular forename among new-born boys and was given to 20 out of 1,000 boys. Lucas and Victor are also popular boy's names. Among new-born girls, 20 out of 1,000 new-born girls were given the name Sofia. Ida and Freja were number two and three with each 19 and 18 accordingly 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. William leads for the third time whereas Sofia is on the list for the first time.

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.

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.

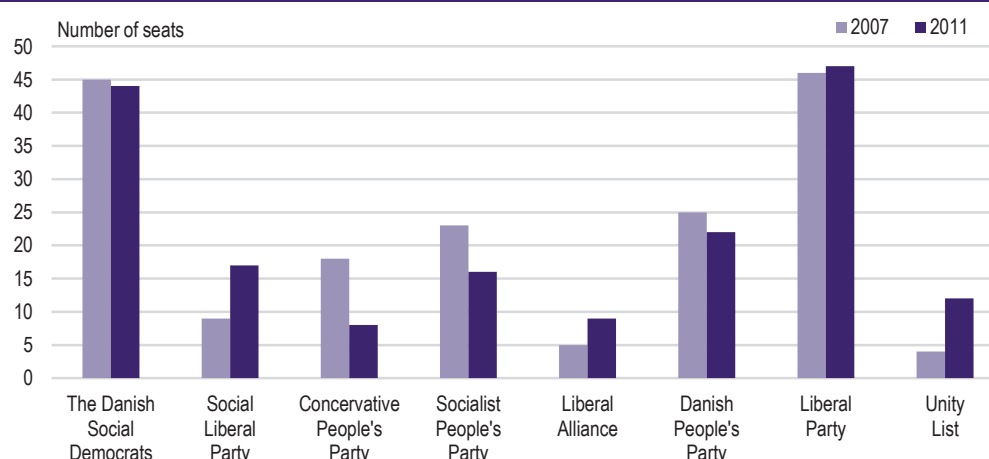
Figure 14 Distribution of seats in the two most recent elections to the Folketing

Table 46

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).

Table 1 Population in Denmark

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
2013	734 829	2 299 270	2 568 529	5 602 628	0.40	130.5
2014	746 556	2 306 284	2 574 395	5 627 235	0.44	131.1

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.

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

Table 2 Urban and rural population

1 January	1901	1921	1940	1960	1970	1981	1990	2000	2010	2014
All Denmark	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	5 627 235
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	1 246 611
Other urban areas with:										
Over 100 000 inhabitants	-	-	127 366	307 067	459 669	432 778	452 773	481 939	511 531	541 358
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	1 506 350
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	1 211 808
500-999 inhabitants	33 866	99 437	123 697	160 066	202 905	237 774	227 478	244 131	223 153	222 275
200-499 inhabitants	11 370	82 384	103 345	209 915	216 105	198 058	185 669	183 995	193 897	188 134
Rural districts	1 389 069	1 465 464	1 388 342	1 191 912	991 422	826 897	778 970	796 370	728 882	700 960
No fixed address	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	8 091	9 739

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

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Table 3 Population, births, deaths, external migration

	Population on 1 July ¹	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	1 523	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	67 369	62 809	43 400	32 344	13.0	12.1	0.5
1994	5 205	69 666	61 099	44 961	34 710	13.4	11.7	0.5
1995	5 228	69 771	63 127	63 187	34 630	13.3	12.1	0.5
1996	5 262	67 638	61 043	54 445	37 312	12.9	11.6	0.6
1997	5 284	67 648	59 898	50 105	38 393	12.8	11.3	0.5
1998	5 301	66 174	58 453	51 372	40 340	12.5	11.0	0.5
1999	5 319	66 220	59 179	50 236	41 340	12.4	11.1	0.4
2000	5 337	67 084	57 998	52 915	43 417	12.6	10.9	0.5
1991/2000 average	5 245	67 365	60 401	49 757	36 703	12.9	11.5	0.5
2001	5 355	65 458	58 355	55 984	43 980	12.2	10.9	0.5
2002	5 374	64 075	58 610	52 778	43 481	11.9	10.9	0.4
2003	5 387	64 599	57 574	49 754	43 466	12.0	10.7	0.4
2004	5 401	64 609	55 806	49 860	45 017	12.0	10.3	0.4
2005	5 416	64 282	54 962	52 458	45 869	11.9	10.1	0.4
2006	5 435	64 984	55 477	56 750	46 786	12.0	10.2	0.4
2007	5 457	64 082	55 604	64 656	41 566	11.8	10.2	0.4
2008	5 489	65 038	54 591	72 749	43 490	11.8	9.9	0.4
2009	5 519	62 818	54 872	67 161	44 874	11.4	9.9	0.3
2010	5 544	63 411	54 368	68 282	45 882	11.5	9.8	0.3
2011	5 567	58 998	52 516	69 298	46 684	10.6	9.4	0.4
2012	5 587	57 916	52 325	71 739	47 988	10.4	9.4	0.3
2013	5 609	55 873	52 471	78 259	48 394	10.0	9.4	0.3

¹ 1851-1992: Estimated population 1 July.

Table 4 Population by sex and age. 2014

1 January	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total
Total	2 792 279	2 834 956	5 627 235				
0 years	28 751	27 410	56 161	50 years	41 615	40 964	82 579
1 years	30 273	28 448	58 721	51 years	39 247	38 655	77 902
2 years	30 596	29 450	60 046	52 years	38 022	37 599	75 621
3 years	33 151	31 487	64 638	53 years	37 941	37 419	75 360
4 years	33 021	31 195	64 216	54 years	36 097	35 937	72 034
5 years	34 421	32 321	66 742	55 years	36 179	36 055	72 234
6 years	33 742	32 080	65 822	56 years	35 747	35 615	71 362
7 years	34 266	32 496	66 762	57 years	35 739	35 819	71 558
8 years	33 567	32 294	65 861	58 years	35 196	35 111	70 307
9 years	33 739	32 220	65 959	59 years	33 947	34 638	68 585
10 years	33 751	32 158	65 909	60 years	34 463	34 935	69 398
11 years	33 562	31 749	65 311	61 years	33 521	34 176	67 697
12 years	33 874	32 548	66 422	62 years	32 956	33 282	66 238
13 years	34 897	33 474	68 371	63 years	33 307	34 477	67 784
14 years	34 544	33 185	67 729	64 years	32 810	34 055	66 865
15 years	34 988	33 186	68 174	65 years	34 386	35 415	69 801
16 years	35 966	34 107	70 073	66 years	36 172	37 262	73 434
17 years	36 175	34 332	70 507	67 years	36 987	37 920	74 907
18 years	37 683	35 572	73 255	68 years	35 173	36 227	71 400
19 years	38 218	36 519	74 737	69 years	32 531	34 239	66 770
20 years	37 627	35 843	73 470	70 years	29 138	31 413	60 551
21 years	38 578	36 950	75 528	71 years	27 030	28 993	56 023
22 years	37 136	35 939	73 075	72 years	23 390	25 564	48 954
23 years	37 492	36 357	73 849	73 years	22 054	24 557	46 611
24 years	36 762	35 590	72 352	74 years	20 373	22 855	43 228
25 years	35 815	34 651	70 466	75 years	19 443	22 283	41 726
26 years	34 438	33 293	67 731	76 years	17 766	21 187	38 953
27 years	34 085	32 955	67 040	77 years	16 446	19 569	36 015
28 years	33 010	32 393	65 403	78 years	14 746	18 175	32 921
29 years	31 851	31 216	63 067	79 years	13 469	17 080	30 549
30 years	30 923	30 765	61 688	80 years	12 066	15 730	27 796
31 years	31 985	31 092	63 077	81 years	10 827	14 911	25 738
32 years	31 534	31 265	62 799	82 years	9 888	13 812	23 700
33 years	33 304	33 202	66 506	83 years	8 865	12 951	21 816
34 years	34 016	33 804	67 820	84 years	7 995	11 981	19 976
35 years	35 012	34 717	69 729	85 years	7 144	11 388	18 532
36 years	34 728	34 624	69 352	86 years	6 003	10 338	16 341
37 years	36 254	35 811	72 065	87 years	5 404	9 634	15 038
38 years	38 805	39 194	77 999	88 years	4 432	8 611	13 043
39 years	38 402	38 388	76 790	89 years	3 634	7 752	11 386
40 years	38 454	38 329	76 783	90 years	2 842	6 686	9 528
41 years	39 971	40 013	79 984	91 years	2 212	5 402	7 614
42 years	39 928	39 193	79 121	92 years	1 789	4 861	6 650
43 years	38 164	37 741	75 905	93 years	1 358	4 072	5 430
44 years	38 134	37 403	75 537	94 years	906	2 666	3 572
45 years	39 667	38 540	78 207	95 years	631	2 108	2 739
46 years	42 210	41 353	83 563	96 years	383	1 556	1 939
47 years	45 307	44 259	89 566	97 years	275	1 211	1 486
48 years	43 704	42 905	86 609	98 years	164	768	932
49 years	42 827	41 653	84 480	99 years	106	533	639
				100 years +	156	840	996

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Table 5 Population in urban areas with more than 5 000 inhabitants. 2014

Municipality code		Population 1 January		Municipality code		Population 1 January
	All Denmark	5 627 235		727	Odder	11 404
	The Greater Copenhagen	1 246 611		320	Haslev	11 376
	Other urban areas			766	Hedensted	11 355
751	Aarhus	259 754		751	Lystrup	10 362
461	Odense	172 512		671	Struer	10 261
851	Aalborg	109 092		265	Jyllinge	10 101
561	Esbjerg	71 618		760	Ringkøbing	9 717
730	Randers	61 163		530	Grindsted	9 663
621	Kolding	58 021		575	Vejen	9 518
615	Horsens	55 884		210	Humblebæk	9 286
630	Vejle	53 230		773	Nykøbing M	9 031
265	Roskilde	48 721		813	Sæby	8 803
657	Herning	47 765		260	Hundested	8 579
217	Helsingør ¹	46 407		210	Fredensborg	8 382
223	Hørsholm ¹	46 229		813	Skagen	8 198
740	Silkeborg	43 158		751	Beder-Malling	8 194
370	Næstved	42 424		561	Ribe	8 168
607	Fredericia	39 922		820	Aars	8 105
791	Viborg	38 572		270	Helsinge	8 051
259	Køge	35 768		710	Hadsten	7 961
661	Holstebro	34 873		340	Sorø	7 845
169	Taastrup	33 121		746	Galten	7 827
330	Slagelse	32 005		210	Nivå	7 821
219	Hillerød ¹	31 191		760	Skjern	7 741
540	Sønderborg	27 434		510	Vojens	7 655
316	Holbæk	26 942		550	Tønder	7 595
479	Svendborg	26 672		791	Bjerringbro	7 523
860	Hjørring	25 071		706	Ebeltoft	7 468
813	Frederikshavn	23 156		710	Hinnerup	7 360
851	Nørresundby	21 761		430	Faaborg	7 178
329	Ringsted	21 620		746	Hørning	7 095
510	Haderslev	21 574		756	Brande	7 065
240	Ølstykke-Stenløse	21 545		561	Bramming	7 063
779	Skive	20 505		751	Løgten	7 061
230	Birkerød ¹	20 186		665	Lemvig	7 031
240	Smørumnedre ¹	19 585		851	Svenstrup	7 000
746	Skanderborg	18 506		840	Støvring	6 988
190	Farum	18 335		710	Hammel	6 906
450	Nyborg	16 528		250	Slangerup	6 794
376	Nykøbing F	16 446		330	Skælskør	6 550
326	Kalundborg	16 316		270	Gilleleje	6 514
201	Lillerød	16 007		530	Billund	6 194
580	Aabenraa	15 814		540	Nordborg	6 191
250	Frederikssund	15 725		580	Rødekro	6 123
269	Solrød Strand	15 381		860	Hirtshals	5 959
756	Ikast	15 231		420	Assens	5 956
410	Middelfart	14 815		360	Maribo	5 923
707	Grenaa	14 601		440	Kerteminde	5 855
330	Korsør	14 369		746	Ry	5 731
573	Varde	13 605		430	Ringe	5 693
400	Rønne	13 568		440	Munkebo	5 580
190	Værløse	13 083		849	Aabybro	5 558
787	Thisted	13 079		217	Hellebæk	5 510
360	Nakskov	12 866		706	Hornslet	5 419
810	Brønderslev	12 046		217	Hornbæk-Dronningmølle ¹	5 193
260	Frederiksværk	12 029		306	Nykøbing S	5 139
155	Dragør	11 951		253	Tune	5 101
390	Vordingborg	11 747		851	Nibe	5 093
846	Hobro	11 736		621	Vamdrup	5 022
169	Hedehusene	11 584				

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 6 (page 1 of 2) Population in municipalities and regions. 2014

Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²	Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²
All Denmark	5 627 235	4 916 536	131.1	Region Sjælland	816 726	659 670	113.1
Region Hovedstaden	1 749 405	1 703 387	683.7	Østsjælland	239 016	219 698	295.9
Byen København	728 243	727 455	4 061.6	253 Greve	48 095	46 961	796.3
101 København	569 557	569 557	6 607.4	259 Køge	58 374	52 356	227.6
147 Frederiksberg	102 717	102 717	11 806.6	350 Lejre	26 989	20 741	113.0
155 Dragør	13 977	13 639	763.8	265 Roskilde	84 219	79 226	397.6
185 Tårnby	41 992	41 542	635.3	269 Solrød	21 339	20 414	532.1
Københavns omegn	530 612	526 557	1 550.1	Vest- og Sydsjælland	577 710	439 972	90.1
165 Albertslund	27 728	27 516	1 195.2	320 Faxe	35 119	26 384	86.7
151 Ballerup	48 514	48 079	1 426.9	376 Guldborgsund	61 007	43 151	67.7
153 Brøndby	34 580	34 363	1 646.7	316 Holbæk	69 016	55 591	119.6
157 Gentofte	74 282	74 282	2 901.6	326 Kalundborg	48 358	35 337	84.1
159 Gladsaxe	66 656	66 656	2 676.9	360 Lolland	43 528	30 511	49.1
161 Glostrup	22 066	22 002	1 659.1	370 Næstved	81 432	65 863	120.4
163 Herlev	27 706	27 651	2 289.8	306 Odsherred	32 534	22 290	91.9
167 Hvidovre	51 842	51 704	2 263.8	329 Ringsted	33 349	27 008	113.2
169 Høje-Taastrup	48 807	47 111	623.3	330 Slagelse	76 948	64 270	135.5
183 Ishøj	21 547	20 937	813.1	340 Sorø	29 299	21 508	95.0
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	54 237	53 859	1 397.9	336 Stevn	21 825	15 364	87.3
175 Rødovre	37 552	37 399	3 078.0	390 Vordingborg	45 295	32 695	73.1
187 Vallensbæk	15 095	14 998	1 588.9	Region Syddanmark	1 202 509	1 003 626	98.1
Nordsjælland	450 245	418 787	310.7	Fyn	486 709	406 503	139.9
201 Allerød	24 175	22 644	358.7	420 Assens	41 037	28 755	80.2
240 Egedal	42 210	39 051	335.3	430 Faaborg-Midtfyn	51 078	36 500	80.6
210 Fredensborg	39 585	36 190	353.1	440 Kerteminde	23 665	19 011	115.0
250 Frederikssund	44 401	38 859	178.7	482 Langeland	12 695	7 773	43.9
190 Furesø	38 492	37 589	677.7	410 Middelfart	37 685	30 215	126.1
270 Gribskov	40 778	34 759	145.9	480 Nordfyns	29 066	17 524	64.3
260 Halsnæs	30 647	28 091	251.4	450 Nyborg	31 314	25 074	113.1
217 Helsingør	61 519	59 013	517.4	461 Odense	195 797	189 765	640.7
219 Hillerød	48 695	44 379	228.2	479 Svendborg	57 979	47 643	139.6
223 Hørsholm	24 709	24 107	789.4	492 Ærø	6 393	4 243	71.0
230 Rudersdal	55 034	54 105	750.8	Syddjylland	715 800	597 123	81.6
Bornholm	40 305	30 588	68.5	530 Billund	26 318	21 236	48.7
400 Bornholm	40 215	30 588	68.4	561 Esbjerg	115 095	104 523	144.9
411 Christiansø	90	•	•	563 Fanø	3 264	2 937	59.8
				607 Fredericia	50 324	48 361	376.7
				510 Haderslev	55 906	44 521	68.5
				621 Kolding	90 066	79 162	149.0
				540 Sønderborg	75 264	66 080	151.6
				550 Tønder	38 316	27 206	29.8
				573 Varde	49 958	35 780	40.3
				575 Vejen	42 667	30 303	52.4
				630 Vejle	109 652	90 137	103.6
				580 Aabenraa	58 970	46 877	62.7

Note: Some urban areas are divided between two municipalities. The population is allotted to the municipality who had most inhabitants.

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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 6 (page 2 of 2) **Population in municipalities and regions. 2014**

Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²	Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²
Region Midtjylland	1 277 538	1 081 739	98.2	Region Nordjylland	581 057	468 114	73.8
Østjylland	851 769	743 000	145.8	Nordjylland	581 057	468 114	73.8
710 Favrskov	47 163	37 921	87.3	810 Brønderslev	35 627	25 637	56.3
766 Hedensted	45 715	32 789	83.0	813 Frederikshavn	60 458	52 786	93.1
615 Horsens	85 662	76 146	164.9	860 Hjørring	65 405	49 831	70.6
707 Norddjurs	37 925	28 199	52.6	849 Jammerbugt	38 351	28 470	44.4
727 Odder	21 773	16 347	97.3	825 Læsø	1 808	1 069	15.2
730 Randers	96 343	84 399	128.8	846 Mariagerfjord	42 093	31 982	58.6
741 Samsø	3 767	1 300	33.2	773 Morsø	21 003	13 156	57.3
740 Silkeborg	89 633	75 635	105.4	840 Rebild	28 794	18 940	46.3
746 Skanderborg	58 176	48 713	139.6	787 Thisted	44 230	30 608	41.2
706 Syddjurs	41 719	29 218	60.5	820 Vesthimmerlands	37 479	26 185	48.7
751 Aarhus	323 893	312 333	692.5	851 Aalborg	205 809	189 450	181.0
Vestjylland	425 769	338 739	59.4				
657 Herning	86 842	74 188	65.7				
661 Holstebro	57 338	48 150	72.3				
756 Ikast-Brande	40 602	33 460	55.4				
665 Lemvig	20 933	14 468	41.1				
760 Ringkøbing-Skjern	57 093	40 927	38.9				
779 Skive	46 942	35 828	68.7				
671 Struer	21 533	16 535	87.5				
791 Viborg	94 486	75 183	67.1				

Table 7 **Population change by region. 2013**

	Population 1 Jan. 2013	Live births	Deaths	From rest of Denmark	From foreign countries	Increase ¹	Population 1 Jan. 2014
				— net migration into area —			
Total	5 594 782	55 873	52 471	•	29 865	32 453	5 627 235
Region Hovedstaden	1 727 659	19 973	15 265	5 038	12 633	21 746	1 749 405
Region Sjælland	815 993	6 463	8 555	-330	3 188	733	816 726
Region Syddanmark	1 200 423	11 303	11 755	-2 972	5 600	2 086	1 202 509
Region Midtjylland	1 270 856	12 913	10 921	-894	5 606	6 682	1 277 538
Region Nordjylland	579 851	5 221	5 975	-842	2 838	1 206	581 057

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

Table 8 Foreign nationals resident in Denmark by citizenship. 2014

1 January	Men				Women				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	27 372	158 986	9 997	196 355	26 057	162 745	12 143	200 945	53 429	321 731	22 140	397 300
Western countries	10 083	86 488	5 789	102 360	9 634	78 330	6 743	94 707	19 717	164 818	12 532	197 067
Non-western countries	17 289	72 498	4 208	93 995	16 423	84 415	5 400	106 238	33 712	156 913	9 608	200 233
EU	8 441	72 713	4 179	85 333	8 048	62 225	4 408	74 681	16 489	134 938	8 587	160 014
Of which: Bulgaria	312	3 230	8	3 550	277	2 237	26	2 540	589	5 467	34	6 090
Finland	80	576	83	739	85	1 358	301	1 744	165	1 934	384	2 483
France	238	2 868	131	3 237	215	2 158	165	2 538	453	5 026	296	5 775
Italy	226	3 694	236	4 156	190	2 003	46	2 239	416	5 697	282	6 395
Latvia	320	1 732	3	2 055	318	2 130	13	2 461	638	3 862	16	4 516
Lithuania	689	4 167	4	4 860	712	4 068	22	4 802	1 401	8 235	26	9 662
Netherlands	572	3 247	199	4 018	498	2 232	182	2 912	1 070	5 479	381	6 930
Poland	2 242	13 115	95	15 452	2 126	11 410	315	13 851	4 368	24 525	410	29 303
Romania	781	7 982	11	8 774	760	5 832	58	6 650	1 541	13 814	69	15 424
Spain	176	2 414	85	2 675	141	2 234	62	2 437	317	4 648	147	5 112
United Kingdom	596	8 532	1 089	10 217	566	4 246	752	5 564	1 162	12 778	1 841	15 781
Sweden	564	4 535	660	5 759	527	6 279	1 291	8 097	1 091	10 814	1 951	13 856
Germany	1 047	9 259	1 296	11 602	1 044	9 091	970	11 105	2 091	18 350	2 266	22 707
Hungary	155	1 455	6	1 616	132	1 550	13	1 695	287	3 005	19	3 311
Europe outside EU	6 455	34 023	3 364	43 842	6 108	37 790	4 550	48 448	12 563	71 813	7 914	92 290
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	709	4 256	695	5 660	618	3 786	877	5 281	1 327	8 042	1 572	10 941
Iceland	809	3 008	119	3 936	794	3 247	175	4 216	1 603	6 255	294	8 152
Yugoslavia	387	2 245	336	2 968	353	2 174	433	2 960	740	4 419	769	5 928
Kosovo	342	744	11	1 097	387	743	13	1 143	729	1 487	24	2 240
Macedonia	332	1 120	76	1 528	307	1 085	42	1 434	639	2 205	118	2 962
Norway	446	4 880	789	6 115	424	7 444	1 521	9 389	870	12 324	2 310	15 504
Russian Federation	442	1 029	20	1 491	410	2 715	74	3 199	852	3 744	94	4 690
Turkey	2 067	11 490	1 142	14 699	1 888	11 109	1 155	14 152	3 955	22 599	2 297	28 851
Ukraine	509	3 056	3	3 568	467	2 989	21	3 477	976	6 045	24	7 045
Africa	3 019	9 551	312	12 882	2 867	9 054	369	12 290	5 886	18 605	681	25 172
Of which: Morocco	212	987	95	1 294	193	1 277	122	1 592	405	2 264	217	2 886
Somalia	1 407	3 077	106	4 590	1 301	2 732	175	4 208	2 708	5 809	281	8 798
North America	315	4 166	514	4 995	297	3 965	435	4 697	612	8 131	949	9 692
Of which: United States	264	3 348	421	4 033	251	3 140	332	3 723	515	6 488	753	7 756
South and Central Amerika	255	2 363	48	2 666	237	3 752	91	4 080	492	6 115	139	6 746
Of which: Brazil	52	530	5	587	46	1 327	18	1 391	98	1 857	23	1 978
Asia	8 551	33 217	1 383	43 151	8 158	43 486	2 057	53 701	16 709	76 703	3 440	96 852
of which: Afghanistan	1 244	4 265	143	5 652	1 200	3 331	181	4 712	2 444	7 596	324	10 364
Philippines	248	747	26	1 021	266	6 568	81	6 915	514	7 315	107	7 936
India	499	2 851	43	3 393	437	1 729	44	2 210	936	4 580	87	5 603
Iraq	1 951	5 594	270	7 815	1 836	4 956	318	7 110	3 787	10 550	588	14 925
Iran	396	3 092	169	3 657	361	2 185	239	2 785	757	5 277	408	6 442
China	463	3 068	61	3 592	465	4 242	71	4 778	928	7 310	132	8 370
Myanmar	365	770	3	1 138	361	616	3	980	726	1 386	6	2 118
Nepal	132	1 057	4	1 193	123	704	1	828	255	1 761	5	2 021
Pakistan	951	3 496	261	4 708	936	3 209	361	4 506	1 887	6 705	622	9 214
Sri Lanka	197	919	69	1 185	190	1 153	140	1 483	387	2 072	209	2 668
Syria	713	1 829	22	2 564	611	1 151	26	1 788	1 324	2 980	48	4 352
Thailand	401	1 021	16	1 438	410	7 299	95	7 804	811	8 320	111	9 242
Viet Nam	327	1 154	136	1 617	311	1 947	243	2 501	638	3 101	379	4 118
Oceania	51	1 121	59	1 231	49	951	40	1 040	100	2 072	99	2 271
Stateless and not known	285	1 832	138	2 255	293	1 522	193	2 008	578	3 354	331	4 263

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Table 9 Immigrant population by country of origin. 2014

1 January	Immigrants			Descendants			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	233 279	242 780	476 059	76 763	73 248	150 011	310 042	316 028	626 070
Western countries	99 538	100 291	199 829	11 279	10 705	21 984	110 817	110 996	221 813
Non-western countries	133 741	142 489	276 230	65 484	62 543	128 027	199 225	205 032	404 257
EU	83 985	80 229	164 214	9 246	8 771	18 017	93 231	89 000	182 231
Of which: Bulgaria	3 432	2 593	6 025	199	171	370	3 631	2 764	6 395
Finland	919	2 289	3 208	273	224	497	1 192	2 513	3 705
France	3 026	2 445	5 471	209	180	389	3 235	2 625	5 860
Italy	3 907	1 950	5 857	156	154	310	4 063	2 104	6 167
Latvia	1 921	2 406	4 327	206	206	412	2 127	2 612	4 739
Lithuania	4 480	4 535	9 015	461	452	913	4 941	4 987	9 928
Netherlands	3 405	2 465	5 870	580	518	1 098	3 985	2 983	6 968
Poland	15 998	16 019	32 017	2 344	2 157	4 501	18 342	18 176	36 518
Romania	8 768	6 918	15 686	593	561	1 154	9 361	7 479	16 840
Spain	2 487	2 378	4 865	120	99	219	2 607	2 477	5 084
United Kingdom	8 263	4 515	12 778	680	705	1 385	8 943	5 220	14 163
Sweden	4 984	8 202	13 186	1 015	999	2 014	5 999	9 201	15 200
Germany	13 803	14 935	28 738	1 574	1 576	3 150	15 377	16 511	31 888
Hungary	1 876	2 020	3 896	211	172	383	2 087	2 192	4 279
Europe outside EU	49 257	55 568	104 825	24 777	23 876	48 653	74 034	79 444	153 478
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	8 668	8 676	17 344	2 688	2 512	5 200	11 356	11 188	22 544
Iceland	3 320	3 775	7 095	611	579	1 190	3 931	4 354	8 285
Yugoslavia	4 873	4 949	9 822	2 994	2 961	5 955	7 867	7 910	15 777
Macedonia	1 442	1 302	2 744	890	820	1 710	2 332	2 122	4 454
Norway	5 257	9 673	14 930	740	741	1 481	5 997	10 414	16 411
Russian Federation	1 675	3 869	5 544	378	399	777	2 053	4 268	6 321
Turkey	16 855	15 509	32 364	14 709	14 168	28 877	31 564	29 677	61 241
Ukraine	3 337	3 406	6 743	494	447	941	3 831	3 853	7 684
Africa	18 889	16 914	35 803	9 669	9 236	18 905	28 558	26 150	54 708
Of which: Ghana	1 060	782	1 842	223	218	441	1 283	1 000	2 283
Morocco	2 731	2 606	5 337	2 639	2 506	5 145	5 370	5 112	10 482
Somalia	5 647	5 057	10 704	4 019	3 922	7 941	9 666	8 979	18 645
North America	4 903	4 775	9 678	508	464	972	5 411	5 239	10 650
Of which: Canada	961	1 081	2 042	152	130	282	1 113	1 211	2 324
United States	3 942	3 694	7 636	356	334	690	4 298	4 028	8 326
South and Central America	4 322	6 608	10 930	540	523	1 063	4 862	7 131	11 993
Of which: Brazil	805	1 893	2 698	102	106	208	907	1 999	2 906
Asia	70 011	77 123	147 134	31 729	30 148	61 877	101 740	107 271	209 011
Of which: Afghanistan	6 747	5 359	12 106	1 902	1 846	3 748	8 649	7 205	15 854
Philippines	1 309	8 603	9 912	550	562	1 112	1 859	9 165	11 024
India	3 979	2 724	6 703	773	650	1 423	4 752	3 374	8 126
Iraq	11 575	9 537	21 112	4 852	4 529	9 381	16 427	14 066	30 493
Iran	8 216	5 867	14 083	1 862	1 713	3 575	10 078	7 580	17 658
China	3 881	5 518	9 399	836	842	1 678	4 717	6 360	11 077
Lebanon	6 637	5 567	12 204	6 659	6 298	12 957	13 296	11 865	25 161
Pakistan	7 010	5 888	12 898	5 036	4 919	9 955	12 046	10 807	22 853
Sri Lanka	3 399	3 422	6 821	2 270	2 267	4 537	5 669	5 689	11 358
Syria	3 336	2 488	5 824	1 155	1 038	2 193	4 491	3 526	8 017
Thailand	1 516	8 820	10 336	373	405	778	1 889	9 225	11 114
Viet Nam	4 198	4 916	9 114	2 886	2 669	5 555	7 084	7 585	14 669
Oceania	1 384	1 161	2 545	86	72	158	1 470	1 233	2 703
Stateless and not known	528	402	930	208	158	366	736	560	1 296

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

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Table 10 Foreign nationals resident in Denmark. 2012

	Number 1.1.2012	Live births	Deaths	Immigra- tion	Emigra- tion	Naturali- zations	Net change	Correc- tions	Number 1.1.2013
Total	358 858	7 185	1 060	50 064	27 123	3 267	25 799	-9 952	374 705
Western countries	172 248	3 123	603	33 824	19 931	344	16 069	-4 381	183 936
Non-western countries	186 610	4 062	457	16 240	7 192	2 923	9 730	-5 571	190 769
EU	134 887	2 470	419	27 094	13 217	277	15 651	-3 463	147 075
Of which: Bulgaria	4 007	72	5	1 380	327	10	1 110	-111	5 006
Finland	2 335	49	18	438	356	10	103	-43	2 395
France	5 428	80	13	1 296	835	1	527	-267	5 688
Italy	5 068	48	16	1 334	601	7	758	-137	5 689
Latvia	3 853	99	2	868	454	12	499	-148	4 204
Lithuania	7 724	191	5	2 013	951	4	1 244	-219	8 749
Netherlands	6 587	92	23	651	426	9	285	-98	6 774
Poland	24 477	558	29	4 197	1 802	32	2 892	-610	26 759
Romania	9 453	239	5	3 954	1 068	31	3 089	-168	12 374
Spain	3 977	53	6	1 419	705	5	756	-185	4 548
United Kingdom	14 962	147	69	1 314	679	15	698	-262	15 398
Sweden	13 107	300	109	1 546	1 191	45	501	-250	13 358
Germany	22 055	326	106	2 863	2 147	74	862	-524	22 393
Hungary	2 174	42	1	987	341	4	683	-72	2 785
Europe outside EU	91 954	1 665	402	5 665	4 723	652	1 553	-1 559	91 948
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	11 148	100	84	83	95	73	-69	-66	11 013
Iceland	8 601	217	13	942	1 205	11	-70	-123	8 408
Yugoslavia	7 216	97	46	16	74	45	-52	-368	6 796
Macedonia	2 499	55	5	56	7	13	86	68	2 653
Norway	15 282	279	124	1 798	1 617	41	295	-248	15 329
Russian Federation	4 174	139	2	430	165	77	325	-166	4 333
Serbia and Montenegro	2 297	35	5	16	15	26	5	-164	2 138
Turkey	29 000	389	103	523	474	278	57	-302	28 755
Ukraine	6 259	219	2	1 324	819	34	688	-374	6 573
Africa	22 960	650	39	1 516	450	468	1 209	-496	23 673
Of which: Morocco	2 843	74	5	65	32	65	37	-64	2 816
Somalia	8 030	207	16	329	36	185	299	-128	8 201
North America	9 864	130	30	3 272	3 400	6	-34	-372	9 458
Of which: Canada	1 935	35	7	432	311	-	149	-100	1 984
United States	7 929	95	23	2 840	3 089	6	-183	-272	7 474
South and Central Amerika	6 043	179	8	902	511	52	510	-319	6 234
Of which: Brazil	1 912	56	2	291	206	11	128	-123	1 917
Asia	87 677	2 002	135	9 646	4 447	1 693	5 373	-2 597	90 453
Of which: Afghanistan	9 614	185	8	537	22	458	234	-69	9 779
Philippines	7 373	204	4	1 433	936	24	673	-550	7 496
India	4 889	101	4	1 624	1 194	20	507	-286	5 110
Iraq	15 735	256	21	124	96	699	-436	-139	15 160
Iran	5 157	67	16	631	96	125	461	-72	5 546
China	7 494	226	3	1 313	841	82	613	-326	7 781
Myanmar	1 920	61	3	110	4	2	162	-28	2 054
Pakistan	8 230	227	21	551	179	61	517	-191	8 556
Sri Lanka	2 603	41	10	55	28	43	15	-40	2 578
Syria	1 856	73	2	937	8	19	981	-98	2 739
Thailand	8 567	214	8	494	199	42	459	-258	8 768
Viet Nam	4 014	114	14	169	70	52	147	-104	4 057
Oceania	2 189	16	2	546	354	10	196	-144	2 241
Stateless and not known	3 284	73	25	1 423	21	109	1 341	-1 002	3 623

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Table 11 Change to Danish citizenship. 2012

	Men				Women				Total			
	0-17 years	18-39 years	40 years +	Total	0-17 years	18-39 years	40 years +	Total	0-17 years	18-39 years	40 years +	Total
Total	560	610	308	1 478	559	858	372	1 789	1 119	1 468	680	3 267
Western countries	49	49	37	135	43	79	87	209	92	128	124	344
Non-western countries	511	561	271	1 343	516	779	285	1 580	1 027	1 340	556	2 923
EU	38	38	29	105	36	65	71	172	74	103	100	277
Of which: Poland	3	7	-	10	2	11	9	22	5	18	9	32
Romania	1	3	2	6	2	15	8	25	3	18	10	31
United Kingdom	4	2	1	7	1	2	5	8	5	4	6	15
Sweden	3	5	8	16	6	9	14	29	9	14	22	45
Germany	11	11	13	35	7	12	20	39	18	23	33	74
Europe outside EU	71	168	34	273	69	244	66	379	140	412	100	652
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	9	19	3	31	9	27	6	42	18	46	9	73
Yugoslavia	5	9	1	15	7	19	4	30	12	28	5	45
Kosovo	5	10	1	16	7	3	1	11	12	13	2	27
Norway	6	8	3	17	4	8	12	24	10	16	15	41
Russian Federation	17	5	7	29	8	22	18	48	25	27	25	77
Serbia and Montenegro	4	7	1	12	3	9	2	14	7	16	3	26
Turkey	22	92	13	127	25	122	4	151	47	214	17	278
Ukraine	2	5	-	7	1	17	9	27	3	22	9	34
Africa	80	69	49	198	113	108	49	270	193	177	98	468
Of which: Ethiopia	8	-	-	8	7	2	-	9	15	2	-	17
Ghana	2	6	1	9	1	6	-	7	3	12	1	16
Morocco	7	11	4	22	11	26	6	43	18	37	10	65
Nigeria	2	2	2	6	4	4	3	11	6	6	5	17
Somalia	32	28	24	84	60	27	14	101	92	55	38	185
Uganda	2	2	-	4	1	9	5	15	3	11	5	19
North America	2	-	1	3	-	2	1	3	2	2	2	6
South and Central America	8	7	2	17	7	16	12	35	15	23	14	52
Asia	329	308	184	821	303	401	168	872	632	709	352	1 693
Of which: Afghanistan	83	98	53	234	97	105	22	224	180	203	75	458
Philippines	4	3	-	7	5	5	7	17	9	8	7	24
India	3	8	-	11	1	4	4	9	4	12	4	20
Iraq	154	110	90	354	134	145	66	345	288	255	156	699
Iran	15	22	17	54	15	33	23	71	30	55	40	125
China	18	14	4	36	12	17	17	46	30	31	21	82
Pakistan	9	16	4	29	6	23	3	32	15	39	7	61
Sri Lanka	6	5	2	13	6	13	11	30	12	18	13	43
Syria	7	2	2	11	-	5	3	8	7	7	5	19
Thailand	10	7	-	17	14	9	2	25	24	16	2	42
Viet Nam	5	11	3	19	4	26	3	33	9	37	6	52
Oceania	3	2	3	8	2	-	-	2	5	2	3	10
Stateless and not known	29	18	6	53	29	22	5	56	58	40	11	109

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Table 12 Population projections for Denmark, changes

	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Live births	56 636	56 913	66 070	71 087	70 620	68 984	66 631	65 471	68 370
Deaths	52 534	52 660	54 159	57 067	60 638	63 780	65 478	66 133	66 792
Immigration	60 641	59 905	57 551	57 290	57 351	57 523	57 988	58 823	59 604
Emigration	43 418	44 448	46 815	47 768	48 318	48 582	48 968	49 821	50 701
Population growth	21 324	19 711	22 650	23 542	19 015	14 146	10 173	8 339	10 479
Percentage population growth	0.38	0.35	0.39	0.40	0.32	0.23	0.17	0.14	0.17

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Table 13 Population projections in five-year age groups

	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total	5 627 235	5 648 580	5 746 161	5 865 324	5 974 766	6 059 816	6 122 203	6 167 952	6 212 544
0-4 years	303 782	297 492	301 654	348 317	359 153	353 809	344 251	333 189	335 390
5-9 years	331 146	329 885	299 816	302 951	349 089	359 913	354 605	344 992	333 807
10-14 years	333 742	332 612	332 146	301 681	304 595	350 680	361 536	356 234	346 607
15-19 years	356 746	352 002	338 706	337 740	307 150	310 158	356 498	367 410	362 097
20-24 years	368 274	376 804	376 133	362 282	361 046	330 864	334 147	380 646	391 604
25-29 years	333 707	345 432	392 347	391 279	378 300	377 031	347 605	351 304	397 740
30-34 years	321 890	318 308	347 819	392 780	392 835	380 418	379 396	350 701	354 710
35-39 years	365 935	357 566	319 661	345 949	390 841	391 532	379 461	378 594	350 166
40-44 years	387 330	388 733	357 806	317 645	342 742	387 717	388 855	377 049	376 304
45-49 years	422 425	412 908	387 240	355 515	314 608	339 147	384 224	385 743	374 212
50-54 years	383 496	394 561	406 959	381 348	349 570	308 507	332 683	377 790	379 722
55-59 years	354 046	355 546	385 587	397 769	372 977	341 796	301 245	325 235	370 298
60-64 years	337 982	336 777	343 434	373 620	386 388	363 180	333 241	293 794	317 845
65-69 years	356 312	351 982	320 815	329 037	359 769	373 509	352 387	324 150	286 298
70-74 years	255 367	273 390	325 413	299 575	309 739	341 154	356 094	337 905	312 100
75-79 years	180 164	186 252	239 886	288 159	268 635	280 694	312 358	328 350	314 354
80-84 years	119 026	121 516	145 838	191 738	233 027	221 237	234 702	265 179	281 481
85-89 years	74 340	74 373	79 112	97 375	131 449	161 859	157 415	170 343	196 516
90-94 years	32 794	33 591	35 049	38 667	49 134	68 676	85 500	85 888	95 319
95-99 years	7 735	7 866	9 633	10 460	12 070	15 923	23 227	29 208	30 538
100 years +	996	984	1 107	1 437	1 649	2 012	2 773	4 248	5 436

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Table 14 Population projections, by country of origin

	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total	5 627 235	5 648 580	5 746 161	5 865 324	5 974 766	6 059 816	6 122 203	6 167 952	6 212 544
Western countries:	221 813	231 866	268 745	296 750	320 720	342 565	363 783	385 398	407 363
Of which: Immigrants	199 829	208 617	237 737	255 662	269 468	280 729	290 227	298 664	306 333
Descendants	21 984	23 249	31 008	41 088	51 252	61 836	73 556	86 734	101 030
Non-western countries:	404 257	415 055	463 777	508 247	549 519	587 539	622 944	655 539	684 977
Of which: Immigrants	276 230	282 805	309 717	332 113	352 343	370 070	385 171	397 463	406 761
Descendants	128 027	132 250	154 060	176 134	197 176	217 469	237 773	258 076	278 216
Persons of Danish origin	5 001 165	5 001 659	5 013 639	5 060 327	5 104 527	5 129 712	5 135 476	5 127 015	5 120 204

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Table 15 Immigration and emigration by citizenship and country moved to/from. 2013

	Danish nationals			Foreign nationals			Total		
	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
Total	21 983	20 838	1 145	56 276	27 556	28 720	78 259	48 394	29 865
Faroe Islands	1 254	1 023	231	22	8	14	1 276	1 031	245
Greenland	2 333	1 831	502	32	33	-1	2 365	1 864	501
Western countries	13 705	13 712	-7	37 895	20 064	17 831	51 600	33 776	17 824
Non-western countries	8 278	7 126	1 152	18 381	7 492	10 889	26 659	14 618	12 041
EU	9 374	8 410	964	30 007	13 265	16 742	39 381	21 675	17 706
Of which: Belgium	221	185	36	329	238	91	550	423	127
Bulgaria	19	22	-3	1 593	370	1 223	1 612	392	1 220
Finland	43	41	2	447	343	104	490	384	106
France	519	398	121	1 339	841	498	1 858	1 239	619
Greece	112	52	60	567	136	431	679	188	491
Italy	226	153	73	1 592	571	1 021	1 818	724	1 094
Latvia	17	23	-6	827	355	472	844	378	466
Lithuania	21	24	-3	1 841	774	1 067	1 862	798	1 064
Netherlands	250	287	-37	851	549	302	1 101	836	265
Poland	71	73	-2	4 390	1 547	2 843	4 461	1 620	2 841
Portugal	72	67	5	417	106	311	489	173	316
Romania	30	33	-3	4 355	1 050	3 305	4 385	1 083	3 302
Slovakia	20	16	4	475	177	298	495	193	302
Spain	859	698	161	1 628	693	935	2 487	1 391	1 096
United Kingdom	2 081	2 085	-4	1 586	875	711	3 667	2 960	707
Sweden	2 858	2 176	682	2 229	1 315	914	5 087	3 491	1 596
Germany	1 426	1 550	-124	3 117	2 269	848	4 543	3 819	724
Hungary	27	36	-9	986	344	642	1 013	380	633
Europe outside EU	1 854	2 732	-878	6 218	4 642	1 576	8 072	7 374	698
Of which: Iceland	105	128	-23	727	939	-212	832	1 067	-235
Norway	1 029	1 848	-819	2 160	2 149	11	3 189	3 997	-808
Russian Federation	40	56	-16	522	114	408	562	170	392
Switzerland	369	354	15	258	221	37	627	575	52
Turkey	201	242	-41	632	336	296	833	578	255
Ukraine	25	28	-3	1 401	667	734	1 426	695	731
Africa	872	629	243	1 848	325	1 523	2 720	954	1 766
Of which: Somalia	42	43	-1	453	21	432	495	64	431
North America	1 973	2 079	-106	4 001	3 044	957	5 974	5 123	851
Of which: Canada	252	277	-25	509	348	161	761	625	136
United States	1 721	1 802	-81	3 492	2 696	796	5 213	4 498	715
South and Central America	504	431	73	1 287	501	786	1 791	932	859
Of which: Brazil	139	110	29	382	200	182	521	310	211
Asia	2 784	2 580	204	11 882	3 448	8 434	14 666	6 028	8 638
Of which: Afghanistan	17	15	2	525	12	513	542	27	515
Philippines	125	127	-2	1 370	385	985	1 495	512	983
India	106	94	12	1 634	939	695	1 740	1 033	707
Iran	36	26	10	961	63	898	997	89	908
Japan	74	79	-5	368	234	134	442	313	129
China	573	426	147	1 600	713	887	2 173	1 139	1 034
Nepal	22	14	8	552	113	439	574	127	447
Pakistan	101	63	38	754	108	646	855	171	684
Singapore	195	246	-51	215	130	85	410	376	34
Syria	40	7	33	1 760	-	1 760	1 800	7	1 793
Thailand	274	275	-1	654	151	503	928	426	502
Oceania	839	894	-55	744	445	299	1 583	1 339	244
Of which: Australia	681	683	-2	637	395	242	1 318	1 078	240
Stateless and not known	196	229	-33	235	1 845	-1 610	431	2 074	-1 643

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 16 Residence permits granted in Denmark

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
Total	55 495	64 642	53 048	55 609	52 979	55 982	64 494
Asylum	1 278	1 453	1 376	2 124	2 249	2 583	3 840
Refugee status	1 013	1 242	1 279	1 961	2 057	2 460	3 768
Other status	265	211	97	163	192	123	72
Family reunification	4 455	3 749	4 479	4 768	2 902	3 170	5 105
Spouses and cohabitants	3 616	2 963	3 195	3 583	2 089	2 390	3 731
Minors	837	674	816	899	739	780	1 373
Other family members	2	112	468	286	74	..	1
Study etc.	13 007	15 600	12 988	11 863	10 550	10 652	11 599
Education	6 031	7 358	6 145	5 751	5 756	6 173	6 979
Au pair	2 207	2 937	2 773	2 649	2 409	2 104	1 989
Interns	3 221	3 142	2 160	1 647	1 466	1 391	1 432
Other reasons	1 548	2 163	1 910	1 816	919	984	1 199
Work	21 440	12 638	9 168	10 851	9 389	9 024	11 529
EU/EEA	14 621	30 544	24 305	25 361	27 395	30 059	32 015
Wage-earners	4 532	17 837	11 019	10 560	11 673	13 164	14 739
Education	5 997	6 817	7 974	8 954	9 034	9 204	9 372
Family members	2 980	4 773	3 824	3 492	3 537	3 939	3 875
Other reasons	1 112	1 117	1 488	2 355	3 151	3 752	4 029
Other residence cases	694	658	732	642	494	494	406
Adoption	323	308	365	313	170	132	64
Other reasons	371	350	367	329	324	362	342

Source: The Danish Immigration Service

www.statbank.dk/van66

Table 17 Internal migration. 2013

	Migration from one municipality to another			Migration within a municipality			Total internal migration		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	149 283	144 572	293 855	274 366	274 299	548 665	423 649	418 871	842 520
0-4 years	8 852	8 150	17 002	19 416	18 675	38 091	28 268	26 825	55 093
5-9 years	4 522	4 393	8 915	14 987	14 649	29 636	19 509	19 042	38 551
10-14 years	3 733	3 815	7 548	12 631	12 568	25 199	16 364	16 383	32 747
15-19 years	13 214	16 665	29 879	23 166	26 691	49 857	36 380	43 356	79 736
20-24 years	39 512	42 001	81 513	53 397	54 521	107 918	92 909	96 522	189 431
25-29 years	24 046	21 933	45 979	38 587	34 748	73 335	62 633	56 681	119 314
30-34 years	14 754	12 020	26 774	25 458	22 346	47 804	40 212	34 366	74 578
35-39 years	10 532	7 913	18 445	19 821	18 214	38 035	30 353	26 127	56 480
40-44 years	7 642	5 833	13 475	15 653	14 908	30 561	23 295	20 741	44 036
45-49 years	6 954	5 817	12 771	13 754	13 517	27 271	20 708	19 334	40 042
50-54 years	4 874	4 559	9 433	9 713	9 322	19 035	14 587	13 881	28 468
55-59 years	3 418	3 344	6 762	6 972	6 531	13 503	10 390	9 875	20 265
60-64 years	2 727	2 930	5 657	5 218	5 031	10 249	7 945	7 961	15 906
65-69 years	2 240	2 093	4 333	4 405	4 904	9 309	6 645	6 997	13 642
70-74 years	1 027	1 129	2 156	3 192	3 972	7 164	4 219	5 101	9 320
75-79 years	581	732	1 313	2 751	3 803	6 554	3 332	4 535	7 867
80-84 years	342	484	826	2 349	3 570	5 919	2 691	4 054	6 745
85-89 years	211	415	626	1 837	3 443	5 280	2 048	3 858	5 906
90-94 years	83	266	349	871	2 164	3 035	954	2 430	3 384
95 years +	19	80	99	188	722	910	207	802	1 009

www.statbank.dk/fly33 and fly66

Table 18 Average age of the population

	2004			2014		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	38.3	40.6	39.5	40.0	41.8	40.9
Unmarried, 18 years +	33.8	32.9	33.4	34.6	33.4	34.1
Married/separated	53.2	50.5	51.9	55.8	53.3	54.6
Widows/widowers	74.5	75.8	75.5	75.9	77.2	76.9
Divorced	53.5	54.0	53.8	55.9	56.3	56.1
Registered partnerships	46.9	43.5	45.4	51.3	47.1	49.2
Survivor of two partners	56.5	61.1	57.5	62.9	64.3	63.3
Dissolved partnerships	42.7	42.1	42.4	48.6	45.7	46.9
Persons with Danish origin	38.9	41.2	40.1	40.7	42.7	41.7
Immigrants	38.3	39.5	38.9	40.1	40.7	40.4
Descendants	12.4	12.5	12.5	15.7	15.8	15.8

www.statbank.dk/folk1

Table 19 Fertility and reproduction

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
Number of live births	53 749	63 433	69 771	67 084	64 282	63 411	55 873
	per thousand women						
Crude birth rate	10.5	12.3	13.3	12.6	11.9	11.4	10.0
General fertility rate	42.2	48.5	53.8	53.5	52.0	50.5	44.3
Total fertility rate	1 670	1 810	1 774	1 802	1 871	1 871	1 669
Gross reproduction rate	811	879	864	882	913	913	815
Net reproduction rate	798	868	854	873	906	906	808

Note: Fertility deals with live births.

www.statbank.dk/fodie and fod33

Table 20 Age-related fertility rates

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
	per thousand women						
15-19 years	12.0	6.4	5.9	5.6	4.2	3.6	2.9
20-24 years	93.5	62.9	54.3	45.9	37.8	37.4	29.8
25-29 years	121.8	133.2	135.1	122.0	117.4	114.4	99.3
30-34 years	60.6	94.7	115.5	123.5	133.3	139.6	126.9
35-39 years	17.9	31.5	44.1	49.0	57.1	65.8	60.9
40-44 years	3.2	5.0	6.8	8.4	10.2	12.8	13.1
45-49 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7

Note: Fertility deals with live births.

www.statbank.dk/fod33

Table 21	Average age of mothers							
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013
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	28.4	30.0	30.7	30.9	31.0

www.statbank.dk/fod11

Table 22 Legal abortions by age of the woman

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
Number of legal abortions									
Total	27 884	23 334	19 919	20 589	17 386	15 665	15 295	16 709	15 073
15-19 years	4 505	4 272	3 118	3 100	2 305	1 953	2 398	2 627	2 206
20-24 years	5 945	5 337	5 578	5 822	4 088	3 255	3 042	4 226	4 105
25-29 years	6 452	4 550	4 033	4 949	4 120	3 430	2 932	3 063	3 018
30-34 years	5 630	4 475	3 168	3 320	3 664	3 546	3 167	3 045	2 541
35-39 years	3 618	3 237	2 664	2 207	2 247	2 517	2 638	2 568	2 162
40-44 years	1 597	1 320	1 218	1 055	856	880	1 035	1 089	954
45-49 years	137	143	140	136	106	84	83	91	87
per 1,000 women									
Age-specific abortion rates									
Total	23.7	19.0	15.6	15.7	13.4	12.5	12.4	13.3	12.0
15-19 years	25.0	22.1	16.3	17.3	14.6	14.3	16.0	15.3	12.7
20-24 years	32.5	29.4	28.8	30.2	22.2	19.8	21.3	26.1	23.1
25-29 years	32.0	25.0	22.3	25.4	21.0	18.1	17.4	19.9	18.7
30-34 years	30.8	22.2	17.4	18.3	18.6	17.8	16.6	17.5	15.8
35-39 years	24.3	17.8	13.3	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.1	13.3	11.7
40-44 years	11.5	8.9	6.7	5.3	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.0
45-49 years	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Total abortion rate	786	632	529	547	470	439	450	490	437

Source: Statens Serum Institut

www.statbank.dk/abort

Table 23 Life tables. 2012-2013

	Men			Women				Men			Women		
	Survivors	Death rate for age group ¹	Average life expectancy ²	Survivors	Death rate for age group ¹	Average life expectancy ²		Survivors	Death rate for age group ¹	Average life expectancy ²	Survivors	Death rate for age group ¹	Average life expectancy ²
0 years	100 000	337	78.0	100 000	358	81.9	50 years	96 143	399	29.7	97 652	204	33.1
1 years	99 663	23	77.3	99 642	31	81.2	51 years	95 759	407	28.8	97 453	221	32.2
2 years	99 640	31	76.3	99 611	23	80.3	52 years	95 370	449	28.0	97 238	309	31.3
3 years	99 609	6	75.3	99 589	10	79.3	53 years	94 942	575	27.1	96 938	369	30.4
4 years	99 603	12	74.3	99 579	13	78.3	54 years	94 396	512	26.2	96 580	346	29.5
5 years	99 591	0	73.3	99 567	10	77.3	55 years	93 912	598	25.4	96 247	441	28.6
6 years	99 591	3	72.3	99 557	0	76.3	56 years	93 351	724	24.5	95 822	455	27.7
7 years	99 589	6	71.3	99 557	3	75.3	57 years	92 676	808	23.7	95 385	490	26.8
8 years	99 583	3	70.3	99 554	6	74.3	58 years	91 927	859	22.9	94 918	556	26.0
9 years	99 580	18	69.3	99 548	6	73.3	59 years	91 137	902	22.1	94 390	580	25.1
10 years	99 562	6	68.3	99 541	0	72.3	60 years	90 314	994	21.3	93 843	644	24.2
11 years	99 555	9	67.3	99 541	9	71.3	61 years	89 417	1 089	20.5	93 239	652	23.4
12 years	99 547	9	66.4	99 532	3	70.3	62 years	88 443	1 143	19.7	92 631	743	22.6
13 years	99 538	9	65.4	99 529	3	69.3	63 years	87 432	1 325	18.9	91 942	799	21.7
14 years	99 529	9	64.4	99 526	3	68.3	64 years	86 273	1 246	18.2	91 207	849	20.9
15 years	99 520	9	63.4	99 523	21	67.3	65 years	85 198	1 454	17.4	90 433	969	20.1
16 years	99 512	34	62.4	99 502	12	66.3	66 years	83 960	1 702	16.6	89 557	949	19.3
17 years	99 478	14	61.4	99 490	23	65.4	67 years	82 531	1 760	15.9	88 707	1 023	18.4
18 years	99 465	38	60.4	99 467	11	64.4	68 years	81 078	1 983	15.2	87 800	1 282	17.6
19 years	99 427	33	59.4	99 456	12	63.4	69 years	79 471	2 070	14.5	86 675	1 284	16.8
20 years	99 395	29	58.4	99 445	14	62.4	70 years	77 826	2 274	13.8	85 562	1 492	16.1
21 years	99 365	36	57.5	99 431	11	61.4	71 years	76 056	2 296	13.1	84 285	1 607	15.3
22 years	99 329	53	56.5	99 419	20	60.4	72 years	74 310	2 698	12.4	82 931	1 792	14.5
23 years	99 277	37	55.5	99 399	23	59.4	73 years	72 305	3 151	11.7	81 446	1 937	13.8
24 years	99 240	55	54.5	99 376	27	58.4	74 years	70 026	3 127	11.1	79 868	2 514	13.0
25 years	99 185	39	53.6	99 350	25	57.4	75 years	67 837	3 627	10.4	77 860	2 480	12.4
26 years	99 147	39	52.6	99 325	16	56.5	76 years	65 376	4 077	9.8	75 929	2 849	11.7
27 years	99 108	37	51.6	99 310	25	55.5	77 years	62 710	4 601	9.2	73 766	3 313	11.0
28 years	99 071	58	50.6	99 285	29	54.5	78 years	59 825	5 331	8.6	71 321	4 008	10.4
29 years	99 014	56	49.7	99 255	26	53.5	79 years	56 635	5 814	8.1	68 463	4 227	9.8
30 years	98 958	51	48.7	99 229	26	52.5	80 years	53 343	6 478	7.5	65 569	4 856	9.2
31 years	98 907	61	47.7	99 203	36	51.5	81 years	49 887	7 398	7.0	62 385	5 214	8.6
32 years	98 847	67	46.7	99 168	33	50.5	82 years	46 197	8 588	6.5	59 132	6 192	8.1
33 years	98 781	54	45.8	99 135	24	49.6	83 years	42 229	9 495	6.1	55 471	6 632	7.6
34 years	98 727	69	44.8	99 111	55	48.6	84 years	38 219	10 379	5.7	51 792	7 253	7.1
35 years	98 659	81	43.8	99 057	29	47.6	85 years	34 253	11 082	5.3	48 035	7 861	6.6
36 years	98 579	92	42.9	99 028	22	46.6	86 years	30 457	12 565	4.9	44 259	8 456	6.1
37 years	98 488	86	41.9	99 006	56	45.6	87 years	26 630	13 935	4.5	40 516	10 149	5.6
38 years	98 404	84	40.9	98 950	63	44.6	88 years	22 919	16 096	4.2	36 404	11 720	5.2
39 years	98 322	110	40.0	98 888	55	43.7	89 years	19 230	17 529	3.9	32 137	12 465	4.8
40 years	98 214	136	39.0	98 833	85	42.7	90 years	15 859	19 086	3.6	28 132	14 483	4.4
41 years	98 080	153	38.1	98 749	82	41.7	91 years	12 832	20 765	3.3	24 057	15 639	4.1
42 years	97 930	171	37.1	98 668	93	40.8	92 years	10 168	23 597	3.1	20 295	16 987	3.8
43 years	97 762	160	36.2	98 577	96	39.8	93 years	7 769	24 101	2.9	16 847	20 292	3.4
44 years	97 606	190	35.2	98 482	99	38.8	94 years	5 896	25 431	2.6	13 429	21 559	3.2
45 years	97 421	213	34.3	98 384	126	37.9	95 years	4 397	28 936	2.4	10 534	25 042	2.9
46 years	97 213	243	33.4	98 260	120	36.9	96 years	3 125	33 069	2.2	7 896	25 007	2.7
47 years	96 976	231	32.5	98 143	147	36.0	97 years	2 091	38 589	2.0	5 921	30 426	2.5
48 years	96 752	256	31.5	97 999	161	35.0	98 years	1 284	39 839	1.9	4 120	31 335	2.3
49 years	96 504	374	30.6	97 841	193	34.1	99 years	773	36 165	1.9	2 829	33 901	2.1

¹ The figures indicate (per 100,000) the frequency of deaths within a year, from one birthday to the next.

www.statbank.dk/hisb8

² The average life time that is achieved by a number of contemporaries who die according to the mortality table.

Table 24 Mens causes of death. 2012

	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	102	17	30	303	1 058	2 244	4 959	17 198	25 911
Infective and parasitic diseases (except tuberculosis)	-	1	-	1	16	22	53	307	400
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	2	6	1	6	15
Malignant neoplasm of bucca cavity and pharynx	-	-	-	-	19	108	177	225	529
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-	2	10	30	81	136	259
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	-	-	-	2	12	54	172	453	693
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and rectosigmoid junction	-	-	-	3	8	30	85	195	321
Malignant neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	-	-	-	3	45	188	590	1 193	2 019
Malignant neoplasm of bone and skin	-	-	-	5	14	28	50	136	233
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	9
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Other malignant neoplasm of uterus	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	-	-	-	-	1	27	182	943	1 153
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	1	1	6	15	97	233	621	1 277	2 251
Leukaemia and other neoplasm of lymph and haematoid tissue	-	-	-	6	16	47	153	379	601
Benign neoplasm and neoplasm of unspecified nature	-	-	-	2	4	7	29	113	155
Endocrine and metabolic diseases, except diabetes mellitus	-	3	-	5	10	14	31	68	131
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	4	24	66	159	491	744
Anaemia and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	1	-	1	2	5	10	12	98	129
Mental disorders	-	-	-	13	85	192	233	833	1 356
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	6
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	3	1	2	21	43	69	109	579	827
Active rheum. fever and chronic rheum. heart disease	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	25	28
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	-	2	18	65	279	364
Ischaemic heart disease	1	-	-	2	63	184	421	1 755	2 426
Other forms of heart disease	2	-	1	7	41	73	192	1 173	1 489
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	5	17	76	210	1 191	1 499
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	-	-	-	1	15	21	90	393	520
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	1	7	14	13	81	116
Acute respiratory infections	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	9
Pneumonia	1	-	2	2	2	22	69	731	829
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	-	-	-	1	11	74	212	1 249	1 547
Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	-	-	2	6	11	48	185	252
Diseases of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	-	-	-	-	7	13	24	113	157
Cirrhosis of liver, cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	1	1	-	2	55	167	205	173	604
Other diseases of digestive system	-	-	-	2	14	24	73	284	397
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	9	13
Infections of kidney and calculus of urinary system	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	32	38
Other diseases of genito-urinary system and diseases of breast	-	-	-	-	1	4	36	303	344
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system	-	-	-	3	2	18	13	98	134
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	10	2	1	-	-	3	1	4	21
Other congenital anomalies	12	2	1	4	8	10	9	5	51
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Senility without mention of psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	202	205
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	10	2	1	21	62	121	284	972	1 473
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	7	38	24	14	13	28	124
All other accidents	3	3	4	38	111	72	83	303	617
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	1	64	150	115	68	96	494
All other effects of external causes	-	-	-	13	18	8	3	5	47
Cause of death unknown ¹	-	1	3	13	29	46	71	62	225

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

Table 25 **Womens causes of death. 2012**

	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	95	20	16	144	610	1 429	3 279	20 821	26 414
Infective and parasitic diseases (except tuberculosis)	3	1	-	1	5	16	30	399	455
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	6
Malignant neoplasm of bucca cavity and pharynx	-	-	-	2	6	46	54	124	232
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-	1	9	14	33	98	155
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	-	-	-	4	16	41	146	505	712
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and rectosigmoid junction	-	-	-	1	6	20	41	168	236
Malignant neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	-	-	-	1	44	216	483	1 059	1 803
Malignant neoplasm of bone and skin	-	1	1	4	14	13	26	100	159
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	-	-	10	73	140	283	617	1 123
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	-	-	-	6	19	16	16	38	95
Other malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	-	-	-	2	14	35	114	165
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	-	-	1	15	77	221	535	1 470	2 319
Leukaemia and other neoplasm of lymph and haematoid tissue	-	-	1	2	13	21	59	352	448
Benign neoplasm and neoplasm of unspecified nature	-	-	-	-	1	5	14	145	165
Endocrine and metabolic diseases, except diabetes mellitus	2	1	-	1	10	10	17	173	214
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	1	1	10	23	61	474	570
Anaemia and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	-	1	-	1	-	3	6	140	151
Mental disorders	-	-	-	3	33	54	96	1 566	1 752
Meningitis	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	9	12
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	-	3	2	10	19	50	109	841	1 034
Active rheum. fever and chronic rheum. heart disease	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	41	43
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	-	3	5	27	453	488
Ischaemic heart disease	-	-	-	1	12	40	146	1 745	1 944
Other forms of heart disease	1	-	-	3	14	21	84	1 608	1 731
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	2	20	52	113	1 660	1 847
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	-	-	-	3	6	16	35	409	469
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	1	3	9	7	111	131
Acute respiratory infections	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	10	13
Pneumonia	-	-	1	1	8	8	38	893	949
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	-	-	-	1	12	60	280	1 554	1 907
Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	-	-	2	1	7	15	174	199
Diseases of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	-	-	-	-	2	8	23	166	199
Cirrhosis of liver, cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	-	-	-	2	21	79	107	167	376
Other diseases of digestive system	-	-	-	2	6	29	48	427	512
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Infections of kidney and calculus of urinary system	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	35	41
Other diseases of genito-urinary system and diseases of breast	-	-	-	-	2	5	16	286	309
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system	-	-	-	1	5	8	25	273	312
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	6	3	-	2	2	-	-	6	19
Other congenital anomalies	18	2	1	4	8	9	10	3	55
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Senility without mention of psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	629	630
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	17	2	2	7	25	65	144	1 213	1 475
Motor vehicle accidents	-	3	-	11	8	6	5	14	47
All other accidents	-	2	4	9	25	28	37	458	563
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	-	19	44	27	44	33	167
All other effects of external causes	-	-	1	3	12	4	3	3	26
Cause of death unknown ¹	-	1	1	4	10	16	22	49	103

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

Table 26 Deaths

	Men		Woman		Total	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Total	25 911	26 111	26 414	26 360	52 325	52 471
0-4 years	119	124	115	114	234	238
5-9 years	19	8	6	12	25	20
10-14 years	11	16	10	7	21	23
15-19 years	50	55	19	24	69	79
20-24 years	86	62	27	33	113	95
25-29 years	75	73	38	39	113	112
30-34 years	92	97	60	50	152	147
35-39 years	182	174	81	89	263	263
40-44 years	302	290	179	174	481	464
45-49 years	574	557	350	296	924	853
50-54 years	870	878	562	519	1 432	1 397
55-59 years	1 374	1 333	867	847	2 241	2 180
60-64 years	1 931	1 947	1 263	1 222	3 194	3 169
65-69 years	3 028	3 001	2 016	1 919	5 044	4 920
70-74 years	3 124	3 190	2 305	2 288	5 429	5 478
75-79 years	3 713	3 602	3 119	3 082	6 832	6 684
80-84 years	4 064	4 185	4 300	4 085	8 364	8 270
85-89 years	3 583	3 730	4 762	4 939	8 345	8 669
90-94 years	2 008	2 101	4 134	4 364	6 142	6 465
95 years +	706	688	2 201	2 257	2 907	2 945

www.statbank.dk/fod207

Table 27 Non-natural deaths

Cause of death	2010			2011			2012		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total	Total	Total
Total	1 222	785	2 007	1 327	818	2 145	1 282	803	2 085
Motor vehicle accidents, total	183	86	269	160	56	216	124	47	171
Of which: Person in passenger car	79	49	128	64	28	92	48	19	67
Pedestrian	33	19	52	23	13	36	21	16	37
Cyclist	21	10	31	22	10	32	16	9	25
Motorcyclist	33	4	37	35	3	38	25	-	25
Person in van	5	1	6	7	-	7	5	-	5
Other accidents, total	562	501	1 063	631	577	1 208	617	563	1 180
Of which: Accidents due to a fall	199	259	458	240	279	519	222	289	511
Poisoning involving medicines and biological drugs	144	36	180	153	55	208	127	41	168
Fire	29	33	62	31	28	59	38	18	56
Strangulation	37	21	58	24	19	43	31	16	47
Accidents during surgical/medical treatment	7	12	19	15	15	30	18	16	34
Suicide, total	406	156	562	437	152	589	494	167	661
Of which: Hanging, strangulation and suffocation	168	42	210	200	43	243	190	48	238
Poisoning involving chemicals and toxic materials	93	82	175	99	66	165	138	71	209
Shots from firearms	73	1	74	59	-	59	48	1	49
Jump from high places	18	9	27	18	11	29	27	16	43
Jump in front a moving subject	17	4	21	17	5	22	31	11	42
Other external causes, total	71	42	113	99	33	132	47	26	73
Of which: Poisoning involving chemicals and toxic materials ¹	31	9	40	46	19	65	17	14	31
Act of violence	22	20	42	31	12	43	11	7	18
Drowning ¹	5	4	9	3	-	3	5	-	5
Fall ¹	2	1	3	7	-	7	3	2	5
Hanging, strangulation and suffocation ¹	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	3

¹ Whether accident or premeditated action, not stated.

www.statistikbanken.dk/fod507

Table 28 Average life expectancy

	1911- 1915	1971- 1975	1981- 1985	1991- 1995	2001- 2005	2012- 2013	1911- 1915	1971- 1975	1981- 1985	1991- 1995	2001- 2005	2012- 2013
	men						women					
0 years	56.2	70.9	71.5	72.6	75.1	78.0	59.2	76.5	77.5	77.9	79.7	81.9
5 years	60.0	67.1	67.3	68.2	70.6	73.3	61.6	72.4	73.2	73.4	75.1	77.3
10 years	55.6	62.3	62.4	63.3	65.6	68.3	57.2	67.5	68.2	68.5	70.2	72.3
20 years	46.7	52.7	52.6	53.5	55.8	58.4	48.4	57.7	58.4	58.6	60.3	62.4
30 years	38.4	43.2	43.2	44.0	46.2	48.7	40.2	48.0	48.6	48.8	50.4	52.5
40 years	30.2	33.8	33.9	34.7	36.7	39.0	32.0	38.4	39.1	39.2	40.7	42.7
50 years	22.4	24.9	25.0	25.7	27.7	29.7	24.0	29.4	29.9	30.0	31.4	33.1
60 years	15.3	17.1	17.2	17.7	19.4	21.3	16.4	20.9	21.6	21.5	22.6	24.2
70 years	9.4	10.8	10.9	11.1	12.2	13.8	9.9	13.3	14.1	14.2	14.8	16.1
80 years	5.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.5	5.3	7.4	7.9	8.1	8.6	9.2
90 years	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.4

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

www.statbank.dk/hisb8 and hisb9

Table 29 Liable for military service and conscripts by BMI and height

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	number of people										
Liable for military service											
Total	28 414	27 646	27 660	28 954	31 933	33 120	39 901	36 014	37 897	38 104	38 025
Judged to be fit	15 245	14 293	14 094	15 060	16 404	17 933	20 289	19 603	20 169	19 530	18 632
Judged to be limitedly fit	2 508	2 647	2 612	2 428	2 531	2 700	3 402	2 993	2 968	2 621	2 295
Judged to be unfit	10 661	10 706	10 954	11 466	12 998	12 487	16 210	13 418	14 760	15 953	17 098
	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	53.7	51.7	51.0	52.0	51.4	54.1	50.8	54.4	53.2	51.3	49.0
Judged to be limitedly fit	8.8	9.6	9.4	8.4	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.3	7.8	6.9	6.0
Judged to be unfit	37.5	38.7	39.6	39.6	40.7	37.7	40.6	37.3	38.9	41.9	45.0
	number of people										
Conscripts											
Total	• 23 786	23 522	24 435	25 217	27 605	33 673	31 863	33 229	32 347	31 467	
BMI below 25	• 17 510	17 031	17 635	18 428	19 959	23 950	22 112	23 271	22 107	22 348	
BMI between 25 and 29.9	• 4 655	4 781	5 035	4 893	5 579	7 125	7 134	7 271	7 417	6 644	
BMI of 30 +	• 1 621	1 710	1 765	1 896	2 067	2 598	2 617	2 687	2 823	2 475	
	percentage										
Total	• 100.0	100.0	100.0	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	68.3	71.0	
BMI between 25 and 29.9	• 19.6	20.3	20.6	19.4	20.2	21.2	22.4	21.9	22.9	21.1	
BMI of 30 +	• 6.8	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.7	8.2	8.1	8.7	7.9	
	cm										
Average height	180.1	180.3	180.4	180.3	180.1	179.9	180.2	180.3	180.2	179.8	180.4

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.

Source: Forsvarets Rekruttering

Table 30 Households. 2014

1 January	Single man with/without children	Single woman with/without children	Married couple ¹ 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	502 798	668 261	943 822	307 746	1 181	2 423 808	197 441	2 621 249
1 person	473 900	532 870	•	•	1 181	1 007 951	•	1 007 951
2 persons	22 070	74 536	523 277	180 831	•	800 714	72 166	800 714
3 persons	5 702	46 728	132 405	62 860	•	247 695	58 708	247 695
4 persons	964	11 164	204 093	49 891	•	266 112	28 099	266 112
5 persons	134	2 218	70 253	11 574	•	84 179	19 585	84 179
6 persons +	28	745	13 794	2 590	•	17 157	18 883	17 157

¹ Contains married persons in a husband/wife couple and same sex couple.

www.statbank.dk/fam55n

Table 31 Families. 2014

1 January	Single persons	Married couples ¹	Other couples	Total	Single persons	Married couples ¹	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	1 378 378	564 775	185 688	2 128 841	181 828	455 282	134 786	771 896	15 940	2 916 677
1 person	1 378 378	•	•	1 378 378	•	•	•	•	15 940	1 394 318
2 persons	•	564 775	185 688	750 463	109 114	•	•	109 114	•	859 577
3 persons	•	•	•	•	56 430	146 869	67 099	270 398	•	270 398
4 persons	•	•	•	•	12 987	217 497	52 655	283 139	•	283 139
5 persons	•	•	•	•	2 492	75 657	12 262	90 411	•	90 411
6 persons +	•	•	•	•	805	15 259	2 770	18 834	•	18 834

¹ Contains married persons in a husband/wife couple and same sex couple.

www.statbank.dk/fam44n

Table 32 Children. 2014

	Children living at:							Children under 18 years not living with their parents	Total
	Single father	Single mother	Married couple different sex	Married couple same sex	Registered partnership	Consensual union	Cohabiting couple		
All children	41 908	233 376	873 351	342	1 584	172 477	46 989	15 940	1 385 967
0- 2 years	1 027	17 709	96 095	159	450	57 051	1 723	714	174 928
3- 5 years	2 659	28 152	123 834	46	419	36 013	3 273	1 200	195 596
6- 8 years	4 436	32 577	130 495	36	222	23 734	5 468	1 477	198 445
9-11 years	5 289	35 576	129 262	35	174	17 544	7 275	2 024	197 179
12-14 years	6 798	39 259	129 310	22	129	14 739	9 146	3 119	202 522
15-17 years	8 900	41 873	127 595	28	116	12 174	10 187	7 406	208 279
18 years +	12 799	38 230	136 760	16	74	11 222	9 917	●	209 018

www.statbank.dk/fam111n

Table 33 Children and young people with parents who have died. 2014

	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
1 January						
All children	1 136 899	4 338	10 278	158	25 751	1 151 673
Age of child:						
0 year	52 759	3	9	-	3 390	56 161
1 year	57 394	12	47	1	1 267	58 721
2 years	58 674	19	78	-	1 275	60 046
3 years	63 297	38	93	-	1 210	64 638
4 years	62 786	63	161	1	1 205	64 216
5 years	65 212	67	181	3	1 279	66 742
6 years	64 370	100	240	-	1 112	65 822
7 years	65 091	139	319	2	1 211	66 762
8 years	64 160	153	370	4	1 174	65 861
9 years	64 198	213	425	4	1 119	65 959
10 years	63 971	244	559	5	1 130	65 909
11 years	63 153	258	631	8	1 261	65 311
12 years	64 052	325	784	11	1 250	66 422
13 years	65 711	391	952	12	1 305	68 371
14 years	64 934	434	1 088	17	1 256	67 729
15 years	64 907	558	1 196	26	1 487	68 174
16 years	66 051	618	1 472	21	1 911	70 073
17 years	66 179	703	1 673	43	1 909	70 507

www.statbank.dk/brn9

Table 34 Marriages of different sex contracted, by age of both spouses. 2013

	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	43	6 599	10 445	5 069	2 839	1 230	341	574	27 140	35.8
Under 20 years	23	121	10	3	-	-	-	20	177	19.1
20-29 years	13	5 456	3 429	342	63	9	3	295	9 610	26.5
30-39 years	1	769	6 030	1 843	223	32	3	142	9 043	34.2
40-49 years	-	42	533	2 256	1 005	130	9	81	4 056	44.7
50-59 years	-	1	17	356	1 242	474	48	33	2 171	54.2
60-69 years	-	-	1	13	147	485	121	3	770	64.2
70 years +	-	-	-	2	9	40	144	-	195	75.3
Not stated	6	210	425	254	150	60	13	-	1 118	•
Average age of bridegroom	19.2	27.1	34.5	44.7	54.4	64.1	75.5	•	38.6	•

www.statbank.dk/vie207

Table 35 Marriages of same sex, by age of both spouses. 2013

	Age of oldest								Total	Average age of youngest
	Under 20 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Not stated		
Age of youngest										
Total	-	78	139	90	33	15	8	-	363	33.6
Under 20 years	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	19.0
20-29 years	-	74	56	13	2	-	-	-	145	26.1
30-39 years	-	-	83	51	8	-	3	-	145	34.4
40-49 years	-	-	-	26	15	6	1	-	48	44.8
50-59 years	-	-	-	-	8	7	1	-	16	53.8
60-69 years	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	65.3
70 years +	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	74.5
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•
Average age of oldest	-	26.9	35.2	44.1	53.0	63.0	74.0	•	39.3	•

www.statbank.dk/vie6

Table 36		Marriages and divorces					
	1920	1940	1960	1980	2000	2010	2013
	number						
Total marriages	26 991	35 262	35 897	26 448	38 388	30 949	27 866
Of which: Church	25 331	21 910	23 728	14 473	18 172	10 956	9 664
Civil	1 660	13 352	12 169	11 669	20 172	17 538	15 813
Registered partnerships/marriages, men ¹	•	•	•	•	177	163	129
Registered partnerships/marriages, women ¹	•	•	•	•	131	247	236
Total divorces	1 223	3 472	6 682	13 593	14 381	14 460	18 872
Of which: Duration of marriage: 0-7 years	...	...	...	...	6 812	5 730	7 575
Duration of marriage: 20 years +	...	...	...	...	2 404	2 555	3 275
	average age						
First-time married men	27.6	27.4	26.0	27.5	32.5	34.2	34.9
First-time married women	25.2	24.5	22.9	24.8	30.1	31.7	32.2
All married men	29.2	29.1	28.3	30.8	35.8	37.8	38.6
All married women	25.8	25.3	24.7	27.9	33.1	35.0	35.8

¹ From 15 June 2012 it has been possible for two persons of same sex to get married, which means that figures from 2013 only covers marriages.

www.statbank.dk/vie307, vie6, vie7, ski107 and vie1

Table 37 Divorces by duration of marriage

	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013
Total	13 593	13 731	14 381	15 300	14 460	18 858
Under 1 year	279	299	293	169	150	254
1 year	594	699	686	568	641	671
2 years	921	1 163	856	872	851	908
3 years	1 017	1 152	1 148	1 088	911	1 072
4 years	955	900	1 149	1 277	891	1 194
5 years	909	765	1 001	1 107	849	1 220
6-7 years	1 321	1 216	1 679	1 763	1 437	2 242
8-9 years	1 102	920	1 351	1 416	1 532	1 882
10-14 years	2 534	1 918	2 460	2 816	2 747	3 627
15-19 years	1 691	1 550	1 354	1 832	1 896	2 513
20-24 years	1 037	1 495	1 031	1 008	1 168	1 504
25 years +	1 033	1 554	1 369	1 383	1 219	1 633
Not stated	200	100	4	1	168	138

www.statbank.dk/ski107

Table 38 Divorces by age of both spouses. 2013

	18-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Not stated	Total
Age of wife	age of husband								
Total	3	771	4 833	7 094	3 994	1 557	338	268	18 858
15-19 years	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	1	10
20-29 years	3	609	726	83	9	4	-	83	1 517
30-39 years	-	123	3 486	1 967	239	34	6	70	5 925
40-49 years	-	11	521	4 490	1 693	193	23	69	7 000
50-59 years	-	1	31	464	1 849	664	61	28	3 098
60-69 years	-	-	10	20	156	600	134	12	932
70 years +	-	-	-	1	7	43	110	5	166
Not stated	-	20	57	69	41	19	4	-	210

www.statbank.dk/ski107

Table 39 The most common names for children born in 2012

	Number	Per thousands boys born	Ranking in 2011		Number	Per thousands girls born	Ranking in 2011
boys				girls			
1 William	580	20	(1)	1 Sofia	552	20	(6)
2 Lucas	572	19	(9)	2 Ida	529	19	(2)
3 Victor	570	19	(5)	3 Freja	514	18	(10)
4 Noah	528	18	(3)	4 Emma	512	18	(1)
5 Oscar	515	17	(11)	5 Isabella	429	15	(5)
6 Liam	497	17	(47)	6 Sofie	427	15	(7)
7 Frederik	487	16	(7)	7 Maja	408	15	(13)
8 Emil	476	16	(4)	8 Laura	407	15	(4)
9 Oliver	476	16	(2)	9 Clara	404	14	(3)
10 Magnus	463	16	(6)	10 Mathilde	396	14	(9)
11 Mikkel	457	15	(8)	11 Anna	388	14	(8)
12 Alexander	421	14	(10)	12 Josefine	381	14	(14)
13 Mathias	411	14	(12)	13 Caroline	375	13	(11)
14 Elias	402	14	(15)	14 Alberte	371	13	(16)
15 Malthe	399	13	(14)	15 Lærke	354	13	(12)
16 Sebastian	384	13	(13)	16 Karla	338	12	(17)
17 Anton	382	13	(21)	17 Alma	335	12	(20)
18 Christian	365	12	(16)	18 Victoria	326	12	(18)
19 Villads	365	12	(19)	19 Ella	321	11	(27)
20 Carl	358	12	(22)	20 Liva	310	11	(15)

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 40 The most common names in Denmark. 2014

1 January	Number in 2014	Per thousand	Number in 2013	Per thousand		Number in 2014	Per thousand	Number in 2013	Per thousand
boys					girls				
1 Peter	49 811	18	50 080	18	1 Anne	47 007	17	47 238	17
2 Jens	49 211	18	49 977	18	2 Kirsten	43 997	16	44 650	16
3 Lars	45 708	16	45 996	17	3 Hanne	39 984	14	40 297	14
4 Michael	45 432	16	45 529	16	4 Mette	39 115	14	39 156	14
5 Henrik	42 934	15	43 106	16	5 Anna	35 319	12	35 649	13
6 Thomas	42 149	15	42 185	15	6 Helle	34 458	12	34 562	12
7 Søren	41 928	15	42 218	15	7 Susanne	31 709	11	31 823	11
8 Jan	39 133	14	39 440	14	8 Lene	31 399	11	31 500	11
9 Niels	38 647	14	39 326	14	9 Maria	28 471	10	28 365	10
10 Christian	37 509	13	37 364	13	10 Marianne	27 493	10	27 598	10
11 Martin	37 195	13	37 225	13	11 Inge	26 774	9	27 383	10
12 Jørgen	36 446	13	37 265	13	12 Karen	26 651	9	27 380	10
13 Hans	36 233	13	37 162	13	13 Lone	25 819	9	25 909	9
14 Anders	34 726	12	34 851	13	14 Bente	25 125	9	25 411	9
15 Morten	34 308	12	34 362	12	15 Camilla	24 741	9	24 734	9
16 Jesper	34 183	12	34 244	12	16 Pia	24 477	9	24 520	9
17 Ole	33 224	12	33 685	12	17 Jette	23 939	8	24 064	9
18 Per	32 902	12	33 223	12	18 Louise	23 852	8	23 856	8
19 Erik	31 471	11	32 174	12	19 Charlotte	23 841	8	23 881	8
20 Mads	30 859	11	30 572	11	20 Tina	23 355	8	23 385	8

www.dst.dk/navne

Table 41 The most common used surnames in Denmark. 2014

1 January	Number in 2014	Per thousands	Number in 2013	Per thousands		Number in 2014	Per thousands	Number in 2013	Per thousands
1 Jensen	261 432	46	264 824	47	26 Frederiksen	20 336	4	20 472	4
2 Nielsen	261 065	46	264 159	47	27 Laursen	18 381	3	18 435	3
3 Hansen	218 580	39	220 956	39	28 Henriksen	17 537	3	17 638	3
4 Pedersen	164 629	29	166 417	30	29 Lund	17 226	3	17 234	3
5 Andersen	160 254	28	161 379	29	30 Schmidt	15 820	3	15 842	3
6 Christensen	120 244	21	121 147	22	31 Holm	15 813	3	15 760	3
7 Larsen	117 007	21	118 144	21	32 Eriksen	14 970	3	15 046	3
8 Sørensen	112 120	20	113 207	20	33 Kristiansen	13 949	2	13 976	2
9 Rasmussen	95 400	17	96 250	17	34 Simonsen	13 194	2	13 203	2
10 Jørgensen	89 084	16	89 846	16	35 Clausen	13 041	2	13 084	2
11 Petersen	80 232	14	81 250	14	36 Svendsen	11 740	2	11 812	2
12 Madsen	64 701	11	65 222	12	37 Andreassen	11 724	2	11 802	2
13 Kristensen	60 938	11	61 274	11	38 Iversen	10 625	2	10 674	2
14 Olsen	48 624	9	49 091	9	39 Østergaard	10 375	2	10 344	2
15 Thomsen	39 384	7	39 473	7	40 Jeppesen	9 916	2	9 944	2
16 Christiansen	37 230	7	37 493	7	41 Vestergaard	9 373	2	9 314	2
17 Poulsen	32 289	6	32 526	6	42 Nissen	9 253	2	9 277	2
18 Johansen	31 343	6	31 517	6	43 Lauridsen	9 212	2	9 245	2
19 Møller	30 215	5	30 321	5	44 Kjær	9 064	2	8 999	2
20 Mortensen	29 516	5	29 651	5	45 Jespersen	8 972	2	8 967	2
21 Knudsen	29 510	5	29 787	5	46 Mogensen	8 915	2	8 974	2
22 Jakobsen	28 271	5	28 325	5	47 Nørgaard	8 758	2	8 696	2
23 Jacobsen	24 517	4	24 711	4	48 Jepsen	8 613	2	8 640	2
24 Mikkelsen	22 809	4	22 848	4	49 Frandsen	8 551	2	8 587	2
25 Olesen	22 705	4	22 844	4	50 Søndergaard	7 981	1	7 959	1

www.dst.dk/havne

Table 42 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 43 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 44 (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 44 (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 45 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 Faroe 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 46 Elections to county councils. 19 November 2013

	Copenhagen	Zealand	Southern Denmark	Central Jutland	Northern Jutland	All Denmark
The electorate	1 372 678	641 904	941 917	993 683	460 022	4 410 204
Votes cast	938 681	472 340	686 956	733 849	333 638	3 165 464
Invalid votes	46 989	28 024	43 539	34 740	18 248	171 540
Of which: Blank votes	42 621	25 637	40 267	32 102	17 129	157 756
Other votes	4 368	2 387	3 272	2 638	1 119	13 784
Valid votes	891 692	444 316	643 417	699 109	315 390	2 993 924
Of which: Personal votes	432 864	256 952	394 317	467 173	217 279	1 768 585
Candidates	289	215	256	221	182	1 163
Of which: Men	196	148	199	163	122	828
Women	93	67	57	58	60	335
Elected	41	41	41	41	41	205
Of which: Men	22	24	31	28	19	124
Women	19	17	10	13	22	81
per cent						
Percentage turnout	68.4	73.6	72.9	73.9	72.5	71.8
Invalid	5.0	5.9	6.3	4.7	5.5	5.4
Personal	48.5	57.8	61.3	66.8	68.9	59.1
Candidates - of whom women	32.2	31.2	22.3	26.2	33.0	28.8
Elected candidates - of whom women	46.3	41.5	24.4	31.7	53.7	39.5

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 47 Elections to county councils. 19 November 2013

	Copenhagen	Zealand	Southern Denmark	Central Jutland	Northern Jutland	All Denmark
Percentage turnout	68.4	73.6	72.9	73.9	72.5	71.8
Candidates elected, total	41	41	41	41	41	205
per cent (each column = 100 per cent)						
A The Danish Social Democrats	27.8	27.7	26.7	34.4	37.5	30.1
B Social Liberal Party	8.1	4.0	3.8	5.1	3.7	5.4
C Conservative People's Party	10.6	6.0	6.4	4.3	7.0	7.2
F Socialist People's Party	6.2	5.7	4.5	5.4	4.1	5.3
I Liberal Alliance	4.3	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.3	3.0
O Danish People's Party	10.3	15.3	11.3	8.7	10.4	10.9
V Liberal Party	17.1	28.8	35.4	30.5	28.2	27.0
Ø Unit List	11.1	7.8	6.3	5.8	5.6	7.8
Others	4.5	1.7	3.2	3.5	1.2	3.2
women as percentage of total						
A The Danish Social Democrats	61.5	27.3	25.0	31.3	50.0	39.7
B Social Liberal Party	66.7	100.0	-	50.0	100.0	62.5
C Conservative People's Party	40.0	50.0	-	-	66.7	33.3
F Socialist People's Party	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	70.0
I Liberal Alliance	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	40.0
O Danish People's Party	25.0	42.9	20.0	66.7	50.0	39.1
V Liberal Party	25.0	38.5	20.0	15.4	33.3	26.2
Ø Unit List	60.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	66.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

www.statbank.dk/akva3

Table 48 Elections to county councils, distribution of votes cast

	17 November 2009				19 November 2013			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
Total	2 670 776	100.0	1 103	205	2 993 924	100.0	1 163	205
A The Danish Social Democrats	807 678	30.2	151	68	902 278	30.1	135	68
B Social Liberal Party	104 533	3.9	103	7	161 396	5.4	96	8
C Conservative People's Party	270 131	10.1	136	20	214 099	7.2	120	15
F Socialist People's Party	408 148	15.3	103	32	160 174	5.3	82	10
I Liberal Alliance	5 030	0.2	14	-	91 125	3.0	61	5
O Danish People's Party	244 045	9.1	40	19	326 425	10.9	82	23
V Liberal Party	648 901	24.3	192	54	809 662	27.0	185	61
Ø Unit List	70 353	2.6	106	2	232 863	7.8	134	15
Others	111 957	4.2	258	3	95 902	3.2	268	-

www.statbank.dk/akva3

Table 49 Elections to municipality councils. 19 November 2013

	Copenhagen	Zealand	Southern Denmark	Central Jutland	Northern Jutland	All Denmark
The electorate	1 372 174	641 778	941 808	993 502	459 989	4 409 251
Votes cast	941 448	473 578	688 214	734 958	334 142	3 172 340
Invalid votes	16 917	7 973	14 197	11 383	5 787	56 257
Of which: Blank votes	13 483	6 395	11 683	9 424	4 959	45 944
Other votes	3 434	1 578	2 514	1 959	828	10 313
Valid votes	924 531	465 605	674 017	723 575	328 355	3 116 083
Of which: Personal votes	620 567	354 232	535 353	575 920	270 244	2 356 316
Candidates	2 641	1 610	1 969	1 873	990	9 083
Of which: Men	1 721	1 116	1 432	1 298	720	6 287
Women	920	494	537	575	270	2 796
Elected	655	447	562	495	285	2 444
Of which: Men	426	314	422	350	205	1 717
Women	229	133	140	145	80	727
per cent						
Percentage turnout	68.6	73.8	73.1	74.0	72.6	71.9
Invalid	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.8
Personal	67.1	76.1	79.4	79.6	82.3	75.6
Candidates - of whom women	34.8	30.7	27.3	30.7	27.3	30.8
Elected candidates - of whom women	35.0	29.8	24.9	29.3	28.1	29.7

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/vaigk3

Table 50 Elections to municipality councils, distribution of votes cast

	17 November 2009				19 November 2013			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
Total	2 784 466	100.0	9 049	2 468	3 116 083	100.0	9 083	2 444
A The Danish Social Democrats	853 221	30.6	1 856	801	919 574	29.5	1 657	773
B Social Liberal Party	104 162	3.7	812	50	149 160	4.8	705	62
C Conservative People's Party	306 187	11.0	1 116	262	266 417	8.5	985	205
F Socialist People's Party	402 866	14.5	1 166	340	175 306	5.6	865	116
I Liberal Alliance	7 329	0.3	84	1	89 873	2.9	412	33
O Danish People's Party	226 410	8.1	597	186	315 250	10.1	708	255
S Schleswig Party	5 249	0.2	67	6	8 620	0.3	64	9
V Liberal Party	690 570	24.8	1 773	699	829 467	26.6	1 851	767
Ø Unit List	64 827	2.3	461	14	216 164	6.9	698	119
Others	123 645	4.4	1 117	109	146 252	4.7	1 138	105

www.statbank.dk/vaigk3

Table 51 Elections to the European Parliament, summary

	13 June 2004			7 June 2009			
	The Islands	Jutland	All Denmark	Hovedstaden	Sjælland-Syddanmark	Midtjylland-Nordjylland	All Denmark
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 52 Elections to the European Parliament, distribution of votes cast

	13 June 2004				7 June 2009			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	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 53 **Referendums**

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

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

Table 54 **Elections to local church councils. 13 November 2012**

	Copen- hagen Diocese	Hel- singør Diocese	Ros- kilde Diocese	Lolland Falster Diocese	Fyn Diocese	Hader- slev Diocese	Ribe Diocese	Aarhus Diocese	Viborg Diocese	Aal- borg Diocese	All Den- mark
Number of deaneries, total	9	13	13	4	11	7	8	14	11	14	104
Number of voting deaneries	3	4	6	2	3	6	7	5	6	7	49
Number of voting parishes	4	8	14	4	4	9	11	6	15	10	85
Electorate	31 108	51 680	51 003	3 431	18 119	39 086	43 783	37 713	36 884	42 709	355 516
Votes cast	1 539	6 725	7 015	937	2 335	6 819	9 872	3 732	7 944	6 345	53 263
Percentage turnout	5.0	12.9	13.8	27.3	12.9	17.5	22.6	9.9	21.5	14.9	15.0
Highest percentage turnout	11.7	34.3	36.8	36.4	34.3	57.0	49.3	16.8	70.9	36.3	70.9
Lowest percentage turnout	3.1	10.1	6.9	19.1	10.1	11.5	12.2	5.8	10.1	4.1	3.1

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs

Living conditions

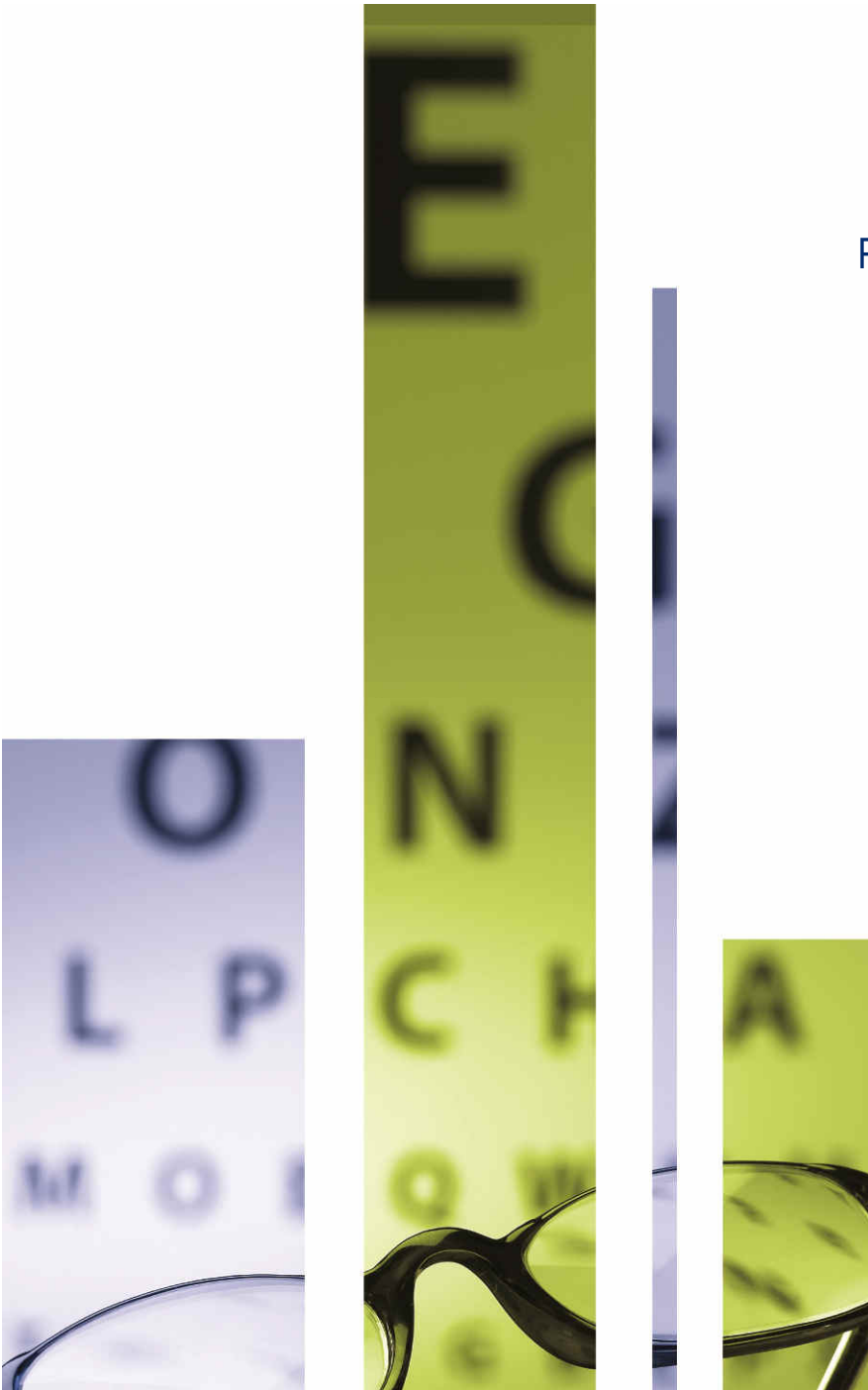
Housing

Health

Persons receiving public benefits

Social benefits

Justice



Housing

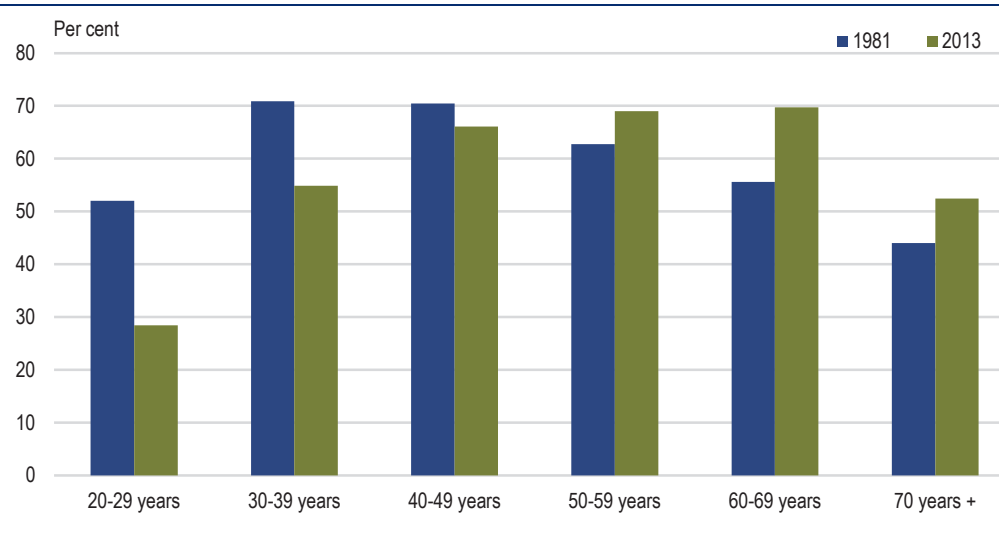
The majority of dwellings are one-family houses

On 1 January 2013, there were 2.762.444 dwellings in Denmark, of which 2.597.968 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 51 per cent of the dwellings, while rented dwellings make up 49 per cent of the occupied dwellings.

Fewer young people live in a privately owned dwelling

When looking at the way in which the Danish population live, it can be seen that 59 per cent of all persons live in a privately owned dwelling. Since 1981, this proportion has been relatively stable. The proportion of 20-39-year-olds living in a privately owned dwelling declined from 62 to 42 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 58 per cent.

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



More space for each occupant

The average number of square metres per occupant was 52.0 m² in 2013. 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 55.9 and 46.1 m², respectively.

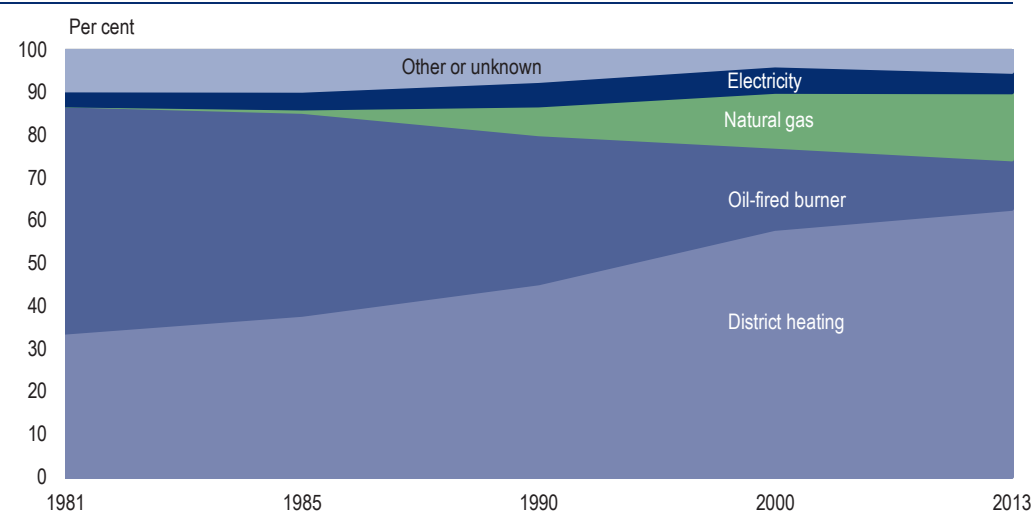
The reason why there is more space for each occupant is that the size of households has decreased, while at the same time the size of dwellings has increased. The average household size has decreased from 2.5 persons in 1981 to 2.1 persons, and the average dwelling size has increased from 106.4 m² to 111.5 m² during the same period.

District heating is most frequently used

Since 1981, the proportion of dwellings with district heating has increased from 34 to 63 per cent, while the proportion of oil-heated dwellings has decreased from 53 to 12 per cent. District heating is the most frequent type of heating in

detached one-family houses and in multi-family buildings, where it is used in 40 and 89 per cent, respectively, of the dwellings. Natural gas, which was introduced in the beginning of the 1980s, is used in about 16 per cent of the dwellings.

Figure 2 Dwellings by type of heating



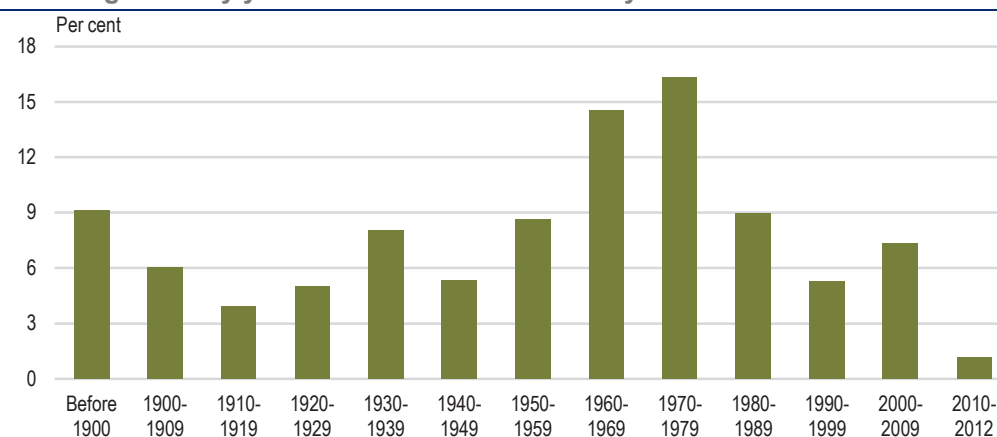
Note: 1 January.

www.statbank.dk/bol1 and [bol11](http://www.statbank.dk/bol11)

9 out of 10 dwellings are built after 1900

Of the total 2.8 million dwellings in Denmark, 9 out of 10 are built after 1900. 7 per cent of one-family houses, 17 per cent of the semi-detached or terraced houses and 7 per cent of the multi-family buildings are built after 2000.

Figure 3 Dwelling stock by year of construction. 1 January 2013



www.statbank.dk/bol33

Health

Increase in Danes' life expectancies

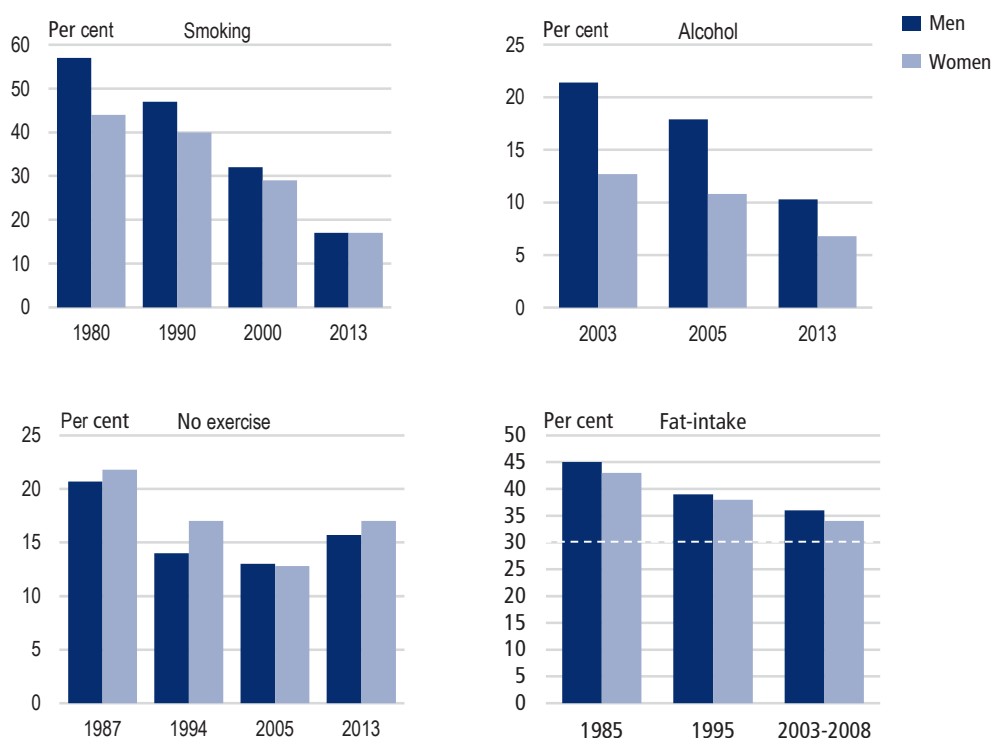
Life expectancy is often used to measure the state of a population's health. In Denmark, life expectancy had stagnated until the middle of the 1990's, where the trend again became positive. Since 2002/2003 the life expectancy has increased 3.1 years for men and 2.4 years for women. However, life expectancy in Denmark is not among the highest in Western Europe. In 2012/2013, life expectancy was 78.0 years for men and 81.9 years for women, and it was only vaguely higher – 0.12 years for men and 0.07 for women than in 2011/2012.

There is no simple explanation for the relatively lower life expectancy for the Danes. 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 above 15 years who are daily smokers has fallen from about half of the Danes in 1980 to under a fifth in 2013. During the period until 2011, the share of male smokers has been higher than the share of female smokers. However, this difference has fallen considerably. In 2013 the proportion of daily smokers was 17 per cent for both men and women.

Figure 4 Danes' lifestyle



Note: Alcohol shows the percentage of the population who drink more alcohol than high risk limit recommended by the National Health Board

Source: National Board of Health (TNS Gallup), Danish Heart Foundation, National Institute of Public Health, and Danish Institute for Food and Veterinary Research, National Health Profiles 2013 (Alcohol and No exercise)

In 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 2013, 10.3 per cent of all men and 6.8 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 2013 it is 16-17 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 2013 the proportion of male and female indications of eating an unhealthy diet are respectively 18.6 and 9.5 per cent.

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

The capacity in hospitals can be illustrated among others by the number of hospital beds. In 2011, there were a total of 16,400 hospital beds. In addition to this come the outpatient treatments and the treatments in emergency departments.

The bed occupancy rate for all hospitals was 92 per cent in the first semester of 2013, while in 2010 it was 90 per cent. In 2012 there were about 1.34 million admissions to the public general hospitals and 50,000 psychiatric admissions. In 2012 there were 8.0 million outpatient treatments of these 7.3 million in general hospitals. In addition, there are approximately 0.9 million visits to emergency departments a year.

One out of nine is hospitalized during a year

More than 642,000 people or 11.5 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, 4.9 per cent, and increases with age. Thus, more than 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 2.9 days for 5-14-year-olds in average and more than 10 days for 75-year-olds and above in 2012. Men tend to have more bed days in average than women.

Patients in general hospitals were hospitalized 4.1 million days in 2012, exclusive the persons born or immigrated during the year. The average number of bed days for these persons were 6.4 days. The same person may 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.

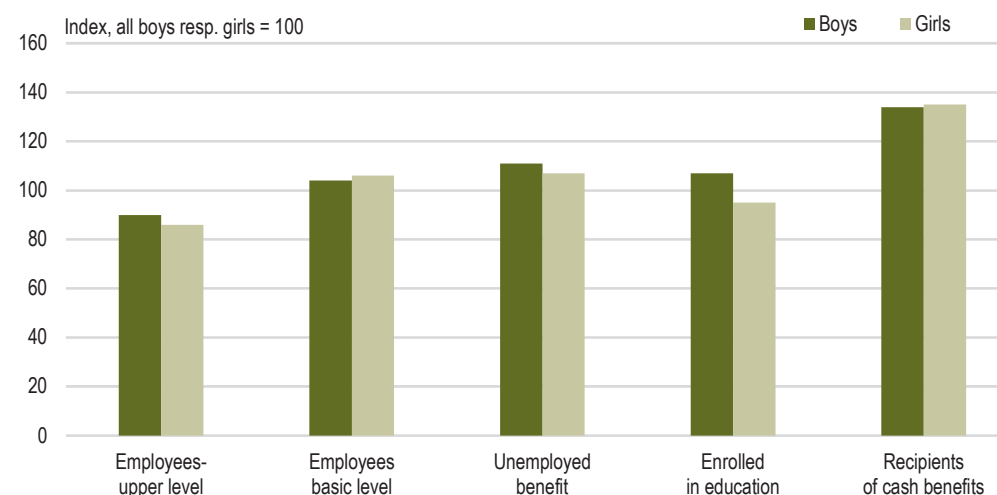
Almost 87,000 persons are hospitalized annually due to diseases of the circulatory system and 87,600 due to bodily injury, for each group corresponding to almost 14 per cent of the hospitalized. However, there are marked differences between the different age groups.

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 approximately 35 per cent less than the average person, while adults without qualification from education use hospitals 34 per cent more than the average person.

Social conditions also affect children's use of hospitals. For example, children who live with families with the socioeconomic status of recipients of cash benefits use hospitals approximately 35 per cent more than the average child. As opposed to this, boys and girls who live with families with the socioeconomic status of employees upper level use hospitals approximately 10 and 14 per cent less than the average child.

Figure 5 Frequency of hospitalization by socioeconomic status of the family. 2012



Note: Children aged 0-17.

93 per cent used the National Health Service in 2012

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 93 per cent of the population made use of this in 2012, and every person had contact with a GP, a specialist doctor, dentist etc. 11.4 times on average.

Slightly more women than men received national health benefits. About 4.9 million contacted a GP and 2.5 million persons older than 17 years contacted a dentist one or more times. Eye and ear specialists were each contacted by 0.6 respectively 0.5 million people, and chiropractors by 0.3 million people.

Figure 6
Expenditure on medication

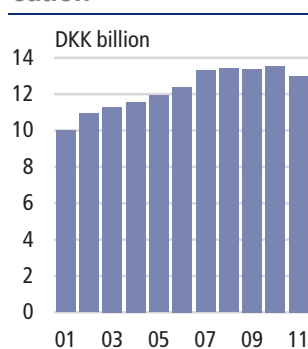


Table 79

Source: Danish Medicines Agency.

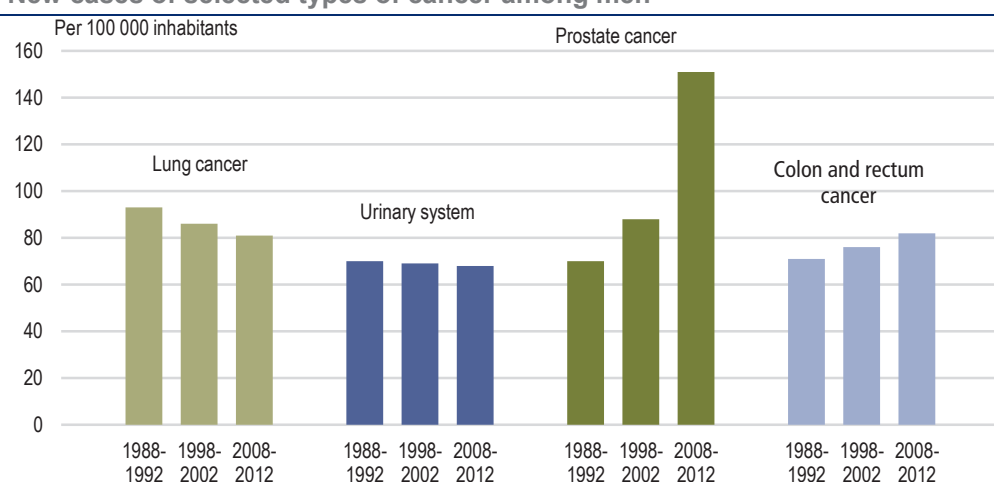
Expenditure on medication on a high level

48 per cent of the adult population used prescription medicine regularly and 68 per cent have used prescription and non-prescription medication within a 14-day period in 2010. The share using medicine has increased since 2000, where 35 per cent used prescription medicine and 54 per cent used either prescription or non-prescription medicine during the past 14-day period. More women than men use medication and the use of medication increases with age. The most commonly used types of prescription medicine are analgesic medication (pain killers), medicine for lowering blood pressure and medication for the heart.

The expenditure on medicine in the primary health sector has increased steadily until 2008, and from 2010 to 2011 there was a 4.2 per cent decrease. The volume used measured in DDD (daily dose) per 1,000 inhabitants per day increased 1.8 per cent from 2010 to 2011. From 2001 to 2011 the expenditure on medicine in current prices increased 30.1 per cent from DKK 10.0 billion to DKK 13.0 billion. In 2011, consumption of tranquillizers accounted for DKK 4.3 billion and drugs for the respiratory organs DKK 1.9 billion and drugs for cardiovascular for DKK 1.3 billion.

Breast cancer and prostate cancer the most common types

In 2012 37,000 new cases of cancer were registered, and by the end of 2012 there were about 258,000 persons who lived with a cancer disease, which is an increase of almost 5 per cent from 2011. 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.

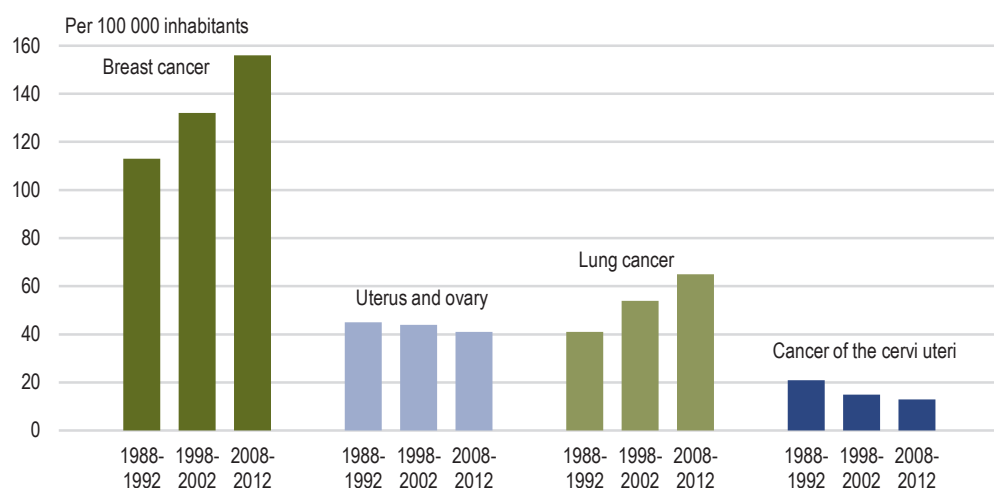
Figure 7 New cases of selected types of cancer among men

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

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

In the course of the last 25 years, the average number of new incidents of cancer annually, measured in relation to the size and age of the population, has increased by approximately 50 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. In recent years there has been a slowing down in the number of new cases of cancer.

Figure 8 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 very low level

In the period 1980-2013, a total of 2,967 people were diagnosed with AIDS. Of these, 2,107 had died by 31 December 2013. The number of diagnosed peaked in 1993 with 239 and hereafter it has generally decreased. In 2013, 38 persons were diagnosed.

Registration of HIV-positive patients did not begin until August 1990. Until the end of 2013, a total of 6,500 HIV-positive people were reported. In 2013 224 person were reported HIV-positive, which is 16 per cent higher than in 2012.

Decrease in the number of chlamydia

In 2013, the number of cases of chlamydia is about 25,800, a decrease by 2 per cent compared to the previous year. Women account for the greater part (61 per cent in 2013) of the cases.

Figure 9 Trends in the number of cases of chlamydia and AIDS/HIV (number of cases)

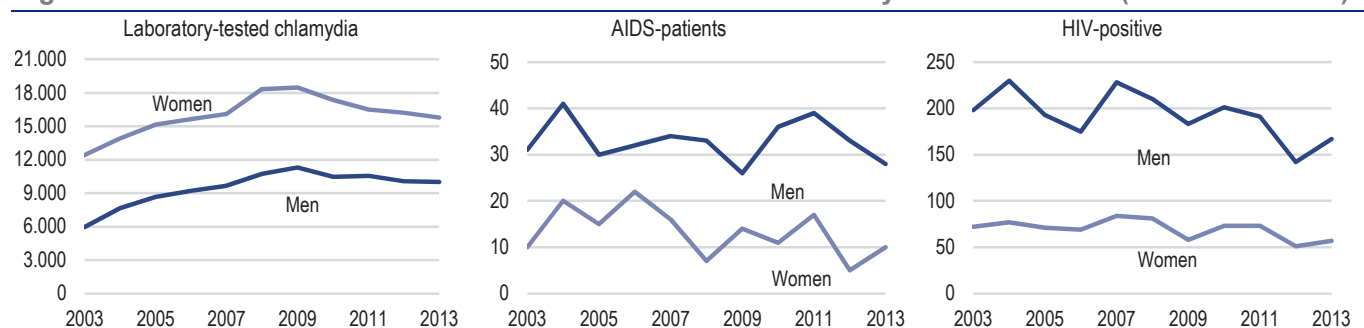
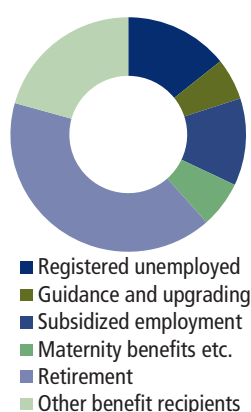


Table 72-74

Source: National Serum Institute.

Persons receiving public benefits

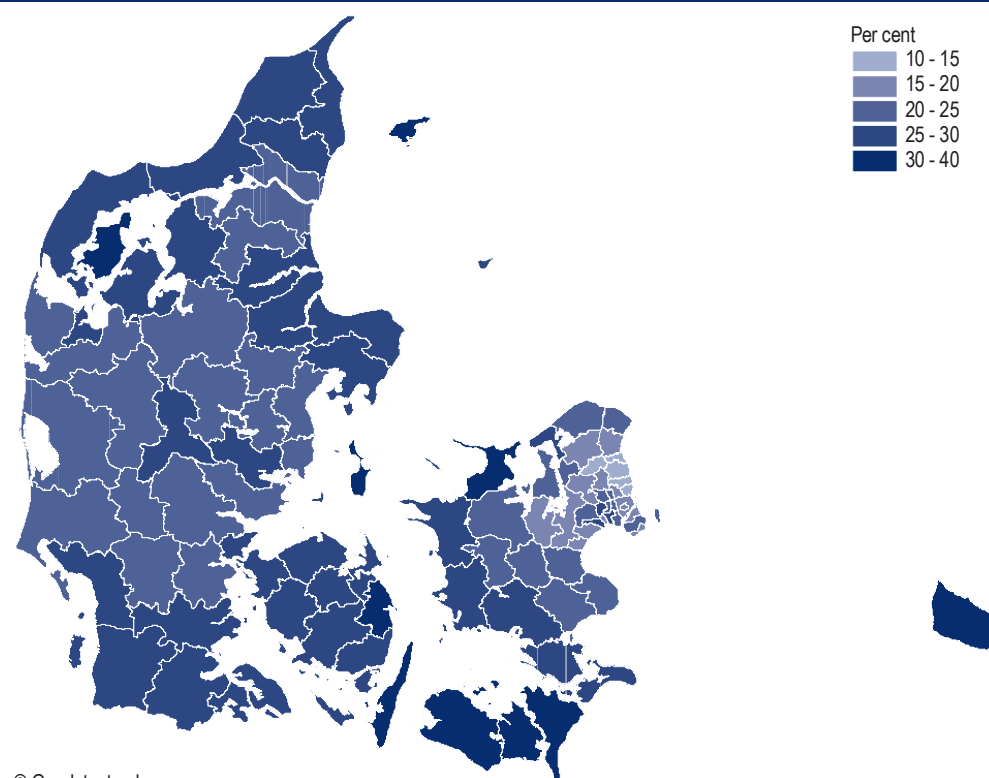
Figure 10
Full-time participants
by type of benefit. 2012



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. The statistic on people receiving public benefits in 2013 was not ready when this year book was published. Therefore the statistic of 2012 is reused in this publication. However the statistic is revised in this edition, where also people receiving flex allowance is included.

In the light of this delimitation, 834,200 persons (converted into full-time) were receiving public benefits in 2012. The number of people receiving public benefits has decreased the past two years by 24,100 since 2010. The largest group was people in the group retirement (early retirement pension, early retirement pay recipients and flex allowance), by 41.5 per cent. 14.2 per cent were registered unemployed persons, 11.8 per cent were in subsidized employment, 6.5 per cent claimed maternity benefits, 5.2 per cent participated in measures concerning guidance activities or special activities upgrading skills, while other recipients of benefits made up 20.8 per cent.

Figure 11 People receiving public benefits. 2012

Largest share of people receiving public benefits on the islands

In 2012 under 25 per cent of the population, in the age of 16-64, received public benefits. The share of the population receiving social benefits is especially large on the islands. More than three out of ten people received public benefits on Lolland, Langeland, Samsø, Bornholm and Læsø. The municipalities in the region north of Copenhagen is on the other hand the once with the lowest share of people receiving social benefits. In Gentofte, Rudersdal, Allerød, Hørsholm and Lyngby-Taarbæk the share was under 15 per cent.

Decrease 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.

From 2004 to 2006 the number of persons receiving early retirement pay decreased by 40,000. The sharp fall is particularly reflected in the reduction of the retirement age from 67 to 65 years for persons born after 1 July 1939. From 2006 to 2008, the number of persons receiving early retirement was slightly below 140,000. From 2008 to 2012 the number has fallen steadily to approximately 100,000 by the end of 2012.

Compared to people of early retirement age (60 to 64 years old), the proportion of early retirees decreased for all age groups in the period 2009-2012.

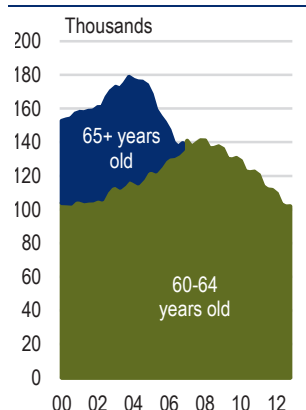
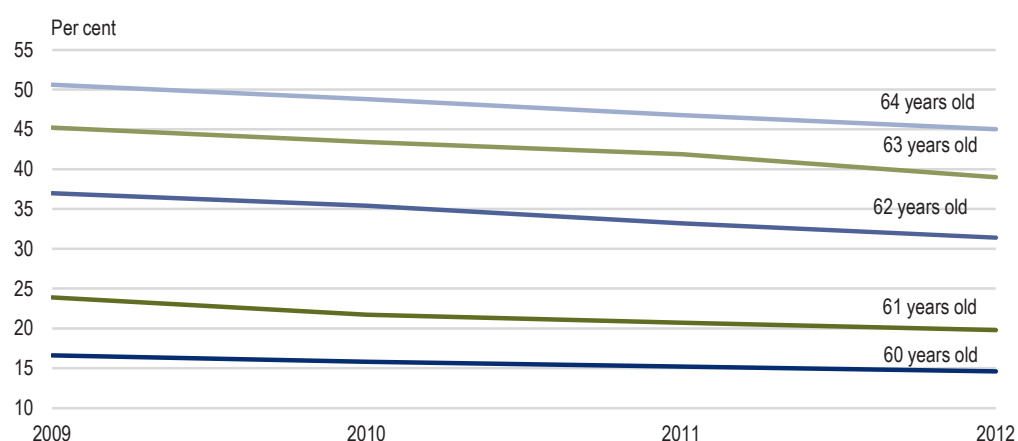
Figure 12
Number of persons receiving early retirement pay

Figure 13 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).

Parents have 266 days of maternity leave

Children born in 2012 were happy to see that their parents stayed at home to look after them for 266 days after their birth. The mothers accounted for the greater part of the maternity leave, 239 days, while the fathers had 27 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 13,803 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.

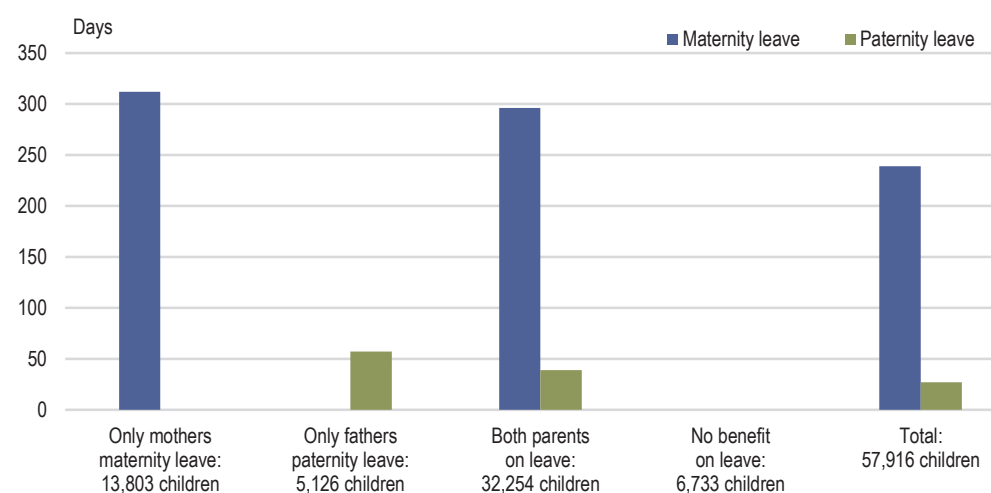
Figure 14 Maternity and paternity leave after birth. 2012

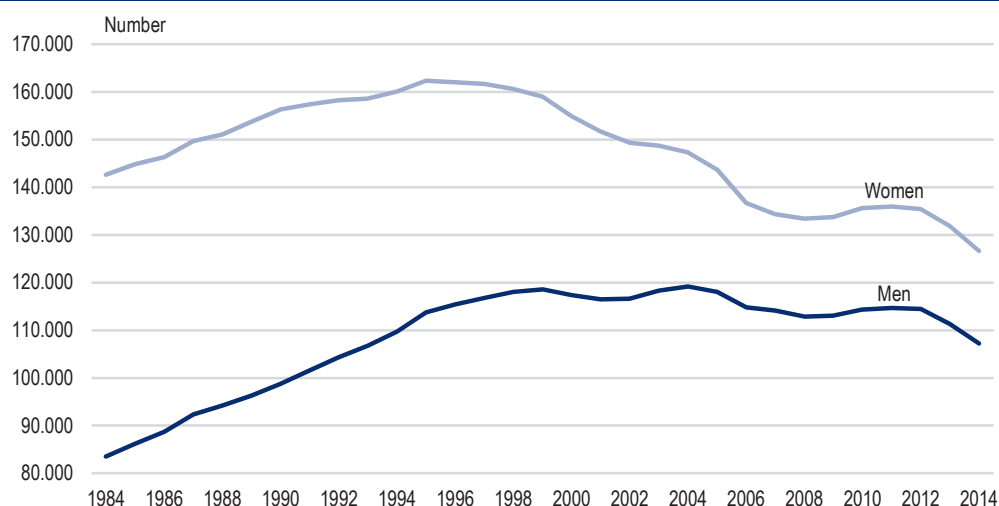
Table 97

Less than 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. In January 2014, 234,000 persons were on early retirement pension. Of them 53,000 were aged 40-49, 90,000 were aged 50-59 and 57,000 were aged 60-64. 127,000 were women and 107,000 men.

Out of a total of 1,049,000 old-age pensioners January 2014 576,000 were female and 473,000 male.

Figur 15 Early retirement pension. January

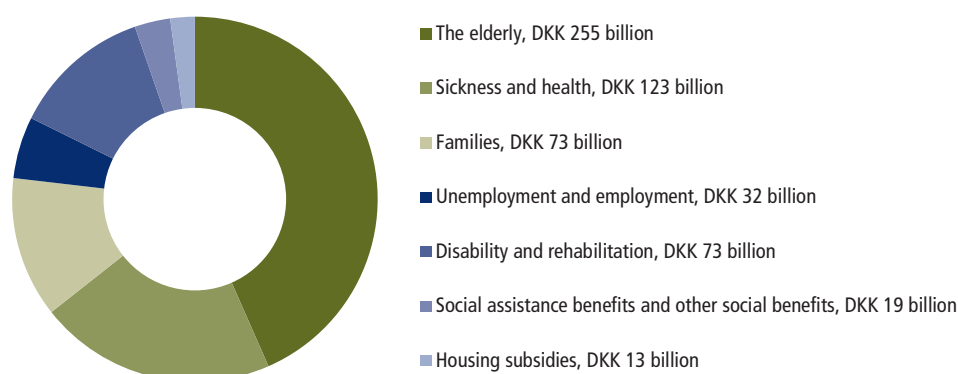


www.statbank.dk/pen1 and [pen11](http://www.statbank.dk/pen11)

Social benefits

Social expenditure amounts to DKK 604 billion in 2012

Total expenditure for social purposes amounted to DKK 604 billion in 2012 or DKK 108,000 per capita. Expenditure on social services measured in relation to GDP accounted for 33 per cent in 2011. 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 16 Expenditure on social services analysed by purpose. 2012

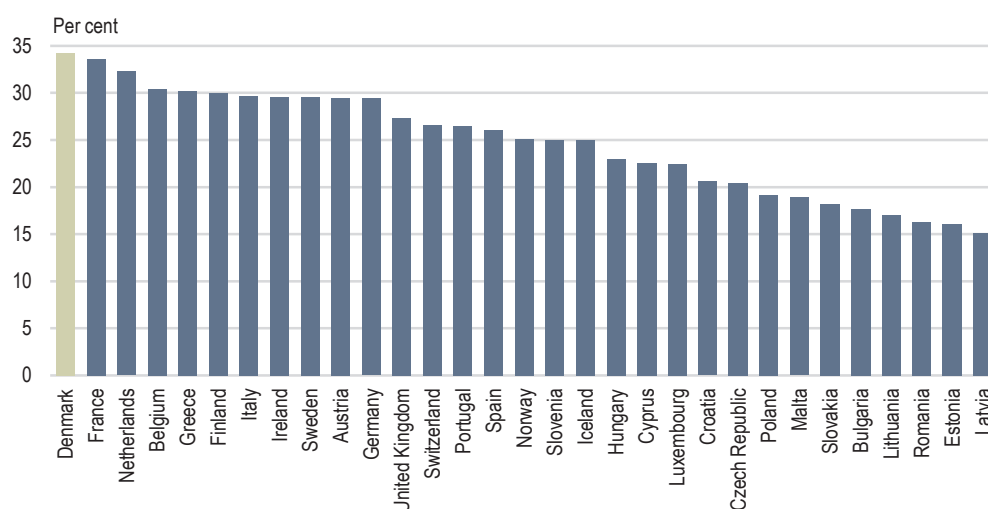
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Financing of social expenditure

The public sector's proportion of total grants and contributions to social benefits reached 75 per cent in 2012, of which the central government (including hospitals etc.) accounted for 46 per cent and the local government authorities for 29 per cent. Employer contributions reached 12 per cent, while persons insured accounted for 11 per cent and 2 per cent was financed by private means.

Denmark in front in the EU

According to Eurostat, Denmark with its 34 per cent in 2011 ranks first among the 28 EU countries with respect to social expenditure in relation to gross domestic product. France and Netherlands ranked second and third. As before Romania, Estonia and Latvia were ranked at the bottom with a proportion of 15-16 per cent. The comparison of social expenditure is not corrected for differences in income taxes on social benefits and legislation concerning payments of VAT and indirect taxes, etc., in each country. 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. Eurostat works at the time being on improving the methods for comparing the social expenditure in the EU countries.

Figure 17 Social expenditure as a proportion of GDP in EU and EEA. 2011

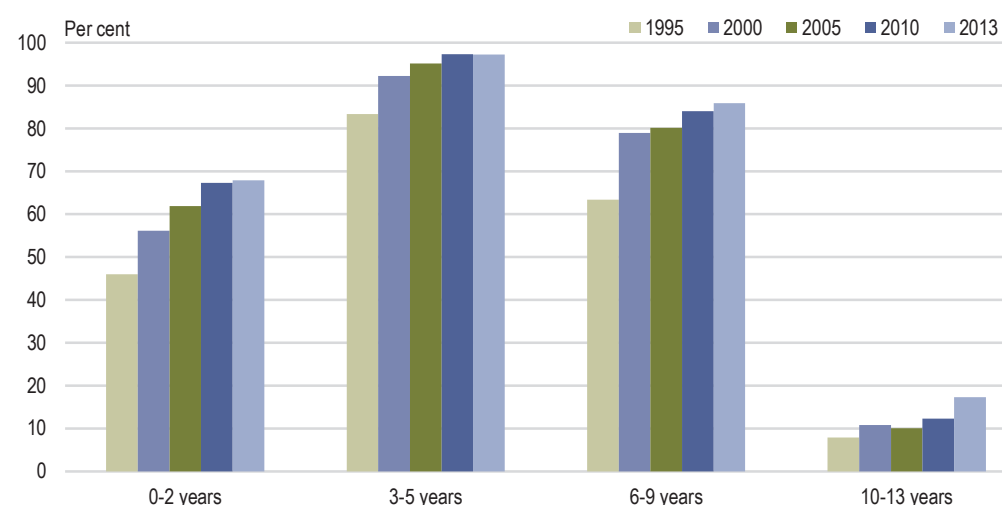
Note: Calculations are based on Eurostat's joint classification (ESSPROS) in which expenditure is calculated gross.

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 583,000 children - under the age of 13 - were looked after in October 2013. 251,000 children were enrolled in school-care schemes and 10,000 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 272,000 in 2011 and for children under school age from 215,000 to 311,000 in the same period.

Figure 18 Children in day care



www.statistikbanken.dk/pas11

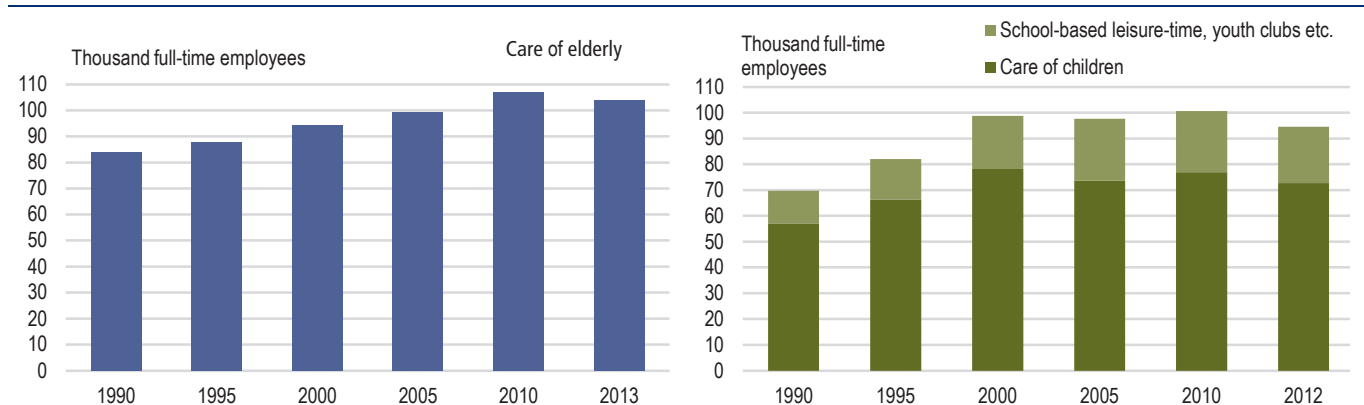
The proportion of children in public organized child-care institutions has grown from 30 per cent in 1985 to 65 per cent in 2011. Today the greatest frequency is realized for children in the so called kindergarten-age, that is children aged 3-5. In this age group, 97 per cent of all children were looked after by day carers and day-care institutions. The proportion of children who were looked after was 68 per cent for 0-2-year-old children. Among them the frequency is very low for children corresponding to 19 per cent in the first duration of life, while the parents are on leave. Among them 4956 per cent were looked after by day carers.

For children in school age the frequency is 86 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 203,000 children. In nurseries 10,000 children are enrolled and in kindergartens 60,000 children are enrolled. The number of children at day carers is 47,000. With these sizeable frequencies the child care has become a central part of the Danish welfare system.

Staff requirements for looking after children reached 94,500 man-years in 2012. In 1985, 59,500 man-years were required and this has resulted in an increase of staff requirements by 59 per cent over the last 25 years. The staff number for schemes within outside school-hours care, etc. has risen by almost 120 per cent, while the staff number used in day-care institutions and for child day-care has risen by almost 50 per cent.

Figur 19

Employees in the social sector



Note 1: There is a break in the data series from 2005 to 2012.

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

More home help

Out of a total of approximately 232,000 persons aged 80 and over, 117,000 received permanent home help in 2012, either in their own home, including dwellings for the elderly or in nursing homes/residential homes. Out of these 117,000 30,000 were men and 87,000 women. The share of persons receiving permanent help increases sharply concurrently with their age, 33 per cent among persons aged 80-84, 57 per cent among persons aged 85-89 and 91 per cent among persons aged 90 and over.

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 104,000 man-years in 2013.

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 has been 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 dwellings in nursing homes is 38,000, 6,000 residential homes and 1,000 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 7,500 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).

The share of persons living in homes and dwellings for the elderly increases sharply concurrently with their age, 11 per cent among persons aged 80-84, 21 per cent among persons aged 85-89 and 40 per cent among persons aged 90 and over.

In the nursing homes and the residential homes the enrolled persons in general 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.

Supplementary subsidy schemes

With regard to the supplementary subsidy schemes, a total of 223,000 households received DKK 279 million through rent subsidies in December 2013, while 288,000 pensioner households received a total of DKK 796 million through rent allowances. Moreover 43,000 households received rent subsidies for persons receiving early retirement pay, the total amount was DKK 72 million. 582,000 families received child benefits, of which 132,000 families with a lonely provider also received an ordinary child allowance in the 4th quarter of 2012. 199,000 families received a benefit for juveniles introduced in the middle of 2011.

Children and young people receiving assistance

At the end of 2011, 28,000 children and young people received assistance. The assistance includes placements outside home and various kinds of preventive measures. 14,500 children and young people were recipients of preventive measures, while there were 14,500 placements outside home. About 49 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 37 per cent.

Figure 20
Reports under
the Penal Code

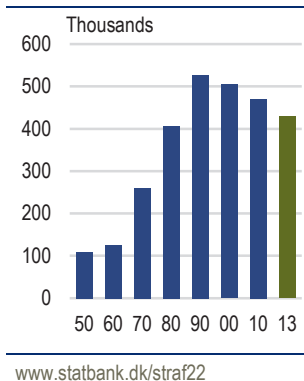
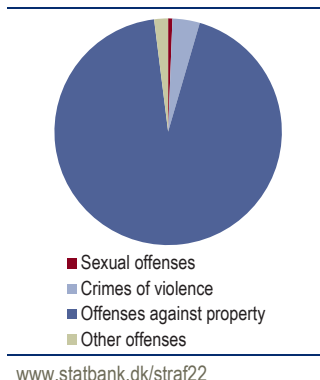


Figure 21
Reports under
the Penal Code by type.
2013



Justice

Crime and the administration of justice

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

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

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

The number of reported crimes have decreased the last years

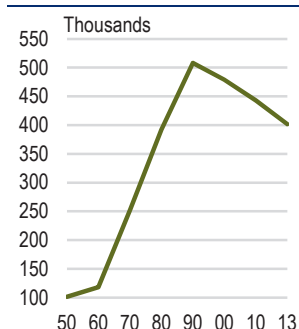
From 1950 to 1994, the number of reported criminal offences increased from about 110,000 to almost 550,000. Since then the number of reported criminal offences decreased until 2006 where 425,000 offences were reported. In the years hereafter the number of reported criminal offences increased again and in 2009 the police received almost 0.5 million reports of crimes. The number of reported criminal offences fell in the following years and amounted to 429,000 in 2013.

In 1950, the number of reported crimes corresponded to 3,500 reports per 100,000 inhabitants (older than 15 years) compared to 12,700 reports in 1994 and 9,300 in 2013.

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 probably 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.

Figure 22
Reported offences
against property



www.statbank.dk/straf22

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 2013 especially concerns fewer burglaries, fewer thefts of bicycles and cars and fewer cases of malicious damage.

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 2013, 402,000 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.

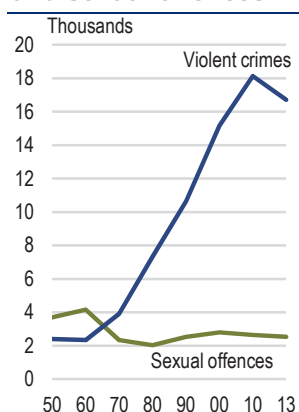
In 2013, there were 79,000 burglaries and 187,000 thefts, including 42,000 burglaries in houses and flats, and furthermore 9,000 car thefts and 61,000 bicycle thefts.

Violent crimes

The number of reported violent crimes (e.g. homicide, assault against the individual or public authority) has risen significantly since the Second World War, from approximately 2,400 reports in 1950 to 19,500 in 2006. The following couple of years the number of violent crimes decreased and constituted approximately 17,000 reported offences in 2013.

56 per cent of all reported acts of violence are assault against the individual, while the remainder is mainly violence, etc. against public authorities (19 per cent) and threats (19 per cent). The dangerousness of violence against the individual is distributed to the following groups: *Simple violence*, *more serious violence* and *very serious violence*. In total, there were 9,400 reported offences of these kinds in 2013. Simple violence is the most common (84 per cent) and has increased by 16 per cent since 1990. However, the number has been decreasing since 2006.

Figure 23
Reported violent crimes
and sexual offences



www.statbank.dk/straf22 straf22

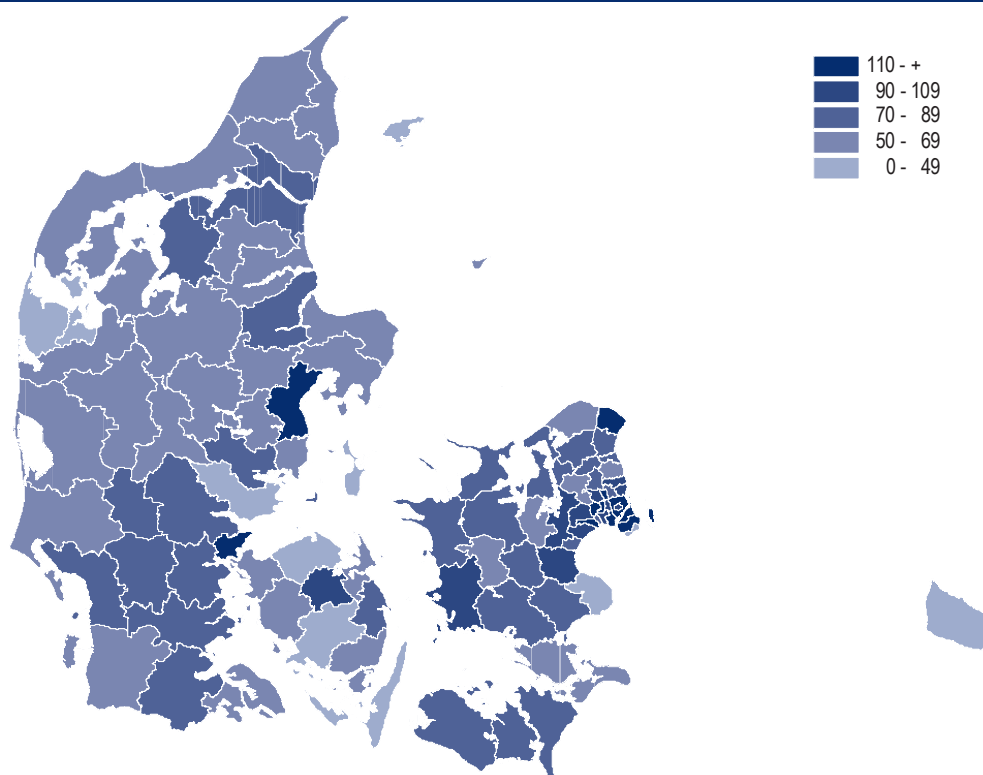
In 2013, there were 206 reported homicides or attempts at homicide. In comparison the number was 234 in 1990. In 2013, 41 homicides were accomplished. Since 1990, there has been between 180 and 260 homicides or attempts at homicide on the whole.

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. 2,500 sexual offences were reported in 2013, which is a little below the level in the three preceding years. More than half of today's reports are of indecent exposure (57 per cent), while rape accounts for 14 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 24 Reported criminal offences per 1,000 inhabitants. 2013

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www.statbank.dk/straf22, bef607 and 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.

Charge rate depends on type of offence

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

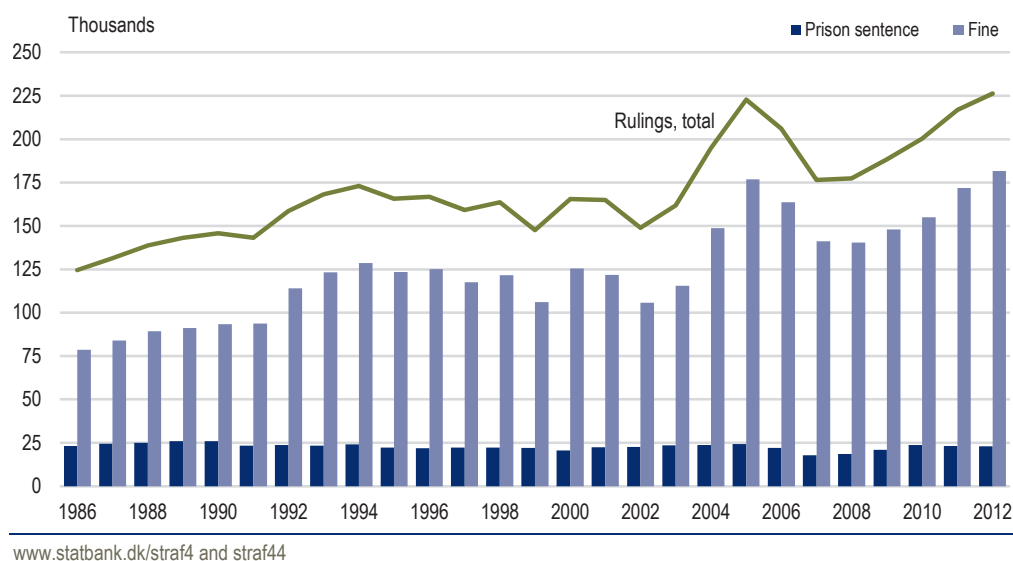
In 2013, charges were pressed in 19 per cent of the reports. The charge rate typically varies according to how serious the crime is or its type.

Thus charges are normally pressed in connection with 76 per cent of violent crimes and 72 per cent of sexual offences, charges are only pressed in 15 per cent of offences against property.

Criminal decisions

Based on reports where the police have pressed charges and investigations have been closed as well as violations of the Road Traffic Act, almost 226,300 criminal decisions were made in 2012.

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

In 2012, 53,900 rulings concerned the Penal Code, 120,900 concerned the Road Traffic Act and the remaining 51,500 concerned other special acts (e.g. Euphoricants Act, Police Regulations, Firearms Act or Act on Animal Welfare).

In 2012, 226,300 decisions comprised a total of 329,900 criminal offences for charges committed by 170,000 different individuals, i.e. a number of individuals have received more than one ruling in the course of the year, just as several decisions comprise more than one charge.

Most decisions are fines

Of the 226,300 decisions in 2012, most of them were, by far (181,800), fines, of which almost two-thirds originated from violation of the Road Traffic Act.

22,900 decisions were prison sentences (lenient imprisonment or imprisonment), and the remaining 21,600 decisions include no charges, dropped charges or acquittal. 12,300 or more than half of the prison sentences were unconditional in 2012.

Male offenders account for the greatest number of criminal decisions

Around 80 per cent of all criminal decisions in the last couple of years involve men, and around 20 per cent women. By this the proportion of violations by women has doubled since 1980 where it constituted 9 per cent.

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 (2-3 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 1,261 in 2012. The increase is greatest for women in the age group

15-19 years, where the number has become almost seven 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 29 per cent of the decisions. 45 per cent 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 609 in 2012. 26 per cent was sentenced to prison.

Most violent crimes are committed by men

In 2012, the average age of offenders was 35 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 (31 years for men and 30 years for women). 17 per cent 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.

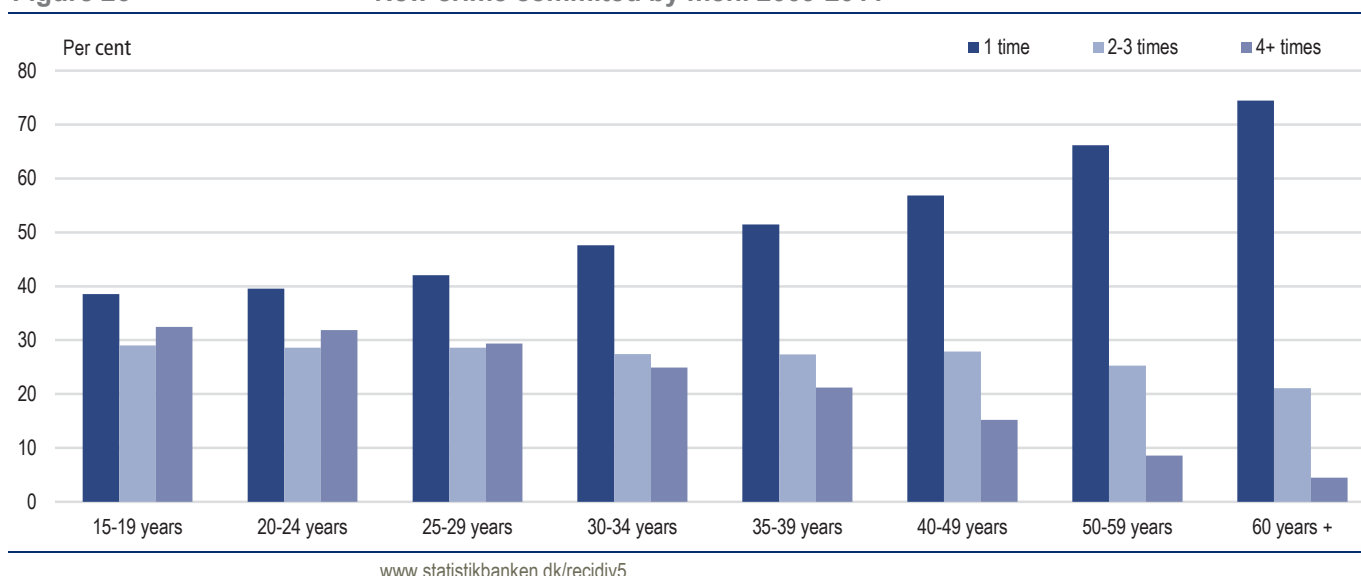
The average age of persons committing sexual offences is somewhat higher and was 37 years in 2012. Similarly, the average age of persons committing financial crimes was higher. The average age of persons having committed fraud against creditors or gross tax fraud, etc. was 43 years in 2012.

Young men most often commit new crime

Almost half of the men aged 15-19-years who in 2009 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 15 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 26

New crime committed by men. 2009-2011



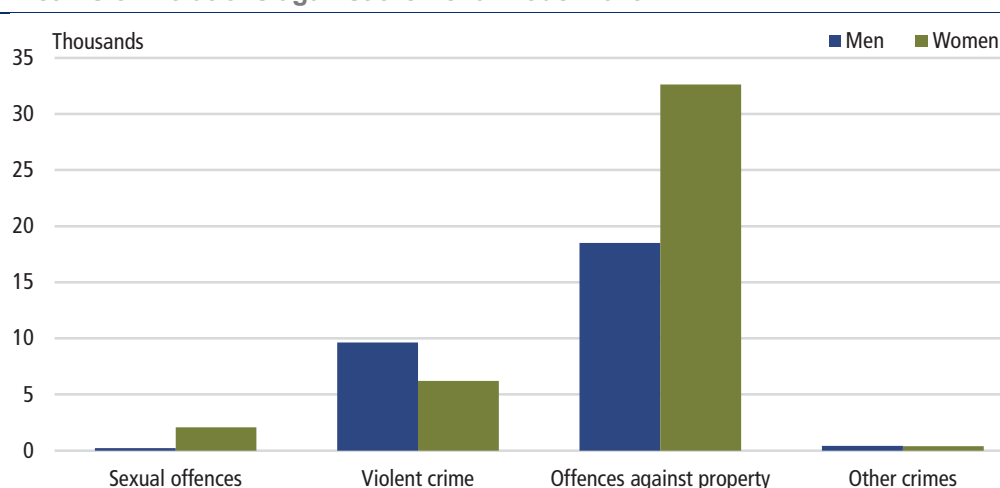
The proportion of people who committed a new crime was highest for those who were released after serving in jail. Here the proportion was 60 per cent while it was 26 per cent for people who were sentenced a fine.

Among men and women there was 48 per cent respectively 65 per cent who only commit one new crime within two years. Corresponding, there was 34 per cent among the men and 19 per cent among the women who committed three or more new crimes.

Victims of criminal offences against the Penal Code

In 2013, 88 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 20 years, and 14 per cent were less than 10 years. The average age of victims of violence was older: 32 years for men and 33 years for women. 3 per cent of the victims of violence were less than 10 years, and less than 1 per cent more than 70 years.

Figure 27 Victims of violations against the Penal Code. 2013



www.statbank.dk/straf5

Table 55 Persons by the welfare of the family. 2012

	0-15 years	16-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	69 years +	Total
How easy is it for the family to live within their income?	per cent									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Very easy	13	14	10	16	15	16	19	19	21	16
Easy	25	27	26	26	27	27	30	29	34	28
Fairly easy	30	26	39	24	29	29	27	32	29	29
Somewhat difficult	17	18	14	21	16	15	15	14	11	15
Difficult or very difficult	15	15	12	12	13	14	9	6	5	11
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	50	54	59	55	50	55	66	74	82	61
A burden to some extent	38	35	29	32	37	34	27	21	15	30
A heavy burden	12	11	11	13	13	11	7	5	3	9

www.statistikbank.dk/ivf1 and ivf5

Table 56 Housing conditions

1 January	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2013 ²
	number					
Occupied dwellings	1 475 620	1 796 648	2 000 231	2 245 599	2 414 513	2 597 968
Occupants	4 437 550	4 832 842	4 947 728	5 095 731	5 287 379	5 572 850
Average number of occupants per household	3.01	2.69	2.47	2.27	2.19	2.15
	per cent					
Occupants in the household¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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	38.3
2 occupants	27.4	29.5	31.6	33.0	33.4	33.1
3 occupants	20.9	18.5	16.1	15.1	12.9	11.8
4 occupants	18.9	16.7	16.5	13.4	12.0	11.4
5 or more occupants	16.8	11.6	7.9	5.0	5.3	5.4
Type of building	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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	59.0
Multi-dwelling houses	55.0	49.0	41.6	39.4	39.3	39.5
Other dwellings	-	1.6	0.6	1.4	1.9	1.5
Tenure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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	50.5
Occupied by tenant	55.1	53.1	44.1	44.2	46.4	48.7
Not stated	-	-	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.8
Installations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent with district- and central heating	47.0	84.0	91.3	89.1	92.1	94.1
Per cent with bath	45.0	71.3	84.0	89.5	93.9	96.8

¹ Residential institutions and holiday dwellings are not included. ² New method from 2010.

www.statbank.dk/bol101, bol102 and bol203

Table 57 Dwelling stock by type, size, etc. 2013

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	1 210 770	399 538	1 069 017	38 863	44 256	2 762 444
By number of rooms¹:						
1 room	1 053	15 622	88 390	26 935	4 073	136 073
2 rooms	20 024	79 155	370 773	4 488	4 757	479 197
3 rooms	126 515	112 562	339 068	633	7 655	586 433
4 rooms	337 569	124 558	151 148	58	8 071	621 404
5 rooms +	668 859	47 525	43 361	141	9 581	769 467
Not stated	24	2	3	-	5 365	5 394
By floor space:						
0 -49 m ²	2 610	15 377	121 892	34 854	6 624	181 357
50 -99 m ²	144 644	246 964	778 283	3 618	18 914	1 192 423
100 -149 m ²	550 582	124 862	145 298	115	8 065	828 922
150 -174 m ²	235 115	7 796	12 480	40	1 349	256 780
175 m ² +	277 817	4 539	11 062	236	2 589	296 243
Not Stated	2	-	2	-	6 715	6 719
By construction period:						
Before 1900	125 155	17 348	105 546	1 180	3 414	252 643
1900 -1919	122 409	12 568	135 737	1 029	3 280	275 023
1920 -1929	71 386	5 163	59 813	485	1 320	138 167
1930 -1939	85 602	4 798	129 588	884	1 719	222 591
1940 -1949	52 033	13 564	79 548	896	1 209	147 250
1950 -1959	101 323	23 752	109 178	2 338	2 522	239 113
1960 -1969	212 466	31 915	141 918	8 950	7 015	402 264
1970 -1979	244 581	66 235	120 933	10 659	8 750	451 158
1980 -1989	77 550	105 210	59 091	2 608	3 341	247 800
1990 -1999	37 307	51 108	51 556	4 097	2 296	146 364
2000 -2004	26 712	29 161	25 457	1 769	1 907	85 006
2005 -2009	41 003	31 660	39 302	3 046	2 355	117 366
2010 -2012	13 087	6 968	11 271	922	851	33 099
Not stated	156	88	79	-	4 277	4 600
By ownership:						
Individuals, etc.	1 165 743	161 246	298 060	649	29 046	1 654 744
Non-profit-making building society	9 565	143 060	386 499	8 889	2 412	550 425
Housing society	8 805	46 993	150 376	328	326	206 828
Public authority	3 217	19 249	32 019	2 101	4 865	61 451
Not stated	23 440	28 990	202 063	26 896	7 607	288 996
By tenure¹:						
Occupied by the owner	1 043 598	130 131	118 466	8	20 305	1 312 508
Occupied by the tenant	108 629	247 743	866 176	31 214	10 714	1 264 476
Not stated	1 817	1 550	8 101	1 033	8 483	20 984
By installations¹:						
Toilet, central heating and bath	1 123 761	374 556	939 078	28 135	28 787	2 494 317
Toilet, central heating but without bath	13 049	2 541	38 214	57	1 581	55 442
Toilet, bath but without central heating	13 226	1 467	2 127	8	1 947	18 775
Toilet, but without central heating, and bath	1 340	149	345	-	268	2 102
Without toilet	2 563	630	12 536	4 055	1 538	21 322
Not statet	105	81	443	-	5 381	6 010

¹ Occupied dwellings.

Table 58 Dwellings, households and persons by type of building. 2013

	Dwellings	Households (occupied dwellings)	Persons	Average number of persons per household
1 January	number			
Total	2 762 444	2 597 968	5 572 850	2.15
Detached houses/farmhouses	1 210 770	1 154 044	3 011 155	2.61
Terraced or semidetached houses	399 538	379 424	721 312	1.90
Multi-dwelling houses	1 069 017	992 743	1 718 182	1.73
Student hostels	38 863	32 255	42 289	1.31
Dwellings in residential institutions	5 366	5 366	14 136	2.63
Holiday dwellings	19 501	19 501	33 226	1.70
Other	19 389	14 635	32 550	2.22

www.statbank.dk/bol101 and bol201

Table 59 Occupied dwellings stock by type of heating installation. 2013

	District heating	Central heating from own unit				Heating stoves	No heating installation or not known	Total
		Burning oil	Burning natural gas	Other or not known	Total			
1 January	number of dwellings							
Dwelling stock total	1 631 853	300 141	408 087	104 873	813 101	145 710	7 304	2 597 968
Detached houses/farmhouses	459 646	244 520	258 012	96 683	599 215	94 232	951	1 154 044
Terraced or semidetached houses	253 377	16 790	80 534	3 578	100 902	24 703	442	379 424
Multi-dwelling houses	880 773	34 600	64 830	2 686	102 116	8 857	997	992 743
Student hostels	28 868	427	2 393	81	2 901	477	9	32 255
Other	9 189	3 804	2 318	1 845	7 967	17 441	4 905	39 502

www.statbank.dk/bol102

Table 60 Dwelling stock by type of building, regional analysis. 2013

	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	
1 January	number of dwellings					
Denmark, total	1 210 770	399 538	1 069 017	38 863	44 256	2 762 444
Region Hovedstaden	192 786	107 306	524 528	15 941	12 214	852 775
Region Sjælland	217 933	66 942	101 786	3 769	10 657	401 087
Region Syddanmark	320 249	100 335	163 566	7 227	7 546	598 923
Region Midtjylland	312 023	84 867	197 784	9 216	8 451	612 341
Region Nordjylland	167 779	40 088	81 353	2 710	5 388	297 318

www.statbank.dk/bol101

Table 61 Households by type of building. 2013

1 January	Type of building					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
Households, total	1 154 044	379 424	992 743	32 255	39 502	2 597 968	1 312 508	1 264 476
of which with:								
0 children	685 096	280 886	799 993	31 625	34 165	1 831 765	814 998	1 000 247
1 child	161 718	45 460	104 998	436	2 477	315 089	176 492	136 598
2 children	219 224	41 340	63 529	166	2 016	326 275	233 619	90 892
3 or more children	88 006	11 738	24 223	28	844	124 839	87 399	36 739
Households with one single man, total	132 596	68 383	269 082	14 979	10 911	495 951	164 928	324 299
of which with:								
0 children	119 016	64 454	258 932	14 956	10 635	467 993	150 845	310 622
1 child	9 883	3 040	8 135	20	228	21 306	10 463	10 698
2 children	3 081	775	1 677	3	40	5 576	3 072	2 465
3 or more children	616	114	338	-	8	1 076	548	514
Households with one single woman, total	132 554	145 848	363 408	10 859	9 769	662 438	165 768	490 026
of which with:								
0 children	100 529	114 681	294 483	10 692	8 707	529 092	136 088	387 596
1 child	14 099	16 658	41 478	134	574	72 943	14 977	57 316
2 children	13 321	11 703	20 989	27	374	46 414	11 742	34 242
3 or more children	4 605	2 806	6 458	6	114	13 989	2 961	10 872
Households with one married couple, total	670 898	114 663	150 330	441	12 386	948 718	747 356	197 799
of which with:								
0 children	354 871	72 207	85 161	238	9 911	522 388	403 673	117 124
1 child	91 484	14 957	26 254	127	896	133 718	102 304	30 768
2 children	158 626	20 935	26 309	65	1 113	207 048	173 401	32 698
3 or more children	65 917	6 564	12 606	11	466	85 564	67 978	17 209
Households with two single adults of opposite sex, total	135 178	35 345	124 085	2 813	2 988	300 409	146 347	151 727
of which with:								
0 children	61 099	19 140	90 607	2 616	2 112	175 574	70 656	103 339
1 child	32 131	8 398	20 782	130	473	61 914	34 076	27 413
2 children	32 122	6 298	10 103	59	294	48 876	32 735	15 891
3 or more children	9 826	1 509	2 593	8	109	14 045	8 880	5 084
Households, other types, total	82 818	15 185	85 838	3 163	3 448	190 452	88 109	100 625
of which with:								
0 children	49 581	10 404	70 810	3 123	2 800	136 718	53 736	81 566
1 child	14 121	2 407	8 349	25	306	25 208	14 672	10 403
2 children	12 074	1 629	4 451	12	195	18 361	12 669	5 596
3 or more children	7 042	745	2 228	3	147	10 165	7 032	3 060

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. 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

Table 62 Number of rented dwellings by quality, size, etc. 2013

1 January	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
	number of rented dwellings in thousands								
Dwelling stock, total	33.7	29.4	63.2	468.5	732.8	1 201.3	502.2	762.3	1 264.5
By type of dwelling:									
One-family houses detached	0.8	4.8	5.7	11.4	91.5	103.0	12.2	96.4	108.6
Terraced or semidetached houses	0.8	2.0	2.8	50.2	194.7	244.9	51.0	196.8	247.7
Multi family buildings	30.2	19.5	49.7	392.2	424.3	816.5	422.4	443.8	866.2
Student hostels	1.5	2.4	3.9	12.6	14.8	27.4	14.1	17.1	31.2
Other dwellings	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.1	7.4	9.6	2.6	8.1	10.7
By floor space:									
0-49 m ²	8.2	10.1	18.3	49.3	68.3	117.6	57.5	78.4	136.0
50-99 m ²	22.5	16.0	38.5	340.2	506.3	846.5	362.7	522.3	885.0
100-149 m ²	2.6	2.7	5.3	66.2	125.4	191.5	68.8	128.0	196.8
150-174 m ²	0.2	0.3	0.5	6.1	13.5	19.6	6.3	13.8	20.1
175 m ² +	0.2	0.3	0.5	6.7	19.3	26.0	6.9	19.6	26.5
By ownership:									
Individuals, etc.	5.1	15.0	20.1	61.0	169.3	230.3	66.1	184.3	250.4
Non-profit building society	2.5	2.8	5.2	195.7	324.1	519.9	198.2	326.9	525.1
Limited liability companies, cooperative societies, etc.	4.3	7.2	11.5	50.0	110.8	160.8	54.2	118.0	172.2
Housing society	15.9	0.8	16.7	117.4	65.4	182.7	133.3	66.2	199.5
Public authorities	1.7	1.5	3.1	10.2	32.2	42.3	11.8	33.6	45.5
Other or not stated	4.3	2.2	6.5	34.3	31.0	65.3	38.6	33.2	71.8
By construction period:									
Before 1900	10.2	5.8	16.0	40.7	48.9	89.6	50.9	54.7	105.5
1900-1919	9.5	7.6	17.1	46.4	61.2	107.7	55.9	68.9	124.8
1920-1929	5.4	3.0	8.5	26.9	23.8	50.7	32.3	26.8	59.1
1930-1939	3.0	3.9	6.9	61.5	42.5	104.0	64.5	46.4	110.9
1940-1949	2.8	2.8	5.6	37.8	39.7	77.5	40.6	42.5	83.1
1950-1959	1.2	2.0	3.2	54.6	66.5	121.1	55.8	68.5	124.3
1960-1969	0.6	1.8	2.3	62.1	90.7	152.8	62.7	92.5	155.1
1970-1979	0.4	0.6	1.0	56.3	91.4	147.7	56.7	92.0	148.7
1980-1989	0.3	0.9	1.2	31.1	103.4	134.6	31.4	104.3	135.7
1990-1999	0.1	0.5	0.6	23.7	75.0	98.7	23.8	75.5	99.4
2000-2004	0.2	0.1	0.3	7.4	40.3	47.8	7.6	40.4	48.0
2005-2009	0.1	0.2	0.3	16.2	38.4	54.6	16.3	38.5	54.8
2010-2012	0.0	0.3	0.3	3.7	10.9	14.6	3.7	11.2	14.9

www.statbank.dk/bol101

Table 63 Visits to physicians. 2012

	Men	Women	Total ¹	Men	Women	Total ¹	Men	Women	Total ¹
	thousand persons			thousand contacts			DKK mio.		
Total	2 495	2 706	5 200	23 629	35 881	59 568	5 859	8 465	14 405
General medical care, total	2 263	2 595	4 857	16 148	24 578	40 777	3 147	4 543	7 707
General medical care, consultation, daytime ²	2 028	2 400	4 428	8 491	11 883	20 399	1 176	1 626	2 806
General medical care, consultation, evening	300	339	639	407	464	878	82	94	178
General medical care, visit, daytime ²	58	93	151	165	278	443	41	71	112
General medical care, visit, evening, etc.	85	105	190	131	155	287	38	45	83
General medical care, phone cons., daytime ²	1 398	1 898	3 296	4 789	7 968	12 763	125	208	333
General medical care, phone cons., evening	412	541	953	678	928	1 613	69	94	163
General medical care, email consultation	401	714	1 114	1 173	2 286	3 459	49	95	144
General medical care, preventive, other ser.	•	•	•	•	•	•	649	983	1 642
General medical care, basic fee and doctor's practice fee ³	218	348	566	315	617	934	918	1 327	2 246
Special medical care, total	700	980	1 680	2 086	3 194	5 281	1 237	1 881	3 118
Ear specialist	251	274	526	513	534	1 048	286	293	579
Eye specialist	252	354	607	447	644	1 092	244	354	598
Other special medical care	317	555	873	1 125	2 015	3 141	707	1 233	1 941
Other services, total	1 582	1 961	3 543	5 404	8 123	13 531	1 475	2 042	3 580
Dental care ⁴	1 172	1 380	2 552	1 794	2 110	3 906	713	788	1 502
Chiropractic	164	171	335	877	1 069	1 948	51	61	112
Physiotherapy	171	292	463	2 410	4 355	6 766	474	742	1 216
Chiropodist	48	51	99	184	212	396	37	45	82
Psychologist	22	61	83	122	356	478	60	176	236
Laboratories	...	...	...	•	•	•	133	222	418
Other services	5	6	11	16	20	36	7	8	15

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

www.statbank.dk/sygg, sygp and sygu

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 64 Hospital activities. 2012

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
Public hospitals						
Number of beds ¹	5 828	2 303	3 400	3 113	1 740	16 384
Bed occupancy rate ²	95	94	91	91	95	92
Public general hospitals						
Average bed days ³	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.7	3.1
Inpatients	462 552	220 823	257 205	281 963	116 558	1 339 101
Outpatients	2 399 464	824 149	1 930 896	1 532 389	616 581	7 303 479
Public psychiatric hospitals						
Inpatients	20 550	7 558	9 314	9 582	3 557	50 561
Outpatients ⁴	281 634	93 445	164 746	150 861	51 153	741 839
Operations in public and private hospitals						
Operations ⁵	351 740	123 555	282 843	248 490	103 270	1 109 898
Operated persons ⁶	173 831	61 423	145 806	127 978	54 593	563 631

¹ Prescribed per 31 December 2011. ² Figures from first half of 2013. ³ 2011 figures. ⁴ Excl. home visits.

⁵ Excl. minor surgical procedures and endoscopies. ⁶ The regions do not add up to the country total since a person may have been operated in several regions.

Statens Serum Institut (The National Register of Patients
www.ssi.dk)

Table 65 Hospitalizations at general hospitals. 2012

	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons		
Total, net¹	280 421	362 026	642 447
Patients with no symptoms or diseases	13 418	20 538	33 956
Infectious and parasitic diseases	17 015	15 491	32 506
Malignant neoplasm	23 630	27 973	51 603
Nutritional and metabolic diseases	11 996	16 196	28 192
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	4 947	5 843	10 790
Mental disorders	7 107	5 336	12 443
Diseases of the nervous system and sensory organs	16 716	16 225	32 941
Diseases of the circulatory system	49 327	37 470	86 797
Diseases of the respiratory system	36 544	33 883	70 427
Diseases of the digestive system	33 923	35 001	68 924
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	18 555	30 228	48 783
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy and childbirth	●	65 364	65 364
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	7 234	5 883	13 117
Diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	23 365	29 372	52 737
Congenital anomalies	3 494	2 660	6 154
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	302	215	517
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	85 738	95 865	181 603
Injury and poisoning	43 335	44 263	87 598

Note: Diagnoses (the S-list). The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2012. I.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

www.statbank.dk/indp02

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 66 Hospitalizations at general hospitals by age and sex. 2012

	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	576 747	280 423	10.1	662 381	362 024	12.9	1 239 128	642 447	11.5
1- 4 years	30 245	17 830	13.7	22 701	13 544	11.0	52 946	31 374	12.4
5-14 years	27 071	17 596	5.2	23 603	14 611	4.5	50 674	32 207	4.9
15-24 years	29 444	19 346	5.3	48 025	30 912	8.9	77 469	50 258	7.1
25-34 years	26 558	16 971	5.2	86 052	60 578	18.8	112 610	77 549	12.0
35-44 years	40 674	24 055	6.3	68 180	44 085	11.7	108 854	68 140	9.0
45-54 years	66 279	34 134	8.4	66 043	37 364	9.4	132 322	71 498	8.9
55-64 years	94 139	43 080	12.4	78 999	39 893	11.4	173 138	82 973	11.9
65-74 years	127 470	53 992	18.3	104 494	49 343	15.9	231 964	103 335	17.1
75-84 years	93 951	37 161	27.6	96 914	42 321	24.7	190 865	79 482	26.0
85 years +	40 916	16 258	37.8	67 370	29 373	32.7	108 286	45 631	34.4

Note: The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2012, i.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

www.statbank.dk/indamp01

Table 67 Bed-days. 2012

	Men		Women		Total	
	Number of bed-days	Average number of bed-days	Number of bed-days	Average number of bed-days	Number of bed-days	Average number of bed-days
	number					
Total	1 970 982	7.0	2 131 907	5.9	4 102 889	6.4
1- 4 years	56 661	3.2	45 535	3.4	102 196	3.3
5-14 years	48 693	2.8	44 141	3.0	92 834	2.9
15-24 years	62 287	3.2	96 018	3.1	158 305	3.1
25-34 years	61 993	3.7	201 415	3.3	263 408	3.4
35-44 years	106 321	4.4	165 351	3.8	271 672	4.0
45-54 years	202 197	5.9	182 112	4.9	384 309	5.4
55-64 years	341 673	7.9	265 317	6.7	606 990	7.3
65-74 years	505 425	9.4	399 258	8.1	904 683	8.8
75-84 years	404 357	10.9	422 899	10.0	827 256	10.4
85 years +	181 375	11.2	309 861	10.5	491 236	10.8

Note: The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2012, i.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

www.statbank.dk/indamp01

Table 68 Hospitalization rate by education¹. 2012

	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	134	87	101	84	78	70	64	100
20-24 years	145	79	108	64	68	69	44	100
25-29 years	141	88	106	77	74	75	55	100
30-34 years	143	91	101	88	75	72	64	100
35-39 years	151	83	103	78	73	75	60	100
40-44 years	144	81	102	77	74	59	60	100
45-49 years	142	93	97	79	73	58	60	100
50-54 years	133	85	97	83	76	77	63	100
55-59 years	122	96	100	94	80	70	64	100
60-64 years	117	98	100	97	86	71	77	100
	women							
Total	134	87	104	81	86	65	65	100
20-24 years	160	83	122	69	83	56	47	100
25-29 years	145	105	118	87	85	71	57	100
30-34 years	140	109	113	78	89	73	65	100
35-39 years	150	91	110	82	86	76	65	100
40-44 years	151	81	104	83	87	66	64	100
45-49 years	143	83	100	87	86	64	63	100
50-54 years	132	83	97	77	86	82	70	100
55-59 years	118	91	100	77	87	85	74	100
60-64 years	119	91	97	85	87	87	75	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/indp05

¹ Highest in progress or completed education as at 1.1.2012. ² Incl. persons with unknown education and persons with 1st year basic vocational education, etc. ³ Basic vocational education, part 2, apprenticeships, etc.

Table 69 Selected cancer types among new cancer cases. 2012

	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 years +	I alt
men							
Total	95	245	703	2 922	9 408	5 746	19 119
Head and neck	2	3	49	318	495	124	991
Colon and rectum	-	9	39	314	1 130	862	2 354
Lung, bronchi and windpipe	-	3	26	300	1 214	806	2 349
Birthmark cancer, skin	-	38	116	236	405	196	991
Other skin cancer ¹	2	3	13	72	390	605	1 085
Neck of the bladder	-	-	7	454	2 643	1 212	4 316
Testicle	2	65	156	73	14	3	313
Urinary system (neoplasm)	4	4	50	280	900	636	1 874
Brain and nervous system	31	53	103	178	251	116	732
Other	54	67	144	697	1 966	1 186	4 114
women							
Total	90	271	1 137	3 853	7 112	5 407	17 870
Head and neck	3	19	62	184	200	108	576
Colon and rectum	1	10	43	304	855	896	2 109
Lung, bronchi and windpipe	-	2	16	363	1 062	740	2 183
Birthmark cancer, skin	3	83	211	269	325	178	1 069
Other skin cancer ¹	1	5	15	63	279	494	857
Breast	-	17	379	1 396	1 843	914	4 549
Cervix (uteri)	-	26	125	94	66	45	356
Uterus and ovary	2	9	42	312	618	360	1 343
Urinary system (neoplasm)	3	2	18	119	332	312	786
Brain and nervous system	34	48	101	213	293	161	850
Other	43	50	125	536	1 239	1 199	3 192

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

Source: Serum Institut. Cancer Registry
www.ssi.dk

¹ Excl. basal cell skin cancer.

Table 70 Persons diagnosed with cancer¹ and still alive. 2012

31 December	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 years +	Total
men							
Total, net¹	621	2 051	6 474	17 559	48 609	35 418	110 732
Head and neck	6	59	284	1 634	3 344	1 679	7 006
Colon and rectum	-	26	186	1 530	6 482	6 402	14 626
Bronchi and lung	-	8	48	529	2 128	1 394	4 107
Birthmark cancer, skin	2	165	943	2 113	3 799	2 054	9 076
Other skin cancer ²	3	12	102	519	2 684	4 759	8 079
Neck of the bladder	-	-	13	1 461	15 444	12 026	28 944
Testicle	11	361	2 236	3 312	1 745	390	8 055
Urinary system (neoplasm)	43	64	248	1 770	6 996	6 428	15 549
Brain and nervous system	143	481	975	1 657	2 216	858	6 330
Other	424	920	1 580	3 827	8 205	4 404	19 360
women							
Total, net¹	510	1 916	8 656	29 671	60 265	45 869	146 887
Head and neck	5	124	551	1 530	1 910	1 130	5 250
Colon and rectum	1	32	163	1 445	5 436	7 730	14 807
Bronchi and lung	-	13	44	754	2 449	1 422	4 682
Birthmark cancer, skin	8	385	2 072	3 624	4 731	2 906	13 726
Other skin cancer ²	1	17	116	518	2 028	3 949	6 629
Breast	-	34	1 738	12 326	27 505	16 599	58 202
Cervix (uteri)	-	84	1 312	2 606	2 765	2 068	8 835
Uterus and ovary	4	57	273	2 048	6 226	6 348	14 956
Urinary system (neoplasm)	38	57	127	678	2 605	2 763	6 268
Brain and nervous system	134	439	1 125	2 242	3 203	1 710	8 853
Other	328	716	1 327	3 261	6 463	4 744	16 839

Note: Cancer cases are classified in accordance with WHO's ICD10-diagnosis classification. The ICD7 classification was previously used. Cancer in Denmark 1943-2012 includes some non-malignant tumours, for which notification is compulsory, mostly tumours in brains, membranes of the brain and urinary system.

Source: Serum Institut. Cancer Registry

www.ssi.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.

Table 71 Reported cases of sexual transmitted infections. 2013

	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	10	82	1 873	5 062	4 092	6 477	1 970	2 188	1 352	1 448	694	485	10 006 ²	15 771 ²
Non-natal syphilis	-	1	7	8	46	5	47	8	98	9	166	8	364	39
Gonorrhoea ³	-	3	33	37	81	53	92	38	91	28	102	18	399	178 ⁴

¹ In 2013, 64 cases were reported with unknown sex and/or age. These cases are not included in the table. ² Including 15 cases for men and 29 cases for women under 1 year. Of which 44 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. ⁴ Includes a case for women under 1 year. The women were born and had gonorrhoeal conjunctivitis.

Source: National Serum Institute

Table 72 Diagnosed cases of AIDS

	1990	1995	2000	2010	2013	I alt ¹
Men						
Number of diagnosed cases, total	180	184	43	36	28	2 511
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2013 ²	175	140	20	10	1	1 885
Total deaths during the year ³	141	206	17	19	9	1 885
Women						
Number of diagnosed cases, total	17	29	18	11	10	456
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2013 ²	17	24	4	2	2	222
Total deaths during the year ³	7	30	5	3	3	222

¹ Total in the period 1980-2013. ² Diagnosed in the period 1 January to 31 December the stated year and dead as at 31 December 2013. ³ Total deaths during the year regardless of the year of diagnosis.

Source: The national serum institute (Statens Serum Institut)

Table 73 Reported cases of HIV by mode of transmission

	1990	1995	2000	2010	2013	I alt ¹
Total	140	304	260	274	224	6 580
Men, total	110	224	163	201	167	4 777
Homo/bisexual	80	116	72	113	109	2 668
Injecting drug users	9	20	15	10	12	334
Heterosexual	14	69	68	70	41	1 462
Blood transfusion	3	1	1	-	-	15
Perinatal	-	1	2	2	-	36
Other/not known	4	17	5	6	5	263
Women, total	30	80	97	73	57	1 799
Homo/bisexual	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injecting drug users	6	14	5	4	2	195
Heterosexual	22	58	79	67	51	1 463
Blood transfusion	-	3	4	-	-	23
Perinatal	1	2	4	1	4	60
Other/not known	1	3	5	1	-	56

¹ Total reported cases in the period 1.8.1990-31.12.2013.

Source: The national serum institute (Statens Serum Institut)

Table 74 Reported occupational accidents. 2012

Industry group (DB07)	Total			Of which deaths		
	Men	Women	Total ¹	Men	Women	Total
Total	24 483	17 196	41 750	37	3	40
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	520	174	696	8	-	8
Mining and quarrying	30	3	33	-	-	-
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	1 249	502	1 751	3	-	3
Mfr. of textiles and leather	51	17	68	-	-	-
Mfr. of wood and paper products, printing works	346	61	407	-	-	-
Oil refinery, etc.	4	-	4	-	-	-
Mfr. of chemicals products	105	50	155	1	-	1
Pharmaceutical industry	64	96	160	-	-	-
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete industry	557	84	641	-	-	-
Mfr. of metal products	1 062	89	1 155	2	-	2
Electronics industry	49	47	96	-	-	-
Mfr. of electric equipment	111	43	154	-	-	-
Machine industry	988	130	1 121	-	-	-
Means of transport industry	174	31	206	-	-	-
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing, n.e.c.	479	76	555	1	-	1
Electricity and gas supply	83	9	92	-	-	-
Water supply and refuse disposal	492	29	521	2	-	2
Construction	4 657	155	4 818	5	-	5
Trade	2 585	1 319	3 911	4	-	4
Transport	2 888	718	3 633	2	-	2
Hotels and restaurants	365	455	821	-	-	-
Publishing, television and radio	48	40	88	-	1	1
Telecommunications	70	10	80	-	-	-
IT and information service	47	28	75	-	-	-
Finance and insurance	100	110	210	-	-	-
Real estate and renting	331	109	442	2	-	2
Counselling etc.	319	136	456	-	-	-
Research and development	42	41	83	-	-	-
Advertising and other business activity	59	57	116	-	1	1
Travel agency, cleaning, guard and other operational activity	1 223	732	1 956	4	-	4
Public administration, forces and police	2 004	2 476	4 481	2	-	2
Education	851	1 433	2 285	-	-	-
Human health activities	331	1 470	1 801	-	-	-
Social institutions, etc.	952	4 989	5 943	-	1	1
Culture and leisure	482	257	741	-	-	-
Other services	260	247	507	-	-	-
Private households with hired assistant	1	3	4	-	-	-
International organisations and embassy	2	1	4	-	-	-
Activity not stated	502	969	1 480	1	-	1

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

Source: Danish Working Environment Service

¹ Incl. persons with unknown sex.

www.at.dk

Table 75 Reported occupational diseases. 2012

Industry group (DB07)	Men	Women	Unknown sex	Total
Total	9 848	10 044	17	19 909
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	200	81	-	281
Mining and quarrying	43	1	-	44
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	510	294	-	804
Mfr. of textiles and leather	30	27	-	57
Mfr. of wood and paper products, printing works	151	54	-	205
Oil refinery, etc.	3	4	-	7
Mfr. of chemicals products	54	23	-	77
Pharmaceutical industry	20	47	-	67
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete industry	228	68	-	296
Mfr. of metal products	414	63	-	477
Electronics industry	37	66	-	103
Mfr. of electric equipment	36	46	-	82
Machine industry	364	116	-	480
Means of transport industry	175	27	-	202
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing, n.e.c.	194	86	-	280
Electricity and gas supply	73	13	-	86
Water supply and refuse disposal	69	15	-	84
Construction	1 579	135	1	1 715
Trade	905	753	-	1 658
Transport	621	209	6	836
Hotels and restaurants	143	298	-	441
Publishing, television and radio	30	31	-	61
Telecommunications	25	19	-	44
IT and information service	24	48	-	72
Finance and insurance	122	147	-	269
Real estate and renting	104	72	-	176
Counselling etc.	107	93	-	200
Research and development	19	54	-	73
Advertising and other business activity	14	27	-	41
Travel agency, cleaning, guard and other operational activity	298	475	-	773
Public administration, forces and police	740	1 726	3	2 469
Education	198	668	-	866
Human health activities	93	964	-	1 057
Social institutions, etc.	194	1 548	1	1 743
Culture and leisure	49	94	-	143
Other services	122	394	-	516
Private households with hired assistant	-	8	-	8
Activity not stated	1 860	1 250	6	3 116

Source: Danish Working Environment Service

www.at.dk

Table 76 Reported industrial injuries and decisions. 2013

	Accidents at work	Occupational diseases	Damaged glasses	Sudden lifting injuries
Reported cases	20 143	21 279	47	-
Decided cases, total¹	19 973	21 065	12	1
Recognised cases	14 519	4 598	3	-
Dismissed cases	5 047	15 380	-	1
Shelved cases	407	1 087	9	-
Compensation granted²	6 092	2 797	-	-

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.

www.ask.dk

Table 77 Pharmacies

	2011	2012
Sales units, total¹	1 264	1 272
Pharmacies	246	244
Pharmacy sub-branches	68	70
Pharmacy shops	123	123
OTC shops	599	597
Delivery facilities	228	238
Staff, total	5 859	5 752
Pharmacists	707	679
Pharmaconomicists	3 570	3 477
Other staff	1 582	1 596
	thousands units	
Sales of prescription items	58 274	58 097
To individuals	56 806	56 564
To hospitals	354	376
To veterinarians	1 114	1 157
	per thousand inhabitants	
Items	10 480	10 411
	per item in DKK	
Average price	158.1	150.3
	mio. DKK	
Gross turnover	11 971	11 484
Prescription sales	9 210	8 736
OTC sales	2 281	2 301
Others	480	447

¹ End of year.

Source: Danish Health and Medicines Authority

www.sst.dk

Table 78 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 79 Persons receiving cash benefits under the Social Assistance Act, 2012

	Age of recipient					Family type			Total persons incl. not known
	Under 18 years	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-67 years	68 years +	Married couples	Other	Of whom single women with children	
	number of persons								
Recipients of cash benefits, total ¹	359	62 215	89 771	94 505	998	49 498	196 202	46 135	247 853
Maintenance benefits, total	208	54 161	70 416	63 827	959	26 922	160 796	37 901	189 572
Maintenance benefits for breadwinners, initial assistance, married/cohabiting couples aged 25 yrs.	104	8 489	39 944	31 930	2	15 298	64 528	34 251	80 470
Maintenance benefits for non-breadwinners and initial assistance for single persons aged 25 years	7	4 794	30 961	33 312	39	5 129	63 104	3 776	69 113
Maint. benefits/initial assistance, young people	25	45 844	3 106	27	-	6 804	41 892	2 823	49 002
Maintenance benefits, persons without social pension	-	-	2	116	936	342	642	8	1 054
Special assistance for recipients of maintenance benefits and initial assistance	-	572	8 748	15 257	7	1 275	23 084	2 265	24 584
Rehabilitation, etc.,total	1	1 116	7 971	6 200	•	5 364	9 865	2 869	15 288
Rehabilitation benefits	-	695	6 437	3 994	•	3 740	7 345	2 281	11 126
Rehabilitation connected to enterprise-rehabilitation	-	148	1 664	2 325	•	1 656	2 466	654	4 137
Supplementary benefits during rehabilitation	1	562	2 886	2 411	•	2 251	3 589	1 049	5 860
Wage supplement connected to enterprise-rehabilitation	-	22	166	106	•	119	175	43	294
Activated recipients of cash benefits, total	150	44 968	48 059	36 735	3	16 370	112 682	25 264	129 916
Cash benefits during guidance and upgrading activities and business in-service training	28	42 763	46 507	35 534	2	15 368	108 629	24 547	124 835
Specific support for activated recipients of cash benefits and initial assistance	-	338	5 392	7 950	-	445	13 162	1 095	13 680
Activation allowance	127	20 326	23 100	17 793	-	7 384	53 556	11 711	61 346
Wage subsidies for persons in training, chapter 12	-	551	1 211	1 030	1	418	2 365	404	2 793
Cash bene./initial assistance during pre-habitation	1	1 977	915	493	-	507	2 874	462	3 386
Introductory benefits, total	35	1 364	3 591	1 187	45	2 812	3 368	449	6 227
Introductory benefits	33	1 330	3 528	1 167	44	2 782	3 286	446	6 107
Assistance in specific cases for foreigners	12	855	2 114	687	14	1 463	2 198	250	3 684
Benefits connected to flexible jobs	•	232	5 914	22 241	•	13 239	15 041	3 754	28 387
Benefits between flex jobs	•	83	2 221	8 803	•	4 995	6 080	1 375	11 107
Benefits during visitation period	•	73	1 690	5 581	•	3 489	3 825	1 013	7 344
Benefits during activation	•	112	2 542	8 660	•	5 247	6 039	1 536	11 314
Benefits during holidays	•	67	1 938	6 729	•	4 591	4 128	1 227	8 734
Benefits during sickness/maternity	•	9	248	704	•	449	508	181	961
Specific benefits for persons who are not entitled to benefits	•	13	113	343	•	326	139	26	469
Specific benefits, total	28 214	11 892	21 692	26 902	300	32 321	56 026	15 921	89 288
Assistance for expenses in connection with parents' visiting rights, etc.	59	63	471	461	2	68	986	141	1 056
Assistance for medical treatment, etc.	164	3 431	4 378	6 390	195	1 620	12 788	2 853	14 559
Assistance for individual expenses and removal	475	6 507	8 829	7 814	55	1 326	21 973	5 596	23 698
Benefits for children with reduced abilities	26 570	272	277	345	20	15 799	11 783	3 733	27 747
Assistance for adults with reduced abilities	283	2 262	3 115	6 362	30	5 042	6 827	1 169	12 052
Lost income due to care of children with reduced abilities	2 926	106	5 452	6 557	1	10 005	4 975	3 389	15 065
Assistance for surviving dependants	-	7	28	224	12	4	261	45	271
Current assistance for specific person groups – (sec. 29 of the act on active social policies)	4	289	633	336	-	74	1 171	18	1 263
Assistance for aids, etc. for activated persons	4	56	178	275	-	173	335	58	513

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

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¹ Excl. assistance in specific cases.

Table 80 Persons receiving public benefits. 2012

	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	53 277	310 513	363 789	65 331	405 070	470 401	118 608	715 580	834 190
Registered unemployed persons, total	13 434	48 788	62 223	11 917	44 611	56 527	25 351	93 399	118 750
Unemployed recipients of unemployment benefits	9 333	40 654	49 988	8 557	39 613	48 170	17 890	80 269	98 158
Unemployed recipients of social assistance	4 102	8 134	12 235	3 360	4 996	8 357	7 462	13 130	20 592
Persons receiving holiday benefits	306	2 501	2 808	449	2 992	3 441	755	5 493	6 249
Guidance and activities upgrading skills, total	8 600	12 610	21 209	7 306	14 650	21 956	15 906	27 260	43 165
Guidance and clarification activities (d)	1 147	3 804	4 951	962	3 770	4 733	2 110	7 577	9 685
Guidance and clarification activities (k)	7 183	7 943	15 125	6 103	9 813	15 917	13 287	17 754	31 042
6-week self-selected education (d)	270	862	1 132	240	1 065	1 306	510	1 928	2 438
Subsidized employment, total	7 863	36 609	44 472	6 450	47 748	54 198	14 314	84 356	98 669
Business in-service training (d)	702	1 612	2 314	657	1 749	2 406	1 359	3 360	4 719
Business in-service training (k)	2 695	4 716	7 412	2 068	5 049	7 116	4 763	9 765	14 528
Employment subject to wage subsidies (d)	1 395	4 600	5 994	2 049	5 618	7 667	3 443	10 217	13 660
Employment subject to wage subsidies (k)	1 053	2 074	3 127	661	1 484	2 144	1 713	3 559	5 271
Flex jobs ¹	919	19 553	20 473	449	30 838	31 287	1 368	50 393	51 760
Sheltered jobs ¹	374	2 770	3 143	193	1 998	2 191	566	4 768	5 334
Service jobs ²	-	45	45	-	92	93	-	137	137
Adult apprenticeship support ³	728	1 237	1 965	374	920	1 294	1 103	2 158	3 259
Maternity benefits, etc. total	683	3 911	4 594	14 664	34 577	49 242	15 347	38 489	53 836
Maternity benefits, without job	149	474	624	4 186	5 680	9 865	4 335	6 154	10 489
Maternity benefits, with job	530	3 429	3 959	10 475	28 891	39 366	11 005	32 321	43 325
Experiments (k)	4	9	11	3	7	10	7	15	22
Retirement, total	6 090	148 517	154 608	4 717	187 169	191 885	10 807	335 686	346 493
Early retirement pension ⁴	6 090	101 292	107 383	4 717	124 015	128 731	10 807	225 306	236 114
Early retirement pay	-	44 969	44 969	-	59 083	59 083	-	104 052	104 052
Flex allowance	-	2 256	2 256	-	4 071	4 071	-	6 328	6 328
Other social benefits, total	16 301	57 575	73 876	19 827	73 324	93 151	36 128	130 899	167 027
Social assistance	11 990	26 289	38 280	14 955	29 228	44 182	26 946	55 516	82 461
Social assistance for foreigners ⁵	441	503	945	330	493	824	771	999	1 769
Other rehabilitation	215	715	929	252	1 301	1 552	467	2 014	2 481
Unemployment benefits	206	4 149	4 354	238	8 256	8 494	444	12 404	12 848
Sickness benefits, without job	2 047	13 033	15 080	2 250	14 643	16 893	4 297	27 676	31 973
Sickness benefits, with job	1 401	12 889	14 288	1 803	19 402	21 206	3 204	32 292	35 494

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

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¹ 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. ² Additions to service jobs were discontinued at the beginning of 2002. ³ From 2009, the number of adult apprentices underestimated because not all adult education courses, which began in 2009 or later are included. The scope of the assessment is not known. ⁴ Recipients of benefits due to disablement are not included here. ⁵ Up to 31 December 2011 called introduction.

Table 81 Persons receiving public benefits by region. 2012

	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	53 277	310 513	363 789	65 331	405 070	470 401	118 608	715 580	834 190
Region Hovedstaden	14 429	82 715	97 145	17 266	106 269	123 535	31 695	188 985	220 679
Region Sjælland	7 745	47 569	55 313	9 210	62 459	71 668	16 954	110 028	126 981
Region Syddanmark	11 921	72 988	84 909	15 025	93 953	108 978	26 944	166 943	193 886
Region Midtjylland	12 548	68 959	81 508	15 848	95 269	111 115	28 396	164 227	192 623
Region Nordjylland	6 307	34 272	40 579	7 380	43 783	51 163	13 687	78 054	91 742
Province København by	6 687	37 441	44 128	8 326	43 526	51 852	15 013	80 967	95 979
Province Københavns omegn	4 619	24 316	28 935	5 394	33 196	38 591	10 015	57 512	67 526
Province Nordsjælland	2 738	17 891	20 629	3 125	25 912	29 037	5 863	43 803	49 666
Province Bornholm	384	3 070	3 453	421	3 637	4 055	805	6 703	7 508
Province Østsjælland	1 790	10 020	11 809	2 135	14 889	17 023	3 925	24 908	28 833
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	5 956	37 547	43 503	7 074	47 569	54 644	13 030	85 119	98 148
Province Fyn	5 194	32 337	37 530	6 015	39 338	45 352	11 209	71 674	82 882
Province Sydjylland	6 727	40 652	47 378	9 009	54 616	63 626	15 736	95 269	111 004
Province Østjylland	8 495	45 903	54 398	10 535	62 856	73 391	19 031	108 758	127 789
Province Vestjylland	4 053	23 058	27 110	5 311	32 412	37 724	9 364	55 469	64 834
Province Nordjylland	6 307	34 272	40 579	7 380	43 783	51 163	13 687	78 054	91 742

www.statbank.dk/auh01

Table 82 Recipients of cash benefits. 2012

	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	247 853	164 723	8.0	11 635	22 998
Maintenance assistance, total	189 572	90 767	5.7	11 006	11 988
Maintenance assistance for breadwinners, initial assistance, married and cohabiting couples aged 25 years	80 470	42 877	6.4	13 052	6 716
Maintenance for non-breadwinners and initial assistance for single persons aged 25 years	69 113	34 170	5.9	9 992	4 097
Maintenance and initial assistance for young people	49 002	11 978	2.9	5 570	801
Rehabilitation, etc., total	15 288	9 989	7.8	15 518	1 860
Activated recipients of cash benefits, total	129 916	47 875	4.4	9 683	5 563
Introductory benefits, total	6 227	4 229	8.1	11 688	593
Benefits connected to flexible jobs, total	28 387	16 402	6.9	15 212	2 994

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Table 83 Transfer payments by type of amount received. 2012

	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-64 years	65 years +	Total
	number of full-time participants						
Total	52 293	224 686	168 122	190 383	198 704	1 005 759	1 839 947
Registered unemployed, total	10 658	45 884	29 425	26 308	6 475	-	118 750
Unemployed recipients of unemployment benefits	6 137	37 234	24 790	24 023	5 975	-	98 158
Unemployed recipients of social assistance	4 521	8 651	4 636	2 284	500	-	20 592
Guidance and activities upgrading skills	9 176	17 619	9 246	6 134	991	-	43 165
Subsidized employment, total	5 532	27 601	26 349	30 253	8 935	-	98 669
Flex jobs	293	7 760	15 821	21 106	6 781	-	51 760
Unemployment allowance	75	2 568	4 221	5 468	516	-	12 848
Social assistance and rehabilitation	16 140	32 806	20 965	12 150	2 882	-	84 942
Sickness benefits	2 867	19 741	19 905	19 938	5 018	-	67 467
Maternity benefits	2 426	47 190	4 102	94	3	-	53 814
Early retirement pension	4 940	27 639	52 012	88 479	63 043	-	236 114
Early retirement pay	-	-	-	-	104 051	-	104 052
Flex allowance	-	-	-	-	6 328	-	6 328
Old-age pension ¹	-	-	-	-	-	1 005 759	1 005 759
Other benefits	479	3 642	1 897	1 559	463	-	8 040
	per cent						
Per cent of population in the age group	8.1	22.0	20.6	26.2	58.2	100.6	40.4

¹ Incl. persons living outside Denmark

www.statbank.dk/auh01

Table 84 Benefit during sickness or in connection with childbirth. 2013

	Expenditure, total ¹	Days in which benefits were received	Men	Women	Total
	DKK mio.	thousands	number of persons ²		
Total	22 089	45 996	211 187	295 619	506 806
Sickness, total	12 862	26 637	168 360	210 910	379 270
Employees, total	12 237	25 151	153 850	202 764	356 614
The first 30 days ³	1 740	3 116	98 645	117 265	215 910
After 30 days	10 378	21 780	81 996	118 891	200 887
Self-employed, total	624	1 486	14 743	8 357	23 100
The first two weeks ⁴	150	295	11 068	6 442	17 510
After two weeks	474	1 191	8 957	4 261	13 218
Pregnancy, birth or adoption, total	9 227	19 359	47 418	95 821	143 239
Pregnancy	1 313	2 622	-	47 687	47 687
Birth, adoption	7 910	16 732	47 404	90 037	137 441

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 had days lost through illness and spent days on parental leave, 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 30 days. ⁴ Especially self-employed with a voluntary insurance.

Table 85 **Rent subsidies**

	Number of households receiving rent subsidy		Rent subsidies paid		Rent subsidy paid per household	
December	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	number		DKK thousands		DKK	
Rent subsidies, total	550 518	553 355	1 115 362	1 146 778	2 026	2 072
Rent subsidies to non-pensioners	216 939	222 771	263 171	278 639	1 213	1 251
Ordinary	216 738	222 620	262 978	278 482	1 213	1 251
Re-housing / improvements	95	43	58	21	611	488
Collective housing	106	108	135	136	1 274	1 259
Rent subsidies to new early retirement pensioners¹	41 501	42 933	66 905	71 775	1 612	1 672
Rent subsidies to pensioners	292 078	287 651	785 286	796 364	2 689	2 769
Tenants, total	273 659	271 018	760 299	773 150	2 778	2 853
Ordinary flats	215 361	213 646	538 582	548 713	2 501	2 568
Old peoples' housing	58 298	57 372	221 717	224 437	3 803	3 912
Owner-occupiers	744	680	1 203	1 128	1 617	1 659
Occupants in flats jointly owned by the occupants	17 314	15 684	22 877	21 398	1 321	1 364
Collective housing	361	269	907	688	2 512	2 558

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

Table 86 Recipients of early retirement pensions. 2014

January	Early retirement pensions				Total
	Highest	Intermediate	Ordinary/ increased	New early retirement	
	number of recipients				
Recipients, total	41 700	42 160	16 962	133 024	233 846
18-29 years	304	62	1	11 365	11 732
30-39 years	4 771	2 334	274	15 178	22 557
40-49 years	10 552	7 935	2 356	32 250	53 093
50-59 years	16 202	17 514	7 664	48 255	89 635
60-64 years	9 871	14 315	6 667	25 976	56 829
Men, total	21 343	18 378	7 067	60 456	107 244
18-29 years	175	42	0	6 529	6 746
30-39 years	2 712	1 318	168	7 362	11 560
40-49 years	5 804	3 913	1 191	13 958	24 866
50-59 years	8 037	7 596	3 292	21 011	39 936
60-64 years	4 615	5 509	2 416	11 596	24 136
Women, total	20 357	23 782	9 895	72 568	126 602
18-29 years	129	20	1	4 836	4 986
30-39 years	2 059	1 016	106	7 816	10 997
40-49 years	4 748	4 022	1 165	18 292	28 227
50-59 years	8 165	9 918	4 372	27 244	49 699
60-64 years	5 256	8 806	4 251	14 380	32 693

www.statbank.dk/pen11

Table 87 Petitions for early retirement pensions. 2012

	Petitions, total	Awarded	Suspended	Maintained	Not stated ¹	Petition rejected	
						Total	In per cent of petitions
	number of persons						per cent
Total	17 963	14 620	16	213	292	2 822	15.7
Men, total	8 415	6 956	9	73	134	1 243	14.8
Under 20 years	424	391	•	16	10	23	5.4
20-29 years	788	637	•	16	16	119	15.1
30-39 years	1 216	959	3	20	16	218	17.9
40-49 years	2 128	1 678	1	23	37	389	18.3
50-59 years	2 981	2 548	3	13	43	374	12.5
60-64 years	878	743	2	1	12	120	13.7
Women, total	9 548	7 664	7	140	158	1 579	16.5
Under 20 years	286	274	•	•	6	6	2.1
20-29 years	674	532	2	17	17	106	15.7
30-39 years	1 563	1 168	1	50	25	319	20.4
40-49 years	2 826	2 165	2	57	43	559	19.8
50-59 years	3 552	2 980	1	15	56	500	14.1
60-64 years	647	545	1	1	11	89	13.8
Not stated	1	•	•	•	•	1	100.0

Note: The statistics contains only municipal decisions.

Source: National Social Appeals Board

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

www.statbank.dk/pen11, pen22 and pen33

Table 88 Payments of old age pensions and early retirement pensions. 2014

	Recipients					Amounts paid total	Average monthly amount paid per recipient				
	Old age pension	Highest/-intermediate early retirement pension	Ordinary/increased ordinary early retirement pension	New scheme for early retirement pension	Total		Old age pension	Highest/-intermediate early retirement pension	Ordinary/increased ordinary early retirement pension	New scheme for early retirement pension	Total
January	number of recipients					DKK mio.	DKK				
Total	1 049 139	83 860	16 962	133 024	1 282 985	12 914	8 957	15 259	13 111	15 149	10 066
Men	473 433	39 721	7 067	60 456	580 677	5 670	8 467	15 775	13 707	15 511	9 764
Women	575 706	44 139	9 895	72 568	702 308	7 245	9 360	14 794	12 686	14 847	10 315
By type of amount paid											
Basic pension payment											
Total	1 047 419	83 345	16 920	132 725	1 280 409	8 572	5 703	5 821	5 796	15 183	6 695
Full	975 511	79 841	15 970	87 523	1 158 845	7 793	5 908	5 908	5 908	16 721	6 725
Reduced	71 908	3 504	950	45 202	121 564	779	2 929	3 829	3 906	12 205	6 412
No payment	1 720	515	42	299	2 576	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pension supplement for single persons:</i>											
Total	419 836	56 292	10 985	-	487 113	2 596	5 247	5 845	5 810	-	5 329
Full	273 056	49 330	9 532	-	331 918	2 037	6 137	6 137	6 137	-	6 137
Reduced	146 780	6 962	1 453	-	155 195	559	3 590	3 777	3 667	-	3 599
No payment	24 965	501	67	-	25 533	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension supplements for others:											
Total	469 898	19 637	4 825	-	494 360	1 203	2 429	2 504	2 603	-	2 434
Full	279 341	12 826	3 355	-	295 522	877	2 966	2 966	2 966	-	2 966
Reduced	190 557	6 811	1 470	-	198 838	327	1 642	1 634	1 774	-	1 642
No payment	134 042	7 345	1 070	-	142 457	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married couple's supplement											
	8	5	-	-	13	-	750	800	-	-	769
Assistance or nursing supplement	2 167	3 522	3	-	5 692	21	3 365	3 754	4 000	-	3 606
Disability supplement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary supplement	19 913	-	-	-	19 913	19	972	-	-	-	972
Disability amount	10 728	83 805	2	-	94 535	269	2 835	2 846	1 500	-	2 845
Work incapacity amount	3 798	41 685	1	-	45 484	179	3 924	3 935	1 000	-	3 934
Early retirement amount	3 322	-	16 948	-	20 270	30	1 461	-	1 477	-	1 474
Extra supplement benefit	-	-	16 948	-	16 948	23	-	-	1 346	-	1 346

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 89 Recipients of old age pensions. 2014

January	Pension supplement			Total
	Full amount	Reduced amount	No amount ¹	
	number of persons			
Total	552 397	337 337	159 405	1 049 139
65-69 years	153 415	120 386	79 989	353 790
70-74 years	135 950	88 312	41 553	265 815
75-79 years	108 820	57 593	20 827	187 240
80-85 years	76 705	36 698	9 845	123 248
85 years +	77 504	34 340	7 178	119 022
Men, total	231 062	151 969	90 402	473 433
65-69 years	68 364	56 253	45 580	170 197
70-74 years	60 878	42 453	23 689	127 020
75-79 years	47 335	26 415	11 904	85 654
80-85 years	30 899	15 375	5 526	51 800
85 years +	23 586	11 470	3 695	38 751
Women, total	321 335	185 368	69 003	575 706
65-69 years	85 051	64 133	34 409	183 593
70-74 years	75 072	45 859	17 864	138 795
75-79 years	61 485	31 178	8 923	101 586
80-85 years	45 806	21 323	4 319	71 448
85 years +	53 918	22 870	3 483	80 271

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

¹ The pensioner's personal income excl. basic pension payments are too high to be entitled to claim the pension supplement.

Table 90 Pension from Labour Market Supplementary. 2014

	Men				Women				Total
	65-69 years	70-74 years	75 years +	Total	65-69 years	70-74 years	75 years +	Total	
January									
Benefits	number								
	167 880	118 490	150 753	437 123	171 584	122 985	181 757	476 326	913 449
	per cent								
Under 500 DKK	6	9	12	9	9	18	38	22	16
500 -999 DKK	12	12	25	17	22	33	38	31	24
1.000 -1.499 DKK	27	29	34	30	44	38	20	33	32
1.500 -1.999 DKK	50	44	25	40	23	11	5	13	26
2.000 -2.500 DKK	5	5	3	4	2	1	0	1	2
2.500 DKK +	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

www.statbank.dk/05

Table 91 Social welfare expenditure

	In cash		In kind ¹		Total	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
DKK mio.						
Social protection expenditure, total	347 191	358 529	240 318	245 428	587 508	603 956
Administration²	•	•	•	•	26 134	27 843
Sickness	18 832	18 249	104 396	107 680	123 229	125 929
Sick day benefits paid by employers	3 979	4 115	-	-	3 979	4 115
Voluntary sickness insurance	167	153	-	-	167	153
Sick day benefits	14 687	13 981	-	-	14 687	13 981
Hospitals	-	-	76 464	79 667	76 464	79 667
Pharmaceutical products	-	-	6 544	6 106	6 544	6 106
Other	-	-	21 388	21 907	21 388	21 907
Disabilities and rehabilitation	48 017	48 767	24 555	25 686	72 571	74 453
Early retirement pension	40 983	41 684	-	-	40 983	41 683
Other	7 034	7 084	24 555	25 686	31 588	32 770
Old age	214 981	222 965	39 993	40 670	254 973	263 635
Old age, early retirement, and partial pensions	100 219	105 701	1 435	1 447	101 654	107 148
Early retirement pay etc.	20 281	19 158	-	-	20 281	19 158
Labour market supplementary pension	11 080	11 903	-	-	11 080	11 903
Civil servants earned pensions ³	22 599	23 333	-	-	22 599	23 333
Life insurance and labour market pensions ⁴	60 801	62 870	-	-	60 801	62 870
Other ⁵	-	-	38 558	39 223	38 558	39 223
Survivors	2	2	135	141	137	143
Families and children	29 120	29 213	44 215	44 265	73 335	73 479
Benefits received during pregnancy and in connection with childbirth	9 874	9 221	-	-	9 874	9 221
Family/young persons' allowance and child cheque	18 615	19 379	-	-	18 615	19 379
Day institutions, day care	-	-	26 534	26 506	26 534	26 506
Foster care and residential institutions	-	-	9 120	8 972	9 120	8 972
Other	631	614	8 562	8 787	9 193	9 401
Unemployment	22 540	23 714	9 596	9 741	32 136	33 455
Unemployment benefit	18 929	20 067	-	-	18 929	20 067
Other	3 612	3 647	9 596	9 741	13 208	13 388
Housing	-	-	12 701	13 180	12 701	13 180
Rent subsidies	-	-	3 503	3 754	3 503	3 754
Pensioners' rent subsidies	-	-	9 198	9 426	9 198	9 426
Other social protection benefits	13 699	15 618	4 725	4 065	18 424	19 683
Social assistance	11 419	13 365	-	-	11 419	13 365
Danish Employees' Guarantee Fund	759	746	-	-	759	746
Other	1 520	1 507	4 725	4 065	6 245	5 572
Social protections benefits and administration, total	347 191	358 529	240 318	245 428	613 642	631 799

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

www.statbank.dk/udg11

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 Administrations 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 92 Cash rates for social security benefits

	1/1 2013	1/1 2014
Family allowances	DKK/quarter	
Ordinary, maximum per child	1 296	1 319
Special; orphans	6 624	6 744
Special supplement; orphans	858	876
Special; children of widows/widowers, etc.	3 312	3 372
Extra; maximum per family	1 321	1 345
Multiple births benefits	2 137	2 175
Family-allowance, per child 0-2 years	4 299	4 404
Family-allowance, per child 3-6 years	3 402	3 486
Family allowance, per child 7-15 years	2 679	2 745
Youth allowance, per child 15-17 years	893	915
Child maintenance	DKK/year	
Payable by the father or the mother	13 248	13 488
Daily benefits	DKK/week (7 days)	
Sickness, childbirth, adoption, maximum	4 005	4 075
	DKK/week (5 days)	
Unemployment benefit, maximum		
Full-time insured	4 005	4 075
Part-time insured	2 670	2 715
First job seekers, full-time	3 285	3 340
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	189 540	192 920
Start at age 62 = maximum day benefit amount	208 260	211 900
Social pensions	DKK/month	
Married couple, both pensioners, benefit to each spouse:		
Basic payment, maximum	5 804	5 908
Pension supplement, maximum	2 914	2 966
Disability amount	2 822	2 873
Work incapacity amount when both are entitled	3 895	3 965
Single or married persons when only one spouse is a pensioner:		
Basic payment, maximum	5 804	5 908
Pension supplement, maximum	2 914	2 966
Pension supplement, single in reality	6 028	6 137
Disability amount	2 822	2 873
Work incapacity amount	3 895	3 965
Partial pension, maximum 30 hours/week	11 539	11 740
Total pension benefit, maximum		
Maximum early retirement pension:		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	15 435	15 712
Others	18 549	18 883
New early retirement pension (from 1.1.2003):		
Married couple	14 746	17 660
Others	17 348	15 011
Old-age pension benefit:		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	8 718	8 874
Others	11 832	12 045
Funeral help	DKK	
Funeral assistance, section 16 (maximum)	10 100	10 250
Persons under 18 years (maximum)	8 450	8 600

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

Table 93 Family allowances. 2012

	Number of families	Number of children	Payments in DKK thousands	Average payments per family in DKK
Family allowances, total¹	685 130	1 181 747	4 140 769	6 044
Family allowances, all families	582 245 ²	974 711	3 055 819	5 248
Youth allowances ³	198 936	217 117	542 137	2 725
Ordinary family allowances	132 138	198 473	253 153	1 916
Additional family allowances	131 367	•	170 705	1 299
Special family allowances	20 997	29 021	99 746	4 750
Multiple birth family allowances	9 046	9 144	19 209	2 123

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. ³ Youth allowance is paid per. month and granted to the 15-17 year old. Introduced on July 2011.

www.statbank./bts44, bts55 and bts66

Table 94 Children receiving assistance. 2011

31 December	Number by age group				Males	Females	Total
	0-5 years	6-11 years	12-17 years	18 years +			
Total number receiving assistance	2 484	6 666	14 731	3 731	15 855	11 742	27 602¹
Placement outside home	1 498	2 988	7 869	1 899	7 800	6 454	14 259
By kind of place:							
Network foster family	62	123	201	20	199	207	406
Genealogy placement	86	120	208	29	218	225	443
Regular foster care	1 065	1 887	2 793	440	3 194	2 991	6 185
Municipal foster care	23	25	52	2	57	45	102
Residential institution, partially closed	1	4	16	3	16	8	24
Residential institution, secured ward	1	1	53	49	97	7	104
Residential institution, other	146	405	1 543	223	1 403	914	2 317
Emergency ward	12	45	82	8	75	72	147
Sociopedagogical community	23	189	1 654	494	1 412	948	2 360
Boarding school etc.	0	1	388	67	213	243	456
Own room, etc.	8	7	509	431	466	489	955
Shipping project, etc.	1	0	16	10	26	1	27
Municipal full-time facility	22	105	250	70	258	189	447
Not stated	48	76	104	53	166	115	286
Preventive measures (net)	1 050	3 872	7 571	2 050	8 735	5 808	14 543
Stays relieving parents etc.	956	3 250	3 183	45	4 530	2 904	7 434
Personal adviser	1	26	109	21	100	57	157
Permanent contact person	105	678	4 235	525	3 335	2 208	5 543
Trainee stay	2	7	383	39	315	116	431
Juvenile Orders	•	•	3	0	3	0	3
Maintenance of Permanent contact person or Personal adviser for young people over 18 years.	•	•	16	484	255	245	500
To appoint a welfare officer for the young person	•	•	1	44	29	16	45
To appoint a permanent contact person for the young person	•	1	10	787	437	361	798
Permanent contact person for young people placed outside their home without consent until the age of 18 years	•	•	1	70	31	40	70
Other forms of assistance intended for an independent existence for young people	•	•	0	12	7	5	12
Phasing-out in care facility	•	1	2	161	75	89	164

¹ Incl. 23 children placed outside the home, whose age or sex respectively, is unknown.

www.statbank.dk/bu01, bu04 and bu04

Table 95 Child care, 2013

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 0-13 years
Total	120 168	190 891	230 493	93 185	14 847	649 584	67.9	97.3	87.4	35.1	70.3
Day-care	46 284	474	..	..	..	46 758	26.2	0.2	..	..	5.2
Nurseries	9 440	160	..	..	..	9 600	5.3	0.1	..	..	1.1
Kindergartens	2 911	56 430	722	..	..	60 063	1.6	28.8	0.3	..	6.7
Age-integrated institutions	61 343	120 297	13 559	7 825	1 668	204 692	34.7	61.3	5.1	2.9	22.5
Outside school-hours care	158	12 853	201 559	35 971	1 572	252 113	0.1	6.5	76.4	13.5	27.8
Recreation centres	..	543	9 245	531	85	10 404	..	0.3	3.5	0.2	1.1
Full-day school	..	69	1 396	1 601	901	3 967	..	..	0.5	0.6	0.3
Clubs for children and juveniles	..	21	4 008	47 256	10 621	61 906	..	..	1.5	17.8	5.7
Playgroups	32	44	4	1	..	81	..	..	..	..	..

www.statbank.dk/pas11 and folk1

Table 96 Maternity and paternity leave in 2012-2013 shared between the father and mother - children born in 2012

	Children	Children in per cent.	Average number of days
Birth cohort	57 916	100	266
Father	•	•	27
Mother	•	•	239
Both of the parents have received childbirth benefit	32 254	56	335
Father - when both of the parents have received benefit	•	•	39
Mother - when both of the parents have received benefit	•	•	296
Child - when both of the parents have received benefit	•	•	314
Only one of then parents has received childbirth benefit	18 929	33	
Father - when only the father has received benefit	5 126	9	57
Mother - when only the mother has received benefit	13 803	24	312
Neither of the parents has received childbirth benefit	6 733	12	•

Table 97 Measures for elderly people. 2013

	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	16 696	20 668	29 480	16 291	83 135	1.0	3.3	15.4	40.3	3.3
Nursing homes	380	1 293	2 164	1 572	5 409	..	0.2	1.1	3.9	0.2
Protected dwellings	157	270	338	267	1 032	..	..	0.2	0.7	..
Nursing dwellings mainly for elderly persons	2 537	8 255	15 374	9 683	35 849	0.2	1.3	8.0	24.0	1.4
Nursing dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	5 730	477	129	35	6 371	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
General dwellings for elderly persons	6 821	10 093	11 161	4 503	32 578	0.4	1.6	5.8	11.1	1.3
General dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	987	180	96	25	1 288	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private nursing homes/private dwellings	84	100	218	206	608	..	..	0.1	0.5	..

¹ Calculated for the 45-66 year age group.

www.statbank.dk/resi01 and folk1

Table 98 Recipients of permanent home help. 2012

	Recipients					Recipients per 100 in the respective age groups				
	Under 65 years	65-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total	Under 65 years ¹	65-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total
Total	26 599	58 226	80 284	36 887	201 996	1.8	7.9	42.1	92.6	8.2
Under 2 hours	16 560	32 106	40 589	12 214	101 469	1.1	4.4	21.3	30.7	4.1
2- 3.9 hours	2 742	5 806	8 062	3 676	20 287	0.2	0.8	4.2	9.2	0.8
4- 7.9 hours	2 420	5 857	8 758	4 814	21 848	0.2	0.8	4.6	12.1	0.9
8-11.9 hours	1 186	3 171	5 130	3 287	12 774	0.1	0.4	2.7	8.3	0.5
12-19.9 hours	1 549	6 363	10 975	8 521	27 409	0.1	0.9	5.8	21.4	1.1
20 hours +	2 142	4 923	6 770	4 375	18 209	0.1	0.7	3.6	11.0	0.7

¹ Calculated for 45-64 age group.

www.statbank.dk/aed05, aed06 and folk1

Table 99 Welfare institutions for children and young people. 2013

October	Number of institutions	Number of clients	Staff ¹
Day-care institutions	6 228²	659 018³	94 532⁴
Day-care	•	46 758	15 587
Nurseries	241	9 600	3 727
Kindergartens	1 285	60 063	13 368
Age-integrated institutions	2 379	204 692	40 049
School - care schemes	1 780	252 113	17 934
Recreation centres	86	10 404	996
Full-day school	53	3 967	...
Clubs etc., for children and juveniles	400	61 906	2 863
Playgroups	4	81	8
Subsidy to private day-care	...	...	...
Private established kindergartens	...	...	...
Private established playgroups	7 201 ⁵	8 638	•
Subsidy for day-care of own children	694 ⁵	796	•

¹ Figure from 2012. ² Exclusive municipal day care and subsidies for day care of own children, etc. ³ As the same child can be in more than one type of day care the sum will be somehow overestimated. ⁴ Excl. staff in full-day school, etc. ⁵ Number of parents receiving subsidies.

www.statbank.dk/pas22

Table 100 **Welfare institutions for elderly people. 2013**

	Number
Total	83 135
Nursing homes	5 409
Protected dwellings	1 032
Nursing dwellings mainly for elderly persons	35 849
Nursing dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	6 371
Private nursing homes/private dwellings	608
General dwellings for elderly persons	32 578
General dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	1 288

www.statbank.dk/resi01

Table 101 Rates of child care

	2013	2014
	DKK per year	
Municipal day-care (0-2 years)	28 297	28 584
Day-care institutions (0-2 years)	33 613	33 504
Day-care institutions (3-5 years)	19 104	19 296
School-care schemes (6-9 years)	19 227	19 300
School-care schemes (10-13 years)	10 725	10 770
Recreation centres (6-9 years)	12 422	12 332
Recreation centres (10-13 years)	5 541	5 467
Clubs for juveniles (14-18 years)	1 603	1 457

www.statbank.dk/res88

Table 102 Appeals in social cases. 2012

	Cases decided. total	Dismissal/ referral	Confir- mation	Cancel- lation/ change	Remission	Cases decided. total	Dismissal/ referral	Confir- mation	Cancel- lation/ change	Remission
The social appeals boards in:	number					per cent				
All Denmark	33 370	2 772	23 590	3 816	3 192	100.0	8.3	70.7	11.4	9.6
State Administration for Greater Copenhagen	10 982	856	8 094	1 192	840	100.0	7.8	73.7	10.9	7.6
State Administration for Sjælland	6 158	558	3 968	670	962	100.0	9.1	64.4	10.9	15.6
State Administration for Syddanmark	7 716	546	5 734	926	510	100.0	7.1	74.3	12.0	6.6
State Administration for Midtjylland	6 106	596	3 992	808	710	100.0	9.8	65.4	13.2	11.6
State Administration for Nordjylland	2 408	216	1 802	220	170	100.0	9.0	74.8	9.1	7.1

Source: National Social Appeals Board since 1999

www.statbank.dk/anke1











Table 103 Road traffic accidents causing casualties

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2012
Accidents, total	12 334	11 502	9 155	8 373	7 346	5 412	3 124
Of which:							
Alcohol accidents ¹	2 622	2 403	1 613	1 282	1 272	870	460
Casualties, total	15 751	14 627	11 287	10 573	9 590	6 919	3 778
Killed	690	772	634	582	498	331	167
Seriously injured	8 477	8 672	6 396	5 624	4 259	3 072	1 952
Slightly injured	6 584	5 183	4 257	4 367	4 833	3 516	1 659
Casualties in alcohol accidents	3 654	3 255	2 057	1 672	1 696	1 092	548
Killed	246	261	154	123	110	85	24
Seriously injured	2 004	1 923	1 176	893	738	458	270
Slightly injured	1 404	1 071	727	656	848	549	254

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

Table 104 Road traffic accidents with casualties by accident situation. 2012

	Accident situations										Total
											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Van, total	635	353	241	348	264	320	360	133	420	50	3 124
Accidents, involving:											
Ordinary private car	419	266	195	285	245	290	323	108	293	23	2 447
Taxi	2	2	1	3	3	6	5	7	12	-	41
Vehicle, total weight											
0-3.500 kg signalling emergency call	2	10	1	3	-	2	3	-	-	-	21
Van, total weight											
0-2.000 kg	10	11	15	8	5	11	7	3	4	-	74
Van, total weight 2.001-3.500 kg	15	30	23	20	11	16	18	13	14	1	161
Lorry, total weight over 3.500 kg	4	38	25	26	6	15	17	12	10	1	154
Bus on scheduled service	2	4	7	6	3	6	5	3	12	-	48
Bus, other	1	5	7	4	2	3	1	2	1	-	26
Tractor	3	8	6	8	0	4	8	2	2	1	42
Motor cycle	51	22	22	20	36	10	23	2	2	6	194
Moped with registration max. speed 45 km p.h.	12	5	8	5	4	6	9	4	1	1	55
Moped 30 with mechanical changes	14	8	4	9	2	12	7	4	4	-	64
Moped 30, other	87	34	24	75	24	29	41	22	21	6	363
Bicycle	15	104	44	173	115	131	183	52	38	13	868
Pedestrian	•	4	-	1	2	-	-	1	420	-	428

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 105 Fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2012

	Vehicle used							Pedestrian	Total
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc. ¹	Motor cycle	Moped-45	Moped-30	Bicycle		
Men, total	60	6	2	11	1	13	13	16	122
0-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
7-14 years	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
15-19 years	14	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	18
20-24 years	4	2	-	3	-	1	-	1	11
25-44 years	14	-	1	5	1	1	2	3	27
45-64 years	15	3	-	2	-	4	3	6	33
65 years +	12	1	1	-	-	3	7	4	28
Women, total	21	-	-	-	-	-	9	15	45
0-6 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
7-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
20-24 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4
25-44 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6
45-64 years	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	13
65 years +	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	16

¹ Incl. bus and tractor.

www.statbank.dk/uheld8

Table 106 Fatal and non-fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2012

	Vehicle used								Pedestrian	Total
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc. ¹	Motor cycle	Moped-45	Moped-30	Bicycle	Others ²		
Men, total	999	65	40	174	42	328	450	2	210	2 310
0-6 years	11	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	11	28
7-14 years	24	-	2	3	1	8	37	-	17	92
15-19 years	156	4	4	4	2	101	33	-	26	330
20-24 years	177	6	1	30	4	32	37	-	18	305
25-44 years	326	27	16	64	21	75	137	-	44	710
45-64 years	206	23	12	60	10	86	137	2	55	591
65 years +	99	5	2	13	4	26	66	-	39	254
Women, total	707	19	20	24	9	67	388	-	218	1 452
0-6 years	12	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	6	25
7-14 years	28	-	-	1	-	1	23	-	21	74
15-19 years	95	1	1	2	-	26	30	-	25	180
20-24 years	69	1	-	1	1	7	47	-	20	146
25-44 years	207	7	2	6	2	13	103	-	33	373
45-64 years	183	8	5	14	6	18	126	-	50	410
65 years +	113	2	6	-	-	2	58	-	63	244
Not stated	10	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	16

¹ Incl. bus and tractor. ² Horses with riders.

www.statbank.dk/uheld8

Table 107 Persons seriously injured or killed in railway accidents

	2010	2011	2012
	number of persons		
Passengers	1	2	2
Of which killed	-	-	1
Staff	-	3	1
Of which killed	-	-	-
Others	17	12	20
Of which killed	10	6	10

www.statbank.dk/bane91

Table 108 Accidents at sea and losses of Danish ships

	Merchant ships		Fishing vessels		Total	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	number					
Total	32	33	29	11	61	44
Fire, explosions	5	6	4	3	9	9
Groundings	9	10	4	1	13	11
Collision	6	3	5	3	11	6
Head-on collision of ships	2	1	1	1	3	2
Contact-damage	4	12	3	-	7	12
Capsizing	-	1	2	-	2	1
Other cause	6	-	10	3	16	3
Deaths	-	-	3	-	3	-
Injuries	6	1	-	1	6	2

Source: Danish Maritime Authority
www.statbank.dk/skib92 and skib93

Table 109 Reported offences and charges against the Penal Code

	Criminal offences reported		Criminal offences with charges		Charges as per cent of reported offences	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Penal Code, total	440 772	429 293	79 508	79 214	18.0	18.5
Sexual offences, total	2 616	2 532	1 933	1 824	73.9	72.0
Incest etc.	87	57	78	53	89.7	93.0
Rape etc.	389	367	297	274	76.3	74.7
Heterosexual offences, children under 12	168	72	153	65	91.1	90.3
Sexual offence against child under 12 years	-	92	-	83	-	90.2
Heterosexual offences, other	285	143	263	136	92.3	95.1
Sexual offence against child under 15 years	-	87	-	75	-	86.2
Sexual offence, other	-	61	-	51	-	83.6
Homosexual offences, children under 12	8	4	8	4	100.0	100.0
Homosexual offences, other	12	6	12	6	100.0	100.0
Offences against decency	1 468	1 452	936	910	63.8	62.7
Prostitution etc.	199	191	186	167	93.5	87.4
Crimes of violence, total	16 876	16 710	13 320	12 664	78.9	75.8
Assaulting public servant	2 902	3 178	2 528	2 659	87.1	83.7
Gathering with disturbance of public order	34	33	29	28	85.3	84.8
Homicide	43	41	32	35	74.4	85.4
Attempted homicide	142	165	115	115	81.0	69.7
Assault against private person	9 695	9 404	7 315	6 757	75.5	71.9
Common assault	8 033	7 898	5 922	5 555	73.7	70.3
Grievous assault	1 648	1 493	1 381	1 191	83.8	79.8
Particularly grievous assault	14	13	12	11	85.7	84.6
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	24	15	24	14	100.0	93.3
Offences against life or body	403	381	339	312	84.1	81.9
Offences against personal liberty	288	318	254	268	88.2	84.3
Threats	3 345	3 175	2 684	2 476	80.2	78.0
Offences against property, total	413 718	401 516	57 724	58 034	14.0	14.5
Forgery	2 594	2 497	2 109	2 040	81.3	81.7
Arson	665	1 168	402	480	60.5	41.1
Burglary	80 930	78 955	6 047	5 183	7.5	6.6
Burglary in banks, shops	22 072	21 623	2 035	1 768	9.2	8.2
Burglary in dwellings	43 480	41 946	3 231	2 845	7.4	6.8
Burglary (uninhabited buildings)	15 378	15 386	781	570	5.1	3.7
Theft	191 103	186 860	28 756	28 246	15.0	15.1
Theft from cars, boats etc.	29 185	25 354	1 121	1 059	3.8	4.2
Theft from shops etc.	21 215	20 375	16 956	16 580	79.9	81.4
Other theft	140 703	141 131	10 679	10 607	7.6	7.5
Theft of motor vehicles	10 876	9 999	2 093	1 934	19.2	19.3
Theft of mopeds	2 551	2 032	250	194	9.8	9.5
Theft of bicycles	68 451	61 416	631	643	0.9	1.0
Theft of other objects	8 653	8 235	803	814	9.3	9.9
Larceny by finding	794	710	684	588	86.1	82.8
Embezzlement, fraud, breach of trust	12 849	15 991	8 264	9 501	64.3	59.4
Blackmail and usury	272	313	213	246	78.3	78.6
Fraud against creditors	138	131	78	72	56.5	55.0
Receiving stolen goods	2 014	2 604	1 917	2 504	95.2	96.2
Robbery	3 003	3 200	1 114	1 144	37.1	35.8
Serious fraudulent tax evasion etc.	303	372	167	191	55.1	51.3
Malicious damage	28 155	25 880	3 939	3 384	14.0	13.1
Misappropriation and offences against property	367	1 153	257	870	70.0	75.5
Other offences, total	7 562	8 535	6 531	6 692	86.4	78.4
Selling narcotics etc.	831	994	791	957	95.2	96.3
Smuggling narcotics	184	184	177	144	96.2	78.3
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	211	214	208	211	98.6	98.6
Other stipulations in Penal Code	6 336	7 143	5 355	5 380	84.5	75.3

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Table 110 **Reported criminal offences against special legislation. 2013**

	Criminal offences reported	
	2012	2013
Offences, total	91 195	106 566
Euphoriants Act	20 741	23 172
Aliens Act	8 966	14 143
Firearms Act	6 658	7 427
Income Tax And Fiscal Acts	4 143	5 466
Police regulations	14 496	15 075
Building and housing legislation	150	135
Health and social security legislation	2 084	2 049
Environmental legislation	2 868	2 743
Animals, hunting, etc. legislation	7 168	6 201
Employment, transport, legislation	10 774	11 045
Gambling, licensing, trade legislation	4 090	3 865
Act on protective order, exclusion order and eviction	829	1 879
Other special legislation, excluding road traffic acts	8 228	13 366

Note: Excl. Traffic Act.

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Table 111 Victims of criminal offences. 2013

	Men	Women	Sex, not stated	Total
Victims, total	30 128	44 529	2 342	76 999
Sexual offences	269	1 985	5	2 259
Incest, etc.	9	42	-	51
Rape, etc.	15	325	-	340
Hetero or homosexual offences	85	353	1	439
Offences against decency	160	1 265	4	1 429
Crimes of violence	9 379	6 410	1 410	17 199
Assaulting, etc. public servant	1 070	963	1 299	3 332
Homicide	35	13	-	48
Attempted homicide	133	42	3	178
Assaulting private individual	6 191	3 668	25	9 884
Of which: Common assault	4 972	3 333	14	8 319
Grievous assault	1 209	331	11	1 551
Particularly grievous assault	10	4	-	14
Threats	1 668	1 466	35	3 169
Offences against property	20 310	35 445	829	56 584
Theft of handbags	2 593	6 886	234	9 713
Theft from pocket or handbag	15 274	27 169	546	42 989
Theft by trick in residences	216	757	2	975
Blackmail and usury	206	57	7	270
Robbery	2 004	570	40	2 614
Other offences	170	689	98	957
Act on protective order, exclusion order and eviction	166	683	98	947

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Table 112 Victims of criminal offences by sex and age. 2013

	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
Victims, total	917	11 411	23 104	11 170	9 465	6 562	5 190	3 806	3 032	2 342	76 999
Men	403	5 284	9 742	5 071	4 044	2 715	1 531	826	512	-	30 128
Women	514	6 127	13 362	6 099	5 421	3 847	3 659	2 980	2 520	-	44 529
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 342	2 342
Sexual offences	374	1 142	359	151	115	71	27	13	2	5	2 259
Men	100	129	11	3	5	21	-	-	-	-	269
Women	274	1 013	348	148	110	50	27	13	2	-	1 985
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Crimes of violence	441	3 047	4 296	3 015	2 660	1 576	585	136	33	1 410	17 199
Men	242	1 902	2 626	1 683	1 478	967	376	91	14	-	9 379
Women	199	1 145	1 670	1 332	1 182	609	209	45	19	-	6 410
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 410	1 410
Offences against property	89	7 193	18 242	7 858	6 449	4 740	4 544	3 652	2 988	829	56 584
Men	49	3 234	7 097	3 360	2 512	1 688	1 144	730	496	-	20 310
Women	40	3 959	11 145	4 498	3 937	3 052	3 400	2 922	2 492	-	35 445
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	829	829
Other offences	13	29	207	146	241	175	34	5	9	98	957
Men	12	19	8	25	49	39	11	5	2	-	170
Women	1	10	199	121	192	136	23	-	7	-	689
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	98

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Table 113 Victims of criminal offences by type of offence. 2013

	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
Victims, total	917	11 411	23 104	11 170	9 465	6 562	5 190	3 806	3 032	2 342	76 999
Sexual offences	374	1 142	359	151	115	71	27	13	2	5	2 259
Incest, etc.	21	28	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Rape, etc.	10	151	95	47	24	9	-	3	1	-	340
Heterosexual offences, children under 12 years	52	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Sexual offences, child under 12 years	80	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Heterosexual offences, other	3	101	5	2	1	-	3	-	-	1	116
Sexual offences, child under 15 years	12	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Sexual offences, other	-	32	22	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	63
Homosexual offences, children under 12 years	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Homosexual offences, other	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Offences against decency	191	720	234	97	86	62	24	10	1	4	1 429
Crimes of violence	441	3 047	4 296	3 015	2 660	1 576	585	136	33	1 410	17 199
Assaulting public servant	-	3	248	586	582	479	132	3	-	1 299	3 332
Assaulting police at gatherings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, Infanticide, Attempted homicide	2	26	75	44	42	17	7	4	6	3	226
Assaulting private individual	398	2 292	2 998	1 666	1 382	733	284	88	18	25	9 884
Common assault	352	2 011	2 451	1 375	1 136	641	245	78	16	14	8 319
Grievous assault	44	277	543	289	244	92	39	10	2	11	1 551
Particularly grievous assault	2	4	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	14
Offences against life and health	4	33	72	50	42	24	14	4	2	47	292
Refrain from helping a person in danger, etc.	3	30	71	49	37	22	14	4	1	47	278
Unlawful compulsion	6	99	48	21	22	7	3	2	1	1	210
Loss of liberty	4	20	25	11	2	3	-	-	-	-	65
Serious loss of liberty	1	3	8	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	21
Threats	26	571	822	635	582	312	145	35	6	35	3 169
Offences against property	89	7 193	18 242	7 858	6 449	4 740	4 544	3 652	2 988	829	56 584
Theft of handbags	17	1 022	3 371	1 704	1 183	838	629	402	313	234	9 713
Theft from pocket or handbag	66	5 203	13 977	5 842	4 970	3 663	3 734	3 008	1 980	546	42 989
Theft by trick in residences	-	6	9	4	20	26	65	199	644	2	975
Theft by trick on streets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft connected with prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Theft connected with violence	-	7	6	2	2	3	2	-	-	-	22
Blackmail	1	50	64	38	53	28	7	1	1	7	250
Usury	-	2	1	1	4	2	7	-	3	-	20
Robbery	2	863	734	227	172	133	75	27	21	36	2 290
Particularly serious robbery	-	11	21	6	8	4	-	-	-	4	54
Robbery against person in own home	3	27	51	34	34	36	22	15	25	-	247
Particularly dangerous robbery against person in own home	-	2	8	-	3	6	3	-	1	-	23
Other offences	13	29	207	146	241	175	34	5	9	98	957
Breach of a caution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Act on protective order, exclusion order and eviction	13	28	205	144	239	174	33	5	8	98	947
Persecute at reiterate accusation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slander, libel, defamation, insult	-	1	2	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	10

Note: The age is calculated on the crimedate.

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Table 114 Convictions for offences against the Penal Code by age and sex. 2012

	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	Women total	Total		
Penal Code offences, total ¹	7 551	8 030	5 294	8 126	5 941	4 652	31 356	8 238	39 594	14 303	53 897
Sexual offences, total	90	70	68	151	141	161	640	41	681	571	1 252
Incest, etc.	-	1	1	6	6	5	19	-	19	22	41
Rape, etc.	15	13	6	18	7	8	66	1	67	156	223
Heterosexual offences, children under 12 years	4	2	1	8	17	20	50	2	52	56	108
Other heterosexual offences	38	17	12	11	10	14	96	6	102	84	186
Homosexual offences	2	1	-	1	3	1	8	-	8	1	9
Indecent exposure	28	30	26	67	74	74	292	7	299	216	515
Prostitution, etc.	3	6	22	40	24	39	109	25	134	36	170
Crimes of violence	1 505	1 691	1 031	1 428	1 097	629	6 509	872	7 381	3 625	11 006
Offences against public authorities	269	328	245	298	239	146	1 302	223	1 525	222	1 747
Gathering with disturbance of public order	8	20	6	1	-	-	35	-	35	6	41
Homicide	3	8	4	8	10	1	31	3	34	33	67
Attempted homicide	-	4	6	7	6	1	23	1	24	56	80
Assault on private person	1 058	1 151	654	918	657	364	4 256	546	4 802	2 491	7 293
Common assault	874	871	506	738	557	318	3 403	461	3 864	2 042	5 906
Grievous assault	179	278	146	179	99	46	844	83	927	441	1 368
Particularly grievous assault	5	2	2	1	1	-	9	2	11	8	19
Intentional bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	1	1	1	3	6	3	9	6	15	10	25
Offences against life or body	14	23	10	18	6	20	85	6	91	106	197
Offences against personal liberty	25	39	13	30	10	6	109	14	123	62	185
Threats	127	117	92	145	163	88	659	73	732	639	1 371
Offences against property	5 514	5 471	3 561	5 706	4 171	3 566	21 083	6 906	27 989	8 803	36 792
Forgery	97	154	133	183	112	52	540	191	731	282	1 013
Arson	42	35	21	31	20	21	128	42	170	166	336
Housebreaking	633	611	307	427	201	50	2 142	87	2 229	1 674	3 903
Burglary (shops, companies)	226	254	139	212	92	19	919	23	942	679	1 621
Household burglary	321	318	141	192	91	20	1 038	45	1 083	873	1 956
Burglary (uninhabited buildings)	86	39	27	23	18	11	185	19	204	122	326
Thefts	2 708	2 787	1 993	3 442	2 751	2 852	10 990	5 543	16 533	2 460	18 993
Thefts from cars, boats, etc.	74	87	43	64	28	13	297	12	309	181	490
Shoplifting, etc.	1 907	1 704	1 295	2 549	2 193	2 585	7 419	4 814	12 233	555	12 788
Other thefts	727	996	655	829	530	254	3 274	717	3 991	1 724	5 715
Theft of motor vehicles	241	200	85	124	66	14	680	50	730	651	1 381
Theft of mopeds	142	35	6	17	4	1	198	7	205	69	274
Theft of bicycles	82	87	60	66	31	15	316	25	341	52	393
Theft of other objects	195	77	31	51	26	14	373	21	394	164	558
Larceny by finding	86	126	84	144	83	45	511	57	568	60	628
Embezzlement, etc.	155	329	240	452	385	238	1 270	529	1 799	1 180	2 979
Blackmail and usury	19	25	11	20	9	3	82	5	87	83	170
Fraud against creditor	-	4	3	6	22	13	43	5	48	56	104
Handling stolen goods	159	337	214	282	152	56	1 091	109	1 200	475	1 675
Robbery	333	190	78	108	43	14	718	48	766	464	1 230
Serious fraudulent tax evasion	-	1	2	19	28	26	72	4	76	57	133
Malicious damage	590	434	260	296	203	133	1 767	149	1 916	872	2 788
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	11	9	6	13	5	6	45	5	50	4	54
Misappropriation and offences against property	21	30	27	25	30	13	117	29	146	34	180
Other offences	442	798	634	841	532	296	3 124	419	3 543	1 304	4 847
Selling narcotics	13	107	87	162	102	48	485	34	519	177	696
Smuggling etc. of narcotics	3	34	29	61	48	16	170	21	191	58	249
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	15	24	12	27	25	50	113	40	153	41	194
Other offences against the Penal Code	411	633	506	591	357	182	2 356	324	2 680	1 028	3 708

¹ Enterprises are not included. 19 enterprises got a decision in 2012.

Table 115 Offences against the Penal Code by type of penalty. 2012

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty ¹	Total	Prosecutor dropped	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsuspen- ded					
Penal Code, total	53 916	39 604	7 407	9 280	18 957	3 960	14 312	12 717	1 595
Sexual offences	1 252	681	183	242	166	90	571	492	79
Rape, etc.	223	67	-	55	-	12	156	146	10
Heterosexual offences	294	154	44	77	2	31	140	116	24
Homosexual offences	9	8	3	4	-	1	1	1	-
Indecent exposure	515	299	65	48	146	40	216	182	34
Other sexual offences	211	153	71	58	18	6	58	47	11
Crimes of violence	11 007	7 381	2 760	3 168	375	1 078	3 626	3 000	626
Offences against public authorities	1 747	1 525	452	506	199	368	222	173	49
Homicide	67	34	-	27	-	7	33	33	-
Attempted homicide	80	24	-	16	-	8	56	55	1
Assault on private person	7 293	4 802	1 960	2 177	84	581	2 491	1 996	495
Other crimes of violence	1 820	996	348	442	92	114	824	743	81
Offences against property	36 797	27 990	3 948	4 265	17 368	2 409	8 807	8 018	789
Forgery	1 013	731	218	260	152	101	282	249	33
Arson	336	170	47	57	7	59	166	155	11
Housebreaking	3 903	2 229	813	1 037	85	294	1 674	1 582	92
Theft	21 599	18 203	1 255	1 466	14 082	1 400	3 396	3 157	239
Embezzlement, fraud etc.	2 980	1 799	878	228	513	180	1 181	1 033	148
Fraud against creditors	104	48	33	9	6	-	56	50	6
Handling stolen goods	1 675	1 200	273	336	518	73	475	423	52
Robbery	1 230	766	82	595	4	85	464	416	48
Malicious damage	2 789	1 916	247	72	1 458	139	873	758	115
Other offences against property	1 168	928	102	205	543	78	240	195	45
Other offences	4 860	3 552	516	1 605	1 048	383	1 308	1 207	101
Narcotics	945	710	57	621	3	29	235	224	11
Other offences	3 915	2 842	459	984	1 045	354	1 073	983	90

¹ Includes absolute discharge, charges dropped and other decisions.

Table 116 Convictions for offences against special legislation by age and sex. 2012

	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	6 649	11 898	6 472	8 603	7 238	6 203	42 542	4 521	47 063
Act on Euforiant	2 517	4 607	2 516	2 883	1 651	791	13 875	1 090	14 965
Aliens Act	19	108	180	233	142	58	614	126	740
The Firearms Act	362	614	350	530	418	368	2 485	157	2 642
Fire-prevention legislation, etc.	28	39	30	84	106	173	371	89	460
Police regulations	2 798	4 409	1 852	1 572	867	380	11 228	650	11 878
Income tax and fiscal acts	71	163	136	310	323	308	1 185	126	1 311
Health and social legislation	42	170	111	156	121	114	631	83	714
Environmental legislation	37	79	87	217	340	461	979	242	1 221
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	66	230	289	790	1 110	1 352	2 591	1 246	3 837
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	40	154	266	712	954	1 088	3 077	137	3 214
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	220	535	306	366	213	111	1 595	156	1 751
Act on restraining order, stay basis and expulsion	1	2	10	17	35	16	69	12	81
Other special legislation	448	788	339	733	958	983	3 842	407	4 249

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

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¹ Excl. 4, 461 enterprises.**Table 117** Convictions for offences against special legislation by conviction type. 2012

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty ¹	Total	Prosecution dropped	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsuspened					
Special legislation, total	51 524	50 460	848	1 201	47 615	796	1 064	958	106
Act on Euforiant	14 965	14 471	654	790	12 488	539	494	440	54
Aliens Act	848	830	3	217	603	7	18	18	-
The Firearms Act	2 660	2 296	71	134	1 950	141	364	340	24
Fire prevention legislation, etc.	469	469	-	-	469	-	-	-	-
Police regulations	11 880	11 875	-	1	11 873	1	5	5	-
Income tax and fiscal acts	1 393	1 387	54	28	1 305	-	6	5	1
Health and social legislation	829	792	22	14	751	5	37	36	1
Environmental legislation	1 515	1 512	-	-	1 449	63	3	2	1
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	3 972	3 943	15	4	3 919	5	29	17	12
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	5 251	5 166	7	5	5 132	22	85	75	10
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	1 878	1 874	-	-	1 871	3	4	4	-
Act on restraining order, stay basis and expulsion	81	70	5	6	52	7	11	11	-
Other special legislation	5 783	5 775	17	2	5 753	3	8	5	3

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

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¹ Includes absolute discharge, charges dropped and other decisions.

Table 118 Convictions for offences against the Road Traffic Act by age and sex.
2012

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 + years	Men total	Women total	Total
Road Traffic Act, total¹	9 022	15 118	12 287	25 622	28 835	29 093	94 036	25 941	119 977
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	114	230	135	247	269	321	1 127	189	1 316
Drunken driving	539	1 340	997	1 713	2 077	2 560	8 407	819	9 226
Vehicle deficiencies	2 958	1 067	587	815	878	717	6 493	529	7 022
Other offences	5 411	12 481	10 568	22 847	25 611	25 495	78 009	24 404	102 413
Non-compliance with speed limits	1 918	6 296	5 991	14 940	18 788	18 766	48 667	18 032	66 699
Non-compliance with orders	105	180	114	163	130	93	696	89	785
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	239	390	310	610	649	1 263	2 241	1 220	3 461
Overload	4	52	75	197	274	277	861	18	879
Other	3 145	5 563	4 078	6 937	5 770	5 096	25 544	5 045	30 589

¹ Enterprises are not included. 903 enterprises were convicted in 2012.

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Table 119 Convictions for offences against the Road Traff. Act by convict. type.
2012

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty ¹	Total	Prosecution dropped	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsuspended					
Road Traffic Act, total	120 880	119 775	2 326	1 857	115 183	409	1 105	810	295
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	1 316	1 212	281	105	813	13	104	93	11
Drunken driving	9 226	8 960	1 531	1 135	6 228	66	266	231	35
Vehicle deficiencies	7 131	7 099	1	-	7 094	4	32	25	7
Other offences	103 207	102 504	513	617	101 048	326	703	461	242
Non-compliance with speed limits	66 699	66 503	24	15	66 427	37	196	137	59
Non-compliance with orders	785	785	4	-	779	2	-	-	-
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	3 461	3 413	6	3	3 388	16	48	21	27
Over loading	1 240	1 232	-	-	1 231	1	8	8	-
Other	31 022	30 571	479	599	29 223	270	451	295	156

¹ Includes absolute discharge, charges dropped and other decisions.

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Table 120 Convictions for offences against the Penal Code and special legisl. 2012

Number per 100,000 at age:	Guilty decisions				Not guilty decisions			
	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total
Men 15 years +, total	1 382	4 102	1 834	7 318	542	43	41	625
15-19 years	3 182	4 315	3 315	10 812	1 294	46	53	1 393
20-24 years	3 779	7 062	6 115	16 956	1 554	110	152	1 816
25-29 years	2 755	6 204	3 606	12 564	1 118	80	99	1 296
30-39 years	1 855	5 452	2 115	9 423	713	53	53	820
40-49 years	1 112	5 151	1 474	7 738	421	42	29	491
50 years +	323	2 245	533	3 102	109	20	9	139
Women 15 years +, total	352	1 104	189	1 646	86	6	4	96
15-19 years	975	572	256	1 803	169	5	7	180
20-24 years	745	1 333	399	2 478	186	9	9	205
25-29 years	546	1 375	315	2 236	167	6	9	182
30-39 years	441	1 729	257	2 427	129	8	6	142
40-49 years	334	1 827	250	2 411	105	7	6	118
50 years +	138	638	81	858	24	5	2	30

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Table 121 Convictions relating to Penal Code and special legislat. by sentence. 2012

Number per 100,000 at age	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty ¹	Total	Prosecution dropped	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsu- suspended					
Men 15 years +, total	7 943	7 318	393	513	6 214	198	625	550	75
15-19 years	12 205	10 812	949	574	8 926	362	1 393	1 246	147
20-24 years	18 772	16 956	964	1 466	14 009	516	1 816	1 616	200
25-29 years	13 861	12 564	634	1 209	10 252	469	1 296	1 168	129
30-39 years	10 242	9 423	459	843	7 821	300	820	727	93
40-49 years	8 229	7 738	363	480	6 735	159	491	421	70
50 years +	3 240	3 102	134	108	2 816	43	139	113	25
Women 15 years +, total	1 742	1 646	71	30	1 516	29	96	84	12
15-19 years	1 983	1 803	194	47	1 498	65	180	166	14
20-24 years	2 683	2 478	152	69	2 196	62	205	182	23
25-29 years	2 418	2 236	119	60	2 002	55	182	164	17
30-39 years	2 569	2 427	91	50	2 243	43	142	125	18
40-49 years	2 529	2 411	80	35	2 266	30	118	100	17
50 years +	888	858	22	7	820	9	30	24	6

¹ Includes absolute discharge, charges dropped and other decisions.

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Table 122 Unsuspended sentence for offences against Penal Code. 2012

	Up to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	3 months +	Total
Penal Code, total	1 899	2 225	1 123	3 958	9 205
Sexual offences	24	29	20	164	237
Rape	1	-	2	49	52
Crimes of violence	498	983	529	1 126	3 136
Assault against public servant	165	155	72	107	499
Violence against the person	230	729	405	793	2 157
Threats	85	66	32	122	305
Offences against property	889	1 050	492	1 797	4 228
Burglary	167	262	153	452	1 034
Theft	508	407	182	364	1 461
Handling stolen goods	56	87	48	145	336
Robbery	9	16	27	518	570
Other offences	488	163	82	871	1 604
Trafficking or smuggling of drugs	7	8	24	582	621

¹ Excl. unsuspended sentence with unknown length of sentence

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Table 123 Unsuspended sentence for offences against special legislation. 2012

	Up to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	3 months +	Total
Road Traffic Acts total	944	578	228	107	1 857
Traffic acc. under influence of alcohol	46	36	14	9	105
Drunken driving	574	325	157	79	1 135
Road Traffic Act, other	324	217	57	19	617
Special legislation total	645	225	135	195	1 200
Act on Euforants	362	171	120	136	789
The Firearms Act	97	8	1	28	134
Income tax and fiscal acts	9	10	5	4	28
Act on restraining order, stay basis and expulsion	4	1	1	-	6
Other special legislation	173	35	8	27	243

¹ Excl. unsuspended sentence with unknown length of sentence.

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Table 124 Criminal cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2012

	Lower courts			
	Copenhagen region ¹	Rest of the islands	Jutland	Total
Cases concluded in First instance	54 198	44 273	61 640	160 111
With lay assessors	5 037	4 327	6 986	16 350
Without lay assessors	45 268	36 337	49 437	131 042
Trials by jury	56	47	32	135
Confession	3 363	3 103	4 444	10 910
Other cases	474	459	741	1 674

¹ Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region.

Source: The Court Administration

Table 125 Civil justice: cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2012

	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	32 744	31 114	42 106	105 964	156	62	106 182
Type of cases							
Ordinary cases	10 964	8 507	12 439	31 910	156	62	32 128
Minor cases	14 125	15 465	19 739	49 329	-	-	49 329
Residential	2 229	1 121	1 144	4 494	-	-	4 494
Matrimonial	981	865	1 203	3 049	-	-	3 049
Parental responsibility	1 714	2 346	3 607	7 667	-	-	7 667
Paternity	415	545	843	1 803	-	-	1 803
Incapacitation	517	415	554	1 486	-	-	1 486
Other cases	1 799	1 850	2 577	6 226	-	-	6 226

¹ Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region and the Maritime and Commercial Court. ² As from January 1, 2008 all first instance cases starts in lower courts.

Source: The Court Administration

Table 126 Persons with guilty decisions, Penal code. 2012

	Total	Imprisonment			Fines	Withdrawal of charges	Other decisions
		Total	Suspended	Unsuspended			
Penal Code, total	29 211	13 821	6 906	6 915	13 357	1 095	938
Sexual offences, total	635	399	180	219	152	38	46
Incest etc.	19	18	4	14	-	-	1
Rape etc.	59	47	-	47	-	2	10
Heterosexual offences, children under 12	49	45	8	37	-	-	4
Heterosexual offences, other	101	73	35	38	2	19	7
Homosexual offences, children under 12	2	2	1	1	-	-	-
Homosexual offences, other	6	5	2	3	-	-	1
Offences against decency	276	108	64	44	132	17	19
Prostitution etc.	123	101	66	35	18	-	4
Crimes of violence, total	6 793	5 520	2 637	2 883	341	420	512
Assaulting public servant	1 348	860	423	437	179	91	218
Gathering with disturbance of public order	30	14	4	10	15	1	-
Homicide	30	24	-	24	-	-	6
Attempted homicide	21	16	-	16	-	1	4
Assault against private person	4 481	3 888	1 877	2 011	75	291	227
Common assault	3 609	3 082	1 739	1 343	74	280	173
Grievous assault	862	797	138	659	1	11	53
Particularly grievous assault	10	9	-	9	-	-	1
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	13	3	-	3	9	1	-
Offences against life or body	84	73	39	34	2	2	7
Offences against personal liberty	115	106	33	73	4	3	2
Threats	671	536	261	275	57	30	48
Offences against property, total	20 264	6 566	3 742	2 824	12 622	738	338
Forgery	437	276	212	64	131	18	12
Arson	160	97	47	50	7	10	46
Burglary	1 727	1 495	765	730	67	116	49
Burglary (shops, companies)	772	658	349	309	32	57	25
Household burglary	782	701	328	373	15	43	23
Burglary (uninhabited buildings)	173	136	88	48	20	16	1
Theft	11 051	1 396	893	503	9 249	341	65
Theft from cars, boats etc.	207	100	52	48	85	16	6
Theft from shops etc.	8 117	362	193	169	7 520	207	28
Other theft	2 727	934	648	286	1 644	118	31
Theft of motor vehicles	597	516	222	294	28	32	21
Theft of mopeds	173	25	18	7	142	5	1
Theft of bicycles	224	20	12	8	196	7	1
Theft of other objects	318	52	31	21	251	15	-
Larceny by finding	432	99	47	52	312	16	5
Embezzlement, fraud, breach of trust	1 552	1 040	843	197	419	71	22
Blackmail and usury	84	77	13	64	3	2	2
Fraud against creditors	46	40	33	7	6	-	-
Receiving stolen goods	897	431	255	176	422	33	11
Robbery	688	612	80	532	3	3	70
Serious fraudulent tax evasion etc.	67	64	19	45	1	-	2
Malicious damage	1 664	302	237	65	1 266	66	30
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	46	8	3	5	38	-	-
Misappropriation and offences against property	101	16	12	4	81	3	1
Other offences, total	2 966	1 795	490	1 305	912	165	94
Selling narcotics etc.	474	452	41	411	3	6	13
Smuggling narcotics	137	130	16	114	-	3	4
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	140	29	11	18	108	1	2
Other stipulations in Penal Code	2 215	1 184	422	762	801	155	75

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Table 127 Persons with guilty decisions, traffic law and special laws. 2012

	Total	Imprisonment			Fines	Withdrawal of charges	Other penalty
		Total	Suspended	Unsuspended			
Road Traffic Act, total	106 915	3 996	2 246	1 750	102 664	148	107
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	1 145	366	269	97	767	6	6
Drunken driving	8 391	2 572	1 493	1 079	5 769	16	34
Vehicle deficiencies	6 046	1	1	-	6 041	2	2
Other offences	91 333	1 057	483	574	90 087	124	65
Special legislation, total	37 545	1 571	813	758	35 530	359	85
Act on Euforiant	11 919	1 213	636	577	10 423	240	43
The Firearms Act	1 837	198	71	127	1 567	52	20
Income tax and fiscal acts	959	69	47	22	890	-	-
Other special legislation	22 830	91	59	32	22 650	67	22

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Table 128 Crime rate and origin. 2012

	Western countries			Non-western countries			Danish origin
	Immigrant	Descendant	Total	Immigrant	Descendant	Total	
Men, 15-79 years, total	3 692	358	4 050	12 528	5 164	17 692	104 882
Women, 15-79 years, total	1 178	110	1 288	2 545	805	3 350	29 669
Index, men total = 100							
Men, 15-79 years	65	100	67	156	238	173	95
Of which:							
15-19 years	79	91	82	158	191	180	92
20-29 years	47	93	50	155	255	185	93
30-39 years	71	103	73	155	286	172	94
40-49 years	69	87	70	157	209	158	97
50-59 years	96	124	98	152	..	152	97
60-69 years	94	193	98	170	..	170	98
70-79 years	121	..	121	160	..	159	98
index, women total = 100							
Women, 15-79 years	80	130	83	106	184	118	99

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. The two dots means that there are less than 10 convicted.

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Table 129 Crime index for men. 2012

	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Special legislation	Total
	index, all men = 100			
EU countries				
Denmark	97	96	101	97
Poland	72	86	54	79
Romania	51	95	26	71
Sweden	66	65	49	63
United Kingdom	43	55	47	54
Germany	40	55	47	53
Other European countries				
Yugoslavia	240	238	177	208
Turkey	147	249	146	199
Bosnia and Herzegovina	118	119	100	111
Norway	50	48	48	49
Africa				
Marocco	248	195	212	194
Somalia	258	122	274	188
America				
USA	13	40	21	33
Asia				
Lebanon	304	303	240	251
Pakistan	121	226	167	187
Iraq	154	197	126	161
Iran	143	155	123	141
Afghanistan	116	133	104	120
Sri Lanka	99	127	109	116
Vietnam	105	87	57	84
China	22	50	35	43

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

Table 130 Duration to recidivism by type of index penalty. 2009-2011

	New criminal offence after:				No new criminal offence	Total	Recidivism rates
	½ year	1 year	2 years	Total			
Total	16 401	10 231	14 007	40 639	102 193	142 832	28
Released after serving sentence in prison	1 573	624	673	2 870	1 900	4 770	60
Released after serving sentence in home confinement	184	124	191	499	717	1 216	41
Conviction by order ceased/repealed	38	33	37	108	297	405	27
Suspended sentence and community service	421	259	373	1 053	1 828	2 881	37
Suspended sentence	1 063	593	797	2 453	3 540	5 993	41
Convictions resulting in fines	12 540	8 365	11 691	32 596	92 793	125 389	26
Cases of withdrawal of charges subject to conditions	19	16	12	47	88	135	35
Cases of withdrawal of charges not subject to conditions	563	217	233	1 013	1 030	2 043	50

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Table 131 Duration to recidivism by sex and age¹ . 2009-2011

	New criminal offence after:				No new criminal offence	Total	Recidivism rates
	½ year	1 year	2 years	Total			
Males, total	14 854	9 029	12 213	36 096	75 714	111 810	32
15-19 years	2 941	1 593	2 073	6 607	7 576	14 183	47
20-24 years	3 375	1 671	2 106	7 152	9 247	16 399	44
25-29 years	2 145	1 210	1 469	4 824	7 575	12 399	39
30-34 years	1 725	1 037	1 398	4 160	7 973	12 133	34
35-39 years	1 404	933	1 339	3 676	8 414	12 090	30
40-49 years	2 113	1 561	2 314	5 988	16 893	22 881	26
50-59 years	790	709	1 041	2 540	10 227	12 767	20
60 years +	361	315	473	1 149	7 809	8 958	13
Females, total	1 547	1 202	1 794	4 543	26 479	31 022	15
15-19 years	179	135	173	487	2 199	2 686	18
20-24 years	208	143	208	559	2 618	3 177	18
25-29 years	148	121	183	452	2 478	2 930	15
30-34 years	209	159	202	570	2 885	3 455	16
35-39 years	222	144	259	625	3 419	4 044	15
40-49 years	351	302	490	1 143	6 695	7 838	15
50-59 years	147	127	168	442	3 616	4 058	11
60 years +	83	71	111	265	2 569	2 834	9

¹ Age at time of release/conviction.

Table 132 Duration to recidivism by age¹ and education² . 2009-2011

	New criminal offence after:				No new criminal offence	Total	Recidivism rates
	½ year	1 year	2 years	Total			
Basic school, total	8 804	4 853	6 025	19 682	30 266	49 948	39
15-19 years	2 038	1 094	1 320	4 452	5 048	9 500	47
20-24 years	2 134	1 013	1 168	4 315	3 989	8 304	52
25-29 years	1 297	648	732	2 677	2 810	5 487	49
30-34 years	1 020	542	663	2 225	2 683	4 908	45
35-39 years	779	448	594	1 821	2 895	4 716	39
40-49 years	1 040	673	965	2 678	5 780	8 458	32
50-59 years	340	285	375	1 000	3 677	4 677	21
60 years +	156	150	208	514	3 384	3 898	13
General Upper Secondary School, total	763	532	901	2 196	7 655	9 851	22
15-19 years	204	127	211	542	1 902	2 444	22
20-24 years	180	117	189	486	1 706	2 192	22
25-29 years	98	59	84	241	612	853	28
30-34 years	70	59	91	220	662	882	25
35-39 years	62	56	101	219	652	871	25
40-49 years	98	82	162	342	1 332	1 674	20
50-59 years	34	26	46	106	548	654	16
60 years +	17	6	17	40	241	281	14
Vocational Education, total	4 660	3 330	4 803	12 793	38 721	51 514	25
15-19 years	767	472	672	1 911	2 647	4 558	42
20-24 years	920	529	752	2 201	4 294	6 495	34
25-29 years	566	412	575	1 553	3 953	5 506	28
30-34 years	551	403	556	1 510	4 397	5 907	26
35-39 years	480	380	572	1 432	4 673	6 105	23
40-49 years	857	692	1 017	2 566	9 536	12 102	21
50-59 years	348	312	463	1 123	5 333	6 456	17
60 years +	171	130	196	497	3 888	4 385	11
Higher Education, total	993	943	1 538	3 474	20 897	24 371	14
15-19 years	1	0	2	3	32	35	9
20-24 years	69	44	70	183	1 159	1 342	14
25-29 years	92	93	129	314	1 923	2 237	14
30-34 years	135	119	190	444	2 501	2 945	15
35-39 years	154	137	228	519	3 086	3 605	14
40-49 years	288	312	521	1 121	5 988	7 109	16
50-59 years	168	160	261	589	3 699	4 288	14
60 years +	86	78	137	301	2 509	2 810	11
Unknown Education, total	1 181	573	740	2 494	4 654	7 148	35
15-19 years	110	35	41	186	146	332	56
20-24 years	280	111	135	526	717	1 243	42
25-29 years	240	119	132	491	755	1 246	39
30-34 years	158	73	100	331	615	946	35
35-39 years	151	56	103	310	527	837	37
40-49 years	181	104	139	424	952	1 376	31
50-59 years	47	53	64	164	586	750	22
60 years +	14	22	26	62	356	418	15

¹ Age at time of release/conviction. ² Highest completed/ongoing Education per. October 2008.

Table 133 Inmates in main prisons and local prisons and institutions

	Men		Women		Total	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Average number of inmates per day	3 970	3 984	169	179	4 139	4 163
Number of new inmates per year¹	12 759	13 164	1 144	1 153	13 903	14 317
Local prisons and Copenhagen prisons						
Average number of inmates per day	1 703	1 696	88	90	1 792	1 786
Custody and arrest	1 279	1 279	71	69	1 350	1 348
Prison and detention	308	274	7	11	315	285
Fine	0	0	-	0	0	0
Admitted under the Aliens Act	116	143	11	10	127	153
Other	0	0	-	0	0	0
State prisons						
Average number of inmates per day	2 122	2 141	70	81	2 192	2 222
Custody and arrest	12	15	1	0	12	15
Prison and detention	2 093	2 105	70	81	2 163	2 187
Fine	0	1	0	0	1	1
Admitted under the Aliens Act	0	1	-	-	0	1
Other	17	19	0	-	17	19
Institutions						
Average number of residents per day	145	147	10	8	155	155
Custody	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judge to suspended	3	5	-	1	3	6
Paroleed	3	6	-	-	3	6
Judge to prisons	125	126	9	7	134	133
Voluntary clientele	14	10	1	0	14	10

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.**Table 134** Criminal justice, Appeals. 2012

	Eastern High Court	Western High Court	Total	Supreme Court			Total
				From Eastern High Court	From Western High Court	From other courts	
Appeals, total	1 871	1 276	3 147	21	8	3	32
Charged persons, total	1 573	1 389	2 962	24	10	4	38
Of which							
Penalty increased	250	161	411	1	2	0	3
Penalty confirmed	804	483	1 287	6	5	2	13
Penalty mitigated	318	235	553	11	0	1	12
Other decisions	28	20	48	1	0	0	1
Acquittal both instances	5	7	12	...	...	...	...
Conviction lower court/acquittal high court	86	59	145	...	...	...	...
Acquittal lower court/conviction high court	18	18	36	...	...	...	...
Appeals in interlocutory procedure, total	1 840	1 602	3 442	22	10	0	32

Note: Other decisions include raised and repealed cases.

Source: The Court Administration

Table 135 Enforcement proceedings, registration, estates of deceased persons and bankruptcies, etc. 2012

	Copenhagen region ¹	Other islands	Jutland	Total
Enforcement proceedings, total	105 086	122 833	147 281	375 200
Ordinary cases:				
Demand, payments	53 578	67 386	79 083	200 047
Demand, payments, distress	3 508	5 221	5 330	14 059
Credit accord, Act	34	17	8	59
Other cases	277	273	279	829
Special cases:				
Custody cases	566	880	1 066	2 512
Enforcement proceedings, spontaneously ²	14 070	8 719	9 697	32 486
Ban-evidences cases	127	85	122	334
Other cases	399	671	824	1 894
Inkassoproces:				
Petitions for auctions sales of real property	2 134	6 270	5 656	14 060
Auctions sales of real property	2 342	6 749	5 845	14 936
Of which:Consistently auctions sales	528	2 315	1 840	4 683
Claim payment, other	28 051	26 562	39 371	93 984
Notarial acts	26 889	14 120	23 548	64 557
Registrations, total³	..	..	..	2 070 365
Of which:				
Documents of title	..	..	..	146 033
Mortgage documents	..	..	..	1 600 468
Easement documents ⁴	..	..	..	295 320
Wills	..	..	..	28 544
Estates of deceased persons, total	13 059	17 154	24 167	54 380
Ordinary estates of deceased persons:				
Disposed of without adm. § 18	4 383	4 752	6 716	15 851
Passed to surviving spouse § 22	113	220	305	638
Undivided possession § 24	1 992	3 838	5 676	11 506
Private adm. out of court § 25	3 101	3 711	5 461	12 273
Simple adm. out of court §§ 33-34	1 288	1 860	3 183	6 331
Administred by executor § 36	1 778	2 427	2 377	6 582
Disposed with admin.	253	199	204	656
Revived cases with changed erstates adm.	118	103	141	362
Other erstates	28	34	90	152
Special erstates total	5	10	14	29
Other probates⁵	346	6 431	8 841	15 618
Bankruptcy	37	2 390	3 259	5 686
Restructuring of debts	85	1 911	2 775	4 771
Reconstruction ⁶	1	70	79	150
Liquidations	17	1 739	2 297	4 053
Spouse probates	205	295	394	894
Other cases	1	26	37	64

¹ Include judicial districts in Copenhagen, Glostrup, Lyngby and Bornholm. ² Including compulsory sales for ships, furniture, cooperative housing and voluntary foreclosures. ³ Excl. Writing out requisitions. ⁴ Including Registration amendments. ⁵ Exclusive 6,297 cases tried in the Maritime and Commercial Court. ⁶ Including requests for suspension of payment.

Source: The Court Administration

Education and knowledge

The Danish education system

Population by status of education

Full time education

Courses and adult education

Educational performance

Education in an international perspective

Research, development and innovation

Information society

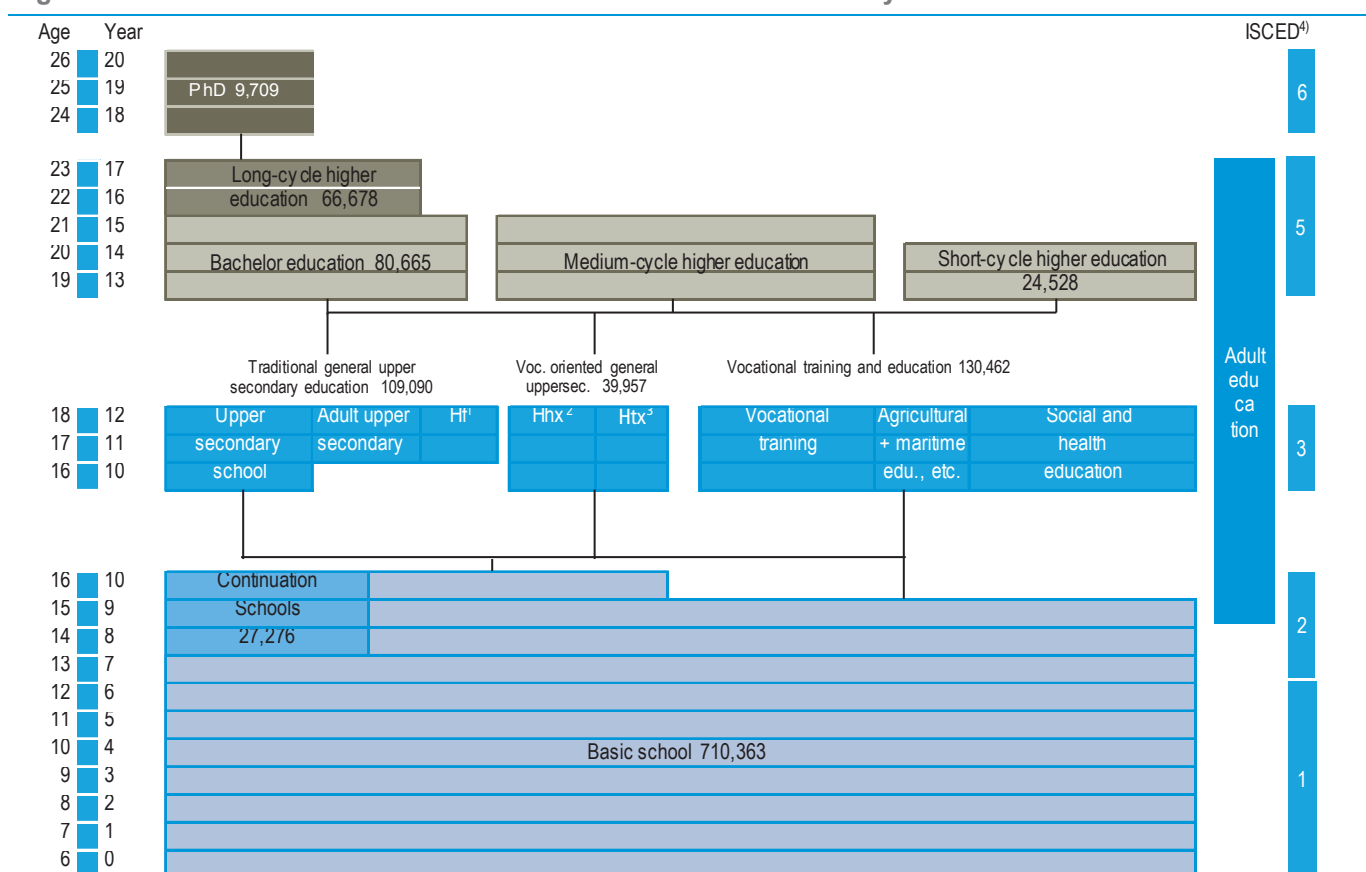


The Danish education system

The ordinary education system comprehends education ranging from 0th grade 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 educations' 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 2012



¹⁾ Higher preparatory examination. ²⁾ Higher commercial examination. ³⁾ Higher technical examination.

⁴⁾ International Standard Classification of Education

Population by status of education

Increase in the level of education

In 2013, 70 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. The proportion was 64 per cent in 2003. There is an equal distribution between men and women who have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications.

High frequency of vocational education

The highest level of qualifications among the 30-69 age group was most frequently a vocational education. 38 per cent had completed this type of education, while 32 per cent had completed a higher education in 2013. In 2003, 38 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds had completed a vocational education and 26 per cent had completed a higher education.

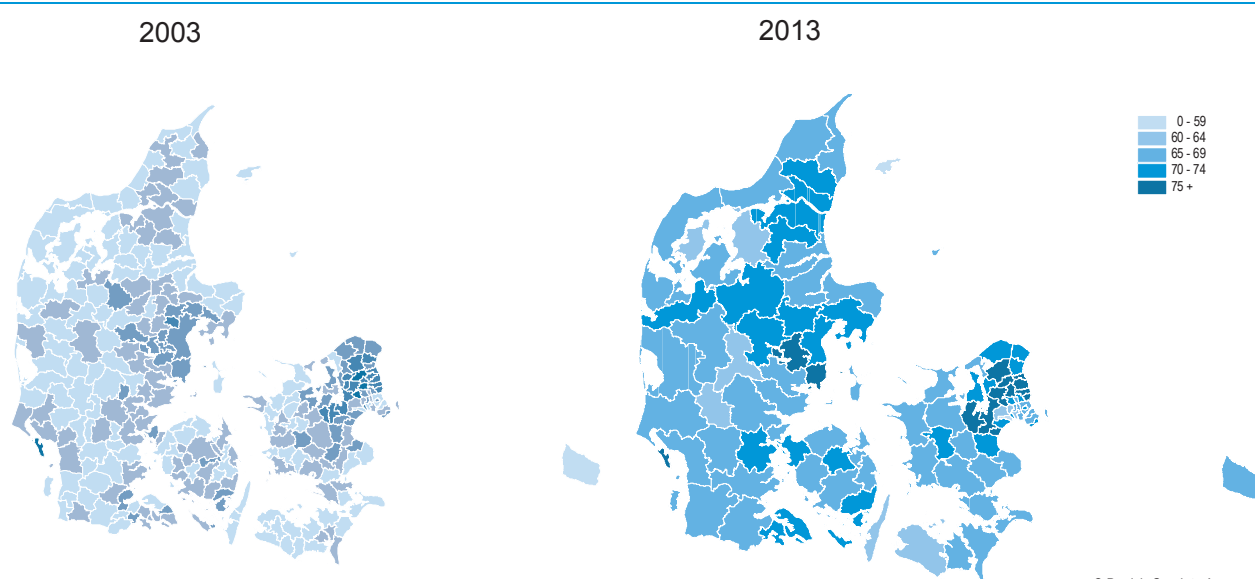
Among the remaining 30 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds of the population, 22 per cent had completed basic school education, 5 per cent general upper secondary education as the highest level of education, while there is no information for the last 3 per cent.

Regional differences

Regional differences are evident with regard to educational patterns within the Danish population in 2013. 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.

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.

Figure 2 Education providing professional qualifications among 30-69-year-olds in per cent

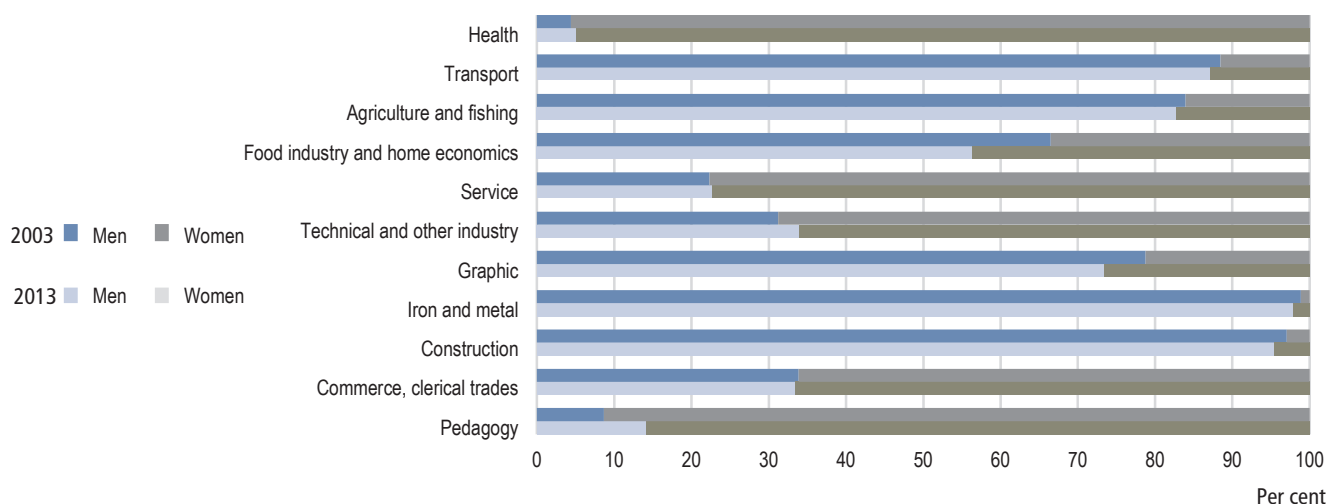


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Sharp divisions in educational patterns between the sexes

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 2013, 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.

Figure 3 30-69-year-olds with vocational education as the highest education completed



www.statbank.dk/hfu1 and krhfu1

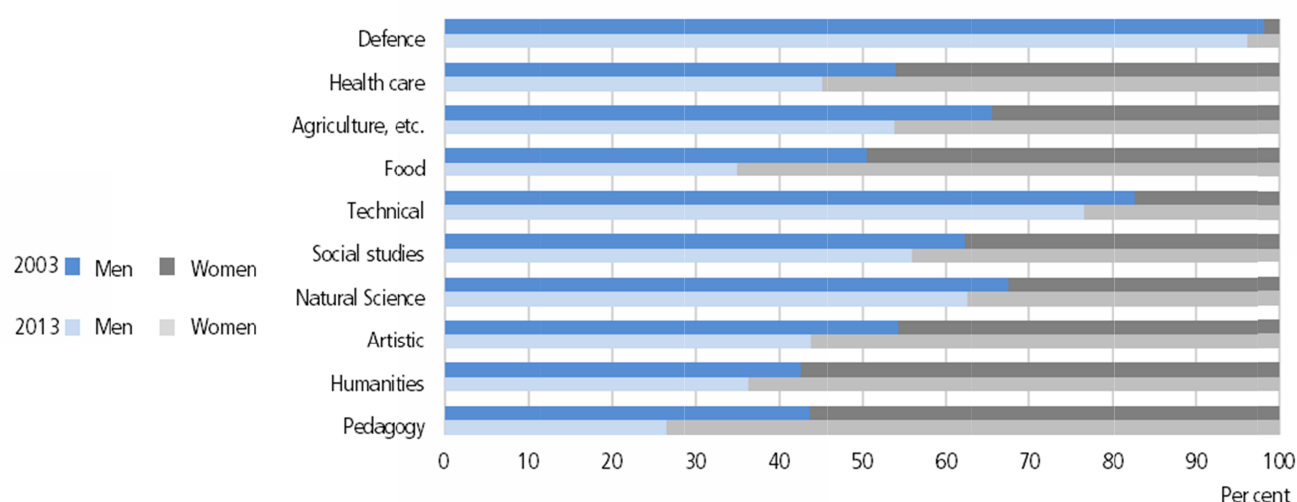
Among the vocational educations, there are major male-dominated disciplines such as iron and metal (e.g. mechanic, blacksmith), construction (e.g. carpenter and electrician), transport, agriculture (e.g. driver and farmer) and the graphic area (e.g. graphical). Commercial and office (e.g. assistant), engineering and industry (e.g. technical designer), pedagogy, service (e.g. hairdressing) and health (e.g. social and health care) is however dominated by women.

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

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

Long-cycle higher education is more mixed

As far as long-cycle higher education is concerned, particular two disciplines (technical and defense) 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).

Figure 4 30-69-year-olds with long-cycle higher education by field

www.statbank.dk/hfu1 and krhf1

Full time education

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 2013, 710,400 pupils attended basic school. Of these, 66,100 had started in pre-school class, while 175,200 attended 8th to 10th grade, and among these, 27,300 attended continuation schools.

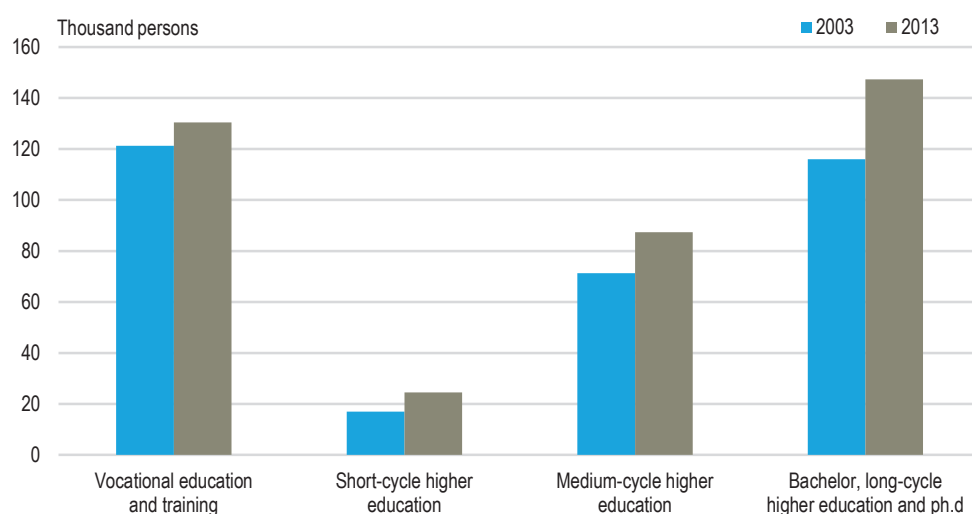
Higher number of students attending medium-cycle higher educations

In total 259,200 students are attending higher educations in 2013 – not including Ph.D.students. The largest part, 34 per cent, is attending the medium-cycle higher educations, followed by bachelor and long-cycle higher educations by 31 and 26 per cent respectively. The smaller part is accounted for by the students at short-cycle higher educations with 9 per cent of the attending students.

Typically, a short-cycle higher education can be taken at Business and Technology Academies and comprises educations such as estate agent, market economist and computer scientist. The medium-cycle higher educations are offered by University Colleges and comprises educations such as school teacher, social worker, nurse and pedagogue. Bachelor- and long-cycle higher educations are most often offered by the universities.

Increase in students in vocational educations

The number of students in vocational educations has increased by 5 per cent and by 33 per cent in higher educations from 2001 to 2013. In 2013 there were 130,500 students in vocational educations and 259,200 students in higher educations, such as policeman, nurse or doctor. Ph.D.-students are not included in this figure.

Figure 5 Students attending education and training providing profess. qualifications

www.statbank.dk/u11 and [u107](http://www.statbank.dk/u107)

Courses and adult education

Adult education at almost all levels of education

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 2011-12, more than 1.2 million course participants completed their participation in public-managed adult or supplementary courses, and course participants at adult vocational training constituted 58 per cent of these. Course participants at general courses, i.e. 8th and 9th form and higher preparatory course, constituted 32 per cent, while course participants at further education constituted 10 per cent, respectively.

38 per cent of the course participants had vocational training as highest education completed, 29 per cent had basic school, 7 per cent had general upper secondary school, 9 per cent had unknown education stated, and 17 per cent had completed a higher education.

6 out of 10 of the course participants at general courses were women

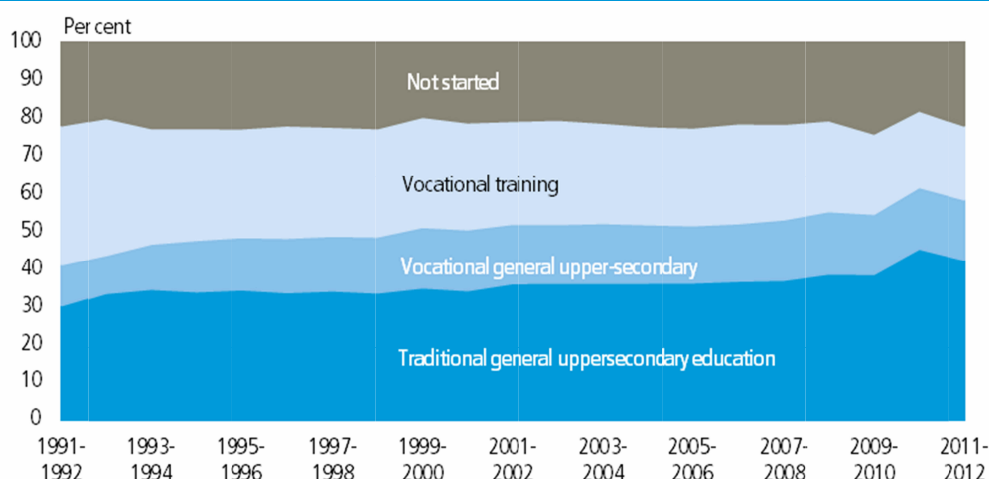
52 per cent of the participants in public courses were women. The proportion of women at the general courses was 59 per cent, while the corresponding figure at the adult vocational training centres was a mere 46 per cent. At the higher education centres, 60 per cent were women.

Educational performance

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

Of all students leaving school in 2011-12, 79 per cent had commenced further education after a period of three months. 59 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 20 per cent opted for vocational education and training, e.g. carpenters, bricklayers or hairdressers.

Figure 6 Students three months after leaving basic school



www.statbank.dk/afgang11

44 per cent of the students leaving school in 1992-93 attended traditional general upper-secondary education or vocational general upper-secondary, while 17 per cent opted for vocational education and training within a period of three months after leaving basic school. In the period from 1992-93 to 2011-12 there has been an increase in the proportion of young people choosing an upper-secondary education, while relatively fewer young people choose a vocational education. The proportion of young people who are not enrolled in education three months after leaving primary school has increased marginally from 23 per cent to 24 per cent during the ten year period.

27 per cent of students who graduated from traditional general upper-secondary education in 2011-12 continued their education immediately after completing their general upper-secondary education. The corresponding proportion of graduates from 2001-02 was 19 per cent. The proportion of graduates from 2011-12 who continued their education immediately after graduating from vocational general upper-secondary education was 39 per cent.

84 per cent of the graduates from general upper-secondary education or vocational education in 2011-12 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

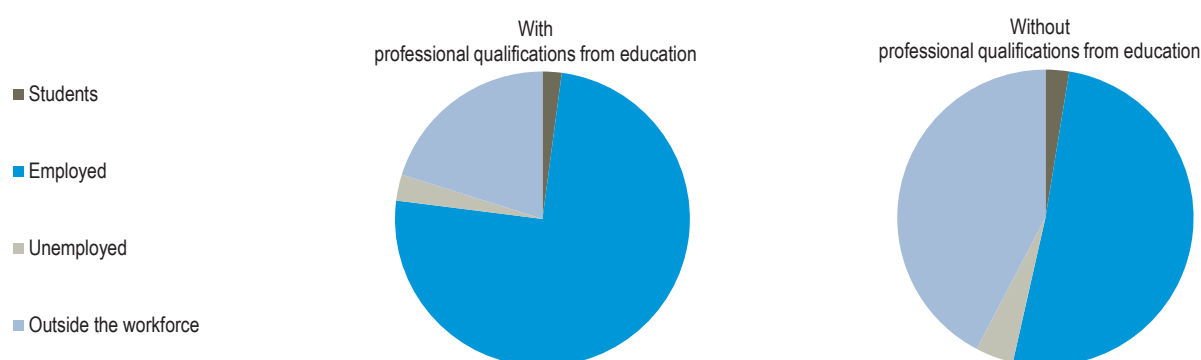
Ten years after leaving basic school in 2001-02, about 47 per cent had completed training providing them with professional qualifications. Of this group, 26 per cent had completed a vocational education course and 21 per cent had completed higher education, while 29 per cent were still studying. The 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 24 per cent of the year 2001-02.

Education has a significant effect on employment

In 2013 67 per cent of the age group 30-69 years were employed, 3 per cent unemployed, 27 per cent outside the workforce and 2 per cent 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 2013



www.statbank.dk/krhfu2

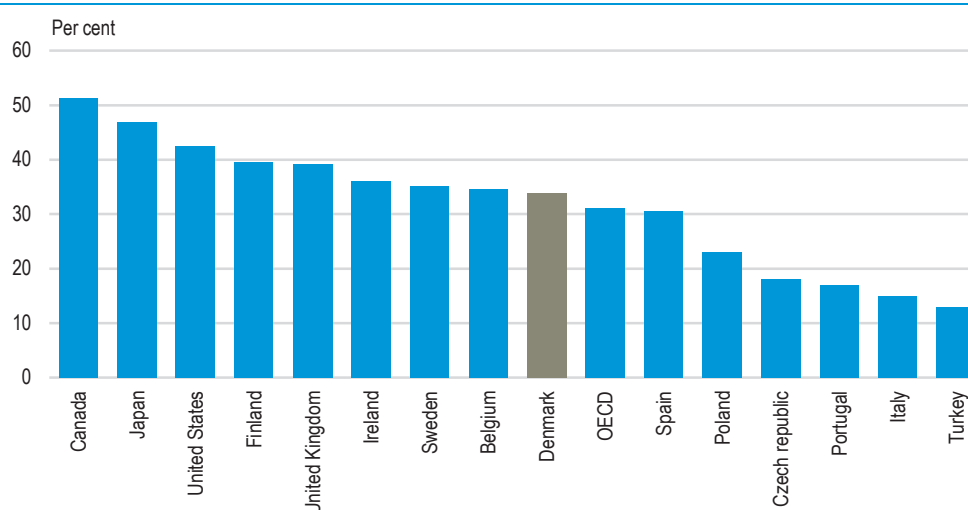
Education in an international perspective

Level of education in Denmark above OECD average

In all OECD countries, an average of 32 per cent of the 25-64-year-olds had completed a higher education in 2011. At 34 per cent, Denmark was among OECD countries above average percentage. The three highest percentages were found in Canada, Japan, Israel, while Portugal, Italy and Turkey accounted for the lowest percentages.

Danes proceed through 18.1 years of education

Children that began primary education in Denmark in 2011 will proceed through an average of 18.1 years of full time education during their lifetime. Ireland, Iceland, Australia, New Zealand and Finland are topping the list with Denmark, all accounting for 18 years of education or more. Among countries lying around 15 years of education are Israel, Slovakia and Switzerland. The OECD average was 17.0 in 2011.

Figure 8 Persons having completed tertiary education in selected OECD countries. 2011

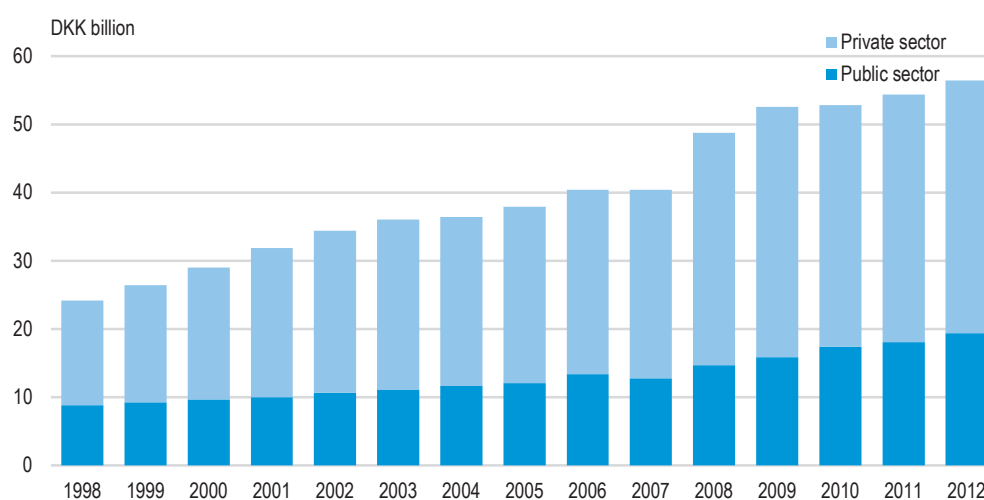
Source: OECD, Education at a glance 2013.

Research, development and innovation

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

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.

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 1998-2012 and has been estimated at DKK 56 billion in 2012. The private sector's share of total R&D expenditure has been approximately two thirds during the period.

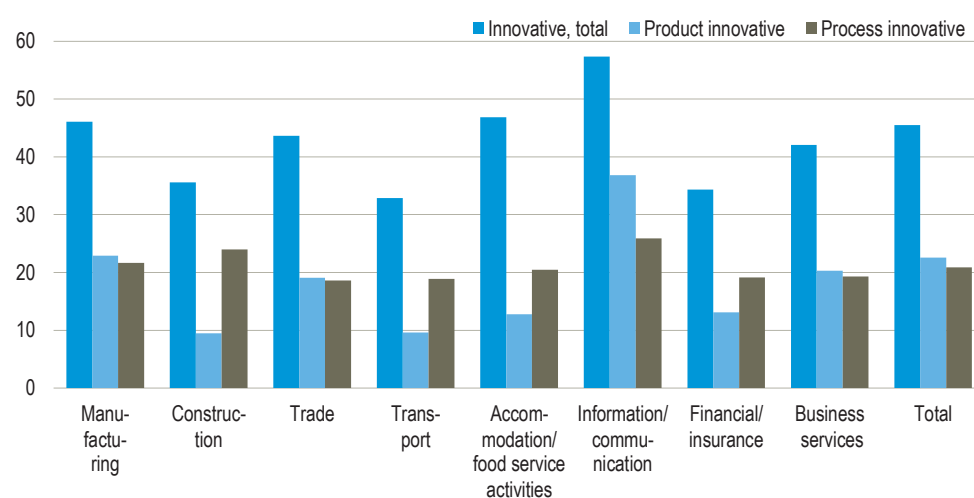
Figure 9 R&D expenditure of the public and private sector

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 20.7 billion in 2012. This amount corresponds to 56 per cent of the private sector's expenditure on R&D.

The remainder of private sectors R&D expenditure is dominated by the industries business service, information and communication, and finance and insurance. Enterprises in business service accounted for R&D expenditure amounting to DKK 4.9 billion (13 per cent) in 2012. Information and communication (television and radio, telecommunication and ICT and information services etc.) accounted for 4.7 DKK billion (13 per cent) and finance and insurance for DKK 4.1 billion or 11 per cent.

Figure 10 Percentage of innovative enterprises by industry. 2010-2012



46 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. 46 per cent of the Danish enterprises have introduced innovations during the period 2010-2012.

Innovative enterprises are found primarily among businesses in information and communication where 57 per cent innovated during 2010-2012.

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 construction to a larger degree introduce new production processes.

Enterprises in manufacturing industry have almost the same frequency in product and process innovation (23 per cent and 22 per cent respectively). Total innovation expenditure amounted to DKK 45.9 billion in 2012, of which DKK 37.1 billion was used for own R&D. In addition Danish enterprises purchase of R&D-services amounted to DKK 17.6 billion in 2012.

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.

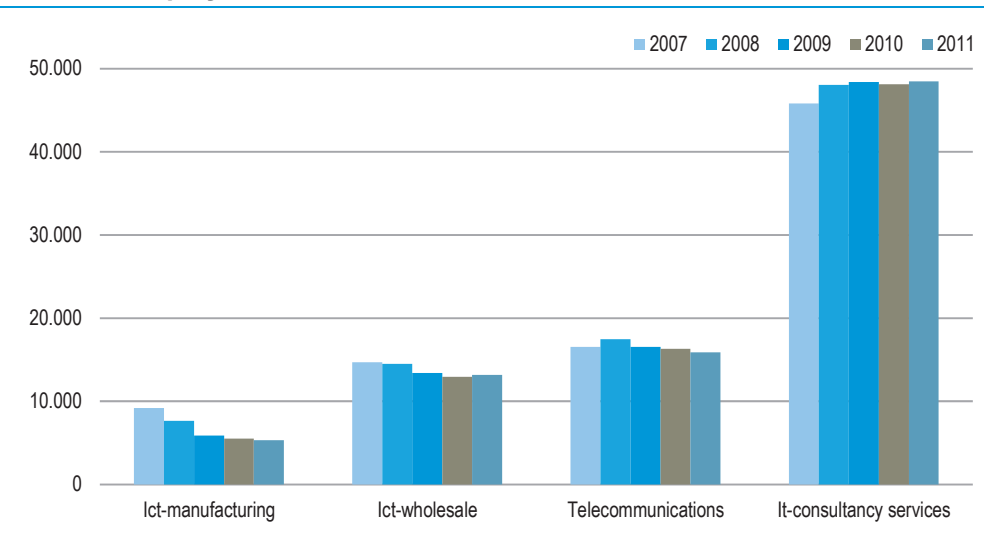
The ICT sector

The ICT sector comprises enterprises that produce products and services with in 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

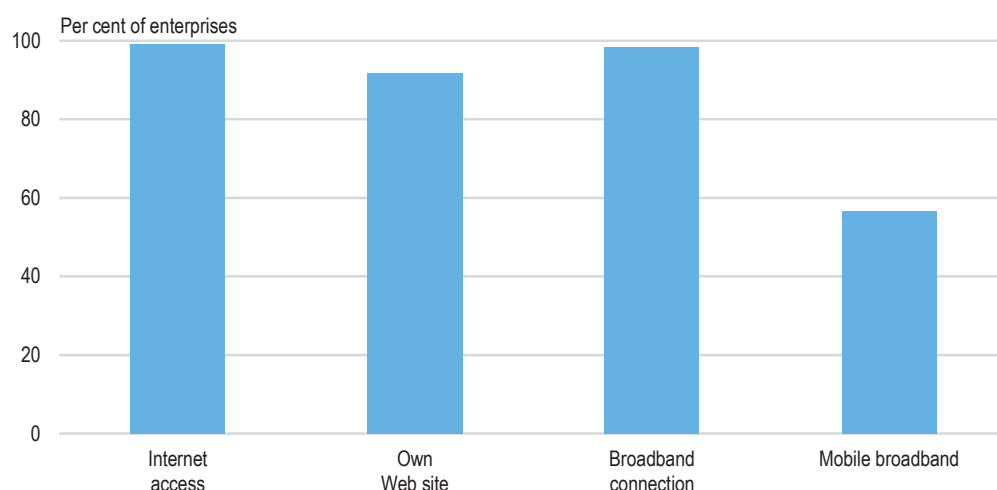
In 2011, the Danish ICT sector employed a total of 82,870 full-time employees, which is minor decrease of 4 per cent compared to 2007. However, there was a fall in ICT manufacturing of 42 per cent and an increase of 5 per cent in ICT services, consultants, etc. Out of total employment in ICT manufacturing, 59 per cent was employed in ICT services, 19 per cent in telecommunications, 16 per cent in ICT wholesale and 6 per cent in ICT manufacturing.

Figure 11 Full-time employees in the ICT sector



Use of ICT by enterprises

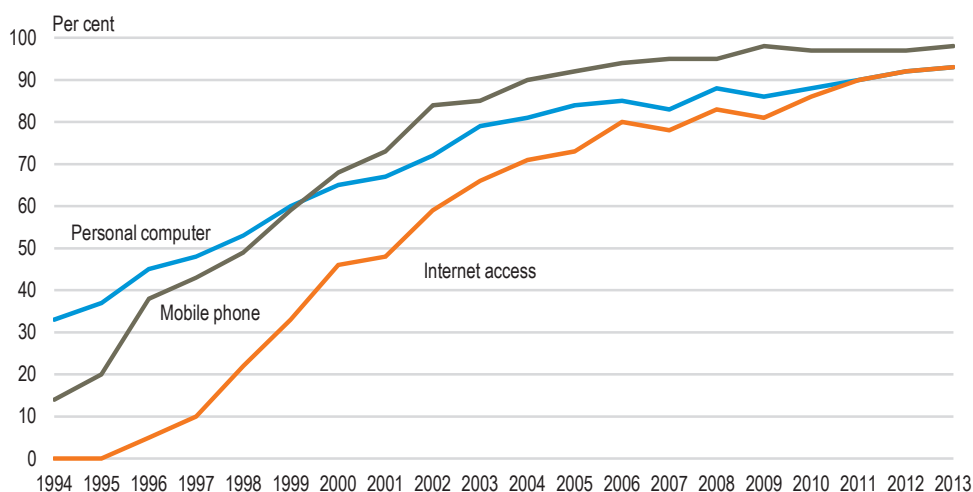
At the beginning of 2013, nearly all enterprises had access to the Internet and almost nine out of ten enterprises had their own website. Nine out of ten enterprises also had a broadband connection to the Internet (i.e. ADSL or another wire-based connection).

Figure 12 Use of ICT by enterprises. 2013

Note: Broadband connection, connection faster than analog modem or ISDN.

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 2013, 98 per cent of Danish families had a mobile phone, compared to 68 per cent in 2000. In 2013, 93 per cent of families had access to a computer at home, compared to 60 per cent in 1999.

Figure 13 Families' access to ICT goods

Note: 1 January.

www.statbank.dk/varforbr

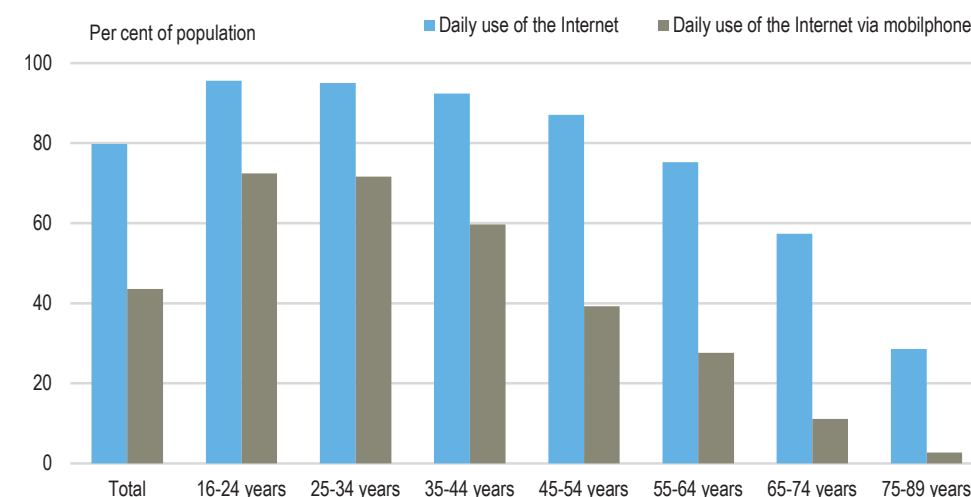
Almost all Danes have now access to the Internet from their home

In 2013, 80 per cent of the population accessed the Internet daily or almost daily. However, there are great differences among the age groups. While almost all 16-54-year olds access the Internet every day, only 75 per cent of persons aged 55-64 and 57 per cent of persons aged 65-74 go online every day. The proportion of 75-89-year olds, who access the Internet daily, is as low as 29 per cent.

Use of Internet via a mobile phone is most common among young people

44 per cent of the population accessed the Internet daily via a mobile phone. But there are also great differences among the age groups here, as the use of Internet via a mobile phone is most common among young people. A little over 70 per cent of all 16-34-year olds accesses the Internet via a mobile phone daily, while it is only 28 per cent of the 55-64-year olds and 11 per cent of those aged 65-74 years.

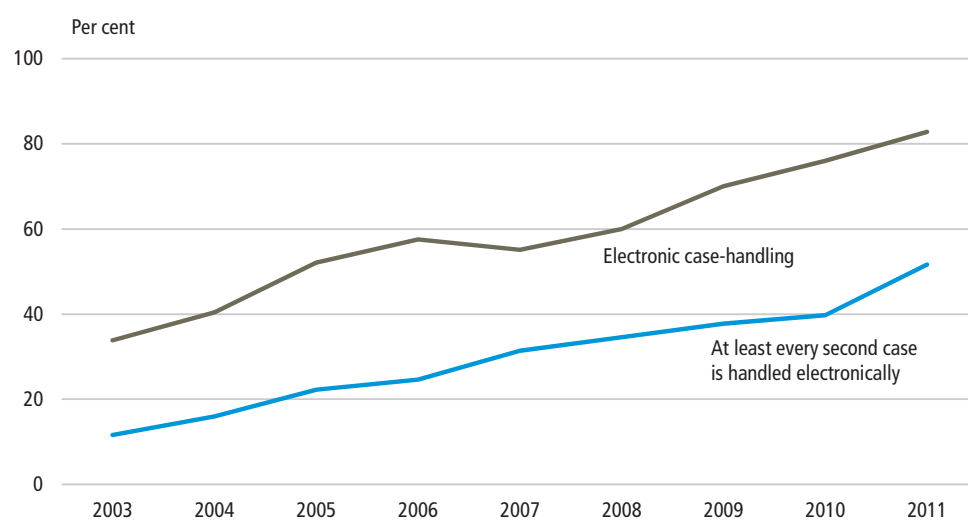
Figure 14 Access to the Internet at home. 2013



www.statbank.dk/bebrit03

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 per cent of the public authorities used a system for electronic case management, while this was true of 76 per cent of the public authorities in 2010. Among all public authorities 52 per cent stated that at least every second case is managed without the involvement of papers – this an increase from 40 per cent in 2010. The introduction of electronic case management does not imply that all cases are managed in a paperless way.

Figure 15 Authorities with electronic case handling

Note: Electronic case management is a system underpinning the case history between caseworkers

Table 136 Educational institutions. 2013

	Number of institutions	Students		Total
		Men	Women	
Total	2 844	624 365	631 395	1 255 760
General schools	2 571	408 768	410 074	818 842
Basic schools, public	1 589	297 443	276 876	574 319
Basic schools, private	557	53 422	54 879	108 301
Continuation schools	251	13 742	13 534	27 276
Upper-secondary schools	174	44 161	64 785	108 946
Vocational institutions of education	273	215 597	221 321	436 918
Social and Health schools	45	5 899	33 323	39 222
Schools of Teacher training and Education science	24	9 963	23 329	33 292
Transport and Navigation schools	9	721	85	806
Institutions of education within Police and Defence	6	1 155	234	1 389
Academies of Fine art and Music, Library schools etc.	28	2 641	3 325	5 966
Institutions of education within Agriculture and Food science	14	2 984	1 074	4 058
Colleges of Social work	6	1 382	4 083	5 465
Engineering colleges and schools of Architecture	9	5 073	1 858	6 931
Universities	8	76 088	84 082	160 170
University colleges	7	4 626	5 597	10 223
Business academies	9	15 301	10 995	26 296
Other vocational institutions of education	108	89 764	53 336	143 100

Note: The number of institutions is the legal entities.

Table 137 Students in the educational system. 2013

1.10.2012 -30.09.2013	Students 2012	Entrance	Graduates ¹	Did not complete education	Students 2013
Total	1 249 410	397 284	223 894	164 179	1 254 691
Basic school/preparatory	720 676	166 242	85 933	83 632	715 942
General upper-secondary education	146 858	60 196	45 346	10 626	149 047
Vocational education and training	135 759	72 712	33 907	36 227	130 462
Short-cycle higher education	23 182	13 133	7 857	11 321	24 528
Medium-cycle higher education	83 037	29 894	17 732	7 830	87 369
Bachelor	77 016	29 921	16 577	9 695	80 665
Long-cycle higher education	62 882	25 186	16 542	4 848	66 678
Men, total	621 280	198 063	106 319	85 752	624 937
Basic school/preparatory	370 444	84 861	43 646	42 493	368 309
General upper-secondary education	69 021	28 602	20 979	5 040	70 086
Vocational education and training	75 390	39 728	16 823	21 574	72 955
Short-cycle higher education	12 739	7 263	4 263	6 145	13 399
Medium-cycle higher education	30 528	12 090	6 171	3 531	32 917
Bachelor	36 142	14 375	7 210	4 933	38 374
Long-cycle higher education	27 016	11 144	7 227	2 036	28 897
Women, total	628 130	199 221	117 575	78 427	629 754
Basic school/preparatory	350 232	81 381	42 287	41 139	347 633
General upper-secondary education	77 837	31 594	24 367	5 586	78 961
Vocational education and training	60 369	32 984	17 084	14 653	57 507
Short-cycle higher education	10 443	5 870	3 594	5 176	11 129
Medium-cycle higher education	52 509	17 804	11 561	4 299	54 452
Bachelor	40 874	15 546	9 367	4 762	42 291
Long-cycle higher education	35 866	14 042	9 315	2 812	37 781

¹ Entrance of pupils to basic school comprises entrance of pupils to 0st to 6th class and to 7th and 10th class. ² Ph.D. is not included in the table.

Table 138 Students by national origin. 2013

	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	57	12	10	2	7	6	5	1 254 691
Of whom: immigrants and descendants	52	10	10	4	8	7	9	143 406
Western countries	32	6	9	8	13	10	22	33 866
Non western countries	58	12	11	2	7	6	4	109 534
Men, total	59	11	12	2	5	6	5	624 937
Of whom: immigrants and descendants	55	10	10	4	7	6	8	69 069
Western countries	36	6	9	8	13	8	20	15 442
Non western countries	61	11	10	3	6	5	4	53 625
Women, total	55	13	9	2	9	7	6	629 754
Of whom: immigrants and descendants	49	11	11	4	10	7	10	74 337
Western countries	29	6	8	8	14	11	24	18 424
Non western countries	55	12	12	2	8	6	5	55 909

www.statbank.dk/u13

Table 139 Students enrolled in general education

	Entrance of students 01.10.12–30.09.13		Graduates 01.10.12–30.09.13		Disrupted educations		Students 01.10.13 ¹	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	113 303	112 969	64 625	66 654	53 630	52 772	438 243	426 589
Pre-school class	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Basic school/preparatory	84 861	81 381	43 646	42 287	43 352	41 691	368 309	347 633
Upper-secondary school	13 712	20 506	10 046	15 867	2 644	3 335	36 365	54 955
Higher preparatory examination	4207	5276	2 738	3 765	1 412	1 540	7 482	9 408
Adult upper secondary school	166	294	113	153	108	120	279	440
Entrance course to higher education	29	126	24	108	17	39	31	130
Higher commercial examination	5 504	3 940	4 366	3 372	1 084	772	15 020	10 632
Higher technical examination	3 744	1 255	2 929	962	832	241	9 931	3 280
Entrance examination to engineers	1 080	191	763	140	336	51	826	111

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 140 Students in upper-secondary education. 2013

	Completed educations			Average mark		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	20 979	24 367	45 346	•	•	•
Upper-secondary school	10 046	15 867	25 913	6.8	7.1	7.0
Higher preparatory examination	2 738	3 765	6 503	6.3	6.1	6.2
Adult upper-secondary school	113	153	266	6.9	6.7	6.8
Entrance course to higher education	24	108	132	•	•	•
Higher commercial examination	4 366	3 372	7 738	6.0	6.3	6.2
Higher technical examination	2 929	962	3 891	6.4	7.0	6.6
Entrance examination to engineers	763	140	903	•	•	•

www.statbank.dk/u3107

Table 141 Students in higher education - **correction**

	Entrance of students 01.10.12–30.09.13		Graduates 01.10.12–30.09.13		Disrupted educations		Students ¹ 01.10.13	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	46 135	54 457	25 732	34 592	12 967	13 615	118 471	150 478
Short-cycle higher education	7 263	5 870	4 263	3 594	2 340	1 590	13 399	11 129
Educational	2	29	0	13	2	9	7	93
Communication and applied language	971	731	545	381	287	212	1 687	1 272
The artistic	13	21	4	6	4	12	52	71
Social sciences	4 114	3 137	2 065	1 869	1 381	883	7 575	5 695
Technical	1 526	1 335	926	817	549	337	2 721	2 624
Food industry and home economics	85	118	44	69	16	17	159	190
Agriculture and fishing	131	131	108	96	31	48	226	239
Transport, etc.	190	77	108	43	53	20	315	137
Health care	35	227	26	196	9	47	75	610
Public security	196	64	437	104	8	5	582	198
Medium-cycle higher education	12 090	17 804	6 171	11 561	3 531	4 299	32 917	54 452
Educational	2 958	5 806	1 430	4 336	1 111	1 608	9 673	20 774
Communication and applied language	316	515	153	137	65	134	1 043	1 214
The artistic	147	597	109	376	12	48	365	1 220
Natural sciences	452	87	249	70	105	20	631	129
Social sciences	1 874	3 433	847	1 676	402	642	3 848	8 358
Technical	4 162	1 320	2 125	684	1 243	329	11 497	3 232
Food industry and home economics	124	600	51	385	44	156	338	1 966
Agriculture and fishing	32	37	2	17	12	11	62	104
Transport, etc.	939	51	506	10	229	14	2 407	136
Health care	987	5 344	514	3 858	290	1 335	2 772	17 292
Public security	99	14	185	12	18	2	281	27
Bachelor	14 375	15 546	7 210	9 367	4 933	4 762	38 374	42 291
The humanities	3 131	5 353	1 346	2 907	1 370	2 019	8 446	14 385
The artistic	232	274	184	253	33	41	676	799
Natural sciences	2 744	1 711	1 108	845	1 048	625	7 417	4 597
Social sciences	5 275	5 382	3 046	3 479	1 748	1 464	13 953	14 306
Technical	2 078	937	916	491	534	233	5 145	2 468
Food industry and home economics	29	83	9	43	10	30	86	218
Agriculture and fishing	95	308	47	194	27	59	273	925
Health care	791	1 498	554	1 155	163	291	2 378	4 593
Long-cycle higher education	11 144	14 042	7 227	9 315	2 036	2 812	28 897	37 781
The humanities	217	809	92	438	287	808	805	2 904
The artistic	1 758	3 598	1 115	2 300	420	803	4 534	9 490
Natural sciences	181	267	165	214	40	46	514	700
Social sciences	1 633	1 358	1 004	822	212	143	3 967	3 144
The humanities	4 238	4 917	2 777	3 525	746	785	11 793	13 708
Technical	2 216	1 052	1 456	649	292	142	4 855	2 324
Food industry and home economics	42	119	19	81	2	5	89	342
Agriculture and fishing	127	328	78	237	8	11	416	974
Health care	683	1 593	441	1 039	28	69	1 851	4 194
Public security	49	1	80	10	1	0	73	1
PhD-Degree	1 263	1 195	861	755	127	152	4 884	4 825
The humanities and theology	90	96	63	68	24	39	398	522
The artistic	28	14	18	24	0	4	70	76
Natural sciences	301	230	183	119	19	16	1 067	702
Social sciences	156	196	88	87	24	35	585	685
Technical	419	184	292	123	39	23	1 446	673
Food industry and home economics	29	42	47	90	3	4	302	484
Health care	240	433	170	244	18	31	1 016	1 683

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 142 Participants in courses of adult and supplementary education. 2011/2012

	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	353 866	89 400	468 076	52 445	99 876	12 733	39 866	105 365	1 221 627
Participants in general and preparatory courses	179 172	36 710	54 552	5 695	14 592	3 527	9 473	83 572	387 293
Basic school	109 861	8 098	28 457	2 221	3 816	1 124	2 064	48 784	204 425
Of which: General adult education	107 504	7 341	27 452	1 828	3 337	847	1 590	17 816	167 715
Danish lessons by language centres	2 357	757	1 005	393	479	277	474	30 968	36 710
Preparatory education	9 114	6 032	8 755	2 343	9 081	1 912	6 751	32 285	76 273
Of which: General and vocational courses	8 647	5 703	8 304	1 431	8 278	591	3 779	4 108	40 841
Danish lessons by language centres	467	329	451	912	803	1 321	2 972	28 177	35 432
Upper secondary education	60 166	22 528	17 288	1 125	1 691	491	655	2 499	106 443
Of which: Higher prep. courses	59 525	8 166	16 512	730	1 242	236	544	1 874	88 829
Entrance courses to long-cycle higher education	641	14 362	776	395	449	255	111	625	17 614
Vocational education at second level	31	52	52	6	4	0	3	4	152
Participants in vocational courses	174 694	52 690	413 524	46 750	85 284	9 206	30 393	21 793	834 334
Vocational training and main courses	2 542	1 361	4 919	793	9 502	612	1 764	333	21 826
Supplementary education of semi-skilled and skilled manual workers	167 702	39 991	384 975	33 510	29 605	4 321	8 300	18 131	686 535
Of which: Manufact. and metal produc.	25 568	4 545	61 502	4 196	2 604	414	977	3 467	103 273
Distributive trade, administration, communication and management	44 138	19 875	125 283	15 638	13 732	2 639	4 878	3 576	229 759
Service sector	15 672	2 747	16 193	1 216	1 364	221	336	2 691	40 440
Construction, manufacturing	13 699	1 424	27 244	1 187	936	81	248	1 303	46 122
Dairy industry and agriculture	5 863	582	14 782	784	471	74	199	552	23 307
Kitchens, hotels, restaurants, baker's shops and meat industry	6 243	1 407	9 034	644	1 152	120	179	1 070	19 849
Transport sector	31 127	4 910	38 597	5 319	1 852	258	553	3 301	85 917
Educational, social and health services	10 292	1 713	59 382	1 296	5 225	219	373	620	79 120
Other courses	15 100	2 788	32 958	3 230	2 269	295	557	1 551	58 748
Short-cycle higher education	2 149	3 149	11 255	4 144	3 351	718	2 642	433	27 841
Medium-cycle higher education	2 095	6 753	11 621	7 416	36 561	2 143	9 641	901	77 131
Bachelor	26	407	58	151	312	307	432	447	2 140
Long-cycle higher education	180	1 029	696	736	5 953	1 105	7 614	1 548	18 861

¹ Includes only courses which are publicly financed and supervised.

Table 143 Educational level three years after leaving basic school. 2012

	Year of leaving school							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Graduation class, total	56 679	59 597	61 204	64 701	68 051	67 056	69 602	69 615
Total number receiving education three years after	22 390	23 349	23 124	24 243	27 690	28 817	30 185	29 575
Preparatory education	78	84	120	173	369	370	504	600
General upper secondary school	2 784	2 789	2 486	3 270	4 040	3 909	4 160	4 209
Vocational upper secondary school	1 903	1 913	1 708	1 850	2 119	1 820	1 980	1 979
Vocational basic education	2 929	3 006	2 711	2 738	3 628	4 042	4 180	3 498
Vocational education	10 928	11 440	11 281	11 826	12 424	12 631	12 195	11 540
Short-cycle higher education	629	600	683	648	813	911	1 022	1 085
Medium-cycle higher education	1 062	1 136	1 300	1 292	1 636	1 957	2 163	2 320
Bachelor	2 071	2 373	2 832	2 441	2 657	3 172	3 978	4 340
Long-cycle higher education	6	8	3	5	4	5	3	4

www.statbank.dk/afgang11

Table 144 Educational level three years after leaving general upper sec. education. 2012

	Year of leaving school							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Graduation class, total	20 331	19 475	19 993	20 846	22 467	22 696	23 466	25 643
Total number receiving education	15 546	14 980	15 509	16 209	17 453	18 183	19 438	21 481
Preparatory education	11	9	8	4	8	10	5	8
General upper secondary school	•	•	•	•	•	1	4	7
Vocational upper secondary school	15	9	12	10	15	10	7	7
Vocational basic education	331	273	248	190	240	201	238	272
Vocational education	1 202	1 063	1 065	1 100	997	869	798	921
Short-cycle higher education	824	805	784	785	980	964	943	1 034
Medium-cycle higher education	5 397	5 008	5 202	5 468	5 945	6 317	6 741	7 547
Bachelor	6 630	7 073	7 635	8 063	8 571	8 904	9 967	10 902
Long-cycle higher education	1 136	740	555	589	694	907	735	783

www.statbank.dk/afgang21

Table 145 Highest general education completed by population. 2013

Age on 1 January 2013	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	238 653	2 444 753	963 579	330 281	3 977 266
15 -24 years	37 750	485 648	142 510	51 941	717 849
25 -29 years	45 338	128 475	102 115	46 294	322 222
30 -39 years	59 623	308 158	222 312	109 941	700 034
40 -49 years	40 992	458 872	228 371	87 659	815 894
50 -59 years	37 731	494 109	168 314	27 597	727 751
60 -69 years	17 219	569 491	99 957	6 849	693 516
Men	120 844	1 313 102	393 679	171 617	1 999 242
15 -24 years	17 869	265 142	53 364	30 492	366 867
25 -29 years	22 075	78 066	37 643	24 963	162 747
30 -39 years	30 717	183 439	82 408	54 253	350 817
40 -49 years	21 446	257 393	92 341	40 856	412 036
50 -59 years	20 736	252 714	75 325	16 022	364 797
60 -69 years	8 001	276 348	52 598	5 031	341 978
Women	117 809	1 131 651	569 900	158 664	1 978 024
15 -24 years	19 881	220 506	89 146	21 449	350 982
25 -29 years	23 263	50 409	64 472	21 331	159 475
30 -39 years	28 906	124 719	139 904	55 688	349 217
40 -49 years	19 546	201 479	136 030	46 803	403 858
50 -59 years	16 995	241 395	92 989	11 575	362 954
60 -69 years	9 218	293 143	47 359	1 818	351 538

www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 146 Highest education completed analysed by age and sex. 2013

Age on 1 Jan. 2013	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	21.9	4.8	38.1	5.2	16.0	1.4	9.3	3.3	2 937 195
30 -39 years	15.2	6.2	33.1	6.2	16.4	2.7	14.0	6.3	700 034
40 -49 years	18.5	5.9	39.5	6.0	15.6	1.8	9.9	2.8	815 894
50 -59 years	25.4	4.4	38.1	4.8	16.6	0.8	7.3	2.6	727 751
60 -69 years	29.0	2.5	41.3	3.8	15.4	0.4	6.1	1.5	693 516
Men	21.8	5.0	41.4	6.0	10.9	1.3	10.0	3.7	1 469 628
30 -39 years	17.5	6.4	36.6	6.9	10.1	2.4	13.3	6.9	350 817
40 -49 years	20.7	5.6	41.4	7.0	10.6	1.3	10.2	3.2	412 036
50 -59 years	24.2	4.7	42.5	5.4	10.8	0.8	8.6	3.0	364 797
60 -69 years	25.1	2.9	45.0	4.4	12.4	0.5	8.2	1.6	341 978
Women	22.0	4.6	34.8	4.5	21.0	1.6	8.6	2.9	1 467 567
30 -39 years	12.9	6.0	29.6	5.5	22.7	2.9	14.7	5.7	349 217
40 -49 years	16.2	6.3	37.6	4.9	20.7	2.3	9.6	2.4	403 858
50 -59 years	26.6	4.0	33.7	4.2	22.5	0.8	6.1	2.1	362 954
60 -69 years	32.9	2.0	37.8	3.3	18.2	0.4	4.0	1.5	351 538

www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 147 Highest education completed analysed by region. 2013

30-69 year-olds Place of residence on 1 Jan. 2013	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
Denmark, total	643 173	140 982	1 117 990	153 260	469 133	42 337	273 938	96 382	2 937 195
Region Hovedstaden	162 756	61 181	277 102	47 496	147 618	20 908	145 544	40 299	902 904
København	49 045	23 204	63 850	13 102	45 305	9 893	57 452	18 829	280 680
Frederiksberg	6 397	4 244	11 054	2 600	9 162	1 870	14 147	2 754	52 228
Region Sjælland	107 845	17 610	191 527	23 090	66 694	3 937	24 836	10 673	446 212
Region Syddanmark	152 475	23 386	261 165	32 645	101 792	6 614	33 919	18 629	630 625
Region Midtjylland	143 584	28 529	260 469	35 989	107 666	8 112	52 021	18 287	654 657
Region Nordjylland	76 513	10 276	127 727	14 040	45 363	2 766	17 618	8 494	302 797

www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 148 Highest completed education, by labour market. 2013

30-69 year-olds	Students	Non-students			Total
		Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in the labour force	
Total	66 798	1 980 505	96 505	793 387	2 937 195
Basic school/not known	13 318	352 843	30 973	342 420	739 554
General upper-secondary education	9 391	95 778	5 676	30 137	140 982
Vocational education and training	17 610	786 372	36 187	277 821	1 117 990
Higher education	26 479	745 512	23 669	143 009	938 669
Men	26 609	1 041 339	51 251	350 429	1 469 628
Basic school/not known	5 488	206 368	17 937	144 699	374 492
General upper-secondary education	4 242	51 135	3 043	14 337	72 757
Vocational education and training	6 774	447 410	19 874	133 831	607 889
Higher education	10 105	336 426	10 397	57 562	414 490
Women	40 189	939 166	45 254	442 958	1 467 567
Basic school/not known	7 830	146 475	13 036	197 721	365 062
General upper-secondary education	5 149	44 643	2 633	15 800	68 225
Vocational education and training	10 836	338 962	16 313	143 990	510 101
Higher education	16 374	409 086	13 272	85 447	524 179

www.statbank.dk/krhfu2

Table 149 Expenses for Research & Development (R&D)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
DKK mio. in 2012-prices						
Total R&D expenses	45 562	52 744	56 502	54 407	55 609	56 430
The public sector	14 410	15 900	17 073	17 934	18 505	19 377
The private sector	31 152	36 844	39 430	36 473	37 104	37 053
DKK mio. in current prices						
Total R&D expenses	40 433	48 787	52 611	52 826	54 383	56 430
The public sector	12 788	14 707	15 897	17 413	18 097	19 377
The private sector	27 645	34 080	36 714	35 413	36 286	37 053
per cent						
R&D-expenses in per cent of GDP	2.39	2.78	3.16	3.00	3.04	3.09
The public sector	0.75	0.84	0.95	0.99	1.01	1.06
The private sector	1.63	1.94	2.21	2.01	2.03	2.03

www.dst.dk/fui

Table 150 The ICT sector in Denmark. 2011

	Enter- prises	Full-time employees	Turn- over	Wages and salaries
	DKK mio.			
ICT industries, total	12 397	82 870	192 148	47 488
ICT manufacturing	294	5 314	9 842	2 330
ICT wholesale trade	1 068	13 190	54 585	7 691
Telecommunications	373	15 881	47 672	7 057
ICT services industries	10 662	48 485	80 048	30 410

Note: The figures cannot be compared with previous publications due to shift to new industry classification.

www.statbank.dk/iterhv

Table 151 Enterprises' use of ICT. 2013

	Internet access	Own web site	Broadband connection to the internet ²
	per cent		
All enterprises¹	99	92	97
Sectors			
Manufacturing	99	94	97
Construction	100	95	97
Trade and transport etc.	99	87	97
Information and communication	100	96	99
Business service and finance	99	96	98
Fuldtidsansatte			
10-19 employees	99	90	96
20-49 employees	99	94	98
50-99 employees	99	94	99
100 employees +	100	96	99

¹ All enterprises with at least 10 employees. ² All connections faster than analogue modem or ISDN.
Inclusive mobile broadband.

www.statbank.dk/vita and www.dst.dk/vita1

Table 152 Goods and services purchased on the Internet. 2012

	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	88	89	86	81	69	47	17	72
Tickets for events	60	63	65	51	38	25	7	47
Other travel arrangements	44	59	59	54	44	29	8	46
Holiday accommodation	30	49	57	51	42	26	7	41
Clothes, sports goods	60	57	56	39	24	13	3	39
Household goods (e.g. furniture, toys, etc)	24	45	50	33	25	16	5	31
Internet, television, phone subscription	34	43	42	32	26	17	3	30
Music, movies	37	44	38	28	19	9	2	27
Other computer software	24	31	33	25	23	15	5	24
Books, magazines, newspapers	27	33	29	23	15	8	2	21
Electronic equipment	28	34	33	26	22	14	4	24
Video games software	29	26	31	18	5	3	1	17
Computer hardware	20	25	26	19	12	7	2	17
Share purchases, financial services or insurances	16	20	16	14	10	7	3	13
Food or groceries	8	19	17	12	9	5	1	11
Medicine	12	8	9	5	4	1	0	6
E-learning material	3	6	5	8	11	8	3	7

www.statbank.dk/bebrit08

Table 153 Access to computer and internet in the home

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	per cent of households				
Computer access from home					
Total	86	88	90	92	95
Single adult without children	80	82	84	84	87
Couple without children	87	90	93	94	98
Single adult with children	93	96	94	97	96
Couple with children	98	98	98	99	99
Internet access from home					
Total	83	86	90	92	94
Single adult without children	74	79	84	83	87
Couple without children	84	88	93	93	97
Single adult with children	91	95	91	99	96
Couple with children	97	97	99	99	99

www.statbank.dk/fabrit01

Table 154 Internet and telephony

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Subscriber line, fixed network (1.000) ^{1,2}	2 311	2 212	2 088	1 930
Per 100 inhabitants ¹	41.7	39.7	37.4	34.4
Mobile subscriptions ^{1,3} (1.000)	7 655	7 907	8 284	8 220
Per 100 inhabitants ^{1,3}	138.1	142	148.3	146.6
Internet subscriptions ¹ (1.000)	2 114	2 147	2 181	2 263
Per 100 inhabitants ¹	38.1	38.6	39.6	40.3
xDSL subscriptions ¹ (1.000)	1 240	1 221	1 200	1 178
Cable modem subscriptions ¹ (1.000)	554	563	593	636
Fibre subscriptions ¹ (1.000)	149	187	245	295
Mobile broadband subscriptions ⁴ (1.000)	3 060	4 258	5 085	5 732
Dedicated data subscriptions ¹ (1.000)	740	854	980	1 038
— mio. minutes —				
Domestic traffic, fixed network ⁵	6 381	5 685	4 934	4 203
International traffic, fixed network ⁵	434	419	439	421
Domestic traffic, mobile network	10 249	11 086	11 433	11 556
International traffic, mobile network	513	682	727	730
— mio. —				
SMS sent	13 205	12 179	11 781	10 527
MMS sent	75	97	119	172
— mio. MB in period —				
Mobile data traffic	10 888	19 808	34 034	54 396
— DKK mio. —				
Revenues	40 601	39 466	37 255	...

¹ Figures are updated for the first six months of the year. ² Including fixed network IP telephony subscriptions

Source: www.itst.dk/statistik/Telestatistik/halvarsstatistik

³ Include GSM-, UMTS-, CDMA2000-subscriptions, mobile broadband and active GSM- og UMTS-prepaid cards. A prepaid card is active, if there within the last three months was incoming or outgoing traffic or reloads of the prepaid card.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 Including traffic from fixed network IP telephony.

Culture and National Church

Museums and cultural heritage

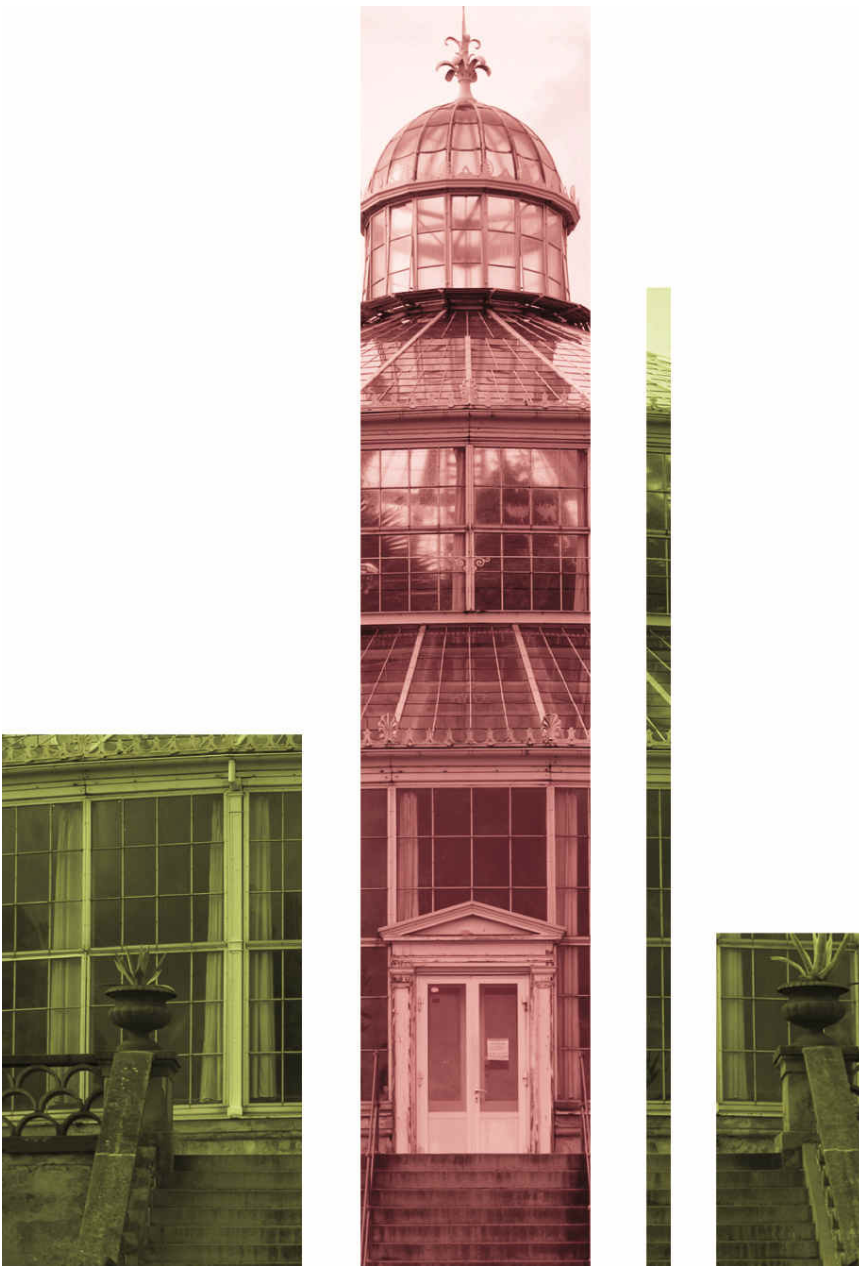
Libraries

Films and media

Theatres

Culture, economy and structure

National Church



Museums and cultural heritage

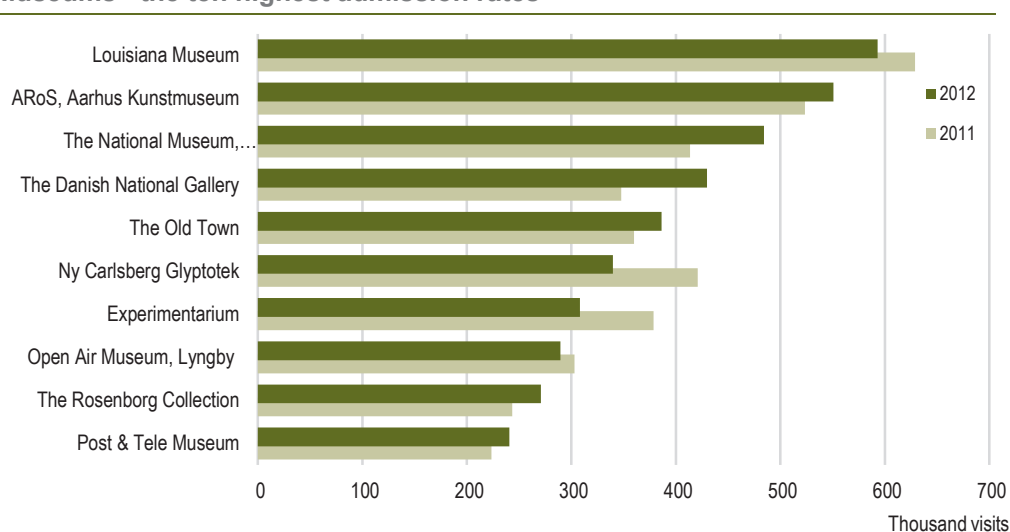
13.3 million visits to museums

In 2012, admission rates of Danish museums reached 13.3 million visitors. Of the 274 museums included in the statistics, 144 are subsidized by the state. Museums subsidized or owned by the state had 10.8 million visitors in 2012, equal to 81 per cent of the total number of visitors in 2012. In 2012, the zoological and botanical gardens had a total of 4.4 million visitors.

Louisiana the most visited museum

The art museum Louisiana account for the highest admission rates of 593,000 visitors. With a total of 551,000 visitors, ARoS is now ranked as number three.

Figure 1 Museums - the ten highest admission rates

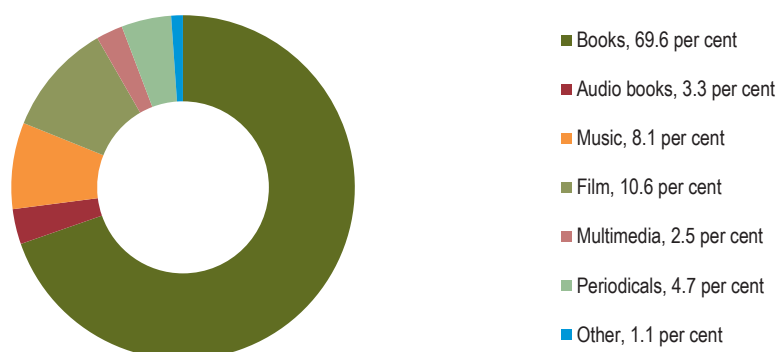


www.statbank.dk/mus

Libraries

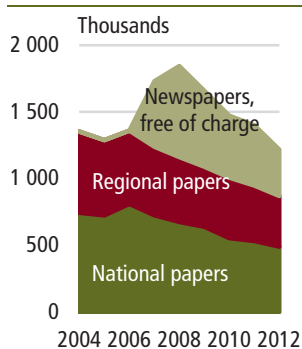
Danes continue to lend a great number of books

In 2012 the public libraries lent a total number 29 million books. This is more or less 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 (70 per cent) or periodicals (5 per cent) that are lent. The other media are distributed as follows: music (8 per cent), films (11 per cent), audiobooks (3 per cent), multimedia, etc. (3 per cent) and other material (1 per cent).

Figure 2 Lending from public libraries. 2012

www.statbank.dk/bib1

Films and media

Figure 3 Average daily circulation, total

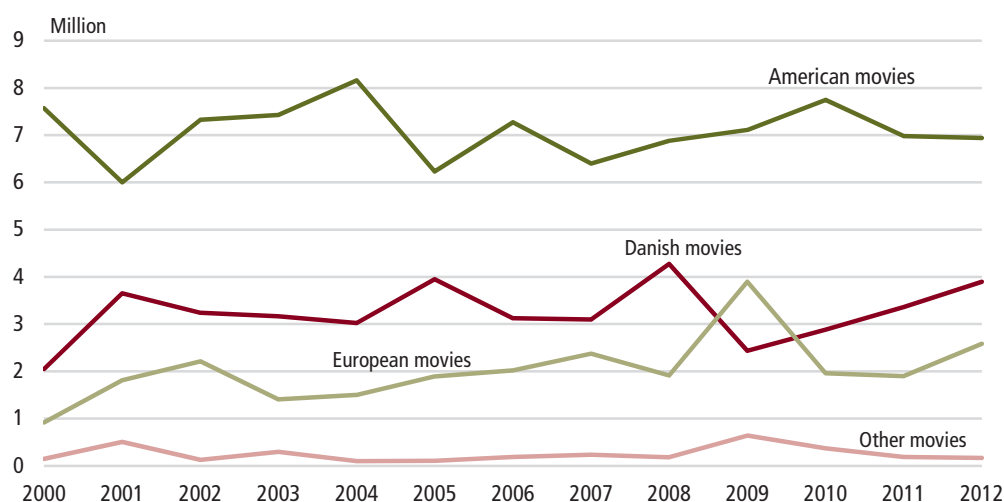
<http://www.statbank.dk/dagblad>

Another fall in the circulation of daily newspapers from 2011-2012

In comparison with 2011, the circulation of newspapers on weekdays had fallen by 154,000. One of the reasons for this fall was the shutdown of the newspaper *Urban*. In 2012, *Urban* accounted for 6.6 per cent of the total circulation on weekdays, corresponding to 93,000. Just over 60 per cent of the fall between 2011 and 2012 can be explained by the shutdown of *Urban*.

Increase in the number of tickets sold for films

From 2011 to 2012 the number of tickets sold for films screened at Danish cinemas saw an increase of 9 per cent and reached 13.6 million tickets sold. The number of tickets sold for American films showed a modest fall of 42,000 tickets, corresponding to 0.6 per cent compared to 2011. Danish films increased by 16 per cent. In 2012, the three films seen by most people were *Skyfall*, *Hvidsten Gruppen* and *Den skaldede frisør*. Danish films accounted for 29 per cent of all tickets sold in 2012. This is an increase of 2 percentage points compared to the previous year. The most popular Danish film was *Hvidsten Gruppen*, selling 754,000 tickets in 2012.

Figure 4 Tickets sold for movies

www.statbank.dk/bio

Minor fall in daily television viewing

January is the month of the year, where the Danes over 3 years watch the most television. On average, the Danes watch TV for 3 hours and 46 minutes a day. July was the month with less time spent in front of the television by 2 hours and 51 minutes of TV viewing. Compared with 2011, the Danes watched less TV in all months of 2012 except April and June. Music, entertainment and dramas are watched almost half of the time that Danes spent on watching TV (57 per cent).

Figure 5 Television viewing by program type. 2012

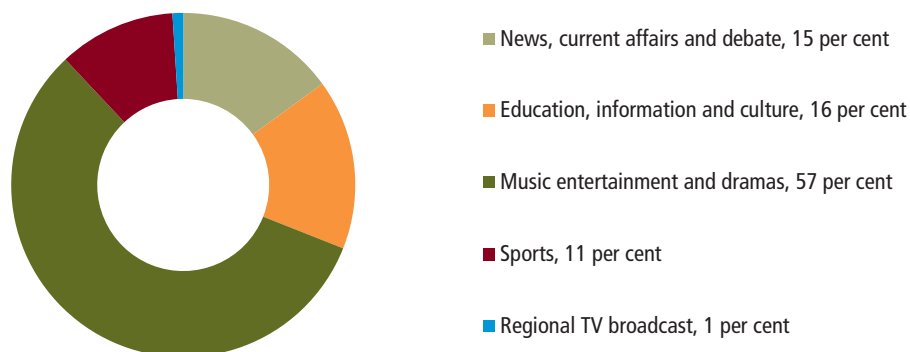


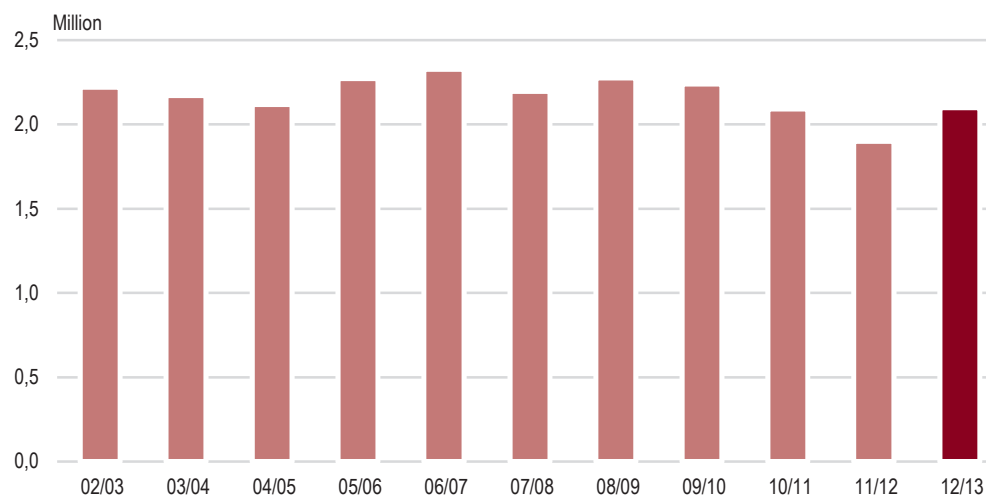
Table 176

Theatres

The audience of state subsidized theatres trickle away

Admissions to state subsidized theatres reached a number of 2,1 mill. during the season of 2012/2013 which is 128,000 more than the previous season. In state subsidized theatres there were 3.3 per cent fewer productions in 2012/2013 than in 2011/2012.

Figure 6 Admissions to state-subsidized theatres.



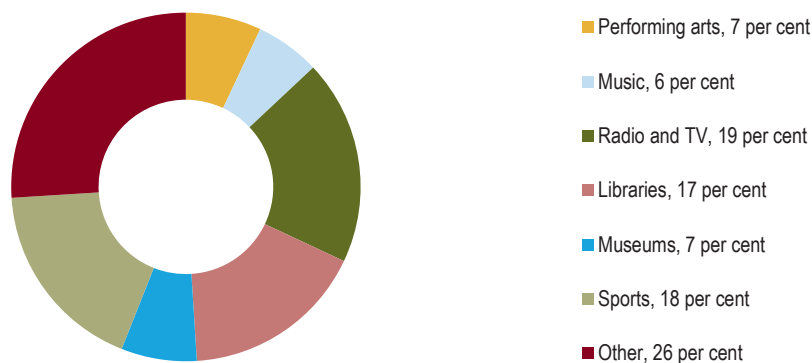
www.statbank.dk/teat1, teat2 and teat3

Culture, economy and structure

Radio and TV receive the largest share of public funding

Public funding for cultural activities for 2013 was DKK 22.7 billion. This is an increase compared to 2012, where funding totaled DKK 22.1 billion. The distribution of funding between various cultural domains is only changed slightly from 2012. In 2013, the largest proportions of funding are allocated to *Radio and TV* (19 per cent), *Sports* (18 per cent) and *Libraries* (17 per cent).

Figure 7 Public subsidies to cultural activities. 2013



www.statbank.dk/bevil02

Municipalities and government support different cultural domains

In 2013, the central government provided 57 per cent of the public funding for cultural activities, while local municipalities provided the remaining 43 per cent. These proportions are largely the same as in 2012, when the central government funds accounted for 56 per cent. Central government and local municipalities support different cultural domains. The municipal funds account for almost 80 per cent of public funding for sports and libraries, while public support primarily is funded by the central government for performing arts and museums. Radio and TV are entirely funded by the central government, while public funding for music is distributed almost equally between the central government and the municipalities.

Public funding for culture is mainly in the form of operating grants

The distribution of public funding by financing type is virtually unchanged from 2012. In 2013, 85 per cent of public funding for culture is in the form of operating grants while construction works and projects each receive 6 per cent. The rest is distributed between distribution support (1.8 per cent) and personal grants (1.4 per cent).

National Church

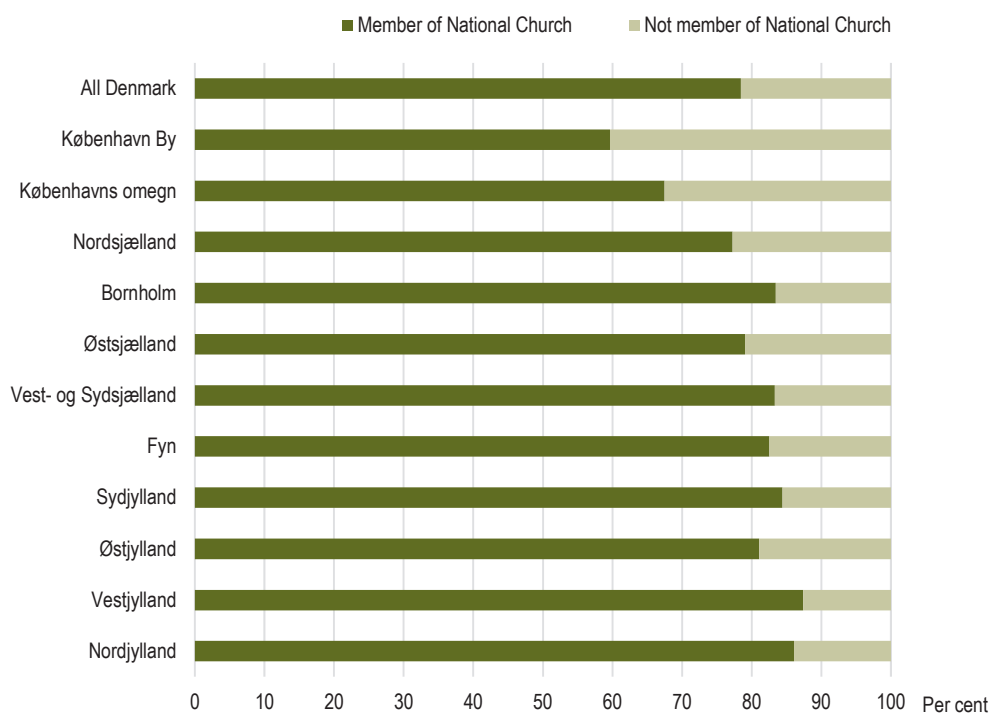
Fewer members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark

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 78.4 per cent on 1 January 2014. The share shows a falling tendency and made up 79.1 per cent in 2013. The share was 83.7 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 the town of Copenhagen, followed by Copenhagen outskirts and Northern Zealand.

Figure 8 Membership of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. 1 January 2014



www.statbank.dk/km6

Table 155 Danish National Archives and provincial archives. 2012

	Collections	Material received under delivery schemes	Reading rooms	Written inquiries	Permanent staff
	Size at the end of the year		Visitors		
	thousand metres	metres	thousands	number	
Archives total	432	5 985	35	10 889	213
Danish National Archives	209	3 866	20	6 148	122
Provincial archives in:					
Copenhagen ¹	49	-	-	-	-
Odense	20	538	5	328	7
Viborg	75	714	6	3 987	50
Aabenraa	21	412	3	266	7
Industrial Archives	58	455	2	160	12
Danish Data Archives	-	-	-	-	15

Note: ¹ From 2012 the provincial archives in Copenhagen has been merged with Danish National Archives.

Source: Danish National Archives

www.sa.dk

Table 156 Admissions to zoological gardens and botanical gardens, etc.

	2011	2012
Total number of zoological gardens	28	27
	thousands	
Admissions total	4 404	4 447
Of which:		
Københavns Zoo	1 152	1 106
Aalborg Zoo	377	411
Odense Zoo	406	376
Givskud Zoo	327	321
Randers Regnskov	291	315
Jesperhus Resort	215	233
Knuthenborg Safaripark	202	223
Ree Park - Ebeltoft Safari Gravlev	173	185
Nordsømuséet	186	183
Jyllands Park Zoo	166	155
Kattegatcentret	145	133
AQUA Silkeborg	110	131
Danmarks Akvarium	142	124
Skandinavisk Dyrepark, Nødager	53	87
Den Geografiske Have	59	71
Guldborgsund Zoo & Botanisk Have	40	55
Fjord- og bæltcentret i Kerteminde	53	51
Øresundsakvariet	53	50
Odsherred Zoo - Dyrepark	50	50
Jyllandsakvariet	50	48
Skærup Zoo	35	36

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 2012 only. Admissions total include all zoological gardens.

www.statbank.dk/mus

Table 157 Admissions to museums

	2011	2012		2011	2012
Total number of museums	281	274	Nationalmuseet, Frøslevlejrens museum	48	48
Cultural historical museums	183	167	Museet Ribes Vikinger	53	48
Art museums	58	53	Det Kongelige Bibliotek Bog- og Fotomuseum	50	47
Natural science museums	4	3	Lemvig Museum	46	44
Other museums	36	51	Lyngvig Fyr	47	44
			Fur Museum	39	43
Admissions (thousands)			Industrimuseet, Horsens	41	42
a. Cultural historical museums, total	6 912	6 741	Bork Vikingehavn	41	42
Of which:					
Nationalmuseet, Prinsens Palais	413	484	b. Art museums, total	3 464	3 441
Den Gamle By	360	386	Of which:		
Nationalmuseet, Frilandsmuseet	303	289	Louisiana Museum for Moderne Kunst	629	593
Rosenborgsamlingen	243	271	ARoS, Aarhus Kunstmuseum	523	551
Post & Tele Museum	224	241	Statens Museum for Kunst	348	430
Kronborg Slot	204	229	Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek	421	340
Frederiksborg Slot	189	213	Skagens museum	118	132
Egeskov Slot	217	188	Arken Museum for Moderne Kunst	182	119
Amalienborg Museet Christian VIII's Palæ	67	127	KØS Museum for Kunst i Det Offentlige Rum	52	90
Vikingskibsmuseet	115	116	Kunstmuseet Trapholt	61	85
Museet på Koldinghus	113	112	Designmuseum Danmark	63	83
Arbejdermuseet i København	77	107	Kunsten Museum of Modern art Aalborg	61	74
Danfoss Universe A/S	99	106	Den Hirsprungske Samling	36	71
Moesgård Museum	125	102	Ordrupgaard	64	63
Fregatten Jylland	117	102	Thorvaldsens museum	56	61
Danmarks Jernbanemuseum	104	98	Johannes Larsen Museet	42	45
Dansk Landbrugsmuseum Gl. Estrup	101	97	Randers kunstmuseum	53	43
Gammel Estrup Herregårdsmuseet	101	97	Glasmuseet, Ebeltøft	47	42
Den Fynske Landsby	91	81			
H.C. Andersens Hus	87	80	c. Natural science museums, total	308	307
Marstal Søfartsmuseum	91	80	Of which:		
Nationalmuseet, Frihedsmuseet	73	75	Statens Naturhistoriske Museum	151	175
Museum Østjylland	81	71	Naturama	75	78
Esrup Kloster og Møllegård	64	69	Naturhistorisk Museum	50	53
Gavnø Slot	67	68			
Hjerl Hedes Frilandsmuseum	70	65	d. Other Museum, total	2 573	2 797
Kroppedal Museum	48	65	Of which:		
Øhavsmuseet	71	65	Eksperimentarium	379	308
Valdemars Slot, Herregårdsmuseum	68	64	Carlsberg Besøgscenter	220	189
Andelslandsbyen Nyvang	61	63	Fiskeri- og Søfartsmuseet / Saltvandsakvariet	121	113
Københavns Museum	55	56	Det Danske Filminstitut/ Museum og Cinematek	107	104
Møntergården	48	55	Guinness World Record Museum	80	80
Historiecenter Dybbøl Banke	51	53	Ripley's Believe it or not	61	62
Kulturhistorie Sønderborg Slot	52	53	Naturbornholm	63	53
Nyborg Slot, Danehofslottet	32	53	Det Mystiske Eksperimentarium	54	52
Museumscenter Hanstholm	56	52	H. C. Andersen Eventyrhuset	62	47
Handels- og Søfartsmuseet Kronborg	44	52	Bornholms Middelaldercenter	62	44
Nationalmuseet, Liselund Gl. Slot	51	50	Sofienholm	60	40
Museum Østjylland, Randers	55	50			
Danmarks Tekniske museum	50	48	a-d. Total admission	13 257	13 286

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 2012 only.

www.statbank.dk/mus

Table 158 Public libraries, key figures

	2011	2012
loan		
All materials	44 598 113	42 291 658
Books	30 322 274	29 427 062
Talking books	1 473 685	1 404 446
Music recordings	4 412 920	3 444 472
Animated pictures	4 607 685	4 481 917
Multimedia	1 243 491	1 069 581
Other materials	520 115	481 992
Serial publications	2 017 943	1 982 188
stock		
All materials	21 879 739	20 993 143
Books	17 765 237	17 031 273
Talking books	451 215	433 343
Music recordings	2 588 770	2 466 052
Animated pictures	498 732	507 133
Multimedia	212 712	206 478
Other materials	254 898	247 796
subscribers		
Serial publications	108 175	101 068
download		
Uses of electronic resources	12 310 435	14 304 031
DKK thousands		
Expenditure, materials	335 622	319 862

www.statbank.dk/bib1

Table 159 Public libraries by activity

	2011	2012
number		
Main libraries	97	97
Branch libraries	352	353
Mobile libraries	33	33
Servicspot	62	77
hours		
Main libraries, weekly opening hours	4 243	4 762
Branch libraries, weekly opening hours	11 756	16 931
Mobile libraries, opening hours	678	631
number		
Active borrowers total	1 726 859	1 767 473
Active borrowers, domestic municipalities	1 518 747	1 555 070
Active borrowers, other municipalities	208 112	212 403
Visitors	36 297 751	36 523 888
Website visits	23 882 921	26 470 579
Website pages visited	170 552 567	169 402 255
Audience workstations	5 162	5 199
Audience workstations with internet	4 944	4 981
Libraryserved institutions	13 716	14 378
Librarians, FTE	2 040	1 994
Other academic staff, FTE	195	199
Clerical staff, FTE	1 675	1 583
Other staff, FTE	388	354

www.statbank.dk/bib2 and bib8

Table 160 Research libraries

	2011	2012
	hours	
Weekly opening hours, main library	1 326	1 411
Filialernes samlede åbningstid, timer pr. uge	1 452	2 300
Seats with tablespace	9 252	9 422
	sqm	
Audience area	85 311	87 001
Closed storage area	76 443	75 913
Total building area	203 742	205 168
	number	
Audience workstations	1 421	1 378
Website visits	8 631 923	9 011 553
Website pages visited	90 945 149	96 755 790
Active borrowers	249 988	245 943
Visitors	4 077 614	4 570 130
Loaner requests	645 623	709 098
Reference requests	206 447	231 842
Exhibitions	119	188
Events	248	231
User education, performed lessons	8 307	8 974
User education, number of pupils	81 413	93 991
	FTE	
Staff total	1 351	1 310
Research librarians	173	137
Librarians	453	450
Assistants	346	334
Other academic staff	182	192
Other staff	197	198
Staff of which in the employment scheme	71	71

www.statbank.dk/forsk1

Table 161 Daily newspapers

	Number of daily newspapers						Circulation					
	Weekdays ¹			Sundays			Weekdays			Sundays		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
	thousands											
Daily newspapers, total²	35	33	33	11	11	12	1 471	1 402	1 248	877	833	764
By size of cir. per issue:												
Under 10 000	8	8	9	-	-	1	49	52	60	-	-	2
10 000-19 999	11	9	10	1	1	1	152	122	135	13	13	13
20 000-29 999	3	3	2	1	1	1	71	69	48	28	25	22
30 000-49 999	2	2	2	-	-	-	89	85	83	-	-	-
50 000-99 999	5	7	8	5	6	6	331	511	574	336	418	379
100 000 +	6	4	2	4	3	3	779	563	347	499	378	349

¹ Included free newspapers 24timer, Urban and Metroxpress. ² Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half year of 2012.

Source: Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2013 (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations)

www.statbank.dk/dagblad

Table 162 20 selected newspapers

	Circulation ¹			
	Weekdays ²		Sundays	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	thousands			
MetroXpress	201	200	•	•
24Timer	154	147	•	•
Urban	93	•	•	•
Jyllands-Posten	104	97	135	122
Politiken	99	98	125	120
Berlingske	101	90	118	107
Ekstra Bladet	67	59	94	82
Børsen	73	65	•	•
B.T.	67	59	89	81
JydskeVestkysten	60	54	67	60
Nordjyske Stiftstidende	52	50	57	54
Fyens Stiftstidende	46	46	53	53
Frederiksborg Amts Avis	39	37	•	•
Kristeligt Dagblad	27	27	•	•
Information	22	21	•	•
Aarhus Stiftstidende	20	18	25	22
Lolland-Falsters Folketidende	17	16	•	•
Vejle Amts Folkeblad/Fredericia Dagblad	16	16	•	•
Sjællandske	16	16	•	•
Horsens Folkeblad	14	12	•	•

¹ Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half of 2012. ² Include free newspapers 24timer, Urban and MetroXpress.

Source: Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2012 (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations)
www.statbank.dk/dagblad1

Table 163 Magazines

	Circulation		
	2010	2011	2012
	thousands		
Billed Bladet	186	172	161
Familie Journalen	183	172	163
Se & Hør	159	148	133
Ude og Hjemme	143	132	125
Hjemmet	132	124	118
Her og Nu	106	98	97
Bo Bedre	78	79	75
Ugebladet Søndag	81	78	73
Alt for damerne	61	58	50
Femina	63	54	52
Illustreret Videnskab	54	53	49
Kig Ind	53	43	37
M!	45	42	38
Costume	41	41	40
I Form	39	41	35
Woman	48	41	37
Vi Unge	40	36	35
Anders And & Co.	39	35	32
Hendes Verden	39	35	32
Isabellas	44	35	36

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

Source: Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2012 (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations)
www.statbank.dk/magasin

Table 164 The most popular films shown in cinemas

1976-2012			2012		
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	1 428	1 43-2012	Skyfall	825
2 51-2001	The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring	1 332	2 09-2012	Hvidsten Gruppen ¹	754
3 40-1976	Olsen banden ser rødt ¹	1 201	3 36-2012	Den skaldede frisør ¹	631
4 51-2003	The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King	1 168	4 29-2012	The Dark Knight Rises	531
5 51-2009	Avatar	1 158	5 13-2012	En kongelig affære ¹	514
6 51-2002	The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers	1 123	6 40-2012	Far til fire - til søs ¹	403
7 11-1976	One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest	1 120	7 47-2012	Intouchables	355
8 39-1977	Olsen banden deruda ¹	1 045	8 46-2012	Twilight saga: Breaking dawn – part 2	337
9 51-1982	E.T. – The Extra Terrestrial	1 019	9 26-2012	Ice age 4 – Continental drift	328
10 46-1994	The Lion King	1 009	10 05-2012	Min søsters børn alene hjemme ¹	304

¹ Danish films.

Table 165		Cinemas		
		2010	2011	2012
	Cinemas at end of year			
	Number of cinemas	161	161	163
	Number of cinema screens (thousands)	57	57	59
	Cinema activity			
	Paid admissions (thousands)	12 952	12 433	13 591
	Admissions takings excl. VAT (DKK mio.)	796	750	843

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

Table 167 Films by nationality. 2012

	Number of films shown	Paid admissions	Admission takings total
		thousands	DKK thousands
Films shown in cinemas. total	541	13 591	842 725
Danish	85	3 898	218 634
Foreign, total	456	9 693	624 091
Of which: European	198	2 585	158 727
American	222	6 943	455 535
Other	36	164	9 829
Films shown in cinemas in 2011	656	12 433	749 802

¹ Danish films.www.statbank.dk/bio2**Table 166** Films by year when first shown. 2012

	Number of films shown	Paid admissions	Admissions takings, total
		thousands	thousands DKK
Films shown in cinemas, total	541	13 591	842 725
First shown:			
2012	231	12 648	787 626
2011	128	718	41 255
2010	40	7	184
2009	15	2	47
2008	12	1	23
2007	11	1	26
2006	10	1	35
2001-2005	34	18	1 076
1996-2000	16	101	7 811
1991-1995	4	65	3 457
1986-1990	3	0	11
1981-1985	5	1	24
1971-1980	11	12	426
1961-1970	3	0	8
1951-1960	8	0	21
1951 and before	4	1	49
Unknown	6	16	647

www.statbank.dk/bio4

Table 168 Books translated. 2012

	Originalsprog						Danish translations, total
	Swedish	Norwegian	English/ American	German	French	Other languages	
	number of releases						
Translations, total	439	172	1 722	189	168	309	2 999
Fiction	342	113	1 196	135	138	254	2 178
Non-fiction	97	59	526	54	30	55	821

www.statbank.dk/bog03

Table 169 Books published. 2012

	2011		2012	
	All editions	First editions	All editions	First editions
	number of releases			
Fiction, total	4 455	3 574	4 956	3 971
Novels and short stories for adults	1 988	1 430	2 382	1 787
Plays for adults	29	28	34	33
Poetry for adults	275	257	254	237
Humour, comics, etc. for adults	96	73	112	86
Novels and short stories for children	1 917	1 671	2 035	1 718
Plays for children	8	8	10	10
Poetry for children	46	42	57	48
Humour, comics, etc. for children	96	65	72	52
Non-fiction, total	10 675	8 322	11 176	8 615
General, museums and the press	85	78	91	89
Miscellaneous scripts	101	45	132	64
Philosophy, psychology and research	389	319	425	349
Religion	312	271	280	246
Social sciences	1 758	1 225	2 102	1 370
Education	557	494	533	471
Folk tradition, anthropology and ethnography	58	50	61	53
Geography, travel, topography	449	299	423	312
Mathematics and arithmetic	167	100	134	80
Natural sciences	763	454	602	490
Medicine and health sciences	1 367	1 112	1 265	1 075
Technique, manufacturing industry and craft	1 215	932	1 115	784
Agriculture, forestry, gardening and fishing	253	194	334	222
Home and household	332	268	467	396
Commerce, traffic, shipping	218	187	190	157
Arts	575	536	629	593
Theatre, movies, radio, television and music	136	122	133	113
Entertainment, games, sports	428	365	504	459
Literature theory and literature history	101	82	88	81
Linguistics	229	165	199	135
History	296	243	342	294
Personal history	886	781	1 127	782

www.statbank.dk/bog02

Table 170 Hours of radio broadcasting, DR

	2011		2012	
	Analog	Digital	Analog	Digital
	hours			
By kind of programme	52 965	99 810	45 740	79 056
News service	4 716	11 258	4 306	12 474
Current affairs	23 702	1 238	22 171	5 209
Information and culture	3 281	9 521	1 219	12 932
Drama/Fiction	108	21	55	128
Music	15 086	70 736 ¹	13 492	41 304 ¹
Entertainment	4 392	6 789	2 501	6 662
Sports	813	1	1 237	-
Education	-	-	-	-
Choir- and orchestra activity	115	57	56	62
Presentation and Service	752	190	704	286

¹ From 2010 DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation) has adjusted its portfolio of TV channels with regard to DAB and NET. This has resulted in a considerable fall in the number of hours listening to digital radio.

Source: Danish Broadcasting Corporation

Table 171 Hours of television broadcasting, DR and TV2

	DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation)		TV2	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	hours			
Television hours of broadcasting, total	34 054	37 921¹	12 586	10 353
National TV, total	34 054	37 921	7 135	7 336
News service	9 601	9 556	760	730
Current affairs	1 617	1 694	1 252	795
Information and culture	8 604	9 974	876	1 296
Education	662	656	-	-
Music	643	788	71	112
Entertainment	767	743	494	514
Danish drama	1 210	1 271	263	281
Foreign drama	9 735	11 272	2 708	2 642
Sports	395	1 119	481	801
Programme introduction & service	821	848	230	165
Regional TV, total	•	•	4 078	1 569
Advertising	•	•	1 373	1 448
By kind of production²				
Own productions	3 588	4 983	1 498	1 680
Other productions	3 322	3 379	2 575	2 508
Repeat broad casts	26 861	29 382	3 062	3 148

¹ Including simulcast broadcasts. ² For TV2 excl. regional TV and advertising.

Source: DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation) and TV2
www.statbank.dk/for4213

Table 172 Household access to TV-channels

	2011		2012	
	Number of households	Number of households with television- sets	Number of households	Number of households with television- sets
	thousands	per cent	thousands	per cent
Total number of households 1st of Jan.	2 584	•	2 594	•
Of which households with television sets	2 497	100	2 494	100
DR 1	2 481	99	2 478	99
DR 2	2 461	99	2 453	98
DR Update	1 684	67	1 895	76
DR K	2 094	84	2 224	89
DR HD	1 389	56	1 754	70
DR Ramasjang	2 093	84	2 223	89
TV2	2 477	99	2 357	95
TV2 ZULU	1 715	69	1 773	71
TV2 Charlie	1 725	69	1 790	72
TV 2 Film	1 367	55	1 031	41
TV2 Film HD	492	20	548	22
TV 2 News	1 605	64	1 722	69
TV 2 Sport	1 209	48	1 223	49
TV 2 Sport HD	431	17	667	27
TV3	1 669	67	1 671	67
TV3+	1 486	60	1 453	58
TV3+ HD	516	21	771	31
TV3 Puls	1 105	44	1 102	44
Kanal 4	1 542	62	1 677	67
Kanal 5	1 639	66	1 795	72
Kanal 5 HD	530	21	807	32
6eren	1 350	54	1 454	58
6eren HD	464	19	713	29
Canal 9	793	32	1 011	41
Voice TV	840	34	887	36
Discovery Channel	1 311	53	1 296	52
Discovery World	406	16	556	22
Discovery Science	236	10	317	13
Animal Planet	1 299	52	1 256	50
Cartoon Networks	1 080	43	1 052	42
Boomerang	478	19	572	23
MTV	1 200	48	1 170	47
Nickelodeon	834	33	909	36
VH-1	898	36	893	36
TCM	872	35	567	35
Disney Channel	1 115	45	1 125	45
Disney XD	660	26	812	33
Eurosport	1 208	48	1 212	49
Eurosport 2	530	21	718	29

Source: TNS Gallup A/S, Annual Survey 2011 and 2012

www.statbank.dk/dis135

Table 173 Viewing time by channel and type of program. 2012

	News, Current Affairs and Debate	Education, Information and Culture	Music, Entertainment, Drama and Fiction	Sport	Regional Television
	per cent				
Total Program viewing time	23	16	47	12	2
DR1	32	17	41	10	..
DR2	22	39	35	4	..
DR Update	100	..	..	..	..
DR K	1	59	40	..	..
DR HD	2	28	61	10	..
DR Rama-sjang	..	17	83	..	..
TV 2	30	14	30	17	9
TV 2 Zulu	..	1	98	..	..
TV 2 Charlie	..	1	99	..	..
TV 2 Film	..	..	100	..	..
TV 2 News	96	3	..	1	..
TV2 SPORT	..	..	..	100	..
TV3	..	33	67	..	..
TV3+	..	15	50	36	..
TV3 PULS	..	67	32	1	..
Kanal 4	7	28	65	..	..
Kanal 5	10	4	86	..	..
6'eren	2	4	60	34	..

Source: TNS Gallup and TV-meter Annual Report

www.statistikbanken.dk/for4213 and for4214

Table 174 The Danish Broadcasting Corporation and TV2, revenue and expenditure

	Danish Broadcasting Corporation			TV2		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
	thousands					
Number of household	2 418	2 420	2 418	2 418	2 420	2 418
Radio and TV licenses¹	2 518²	2 529³	2 521⁴	2 518²	2 529³	2 521⁴
Of which: Medielicens	2 368	2 370	2 369	•	•	•
Licences for radio only	50	50	49	•	•	•
Companies witch pay licenses	100	109	103	•	•	•
	DKK mio.					
Annual accounts						
Revenue, total	3 861	3 866	3 960	2 147	2 311	2 455
Of which: Licenses	3 493	3 516	3 570	-	-	-
Commercial, sponsors	4	4	3	1 318	1 429	1 359
Other	364	346	387	829	882	1 096
Total costs	3 328	3 251	3 431	1 974	2 106	2 165

¹ DR- licenses and Programme service collects the total licenses fees for DR, TV2, local radio- and TV and others. ² 1.6.2010. ³ 31.12.2011. ⁴ 25.12.2012.

Source: DR and TV2

Table 175 Music sales

	Sales		Turnover	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
	number		DKK thousand	
Total¹	822 349 584	1 366 686 383	408 222	429 380
CD-albums	3 169 597	2 222 995	164 065	116 946
LP/ MC	46 099	171 329	4 608	5 949
DVD-audio	3 402	9 392	262	645
DVD-Audio sets	1 700	0	2	0
CD-sets ²	136 636	277 421	9 575	21 794
CD/sacd	241	0	11	0
CD-maxi/ Cd-single	2 175	0	48	0
CD-Child	97 422	33 611	3 901	3 040
Digital albums	989 554	1 166 490	47 920	34 677
Digital Track	197 608 636	300 748 866	60 113	66 806
Digital other ³	620 020 963	1 061 869 088	111 710	174 061
Club sales	5 157	2 702	307	111
Ringtunes single	169 956	57 360	659	314
Musikvideo	65 366	55 213	4 622	4 603
Mobil other	30 562	71 916	325	434
Other	2 118	0	93	0

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 176 Performing art. 2012/2013

	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	11 246	585	426	391	257	2 073	...
The Royal Theatre, total	603	42	15	25	17	411	263
Plays	377	16	7	12	12	192	75
Operas	132	11	1	8	2	127	110
Ballets and dance	94	15	7	5	3	92	79
The regional theatres, total	1 706	65	32	64	30	524	385
Theatre cooperation of greater Copenhagen theatre	716	26	14	26	10	281	250
Regional theatres outside Copenhagen	990	39	18	38	20	243	135
Other state-subsidized theatres, total	8 937	478	379	302	210	1 137	...
folketeatret.dk/turne and The Danish National Opera	376	15	5	11	3	132	...
Local city-theatres	2 688	92	68	68	45	276	...
Local theatres	3 040	167	136	99	68	357	...
Theatres sub. by the Danish Arts Council	2 833	204	170	124	94	372	...
Non subsidized theatres, total	4 266	283	...	...	...	841	...
Ballet and dance	606	31	...	...	...	89	...
Performance	88	22	...	...	...	5	...
Opera	37	7	...	...	...	7	...
Operetta and musical	146	10	...	...	...	125	...
Plays	1 736	92	...	...	...	182	...
Revue and cabaret	393	13	...	...	...	253	...
Musicaldrama	172	16	...	...	...	22	...
Newcircus	53	4	...	...	...	6	...
Animation/Puppet theatre	442	44	...	...	...	26	...
Other	593	44	...	...	...	126	...

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

www.statbank.dk/teat1, teat2, teat3 and teat8

Table 177 Sports federations and youth and outdoor activities organizations

	2012
	thousands members
Youth organizations, total¹	84
The Danish Scout Association	27
Voluntary Christian Boys' and Girls' Association, FDF	22
The Green Girl Guides in Denmark	4
YMCA Scouts in Denmark	25
Danish Baptists' Scout Organisation	1
DUI - LEG og VIRKE Children's Organisation	5
Sports Federations² The Danish Sports Federations	1 912
Badminton	93
Football (DBU)	341
Golf	157
Gymnastics	152
Handball	112
Riding	71
Sailing	55
Swimming	156
Tennis	61
Other federations	714
The Danish Gymnastics and Athletics Federations	1 449
Badminton	129
The Danish Rifle Federation	71
Football	264
Gymnastics	303
Handball	102
Swimming	179
Tennis	52
Other federations	302
Sports for children	14
Exercise and leisure	6
Continuation schools, etc.	27
The Danish Firms' Sports Federations	353
Badminton	17
Football	28
Handball	2
Bowling	17
Fitness centre	42
Keep-fit exercises	32
Jogging	38
Other sports	177
Other outdoor activities organizations	
The Danish Camping Association	105
The Danish Cyclist Federation	18
The Danish Society for the Conservation of Nature	134
The Danish Hunting Federation	97
The Danish Garden Society	36

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 178 Attendance at selected sporting events

	Season 2010/2011			Season 2011/2012			Per cent changes in the number of avr. attendance
	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	
Football							
Superleague – men	1 394 436	198	7 043	1 406 462	198	7 103	0.9
1st Division – men	356 200	240	1 484	301 343	182	1 656	11.6
2nd Division – men	138 013	480	288	165 976	480	346	20.1
Handball							
Handball league – men	456 038	226	2 018	462 330	364	1 915	5.1
1st Division – men	77 073	192	401	84 815	364	421	5.0
Handball league – women	162 659	165	986	158 845	220	949	-3.8
1st Division – women	39 576	192	206	37 062	364	204	-1.0
Ice hockey							
Al-Bank league – men	202 956	156	1 301	234 159	180	1 301	0.0
Play-offs and final games - men	67 720	30	2 257	90 546	38	2 383	5.6
Season, total ¹ – men	270 676	186	1 455	324 705	218	1 489	2.3
Badminton²							
Denmark Open (Aarhus)	9 500	...	...	9 700	..	..	..
Copenhagen Masters (Cph.)	3 876	...	...	4 973	..	..	..
DM (Aalborg)	3 125	...	...	3 100	..	..	..
Hold-finalen (Guldmatchen - Cph.)	2 165	...	...	2 179	..	..	..
Basketball							
Basketball league – men	79 638	159	501	95 904	167	574	14.6

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 179 Advertising expenditure

	2010		2011		2012	
	DKK mio.	per cent	DKK mio.	per cent	DKK mio.	per cent
Advertising expenditure, total	24 694	100.0	25 477	100.0	24 432	100.0
Press advertising turnover, total	5 874	23.8	5 558	21.8	5 016	20.5
Daily papers	1 946	7.9	1 908	7.5	1 699	7.0
Magazines	333	1.3	346	1.3	321	1.3
Professional journals, etc.	707	2.9	685	2.7	623	2.5
Local papers	2 033	8.2	2 059	8.1	1 960	8.0
Other	855	3.5	560	2.2	413	1.7
Other advertising activities, total	18 820	76.2	19 919	78.2	19 416	79.5
Radio	232	0.9	270	1.1	278	1.1
TV	2 256	9.1	2 517	9.9	2 350	9.6
Cinemas	59	0.2	59	0.2	67	0.3
Printed matter	5 799	23.5	5 728	22.5	5 073	20.8
Sports sponsorship	1 196	4.8	1 203	4.7	1 145	4.7
Outdoor advertising	499	2.0	537	2.1	452	1.8
Internet	3 484	14.1	4 019	15.8	4 543	18.6
Commercial articles	557	2.3	635	2.5	654	2.7
Costs for administration and production	4 738	19.2	4 951	19.4	4 854	19.9

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 2012*, Danish Audit Bureau of Circulation

www.do.dk

Table 180 Activity rates by education institution. 2012

	graduation years 2001-2010		
	All sexes	Female	Male
	per cent		
All education institutions	90.6	88.9	92.9
The Aarhus School of Architecture	91.7	89.9	94.1
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Architecture	89.4	87.3	91.8
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Design	89.4	87.5	94.0
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, Bornholm School of Design	82.9	82.2	85.7
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Conservation	92.1	92.1	92.0
Kolding School of Design	89.0	88.1	91.3
The Royal Danish Academy of Music	91.3	89.5	92.9
Rhythmic Music Conservatory	92.5	91.0	92.9
The Royal Academy of Music, Aarhus/Aalborg	93.7	88.4	98.1
The Academy of Music and Dramatic Arts, Southern Denmark – music	94.9	93.5	95.9
The Academy of Music and Dramatic Arts, Southern Denmark – drama	92.0	89.2	94.7
The Danish National School of Performing Arts	85.1	81.4	89.4
The School of Acting at the Theatre of Aarhus	91.7	85.7	97.3
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts Schools	75.6	72.8	78.4
The National Film School of Denmark	85.8	80.2	89.5
The Royal School of Library and Information Science	93.8	93.8	94.0

www.statbank.dk/kubesk2

Table 181 Public Funding for Cultural Purposes. 2013

	Sports and Recreation	Cultural and Natural Heritage	Media, Library and Literature	Performing Arts and Music	Visual Arts and Design	Other Cultural Activities	Total
	mio. DKK						
Total public funding	4 173	1 933	9 158	3 003	519	3 946	22 732
Municipalities	3 228	623	3 062	969	-	1 861	9 744
Total state funding	945	1 310	6 096	2 034	519	2 085	12 988
National Budget – Ministry of Culture	20	1 295	1 659	1 942	87	1 462	6 464
National Budget – Other Ministries	-	-	92	-	416	1	509
Lotto Funds	925	16	35	92	16	622	1 706
License Fee - Public Service Broadcasting	-	-	4 310	-	-	-	4 310

www.statbank.dk/bevil02

Table 182 The Danish Arts Foundation. 2012

	3-year scholarships	Lump sum grants	Competitions and prizes	Purchases	Other grants	Total
	DKK thousands					
Total	22 230	49 791	1 875	5 881	19 074	98 851
Visual arts	6 840	9 209	350	4 816	14 065	35 280
Literature	7 695	8 439	600	65	-6	16 793
Contemporary music	1 710	4 366	300	-	580	6 956
Classical music	855	2 459	250	-	2 362	5 926
Common music	-	1 609	75	-	912	2 596
Applied arts and designing	3 420	7 973	-	1 000	716	13 109
Architecture	855	8 987	-	-	445	10 287
Film and theatre	855	6 749	300	-	-	7 904

Source: Annual report of the Danish Arts Foundation

Table 183 National Church divisions. 2014

1 January	Church divisions			
	Churches	Vicars	Deaneries	Parishes
All Denmark	2 343	2 060	104	2 180
København Diocese	121	211	9	94
Helsingør Diocese	165	276	13	147
Roskilde Diocese	337	272	13	316
Lolland-Falster Diocese	109	62	4	104
Fyn Diocese	243	184	11	232
Haderslev Diocese	185	195	7	174
Ribe Diocese	211	160	8	203
Aarhus Diocese	358	303	14	332
Viborg Diocese	287	178	11	276
Aalborg Diocese	327	219	14	302

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs

Table 184 Religious ceremonies at the National Church. 2013

	Baptisms as per cent of children born in 2013	Confirmations in 2013 as per cent of 14-15 year-olds 1 January 2014	Church funerals as per cent of all deaths 2013
	per cent		
All Denmark	75.0	71.4	84.0
Copenhagen Diocese	45.6	43.3	69.4
Helsingør Diocese	69.1	60.3	78.1
Roskilde Diocese	88.8	73.8	81.5
Lolland-Falster Diocese	93.4	75.8	82.0
Fyn Diocese	83.3	79.6	88.9
Haderslev Diocese	84.3	79.0	88.6
Ribe Diocese	91.7	82.1	90.9
Aarhus Diocese	77.3	72.2	87.0
Viborg Diocese	91.6	83.8	93.4
Aalborg Diocese	90.1	81.6	91.3

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs

www.statbank.dk/km44

Table 185 Membership of the National Church. 2014

1 January	National Church members as percentage of population							National Church members
	All Denmark			Dioceses of residence				
	Men	Women	Total	Copenhagen	Helsingør, Roskilde and Lolland-Falster	Funen	Jutland	
	per cent							thousands
Total	76.4	80.4	78.4	61.4	76.5	82.3	83.9	4 414
Age:								
0-4 years	63.5	63.9	63.7	41.9	68.4	74.7	78.8	194
5-9 years	74.0	74.3	74.2	48.3	72.5	79.2	82.8	246
10-14 years	77.9	78.8	78.3	53.4	76.9	83.6	86.5	261
15-19 years	81.6	82.8	82.2	68.8	78.1	86.2	87.1	293
20-29 years	71.6	73.8	72.6	66.1	67.7	76.3	77.7	510
30-39 years	69.8	74.1	71.9	55.2	72.2	79.1	80.5	495
40-49 years	76.0	81.2	78.5	61.6	77.7	83.1	83.8	636
50-59 years	77.6	83.1	80.4	64.8	78.1	82.9	84.5	593
60-69 years	81.2	86.4	83.9	68.0	80.9	86.2	88.0	582
70-79 years	86.5	90.9	88.9	75.0	84.5	88.8	90.2	387
80 years +	90.8	93.4	92.4	75.5	81.1	83.9	84.6	217

www.statbank.dk/km55

Labour, earnings and income

Labour force participation

Employment

Unemployment

Commuting

Absence and work stoppages

Earnings and labour costs

A European perspective

Income



Labour force participation

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:

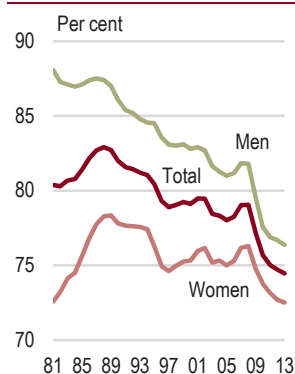
- Employed
- Unemployed
- Persons outside the labour force

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 2013 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.

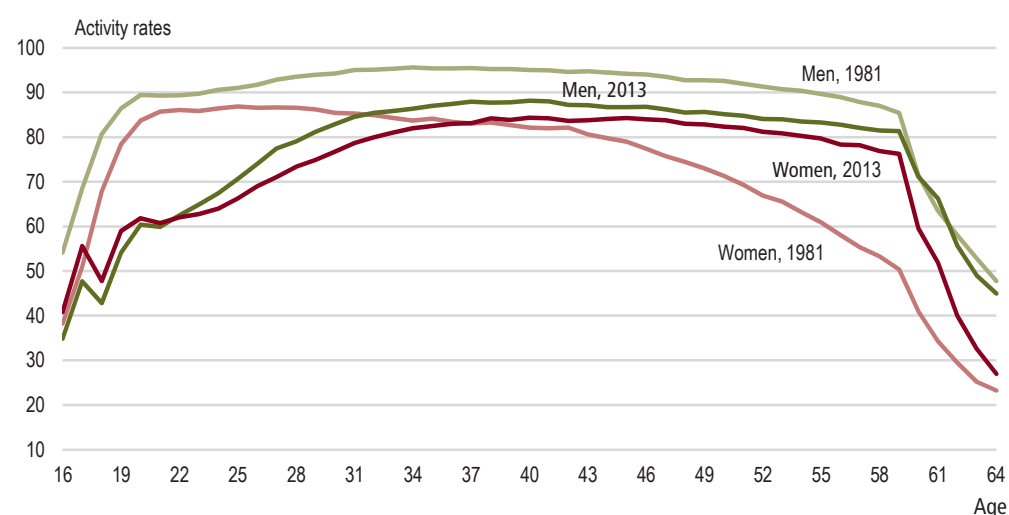
In the 1990s, in which Denmark had a period of recession, the activity rate of both men and women decreased during most of the period. The fall in the activity rate for women ceased in 1997, and thereafter the activity rate for women rose until 2002. During the same period the activity rate for men continued to fall. From 2006 until 2008 activity rates for both men and women increased slightly. 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. 1981-2013



www.statbank.dk/ras110

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 2013 women's activity rates 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 are lower than for 17 year olds.

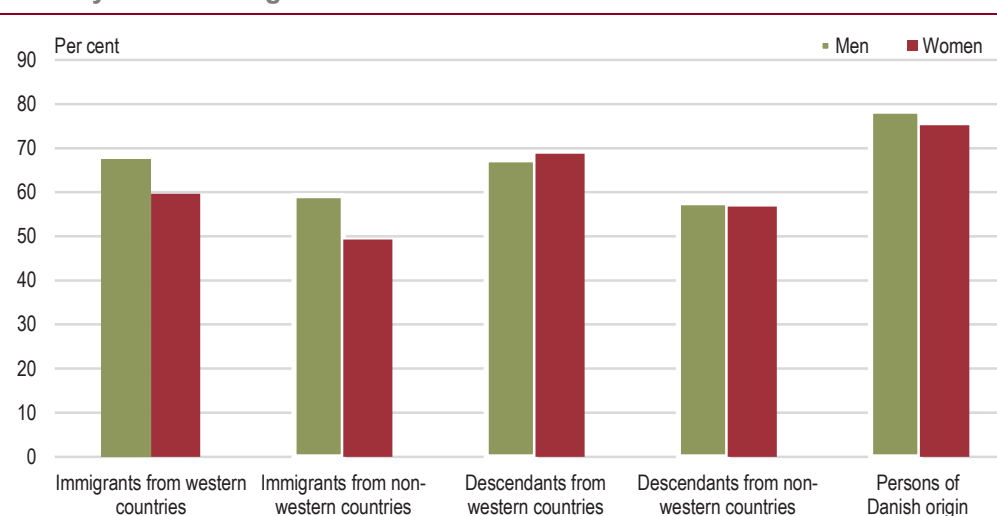
Immigrants and their descendants in the labour market

The number of immigrants and their descendants of working age increased from 108,000 to 448,000 in the period 1981-2013. 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 283,000 in 2013.

Immigrants' activity rate is lower than that of persons of Danish origin. 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 have a slightly higher activity rate than immigrants from non-western countries. Simultaneously the difference between activity rates for men and women are smaller than for immigrants from non-western countries. 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, and only a small number of them are in the age groups where activity rates normally are high. Therefore it is not possible to draw valid conclusions concerning their integration on the labour market.

Figure 3 Activity rate of immigrants and their descendants. 2013



www.statbank.dk/ras110

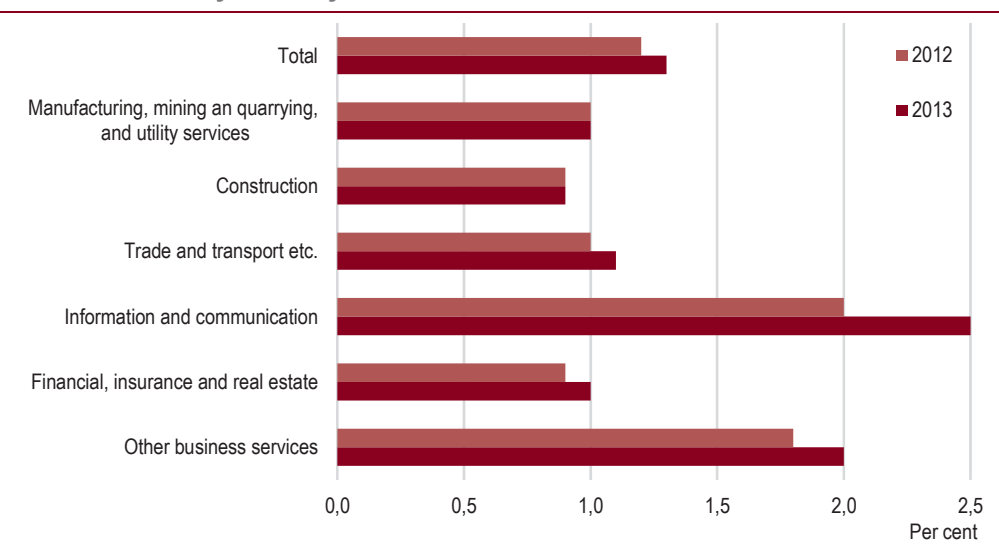
Increase in the job vacancy rate

The average for the four quarters made in 2013 in the private sector accounted for a total number of job vacancies of 19,800. The job vacancy rate has increased with 0.1 percentage point from 2012 to 2013. The share of job vacancies is defined as the job vacancy rate and measures the percentage of job vacancies in relation to the total sum of job vacancies and occupied posts.

The industry group information and communication had in 2013 a job vacancy rate of 2.5 per cent, which were the industry group with the highest job vacancy rate. Furthermore the industry group of information and communication had an increase in the job vacancy rate with 0.5 percent point and was the group with the highest increase. The job vacancy rate in the industry groups of manufacturing, mining, quarrying and utility services and construction was unchanged in 2013 and was with that the only groups which have not increased.

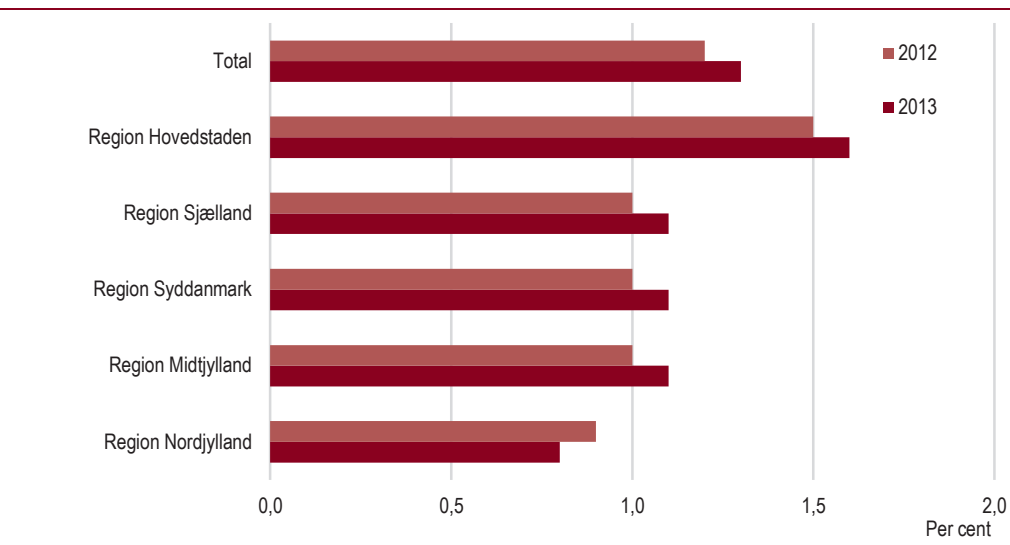
The smallest job vacancy rate was found in the industry group of construction, which had a rate of 0.9 per cent.

Figure 4 Job vacancies by industry



Region Hovedstaden has the highest share of job vacancies

With a job vacancy rate of 1.6 per cent the largest share of job vacancies was seen in Region Hovedstaden in 2013. The lowest share was seen in Region Nordjylland, as only 0.8 per cent of all vacant and occupied jobs were vacant. Since 2012 there has been an increase in the job vacancy rate of 0.1 percentage point in all regions, besides for Region Nordjylland which had a decrease of 0.1 percentage point.

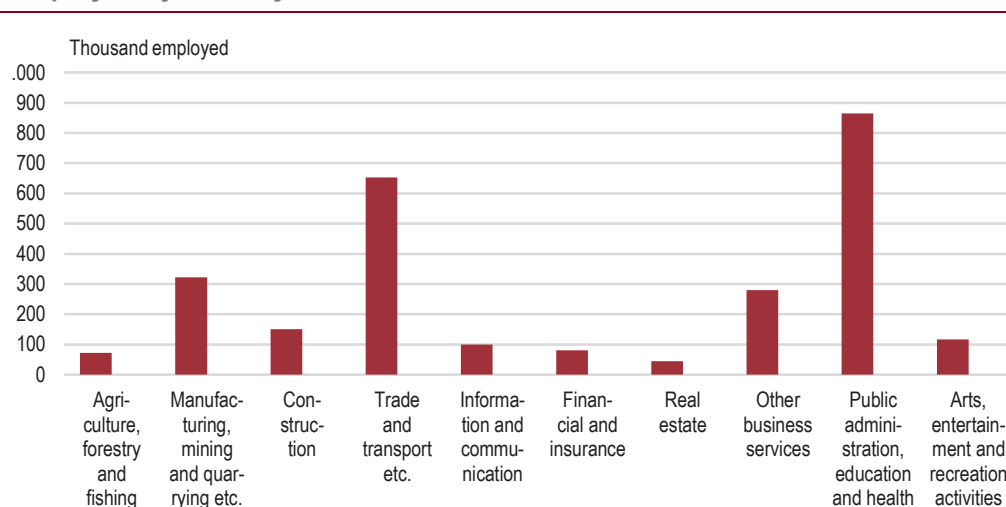
Figure 5 Job vacancies by region

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 2013, small workplaces had a job vacancy rate of 1.6 per cent. The other size groups all had a job vacancy rate of 1.2 per cent.

Employment

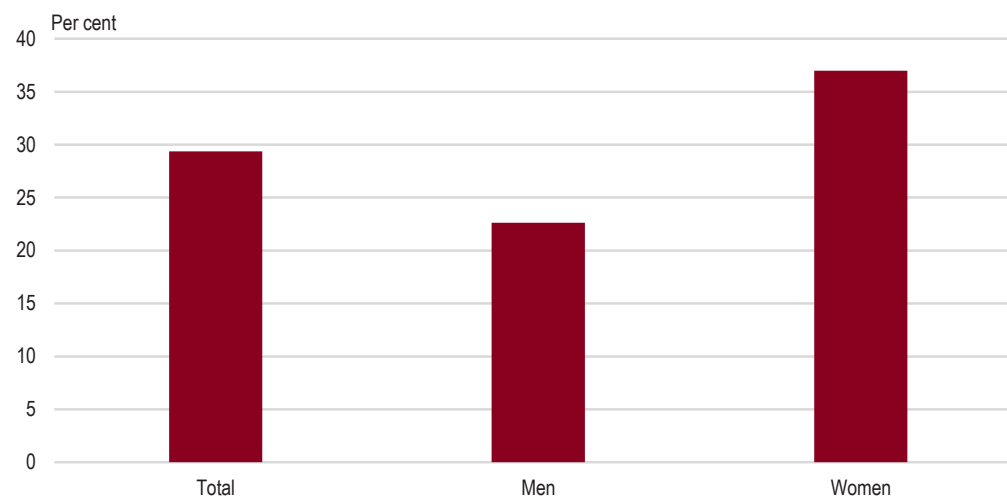
The service sector accounts, by far, for the highest number of persons employed in Denmark. The largest industry groups are thus *public administration, education and health* employing 864,000 persons (corresponding to 32.0 per cent of persons employed) and *wholesale and retail trade, and transport, etc.* employing 653,000 persons (24.2 per cent of persons employed). Primary industries *agriculture, forestry and fishing* account for a substantially lower share employing 72,000 persons (2.7 per cent of persons employed).

Figure 6 Employed by industry. 2012

Women work fewer hours than men

The number of hours worked by women is lower than the number of hours worked by men. In 2012, 37.0 per cent of women were working part-time, while only 22.6 per cent of men were working part-time.

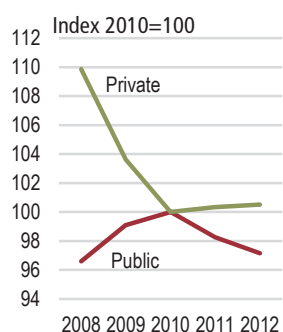
Figure 7 Persons working part-time 2012



Note: Part-time is defined as persons working less than 32 hours per week in their main activity.

Source: Working Time Account

Figure 8
Employment by sector



www.statistikbanken.dk/atr

Note: Public includes general government sector, whereas private includes corporations and organizations.

Fall in the number of employed levelled off in 2010-2012

From 2011 to 2012, the number of employed decreased by 5,900 persons, corresponding to 0.2 per cent. Since 2008 when persons in employment peaked, the number of employed has fallen every year. However, the fall in employment has levelled off, as employment fell, on average, by 78,000 persons (2.8 per cent) annually from 2008 to 2010, whereas the fall in employment was 7,400 persons (0.3 per cent) from 2010 to 2012.

The fall in employment from 2010 to 2012 is due to a fall in employment in the general government sector, while the fall in employment from 2008 to 2010 was due to a fallen employment in corporations and organizations. The general government sector includes central government, regional government, municipal government, and social security funds. Corporations and organizations include private corporations, public corporations, private non-profit organizations and international organizations.

From 2011 to 2012, the number of employed in the general government sector decreased by 9,800 persons, corresponding to 1.2 per cent, while employment in corporations and organizations increased by 3,900 persons, corresponding to an increase of 0.2 per cent. From 2010 to 2012 employment in the general government sector decreased, on average, by 12,300 persons annually, corresponding to a decrease of 1.5 per cent annually, whereas employment in corporations and organizations increased, on average, by 5,000 persons annually, corresponding to an increase of 0.3 per cent annually. This development has been reverse in relation to the period 2008 to 2010 where employment in the general government sector increased, on average, by 14,100 persons annually, corresponding to an increase of 1.7 per cent annually and there was a sharp fall in employment in corporations and organizations, where employment fell, on average, by 92,100 persons annually, corresponding to a fall in employment of 4.6 per cent per year.

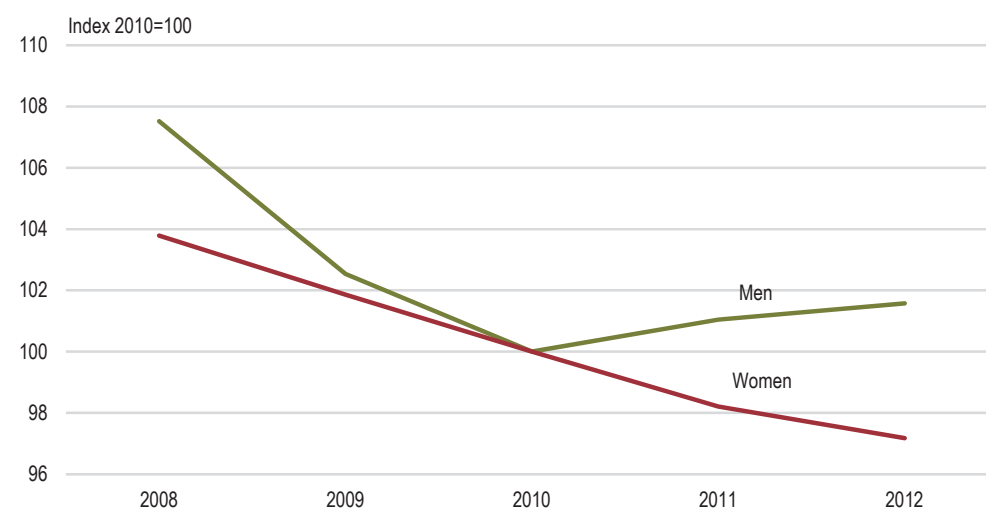
Fever women employed

The number of employed women decreased by 13,500 persons, corresponding to 1.1 per cent from 2011 to 2012. At the same time, employment by men increased by 7,600 persons, corresponding to an increase of 0.5 per cent. From 2010 to 2012 the number of employed women fell, on average, by 18,500 persons per year, corresponding to a fall of 1.4 per cent per year. In the same period, employment by men increased by 11,200 persons per year, corresponding to an increase of 0.8 per cent per year.

In the period 2008 to 2010 employment fell for both women and men. Men accounted for the greatest fall, as the number of employed men fell, on average, by 53,000 persons annually, corresponding to a fall of 3.6 per cent per year, where the fall in the number of employed women fell by 24,900 persons annually, corresponding to 1.9 per cent per year.

The reason why the number of employed men decreased to proportionately high extent from 2008 to 2010 is attributed to the fact that 83 per cent of employment men work in the private sector. The fall in the number of employed women is somewhat lower than that of men during the same period, which is due to the fact that 45 per cent of women are employed in the general government sector.

Figure 9 Employment by sex



www.statistikbanken.dk/atr

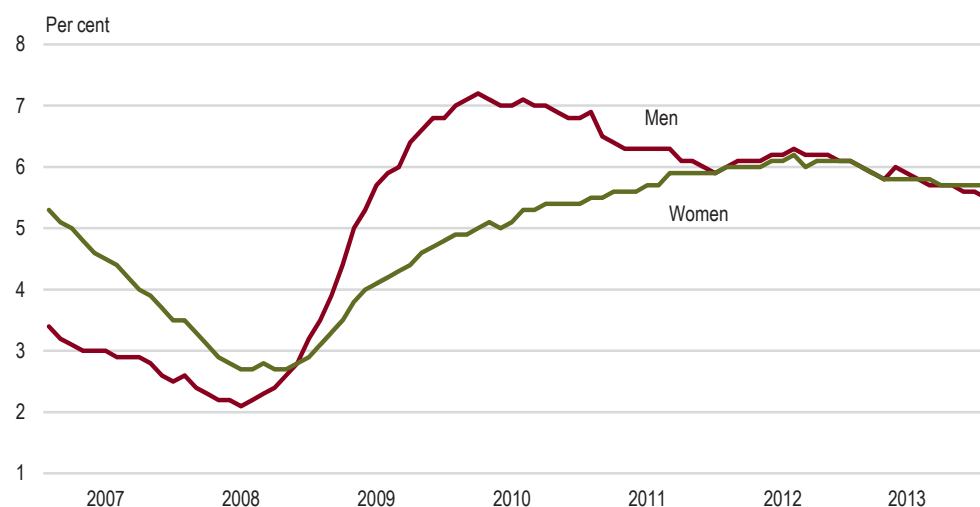
Minor fall in the number of hours worked

From 2011 to 2012 the number of hours worked fell by 0.4 per cent. The number of hours worked decreased, on average, by 0.3 per cent per year from 2010 to 2012, and fell by 3.5 per cent per year in the period 2008 to 2010.

Unemployment

Gross unemployment has remained unchanged since 2010

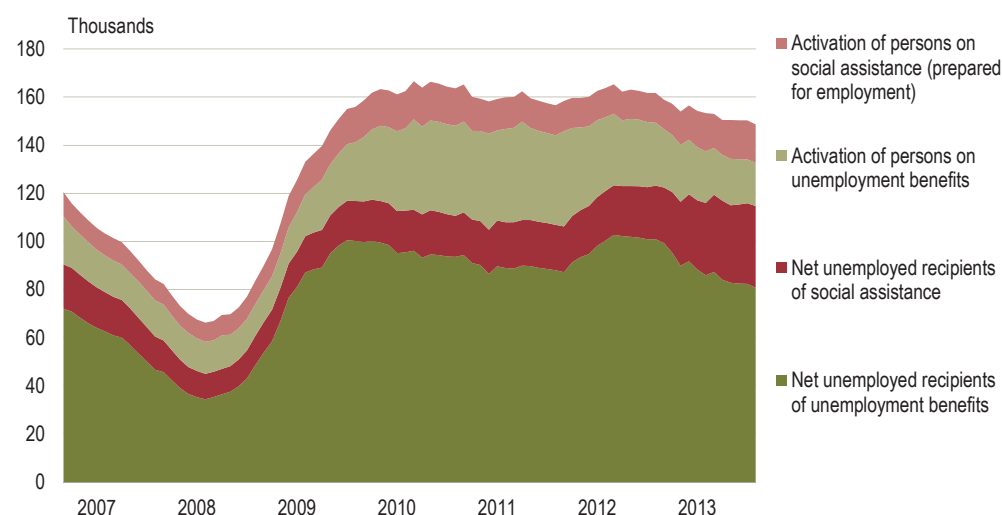
The monthly seasonally adjusted unemployment reached the lowest level in present time in the summer 2008 and has since then been increasing sharply, corresponding to more than a doubling until 2010. The increase in unemployment had particularly a great impact on men. Since 2010, total gross unemployment has largely remained unchanged. However, there was a slight falling tendency during 2013.

Figure 10 Gross unemployment in per cent of the labour force, seasonally adjusted

www.statbank.dk/aus07

Today men and women have the same unemployment level

The increasing unemployment from 2008 to 2010 had a far greater impact on men than women. This was due to the fact that the sectors with the highest unemployment increases – industry, construction and service sector – are typically employed by men. Since the beginning of 2010 the difference between men and women's unemployment has fallen by more than 2 per cent point to the same level for men and women at the end of 2012 and through 2013. Towards the end of 2013, there is a tendency that women are affected by unemployment to a slightly higher degree than men. In a historical perspective, women have also 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.

Figure 11 Gross unemployment by type of unemployment, seasonally adjusted

www.statbank.dk/aus07

Fewer recipients of unemployment benefits and a greater number of recipients of social assistance

The lowering of the threshold for claiming unemployment benefits from 4 to 2 years on 1 January 2013 has led to fewer and fewer recipients of unemployment benefits during 2013, while there is an increasing number of people available for work (and thereby unemployed), who are claiming social assistance. Persons, who are receiving special education benefit is included in the gross unemployment rate, together with unemployed recipients of social assistance.

Total gross unemployment can be calculated as the sum of the 4 types of unemployment. Here, it can be seen that gross unemployment reached the low number of 66,300 persons in June 2008, and as a result of the global financial crisis increased by more than 100,000 to 166,600 in July 2010. Since then, there has been a slight fall, reaching 148,600 persons in December 2013.

Commuting

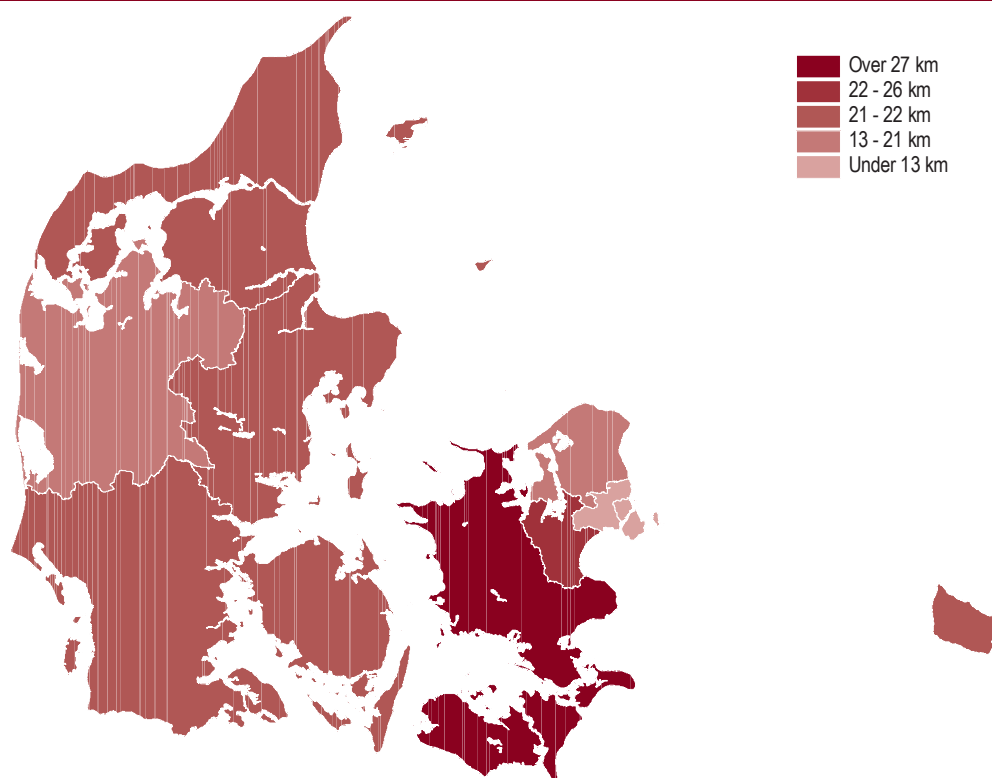
Longer commuting distances

In 2012, every Dane travelled, on average, a distance of 19.8 km to and from the home and work. This is 0.1 km longer in relation to 2011 and 2010 and 2.2 longer than in 2006. On average, men are working 23.3 km away from their home, while women only need to travel 16.1 km to their job. This implies that the average commuting distance between men and women is 7.2 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.

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 27.7 km. People living in København By and København Omegn only commute 12.2 and 12.7 km to their work. People living in all other provinces commute between 20.2 and 22.3 km to their work.

Figure 12 Commuting. 2012

www.statbank.dk/afstb2

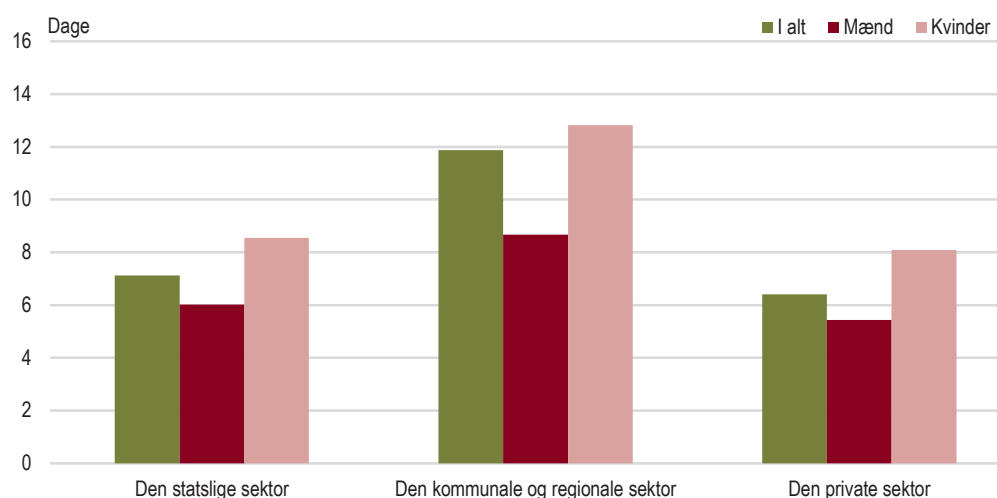
Absence

Women are more absent due to sickness than men

The employees in the regions and the municipalities were on average absent from work 11.9 days due to sickness in 2012. In the central government sector, employees were, on average, absent 7.1 days due to sickness whereas employees in the private sector were absent 6.4 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 44 per cent and 37 per cent in the private sector.

Figure 13 Absence caused by own sickness. 2012

www.statbank.dk/fra05

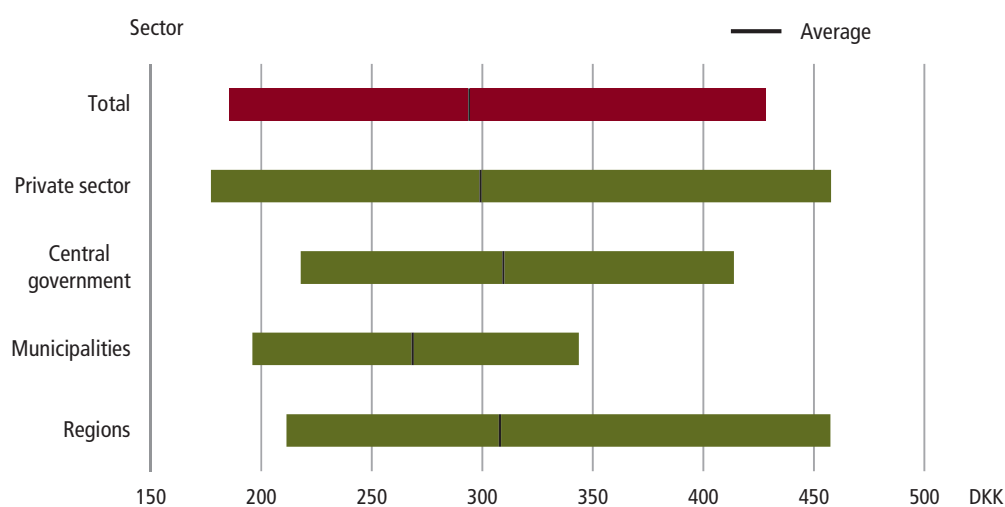
In the three sectors the occupation of the employees differs. This has an impact on the extent of absence. In the regions and the municipalities a large share of the employees are for instance occupied within the industry *human health and social work* which is an area with a high level of absence.

Earnings and labour costs

Earnings per hour worked and standardized 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. All costs of a business enterprise, which are involved in having employees, are called total labour costs. The majority of total labour costs are earnings per hour worked.

Figure 14 Earnings per hour worked by sectors. 2011

www.statbank.dk/fra05

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 10-per cent highest paid employees in the private sector were more than DKK 458 per hour worked in 2012, while the 10-per cent lowest paid employees earned less than DKK 177 per hour worked. Hourly earnings of the 10-per cent highest paid central government employees were more than DKK 414 per hour worked, while the 10 per cent lowest paid employees earned less than DKK 218 per hour worked. In municipalities the numbers were DKK 344 and DKK 196 respectively and in the regions DKK 457 and DKK 211 respectively.

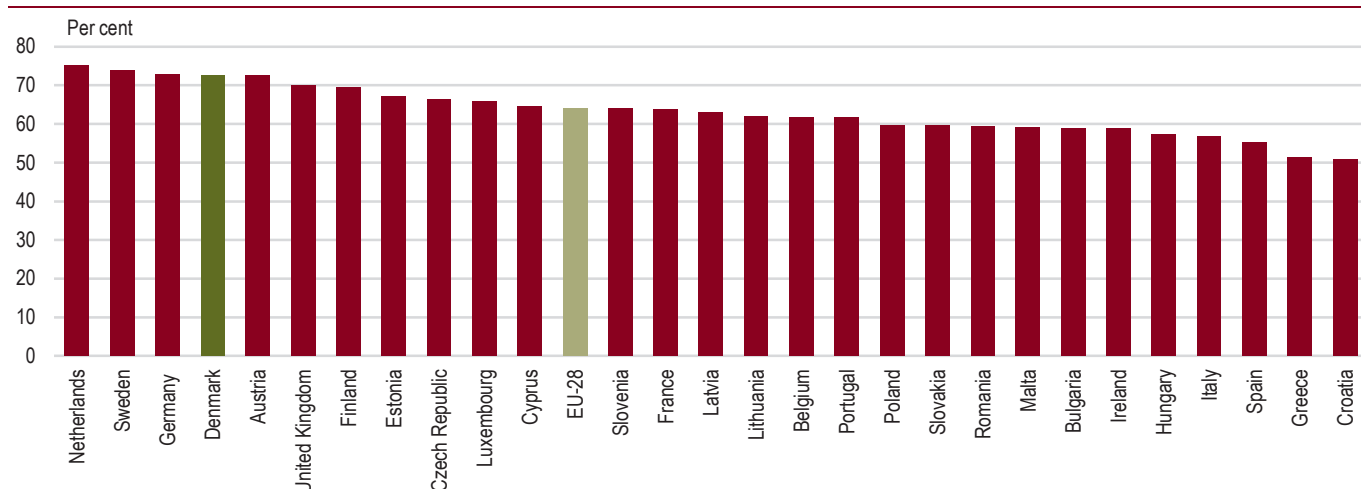
A European perspective

The Netherlands had the highest employment rate in the European Union

At 75.1 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 2012 according to the Labour Force Survey.

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

In 2012 the employment rate in the Netherlands was considerably above the European Union average of 64.1 per cent – ahead of Sweden, Germany and Denmark, where the employment rates were 73.8, 72.8 and 72.6 per cent, respectively. Croatia and Greece had the lowest employment rates in the European Union at 50.7 and 51.3 per cent, respectively.

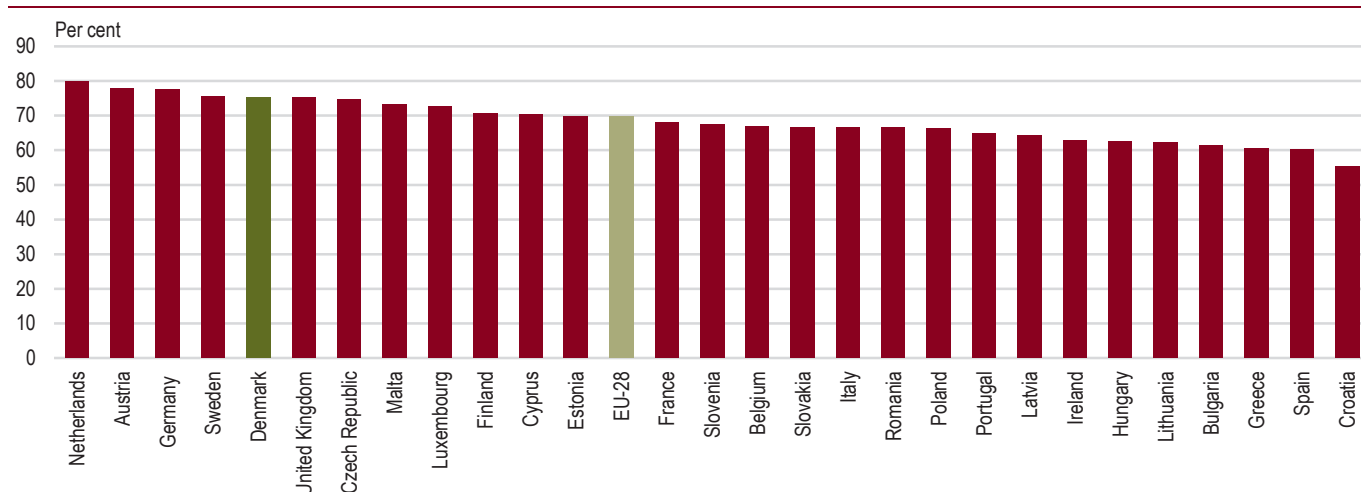
Figure 15 Employment rate in the EU. 2012

Source: Eurostat

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 79.7 per cent the Netherlands had the highest employment rate for men among the 28 countries in the European Union, followed by Austria and Germany where 77.8 and 77.6 per cent, respectively, of the men were employed. Denmark had the fifth highest employment rate for men at 75.2 per cent.

Figure 16 Employment rate in the EU. Men. 2012

Source: Eurostat

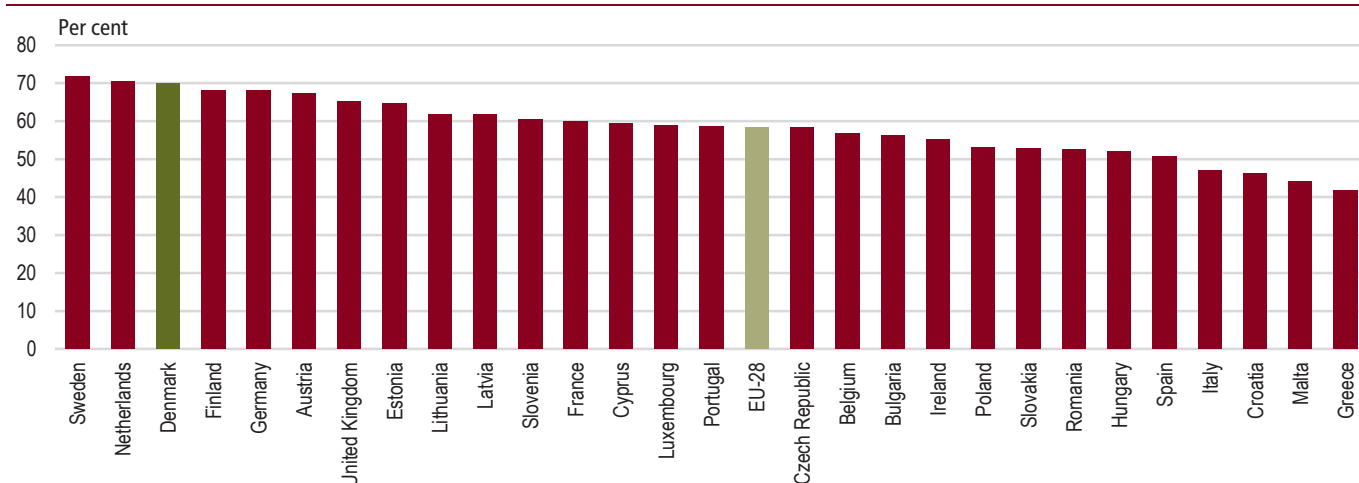
Croatia and Spain at 55.1 and 60.2 per cent, respectively, had the lowest employment rates for men in the European Union. The EU average in 2012 was 69.6 per cent.

Sweden had the highest employment rate for women

Sweden had the highest employment rate for women in the European Union in 2012. 71.8 per cent of the women were in employment in 2012. The Netherlands and Denmark had the second and third highest employment rate for women at 70.4 and 70.0 per cent, respectively. The EU average was 58.5 per cent. At 41.9 and 44.2 per cent, Greece and Malta had the lowest employment rates for women in the European Union.

Figure 17

Employment rate in the EU. Women. 2012

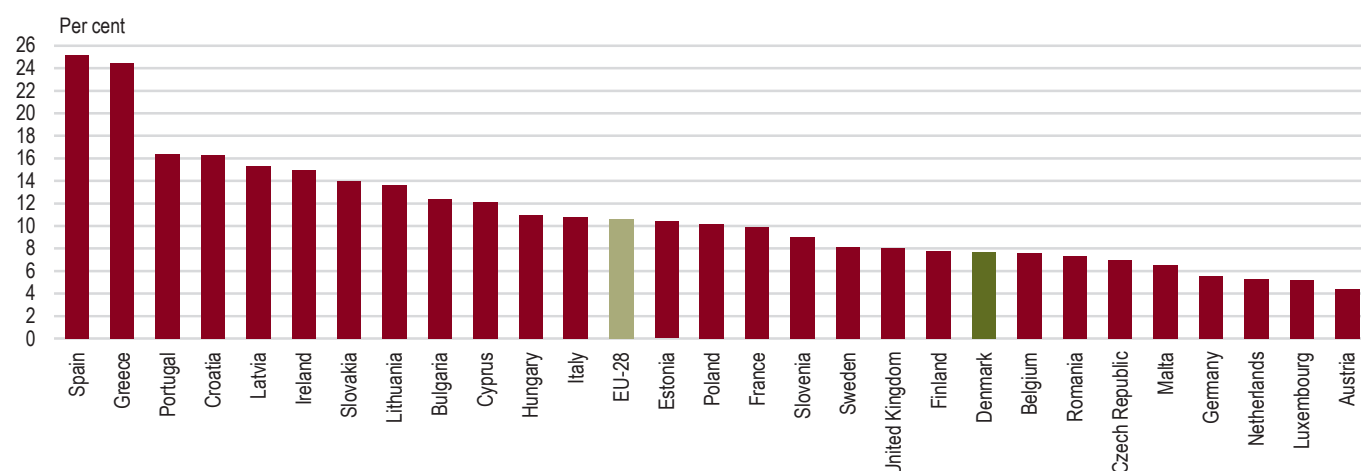


Source: Eurostat

Austria had the lowest unemployment rate in the EU

Among the 28 countries of the European Union, Austria had the lowest unemployment rate in 2012. The unemployment rate among those aged 15-64 years was 4.4 per cent in Austria, followed by Luxembourg and the Netherlands at 5.2 and 5.3 per cent, respectively.

In Denmark the unemployment rate was 7.7 per cent. Spain and Greece had the highest unemployment rates in the EU at 25.2 and 24.5 per cent, respectively. In 2012 the EU average was 10.6 per cent. In the Labour Force Survey the unemployed are those without a job, who have looked for a job within the last four weeks and can begin a new job within two weeks.

Figure 18 Unemployment rate in the EU. Age 15-64 years. 2012

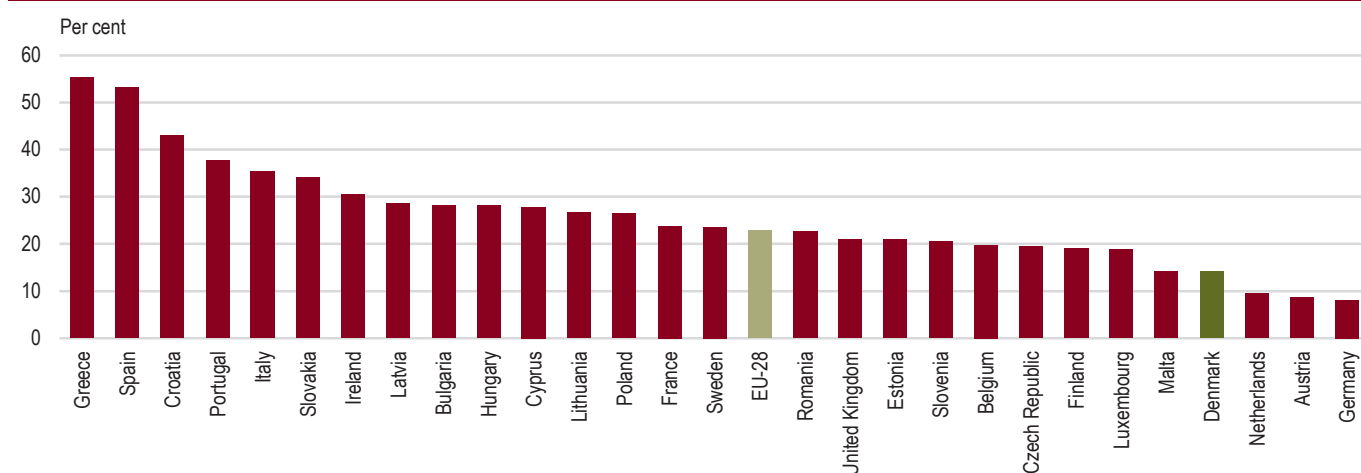
Source: Eurostat

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 14.1 per cent in 2012. It was Germany, Austria and the Netherlands who had the lowest youth unemployment rates at 8.1, 8.7 and 9.5 per cent, respectively.

In our neighbouring country Sweden the youth unemployment rate was high at 23.6 per cent, while the unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 years was 8.1 per cent. Greece and Spain had the highest youth unemployment rates in the European Union at 55.3 and 53.2 per cent, respectively. The EU average was 22.9 per cent in 2012.

Figure 19 Youth unemployment rate. Age 15-24 years. 2012

Source: Eurostat

Income

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 851,200 in 2012. The corresponding figure for couples without children was DKK 577,400. 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 20 Average family income. 2012

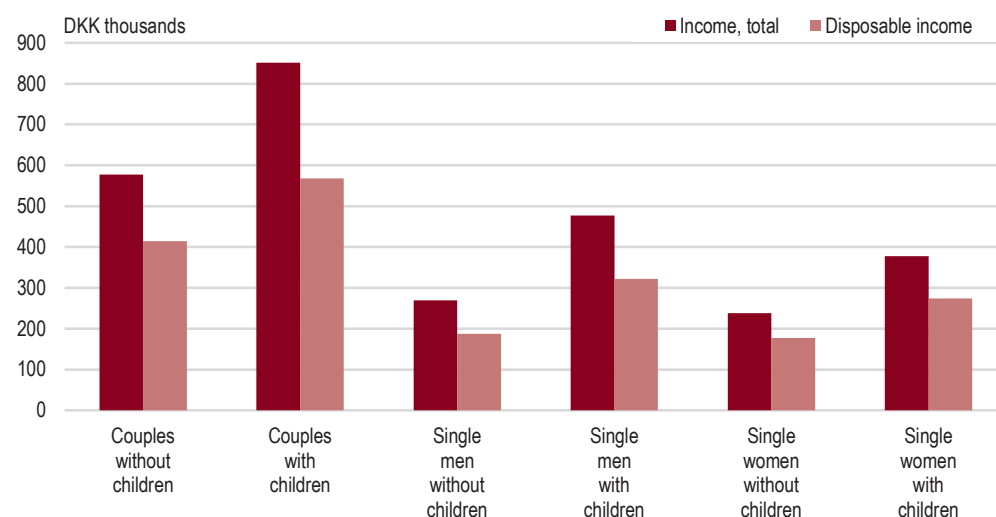
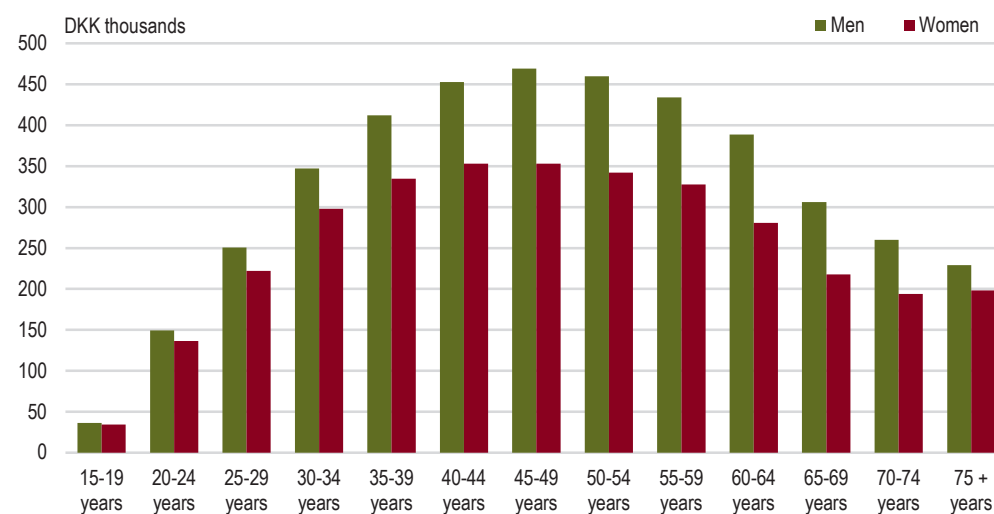


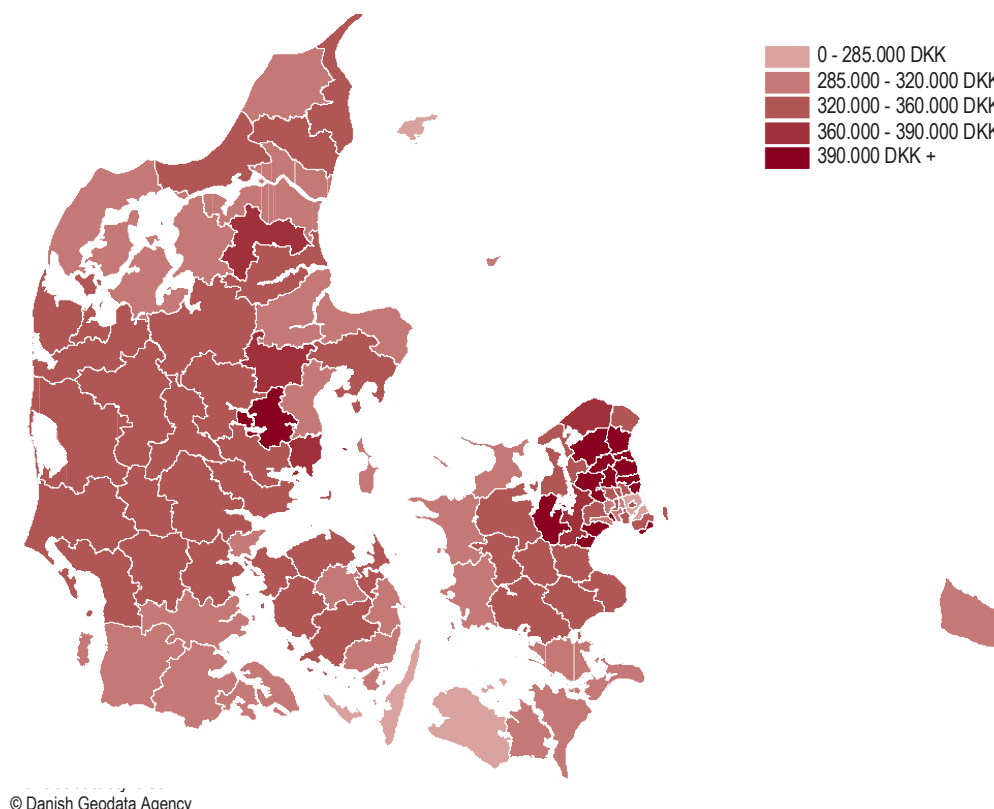
Table 224

Men earn more than women

In 2012, the average personal income for persons aged 15 and above was DKK 292,200. Men had larger incomes than women as men's average income was DKK 329,000, while that of women was DKK 256,500. The level of personal income peaks for both men and women in the late forties.

Figure 21 Average personal income by age group. 2012**Wealthiest municipalities are north of Copenhagen**

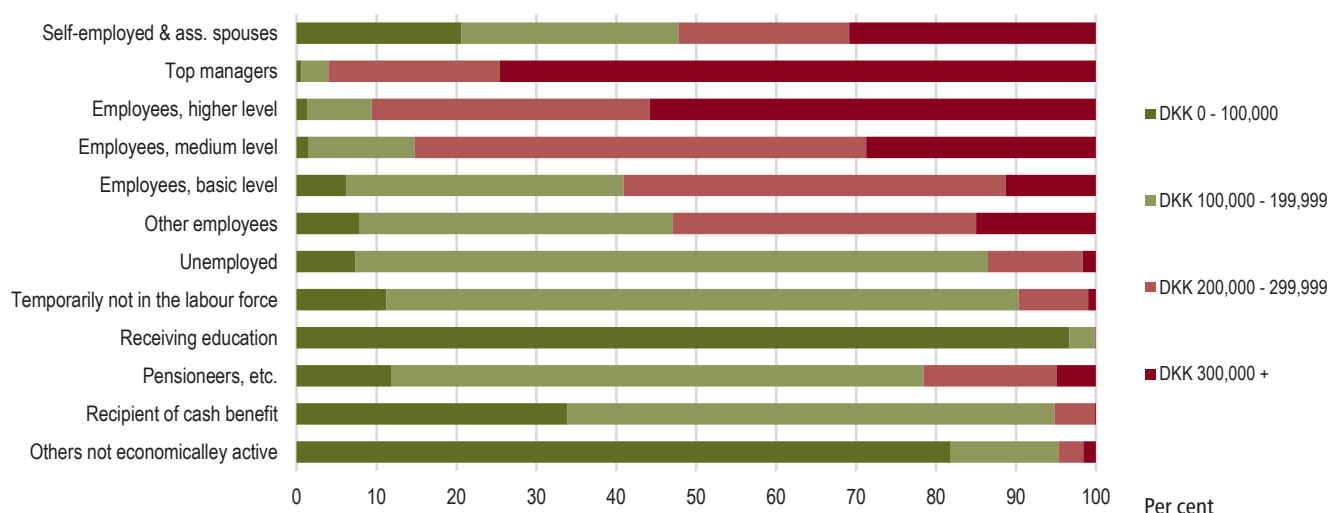
Average family income after taxes, i.e. the disposable family income, was DKK 329,600 in 2012. The highest average disposable family incomes were recorded in the municipalities north of Copenhagen Municipality. Family income was DKK 575,800 in Gentofte and DKK 572,800 in Rudersdal. The lowest average family incomes were found in Copenhagen with DKK 264,800. In Jutland, families in Skanderborg have the largest income with DKK 405,400.

Figure 22 Average family income in municipalities in DKK. 2012

Personal income by socio-economic status

When considering disposable personal incomes as they relate to socio-economic status, it is seen that only 0.6 per cent of all top-level managers (salaried employees at upper levels) made less than DKK 100,000 in 2012. When considering the other end of the scale, 96.7 per cent of all students and 33.8 per cent of all recipients of cash benefits had incomes of less than DKK 100,000.

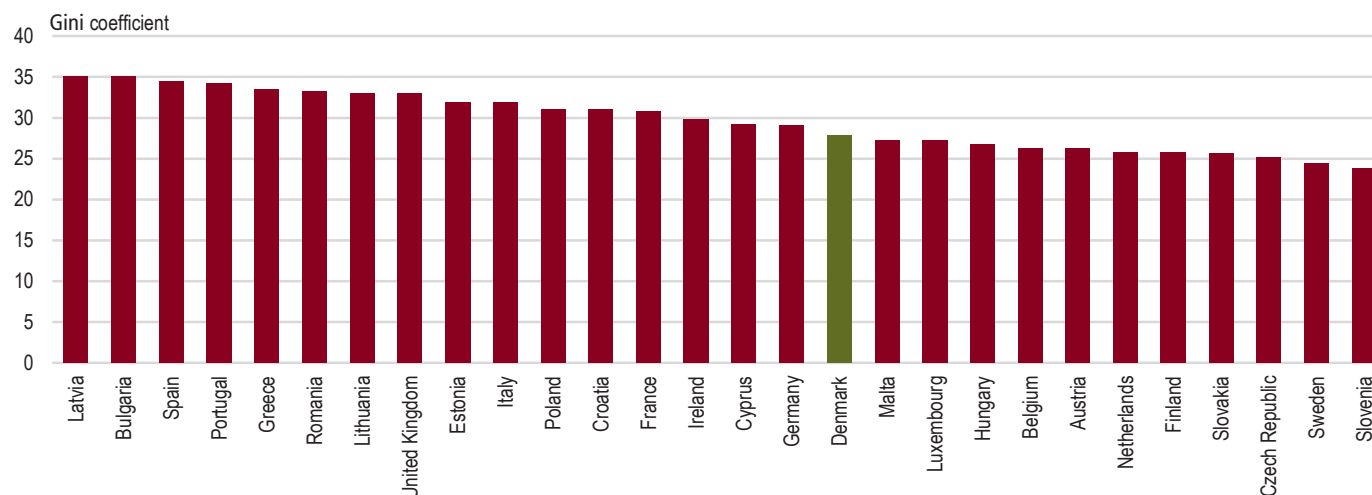
Figure 23 Distribution of disposable personal income by socio-economic groups. 2012



Income equality level for the EU-28

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. 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.

Figure 24 Gini coefficients in EU. 2011



Source: Eurostat.

Table 186 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 187 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 Source: Lars Bugge Andersen, et al. *Erhvervsstrukturens udvikling i Danmark 1901-1976*
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.

Table 188 Employed persons by industry

	2003	2008	2013
	thousand persons		
Total	2 741	2 858	2 660
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	92	77	70
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	443	412	315
Construction	167	193	152
Trade and transport etc.	638	684	631
Information and communication	103	102	99
Financial and insurance	80	88	79
Real estate	35	43	45
Other business services	234	286	276
Public administration, education and health	822	843	862
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	114	119	116
Activity not stated	12	12	15

www.statbank.dk/ras150 and ras9

Table 189 Employees by sex and sector. 2013

	Men	Women	Total
	persons		
Total	1 248 228	1 208 734	2 456 962
Central government sector	108 595	103 837	212 432
Social security funds	605	1 581	2 186
Regions	29 576	109 403	138 979
Municipalities	117 874	388 145	506 019
General government, total	256 650	602 966	859 616
Public corporations, etc.	41 131	24 426	65 557
Public sector, total	297 781	627 392	925 173
Private sector, total	950 340	581 298	1 531 638
Foreign sector	107	44	151
Not stated sektor	-	-	-

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Table 190 Employed persons by sex, industry and socio-economic status. 2013

	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									
Men and women, total	198.4	5.0	101.0	603.0	287.0	1 030.4	235.1	200.5	2 457.0	2 660.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33.0	1.9	0.2	0.8	0.8	11.0	2.8	19.8	35.5	70.4
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	8.3	0.2	18.2	35.4	42.6	164.4	29.5	16.6	306.7	315.2
Construction	17.0	0.3	6.3	3.5	9.0	84.3	20.1	11.6	134.8	152.2
Trade and transport etc.	41.0	1.2	28.7	27.9	63.0	322.1	78.4	68.5	588.5	630.7
Information and communication	7.9	0.1	5.1	40.1	17.1	16.9	5.5	6.8	91.5	99.4
Financial and insurance	0.4	0.0	5.8	31.1	19.4	17.6	1.4	3.4	78.8	79.2
Real estate	10.0	0.2	1.5	1.9	5.1	13.9	3.8	8.3	34.4	44.6
Other business services	32.2	0.6	9.8	60.4	39.6	60.4	51.0	21.7	242.9	275.7
Public administration, education and health	19.8	0.2	21.8	380.2	78.7	303.7	33.3	24.2	841.9	861.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	14.3	0.1	3.7	21.7	11.7	36.0	9.3	19.6	101.9	116.4
Activity not stated	14.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.7
Men, total	141.4	0.6	72.8	248.9	136.0	536.1	131.3	123.2	1 248.2	1 390.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	8.5	2.1	14.8	26.5	56.4
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	6.5	0.0	15.4	24.7	25.1	119.5	21.3	10.9	217.0	223.5
Construction	16.4	0.0	5.7	2.9	6.6	77.2	19.2	9.8	121.4	137.9
Trade and transport etc.	30.0	0.2	21.8	16.2	37.6	181.3	46.1	42.8	345.7	376.0
Information and communication	6.8	0.0	4.0	29.6	12.2	8.3	3.3	4.9	62.3	69.1
Financial and insurance	0.4	0.0	4.3	17.4	9.6	5.7	0.6	2.1	39.6	40.0
Real estate	7.8	0.0	1.1	1.0	2.6	8.6	2.1	5.6	21.1	28.9
Other business services	21.6	0.1	7.3	36.9	17.2	30.6	25.5	12.6	130.0	151.7
Public administration, education and health	8.1	0.1	10.6	109.9	18.9	82.7	7.5	10.4	239.8	247.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	5.4	0.0	2.4	10.0	5.7	13.7	3.7	9.3	44.7	50.1
Activity not stated	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.8
Women, total	57.0	4.4	28.3	354.1	151.0	494.3	103.8	77.2	1 208.7	1 270.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.2	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.5	0.8	5.1	9.0	14.0
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	1.8	0.2	2.8	10.7	17.5	44.9	8.2	5.7	89.7	91.7
Construction	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	2.4	7.1	0.9	1.8	13.4	14.3
Trade and transport etc.	11.0	1.0	6.8	11.8	25.4	140.8	32.3	25.7	242.8	254.8
Information and communication	1.1	0.1	1.2	10.5	4.9	8.6	2.2	1.8	29.1	30.3
Financial and insurance	0.0	0.0	1.4	13.8	9.9	11.9	0.9	1.4	39.2	39.2
Real estate	2.2	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.5	5.3	1.6	2.6	13.3	15.6
Other business services	10.6	0.5	2.6	23.5	22.4	29.8	25.5	9.1	112.9	124.1
Public administration, education and health	11.7	0.2	11.2	270.3	59.9	221.0	25.9	13.8	602.1	614.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	8.9	0.1	1.3	11.7	6.0	22.4	5.6	10.3	57.2	66.2
Activity not stated	5.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9

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Table 191 Population by sex, region and socio-economic status. 2013

	Labour force population				Persons outside the labour force					Population Total
	Self- employed persons	Assisting spouses	Employees	Un- employed persons	Total	Tem-porari- ly outside the labour force	Retire- ment pen- sioners	Pen- sioners	Other persons outside the labour force	
thousands										
Men and women, total	198.4	5.0	2 457.0	132.2	2 792.5	96.8	101.1	1 101.4	1 510.9	5 602.6
Region Hovedstaden	59.5	1.0	788.4	45.9	894.8	24.2	22.2	298.2	492.7	1 732.1
Region Sjælland	30.1	0.8	345.7	18.8	395.5	14.2	17.2	181.9	207.7	816.4
Region Syddanmark	41.4	1.3	508.2	28.7	579.6	22.2	24.6	258.5	316.5	1 201.4
Region Midtjylland	45.7	1.2	565.7	25.5	638.1	25.1	23.8	239.7	345.7	1 272.5
Region Nordjylland	21.7	0.7	249.0	13.3	284.6	11.1	13.2	123.1	148.3	580.3
Men, total	141.4	0.6	1 248.2	70.2	1 460.4	39.8	41.6	469.4	767.7	2 778.9
Region Hovedstaden	39.6	0.2	391.8	24.4	456.0	9.7	8.9	124.4	249.0	848.0
Region Sjælland	21.7	0.1	175.0	9.9	206.8	5.8	7.2	79.0	106.2	405.0
Region Syddanmark	30.3	0.1	261.2	15.4	307.0	9.2	10.4	111.0	161.0	598.6
Region Midtjylland	33.4	0.1	291.4	13.3	338.2	10.3	9.7	101.9	175.4	635.5
Region Nordjylland	16.3	0.1	128.8	7.2	152.4	4.8	5.5	53.1	76.1	291.9
Woman, total	57.0	4.4	1 208.7	62.0	1 332.1	57.0	59.5	632.0	743.2	2 823.8
Region Hovedstaden	19.9	0.9	396.6	21.5	438.8	14.5	13.3	173.8	243.7	884.1
Region Sjælland	8.4	0.7	170.7	8.9	188.6	8.4	10.1	102.9	101.5	411.4
Region Syddanmark	11.1	1.2	247.0	13.3	272.6	13.0	14.2	147.5	155.6	602.9
Region Midtjylland	12.3	1.0	274.3	12.3	299.9	14.9	14.2	137.8	170.2	637.1
Region Nordjylland	5.3	0.6	120.1	6.0	132.1	6.3	7.7	69.9	72.2	288.4

www.statbank.dk/ras120

Table 192 16-64-year-old persons analysed by ancestry and labour market attachment. 2013

	Population	Labour force	Persons employed	Activity rate	Employment rate
	persons			per cent	
Total population	3 555 574	2 647 101	2 514 936	74.4	70.7
Immigrants from:					
The Western World	155 127	98 603	92 221	63.6	59.4
The non-Western World	236 690	127 953	111 912	54.1	47.3
Afghanistan	9 963	4 617	3 970	46.3	39.8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15 529	8 300	7 564	53.4	48.7
Iraq	18 969	7 755	6 489	40.9	34.2
Iran	12 038	6 448	5 692	53.6	47.3
Yugoslavia (former)	8 789	4 741	4 176	53.9	47.5
Lebanon	11 251	4 330	3 607	38.5	32.1
Pakistan	10 476	5 982	5 136	57.1	49.0
Somalia	9 212	3 555	2 464	38.6	26.7
Turkey	29 053	17 957	14 846	61.8	51.1
Descendants	55 761	32 869	29 691	58.9	53.2
Persons of Danish origin	3 107 996	2 387 676	2 281 112	76.8	73.4

www.statbank.dk/ras110 and ras120

Table 193 Commuting to and from work for employed population. 2012

	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	2 673 552	179 933	831 435	475 064	501 216	261 358	140 002	80 459	197 210	6 875	19.8
Region Hovedstaden	844 815	47 106	280 401	193 916	176 819	71 159	33 194	14 997	25 950	1 273	14.6
Region Sjælland	381 972	29 265	91 527	43 686	65 560	47 008	32 472	18 972	52 818	664	26.0
Region Syddanmark	557 099	40 155	175 445	96 693	98 251	55 812	26 523	15 248	46 671	2 301	21.3
Region Midtjylland	616 345	43 089	194 841	100 009	111 924	59 005	33 054	22 634	50 397	1 392	20.8
Region Nordjylland	273 321	20 318	89 221	40 760	48 662	28 374	14 759	8 608	21 374	1 245	21.9
Province Copenhagen Town	362 702	16 221	159 750	99 466	51 375	13 811	7 634	2 573	11 243	629	12.2
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	247 323	12 608	69 801	63 788	75 160	15 705	3 670	1 449	4 922	220	12.7
Province Nordsjælland	216 939	16 724	44 129	28 034	46 898	39 531	21 455	10 972	8 917	279	20.4
Province Bornholm	17 851	1 553	6 721	2 628	3 386	2 112	435	3	868	145	21.5
Province Østsjælland	116 680	7 857	24 018	12 920	21 059	21 128	16 713	7 885	4 956	144	22.3
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	265 292	21 408	67 509	30 766	44 501	25 880	15 759	11 087	47 862	520	27.7
Province Fyn	218 253	15 449	69 447	40 064	37 487	19 420	9 679	6 544	18 925	1 238	21.6
Province Sydjylland	338 846	24 706	105 998	56 629	60 764	36 392	16 844	8 704	27 746	1 063	21.1
Province Østjylland	407 254	26 321	124 303	72 270	74 877	36 951	22 057	15 755	33 960	760	21.1
Province Vestjylland	209 091	16 768	70 538	27 739	37 047	22 054	10 997	6 879	16 437	632	20.2
Province Nordjylland	273 321	20 318	89 221	40 760	48 662	28 374	14 759	8 608	21 374	1 245	21.9
Men, total	1 396 393	129 592	382 662	231 027	251 373	136 354	77 884	47 977	133 238	6 286	23.3
Region Hovedstaden	429 772	32 166	123 239	93 696	94 319	39 531	19 306	9 351	17 087	1 077	16.9
Region Sjælland	199 580	21 308	40 002	19 823	29 975	23 558	17 772	11 214	35 322	606	31.0
Region Syddanmark	294 205	29 234	83 089	47 350	48 315	28 535	14 395	8 824	32 293	2 170	25.5
Region Midtjylland	326 705	31 577	93 090	49 474	54 934	30 282	18 391	13 690	33 970	1 297	24.2
Region Nordjylland	146 131	15 307	43 242	20 684	23 830	14 448	8 020	4 898	14 566	1 136	26.0
Province Copenhagen Town	182 990	10 888	71 686	49 137	29 545	8 532	4 360	1 532	6 799	511	14.0
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	126 540	8 703	29 541	31 222	40 857	9 191	2 383	973	3 484	186	14.8
Province Nordsjælland	110 742	11 466	18 738	11 993	22 234	20 699	12 329	6 844	6 188	251	23.5
Province Bornholm	9 500	1 109	3 274	1 344	1 683	1 109	234	2	616	129	26.9
Province Østsjælland	59 969	5 621	9 841	5 651	9 966	11 317	9 522	4 644	3 275	132	25.7
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	139 611	15 687	30 161	14 172	20 009	12 241	8 250	6 570	32 047	474	33.4
Province Fyn	113 484	11 096	32 070	18 943	18 272	9 895	5 240	3 720	13 087	1 161	26.2
Province Sydjylland	180 721	18 138	51 019	28 407	30 043	18 640	9 155	5 104	19 206	1 009	25.0
Province Østjylland	213 149	19 044	57 855	35 283	36 680	19 087	12 411	9 598	22 486	705	24.6
Province Vestjylland	113 556	12 533	35 235	14 191	18 254	11 195	5 980	4 092	11 484	592	23.4
Province Nordjylland	146 131	15 307	43 242	20 684	23 830	14 448	8 020	4 898	14 566	1 136	26.0
Women, total	1 277 159	50 341	448 773	244 037	249 843	125 004	62 118	32 482	63 972	589	16.1
Region Hovedstaden	415 043	14 940	157 162	100 220	82 500	31 628	13 888	5 646	8 863	196	12.3
Region Sjælland	182 392	7 957	51 525	23 863	35 585	23 450	14 700	7 758	17 496	58	20.9
Region Syddanmark	262 894	10 921	92 356	49 343	49 936	27 277	12 128	6 424	14 378	131	16.9
Region Midtjylland	289 640	11 512	101 751	50 535	56 990	28 723	14 663	8 944	16 427	95	17.2
Region Nordjylland	127 190	5 011	45 979	20 076	24 832	13 926	6 739	3 710	6 808	109	17.5
Province Copenhagen Town	179 712	5 333	88 064	50 329	21 830	5 279	3 274	1 041	4 444	118	10.4
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	120 783	3 905	40 260	32 566	34 303	6 514	1 287	476	1 438	34	10.6
Province Nordsjælland	106 197	5 258	25 391	16 041	24 664	18 832	9 126	4 128	2 729	28	17.4
Province Bornholm	8 351	444	3 447	1 284	1 703	1 003	201	1	252	16	15.8
Province Østsjælland	56 711	2 236	14 177	7 269	11 093	9 811	7 191	3 241	1 681	12	19.0
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	125 681	5 721	37 348	16 594	24 492	13 639	7 509	4 517	15 815	46	21.8
Province Fyn	104 769	4 353	37 377	21 121	19 215	9 525	4 439	2 824	5 838	77	16.9
Province Sydjylland	158 125	6 568	54 979	28 222	30 721	17 752	7 689	3 600	8 540	54	16.9
Province Østjylland	194 105	7 277	66 448	36 987	38 197	17 864	9 646	6 157	11 474	55	17.5
Province Vestjylland	95 535	4 235	35 303	13 548	18 793	10 859	5 017	2 787	4 953	40	16.7
Province Nordjylland	127 190	5 011	45 979	20 076	24 832	13 926	6 739	3 710	6 808	109	17.5

Note: Regions and provinces indicates the area of residence.

www.statbank.dk/afstb1 and afstb2

Table 194 Commuting to and from work in major municipalities. 2013

	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	475 250	444 689	919 939	431 639	417 328	848 967	43 611	27 361	70 972
Region Sjælland	159 573	156 036	315 609	196 859	179 751	376 610	-37 286	-23 715	-61 001
Region Syddanmark	286 170	259 000	545 170	291 619	259 264	550 883	-5 449	-264	-5 713
Region Midtjylland	320 927	284 047	604 974	291 619	259 264	550 883	29 308	24 783	54 091
Region Nordjylland	142 510	125 646	268 156	145 219	126 100	271 319	-2 709	-454	-3 163
Province Copenhagen Town	207 841	210 631	418 472	185 708	182 896	368 604	22 133	27 735	49 868
Copenhagen	173 642	178 270	351 912	146 613	143 142	289 755	27 029	35 128	62 157
Frederiksberg	18 181	21 452	39 633	25 558	26 433	51 991	-7 377	-4 981	-12 358
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	171 270	141 229	312 499	126 846	120 736	247 582	44 424	20 493	64 917
Ballerup	22 338	17 664	40 002	11 072	10 603	21 675	11 266	7 061	18 327
Gentofte	17 366	19 486	36 852	17 915	17 927	35 842	-549	1 559	1 010
Gladsaxe	20 461	17 281	37 742	16 271	15 602	31 873	4 190	1 679	5 869
Høje-Taastrup	14 130	12 072	26 202	12 607	11 949	24 556	1 523	123	1 646
Lyngby-Taarbæk	16 298	12 606	28 904	11 918	10 656	22 574	4 380	1 950	6 330
Province Nordsjælland	16 937	14 650	31 587	13 165	12 892	26 057	3 772	1 758	5 530
Hillerød	87 289	84 770	172 059	109 964	105 548	215 512	-22 675	-20 778	-43 453
Province Bornholm	12 543	14 680	27 223	12 192	12 082	24 274	351	2 598	2 949
Province Østsjælland	8 850	8 059	16 909	9 121	8 148	17 269	-271	-89	-360
Roskilde	48 410	46 759	95 169	59 557	56 215	115 772	-11 147	-9 456	-20 603
Province Vest-og Sydsjælland	19 198	20 529	39 727	20 787	20 060	40 847	-1 589	469	-1 120
Holbæk	111 163	109 277	220 440	137 302	123 536	260 838	-26 139	-14 259	-40 398
Næstved	13 078	13 734	26 812	17 189	15 853	33 042	-4 111	-2 119	-6 230
Slagelse	14 725	16 457	31 182	19 871	18 194	38 065	-5 146	-1 737	-6 883
Province Fyn	16 031	15 741	31 772	18 177	16 705	34 882	-2 146	-964	-3 110
Odense	103 614	100 598	204 212	112 824	103 646	216 470	-9 210	-3 048	-12 258
Province Sydjylland	46 914	48 364	95 278	44 019	42 524	86 543	2 895	5 840	8 735
Esbjerg	182 556	158 402	340 958	178 795	155 618	334 413	3 761	2 784	6 545
Fredericia	31 197	27 306	58 503	28 427	25 578	54 005	2 770	1 728	4 498
Kolding	25 983	22 739	48 722	22 724	20 557	43 281	3 259	2 182	5 441
Sønderborg	17 025	15 756	32 781	17 335	15 287	32 622	-310	469	159
Vejle	25 908	24 356	50 264	27 882	24 754	52 636	-1 974	-398	-2 372
Aabenraa	14 199	12 307	26 506	14 187	12 301	26 488	12	6	18
Province Østjylland	205 683	187 941	393 624	212 674	193 592	406 266	-6 991	-5 651	-12 642
Horsens	21 223	19 247	40 470	21 590	18 734	40 324	-367	513	146
Randers	19 835	20 114	39 949	23 473	21 141	44 614	-3 638	-1 027	-4 665
Silkeborg	19 982	18 079	38 061	23 025	20 451	43 476	-3 043	-2 372	-5 415
Aarhus	91 091	85 018	176 109	77 914	75 197	153 111	13 177	9 821	22 998
Province Vestjylland	115 244	96 106	211 350	112 253	94 051	206 304	2 991	2 055	5 046
Herning	23 550	20 027	43 577	22 874	19 274	42 148	676	753	1 429
Holstebro	15 124	14 122	29 246	15 002	13 127	28 129	122	995	1 117
Ringkøbing-Skjern	16 202	12 346	28 548	15 532	12 546	28 078	670	-200	470
Viborg	25 681	22 267	47 948	24 642	21 112	45 754	1 039	1 155	2 194
Province Nordjylland	142 510	125 646	268 156	145 219	126 100	271 319	-2 709	-454	-3 163
Frederikshavn	15 307	12 773	28 080	14 764	12 793	27 557	543	-20	523
Hjørring	15 005	14 195	29 200	16 200	14 442	30 642	-1 195	-247	-1 442
Aalborg	54 360	49 647	104 007	50 067	45 619	95 686	4 293	4 028	8 321

www.statbank.dk/rasa11 and rasb11

Table 195 Absence due to own sickness by age. 2012

	Governmental sector			Municipality and regional sector			Private sector		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed								
Age, total	6.02	8.55	7.13	8.67	12.82	11.88	5.44	8.09	6.41
-19 years	5.52	7.76	6.47	6.88	10.36	9.67	4.61	4.21	4.46
20-24 years	7.65	8.75	7.98	8.36	12.81	11.73	6.09	7.69	6.73
25-29 years	6.56	8.03	7.14	8.44	14.77	13.53	5.61	8.81	6.83
30-34 years	5.39	8.51	6.85	8.04	14.35	13.02	5.47	8.58	6.66
35-39 years	5.07	8.73	6.86	8.07	13.25	12.12	5.23	8.29	6.38
40-44 years	5.23	8.41	6.81	8.66	12.89	11.99	5.12	8.07	6.24
45-49 years	5.51	8.45	6.87	8.39	12.20	11.41	5.07	8.40	6.31
50-54 years	6.29	8.80	7.34	8.63	12.45	11.62	5.62	7.87	6.42
55-59 years	7.24	9.08	7.96	9.72	12.41	11.74	5.97	8.03	6.68
60 years +	6.32	8.02	6.97	9.20	10.78	10.27	5.68	7.20	6.11

www.statbank.dk/fra05

Table 196 Absence due to own sickness by occupation. 2012

	Governmental sector	Municipality and regional sector	Private sector
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed		
Total	7.13	11.88	6.41
Armed forces occupations	7.65	•	•
Managers	4.42	6.17	3.42
Professionals	5.40	11.28	5.15
Technicians and associate professionals	8.17	9.59	5.61
Clerical support workers	9.39	11.10	7.23
Service and sales workers	9.30	14.00	7.51
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	8.47	11.09	7.41
Craft and related trades workers	8.37	9.96	6.91
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.44	6.67	7.70
Elementary occupations	11.47	12.89	7.96

www.statbank.dk/fra011

Table 197 Work stoppages

	Work stoppages		Number of employees involved		Number of working days lost	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	Number					
Total	280	225	13 127	8 589	15 000	10 200
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	7	2	139	45	100	-
Manufacturing, total	79	100	3 588	4 278	5 200	6 400
Of which:						
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	21	33	1 624	993	2 900	1 800
Mfr. of textiles and leather	2	-	58	-	200	-
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	6	9	232	89	300	-
Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products	12	2	344	75	400	100
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	8	5	287	331	200	800
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated products	27	48	885	2 747	1 200	3 500
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	3	3	158	43	100	200
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	49	77	1 622	2 229	2 000	2 000
Wholesale and retail trade	14	7	347	431	400	400
Hotels and restaurants	6	1	435	91	200	-
Transport, post and telecomm.	94	19	5 713	1 087	5 700	600
State, counties and municipalities	16	11	571	246	500	600
Other	15	8	712	182	800	300
Activity not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-

www.statbank.dk/abst1

Table 198 Earnings by occupation and sector. 2012

		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	294.07	1.02	10.29	4.79	1.97	5.53	36.15	234.31	38 883
	Private	299.16	1.23	7.64	3.08	3.08	6.07	35.71	242.36	39 998
	Public	285.51	0.68	14.74	7.65	0.12	4.62	36.90	220.79	37 010
Armed forces occupations	All	286.14	0.01	11.60	15.54	0.07	21.52	27.57	209.84	37 636
	Private	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Public	286.14	0.01	11.60	15.54	0.07	21.52	27.57	209.84	37 636
Managers	All	484.60	0.15	10.53	0.83	13.76	16.16	59.90	383.27	65 362
	Private	500.27	0.17	10.32	0.80	16.75	17.12	59.93	395.18	67 514
	Public	415.51	0.09	11.44	0.97	0.54	11.93	59.78	330.76	55 876
Professionals	All	339.53	0.68	13.87	4.05	1.26	6.51	44.62	268.53	44 569
	Private	375.25	0.34	10.24	1.23	2.86	8.98	46.78	304.82	50 064
	Public	313.86	0.93	16.48	6.08	0.12	4.72	43.06	242.47	40 621
Technicians and associate professionals	All	306.78	0.45	9.66	1.99	3.19	5.30	38.67	247.52	40 780
	Private	316.10	0.47	8.21	1.89	4.35	6.06	38.79	256.34	42 268
	Public	282.36	0.40	13.47	2.25	0.15	3.30	38.35	224.44	36 885
Clerical support workers	All	252.20	0.52	8.36	1.76	0.92	3.12	31.03	206.50	33 464
	Private	253.86	0.55	7.46	1.86	1.11	3.14	30.69	209.06	33 821
	Public	245.11	0.38	12.17	1.31	0.10	3.03	32.51	195.61	31 947
Service and sales workers	All	227.66	0.50	10.25	10.69	0.68	2.78	24.27	178.50	29 717
	Private	215.36	0.48	5.07	4.64	1.52	2.56	22.59	178.50	28 950
	Public	236.87	0.51	14.12	15.22	0.05	2.94	25.53	178.50	30 291
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	All	227.40	1.03	6.18	1.53	0.62	2.14	26.00	189.91	30 423
	Private	224.25	1.08	5.36	1.45	0.67	1.74	24.74	189.20	30 103
	Public	242.47	0.75	10.08	1.92	0.38	4.06	32.00	193.28	31 953
Craft and related trades workers	All	255.62	2.72	6.67	4.44	0.61	5.08	30.40	205.70	34 082
	Private	254.88	2.79	6.40	4.35	0.63	5.04	30.20	205.47	34 014
	Public	269.63	1.34	11.96	6.13	0.23	5.88	34.06	210.04	35 375
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	All	238.87	3.67	6.40	8.04	0.27	3.06	27.78	189.65	31 715
	Private	236.89	3.75	6.33	7.75	0.27	3.01	27.52	188.25	31 436
	Public	292.89	1.41	8.13	15.91	0.38	4.43	34.99	227.63	39 303
Elementary occupations	All	214.00	1.98	6.51	4.42	0.29	2.86	23.69	174.27	28 417
	Private	214.07	2.44	4.97	4.44	0.36	3.01	23.36	175.51	28 633
	Public	213.78	0.58	11.50	4.36	0.07	2.37	24.76	170.24	27 717

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.statbank.dk/slon21

Table 199 Earnings by industry and sector. 2012

		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	294.07	1.02	10.29	4.79	1.97	5.53	36.15	234.31	38 883
	Private	299.16	1.23	7.64	3.08	3.08	6.07	35.71	242.36	39 998
	Public	285.51	0.68	14.74	7.65	0.12	4.62	36.90	220.79	37 010
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	All	266.14	0.30	10.57	0.57	0.62	3.99	37.33	212.77	35 182
	Private	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Public	266.14	0.30	10.57	0.57	0.62	3.99	37.33	212.77	35 182
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	All	297.59	1.84	7.95	4.72	2.66	6.52	36.68	237.22	39 769
	Private	297.81	1.86	7.89	4.70	2.70	6.48	36.69	237.49	39 806
	Public	284.89	0.91	11.50	5.75	0.40	8.86	36.28	221.19	37 594
Construction	All	273.80	2.18	6.32	2.82	2.62	7.40	32.57	219.89	36 708
	Private	274.47	2.16	6.11	2.48	2.72	7.55	32.66	220.79	36 831
	Public	256.12	2.55	11.97	11.83	0.20	3.29	30.19	196.09	33 448
Trade and transport etc.	All	272.88	1.31	6.74	3.63	4.03	5.01	31.46	220.70	36 542
	Private	272.07	1.32	6.60	3.39	4.18	5.05	31.25	220.27	36 446
	Public	293.73	1.01	10.41	9.63	0.33	3.84	36.73	231.79	39 020
Information and communication	All	360.34	0.36	8.61	1.88	3.99	10.71	40.93	293.86	48 380
	Private	360.45	0.35	8.60	1.88	4.00	10.72	40.91	293.97	48 397
	Public	322.75	1.15	13.35	2.05	0.45	4.97	45.13	255.67	42 496
Financial and insurance	All	394.88	0.74	11.82	0.96	2.40	7.87	58.37	312.73	51 825
	Private	395.10	0.74	11.79	0.96	2.41	7.84	58.41	312.94	51 856
	Public	345.75	0.18	18.31	0.24	0.02	14.96	48.65	263.39	44 738
Real estate	All	276.23	0.26	6.94	0.96	1.68	2.89	33.06	230.43	37 133
	Private	276.77	0.24	6.92	0.76	1.73	2.68	32.89	231.54	37 213
	Public	258.08	0.94	7.48	7.63	0.02	9.80	38.89	193.33	34 481
Other business services	All	304.77	0.79	8.63	2.06	2.47	5.56	34.10	251.17	40 735
	Private	311.75	0.87	7.65	1.98	2.93	6.03	33.72	258.58	41 851
	Public	269.32	0.34	13.58	2.49	0.13	3.19	36.04	213.55	35 065
Public administration, education and health	All	284.43	0.64	14.31	7.56	0.16	4.55	36.45	220.76	36 928
	Private	264.82	0.12	7.70	3.87	0.60	3.09	31.48	217.96	35 387
	Public	286.47	0.69	15.00	7.95	0.11	4.71	36.97	221.05	37 088
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	All	294.71	0.42	8.88	1.33	1.17	3.00	34.55	245.36	39 321
	Private	300.73	0.50	8.12	0.95	1.45	3.03	33.85	252.83	40 250
	Public	272.50	0.11	11.68	2.75	0.13	2.89	37.15	217.78	35 891

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.statbank.dk/slon40

Table 200 Earnings by education and sector. 2012

		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	294.07	1.02	10.29	4.79	1.97	5.53	36.15	234.31	38 883
	Private	299.16	1.23	7.64	3.08	3.08	6.07	35.71	242.36	39 998
	Public	285.51	0.68	14.74	7.65	0.12	4.62	36.90	220.79	37 010
Basic school 8-10 grade	All	237.72	1.82	7.84	5.43	0.97	3.61	27.18	190.88	31 452
	Private	239.53	2.30	6.21	4.73	1.28	3.57	27.33	194.11	31 926
	Public	232.50	0.42	12.51	7.45	0.08	3.73	26.74	181.56	30 087
General upper secondary school	All	267.60	0.66	7.67	5.25	1.82	5.26	29.81	217.14	35 702
	Private	278.45	0.74	6.49	4.19	2.59	5.46	31.39	227.59	37 335
	Public	243.11	0.46	10.35	7.64	0.08	4.81	26.24	193.53	32 016
Vocational upper secondary school	All	278.36	0.59	7.65	3.43	3.36	5.83	31.45	226.06	37 210
	Private	287.45	0.65	7.11	2.67	4.15	5.97	32.55	234.35	38 525
	Public	240.69	0.35	9.87	6.58	0.08	5.22	26.90	191.69	31 764
Vocational education	All	268.74	1.16	9.10	5.35	1.93	4.38	32.36	214.46	35 559
	Private	275.39	1.41	7.11	3.31	2.66	4.71	33.20	222.99	36 801
	Public	251.95	0.52	14.13	10.49	0.09	3.54	30.25	192.93	32 423
Short-cycle higher education	All	305.47	0.67	9.57	3.59	2.99	5.42	37.99	245.23	40 593
	Private	315.97	0.54	8.58	1.77	4.02	5.89	39.04	256.13	42 171
	Public	276.96	1.04	12.26	8.54	0.17	4.15	35.14	215.66	36 308
Medium-cycle higher education	All	319.09	0.42	14.90	4.86	1.80	5.21	41.21	250.69	41 591
	Private	377.13	0.39	9.41	1.83	5.40	8.93	47.17	304.01	50 567
	Public	291.89	0.44	17.48	6.28	0.11	3.46	38.41	225.71	37 386
Bachelor	All	313.24	0.49	9.43	2.46	3.00	7.10	37.53	253.22	41 740
	Private	329.40	0.31	8.52	1.53	4.20	7.88	37.90	269.06	44 092
	Public	274.32	0.92	11.63	4.71	0.12	5.21	36.63	215.09	36 076
Long-cycle higher education	All	407.38	0.92	12.43	3.11	3.01	11.66	53.99	322.27	54 251
	Private	430.42	0.24	10.96	0.82	5.42	13.40	52.65	346.94	57 613
	Public	380.75	1.70	14.14	5.75	0.22	9.64	55.54	293.75	50 367
PhD-degree	All	440.97	0.71	11.95	4.50	1.67	12.77	62.37	346.99	59 158
	Private	486.00	0.07	12.55	0.56	4.52	18.06	62.70	387.53	65 170
	Public	416.85	1.06	11.63	6.61	0.15	9.93	62.19	325.28	55 937

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.statbank.dk/sl0n10

Table 201 Total labour costs in the private sector by occupation. 2012

	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	310.72	299.16	11.56	5.62	4.04	1.44	0.57	0.06	1.60	6.42
Managers	519.09	500.27	18.82	8.20	2.01	1.82	0.82	0.05	1.63	8.42
Professionals	393.27	375.25	18.02	9.81	3.96	0.90	0.52	0.10	2.63	8.21
Technicians and associate professionals	328.18	316.10	12.08	6.10	4.07	1.12	0.50	0.04	1.71	6.75
Clerical support workers	265.71	253.86	11.85	6.22	4.91	1.15	0.48	0.06	1.89	7.08
Service and sales workers	220.57	215.36	5.21	2.92	4.96	1.17	0.48	0.05	1.10	4.55
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	230.77	224.25	6.52	3.64	5.73	1.48	0.49	0.29	1.28	5.63
Craft and related trades workers	262.57	254.88	7.69	2.54	3.83	2.39	0.71	0.05	0.92	5.00
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	244.71	236.89	7.82	2.75	3.71	2.04	0.72	0.09	0.89	5.22
Elementary occupations	220.31	214.07	6.24	2.62	4.21	1.80	0.56	0.06	0.92	4.61

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 and sao42

Table 202 Total labour costs in the private sector by industry. 2012

	Total labour costs	Earnings	Other labour costs	Of which						
				Contri- butions to public funds	Refunds from public funds	Other compul- sory costs	Contri- butions according to agreement	Refunds according to agree- ment	Education	Other staff costs
	DKK per hour worked									
Total	310.72	299.16	11.56	5.62	4.04	1.44	0.57	0.06	1.60	6.42
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	307.30	297.81	9.49	2.47	3.28	2.06	0.77	0.06	1.06	6.48
Construction	282.86	274.47	8.39	2.52	2.97	3.44	0.75	0.07	0.60	4.11
Trade and transport etc.	278.30	272.07	6.23	2.57	4.46	1.28	0.50	0.09	1.06	5.37
Information and communication	371.68	360.45	11.23	2.36	3.34	0.77	0.54	0.14	2.51	8.52
Financial and insurance	448.31	395.10	53.21	40.61	4.48	0.33	0.59	0.00	4.87	11.29
Real estate	289.94	276.77	13.17	9.12	4.77	1.01	0.42	0.03	1.41	6.00
Other business services	320.89	311.75	9.14	2.49	3.79	0.87	0.49	0.03	1.93	7.18
Education and health	269.25	264.82	4.43	3.87	6.55	1.27	0.34	0.04	1.77	3.77
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	315.07	300.73	14.34	8.76	5.03	1.20	0.40	0.03	1.99	7.05

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 and sao21

Table 203 Average hours of work per week in main job. 2013

	Usual hours			Actual hours		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Woman	Total
	hours					
Total	37.4	32.3	35.0	33.0	26.9	30.0
Age						
15-29 years	28.5	22.3	25.5	25.3	18.8	22.2
30-54 years	40.4	35.6	38.1	35.6	29.4	32.6
55-66 years	39.3	34.6	37.2	34.3	29.4	32.0
Industry						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45.0	35.0	43.1	42.2	31.5	40.1
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and utility services	38.7	34.9	37.6	34.4	29.1	32.9
Construction	39.8	32.9	39.3	34.0	25.0	33.3
Trade and transport etc.	35.5	27.3	32.1	31.7	23.5	28.4
Information and communication	39.0	33.7	37.5	34.5	28.1	32.8
Financial and insurance	38.9	35.2	37.1	33.0	28.3	30.8
Real estate	37.5	32.6	35.6	33.2	28.1	31.3
Other business services	37.8	33.4	35.8	33.7	27.5	30.9
Public administration, education and health	36.2	33.7	34.4	31.1	27.7	28.7
Arts, entertainment and other services	32.8	29.1	30.6	28.5	25.1	26.5

www.statbank.dk/aku502 and aku503

Table 204 Gross unemployment by sex and region. 2012

	Full time unemployed persons			Full time unemployed persons as percentage		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
Denmark, total	83 868	77 764	161 631	6.1	6.1	6.1
Region Hovedstaden	27 701	25 693	53 394	6.5	6.1	6.3
Region Sjælland	12 092	11 350	23 441	6.2	6.2	6.2
Region Syddanmark	18 458	16 346	34 804	6.4	6.2	6.3
Region Midtjylland	16 312	16 259	32 571	5.1	5.6	5.4
Region Nordjylland	8 773	7 730	16 503	6.1	6.0	6.1
Province København by	14 349	13 294	27 644	7.6	7.2	7.4
Province Københavns omegn	7 710	7 133	14 843	6.1	5.9	6.0
Province Nordsjælland	4 950	4 671	9 621	4.7	4.5	4.6
Province Bornholm	692	594	1 287	7.5	7.0	7.3
Province Østsjælland	2 851	2 813	5 664	4.9	5.0	4.9
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	9 241	8 536	17 777	6.8	6.8	6.8
Province Fyn	8 928	7 121	16 048	7.9	6.7	7.3
Province Sydjylland	9 530	9 225	18 756	5.4	5.8	5.6
Province Østjylland	11 131	10 854	21 985	5.3	5.6	5.5
Province Vestjylland	5 181	5 405	10 586	4.8	5.7	5.2
Province Nordjylland	8 773	7 730	16 503	6.1	6.0	6.1

www.statbank.dk/aul01 and aulp01

Table 205 Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force by sex, age and region. 2012

	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	6.7	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.0	6.1
Region Hovedstaden	6.5	6.4	6.5	5.5	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.3
Region Sjælland	7.9	5.8	6.2	7.5	5.9	6.2	7.7	5.9	6.2
Region Syddanmark	6.8	6.3	6.4	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.8	6.1	6.3
Region Midtjylland	5.8	5.0	5.1	6.1	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.2	5.4
Region Nordjylland	7.1	5.9	6.1	7.0	5.8	6.0	7.0	5.8	6.1
Province København by	6.2	8.2	7.6	5.4	8.1	7.2	5.8	8.1	7.4
Province Københavns omegn	7.4	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.7	5.8	6.0
Province Nordsjælland	6.0	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	5.5	4.4	4.6
Province Bornholm	9.9	7.0	7.5	7.6	6.9	7.0	8.9	6.9	7.3
Province Østsjælland	6.7	4.5	4.9	5.7	4.8	5.0	6.2	4.7	4.9
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	8.4	6.4	6.8	8.2	6.4	6.8	8.3	6.4	6.8
Province Fyn	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	7.6	7.2	7.3
Province Sydjylland	6.0	5.2	5.4	6.7	5.6	5.8	6.3	5.4	5.6
Province Østjylland	6.0	5.1	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.5
Province Vestjylland	5.3	4.6	4.8	6.7	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.0	5.2
Province Nordjylland	7.1	5.9	6.1	7.0	5.8	6.0	7.0	5.8	6.1

www.statbank.dk/aul01 and aulp01

Table 206 Gross unemployed persons by sex and age. 2012

	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	83 868	77 764	161 631	6.1	6.1	6.1
16-24 years	9 299	7 405	16 704	5.1	4.1	4.6
25-29 years	11 072	11 111	22 182	9.0	9.9	9.4
30-34 years	10 193	11 251	21 444	7.1	8.4	7.7
35-39 years	9 417	10 720	20 136	5.6	6.7	6.1
40-44 years	9 249	9 548	18 797	5.3	5.8	5.6
45-49 years	10 302	9 292	19 595	5.6	5.3	5.5
50-54 years	9 205	7 376	16 580	5.9	4.9	5.4
55-59 years	9 940	7 928	17 868	6.9	5.8	6.3
60-64 years	5 191	3 133	8 324	5.3	4.4	4.9

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

www.statbank.dk/aul01 and aulp01

Table 207 Insured persons unemployed by sex and unemployment insurance fund. 2012

	Insured persons unemployed			Unemployed as percentage of labour force		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	67 493	66 552	134 045	6.4	6.2	6.3
Academics (AAK)	2 034	3 097	5 131	5.1	5.4	5.3
Business	842	304	1 146	4.4	5.7	4.7
Builder	1 344	452	1 796	9.5	13.3	10.2
Early Childhood Teachers & Youth Educators	360	2 189	2 550	4.2	4.4	4.4
Danish Employees (DLA)	133	1 320	1 453	2.6	1.7	1.7
Danish Health Organizations (DSA)	3 211	2 867	6 078	7.1	8.1	7.5
Electrical Trade	998	23	1 020	4.8	10.8	4.8
Trade and labour (FOA)	1 150	7 282	8 431	5.7	5.3	5.3
General Workers (3FA)	21 222	9 592	30 813	10.9	13.5	11.6
Independent Employees (FFA)	637	899	1 535	5.6	6.1	5.9
Salaried Employees and Service Ind.	590	599	1 189	5.1	7.3	6.0
Salaried Employees and Public Servants (FTF-A)	2 058	3 221	5 279	3.9	4.3	4.2
Danish Food (NNF)	1 091	610	1 701	7.9	10.4	8.6
Commercial and Clerical Employees (HK)	3 707	10 307	14 015	7.0	6.4	6.5
Engineers (IAK)	1 819	664	2 483	3.0	4.4	3.3
Journalism, Communications and Languages	677	1 166	1 843	8.6	8.7	8.7
The Christian Unemployment Fund	7 140	8 302	15 442	7.5	9.1	8.3
Managers and Executives	2 216	932	3 148	3.2	3.6	3.3
School teachers (DLF-A)	731	1 841	2 572	3.4	3.6	3.5
Masters (MA)	1 504	2 592	4 096	6.2	7.6	7.1
Metal Workers	5 289	277	5 566	6.9	11.9	7.1
My unemployment Fund	1 252	649	1 901	4.2	4.9	4.4
Self-employed Persons (DANA)	985	671	1 656	4.6	6.5	5.2
Self-employed Persons (ASE)	3 924	3 004	6 928	4.3	5.9	4.8
Workers in Social Education (SLA)	358	1 120	1 478	4.4	4.3	4.3
Technicians and Engineers	955	1 306	2 261	7.1	10.5	8.7
Business Economists (CA)	1 268	1 265	2 533	5.5	6.0	5.7

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

Table 208 Gross unemployed persons by sex and country of origin

	Men		Women		Total	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	number of persons					
Total	86 073	83 868	73 543	77 764	159 616	161 631
Denmark	71 806	69 364	60 365	63 540	132 170	132 904
Rest of the world, total	14 244	14 482	13 174	14 219	27 418	28 701
Of which: Western country's	3 436	3 694	3 286	3 866	6 723	7 560
Non-western country's	10 808	10 788	9 887	10 353	20 695	21 141
EU countries (EU 27)	2 887	3 150	2 700	3 258	5 587	6 409
Of which: Poland	690	783	836	1 026	1 526	1 809
United Kingdom	402	372	130	131	532	503
Sweden	210	201	272	278	482	479
Germany	562	526	433	426	995	952
Europe ekscl. EU 27, total	4 205	4 102	4 092	4 271	8 297	8 373
Of which: Bosnia and Herzegovina	537	494	363	399	901	893
Yugoslavia (former)	514	492	389	415	904	908
Norway	158	159	245	255	403	413
Turkey	2 390	2 370	2 216	2 283	4 606	4 653
Africa, total	1 945	1 932	1 339	1 448	3 284	3 380
Of which: Somalia	720	712	422	440	1 142	1 152
North America, total	137	146	92	96	229	243
South and Central America, total	242	249	336	349	579	598
Asia, total	4 764	4 823	4 575	4 750	9 339	9 573
Of which: Iraq	896	839	605	626	1 501	1 465
Iran	530	539	348	360	878	900
Lebanon	610	636	417	437	1 028	1 073
Pakistan	669	671	732	752	1 401	1 423
Sri Lanka	275	270	290	296	565	566
Viet Nam	421	418	423	391	844	809
Oceania, total	32	34	17	21	49	55
Stateless	18	27	11	13	29	39
Unknown	14	19	12	13	26	32
Unknown country of origin	23	21	5	5	28	26

Note: Gross unemployed are measured as full time participants

www.statbank.dk/aul03

Table 209 Unemployment benefits and early retirement pay

	2011	2012
Average number of people receiving unemployment benefits	108 395	118 764
Unemployment benefits paid in DKK mio.	20 619.5	22 012.2
Holiday benefits paid, DKK mio.	1 325.7	1 275.0
Early retirement pay paid, DKK mio. ¹	19 226.3	17 935.0
Net grants from central government: DKK mio.	27 962.7	28 847.2
Percentage of total paid	67.9	70.0

¹ Excl. tax-exempt premium paid out.Source: The National Directorate of Labour
www.adir.dk**Table 210** Recipients of unemployment benefits by sex and reason for unemployment. 2012

	Men	Women	Total
Gross unemployment, total	83 868	77 764	161 631
Gross unemployed with social assistance	19 475	13 451	32 926
Gross unemployed in employment subject to wage subsidies	6 204	7 964	14 167
Recipients of unemployment benefit	58 189	56 349	114 538
Of which: Made redundant by employer	40 434	32 830	73 264
Temporarily sent home	149	30	179
Resigned	1 670	2 949	4 619
Certificate of release work sharing	118	176	294
School leaver or completed national service	2 344	2 586	4 931
Completed activation	3 926	5 724	9 650
Education, parental or maternity leave	660	1 651	2 311
Temporary absence from the labour market	476	1 027	1 503
Stopped self-employment	1 473	1 079	2 552
Other	6 708	7 934	14 642
Reason for unemployment unknown	231	363	594

Table 211 Job vacancies by size and industry. 2013

	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
	number						per cent					
Job vacancies, total	4 680	5 986	2 286	5 392	1 461	19 804	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.3
Manufacturing, mining, electricity, gas and water supply	269	746	464	1 689	32	3 200	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0
Construction	593	377	79	153	2	1 202	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9
Wh. and retail trade, transport	1 927	2 794	803	1 372	147	7 043	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Information and communication	667	684	255	547	136	2 287	4.7	2.7	2.5	1.4	4.1	2.5
Financial intermediation, insurance and real estate	307	251	86	532	24	1 200	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	2.1	1.0
Business activities	918	1 135	601	1 101	1 120	4 873	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.6	3.0	2.0

www.statbank.dk/ls01

Table 212 Job vacancies by region. 2013

	Job vacancies	Job vacancy rate
	number	per cent
All Denmark	19 804	1.3
Region Hovedstaden	8 505	1.6
Region Sjælland	1 799	1.1
Region Syddanmark	3 236	1.1
Region Midtjylland	3 654	1.1
Region Nordjylland	1 151	0.8
Fictitious units	1 461	2.4

www.statbank.dk/ls02

Table 213 Membership of employees' trade unions. 2014

1 January	Total	Of whom women		Total	Of whom women
Danish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO)¹	866 950	429 430	JID	920	322
Plumbers' Organisation in Denmark	8 051	31	The Danish Association of Midwives	1 781	1 779
The Danish Artist Union	1 128	494	Danish Association of Constructing Architects	4 416	645
Danish Union of Electricians	23 140	235	Kort- og Landmålingsteknikernes Forening	530	148
Danish Railway Union	5 130	717	Danish Diet & Nutrition Association	6 532	6 366
Danish Metal Workers' Union	83 454	3 407	Landsforeningen af statsaut. Fodterapeuter	1 455	1 382
United Federation of Danish Workers -3F ²	264 571	71 961	Lederforeningen i TeleDanmark	795	330
FOA	166 204	144 197	Lederforum – Social & Sundhedssektoren	649	591
Danish Prison Officers' Union	3 260	1 063	Association of Academy and Market Economists	833	491
Danish Food and Allied Workers' Union	19 854	5 869	PROSA – Association of Computer Professionals	8 674	1 246
Union of Commercial and Clerical Employees in Denmark	199 726	154 478	The Radiographers' Union in Denmark	1 749	1 312
Union of Enlisted Privates and Corporals in the Danish Army	4 403	245	SAFU Association of Salaried Employees	1 170	608
The Danish Handball Players Association	333	166	Uddannelsesforbundet	9 192	4 219
Union of Painters in Denmark	8 207	2 856	Other unions	3 838	1 940
The Danish Federation of Salaried Employees	19 608	6 468	Danish Association of Managers and Executives	96 503	27 741
National Federation of Social Educators	35 172	26 381	Association of Managers and Executives	96 503	27 741
The Danish Footballers' Association	639	13	Confederation of Professional Associations	203 449	99 780
Danish Association of Professional Technicians Salaried Employees' and Civil Servants'	24 070	10 849	Federation of Danish Architects	4 331	2 218
Confederation (FTF)	346 340	239 569	Danish Union of Librarians	3 564	2 704
Attorfillit Kattuffiat, Greenland	1 039	630	Danish Union of Journalists	2 368	1 424
Federation of Early Childhood Teachers	51 927	44 138	Dansk Musikpædagogisk Forening	750	423
CO 10 – group in FTF	28 903	7 711	The Association of Food Scientists in Denmark and the Danish Veterinary Surgeons	1 624	1 065
Of which:			Den Danske Landinspektørforening	816	201
Association of Permanent Defence Personnel	7 068	452	Defence group in AC	3 503	156
Danmarks Kordegneforening	511	409	National Union of Upper Second. School Teachers	13 372	7 233
Dansk Told- og Skatteforbund	3 632	2 070	Ingeniørforeningen i Danmark	54 461	16 396
Association of Technical and Administrative Public Employees (TAT)	814	441	Danish Federation of Graduates in Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry and Landscape Architecture	3 306	1 596
Union of Public Servants within Armed Forces	983	196	DJØF	50 004	24 863
Association of Commercial College Teachers	1 483	748	Communications and Languages	5 178	4 722
Organistforeningen	599	354	Danish Medical Association	16 919	8 947
The Police Union in Denmark	11 515	2 060	Danish Association of Masters and PhDs	28 031	17 377
Trafikforbundet	673	195	Pharma-Danmark	4 529	3 408
Other unions	1 625	786	The Danish Association of Clergy	2 459	1 339
Cabin Union Denmark	1 410	991	Danish Psychologists' Association	4 836	3 762
The Danish Union of Teachers	60 845	43 028	Tandlægeforeningen	1 743	1 024
Danish Musicians' Union ²	3 005	720	Tandlægenes Ny Landsforening	586	486
Danish Actors Association	1 681	893	Other unions	1 069	436
Danish Association of Social Workers	10 963	9 543	Outside mainorganisations	289 854	129 614
Danish Nurses' Organisation	53 899	52 099	2B – Bedst og Billigst	18 039	8 697
Dansk Tandplejerforening	1 293	1 241	Brancheafdelingen Trafik & Jernbane	2 511	1 249
Danske Psykomotoriske Terapeuter	579	546	Business Danmark	21 376	5 761
Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists	5 353	5 017	Dansk Formands Forening	1 011	19
Organisation of Danish Insurance Employees	7 820	4 937	Danish Union of Journalists ³	16 513	7 460
The Danish Physiotherapist Association	9 889	7 522	Fagforeningen Danmark	40 995	15 023
Association of Danish Forest and Landscape Engineers	576	101	Forbundet af Kirke- og Kirkegårdsansatte	1 382	550
Danish Association of Occupational Therapists	6 724	6 392	Forbundet for Tjenestemænd ved Fødevarer- og Undervisningsministeriet m.fl.	345	42
Danish Pharmacopeia Commission	4 114	4 051	FRIE Funktionærer	15 418	8 944
Danish Film and TV Workers' Union	689	230	Funktionærkartellet/Teknikersammenslutningen	22 138	12 146
The Financial Services' Union	42 173	22 281	JOBtryghed	27 004	11 746
Foreningen af Mejeriledere og Funktionærer	563	87	Kristelig Fagforening – (Krifa) ¹	112 721	57 836
Ass. of Teachers for Private Independent Schools	9 098	5 747	Maskinmestrenes Forening	7 387	64
Carlsberg Staff Association	618	230	Søfartens Ledere	3 014	77
HI – Organisation for ledende medarbejdere I idræt-kultur-fritid	645	55			

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

Source: Main organizations and unions outside of the main organizations

¹ Number of members in LO and Krifa contains, in contrast to previous years, only labour associated members. ² Only members under FTF. ³ Incl. 2368 members with double membership under Confederation of Professional Associations (AC)

Table 214 Members of unemployment insurance funds

	2011 ¹	2012 ¹
Number of funds	27	27
Number insured against unemployment, total	2 041 040	2 028 062
Full-time insured	2 020 550	2 009 634
Of which: LO ²	867 182	841 419
FTF ³	324 396	324 029
Managers ⁴	95 128	98 531
AC ⁵	266 118	273 545
Other organizations ⁶	467 726	472 110
Part-time and combination-insured	20 490	18 428
Of which: LO ²	9 613	8 743
FTF ³	3 057	2 774
Managers ⁴	30	32
AC ⁵	740	1 057
Other organizations ⁶	7 050	5 822

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 215 Personal income by type of income. 2012

	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	186.8	17.3	204.1	4.5	53.8	8.8	77.2	203.9
Self-employed, total¹	26.1	415.3	441.4	1.9	24.4	7.8	39.5	304.1
Self-employed with employees	15.9	761.6	777.5	0.2	10.6	7.3	21.3	424.1
Self-employed without employees	29.9	323.7	353.6	2.5	28.2	8.0	44.6	274.5
Assisting spouses	11.2	145.0	156.1	0.5	33.0	5.0	46.7	165.6
Employees, total	358.4	2.5	360.9	3.5	5.2	3.9	20.9	262.4
Top managers	712.4	8.9	721.3	1.0	8.6	1.0	14.1	485.8
Employees, highest level	475.1	4.9	480.1	2.3	6.3	2.5	19.6	333.9
Employees, medium level	379.0	1.7	380.7	2.3	4.1	3.3	19.6	274.4
Employees, basic level	290.5	1.1	291.6	4.3	3.3	4.4	20.5	216.7
Other employees	258.5	0.9	259.4	6.5	4.0	6.3	24.0	196.0
Employees, not further specified	319.1	4.1	323.1	3.7	11.9	4.8	27.3	256.3
Unemployed	40.2	1.5	41.7	119.4	1.2	34.8	164.8	157.0
Temporarily outside the labour force	11.3	0.2	11.5	42.7	6.7	115.6	182.0	149.3
Not economically active								
Pensioners and others	2.5	0.4	2.9	0.1	183.2	1.3	192.8	168.6
Recipients of cash benefits	4.2	-1.7	2.5	0.3	1.5	136.1	156.1	121.9
Others persons not economically active ²	11.6	0.4	12.0	0.3	3.7	5.9	29.6	41.0

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkp1.

www.statbank.dk/04

¹ Includes assisting spouses. ² Includes unknown. ³ Includes other transfer income.

Table 216 Disposable income by sex and level of income. 2012

		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
		thousands			per cent		
Persons, total		2 243.0	2 317.3	4 560.3	49	51	100
Disposable income							
Less than	50 000 DKK	220.4	200.2	420.6	52	48	100
50 000 –	99 999 DKK	190.6	263.8	454.4	42	58	100
100 000 –	149 999 DKK	354.9	421.7	776.6	46	54	100
150 000 –	199 999 DKK	382.8	504.6	887.4	43	57	100
200 000 –	249 999 DKK	357.4	399.2	756.6	47	53	100
250 000 –	299 999 DKK	276.4	267.3	543.7	51	49	100
300 000 –	349 999 DKK	175.3	133.5	308.7	57	43	100
350 000 –	399 999 DKK	100.4	59.2	159.6	63	37	100
400 000 –	449 999 DKK	58.4	27.5	85.9	68	32	100
450 000 –	499 999 DKK	35.2	14.4	49.6	71	29	100
500 000 –	599 999 DKK	36.9	12.9	49.8	74	26	100
600 000 –	699 999 DKK	17.7	5.3	23.0	77	23	100
700 000 –	799 999 DKK	9.9	2.5	12.5	80	20	100
800 000 –	899 999 DKK	6.3	1.5	7.8	80	20	100
900 000 –	999 999 DKK	4.2	0.9	5.1	83	17	100
1 000 000 –	1 999 999 DKK	12.1	2.2	14.3	84	16	100
2 000 000 –	2 999 999 DKK	2.2	0.4	2.6	86	14	100
3 000 000 –	+ DKK	1.9	0.3	2.3	85	15	100

www.statbank.dk/04

Table 217 Disposable income by sex and age. 2012

	Number of persons	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average	Gini coefficient ¹
	thousands	DKK thousands				
Men and women						
Total	4 560.3	120.5	184.4	259.8	203.9	0.28
15-19 years	353.5	7.0	20.1	42.9	29.9	0.30
20-24 years	342.0	64.1	96.3	133.1	103.3	0.34
25-29 years	306.4	105.4	160.8	210.9	161.1	0.27
30-34 years	318.9	160.4	213.4	263.9	215.6	0.24
35-39 years	366.4	182.5	237.1	295.5	248.5	0.24
40-44 years	384.7	187.2	244.8	311.0	266.8	0.25
45-49 years	424.5	184.1	243.4	312.7	271.5	0.26
50-54 years	372.5	178.4	237.4	306.5	267.6	0.27
55-59 years	352.2	174.3	232.9	301.1	259.8	0.26
60-64 years	340.7	151.5	202.4	278.6	237.7	0.27
65-69 years	351.4	122.0	162.5	230.9	200.6	0.27
70-74 years	241.7	114.6	151.6	204.0	181.2	0.25
75 years +	405.5	124.1	152.5	189.9	173.6	0.21
Men						
Total	2 243.0	124.3	196.4	279.8	222.2	0.29
15-19 years	181.5	6.4	19.4	42.5	30.3	0.30
20-24 years	175.0	61.6	96.5	140.8	106.6	0.35
25-29 years	154.4	104.2	165.7	221.6	167.1	0.27
30-34 years	159.2	157.6	219.0	275.7	223.6	0.24
35-39 years	182.6	181.3	244.1	312.1	261.7	0.24
40-44 years	193.4	188.2	254.2	333.1	285.3	0.25
45-49 years	214.3	188.3	255.7	338.4	295.8	0.26
50-54 years	187.1	185.5	253.1	335.2	295.5	0.27
55-59 years	175.7	184.5	250.7	329.8	287.4	0.27
60-64 years	168.4	163.0	223.6	310.2	269.3	0.28
65-69 years	172.7	137.6	181.6	266.2	231.3	0.28
70-74 years	115.3	130.9	167.0	237.4	208.9	0.26
75 years +	163.3	128.1	158.0	213.0	191.9	0.23
Women						
Total	2 317.3	116.9	175.2	242.6	186.1	0.28
15-19 years	172.0	7.6	21.0	43.3	29.5	0.30
20-24 years	167.0	66.8	96.1	127.5	99.9	0.32
25-29 years	151.9	106.5	157.2	201.3	154.9	0.26
30-34 years	159.7	162.5	208.9	253.4	207.6	0.23
35-39 years	183.8	183.4	231.4	281.9	235.4	0.24
40-44 years	191.3	186.5	237.3	293.1	248.2	0.25
45-49 years	210.2	181.0	233.6	291.4	246.8	0.25
50-54 years	185.4	173.8	225.3	282.4	239.5	0.26
55-59 years	176.5	167.6	218.4	276.4	232.2	0.26
60-64 years	172.3	143.1	185.5	249.6	206.7	0.26
65-69 years	178.7	108.7	148.9	200.2	171.0	0.27
70-74 years	126.4	99.3	140.4	177.4	156.0	0.24
75 years +	242.2	119.6	150.3	178.6	161.2	0.20

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

Table 218 (page 1 of 2) **Average income in municipalities. 2012**

Municipality-code	Men			Women			Total		
	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income
DKK thousands									
All Denmark	245.0	69.4	222.2	164.6	84.7	186.1	204.1	77.2	203.9
Copenhagen city	253.2	57.9	214.4	185.3	73.8	187.2	218.3	66.0	200.4
101 Copenhagen	242.8	55.6	204.0	181.8	71.2	180.9	211.7	63.6	192.2
147 Frederiksberg	304.5	64.3	256.0	201.2	83.1	209.7	249.1	74.4	231.2
155 Dragør	327.2	80.5	302.1	215.4	84.2	235.1	269.2	82.4	267.4
185 Tårnby	249.6	66.5	230.0	182.6	80.7	197.9	214.9	73.9	213.4
Copenhagen suburban	284.0	69.8	255.7	187.4	86.1	208.5	234.0	78.2	231.2
165 Albertslund	205.1	71.1	195.2	156.4	86.7	177.3	180.5	79.0	186.2
151 Ballerup	238.7	75.3	221.2	171.5	91.0	192.8	204.0	83.4	206.5
153 Brøndby	206.4	73.7	199.6	146.8	91.3	175.5	175.6	82.8	187.2
157 Gentofte	498.8	76.7	444.6	247.0	85.0	279.4	364.1	81.1	356.2
159 Gladsaxe	264.5	62.4	232.1	191.5	82.6	204.4	227.0	72.8	217.8
161 Glostrup	247.9	67.7	220.7	174.8	86.0	190.7	209.9	77.2	205.1
163 Herlev	240.4	70.0	220.7	175.6	86.8	194.8	206.7	78.8	207.2
167 Hvidovre	238.6	64.7	213.1	174.5	83.4	189.2	205.6	74.3	200.8
169 Høje-Taastrup	239.7	67.6	217.3	168.2	83.7	186.6	203.4	75.8	201.7
183 Ishøj	206.4	67.8	194.0	151.7	86.5	175.6	178.6	77.3	184.7
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	353.6	72.3	306.7	219.7	88.3	243.5	283.1	80.7	273.4
175 Rødovre	231.1	67.5	211.4	169.5	88.6	190.3	199.1	78.5	200.4
187 Vallensbæk	293.1	67.1	255.1	199.9	78.7	208.8	245.6	73.0	231.5
Nordsjælland	311.3	76.2	280.7	198.4	85.9	218.9	253.0	81.2	248.8
201 Allerød	346.2	71.6	299.7	231.0	75.9	239.8	286.9	73.8	268.9
240 Egedal	311.6	61.1	261.4	218.9	72.4	216.2	264.6	66.8	238.5
210 Fredensborg	318.6	74.2	274.5	194.1	85.6	214.5	253.7	80.2	243.2
250 Frederikssund	255.6	70.1	228.7	180.6	84.6	194.7	217.5	77.5	211.4
190 Furesø	342.0	78.6	301.6	220.3	87.6	234.5	278.6	83.3	266.7
270 Gribskov	253.6	76.7	237.9	176.7	85.1	198.9	214.7	81.0	218.1
260 Halsnæs	214.1	77.9	208.5	160.0	90.5	183.4	186.7	84.3	195.8
217 Helsingør	254.7	78.5	241.1	172.4	91.3	200.0	212.2	85.1	219.9
219 Hillerød	296.2	67.8	254.2	200.7	79.6	208.9	246.6	74.0	230.7
223 Hørsholm	455.6	96.7	409.8	212.3	95.3	256.5	324.6	96.0	327.3
230 Rudersdal	437.3	89.4	412.6	230.8	92.7	271.5	329.0	91.1	338.7
Bornholm	181.7	87.3	190.5	127.7	97.8	166.5	154.2	92.7	178.3
Østsjælland	279.2	67.1	244.7	190.5	80.2	201.6	233.8	73.8	222.7
253 Greve	280.4	69.8	251.6	193.7	80.1	206.0	236.0	75.1	228.2
259 Køge	255.7	66.2	224.5	174.3	83.0	189.3	214.0	74.8	206.5
350 Lejre	290.3	66.0	245.5	198.1	78.4	201.4	244.0	72.2	223.4
265 Roskilde	282.7	67.4	246.9	194.1	80.2	205.0	237.1	74.0	225.3
269 Solrød	312.4	63.1	274.2	203.7	75.0	212.3	257.0	69.2	242.7
Vest- og Sydsjælland	215.9	76.8	205.7	149.2	91.2	177.9	182.1	84.1	191.6
320 Faxe	234.8	67.9	212.7	159.4	86.5	179.9	196.9	77.3	196.2
376 Guldborgsund	188.5	85.6	188.9	136.0	95.4	171.0	161.9	90.5	179.8
316 Holbæk	242.6	67.6	217.4	167.1	83.8	185.3	204.0	75.9	201.0
326 Kalundborg	220.3	77.7	212.0	147.0	92.7	177.2	183.5	85.2	194.6
360 Lolland	169.2	94.3	181.0	117.9	104.7	162.3	143.5	99.5	171.6
370 Næstved	229.5	72.1	214.1	156.5	88.4	182.0	192.1	80.5	197.7
306 Odsherred	187.5	89.8	196.8	133.8	100.4	174.2	160.5	95.1	185.4
329 Ringsted	247.7	63.6	219.1	169.2	82.1	185.5	207.9	72.9	202.0
330 Slagelse	212.8	74.9	204.9	146.1	89.6	176.4	178.8	82.4	190.4
340 Sorø	239.1	69.1	215.4	164.3	87.3	184.8	201.1	78.4	199.9
336 Stevn	236.0	72.7	217.1	164.0	85.1	185.8	199.9	78.9	201.4
390 Vordingborg	197.3	84.2	196.5	139.1	97.8	175.8	167.6	91.1	186.0

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf1.www.statbank.dk/04**Table 218** (page 2 of 2) **Average income in municipalities. 2012**

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	208.8	76.2	204.4	144.5	90.1	174.7	176.1	83.3	189.3
420	Assens	219.0	73.1	203.1	149.8	88.2	174.1	184.3	80.7	188.5
430	Faaborg-Midtfyn	207.9	75.7	202.9	143.2	91.5	174.3	175.3	83.7	188.4
440	Kerteminde	208.3	80.3	208.5	144.8	92.0	175.0	176.0	86.3	191.5
482	Langeland	159.8	96.2	182.4	115.0	101.9	159.4	137.2	99.0	170.8
410	Middelfart	245.0	73.2	224.5	160.7	88.1	185.1	202.4	80.8	204.6
480	Nordfyns	217.0	71.9	200.9	149.8	87.2	173.5	183.7	79.5	187.3
450	Nyborg	206.2	83.4	203.1	139.9	97.4	174.3	172.6	90.5	188.5
461	Odense	203.4	73.6	201.0	144.1	87.9	174.2	172.9	80.9	187.2
479	Svendborg	210.1	79.6	211.7	143.3	91.8	176.4	176.2	85.8	193.8
492	Ærø	176.8	91.1	196.3	109.4	100.5	161.1	143.2	95.8	178.7
	Syddjylland	236.7	69.5	214.1	151.2	86.0	175.9	193.6	77.8	194.9
530	Billund	253.6	60.9	223.4	158.0	82.6	178.9	206.1	71.7	201.3
561	Esbjerg	239.3	70.4	220.2	150.4	85.3	175.3	194.6	77.9	197.6
563	Fanø	241.6	93.7	252.2	148.6	96.6	189.9	193.8	95.2	220.1
607	Fredericia	230.4	76.1	213.9	148.7	91.0	175.7	189.3	83.6	194.7
510	Haderslev	219.1	73.4	199.5	143.4	89.5	170.1	180.9	81.5	184.6
621	Kolding	250.0	65.0	223.3	161.3	82.1	182.3	205.1	73.7	202.5
540	Sønderborg	219.0	76.1	209.7	142.2	91.0	170.6	180.1	83.7	189.9
550	Tønder	209.8	71.6	184.5	133.6	89.5	164.3	171.6	80.6	174.4
573	Varde	250.3	64.3	211.7	153.4	82.1	174.4	202.3	73.1	193.2
575	Vejen	244.4	61.8	205.2	147.2	83.3	173.1	196.2	72.5	189.3
630	Vejle	252.5	66.2	228.1	165.3	83.8	186.4	208.3	75.1	207.0
580	Aabenraa	220.3	73.1	205.0	142.7	86.9	169.8	181.1	80.0	187.3
	Østjylland	239.4	66.6	218.9	160.4	82.8	184.1	199.4	74.8	201.3
710	Favrskov	271.0	59.2	230.5	177.1	76.6	190.2	224.1	67.9	210.3
766	Hedensted	257.2	58.5	221.4	163.8	78.1	180.1	210.7	68.3	200.8
615	Horsens	235.3	65.6	215.7	156.0	83.6	181.3	195.4	74.7	198.4
707	Norddjurs	210.2	72.9	198.6	137.4	88.1	167.2	174.0	80.5	183.0
727	Odder	246.3	70.6	231.7	163.4	84.5	191.0	203.8	77.7	210.9
730	Randers	221.3	71.2	204.8	147.3	88.0	173.5	184.0	79.7	189.0
741	Samsø	190.7	88.6	197.2	124.3	104.7	173.0	156.8	96.8	184.8
740	Silkeborg	253.6	63.8	226.7	164.2	81.9	187.6	208.4	72.9	207.0
746	Skanderborg	286.8	59.2	249.7	190.3	75.5	201.7	238.0	67.5	225.5
706	Syddjurs	232.3	75.1	222.2	151.6	87.7	184.7	191.7	81.4	203.3
751	Aarhus	231.3	67.2	215.9	160.6	82.5	185.2	195.1	75.1	200.2
	Vestjylland	240.7	65.9	215.0	150.8	84.6	177.0	195.8	75.3	196.1
657	Herning	242.5	63.3	219.5	150.2	83.2	178.2	196.2	73.3	198.8
661	Holstebro	251.5	64.7	223.9	153.3	83.1	178.7	201.7	74.0	201.0
756	Ikast-Brande	240.3	61.9	211.7	149.8	82.2	174.7	195.4	72.0	193.4
665	Lemvig	242.5	69.8	209.9	141.8	84.9	168.9	193.1	77.2	189.8
760	Ringkøbing-Skjern	253.9	64.1	218.4	148.5	83.7	173.8	201.9	73.8	196.4
779	Skive	218.9	70.8	202.4	142.6	88.5	172.3	181.3	79.6	187.5
671	Struer	225.0	74.6	212.5	140.7	91.0	172.4	183.0	82.8	192.5
791	Viborg	239.0	66.4	213.3	160.2	85.0	183.0	199.5	75.7	198.1
	Nordjylland	224.2	71.1	204.7	148.9	86.7	174.1	186.6	78.9	189.4
810	Brønderslev	227.0	70.8	201.0	150.4	87.8	173.1	188.8	79.3	187.1
813	Frederikshavn	216.1	79.3	210.3	138.3	92.5	176.1	177.0	85.9	193.1
860	Hjørring	223.7	74.3	203.9	146.8	87.7	173.1	184.9	81.1	188.4
849	Jammerbugt	223.3	72.6	206.0	148.8	87.8	174.0	186.3	80.1	190.1
825	Læsø	185.7	89.0	196.3	114.6	102.6	164.6	151.3	95.6	180.9
846	Mariagerfjord	226.6	69.3	205.2	150.0	86.1	173.5	188.6	77.6	189.5
773	Morsø	204.8	77.2	189.5	130.8	92.9	165.4	168.1	85.0	177.6
840	Rebild	270.9	59.5	222.1	174.5	77.5	184.8	223.2	68.4	203.7
787	Thisted	218.9	71.3	198.0	139.8	88.6	169.5	179.5	79.9	183.8
820	Vesthimmerlands	220.3	69.3	194.3	142.5	87.3	167.5	181.8	78.2	181.1
851	Aalborg	223.9	68.9	206.1	154.3	84.2	176.0	189.0	76.6	191.0

Table 219 Income, total. 2012

	Number of families	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average
	thousands	DKK thousands			
Families, total	2 833.9	213.8	356.1	630.4	471.8
Without children	2 065.8	191.7	283.3	452.6	369.8
With 1 child	318.5	378.7	593.0	810.7	655.6
With 2 children	326.7	537.7	730.8	935.5	800.6
With 3 or more children	122.9	532.1	744.5	965.4	834.7
Couples, total	1 331.1	416.2	628.3	838.1	698.9
Without children	740.4	335.6	493.3	696.7	577.4
With 1 child	212.6	560.6	717.8	908.1	792.2
With 2 children	271.0	638.5	785.2	984.6	879.5
With 3 or more children	107.0	619.9	789.0	1 006.5	896.8
Single persons, total	1 502.9	171.3	226.1	335.4	270.6
Without children	1 325.3	164.1	213.7	311.1	253.8
With 1 child	105.8	253.6	344.1	447.8	381.1
With 2 or more children	71.7	299.1	378.5	475.0	417.5

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf1.www.statbank.dk/04**Table 220** Income, total by family type and level of income. 2012

	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	2 833.9	2 065.8	768.1	1 502.9	1 325.3	105.8	71.7	1 331.1	740.4	212.6	271.0	107.0
Income, total												
Less than 50 000 DKK	68.4	66.0	2.5	64.7	63.5	0.8	0.3	3.8	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
50 000 -99 999 DKK	90.3	88.6	1.7	87.7	86.6	0.8	0.4	2.6	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
100 000 -149 999 DKK	122.2	119.1	3.1	116.2	114.0	1.7	0.6	6.1	5.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
150 000 -199 999 DKK	318.1	309.3	8.8	306.6	299.7	5.7	1.3	11.5	9.6	1.0	0.6	0.3
200 000 -249 999 DKK	314.9	290.1	24.8	272.3	251.1	16.3	4.9	42.5	39.0	1.9	1.1	0.5
250 000 -299 999 DKK	262.0	230.4	31.6	176.8	151.1	15.0	10.7	85.2	79.4	3.2	1.8	0.9
300 000 -349 999 DKK	216.3	181.2	35.2	140.9	115.1	14.4	11.3	75.5	66.0	5.3	2.8	1.4
350 000 -399 999 DKK	188.6	147.8	40.8	108.4	83.4	14.0	11.1	80.2	64.4	7.3	5.5	3.0
400 000 -449 999 DKK	150.8	111.7	39.1	75.3	54.8	11.2	9.4	75.5	56.9	8.0	6.4	4.1
450 000 -499 999 DKK	121.9	85.4	36.5	48.4	33.5	8.0	6.9	73.5	51.9	9.9	7.8	3.9
500 000 -599 999 DKK	210.0	130.6	79.4	50.2	33.8	8.9	7.5	159.8	96.8	27.4	25.9	9.7
600 000 -699 999 DKK	199.1	99.5	99.6	23.0	15.5	4.1	3.4	176.2	84.0	35.0	42.7	14.4
700 000 -799 999 DKK	168.3	69.3	99.0	11.4	7.8	1.9	1.6	156.9	61.5	32.7	46.2	16.5
800 000 -899 999 DKK	123.1	44.4	78.7	6.4	4.4	1.0	0.9	116.7	40.0	24.8	37.8	14.1
900 000 -999 999 DKK	83.5	27.7	55.8	3.8	2.7	0.6	0.5	79.7	25.0	17.3	27.2	10.3
1 000 000 -1 999 999 DKK	174.0	55.6	118.4	8.6	6.6	1.2	0.8	165.4	49.0	34.1	58.2	24.1
2 000 000 -2 999 999 DKK	14.0	5.3	8.7	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	12.9	4.4	2.3	4.1	2.0
3 000 000 - DKK +	8.2	3.7	4.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	7.2	2.8	1.2	2.0	1.2

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf1.www.statbank.dk/04

Table 221 Family incomings by type of dwelling. 2012

	Type of dwelling					Type of ownership		
	Detached	Terraced or semi-detached	Apartment houses	Student hostels	Other dwellings ¹	Total	Own dwelling	Rented ²
DKK thousands								
Income, total								
Families, total	623.4	420.7	338.4	115.9	301.3	471.8	655.3	310.4
Without children	481.9	346.5	297.3	112.5	261.8	369.8	520.5	268.0
With 1 child	784.6	581.5	491.3	275.5	544.5	655.6	815.7	460.1
With 2 children	881.4	698.3	590.7	367.7	715.5	800.6	903.7	546.8
With 3 or more children	932.8	700.2	542.9	343.2	798.0	834.7	963.3	537.3
Couples, total	760.4	636.3	562.8	234.9	578.2	698.9	770.0	523.2
Without children	622.3	534.7	501.1	220.2	502.8	577.4	635.0	455.6
With 1 child	858.5	748.9	645.4	310.0	707.6	792.2	876.5	606.2
With 2 children	918.8	828.1	719.5	393.5	835.0	879.5	931.6	673.8
With 3 or more children	965.1	801.2	615.2	346.9	884.0	896.8	982.4	616.0
Singles, total	316.1	279.4	256.7	103.2	201.8	270.6	368.2	237.7
Without children	292.2	258.1	245.2	102.4	194.7	253.8	346.1	223.2
With 1 child	450.3	384.2	343.4	215.6	331.6	381.1	506.4	334.4
With 2 or more children	476.5	412.2	374.7	279.8	376.7	417.5	535.0	372.2
All income including net interest recieved								
Families, total	639.5	430.1	336.3	115.2	303.6	479.4	678.5	304.3
Without children	506.9	357.5	296.7	111.8	267.5	380.7	553.8	263.7
With 1 child	787.3	583.7	483.1	271.8	522.1	654.3	823.9	447.2
With 2 children	888.4	705.2	581.9	363.1	690.8	804.3	915.1	531.4
With 3 or more children	917.6	705.2	535.2	338.6	748.2	822.5	952.1	523.0
Couples, total	776.3	650.7	558.4	233.1	581.1	710.0	790.6	510.8
Without children	652.5	553.8	500.1	218.6	519.6	598.1	669.5	447.1
With 1 child	860.3	753.1	634.9	306.3	677.2	791.0	882.8	588.3
With 2 children	925.5	838.2	708.8	389.3	802.8	883.7	942.1	653.3
With 3 or more children	948.5	808.6	606.5	339.5	823.6	883.0	969.9	598.1
Singles, total	332.6	285.5	255.6	102.6	203.9	275.2	398.1	233.8
Without children	310.2	265.4	244.6	101.8	197.3	259.2	377.5	219.9
With 1 child	456.8	384.0	337.3	212.1	319.4	379.7	524.2	325.7
With 2 or more children	484.4	411.6	369.0	275.3	374.1	417.5	556.4	364.0
Disposable income								
Families, total	435.9	299.6	233.3	87.7	215.5	329.6	462.1	213.0
Without children	352.1	252.6	206.2	85.2	191.8	265.4	384.2	185.1
With 1 child	527.3	395.8	330.7	205.3	357.7	441.4	550.7	307.9
With 2 children	592.0	477.9	400.4	270.4	467.4	539.5	608.8	368.9
With 3 or more children	618.8	489.4	384.9	258.3	513.9	560.7	640.2	376.9
Couples, total	526.6	444.4	380.6	174.9	404.7	482.5	536.0	350.4
Without children	452.3	385.7	343.3	164.3	368.3	414.2	463.6	309.6
With 1 child	574.5	503.2	425.8	228.3	456.9	528.7	588.8	396.2
With 2 children	614.8	557.9	476.1	288.0	535.5	587.9	625.2	440.9
With 3 or more children	637.3	549.3	424.2	259.2	561.0	596.5	650.9	418.0
Singles, total	232.5	204.6	179.8	78.4	147.5	194.1	277.1	166.1
Without children	216.7	190.1	171.1	77.8	142.7	182.2	263.1	155.4
With 1 child	313.6	269.3	239.3	165.3	228.2	265.8	356.7	231.9
With 2 or more children	348.4	304.7	278.0	212.1	276.1	307.7	393.2	274.7

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf1.www.statbank.dk/04¹ Includes unknown types of dwelling. ² Dwellings which are part of a housing association are included as rented.

Table 222 Family incomings for families with children. 2012

	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	768.1	675.0	722.4	762.0	782.9	784.0	807.7	745.9
With 1 child	318.5	602.9	562.2	577.4	623.7	679.6	781.8	655.6
With 2 children	326.7	715.8	768.1	803.5	849.1	897.1	950.9	800.6
With 3 or more children	122.9	751.1	804.8	880.3	955.2	999.9	1 021.9	834.7
Couples, total	590.6	722.4	823.1	895.0	929.1	936.4	948.5	851.2
With 1 child	212.6	660.2	715.1	774.7	817.7	855.5	926.7	792.2
With 2 children	271.0	751.8	841.6	906.2	957.1	1 002.2	1 053.4	879.5
With 3 or more children	107.0	791.5	870.6	957.3	1 028.2	1 071.8	1 106.6	896.8
Singles, total	177.5	285.3	343.6	390.7	415.1	432.4	478.7	395.8
With 1 child	105.8	260.0	314.5	361.5	378.6	401.7	467.0	381.1
With 2 or more children	71.7	316.6	370.8	416.2	458.2	502.5	577.2	417.5
All income including net interest recieved								
Families, total	768.1	666.9	719.6	762.6	785.7	787.6	811.6	745.0
With 1 child	318.5	594.5	556.0	575.7	622.7	682.9	785.8	654.3
With 2 children	326.7	710.7	770.4	810.8	857.6	903.9	954.9	804.3
With 3 or more children	122.9	737.1	796.0	867.5	942.9	979.7	1 005.4	822.5
Couples, total	590.6	713.9	821.0	896.1	932.6	941.0	953.1	850.2
With 1 child	212.6	651.2	708.8	773.7	817.2	861.1	931.6	791.0
With 2 children	271.0	746.7	845.2	915.2	966.7	1 009.4	1 057.6	883.7
With 3 or more children	107.0	776.5	860.8	942.2	1 013.6	1 047.9	1 084.8	883.0
Singles, total	177.5	280.7	338.6	389.9	416.1	433.8	481.0	394.9
With 1 child	105.8	255.4	308.6	359.1	377.0	401.5	469.2	379.7
With 2 or more children	71.7	311.9	366.9	416.7	462.2	507.7	580.7	417.5
Disposable income								
Families, total	768.1	453.4	485.9	511.1	526.9	530.6	547.3	502.2
With 1 child	318.5	402.8	377.7	387.8	418.5	459.6	528.9	441.4
With 2 children	326.7	481.6	516.4	540.1	572.2	608.2	648.7	539.5
With 3 or more children	122.9	507.6	542.4	587.0	643.5	671.9	698.8	560.7
Couples, total	590.6	482.6	548.4	593.6	618.7	628.3	639.9	568.2
With 1 child	212.6	438.5	473.3	512.4	541.7	573.3	624.2	528.7
With 2 children	271.0	503.7	561.7	603.1	638.2	673.7	715.8	587.9
With 3 or more children	107.0	530.8	580.3	631.1	686.4	714.5	749.2	596.5
Singles, total	177.5	213.1	251.1	280.9	296.2	305.5	330.8	282.7
With 1 child	105.8	188.8	223.0	251.4	262.8	280.2	321.9	265.8
With 2 or more children	71.7	243.4	277.6	306.6	335.6	363.3	404.9	307.7

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf1.www.statbank.dk/04

Prices and consumption

Consumer prices

Business prices

Cost indices

Consumption

Real property

Cars



Consumer prices

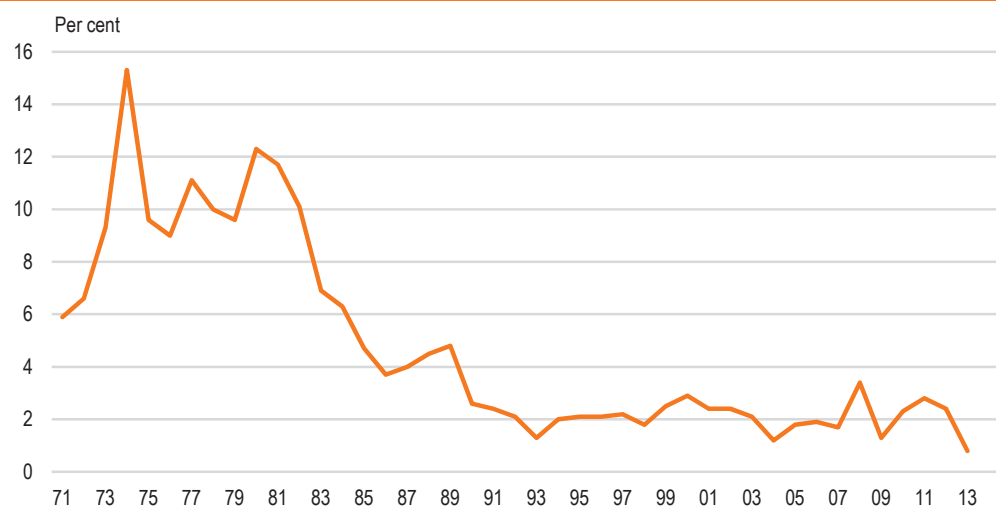
Inflation peaked in 1974

In 1974, inflation peaked with an annual change in the consumer price index of approximately 15 per cent. In 1980, the annual change in the consumer price index was approximately 12 per cent. The low inflation since the 90's should among other things be viewed in the light of the monetary policy and the fixed exchange rate against the Euro. The inflation fell to 0,8 per cent in 2013 which is the lowest level since 1953.

Consumer prices reflect the inflation

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.

Figure 1 Inflation

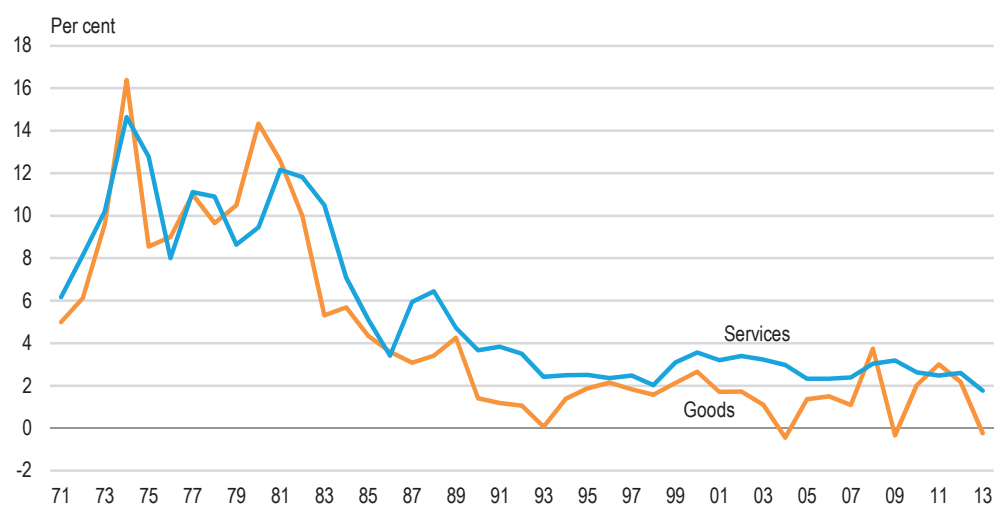


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Sub-indices for goods and services

The annual changes in the consumer price index can be divided into 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.

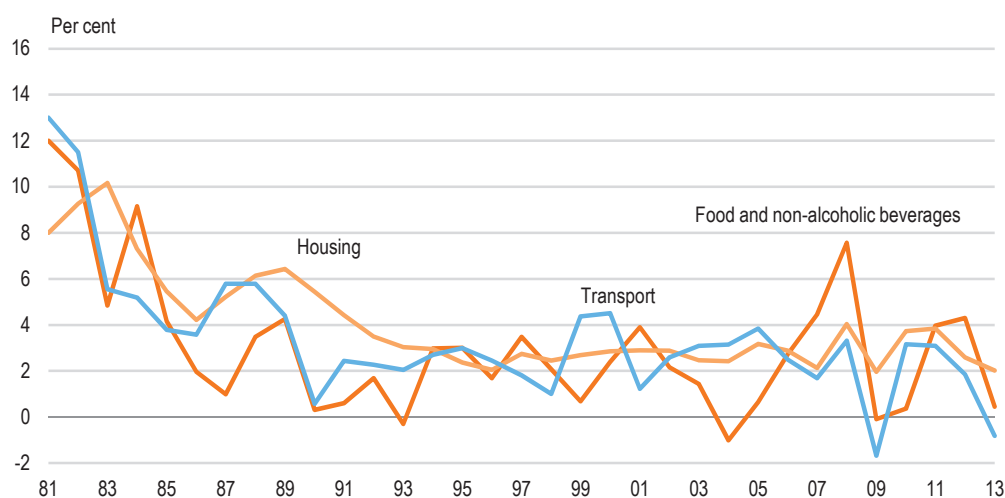
Since the end of the 1980s, the services index has been higher than the goods index in almost all years. This may be partly attributed to the fact that the services index to a greater extent than the goods index is influenced by developments in wages and salaries. In 2008 the prices on goods increased 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. In 2012 the prices on services once again increased more than prices on goods and in 2013 the prices on goods downright fell which among other things was influenced by price decreases on gasoline and computers.

Figure 2 Annual changes in price indices

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

Generally, the sub-indices – the housing index, the food index, and the transport index, show the same overall trend as the consumer price index, i.e. greatest change during the period around the two oil crises.

Figure 3 Annual changes in selected sub-indices

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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 and 2012 food prices increased again, as a result of rising coffee prices and increased taxes on butter and edible oils.

Food prices increased by 0.4 per cent in 2013 due to among other things higher prices on fruits and vegetables. Housing increased by 2.0 per cent in 2013 while transport decreased by 0.8 per cent especially due to lower prices on gasoline and cars.

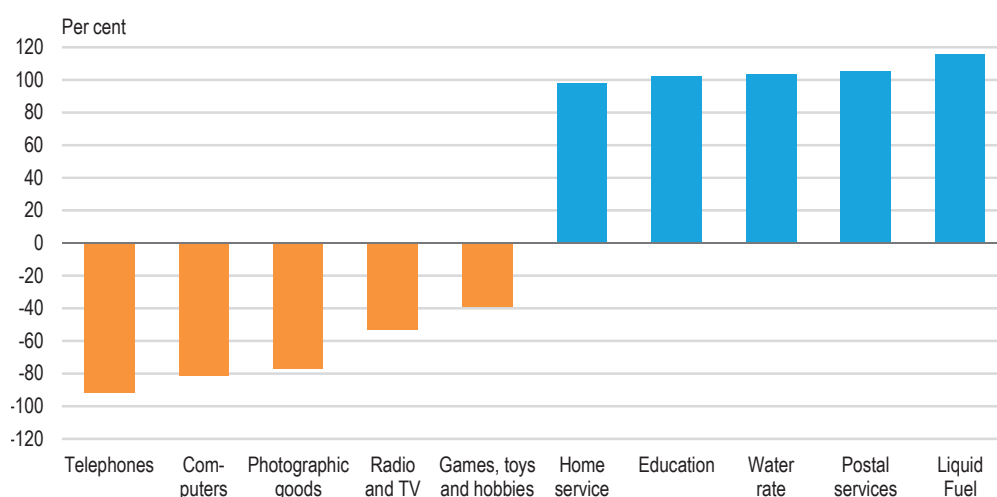
Greatest changes in consumer prices since 2000

The figure below shows the commodity and service groups that account for the greatest falls or increases in prices from January 2000 to January 2014. During the period, there was a price fall of 92 per cent for telephones. Especially, mobile phones have been instrumental in reducing prices. There is also a sharp fall in computers (-81 per cent) and photographic equipment (-77 per cent). During the period, radio and TV accounts for a fall of 53 per cent, while there was a fall in prices for games and toys of 39 per cent.

Since 2000 prices for heating oil has risen 116 per cent while postal services has increased by 105 per cent. Water rates have increased by 103 per cent. Education has risen by 102 per cent in the period, due to, among other things, a reduction in subsidies allocated to evening schools. Home service (e.g. cleaning activities and window cleaning) has increased by 98 per cent. The rise in the prices for 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.

Figure 4 Percentage change in consumer prices. January 2000 - January 2014

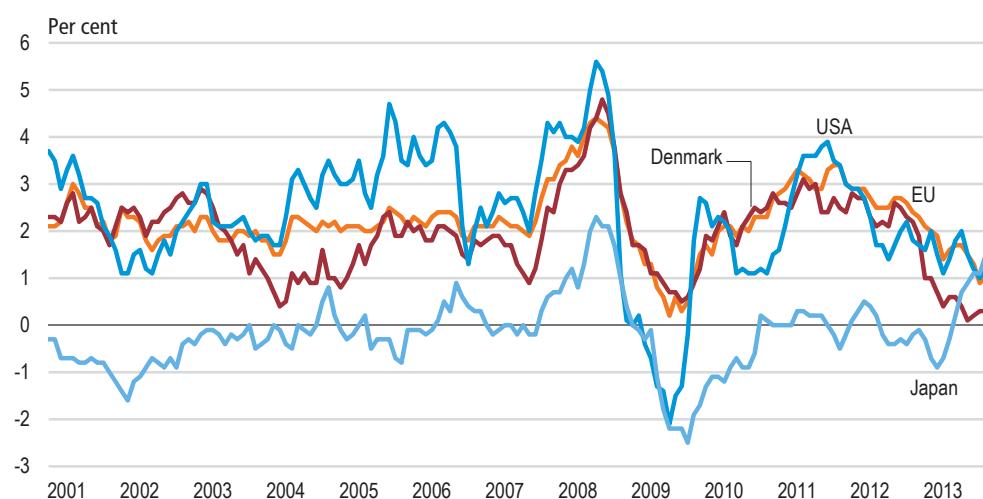


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International comparison of price trends

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 by the end of 2008 and the inflation rates were moderate in 2009. United States and Japan have even experienced deflation for several months in 2009. In 2010-2011, inflation rates were again increasing mostly due to rising energy prices.

During 2012 the inflation rates were decreasing due to among other things reduced price increases for energy products. The inflation rates in Denmark, EU and USA decreased further in 2013 due to among other things falling prices for energy products. The inflation in Japan rose on the other hand in 2013. This can to some extent be attributed to the economic policy in Japan. The inflation rate was lowest in Denmark in the second half of 2013.

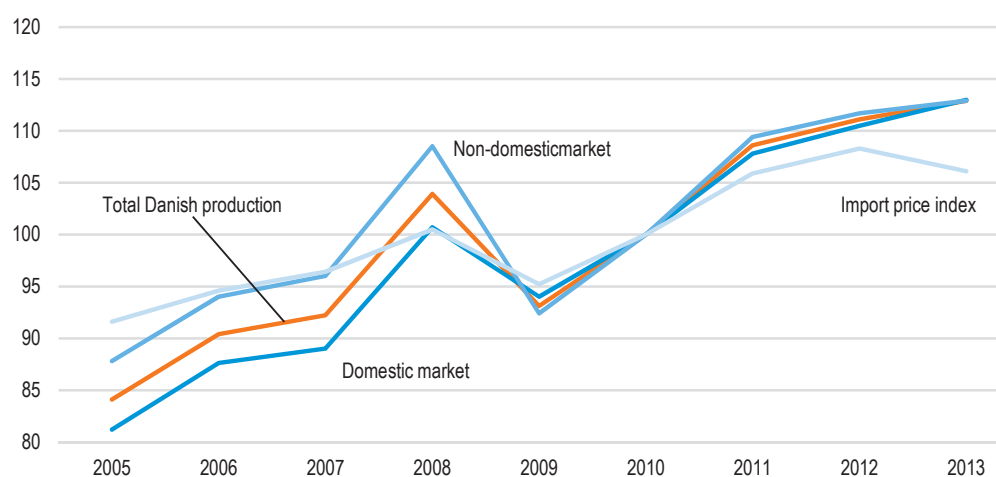
Figure 5 Inflation in EU, Danmark, USA and Japan

Business prices

Decreasing import prices and increasing producer prices

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 producer and import price indices.

From mid-year 2012 until December 2013, the producer prices have increased, while the import prices have fallen. During this period, the difference between the two indices has only grown bigger. In the period from mid-2009 to mid-2012, the development in the two indices matched each other closely.

Figure 6 Producer- and import price index for goods

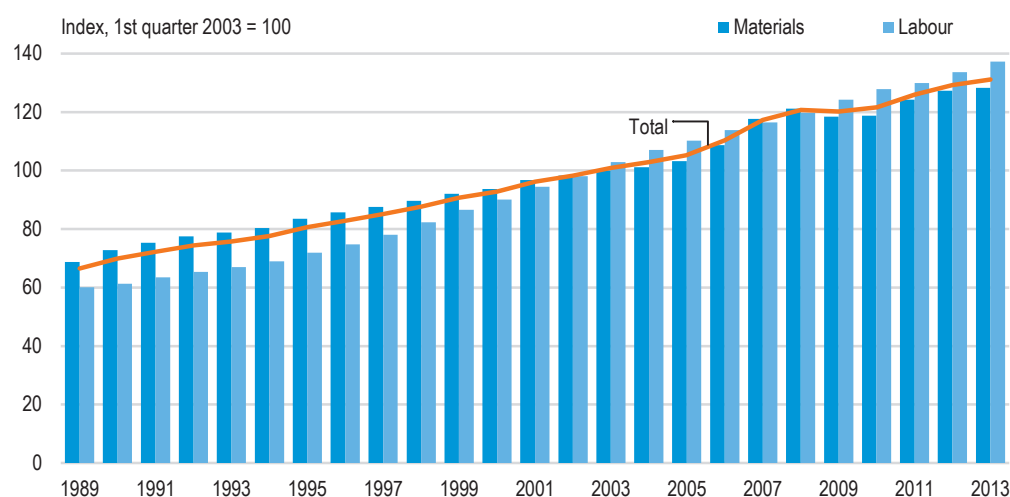
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Cost indices

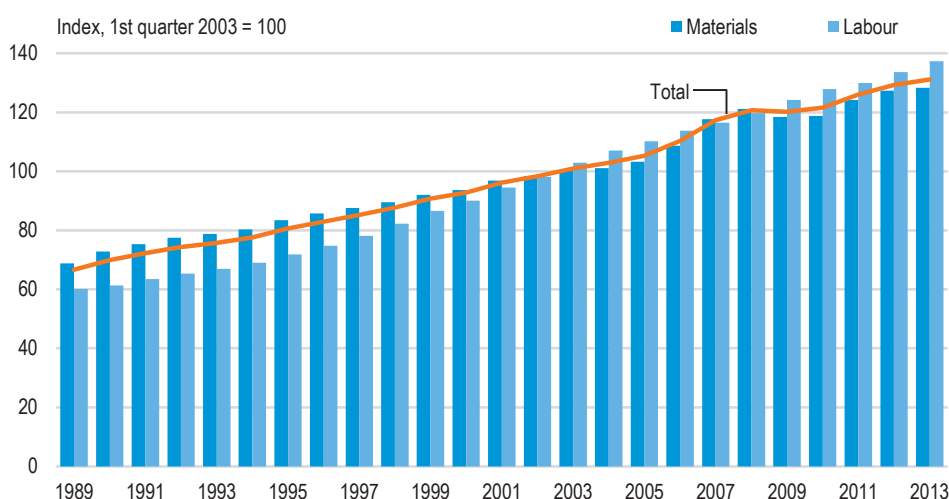
Increase in total building costs

In 2003, the previous regulation 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 96.8 per cent from 1989 to 2013, i.e. they have almost doubled. During this period, the costs of labour have increased by 128.5 per cent and the costs of materials by 86.5 per cent.

Figure 7 Regulating index for residential construction

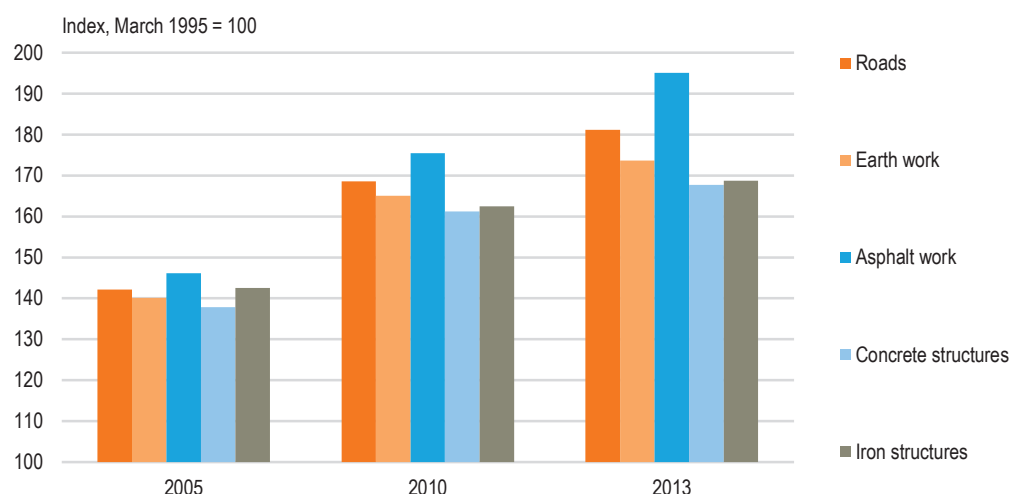


Note: The figures from 1987 up to and including 2002 have been drawn from the *regulating price index for residential construction, total*, while the figures from 2003 onwards have been drawn from *construction cost index for residential construction*.
www.statbank.dk/byg5



Construction cost indices for civil engineering projects

The construction cost indices for civil engineering show trends in prices for work performed by different contractors in civil engineering projects, i.e. earthwork, asphalt work, concrete structures, iron and steel structures and total costs for construction of roads.

Figure 8 Construction cost indices for civil engineering projects

www.statbank.dk/byg7

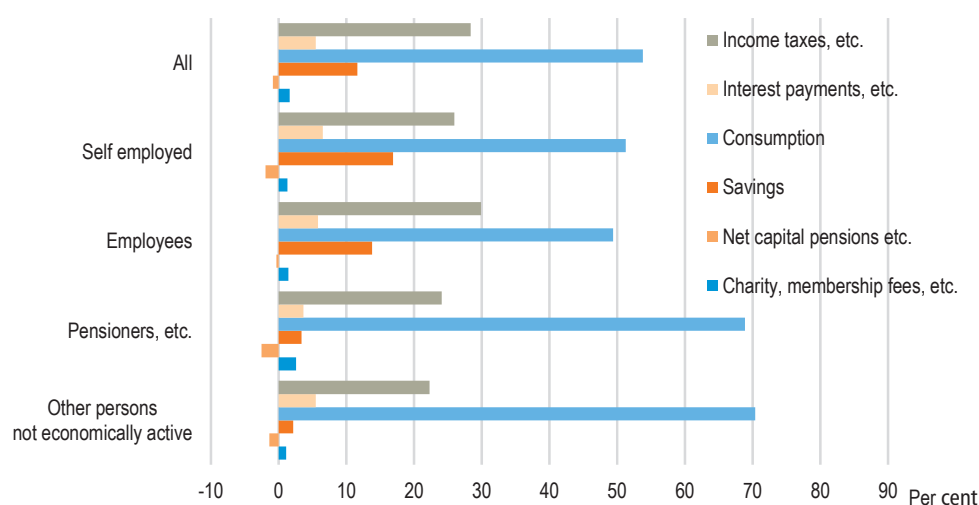
Consumption

How the income is spent?

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. An average household had in 2011 a total income by DKK 576,114 (the survey's income and households definition are different from the definition in general statistics of income).

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 194,768. The amount left to average households was DKK 381,346.

The main part of this amount was spent on consumption – DKK 309,943 – while DKK 66,923 was used for savings (including pension savings and savings tied up in real property). The remaining DKK 9,337 was spent on membership fees, gifts, and charity, while households got DKK 4,857 from capital pensions etc. capital pensions are defined as a negative saving.

Figure 9 How income is spent in selected households – per cent of total income. 2011

Employees households use nearly half of their total income on consumption

In 2011, self-employed and employee households constituted the groups where consumption accounted for the smallest percentage of the total income.

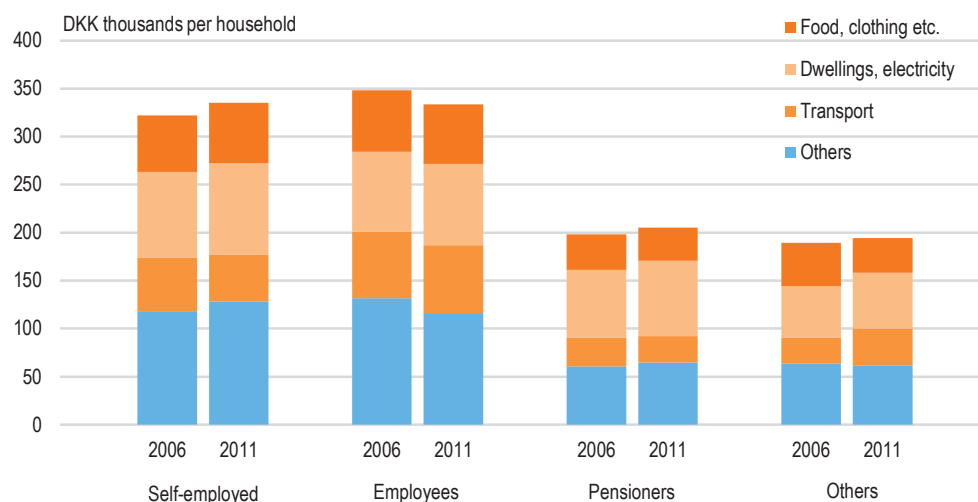
Pensioner households and other households made up of persons not economically active (social security recipients, students, etc.) were characterized by spending a considerably greater percentage of their income on consumption than self-employed and employee households.

Great differences in households

When assessing these differences, it should be noted that households vary greatly in nature. Households where the main breadwinner is an employee or self-employed are significantly larger than other households. These types of households are home to respectively 2.5 and 2.3 persons per household. The corresponding figure for pensioners' households is 1.4 persons and for other households 1.8 persons per household. Total income is significantly lower in households not economically active: The average income of pensioners' households is DKK 335,678, while that of households with other persons not economically active is DKK 295,094.

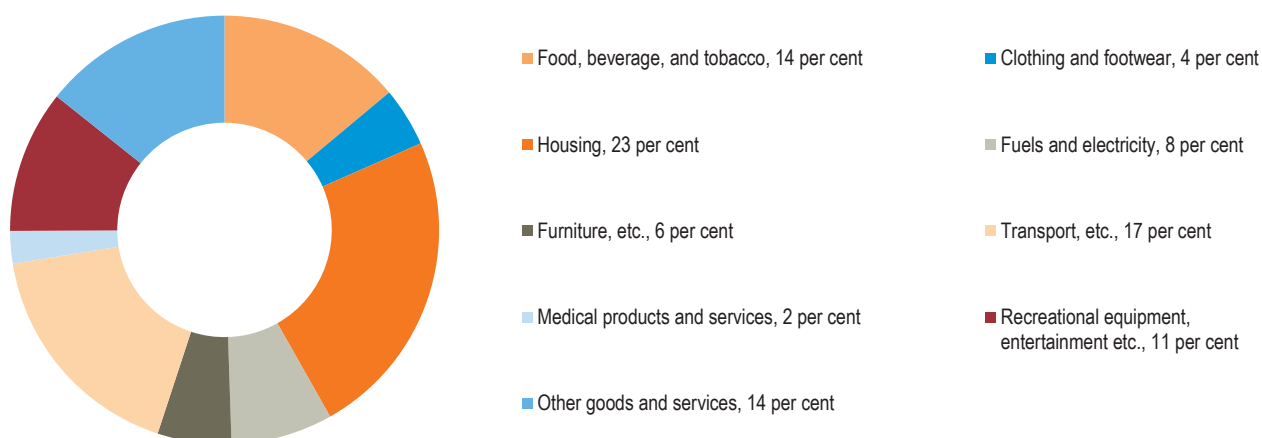
Self-employees and pensioners have the highest increase in consumer spending

From 2006 to 2011, self-employed and pensioners have accounted for the highest increase in consumer spending (4 per cent), followed by households not economically active (3 per cent), while the consumer spending of employee households has decreased by 4 per cent. The varying developments for the different groups can largely be attributed to the varying developments of the groups as a whole and to a lesser extent to the possible changes in the composition of each group. The statistical data are compiled in fixed prices, implying that inflation is taken into account.

Figure 10 Consumer spending from 2006 to 2011. Fixed 2005 prices**Most money was spent on housing**

Housing constituted the largest single consumption item as housing consumption accounted for 23 per cent of total consumption in 2011, i.e. rent in rented accommodation and imputed rent in owner-occupied housing, plus maintenance, etc., not including an additional 8 per cent for heating and electricity.

17 per cent was spent on transport, etc., while food, beverages, and tobacco accounted for 14 per cent. Other goods and services, which includes expenditure on education and child care, restaurants and hotels, various services, insurance, etc. accounted for 14 per cent. Recreational equipment and entertainment accounted for 11 per cent, while clothing and footwear accounted for only 4 per cent.

Figure 11**Consumption by goods/services. 2011**

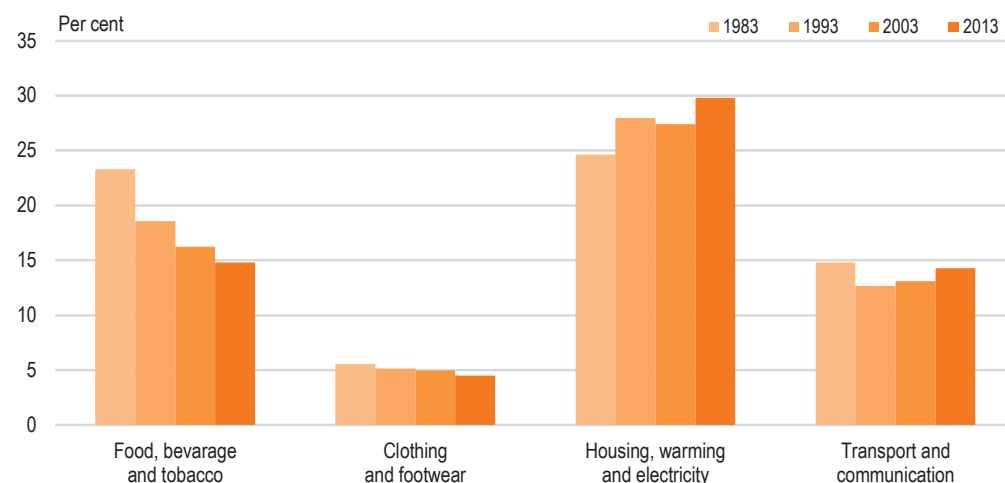
www.statbank.dk/fu5

Danes spend less on food and more on housing

The composition of consumption has undergone major changes over a long period of time. Since 1983, the consumption of food, beverages and tobacco has decreased from 23 per cent of the total consumption of private households to less than 15 per cent in 2013.

Conversely, expenditure on housing, heating, and electricity has increased from 24.6 per cent in 1983 to 29.8 per cent in 2013. The consumption of clothing and footwear has decreased from 5.6 per cent in 1983 to 4.5 per cent in 2013, while expenditure on transport and communications has dropped slightly over the last 20 years from 12.7 per cent in 1993 to 14.3 per cent in 2013.

Figure 12 The share of selected consumption items of total consumption

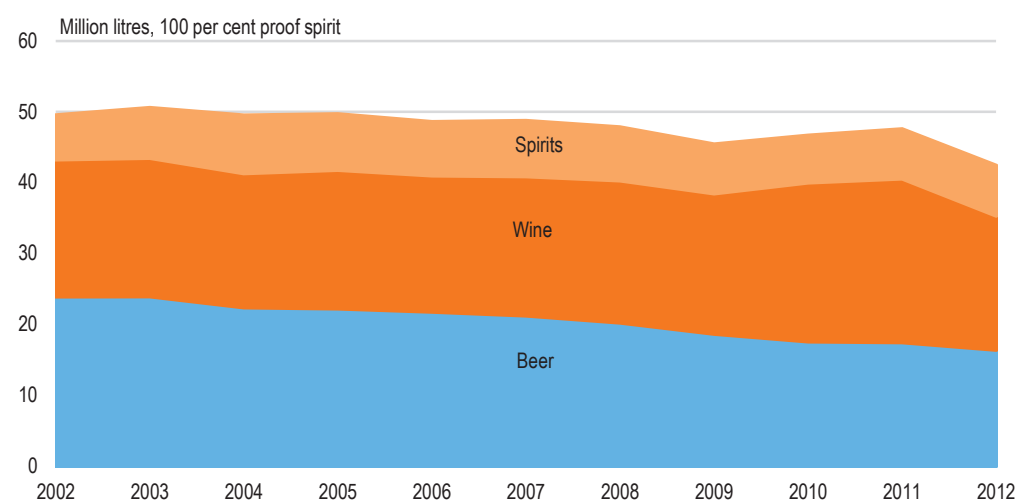


www.statbank.dk/nat05

We drink less alcohol

The Danes' consume of beer, wine and spirits fell again in 2012. The total sale of beer, wine and spirits amounted 518 million litres which are 9 per cent less than the year before. In 2012 the sales of beer was 357 million litre beer against 521 million litres in 2003. The sale has decreased with 31 percent over the past 10 years. There are also registered a decline in sales of wine and spirits. For wine the decrease from 2003-2012 on 13 percent and for spirits on 29 percent.

Figure 13 Total consumption of dutiable alcohol



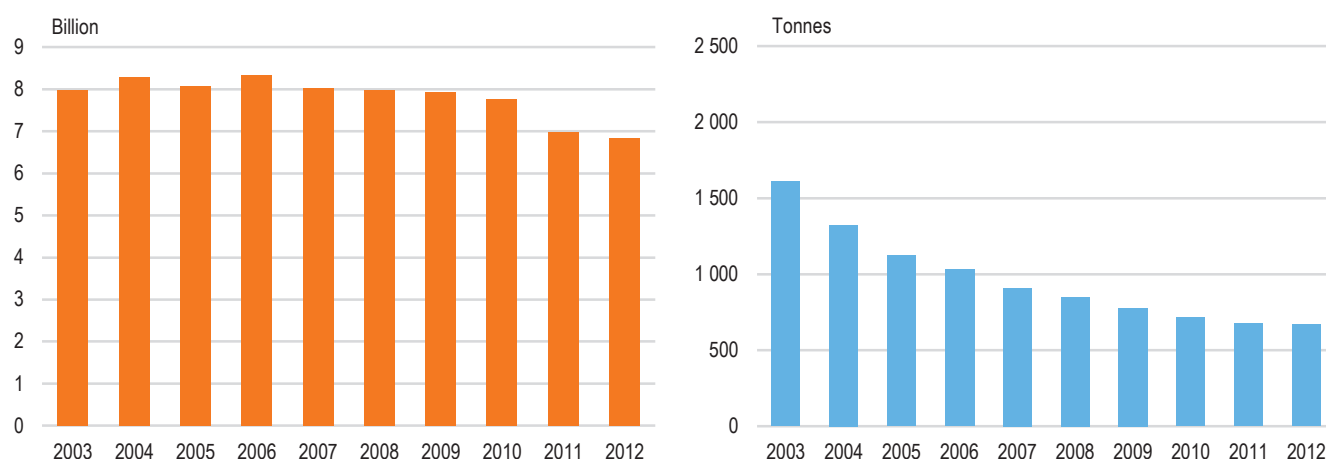
www.statbank.dk/alko4

248 fewer cigarettes pr. capita since 2007

The sale of cigarettes was in 2012 on 1.209 units pr. capita. Since 2007 are the sale fallen by 248 cigarettes pr. capita. This corresponds to the sale of cigarettes

in Denmark has decreased by 17 percent since 2007. The sale of cigars og cigarillos was in 2012 on 84 mio. units. I 2007 the sale was 88 million. This corresponds to the sale of cigars and cigarillos are 5 percent lower than in 2007.

Figure 14 Sales of tobacco



www.statbank.dk/alko4

Households and 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. 2011

	Age Group					
	All	17-29	30-49	50-59	60-66	67 +
	DKK thousands					
Transfers to the public sector	231	129	303	292	228	128
Income taxes, etc.	163	83	221	215	154	80
VAT, duties, property taxes, etc.	68	46	82	77	74	47
Transfers from the public sector	160	147	163	106	141	217
Transfer income	95	71	65	67	129	163
Selected indirect transfers	65	77	98	39	13	54
Net transfers to the public sector	71	-18	141	186	87	-89
Average household income	576	317	750	726	562	332

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

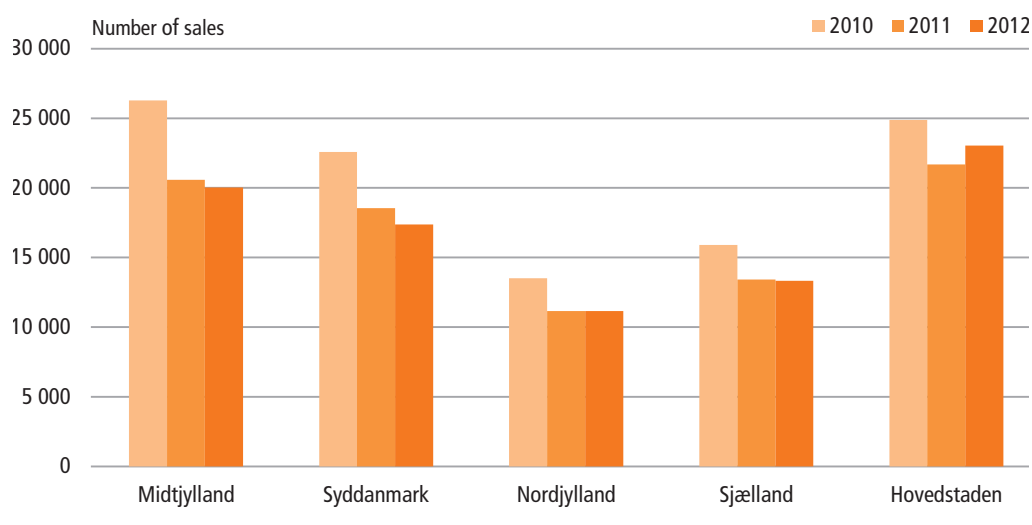
It is clear that net transfers from households to the public sector increase with age until the age of 60. From this age onwards, it becomes common to receive early retirement benefits and old-age pension benefits, so for the oldest age group public transfers to households exceed the transfers made from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

Real property

Unchanged number of sales of real property

In 2012, the number of properties sold was almost unchanged from 2011, but there were large regional differences. Region Hovedstaden had an increase of 6.2 per cent. Region Nordjylland had an unchanged number of sales, while the other regions had a fall, the highest in Region Syddanmark with a fall of 6.3 per cent.

Figure 15 Sales of real property by region

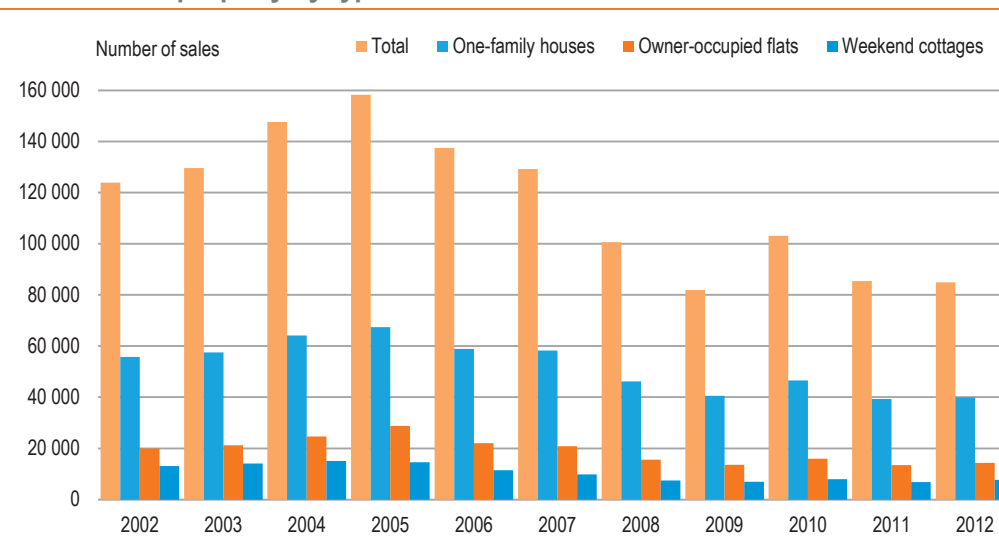


Increase in sales of owner-occupied flats and weekend cottages

In 2012 sales of one-family houses increased by 1.7 per cent, owner-occupied flats by 6.6 per cent and weekend cottages by 11.9 per cent. The total sales of real

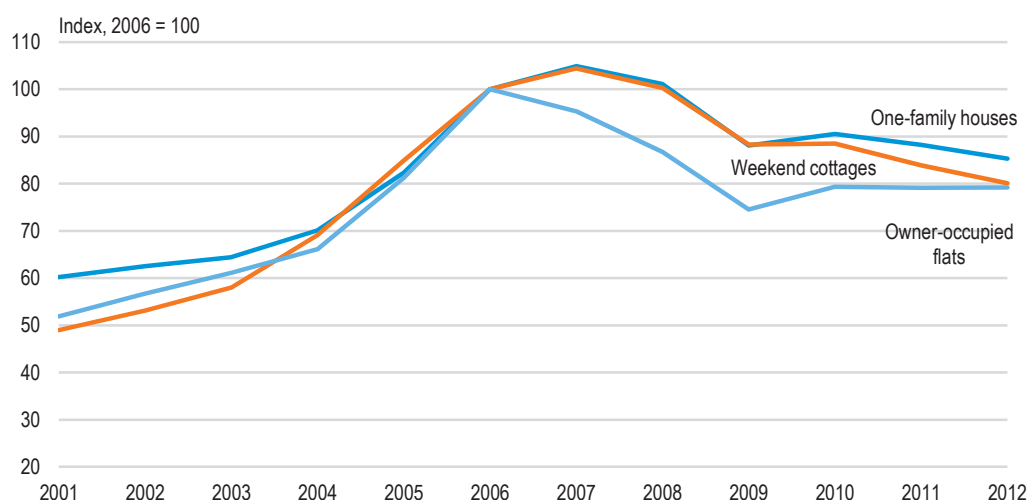
property in Denmark, including business properties, agriculture and building plots were 84,917 properties. This is a fall of 0.6 per cent compared to 2011.

Figure 16 Sales of real property by type

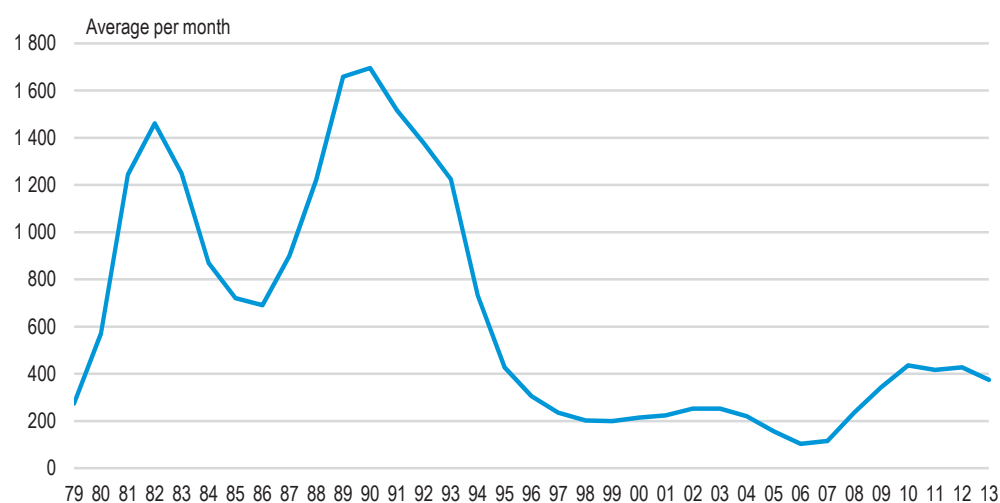


Falling prices for houses and weekend cottages

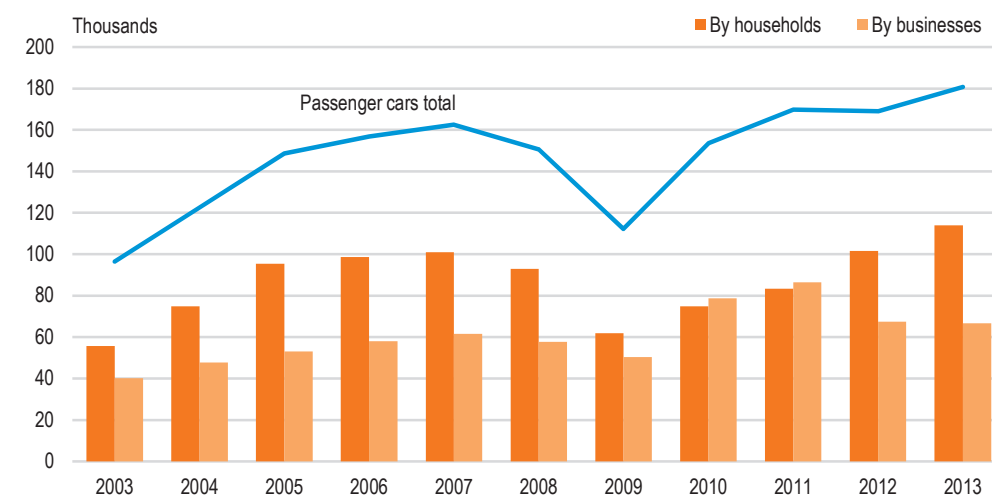
Between 2011 and 2012 prices have been falling for one-family houses by 3,3 per cent and for weekend cottages by 4,5 per cent. Owner-occupied flats had a modest increase of 0,1 per cent.

Figure 17 Price trends for owner-occupied dwellings**Lowest number of forced sales in 2006**

The lowest number of announced forced sales since the first compilation of the statistics in 1979 was in 2006 with a monthly average of 103, while the highest number was recorded in 1990 with 1,695 monthly forced sales. In 2013 the monthly average number of forced sales was 374.

Figure 18 Forced sales, seasonally corrected**Cars****Almost 181,000 new private cars registered**

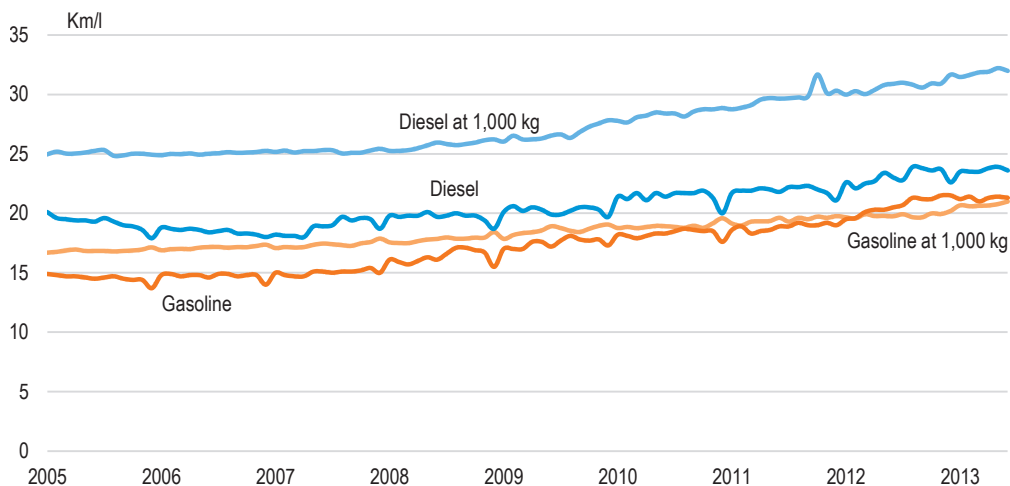
By 181,000 new private cars registered in 2013 the high level of registrations in 2011-12 continued. As the part registered by industries has been stable at 35-42 percentages in the period 2000-2008, the industries in 2010 and 2011 count for more than 50 per cent of the registrations. In 2013, industry accounted for 37 per cent. This fall can be explained by a decrease in the number of leasing arrangements, and a significant increase in households purchasing small cheap cars.

Figure 19 New private car registration

www.statbank.dk/bil5

Increase in energy efficiency

The energy efficiency for petrol- and diesel-powered passenger cars registered in 2012-2013 was on average 22.0 km/l compared to 13.1 km/l for cars registered in 1997-1998. This is equivalent to an increase of 67.3 per cent. For cars purchased by private households, the corresponding figures are 22.2 km/l and 13.4 km/l, while for cars purchased by the industries figures are 21.7 km/l and 12.5 km/l.

Figure 20 Energy efficiency for new private cars registered

www.statbank.dk/ee1

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	2012	6 768	2.4
1923	237	4.2	1953	436	-0.5	1983	3 152	6.9	2013	6 821	0.8
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
2012	126.8	128.4	129.0	129.0	129.0	128.8	128.8	129.2	129.5	129.4	129.3	128.9	128.8	2.4
2013	128.4	129.9	130.2	130.0	130.1	130.0	129.6	129.7	130.1	130.3	130.0	129.9	129.9	0.8

www.statbank.dk/pris12

Table 225 Consumer price index and its sub-indices

	Weights at Jan. 2012	2012 average	Weights at Jan. 2013	2013 average
Consumer price index. total	100.00	128.8	100.00	129.9
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	11.80	134.6	12.03	135.2
Food	10.42	132.9	10.61	134.1
Non-alcoholic beverages	1.38	147.8	1.42	143.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3.71	129.7	3.76	133.1
Alcoholic beverages	1.73	113.1	1.72	115.5
Tobacco	1.98	146.4	2.04	150.9
Clothing and footwear	4.74	100.9	4.96	101.2
Clothing	3.88	95.1	4.05	94.7
Footwear	0.86	131.4	0.90	136.4
Housing. water. electricity. gas and other fuels	30.98	141.2	30.49	144.0
Actual and imputed rentals for housing	20.87	136.2	21.20	139.2
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0.85	130.8	0.91	133.0
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	2.29	172.8	2.28	176.8
Electricity. gas and other fuels	6.98	149.1	6.10	151.0
Furnishings. household etc.	5.58	119.4	5.25	119.0
Furniture and furnishings. carpets etc.	1.87	111.8	2.03	110.6
Household textiles	0.47	118.9	0.46	120.9
Household appliances and repair of this	0.98	106.9	0.94	105.0
Glassware. tableware and household utensils	0.67	129.7	0.60	130.0
Tools and equipment for house and garden	0.54	115.1	0.44	116.5
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	0.88	144.4	0.78	146.0
Health	2.96	118.6	2.90	119.6
Medical products. appliances and equipment	1.30	101.9	1.24	100.9
Out-patient services	1.19	139.3	1.17	143.1
Hospital services	0.47	126.0	0.50	128.0
Transport	12.37	131.5	12.72	130.5
Purchase of vehicles	4.48	107.7	4.86	106.9
Operation of personal transport equipment	6.59	150.0	6.52	148.4
Transport services	1.30	144.1	1.35	145.1
Communication	1.94	81.0	1.70	78.9
Recreation and culture	10.63	103.8	10.76	103.8
Audio-visual. photographic and information processing equipment	2.20	44.6	2.08	41.5
Other major durables for recreation and culture	0.50	118.7	0.48	121.6
Other recreational items and equipment. gardens and pets	2.15	103.8	2.27	102.9
Recreational and cultural services	3.28	147.1	3.46	151.7
Newspapers. books and stationery	1.33	142.3	1.36	143.1
Package holidays	1.17	133.5	1.12	139.1
Education	0.80	188.0	0.88	194.0
Restaurants and hotels	4.83	137.7	5.34	140.8
Catering services	4.58	138.3	5.03	141.9
Accommodation services	0.25	128.6	0.31	125.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	9.66	143.4	9.23	143.3
Personal care	2.07	129.9	2.01	130.1
Personal effects n.e.c.	0.69	135.7	0.59	136.0
Social protection	2.05	139.8	1.91	143.1
Insurance	2.09	165.8	2.45	156.5
Financial services n.e.c.	2.17	143.5	1.77	148.2
Other services n.e.c.	0.59	144.5	0.50	148.3
Goods	50.26	120.3	49.72	120.0
Services	49.74	139.6	50.28	142.0

Table 226 Net price index

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average	Percent- age 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
2012	128.2	129.9	130.5	130.3	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.5	130.8	130.7	130.5	130.1	130.2	1.9
2013	129.7	131.5	131.7	131.4	131.6	131.4	131.2	131.2	131.6	131.7	131.4	131.3	131.3	0.9

www.statbank.dk/pris7

Table 227 Producer- and import price index for commodity

	Weight	2012 Average	2013 Average
per cent ————— 2010 =100 —————			
Producer price index, total			
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply			
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	100.00	111.1	112.9
Mining and quarrying	90.58	111.4	113.5
Manufacturing	8.95	140.8	151.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	81.63	106.3	106.9
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	8.69	..	..
	0.73	..	..
Producer price index, domestic market			
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply			
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	100.00	110.5	113.0
Mining and quarrying	82.90	111.9	114.7
Manufacturing	10.15	139.7	152.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	72.75	107.9	109.3
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	15.58	..	..
	1.52	..	..
Producer price index, non-domestic market			
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply			
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	100.00	111.7	112.9
Mining and quarrying	97.70	111.0	112.5
Manufacturing	7.84	141.4	150.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	89.86	104.9	104.9
	2.30	..	..
Import price index			
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity			
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	100.00	108.3	106.1
Mining and quarrying	99.24	108.7	106.5
Manufacturing	3.16	141.4	132.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	96.08	107.5	105.5
	0.76	57.3	59.3

www.statbank.dk/pris40 and pris41

Table 228 Domestic supply of some important food stuffs

	Supply, total		
	2009	2010	2011
	thousand tonnes		
Milk and cream			
Whole and partly skimmed milk ¹	208	210	198
Skim- and buttermilk	302	314	317
Junket and yoghurt	107	102	110
Other milk products ²	58	59	58
Cream (incl. cultured cream)	52	56	58
Fats			
Butter ³	10	11	..
Margarine	42	42	46
Cheese	..	..	..
Eggs	82	88	87
Meat			
Beef and veal ⁴	137	154	157
Pork ⁴	198	193	178
Poultry meat	115	134	..
Horse meat	0	0	0
Mutton and lamb	8	7	7
Game meat	4	4	4
Flour and groats, etc.			
Wheat flour	300	318	...
Durum wheat e.g. pasta products	34	...	...
Rye flour	78	76	...
Oat-meal	32	34	...
Rice and rice flour	35	...	...
Other flours and groats, etc.	60	58	...
Sugar	...	...	...
Potatoes	304	222	223
Organic products⁵			
Milk and cream	172	182	186
Eggs	8	8	9

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. ⁴ The figures exclude consumption of edible offals. ⁵ Part of total supply.

Table 229 Indices for agricultural sales and intermediate consumption

	Weights (2010 values)	Quantity indices		Price indices	
		2011	2012*	2011	2012*
	per cent	2010 = 100			
Agricultural goods output, total	100.0	100.5	100.6	113.5	124.1
Crop output, total	35.6	98.2	99.3	117.8	126.9
Cereals, total	14.6	95.5	99.3	136.5	149.9
Of which: Wheat	8.1	97.4	92.4	132.0	147.5
Barley	5.3	94.3	112.6	144.1	151.9
Industrial crops	3.6	100.2	95.2	99.2	125.9
Fodder crops and straw	7.4	98.9	101.9	105.0	105.4
Vegetables and ornamental plants	7.5	97.1	97.1	103.2	102.0
Of which: Potted plants	3.1	77.7	107.4	101.9	101.6
Potatoes	1.3	119.3	100.7	96.7	122.6
Fruit and berries	0.4	137.1	110.3	115.9	120.7
Seeds for sowing	0.8	87.0	106.7	153.8	153.8
Animal output, total	64.4	101.7	101.4	111.2	122.5
Meat and live animals, total	36.1	101.6	98.5	110.5	123.3
Of which: Cattle	3.7	104.6	100.8	117.6	133.5
Pigs	29.9	101.2	97.9	109.2	122.2
Poultry	2.2	100.1	100.4	117.9	123.6
Products from animals, total	28.3	101.9	105.0	112.1	121.5
Of which: Natural milk	18.8	99.4	102.0	106.6	105.5
Furs	8.5	107.1	111.4	125.4	157.9
Intermediate consumption, total	100.0	99.1	97.8	111.6	117.3
Seeds	4.2	102.4	101.6	107.2	112.6
Energy	6.2	97.8	93.7	115.1	124.6
Fertilizers	3.2	102.1	98.2	135.3	141.2
Pesticides	3.1	112.8	112.5	91.5	93.9
Veterinary expenses	2.5	96.0	94.8	101.1	102.3
Feeding stuffs, total	40.6	96.4	94.8	119.8	128.0
Straight feeding stuffs	24.4	97.3	94.5	119.8	128.4
Compound feeding stuffs	16.2	95.0	95.2	119.6	127.4
Repairs and maintenance	8.5	104.7	101.8	101.8	104.2
Agricultural services	6.9	105.8	107.7	103.8	105.8
Bank services, indirectly measured	5.5	99.4	89.0	102.0	104.0
Bank services, directly measured	5.2	96.0	109.6	112.0	112.8
Services, other industries	14.1	97.6	96.2	102.3	107.2

www.statbank.dk/lbfpris

Table 230 Construction cost index for residential construction

	Weights	Average 2012	Average 2013
1st quarter 2003=100			
Construction cost index, total	1 000	129.3	131.1
Earth and concrete work	164	126.2	127.0
Concrete slab work	89	123.0	122.5
Bricklaying	165	132.2	133.2
Carpentry	253	129.5	131.8
Joinery	127	124.9	128.8
Painting	50	129.1	130.5
Heating and sanitary engineering	87	139.0	141.6
Electrical work	65	133.6	136.8
Subgrade	98	123.1	123.4
Raw buildings	301	128.2	128.4
Completion of buildings	379	130.3	133.8
Heating and sanitary installations	100	135.4	137.2
Electrical and mechanical installations	55	141.4	145.0
Fixtures	67	116.7	118.2

www.statbank.dk/byg5

Table 231 Construction cost indices for civil engineering projects

	Average 2000	Average 2012	Average 2013
1995=100			
Road work	121.90	181.85	181.12
Earth work, etc.	120.42	171.88	173.65
Asphalt work	126.80	198.14	195.07
Concrete structures	114.72	168.48	167.68
Iron structures	111.42	173.70	168.69

www.statbank.dk/byg7

Table 232 Income, consumption and taxation by household income. 2011

	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)	28 289	35 742	211 206	441 905	953 892	386 870
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	32 779	34 995	200 251	424 011	909 805	369 738
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	-4 490	748	10 955	17 894	44 087	17 132
D. Property income	-4 168	12 410	26 595	45 350	77 266	37 845
E. Private transfers	4 960	26 859	46 620	56 373	56 759	44 231
F. Transfers from the public sector	60 133	147 934	104 650	86 665	44 378	95 365
G. Other income and reconciliation	771	1 105	4 098	5 245	5 924	3 868
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	89 985	224 050	393 169	635 537	1 138 219	568 179
I. Capital transfers to the household	2 528	872	2 886	5 640	23 563	7 935
J. Total income (H+I)	92 513	224 922	396 054	641 177	1 161 782	576 114
K. Income taxes, etc.	20 011	51 208	103 550	178 562	355 359	163 294
L. Private interest payments, etc.	3 525	6 368	20 160	41 071	66 139	31 475
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	68 977	167 347	272 345	421 545	740 284	381 346
N. Payments from capital pensions	10 253	2 612	11 707	12 683	7 671	8 542
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	4 133	1 093	5 121	5 357	3 430	3 685
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	75 098	168 866	278 930	428 870	744 526	386 203
Q. Fines	178	147	301	276	410	277
R. Gifts, charity	1 039	2 778	4 651	4 122	5 943	4 206
S. Membership fees	984	1 339	3 573	6 109	9 477	4 854
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	-82 798	-9 659	11 215	71 375	227 990	66 923
U. Pension and ATP contributions	2 976	3 255	20 410	48 255	112 220	43 377
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	296	179	1 054	2 057	4 547	1 854
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	4 547	2 007	3 211	11 796	29 538	11 164
Y. Other saving, including residual	-90 618	-15 101	-13 460	9 268	81 686	10 528
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	155 695	174 261	259 191	346 989	500 705	309 943
Food	14 720	19 016	26 363	36 521	51 662	32 249
Beverages and tobacco	7 193	7 063	9 451	13 132	15 116	10 897
Clothing and footwear	7 006	6 774	10 802	13 899	25 531	13 818
Rent (housing)	39 795	53 588	64 436	78 083	102 312	72 628
Electricity and fuels	11 438	17 682	20 861	27 686	31 859	23 749
Furniture, furnishings, household services	6 819	7 424	13 583	18 270	32 594	17 295
Medical products, services of physicians	3 013	5 851	6 499	8 304	10 706	7 581
Purchase of vehicles	1 693	4 497	14 456	18 929	30 312	16 117
Other transport services and communications	21 220	16 610	30 011	43 384	66 718	37 914
Recreation, entertainment, travel	19 174	17 156	29 957	37 281	53 174	33 367
Other goods and services	23 625	18 601	32 772	51 500	80 723	44 328
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	57 810	64 592	44 077	61 030	90 495	64 815
Child care	551	2 522	7 717	16 280	26 183	12 364
Education	54 870	18 442	25 124	35 451	57 449	34 760
Health	2 389	43 628	11 236	9 300	6 863	17 691
Taxes on production and imports, total	29 583	36 270	57 473	77 410	111 791	68 183
VAT	19 771	21 781	33 238	45 995	66 938	40 573
Excise duty	7 038	10 872	19 104	24 366	33 535	21 066
Real property tax	422	88	177	190	836	327
Stamp duties	2 353	3 530	4 955	6 859	10 483	6 217
	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	1.8	2.2	1.6
Households in the survey	112	462	618	642	772	2 606
Households in Denmark - thousand	115	660	621	554	620	2 570

www.statbank.dk/fu5 and fu6

Table 233 Income, consumption and taxation, by socio-economic status. 2011

	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)	519 817	865 849	640 173	500 364	264 386	40 865	16 115	59 516	386 870
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	162 300	860 823	638 956	495 242	263 243	38 019	13 045	56 051	369 738
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	357 517	5 025	1 217	5 123	1 144	2 846	3 069	3 465	17 132
D. Property income	59 466	54 367	37 473	30 983	20 842	883	43 301	13 476	37 845
E. Private transfers	50 249	27 031	24 576	18 613	26 983	13 038	87 472	63 144	44 231
F. Transfers from the public sector	69 976	38 821	38 085	53 296	140 026	76 662	179 379	173 404	95 365
G. Other income and reconciliation	3 233	4 961	3 881	4 186	2 220	755	1 171	17 056	3 868
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	702 741	991 028	744 188	607 443	454 458	132 203	327 437	326 595	568 179
I. Capital transfers to the household	18 932	11 528	7 982	5 851	3 290	112	8 241	6 676	7 935
J. Total income (H+I)	721 672	1 002 556	752 170	613 293	457 747	132 315	335 678	333 271	576 114
K. Income taxes, etc.	187 350	318 450	223 781	175 528	127 427	22 747	80 860	70 518	163 294
L. Private interest payments, etc.	47 200	56 564	42 873	36 773	28 055	2 740	12 253	19 665	31 475
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	487 123	627 543	485 517	400 992	302 266	106 829	242 565	243 088	381 346
N. Payments from capital pensions	24 162	1 940	2 603	6 422	33 936	303	14 201	6 063	8 542
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	10 082	1 094	1 177	2 852	20 356	180	5 662	2 577	3 685
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	501 204	628 389	486 942	404 562	315 846	106 952	251 103	246 574	386 203
Q. Fines	642	363	334	341	127	198	88	411	277
R. Gifts, charity	3 510	4 926	4 029	2 618	1 303	412	6 784	1 030	4 206
S. Membership fees	5 136	8 603	7 684	5 815	4 041	1 156	1 758	2 065	4 854
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	121 986	164 730	99 604	74 922	72 049	-42 747	11 390	13 253	66 923
U. Pension and ATP contributions	58 722	104 485	73 128	49 551	33 011	1 292	5 058	6 424	43 377
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	2 016	3 475	2 518	2 493	837	139	577	379	1 854
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	20 852	19 142	18 951	12 540	3 111	667	3 251	9 504	11 164
Y. Other saving, including residual	40 396	37 628	5 007	10 338	35 090	-44 845	2 504	-3 055	10 528
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	369 930	449 767	375 291	320 865	238 326	147 933	231 083	229 815	309 943
Food	41 399	45 038	39 114	33 998	20 338	14 559	23 642	26 536	32 249
Beverages and tobacco	11 953	13 075	11 302	12 673	11 726	7 310	8 021	10 378	10 897
Clothing and footwear	16 831	23 059	19 650	14 862	8 541	9 432	7 360	7 864	13 818
Rent (housing)	85 748	94 660	79 196	67 537	52 686	33 038	70 168	60 713	72 628
Electricity and fuels	28 099	26 083	23 545	24 433	23 952	7 938	23 303	21 048	23 749
Furniture, furnishings, household services	24 776	28 911	23 014	17 250	13 093	3 912	11 072	11 702	17 295
Medical products, services of physicians	10 202	8 279	7 535	6 392	4 865	2 163	9 232	5 350	7 581
Purchase of vehicles	12 724	34 533	19 277	17 649	2 853	6 822	8 010	7 390	16 117
Other transport services and communications	37 060	59 640	50 787	42 924	46 518	19 524	19 993	29 665	37 914
Recreation, entertainment, travels	45 089	45 046	42 626	34 933	30 392	17 843	24 355	23 146	33 367
Other goods and services	56 048	71 444	59 246	48 214	23 361	25 393	25 927	26 024	44 328
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	46 609	79 770	70 038	67 723	49 013	112 002	48 829	80 231	64 815
Child care	8 487	22 989	20 431	15 104	14 255	4 426	272	24 410	12 364
Education	31 300	51 777	44 141	46 264	27 344	105 417	3 004	46 887	34 760
Health	6 822	5 003	5 466	6 356	7 414	2 159	45 553	8 933	17 691
Taxes on production and import, total	78 472	97 903	82 342	73 095	51 795	27 015	49 382	51 645	68 183
VAT	50 162	57 242	50 301	43 791	30 998	18 837	28 203	31 475	40 573
Excise duty	20 137	30 611	24 559	23 596	16 378	6 362	15 073	15 628	21 066
Stamp duties	478	693	755	252	4	19	128	123	327
Real property tax	7 696	9 356	6 727	5 456	4 414	1 797	5 979	4 419	6 217
	number								
Persons per household	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.1
of whom adults	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6
Households in the survey	87	489	385	777	19	78	692	79	2 606
Households in Denmark - thousand	97	355	298	826	37	68	759	131	2 570

Table 234 Consumption for selected years

	DKK per household			Percentage		
	2005	2008	2011	2005	2008	2011
Total income	504 912	587 784	576 114	100.0	100.0	100.0
Income taxes etc.	155 604	179 413	163 294	30.8	30.5	28.3
Private interest payments, etc.	28 285	38 973	31 475	5.6	6.6	5.5
Disposable amount	321 024	369 398	381 346	63.6	62.8	66.2
Consumption expenditure	272 977	308 094	309 943	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	28 203	32 151	32 249	10.3	10.4	10.4
Rice, bread, pasta, cookies, flour etc.	4 967	5 589	5 203	1.8	1.8	1.7
Meat, fish and spread/sandwich filling	8 199	10 097	9 695	3.0	3.3	3.1
Milk products, eggs, margarine etc.	4 926	5 269	5 669	1.8	1.7	1.8
Fruit	2 324	2 874	2 957	0.9	0.9	1.0
Vegetables	3 393	3 838	3 838	1.2	1.2	1.2
Sugar, jam, chocolate, sweets, ice etc.	3 464	3 384	3 643	1.3	1.1	1.2
Salt, spices, bouillon etc.	930	1 102	1 243	0.3	0.4	0.4
Beverages and tobacco	11 086	10 665	10 897	4.1	3.5	3.5
Beverages without alcol	2 755	3 101	3 365	1.0	1.0	1.1
Beverages with alcol	4 517	4 447	4 629	1.7	1.4	1.5
Cigarettes and tobacco	3 815	3 117	2 903	1.4	1.0	0.9
Clothing and footwear	12 822	16 697	13 818	4.7	5.4	4.5
Clothing etc.	10 256	13 410	11 214	3.8	4.4	3.6
Footwear etc.	2 565	3 288	2 605	0.9	1.1	0.8
Housing, heating etc.	78 055	87 065	96 377	28.6	28.3	31.1
Rent etc.	47 766	50 555	58 701	17.5	16.4	18.9
Repairs, upkeep	4 501	7 162	5 116	1.6	2.3	1.7
Water supply, refuse collection etc.	6 585	7 853	8 812	2.4	2.5	2.8
Electricity, gas, district heating etc.	19 203	21 494	23 748	7.0	7.0	7.7
Furnishings, household services etc.	16 242	17 798	17 295	5.9	5.8	5.6
Furnishing, furniture, fabrics etc.	7 301	7 808	7 206	2.7	2.5	2.3
White goods, kitchen ware etc.	3 876	4 718	5 148	1.4	1.5	1.7
Tools, equipment for house and garden	2 060	1 775	1 686	0.8	0.6	0.5
Cleaning equipment and household services	3 005	3 498	3 255	1.1	1.1	1.1
Medical products and health services	7 196	8 223	7 581	2.6	2.7	2.4
Medical products, vitamins, etc.	1 940	2 777	2 189	0.7	0.9	0.7
Spectacles, plasters, thermometers etc.	1 606	1 458	966	0.6	0.5	0.3
Dentists, physician, hospital etc.	3 650	3 988	4 426	1.3	1.3	1.4
Purchase of vehicles	17 117	17 283	16 117	6.3	5.6	5.2
Cars, motor cycles etc.	16 424	16 565	15 277	6.0	5.4	4.9
Bicycles	693	719	840	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other transport and communication	31 203	36 225	37 914	11.4	11.8	12.2
Petrol and lubricants	9 846	10 207	10 864	3.6	3.3	3.5
Repairs, spare parts and other services	10 658	13 544	13 229	3.9	4.4	4.3
Bus, train, taxi, aeroplane, ferry etc.	4 624	5 644	6 070	1.7	1.8	2.0
Postage, telephone, telephone rentals etc.	6 074	6 829	7 751	2.2	2.2	2.5
Equipment for leisure time and entertainment and travels	32 012	36 662	33 367	11.7	11.9	10.8
Radio, TV, CD, PC, photo equipment etc.	6 904	7 111	6 666	2.5	2.3	2.2
Caravan, boat, musical instruments etc.	2 784	965	1 091	1.0	0.3	0.4
Sports equipment, Toys, plants, pets etc.	6 295	7 688	7 087	2.3	2.5	2.3
Entertainments, licence fee etc.	8 024	10 080	10 077	2.9	3.3	3.3
Newspapers, books, drawing materials etc.	3 679	3 862	3 189	1.3	1.3	1.0
Package holidays	4 327	6 957	5 256	1.6	2.3	1.7
Other goods and services	39 042	45 324	44 328	14.3	14.7	14.3
Educations etc.	1 087	1 541	1 468	0.4	0.5	0.5
Expenditure on restaurants, hotels etc.	11 826	16 808	15 909	4.3	5.5	5.1
Hairdressers etc.	6 253	6 770	6 300	2.3	2.2	2.0
Jewellery, bags, prams etc.	1 992	2 063	2 202	0.7	0.7	0.7
Social protection services	3 584	3 377	3 824	1.3	1.1	1.2
Insurances and other services etc.	14 299	14 766	14 625	5.2	4.8	4.7

Table 235 Income, consumption and taxation, by type of household. 2011

	Single persons under 60 years without children	Single persons 60 years + without children	Single persons with children	2 adults, head of household under 60 years without children	2 adults, head of household 60 years + without children	2 adults with children	House- holds with at least 3 adults	Total
	DKK per household							
A. Earned income (B+C)	261 490	46 959	226 324	596 389	174 745	740 726	846 002	386 870
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	255 480	44 107	225 082	565 900	151 457	712 840	817 543	369 738
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	6 010	2 853	1 242	30 489	23 288	27 886	28 459	17 132
D. Property income	12 866	30 767	12 451	33 979	69 329	49 799	56 044	37 845
E. Private transfers	15 159	56 277	31 324	24 932	123 490	20 923	39 348	44 231
F. Transfers from the public sector	53 947	132 071	104 135	62 845	173 837	76 964	66 421	95 365
G. Other income and reconciliation	1 770	878	17 455	2 672	1 155	8 702	5 005	3 868
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	345 232	266 952	391 689	720 817	542 556	897 113	1 012 820	568 179
I. Capital transfers to the household	1 988	2 988	7 975	7 431	18 071	10 880	9 806	7 935
J. Total income (H+I)	347 220	269 939	399 664	728 248	560 627	907 994	1 022 626	576 114
K. Income taxes, etc.	101 346	69 217	90 265	215 207	143 975	268 798	297 910	163 294
L. Private interest payments, etc.	18 944	7 162	20 868	39 000	27 976	60 256	54 433	31 475
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	226 930	193 561	288 531	474 042	388 677	578 940	670 282	381 346
N. Payments from capital pensions	756	11 725	2 331	6 489	29 842	1 862	3 511	8 542
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	369	4 690	1 398	3 673	11 896	1 115	1 605	3 685
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	227 317	200 595	289 464	476 857	406 623	579 688	672 188	386 203
Q. Fines	319	54	320	377	158	416	378	277
R. Gifts, charity	2 637	5 207	1 528	4 363	9 286	2 012	2 517	4 206
S. Membership fees	3 156	1 610	3 789	6 786	3 861	8 056	8 829	4 854
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	23 875	8 236	10 007	102 591	56 768	124 740	184 046	66 923
U. Pension and ATP contributions	27 328	7 880	23 629	66 695	25 103	81 510	87 436	43 377
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	828	178	1 953	2 571	2 257	2 966	4 005	1 854
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	4 825	1 454	2 560	18 688	14 183	21 377	11 207	11 164
Y. Other saving, including residual	-9 106	-1 276	-18 136	14 637	15 225	18 887	81 398	10 528
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	197 331	185 489	273 821	362 741	336 550	444 464	476 419	309 943
Food	18 140	17 349	31 630	33 818	34 427	51 467	55 487	32 249
Beverages and tobacco	8 351	6 176	9 346	13 986	12 046	13 478	16 248	10 897
Clothing and footwear	8 802	6 198	14 514	14 601	11 382	23 820	25 652	13 818
Rent (housing)	50 073	60 988	67 840	75 409	89 592	88 354	90 417	72 628
Electricity and fuels	14 720	19 767	23 701	23 851	29 575	30 154	31 921	23 749
Furniture, furnishings, household services	9 479	8 429	14 009	23 530	18 298	26 263	27 450	17 295
Medical products, services of physicians	4 693	8 283	3 834	8 749	10 044	7 266	10 213	7 581
Purchase of vehicles	8 073	3 725	6 912	23 746	19 738	26 372	27 614	16 117
Other transport services and communications	25 643	14 445	34 986	48 934	34 756	57 097	71 897	37 914
Recreation, entertainment, travels	22 327	19 444	32 097	40 293	38 126	44 080	51 169	33 367
Other goods and services	27 030	20 685	34 952	55 824	38 565	76 113	68 351	44 328
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	28 340	51 364	133 476	33 252	24 082	143 235	113 688	64 815
Child care	-	-	41 304	-	-	53 171	5 857	12 364
Education	20 877	1 098	84 127	28 505	1 559	79 461	101 448	34 760
Health	7 464	50 265	8 045	4 747	22 523	10 604	6 384	17 691
Taxes on production and import, total	41 856	37 801	58 222	82 084	77 696	97 281	107 284	68 183
VAT	25 698	22 308	35 568	49 638	43 286	59 037	63 009	40 573
Excise duty	12 451	10 770	17 995	25 731	25 111	29 504	35 383	21 066
Stamp duties	183	118	223	340	224	752	420	327
Real property tax	3 523	4 606	4 437	6 375	9 075	7 987	8 472	6 217
	number							
Persons per household	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	3.9	3.8	2.1
of whom adults	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.2	1.6
Households in the survey	478	348	112	420	493	568	187	2 606
Households in Denmark - thousand	561	464	112	371	399	492	172	2 570

Table 236 Consumption expenditure of households by type of dwelling. 2011

	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	772 518	577 107	445 426	354 442	462 514	122 591	576 114
Income taxes, etc.	220 741	168 679	123 411	96 232	136 806	28 222	163 294
Disposable amount	509 079	372 848	309 369	250 978	308 131	92 205	386 203
Net saving	109 125	86 736	29 165	21 080	37 827	-36 822	66 923
Total consumption	388 020	278 394	273 504	223 070	261 639	127 295	309 943
A Food	39 990	25 493	30 221	23 284	28 844	14 152	32 249
B Beverages and tobacco	12 026	8 807	11 011	9 725	10 329	7 148	10 897
C Clothing and footwear	17 037	11 294	12 497	10 033	12 720	7 509	13 818
D Housing, total	87 357	70 428	66 871	59 002	53 685	25 916	72 628
Rent	699	1 830	56 166	51 194	42 459	23 309	24 293
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	-	-	-	-	216	-	19
Permanent renting of secondary dwelling, etc.	153	15	148	108	862	-	192
Imputed rent, owner-occupied dwelling	53 813	41 028	-	-	-	-	27 307
Land tax, owner-occupied dwelling	8 531	4 531	265	90	56	-	4 291
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	244	429	-	6	-	-	137
Value of dwelling free of charge	-	-	-	30	-	-	9
Imputed rent, secondary dwelling	3 103	2 902	1 031	763	758	-	1 979
Land tax, secondary dwelling	686	973	185	151	277	-	454
Stamp duties, loans in secondary dwelling	7	-	4	55	-	-	19
Materials for maintenance of dwelling	1 815	1 022	442	450	562	472	1 130
Materials for repair of dwelling	1 658	235	258	627	426	-	1 032
Flagstones, etc. for gardens	391	50	13	29	402	-	231
Repair, etc. workman, dwelling	4 853	1 768	1 383	547	767	-	2 723
Water supply	2 116	1 652	1 785	1 366	1 384	594	1 761
Refuse collection	2 883	2 413	2 787	2 326	2 024	1 049	2 588
Water drainage, sewerage	3 073	2 327	1 682	1 088	1 259	461	2 143
Miscellaneous maintenance	2 700	691	547	63	563	-	1 424
Payments to homeowners' association, etc.	631	8 562	175	108	1 669	29	896
E Electricity and fuels	30 690	16 249	23 813	16 426	17 260	6 688	23 749
F Furniture, furnishings, household services	23 789	14 409	12 230	10 530	13 788	3 948	17 295
G Medical products, services of physicians	8 776	9 514	6 086	6 190	7 202	2 463	7 581
H Purchase of vehicles	22 729	14 084	13 561	9 275	9 246	1 560	16 117
I Transport services and communications	48 203	29 372	32 975	26 589	33 017	17 242	37 914
J Recreation, entertainment, travels	41 434	34 975	29 579	22 858	30 702	14 625	33 367
K Other goods and services	55 988	43 769	34 659	29 158	44 847	26 046	44 328
Interest on mortgage loans	44 806	32 885	2 933	714	608	0	23 209
Extension, etc. of dwelling	22 012	5 559	720	304	4 264	0	11 164
Total income per person	301 765	389 937	216 226	212 241	283 751	113 510	273 040
Total consumption per person	151 570	188 104	132 769	133 575	160 515	117 866	146 892
number etc.							
Size of dwelling, square metre	144	87	103	88	88	70	115
Year of construction	1950	1945	1964	1952	1946	1947	1951
Persons per household	2.6	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.1	2.1
of whom adults	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.6
Households in the survey	1 515	120	182	553	187	49	2 606
Households in Denmark - thousand	1 211	122	244	726	223	44	2 570
Persons in Denmark - thousand	3 102	180	504	1 213	365	48	5 411

Table 237 Income, consumption and taxation by region. 2011

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
	DKK per household					
A. Earned income (B+C)	417 903	396 587	345 524	388 773	359 163	386 870
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	397 322	376 016	329 029	373 666	351 816	369 738
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	20 581	20 571	16 495	15 108	7 347	17 132
D. Property income	35 958	42 222	38 464	39 700	32 376	37 845
E. Private transfers	50 399	45 097	42 704	40 289	35 543	44 231
F. Transfers from the public sector	82 566	97 719	110 721	98 793	92 543	95 365
G. Other income and reconciliation	3 196	3 080	3 289	5 970	3 774	3 868
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	590 021	584 705	540 702	573 526	523 398	568 179
I. Capital transfers to the household	5 843	9 668	6 028	6 790	18 338	7 935
J. Total income (H+I)	595 865	594 373	546 730	580 316	541 736	576 114
K. Income taxes, etc.	175 093	164 143	153 952	162 171	147 443	163 294
L. Private interest payments, etc.	30 968	37 404	27 693	31 861	31 806	31 475
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	389 804	392 826	365 086	386 284	362 487	381 346
N. Payments from capital pensions	8 009	10 943	7 507	7 797	10 571	8 542
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	3 425	5 143	3 199	3 190	4 516	3 685
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	394 387	398 627	369 393	390 891	368 542	386 203
Q. Fines	334	262	262	250	210	277
R. Gifts, charity	4 604	2 778	3 838	5 148	3 724	4 206
S. Membership fees	4 900	5 367	4 396	4 782	5 104	4 854
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	71 130	68 345	66 535	65 914	54 929	66 923
U. Pension and ATP contributions	43 641	45 738	39 908	45 336	42 298	43 377
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	1 371	2 432	1 564	2 339	2 114	1 854
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	8 089	13 053	9 262	12 382	19 358	11 164
Y. Other saving, including residual	18 029	7 122	15 801	5 856	-8 841	10 528
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	313 419	321 875	294 364	314 798	304 575	309 943
Food	32 481	33 718	31 223	33 002	30 018	32 249
Beverages and tobacco	11 968	11 725	9 658	10 429	10 001	10 897
Clothing and footwear, etc.	14 868	11 286	13 805	14 369	12 956	13 818
Rent (housing)	79 451	74 849	66 840	70 694	64 587	72 628
Electricity and fuels	22 080	24 283	23 884	23 226	28 975	23 749
Furniture, furnishings, household services	15 904	18 819	16 918	18 079	18 585	17 295
Medical products, services of physicians	7 544	7 594	8 036	7 572	6 757	7 581
Purchase of vehicles	10 522	23 113	16 242	18 754	17 805	16 117
Other transport services and communications	36 356	39 578	37 185	39 338	38 894	37 914
Recreation, entertainment, travel	34 405	35 356	30 363	32 916	34 569	33 367
Other goods and services	47 840	41 556	40 210	46 418	41 428	44 328
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	62 694	64 153	62 979	77 133	49 942	64 815
Child care	11 912	14 066	11 127	12 428	13 810	12 364
Education	36 187	31 181	32 735	39 572	29 309	34 760
Health	14 594	18 905	19 118	25 132	6 823	17 691
Taxes on production and imports, total	65 006	73 851	65 271	70 012	72 242	68 183
VAT	38 935	42 128	39 144	41 757	43 908	40 573
Excise duties	17 518	24 905	21 035	22 587	23 513	21 066
Stamp duties	480	454	94	257	311	327
Real property tax	8 075	6 365	4 998	5 412	4 510	6 217
	number					
Persons per household	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
of whom adults	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Households in the survey	755	375	616	590	270	2 606
Households in Denmark - thousand	820	369	550	565	266	2 570

www.statbank.dk/fu5 and fu6

Table 238 Home appliances

	2012	2013
	thousands	
Number of families	2 477	2 489
	per cent	
Tumble dryer	52	52
Washing machine	79	81
Dishwasher	67	67
Microwave oven	73	77
Robot vacuum cleaner	7	8
Digital videocamera	31	25
Digital camera	76	71
CD-player	82	77
DVD-player without hard disk	68	65
Hard disk-recorder	28	27
Hard disk-recorder which can show a delayed broadcast	19	20
BluRay-player	23	24
3D-TV	14	17
Smart-TV	-	24
PC	92	93
Stationary computer	49	47
Portable computer	81	81
Tablet PC	19	33
Mobile phone	97	98
Smartphone	50	63
Fixed line telephone subscription	51	50
MP3 Player etc	46	45
DAB radio	35	37
GPS navigation	54	50
GPS-watch	11	11
Game console	40	42
E-book reader	4	5
	number	
Persons interviewed	994	903

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

www.statbank.dk/varforbr

Table 239 Sales of beverages and tobacco

	2010	2011	2012
	— mio. litres —		
Dutiable sales			
Dutiable sales of lager equivalents	383	380	357
Dutiable sales of wine	175	173	143
Dutiable sales of spirits	17	18	18
Dutiable sales of alcoholic soft drinks	...	8	6
	— gns. litres —		
Sales of pure alcohol per capita	8.4	8.6	7.6
Sales of pure alcohol per capita over 14 years	10.1	10.3	9.1
	— mio. units —		
Dutiable sales of cigarettes, cigarillos, etc.	7 702	6 904	6 756
	— units —		
Avg. dutiable sales of cigarettes, cigarillos, etc.			
Per capita	1 389	1 240	1 209
Per capita over 14 years	1 662	1 486	1 438
	— tonnes —		
Dutiable sales of smoking tobacco	715	677	669

www.statbank.dk/alko2 and alko4

Table 240 Average prices for foods

		1980	1990	2000	2010	2013
Amount		DKK in current prices				
Rye bread	1 kg	4.56	7.46	13.63	16.94	19.52
White bread	300 g	3.23	5.81	7.38	8.56	9.19
Rolls	1 pcs	1.10	2.12	2.99	4.45	5.26
Danish pastry	1 pcs	2.05	4.43	6.51	9.69	11.11
Dry cakes	1 pcs	2.78	6.10	8.83	11.96	13.83
Minced beef	1 kg	43.44	77.73	98.71	123.18	123.65
Saddle of pork	1 kg	40.72	70.31	57.30	60.94	62.67
Sausages	1 kg	31.17	53.46	47.89	58.92	64.18
Liver paste	1 kg	22.34	31.18	30.33	43.27	45.17
Meatwurst	1 kg	23.70	35.73	38.27	47.88	48.01
Cod. medium-sized	1 kg	15.30	38.97	60.80	110.31	112.90
Plaice. medium-sized	1 kg	24.21	57.42	88.76	116.37	118.58
Full milk	1/1 l	3.49	6.39	6.19	7.40	7.53
Double cream	1/2 l	9.71	12.84	12.84	12.51	14.22
Cheese. 45%	1 kg	39.15	65.27	62.93	78.82	85.34
Eggs. large	10 pcs	9.71	14.12	18.32	22.35	22.96
Butter, salted	1 kg	23.85	41.20	45.40	59.68	66.72
Apples	1 kg	7.58	12.06	13.13	15.45	15.43
Grapes	1 kg	23.55	33.67	28.82	32.97	34.91
Oranges	1 kg	7.96	11.27	11.43	12.95	11.92
Bananas	1 kg	9.02	13.46	14.53	15.48	14.34
Carrots	1 kg	7.28	8.34	8.58	7.15	8.27
Onions	1 kg	8.07	8.49	8.35	7.75	7.41
Tomatoes	1 kg	20.27	25.33	25.29	27.50	26.35
Cucumbers	1 kg	13.98	18.75	21.27	21.46	19.80
Cabbages	1 kg	2.88	4.75	5.14	6.63	6.28
Cauliflowers	1 kg	10.19	12.91	12.51	15.16	16.49
Potatoes	1 kg	2.82	4.49	7.11	8.47	9.34
Coffee	1 kg	60.97	51.87	61.25	67.30	78.76

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Table 241 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	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
One-family houses						
All Denmark	32 200	32 631	1 770	1 800	110.8	104.4
Region Hovedstaden	6 949	7 633	2 856	2 852	119.8	105.4
Region Sjælland	5 032	5 149	1 548	1 524	102.2	98.8
Region Syddanmark	7 887	7 609	1 359	1 353	106.5	107.9
Region Midtjylland	8 064	7 987	1 614	1 635	108.0	102.4
Region Nordjylland	4 268	4 253	1 225	1 260	107.9	107.3
Province København by	1 034	1 288	3 291	3 235	122.8	108.4
Province Københavns Omegn	2 470	2 821	3 210	3 134	122.3	105.9
Province Nordsjælland	3 019	3 152	2 685	2 657	117.5	103.4
Province Bornholm	426	372	826	785	93.8	104.1
Province Østsjælland	1 514	1 652	2 256	2 159	118.0	107.4
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	3 518	3 497	1 215	1 168	91.6	91.3
Province Fyn	3 081	3 067	1 407	1 394	104.9	105.1
Province Sydjylland	4 806	4 542	1 329	1 327	107.5	110.0
Province Østjylland	5 066	5 055	1 855	1 872	110.7	103.9
Province Vestjylland	2 998	2 932	1 191	1 211	101.2	98.5
Province Nordjylland	4 268	4 253	1 225	1 260	107.9	107.3
Owner-occupied flats						
All Denmark	11 864	12 964	1 679	1 701	117.9	110.8
Region Hovedstaden	6 865	8 077	1 999	1 976	121.5	110.6
Region Sjælland	774	742	1 170	1 159	100.7	102.2
Region Syddanmark	1 230	1 105	1 101	1 018	101.7	116.9
Region Midtjylland	2 182	2 158	1 385	1 447	116.6	110.0
Region Nordjylland	813	882	1 085	1 082	114.6	119.6
Province København by	4 492	5 480	2 122	2 103	123.8	110.9
Province Københavns Omegn	1 544	1 678	1 781	1 659	116.9	110.8
Province Nordsjælland	815	912	1 608	1 618	112.6	107.1
Province Bornholm	14	7	650	986	112.3	169.5
Province Østsjælland	349	342	1 336	1 312	109.0	109.8
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	425	400	1 004	1 004	91.5	93.6
Province Fyn	500	477	1 039	1 127	103.9	122.4
Province Sydjylland	730	628	1 138	947	100.6	112.8
Province Østjylland	1 846	1 825	1 463	1 521	118.5	111.2
Province Vestjylland	336	333	946	1 009	102.0	100.2
Province Nordjylland	813	882	1 085	1 082	114.6	119.6
Other properties:						
Residential and business properties	1 305	1 162	4 590	4 969	102.3	100.6
Business properties	968	895	8 055	8 816	104.0	108.8
Industrial properties and warehouses	686	649	6 499	5 215	99.1	97.7
Agricultural properties	2 843	2 730	174	162	92.6	87.4
Weekend cottages	4 892	5 627	1 203	1 161	104.7	101.7

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

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¹ For 2011 is used 2010-tax assessment and for 2012 is used 2011-tax assessment.

Table 242 Price index for sales of property. 2012

	One-family houses	Weekend cottage	Owner-occupied flats
	2006=100		
All Denmark	85.3	80.1	79.2
Region Hovedstaden	76.1	69.8	74.9
Region Sjælland	75.4	71.4	73.3
Region Syddanmark	94.4	97.3	88.2
Region Midtjylland	93.6	90.0	89.6
Region Nordjylland	97.6	84.6	99.8
Province København by	80.9	..	80.1
Province Københavns omegn	77.4	..	64.0
Province Nordsjælland	71.5	67.8	65.6
Province Bornholm	85.5	116.2	..
Province Østsjælland	72.7	60.4	72.5
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	73.5	72.2	74.1
Province Fyn	92.2	102.8	87.1
Province Sydjylland	95.8	95.6	88.6
Province Østjylland	91.1	86.4	86.5
Province Vestjylland	98.7	93.1	113.5
Province Nordjylland	97.6	84.6	99.8

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Table 243 Completed cases on foreclosures to real estate

	2011	2012
Total	4 775	4 683
Residential properties	2 762	2 830
Owner-occupied flats for residential	536	485
Owner-occupied flats for business	222	90
Residential and business properties	239	297
Agricultural properties	209	208
Building sites	200	249
Weekend cottages	240	253
Rental properties	112	50
Business properties	229	188
Other	26	33

Source: Central Court administration

Table 244 New registrations of vehicles

	2012	2013
	number	
Vehicles, total	201 249	212 461
Private cars, total	168 934	180 644
Of which in households	101 484	113 978
in business and industry	67 450	66 666
Petrol	100 888	122 647
Diesel ¹	67 515	57 434
Buses	625	620
Motor cycles	1 710	1 566
Moped-45	2 165	1 925
Vans, total²	24 043	24 015
Under 2,001 kg	4 206	4 860
2,001-3,000 kg	11 677	11 199
3,001-3,500 kg	8 160	7 956
Lorries, total²	1 717	1 771
3,501-6,000 kg	91	99
over 6,000 kg	1 625	1 584
Tractors for semi-trailers	2 055	1 920

¹ Includes gas and electricity etc. ² Total weight.

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Table 245 Fuel efficiency of new registered private cars

	Petrol			Diesel			Total		
	2011	2012	2013:01-06	2011	2012	2013:01-06	2011	2012	2013:01-06
	km per litre								
Total	18.8	20.7	21.3	21.9	23.0	23.6	20.3	21.6	22.0
Households	19.3	21.1	21.6	23.1	24.4	24.5	20.5	21.8	22.0
Industries	17.8	19.1	20.2	21.3	22.3	23.2	20.1	21.2	21.9
	kg								
Total	1 032	960	975	1 362	1 333	1 348	1 186	1 106	1 088
Households	984	924	949	1 271	1 233	1 287	1 070	992	1 003
Industries	1 122	1 080	1 064	1 403	1 385	1 381	1 297	1 278	1 242

www.statbank.dk/ee1, ee2 and ee3

Table 246 Families with use of cars. 2013

1 January	Families	No car	With car	One car	Two cars or more
		per cent of families			
Denmark, total	2 891 119	40.8	59.2	44.3	14.9
Region Hovedstaden	939 642	53.2	46.8	36.8	10.0
Region Sjælland	412 535	33.4	66.6	48.3	18.3
Region Syddanmark	604 041	33.8	66.2	48.8	17.4
Region Midtjylland	639 243	36.5	63.5	46.7	16.8
Region Nordjylland	295 658	35.0	65.0	48.7	16.4
Province København by	435 086	69.3	30.7	27.1	3.5
Province Københavns omegn	267 177	45.3	54.7	43.0	11.7
Province Nordsjælland	215 598	32.1	67.9	47.2	20.7
Province Bornholm	21 781	36.5	63.5	51.2	12.3
Province Østsjælland	113 701	33.0	67.0	47.6	19.4
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	298 834	33.6	66.4	48.5	17.8
Province Fyn	250 358	36.9	63.1	47.5	15.6
Province Sydjylland	353 683	31.6	68.4	49.7	18.7
Province Østjylland	432 772	39.8	60.2	44.2	16.0
Province Vestjylland	206 471	29.7	70.3	51.8	18.5
Province Nordjylland	295 658	35.0	65.0	48.7	16.4

www.statbank.dk/bil800

Table 247 Families with purchase of cars

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Denmark, total	2 867 656	2 891 119	82 614	98 998
			per cent of families	
Denmark, total			2.9	3.4
Region Hovedstaden	929 461	939 642	2.4	2.8
Region Sjælland	410 786	412 535	3.2	3.9
Region Syddanmark	601 100	604 041	3.0	3.6
Region Midtjylland	632 692	639 243	3.2	3.7
Region Nordjylland	293 617	295 658	3.1	3.8
Province København by	428 512	435 086	1.3	1.6
Province Københavns omegn	264 730	267 177	2.9	3.4
Province Nordsjælland	214 317	215 598	3.8	4.4
Province Bornholm	21 902	21 781	2.4	2.8
Province Østsjælland	112 663	113 701	3.6	4.3
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	298 123	298 834	3.1	3.8
Province Fyn	248 781	250 358	2.9	3.4
Province Sydjylland	352 319	353 683	3.1	3.8
Province Østjylland	426 950	432 772	3.1	3.6
Province Vestjylland	205 742	206 471	3.4	3.8
Province Nordjylland	293 617	295 658	3.1	3.8

www.statbank.dk/bil600

Table 248 Families with purchase of cars by regions and provinces

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
All Denmark	2 867 656	2 891 119	82 614	98 998
			per cent of total	
All Denmark	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Region Hovedstaden	32.4	32.5	26.7	26.5
Region Sjælland	14.3	14.3	16.1	16.3
Region Syddanmark	21.0	20.9	21.8	22.1
Region Midtjylland	22.1	22.1	24.2	23.7
Region Nordjylland	10.2	10.2	11.2	11.3
Province København by	14.9	15.0	6.9	7.0
Province Københavns omegn	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3
Province Nordsjælland	7.5	7.5	9.9	9.6
Province Bornholm	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
Province Østsjælland	3.9	3.9	5.0	5.0
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	10.4	10.3	11.1	11.3
Province Fyn	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6
Province Sydjylland	12.3	12.2	13.2	13.5
Province Østjylland	14.9	15.0	15.9	15.7
Province Vestjylland	7.2	7.1	8.4	8.0
Province Nordjylland	10.2	10.2	11.2	11.3

www.statbank.dk/bil600

National accounts and government finances

Danish economy 2003 to 2013

Financial claims

Inflation

International comparison of GDP

Public sector

General government sector

Taxes and duties

Distribution of tasks and burden

Public expenditure in EU-28

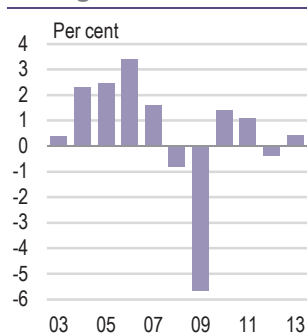


Danish economy 2003 to 2013

Stagnant economic development

GDP increased by 0.4 per cent in 2013. High growth rates in 2004-2007 was followed by negative growth in 2008 and a historical economic downturn by 5.7 per cent in 2009, before the Danish economy partially recovered in 2010 and 2011 – followed by a new economic stagnation in 2012 and 2013.

Figure 1
Real growth in GDP



www.statbank.dk/nat02

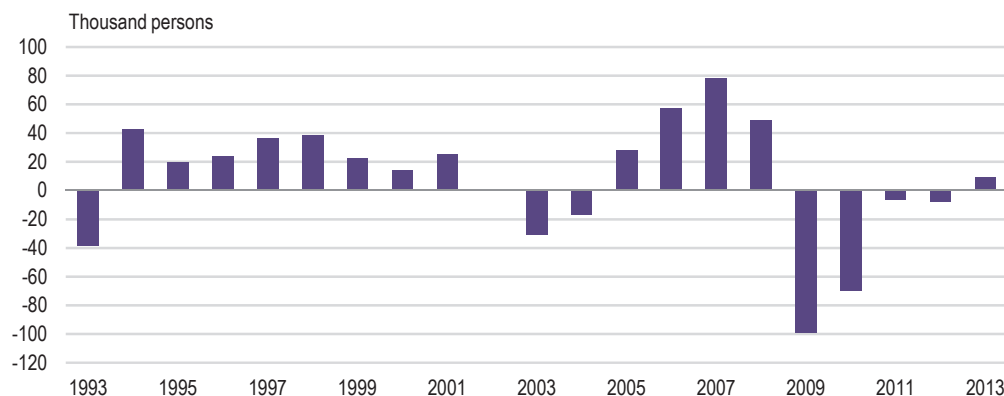
In comparison the real growth in GDP averaged 2.5 per cent from 2003 to 2007 which is the latest period with an economic upturn, while the growth rate in 2008 and 2009 was -3.3 per cent annually on average. Since the economic crisis in 2009, the average growth rate in 2010 and 2011 was 1.2 per cent followed by an average growth rate of 0.0 per cent in 2012 to 2013.

Increase in employment

After 4 years of decrease in employment the trend changed in 2013. The employment increased by 9,000 persons (0.3 per cent). In 2013, the average number of persons employed was approximately 2,777,000. Of these, 43,000 persons were on leave.

Often, changes in employment are lagged compared to the economic growth. This was seen clearly in 2004 and in 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 2003, 24.1 per cent was employed in the goods-producing industries, while in 2013 the proportion was 20.0 per cent. During the same period, employment increased, in particular in the private service industries (from 40.6 per cent in 2003 to 43.9 per cent in 2013). The percentage of persons employed in public and personal services was 35.3 per cent in 2003 and 36.1 per cent in 2013.

Increased demand from exports

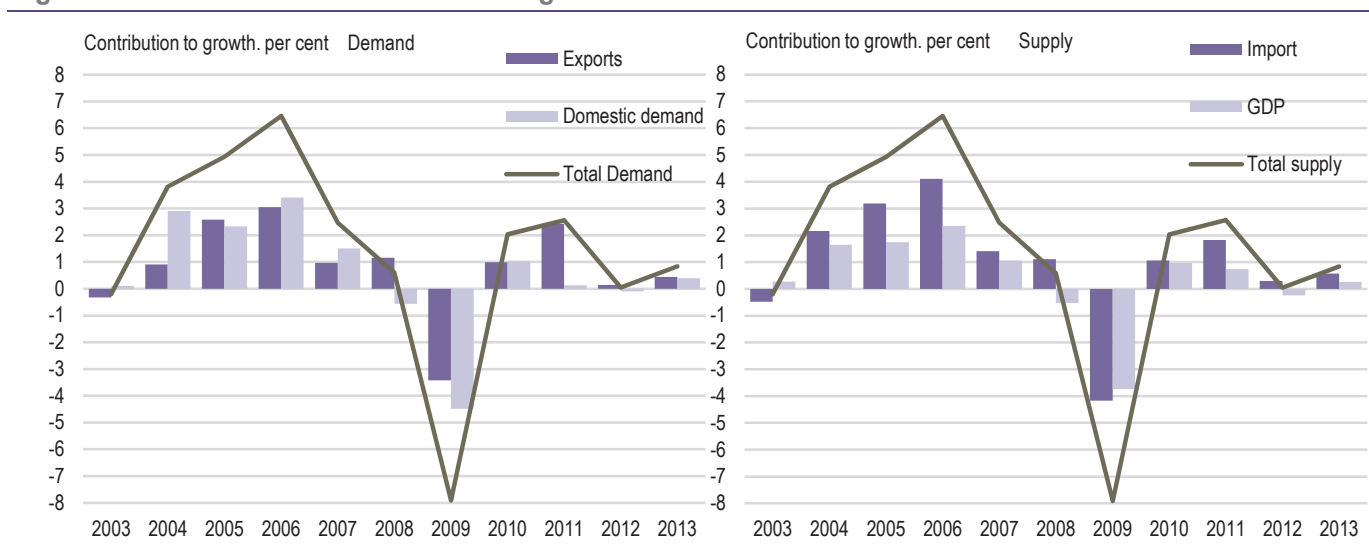
Total demand increased by 0.8 per cent in 2013. The development was caused by increases in export demand and in domestic demand. The increased demand was met with increases in both GDP and imports.

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



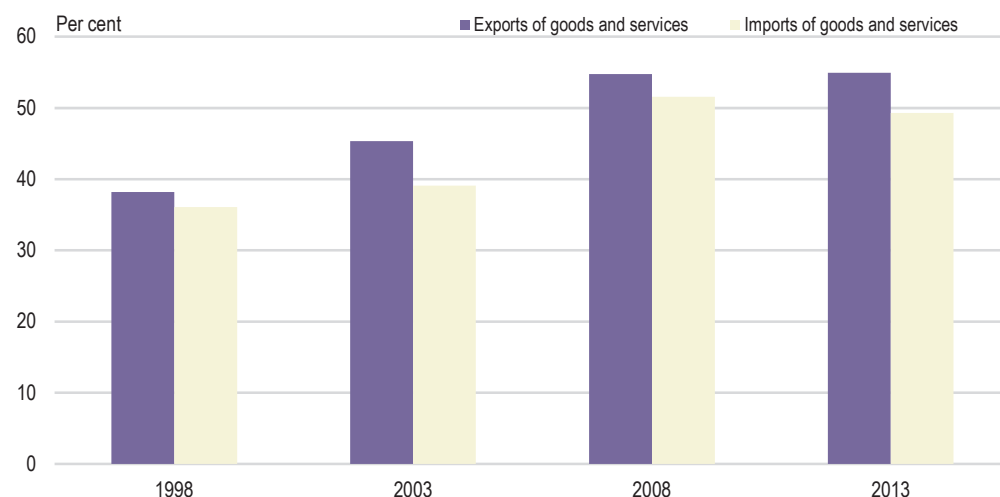
Slight increase in foreign trade

After a considerable decline in 2009, the foreign trade partially recovered in 2010 and 2011 with growth in exports as well as imports. This recovery slowed down in 2012 and 2013 with only a marginal increase in the foreign trade.

Viewed over a large number of years, external trade has increased considerably and, today, makes up a far greater share of valued added than was previously the case. As shares of GDP, imports and exports increased from making up less than 40 per cent in 1997 to more than 50 per cent in 2012. During the economic boom from 2004 to 2007, especially imports saw a sharp increase, while exports made up more than 45 pct. of GDP already at the beginning of the economic boom.

Particularly, trade in services has increased steeply. The trade in services almost tripled since 1993, while trade in goods doubled in the same period of time. Trade in goods still constitutes the main part of total foreign trade.

Figure 4 Imports and exports as percentage of GDP, current prices

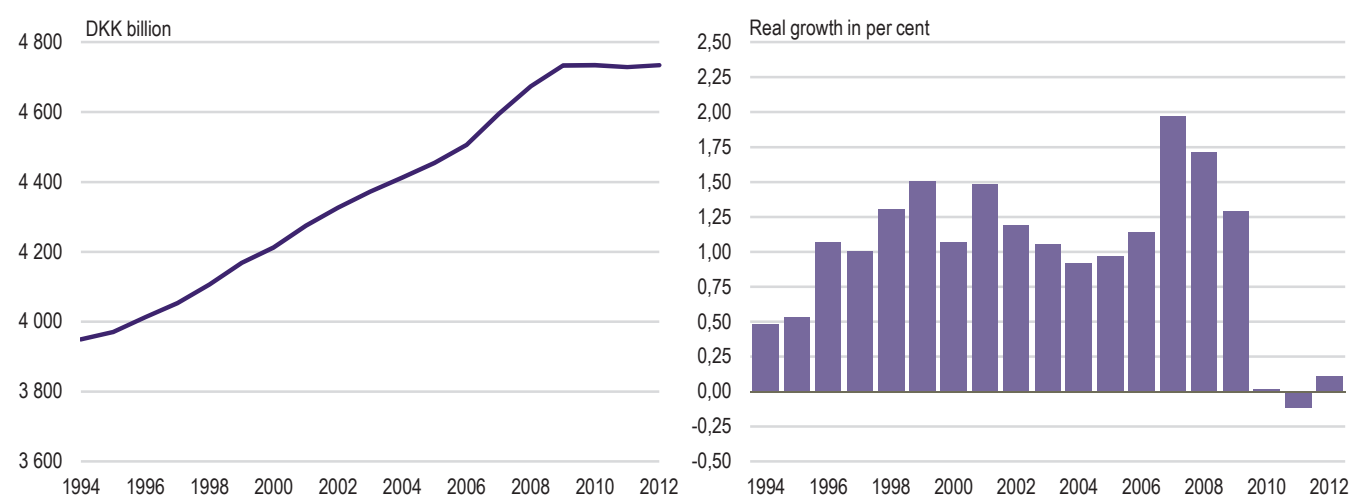


www.statbank.dk/nat01

The capital stock largely unchanged in 2012

The share of the national wealth that is held in the form of fixed assets (net capital stock) was on the whole unchanged in 2012. In earlier years, the net capital stock has been continuously increasing and grew by 12.4 per cent from 2000 to 2009, but remained largely unchanged in 2010, 2011 and 2012. 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. 1994-2012

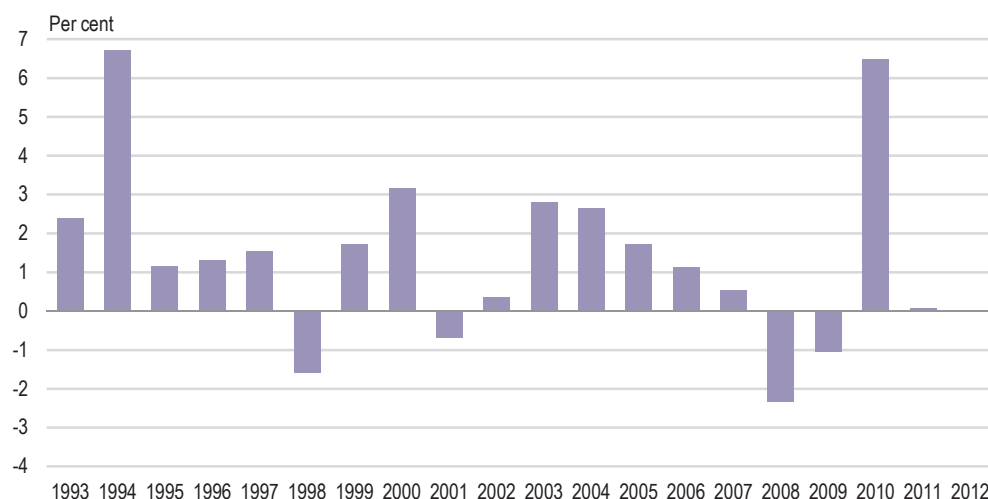


www.statbank.dk/nat08

Unchanged 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 was unchanged in 2011 and 2012 and thus remains at the 2010 level, where productivity increased by 6.5 per cent after two years with decreasing productivity in 2008 and 2009 by 2.3 and 1.0 respectively. The productivity increased by an annual average of 1.1 per cent from 2000 to 2012.

Figure 6 Gross value added per hour at 2000 prices (chained). Annual growth rate

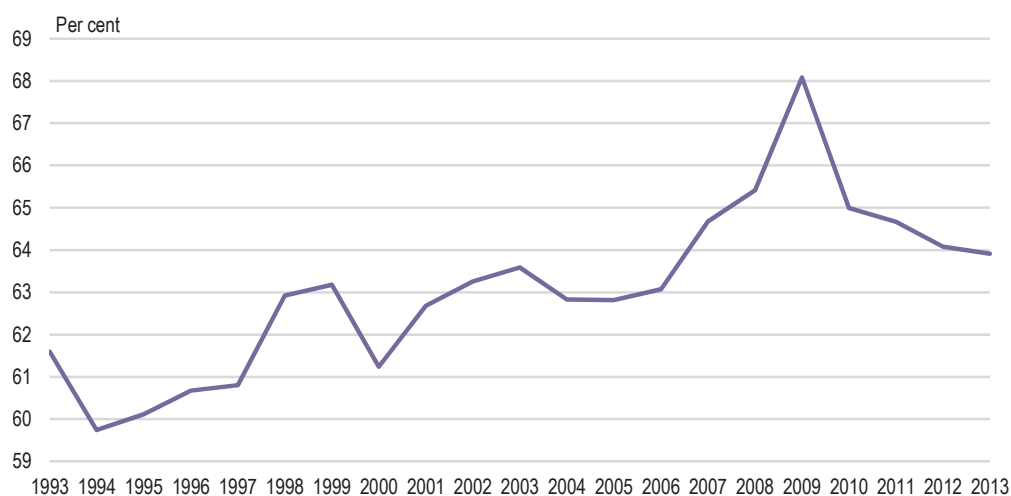


www.statbank.dk/nat23

Decreasing wage share

Total income from production comprises compensation of employees and enterprises' profits (gross operating surplus and mixed income). The share of wages and salaries of total income decreased significantly in 2010 to below 2007 levels. It decreased further in 2011, 2012 and 2013.

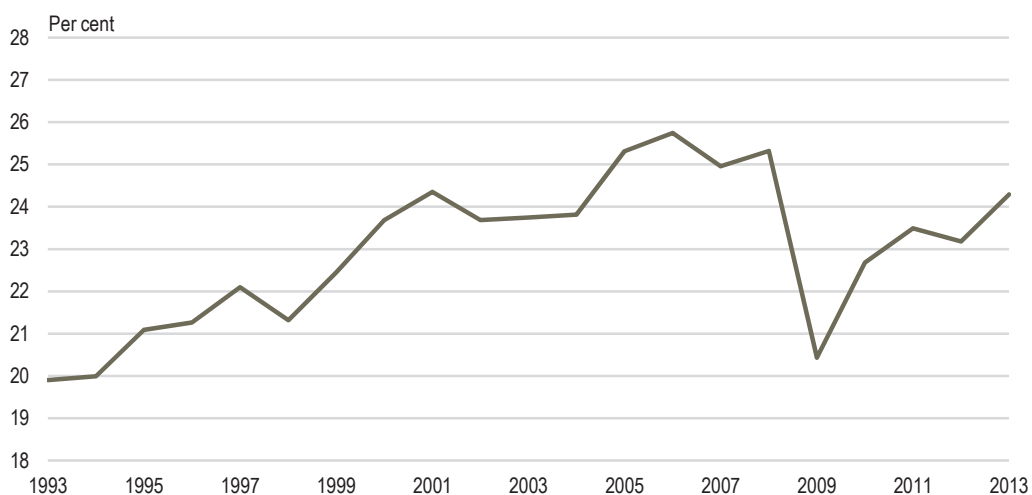
From 1995 to 2006 the wage share increased slightly with a decline in 2000 and 2004. From 2006 the wage share increased significantly and reached a peak level of 68.1 per cent in 2009 before decreasing continuously until 2013 when it was at 63.9 per cent.

Figure 7 The wage share

www.statbank.dk/nat01

Increasing savings ratio after the economic crisis

The savings ratio of the Danish economy (i.e. savings as a percentage of gross national disposable income) increased steadily from 20.0 per cent in 1994 to over 25 per cent in 2005-2008. In 2009 the savings ratio decreased to 20.4 per cent and has been growing steadily since and reached 24.3 per cent in 2013.

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 significant increase in net lending in 2010 and it is estimated at DKK 136.0 billion for 2013.

Financial claims

Rise in financial net equity of households

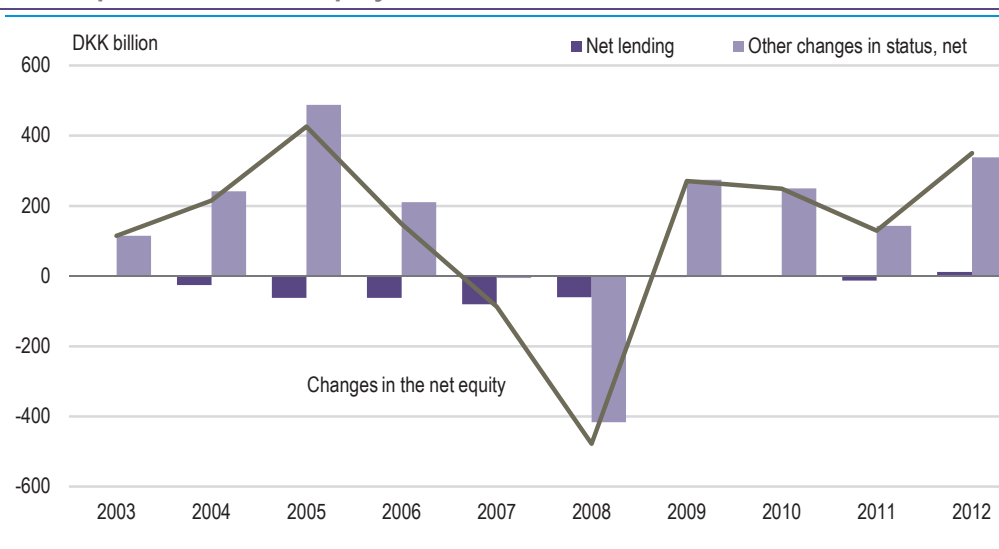
In 2012 the financial net equity of households continued rising after a decline in both 2007 and 2008.

The explanation can be found in the evolution of *other changes in status, net* where the development in the financial markets in 2009 to 2012 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.

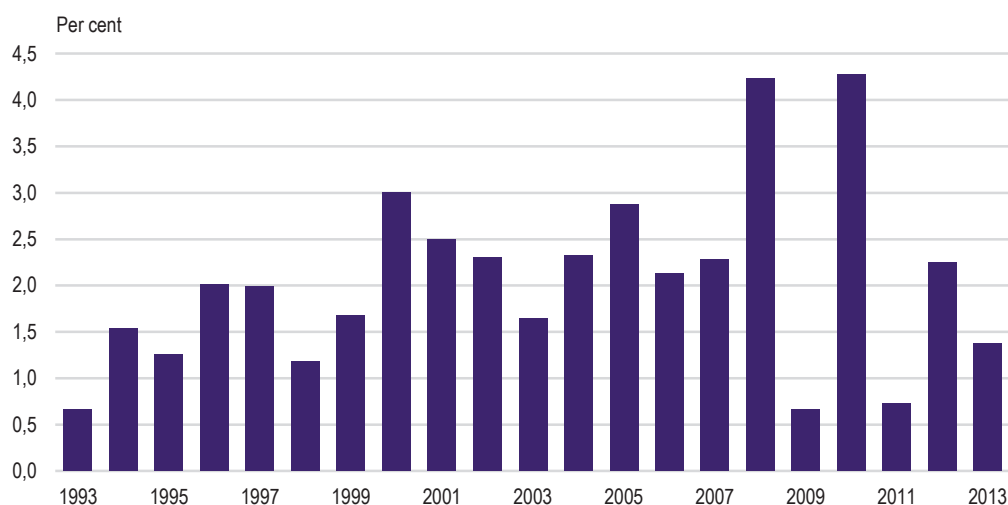
Figure 9 Development in the net equity of households



Inflation

Low inflation in 2013

In 2013 the inflation (measured as the annual increase in the GDP deflator) in Denmark was 1.4 per cent. In recent years the inflation has fluctuated with high inflation rates in 2008, 2010 and 2012 and low inflation rates in 2009, 2011 and 2013. Between 1990 and 2007 the inflation was both low and stable. The average increase in annual prices in the period was 2.0 per cent, and only in 2000 and 2005 did the inflation reach 3 per cent. The average inflation rate since 2000 is 2.1 per cent.

Figure 10 Inflation measured as annual change in the GDP deflator

www.statbank.dk/nat01 and nat02

International comparison of GDP

International economic growth

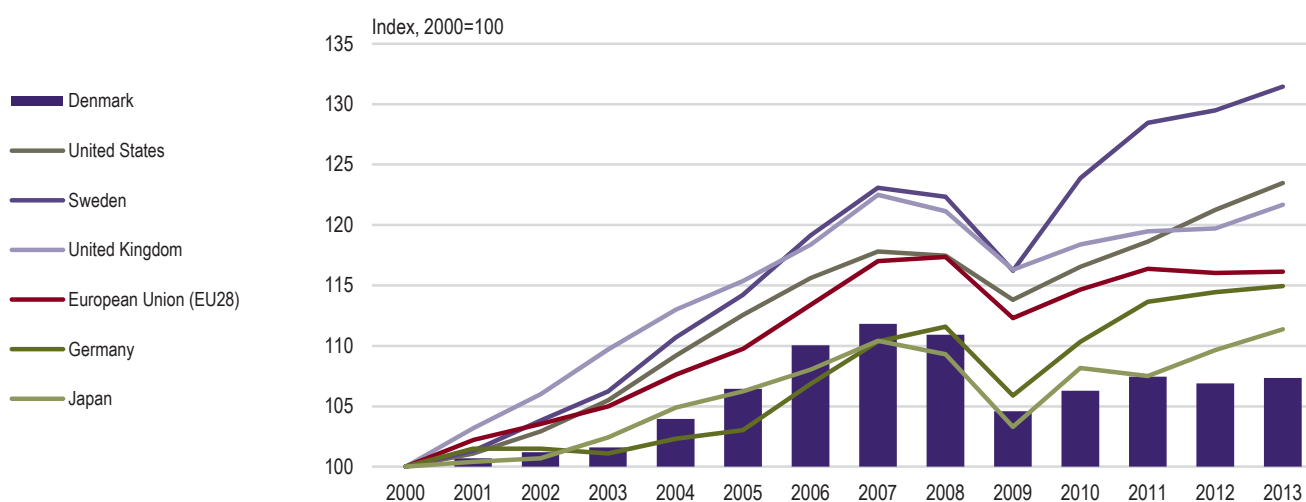
In 2009 the economic decline became global with a massive economic decline in many of the countries with significant importance for the economic development in Denmark.

In 2010 the countries with the greatest significance for the Danish economic development experienced partially economic recovery with increases in GDP.

In 2013 Denmark had a slight increase in GDP while the EU as a whole had unchanged GDP. The GDP growth in Great Britain, Sweden, Japan and the United States was moderate with GDP increases of approximately 1.5 per cent, while Germany and Denmark had a more subdued economic growth.

Figure 11

GDP in selected countries, constant prices



Source: Eurostat, New Cronos.

Public sector

Composition of the public sector

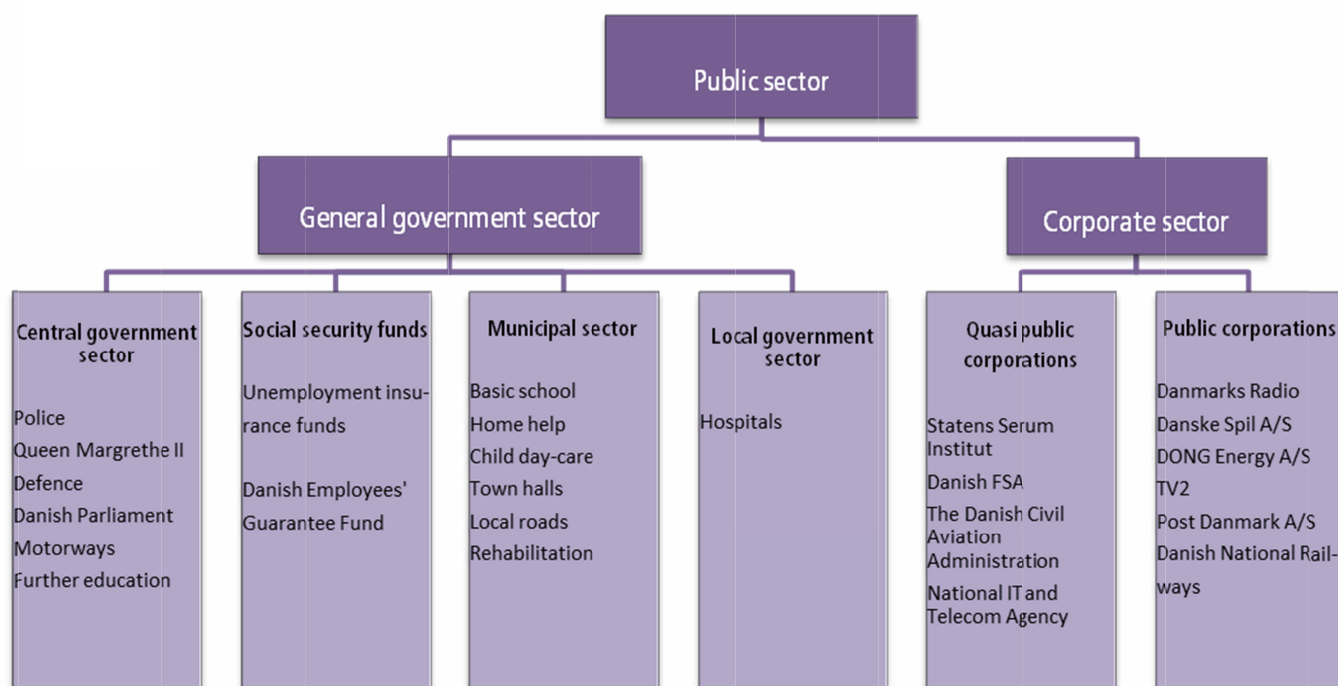
The public sector comprises the general government sector and public enterprises and public quasi corporations (corporate sector).

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 12 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.

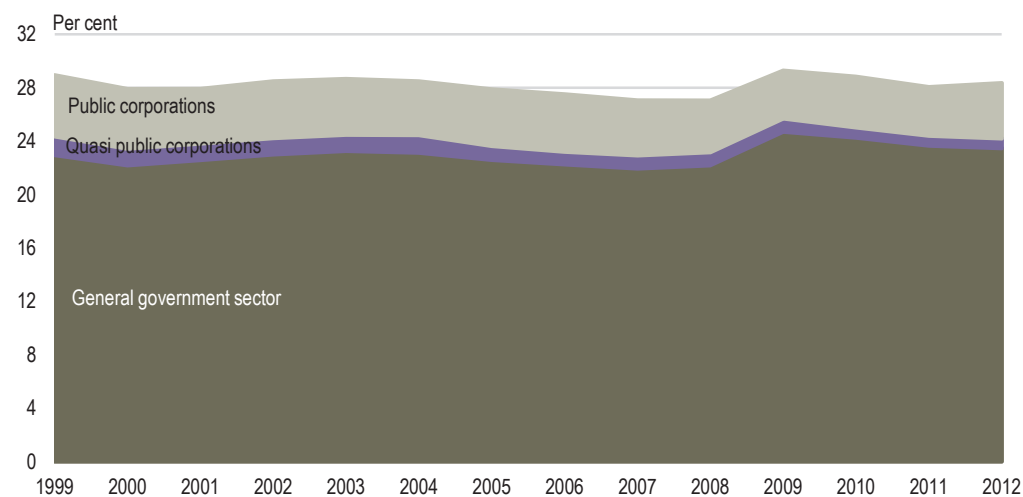
There was at the same time a change in the distribution of tasks between the central government, region and local government. For example, the responsibility of most tasks related to nature and the environment was transferred from the counties to the municipalities, while the general government sector 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.

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 13 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. Though in 2012 the investments accounts for 24 per cent.

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.

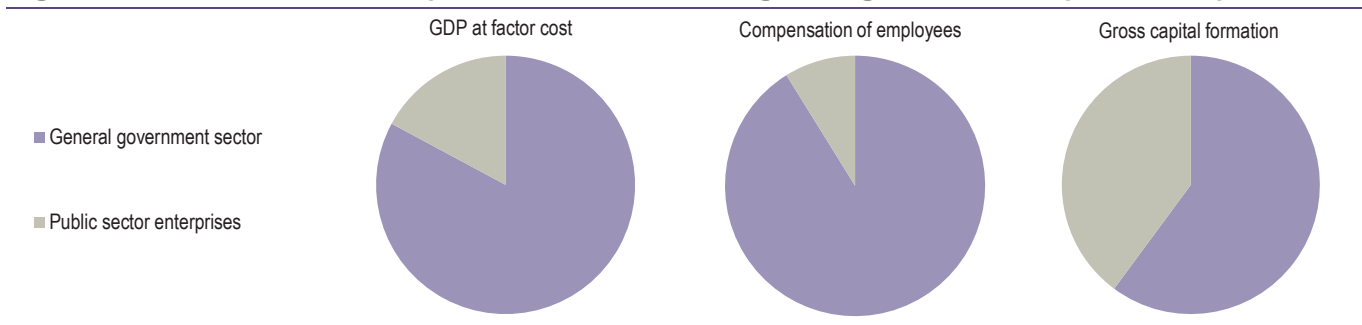
In recent years a number of privatisations within the public corporate sector have been implemented. This has reduced the size of the public sector. TDC A/S is an example of a company that has shifted status from public corporation to private enterprise, and consequently the company is no longer part 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 2012, 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 40 per cent of total gross capital formation of the public sector.

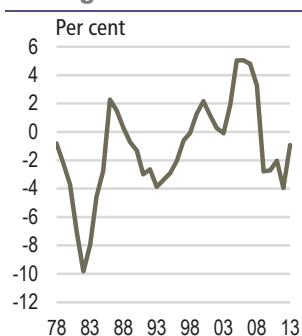
Figure 14

The public sector divided into general gov. sector and public enterprises. 2012



www.statbank.dk/off14

Figure 15
Public sector surplus (net lending) as a percentage of GDP



www.statbank.dk/nat01, off3 and 16

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.

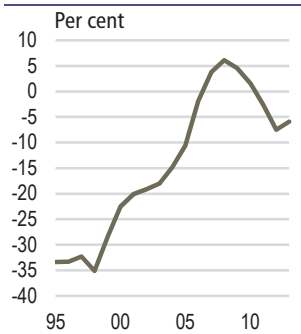
Changes in the economic business cycle have a significant influence on public finances. Periods of economic recovery reduce the costs of unemployment benefits and simultaneously increase revenue from taxes and duties. The opposite applies in periods of recession.

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.

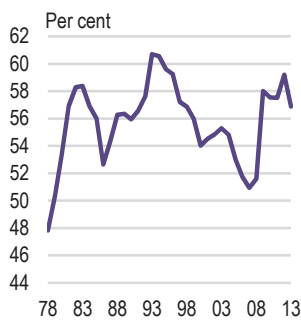
In 2011 the public net worth was turned to a net debt of 3.5 per cent of GDP. In 2013 the public net debt was 6 per cent of GDP.

Figure 16
Public sector net
wealth as a percentage
of GDP



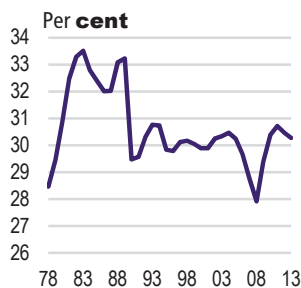
www.statbank.dk/nat01 and off13

Figure 17
Current and capital
expenditure as a per-
centage of GDP



www.statbank.dk/nat01, off3 and 16

Figure 18
Employment in the
general government
sector as a percentage
of total employment



www.statbank.dk/nat18n, nat18 and nat18x

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.

General government sector

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. In 2013 the proportion of current and capital expenditure was 56.9 per cent of GDP.

Stagnation in the number employed by the public sector since 1993

The most important factor of production in connection with public production is labour (e.g. teachers, doctors and employees in public administration). About 2/3 of general government consumption comprise wages and salaries. In 1970, the number employed by the general government sector amounted to 21.2 per cent of the total number employed. In 1993, this proportion had increased to about 30.8 per cent, but has since then remained largely constant.

Expenditure by type of transaction

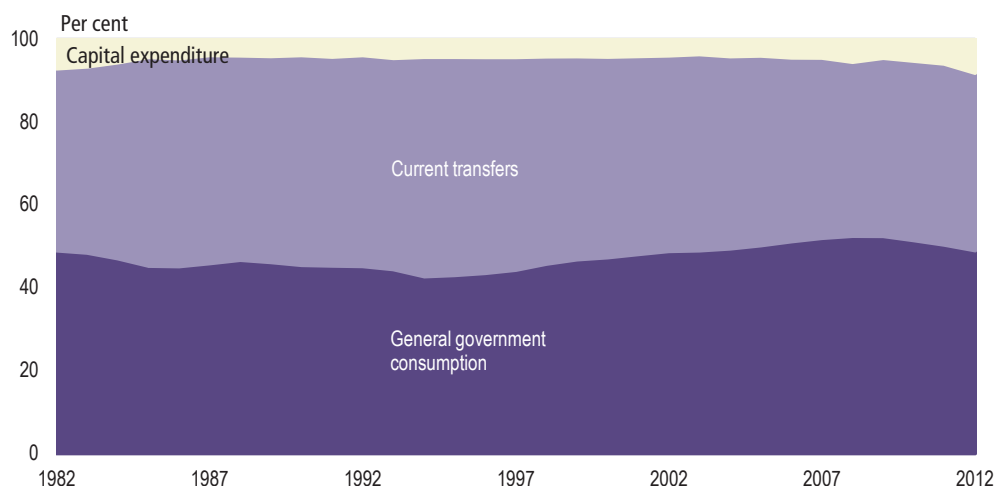
Expenditure by type of transaction shows general government expenditure divided by activities. The distribution of expenditure by type of transaction distinguishes between consumption, current transfers and capital expenditure. Consequently, expenditure by type of transaction shows whether expenditure covers intermediate consumption, reallocation, or capital formation. General government consumption mainly comprises salaries and purchases of goods used in the production of services, which are made available to the public.

Current transfers are primarily transfers to households, including pensions and unemployment benefits. Capital expenditure covers, e.g. investments in schools, hospitals, and roads.

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 2012 the share of public consumption expenditure and current transfers

slightly decreased which was offset by an increase in the capital expenditure. The percentage of capital expenditure has fallen until the mid-1980s, but has since then showed a relatively constant share of public expenditure, but with a tendency to increase in the past years.

Figure 19 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)

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 20

Current and capital expenditure by function. 2013



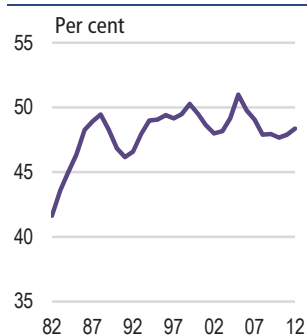
www.statbank.dk/off23

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 each accounted for 2 per cent of the resources.

Education, health and social security are functions which are considered core services in a modern welfare state. 72.5 per cent of expenditure in 2013 was spent on these important functions.

Expenditure on social security accounts for the largest amount of resources (44.1 per cent). This includes expenditure on, e.g. old-age pension, unemployment benefits, and cash benefits. Expenditure on education and health amounts to 13.6 per cent and 14.7 per cent of total expenditure, respectively. 6 per cent of expenditure was spent on economic services, which include especially expenditure on economic, trade, labour market plus transport, communication, and other business services. 0.6 per cent and 2.9 per cent, respectively, are spent on housing and public facilities and on religion, leisure and culture.

Figure 21
Taxes and duties as a percentage of GDP



www.statbank.dk/nat01 and off12

Taxes and duties

Taxes as per cent of GDP relatively stable since 1988

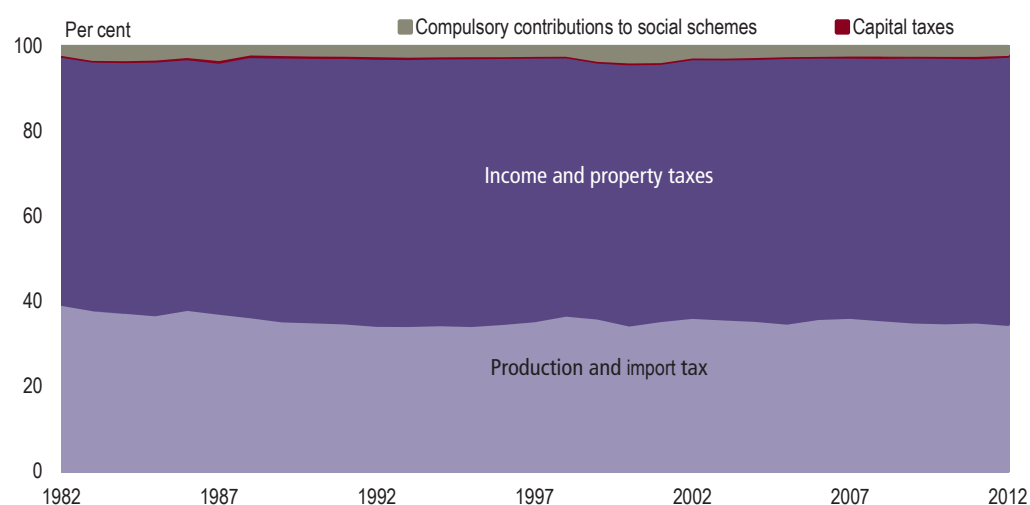
General government expenditure is reflected in a similar need for funding where taxes and duties in particular play a decisive role.

In the years from 1975 to 1988, the share of taxes and duties of GDP increased from 38.4 per cent to 49.4 per cent. Since 1988, this proportion has remained almost constant and was 48.4 per cent in 2012.

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).

Figure 22 National accounts distribution of total taxes and duties

www.statbank.dk/off3

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).

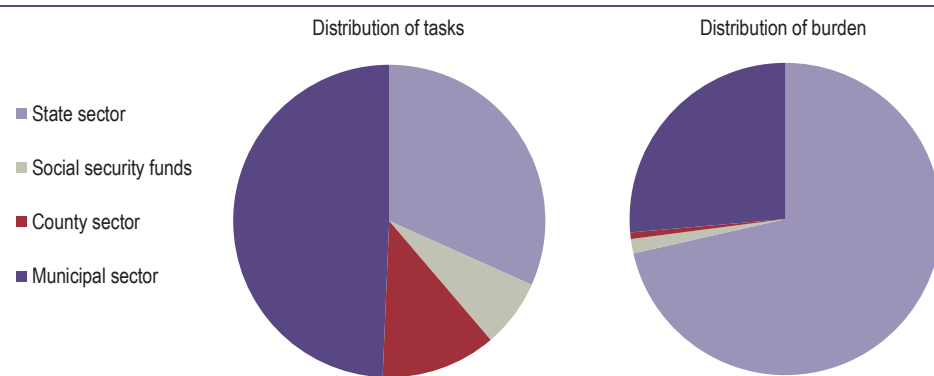
The last two items, capital taxes and compulsory contributions to social schemes, are not significant in terms of revenue. The latter is important in other countries where many welfare benefits are funded by compulsory contributions and where social benefits are granted with reference to people's attachment to the labour market.

Distribution of tasks and burden

Division of responsibilities between the sub-sectors

The general government sector can be divided into the following sub-sectors: municipalities and 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 23 Distribution of tasks and burden between sub-sectors. 2012

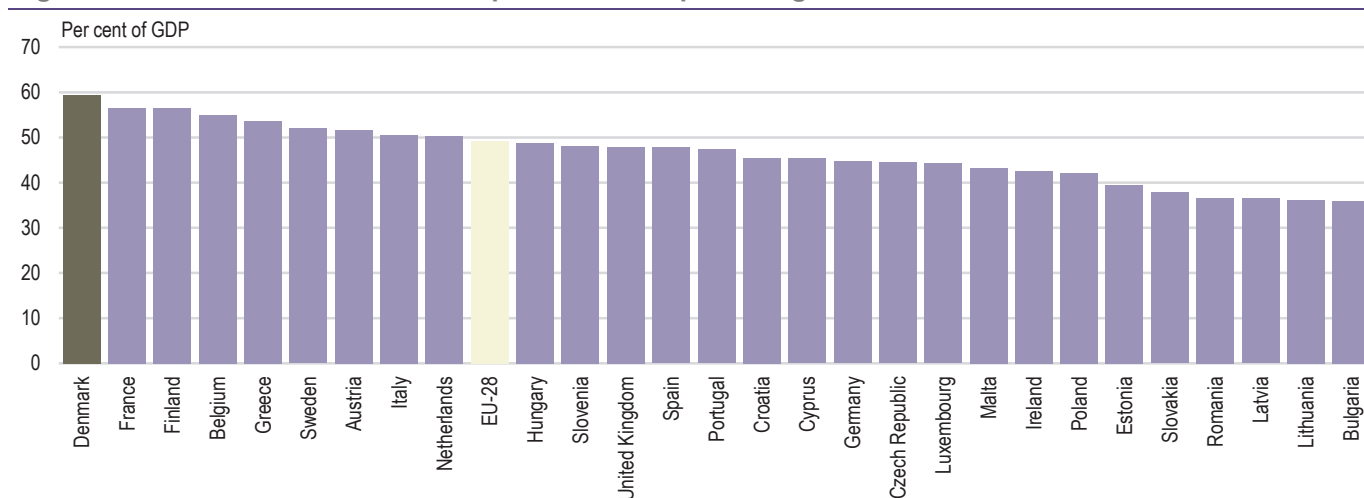
Public expenditure in EU-28

EU was enlarged by Croatia on 1 July 2013. Last time EU was enlarged was on 1 January 2007 by the two Eastern and Central European Countries: Bulgaria and Romania. EU was founded with European Coal and Steel Community in 1952 by the countries: France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. EU has since then been expanded in 1973, were Denmark joined, 1981, 1986, 1995, 2004 and latest in 2007. The biggest enlargement was in 2004 where EU was expanded with ten Eastern and Central European Countries.

Size of the public sector

There are in the EU great variations in the size of the public sector measured in terms of total public expenditure as a per cent of GDP, from 35.9 per cent (Bulgaria) to 59.4 per cent (Denmark). These variations may reflect either a political choice or the stage of development of the country.

There is a tendency for the size of the public sector to increase concurrently with the development of a country. Consequently, the size of the public sector is greater in industrialized countries, compared to developing countries.

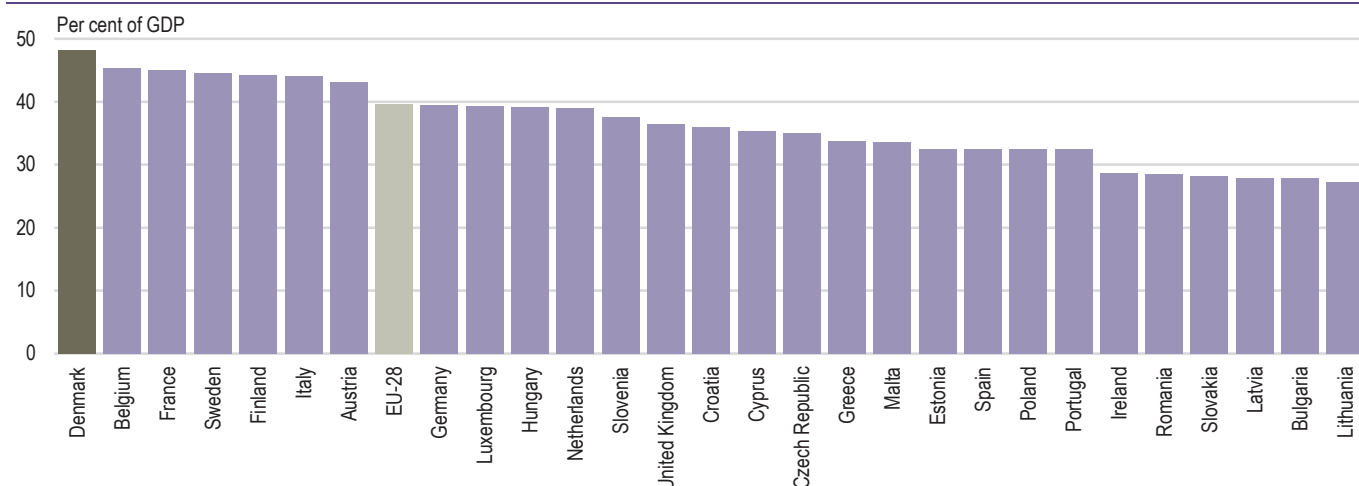
Figure 24 Public expenditure as a percentage of GDP in EU. 2012

Source: Eurostat, table tec00023

Comparison of taxes

There are in the EU great variations tax burden (taxes and duties as a per cent of GDP), from 27.2 per cent (Lithuania) to 48.2 per cent (Denmark). Comparisons between countries should be made with caution, as the tax burden depends, for example, on whether income transfers (old-age pension, etc.) take place as net transfers, gross transfers or allowances. Net transfers are transfers that are tax free for the recipient, while gross transfers are subject to tax. In Denmark, gross transfers are most prevalent, which means that tax revenues are greater.

Figure 25 Taxes and duties as a percentage of GDP in EU. 2012

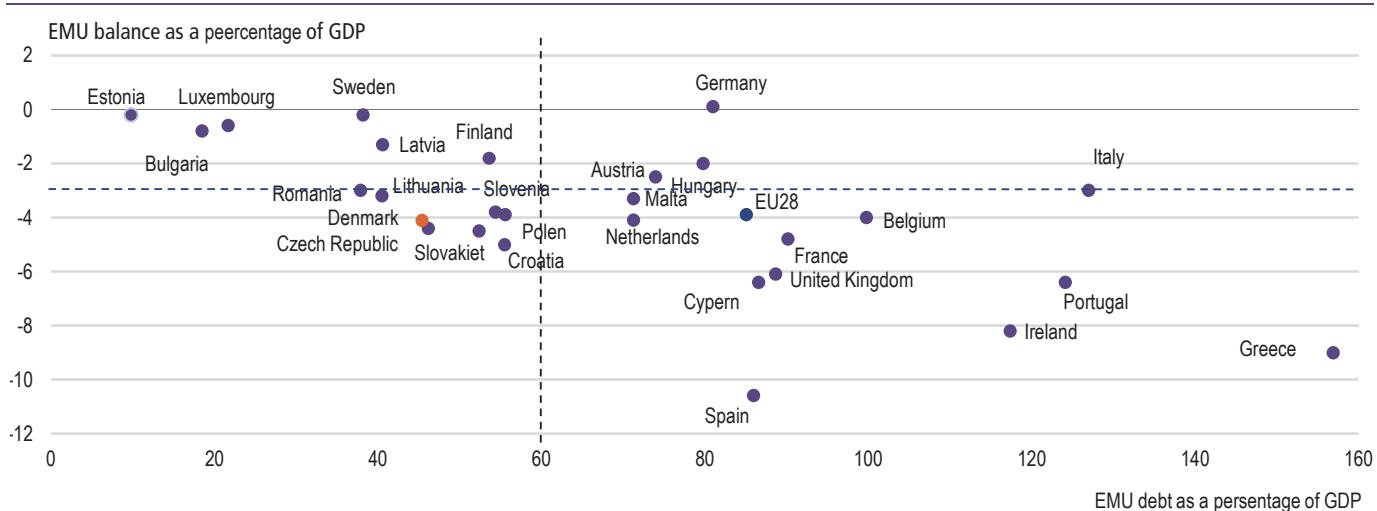


Source: Eurostat, table gov_a_tax_ag

Public EMU balance 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 balance 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 26 EMU balance and EMU debt as a percentage of GDP in EU. 2012



Source: Eurostat, table tec00127 and tsdde410

The total deficit for EU was 3.9 per cent of GDP in 2012. The public EMU deficit was 4.1 per cent of GDP in Denmark. There are sixteen countries whose deficit is above the threshold of 3 per cent. Two of these countries are Spain and Greece with EMU deficit of 10.6 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively.

The total EMU debt of EU was 85.1 per cent of GDP in 2012. 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 127 per cent and 156.9 per cent of GDP, respectively, while the EMU debt of Estonia and Bulgaria was low with 9.8 per cent and 18.5 per cent of GDP, respectively. In 2012, Denmark's EMU debt was 45.4 per cent of GDP.

Table 249 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							
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	1 664 790	728 162	2 392 952	822 049	495 915	281 841	793 147
2010	1 760 051	790 199	2 550 250	855 352	509 600	297 483	887 815
2011*	1 791 773	867 657	2 659 430	872 420	508 173	317 256	961 581
2012*	1 825 582	907 690	2 733 272	895 639	519 475	317 715	1 000 444
2013*	1 857 952	915 878	2 773 830	905 083	524 489	323 344	1 020 914
DKK mio. in 2005 prices ¹ , chain figures							
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	2 443 224	792 482	427 189	348 136	876 018
2009	1 519 044	730 546	2 249 957	763 844	436 306	260 425	792 967
2010	1 540 111	756 181	2 295 689	774 101	437 225	272 185	816 790
2011*	1 556 610	800 711	2 354 551	768 541	430 960	287 580	873 838
2012*	1 551 026	807 909	2 355 766	767 661	432 720	284 420	877 274
2013*	1 557 171	821 738	2 375 391	767 965	436 376	289 826	887 788
Annual real growth in per cent							
2006	3.4	13.4	6.5	3.6	2.8	11.9	9.0
2007	1.6	4.3	2.5	3.0	1.3	1.9	2.8
2008	-0.8	3.3	0.6	-0.3	1.9	-5.1	3.3
2009	-5.7	-12.3	-7.9	-3.6	2.1	-25.2	-9.5
2010	1.4	3.5	2.0	1.3	0.2	4.5	3.0
2011*	1.1	5.9	2.6	-0.7	-1.4	5.7	7.0
2012*	-0.4	0.9	0.1	-0.1	0.4	-1.1	0.4
2013*	0.4	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.9	1.2

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 250 Generation and disposition of income

	2011*	2012*	2013*
	DKK mio. at current prices		
Compensation of employees	996 583	1 007 670	1 023 475
+Gross operating surplus and mixed income	544 375	564 802	577 888
Gross domestic income at factor cost, GDI	1 540 958	1 572 473	1 601 363
+Other taxes less subsidies on production	-250	142	2 740
Gross value added	1 540 708	1 572 615	1 604 103
+Taxes on products	266 110	269 067	270 113
+Subsidies on products	15 044	16 099	16 264
Gross domestic product at market prices, GDP	1 791 773	1 825 582	1 857 952
+Compensation of employees from the rest of the world	7 280	7 375	7 083
+Compensation of employees to the rest of the world	16 810	17 080	17 073
+Subsidies from the rest of the world	7 305	7 275	7 360
+Taxes on production and import to the rest of the world	3 211	2 995	2 977
+Property income from the rest of the world	155 197	149 829	165 902
+Property income paid to the rest of the world	101 252	89 288	88 446
Gross national income, GNI	1 840 282	1 880 698	1 929 802
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. from the rest of the world	4 521	4 609	4 651
+Other current transfers, etc. from the rest of the world	11 426	11 800	17 609
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. to the rest of the world	616	616	616
+Other current transfers, etc. to the rest of the world	51 231	54 497	63 133
Gross national disposable income	1 804 383	1 841 995	1 888 314
+Private final consumption expenditure	872 420	895 639	905 083
+General government final consumption expenditure	508 173	519 475	524 489
Gross national saving	423 791	426 880	458 742
+Corporations and households gross fixed capital formation ¹	278 548	271 067	280 352
+General government gross fixed capital formation	38 708	46 647	42 991
Current external balance	106 535	109 166	135 398
+Capital transfers from the rest of the world	7 303	2 385	2 563
+Capital transfers to the rest of the world	2 044	2 042	2 036
+Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	508	181	104
Net lending/net borrowing	112 302	109 690	136 029

¹ Incl. change in stock.

Table 251 Net value added, consumption and gross fixed capital formation

		Net value added		Total consumption ¹			Gross fixed capital formation
		Constant prices	Annual increase at constant prices	Constant prices	Constant prices Annual real growth	per constant prices	per constant prices
		1980=100	per cent	1980=100	per cent	1980=100	
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	91
1982-1986	average	110	3.5	107	107	3.1	112
1987-1993	average	121	0.8	114	113	-0.1	138
1994-2000	average	140	2.9	132	128	2.1	180
2001-2003	average	152	0.0	141	135	0.6	211
2005-2007	average	158	1.7	156	147	3.0	296
2008-2009	average	155	-4.0	159	148	-2.8	232
2010-2013*	average	155	1.0	159	146	0.3	214

¹ Incl. Changes in stock and livestock.

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Table 252 Denmark and rest of the world (ROW)

	2011*	2012*	2013*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Exports of goods	596 823	610 696	621 612
+Income from tourism from ROW	40 165	40 579	42 048
+Exports of other services	324 594	349 169	357 255
+Compensation of employees from ROW	7 280	7 375	7 083
+Subsidies from ROW	7 305	7 275	7 360
+Property income from ROW	155 197	149 829	165 902
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. from ROW	4 521	4 609	4 651
+Other current transfers, etc. from ROW	11 426	11 800	17 609
Current income from ROW	1 147 311	1 181 331	1 223 520
+Capital transfers, etc. from ROW	7 303	2 385	2 563
+Disposal of non-financial, non-produced assets	702	242	234
Total income from ROW	1 155 316	1 183 959	1 226 318
Imports of goods	557 099	576 061	586 767
+Expenditure on tourism etc. in ROW	56 934	57 614	58 573
+Imports of other services	253 624	274 016	270 538
+Compensation of employees to ROW	16 810	17 080	17 073
+Taxes on production and import	3 211	2 995	2 977
+Property income to ROW	101 252	89 288	88 446
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. to ROW	616	616	616
+Other current transfers, etc. to ROW	51 231	54 497	63 133
Current expenditure to ROW, total	1 040 776	1 072 166	1 088 122
+Capital transfers, etc. to ROW	2 044	2 042	2 036
+Acquisition of non-financial, non-produced assets	193	61	130
Total expenditure to ROW	1 043 014	1 074 269	1 090 288
External balance of goods	39 723	34 636	34 845
External balance of services	54 201	58 118	70 191
External balance of goods and services	93 924	92 754	105 036
Current external balance	106 535	109 166	135 398
Net lending	112 302	109 690	136 029

Note: Excluding Greenland and Faroe Islands.

www.statbank.dk/nat01

Table 253 General government

	2011*	2012*	2013*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Output	535 456	547 102	550 010
÷ Intermediate consumption	175 206	182 660	181 705
Gross value added, GVA	360 250	364 441	368 304
÷ Consumption of fixed capital	34 278	34 993	35 958
Net value added	325 972	329 448	332 346
Gross value added, GVA	360 250	364 441	368 304
÷ Other taxes less subsidies on production	-4 642	-4 842	-5 737
Gross domestic product at factor cost	364 892	369 284	374 041
÷ Compensation of employees (paid by res. employers)	330 614	334 291	338 083
Gross operating surplus	34 278	34 993	35 958
+ Taxes on production and income	300 748	304 685	309 398
÷ Subsidies	45 839	47 295	48 425
+ Property income, net from ROW	887	-1 499	-4 671
Gross primary income	290 074	290 883	292 259
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	531 341	554 658	590 929
+ Social contributions	35 107	34 129	32 661
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•
+ Other current transfers	17 331	16 578	15 163
Gross total income	873 852	896 247	931 012
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•
+ Social contributions	•	•	•
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	312 529	322 272	327 835
+ Other current transfers	44 328	48 355	50 614
Gross total expenditure	356 857	370 627	378 449
Gross disposable income	516 995	525 620	552 563
÷ Social transfers in kind	364 162	369 880	377 513
Gross adjusted disposable income	152 833	155 740	175 050
Gross disposable income	516 995	525 620	552 563
÷ Final consumption expenditure	508 173	519 475	524 489
Gross saving	8 822	6 145	28 074
Adjusted gross disposable income	152 833	155 740	175 050
÷ Actual collective consumption	144 011	149 595	146 977
Gross saving	8 822	6 145	28 074
+ Capital transfers, net	-6 743	-31 218	-2 191
Changes in net worth due to savings and capital transfers	2 079	-25 073	25 883
÷ Gross fixed capital formation	38 708	46 647	42 991
÷ Changes in inventories	•	•	•
÷ Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net.	-10	224	120
Net lending	-36 618	-71 944	-17 228

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Table 254 Corporate sector

	2011*	2012*	2013*
	—DKK mio. in current prices—		
Output	2 352 152	2 423 910	2 439 686
÷ Intermediate consumption	1 371 670	1 420 917	1 416 882
Gross value added, GVA	980 482	1 002 993	1 022 803
÷ Consumption of fixed capital	195 688	197 304	193 230
Net value added	784 794	805 689	829 573
Gross value added, GVA	980 482	1 002 993	1 022 803
÷ Other taxes less subsidies on production	3 097	3 433	5 103
Gross domestic product at factor cost,	977 385	999 559	1 017 700
÷ Compensation of employees (paid by resident producers)	612 620	619 322	630 467
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	364 766	380 237	387 233
+ Property income, net.	33 825	37 802	42 485
Gross primary income	398 590	418 040	429 717
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•
+ Social contributions	130 619	127 970	142 837
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•
+ Other current transfers	52 336	56 323	67 441
Gross total income	581 546	602 333	639 996
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	49 873	55 571	61 722
+ Social contributions	•	•	•
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	72 392	75 677	88 946
+ Other current transfers	58 858	61 435	72 448
Gross total expenditure	181 122	192 683	223 117
Gross disposable income	400 423	409 650	416 879
÷ Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves	58 228	52 293	53 891
Gross saving	342 196	357 357	362 988
+ Capital transfers, net.	11 016	2 394	1 819
Changes in net worth due to savings and capital transfers	353 211	359 751	364 807
÷ Gross fixed capital formation, etc.	188 627	193 972	199 793
÷ Changes in inventories	3 152	-3 618	-31
÷ Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net.	-503	-293	-164
Net lending	161 935	169 690	165 208

Note: Sole proprietorships are included in the household sector.

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Table 255 Household sector

	2011*	2012*	2013*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Output	359 929	370 618	381 029
÷ Intermediate consumption	159 953	165 437	168 033
Gross value added, GVA	199 976	205 180	212 995
÷ Consumption of fixed capital	67 056	69 904	68 805
Net value added	132 920	135 276	144 191
Gross value added, GVA	199 976	205 180	212 995
÷ Other taxes less subsidies on production	1 295	1 551	3 374
Gross domestic product at factor cost	198 681	203 629	209 622
÷ Compensation of employees (paid by resident producers)	53 349	54 057	54 924
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	145 332	149 572	154 698
+ Compensation of employees (received by resident employees)	987 053	997 965	1 013 485
+ Taxes on production and imports	•	•	•
+ Subsidies	•	•	•
+ Property income, net	19 233	24 238	39 642
Gross primary income	1 151 618	1 171 775	1 207 825
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•
+ Social contributions	•	•	•
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	382 473	395 315	413 955
+ Other current transfers	31 649	33 512	36 854
Gross total income	1 565 740	1 600 602	1 658 634
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	477 562	495 094	525 171
+ Social contributions	166 288	162 652	175 981
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•
+ Other current transfers	34 925	36 132	38 611
Gross total expenditure	678 775	693 878	739 763
Gross disposable income	886 965	906 724	918 871
+ Social transfers in kind	364 162	369 880	377 513
Adjusted gross disposable income	1 251 127	1 276 604	1 296 384
Gross disposable income	886 965	906 724	918 871
+ Adjustment for the change in net equity in households in pension funds reserves	58 228	52 293	53 891
÷ Individual consumption expenditure	872 420	895 639	905 083
Gross saving	72 773	63 378	67 680
Adjusted gross disposable income	1 251 127	1 276 604	1 296 384
+ Adjustment for the change in net equity in households in pension funds reserves	58 228	52 293	53 891
÷ Actual individual consumption	1 236 582	1 265 519	1 282 595
Gross saving	72 773	63 378	67 680
+ Capital transfers, net	986	29 167	899
Changes in net worth due to savings and capital transfer	73 759	92 545	68 579
÷ Gross fixed capital formation, etc.	86 383	79 404	78 732
÷ Changes in inventories	386	1 309	1 857
÷ Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net	5	- 112	- 60
Net lending	- 13 015	11 944	- 11 951

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 256 **Output**

		Current prices			Constant 2005 prices, chain figures ¹		
		2011*	2012*	2013*	2011*	2012*	2013*
		DKK mio.					
	Total	3 247 536	3 341 630	3 370 724	2 784 290	2 798 752	2 808 054
	Of which: General government	535 456	547 102	550 010	452 062	453 667	455 838
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	82 105	84 985	86 856	60 001	59 069	58 700
B	Mining and quarrying	69 916	65 999	49 081	36 437	32 932	26 816
C	Manufacturing	617 596	642 650	660 994	535 558	547 507	562 815
D-E	Utility services	98 071	100 622	95 594	71 814	71 971	69 222
D	Electricity, gas and steam	63 008	65 499	61 923	43 602	44 185	42 814
E	Water, sewerage and waste	35 063	35 123	33 671	28 731	28 216	26 762
F	Construction	199 229	201 025	198 934	166 157	164 558	162 239
G-I	Trade and transport etc.	759 532	782 178	792 359	695 660	696 513	690 096
G	Wholesale and retail trade	375 455	376 072	376 695	322 338	316 549	312 073
H	Transportation	329 695	349 396	357 295	327 600	334 711	332 493
I	Accommodation, food service	54 382	56 710	58 369	46 967	47 414	47 771
J	Information and communication	155 916	161 900	160 994	155 631	163 607	165 753
K	Financial and insurance	161 186	167 090	159 190	145 952	140 439	135 926
LA	Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	67 291	66 998	66 785	57 101	55 000	53 720
LB	Dwellings	172 713	178 420	184 356	145 065	146 429	147 570
M-N	Other business services	244 669	256 428	277 404	206 141	213 499	230 883
M	Knowledge-based services	158 263	163 001	180 081	132 771	135 257	150 049
N	Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	86 406	93 427	97 323	73 444	78 348	80 908
O-Q	Public adm., education, health	535 177	547 587	551 391	450 961	452 593	455 347
O	Public adm., defence etc.	155 825	160 812	162 025	132 288	133 963	134 854
P	Education	127 683	129 975	130 063	107 513	107 303	107 214
Q	Human health; social work	251 669	256 800	259 303	211 178	211 357	213 307
R-S	Arts, entertainm. oth.service	84 135	85 747	86 786	69 604	69 720	68 919
R	Arts and entertainment etc.	40 475	40 674	41 056	33 781	33 320	32 715
SA	Other service activities	41 433	42 818	43 428	34 037	34 691	34 589
SB	Households as employers	2 228	2 255	2 302	1 786	1 702	1 612

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 257 Gross value added

		Current prices			Constant 2005 prices, chain figures ¹		
		2011*	2012*	2013*	2011*	2012*	2013*
		DKK mio.					
	Gross value added, total	1 540 708	1 572 615	1 604 103	1 326 957	1 323 781	1 329 684
	Of which: General government	360 250	364 441	368 304	302 093	300 445	303 899
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	21 733	22 696	24 004	13 769	13 385	13 392
B	Mining and quarrying	59 844	56 372	41 031	28 856	25 964	20 950
C	Manufacturing	170 656	173 516	189 588	173 444	178 633	185 139
D-E	Utility services	37 212	38 212	39 120	32 524	32 532	31 849
D	Electricity, gas and steam	25 357	26 307	27 128	22 754	22 934	22 707
E	Water, sewerage and waste	11 855	11 905	11 993	9 714	9 558	9 122
F	Construction	75 235	74 706	73 750	64 528	63 627	62 671
G-I	Trade and transport etc.	296 324	305 260	315 839	262 013	259 824	259 226
G	Wholesale and retail trade	183 123	182 254	187 973	154 489	150 824	150 061
H	Transportation	92 645	100 745	104 233	87 892	89 411	89 397
I	Accommodation, food service	20 556	22 261	23 633	19 411	19 663	19 871
J	Information and communication	67 200	67 080	67 075	78 210	82 037	83 686
K	Financial and insurance	98 164	107 623	103 207	88 306	87 025	85 912
LA	Real estate; rent of non-res. b.	40 481	40 823	41 280	34 276	33 011	32 253
LB	Dwellings	126 692	127 956	131 790	106 900	105 459	105 523
M-N	Other business services	123 642	128 385	141 790	100 222	103 800	113 209
M	Knowledge-based services	82 599	84 378	94 114	65 533	67 061	74 540
N	Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	41 044	44 007	47 676	34 491	36 582	38 433
O-Q	Public adm., education, health	370 167	375 316	379 405	308 916	307 260	310 583
O	Public adm., defence etc.	101 305	103 047	104 330	85 150	85 019	86 050
P	Education	92 026	93 434	94 146	76 988	76 618	77 113
Q	Human health; social work	176 836	178 836	180 929	146 796	145 645	147 442
R-S	Arts, entertainm. oth. service	53 357	54 670	56 223	42 894	43 084	42 601
R	Arts and entertainment etc.	22 960	22 896	23 678	18 726	18 239	17 928
SA	Other service activities	28 170	29 520	30 244	22 380	23 125	23 044
SB	Households as employers	2 228	2 255	2 302	1 786	1 702	1 612

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 258 Compensation of employees and gross operating surplus and mixed income, by kind of activity

	Compensation of employees			Gross operating surplus and mixed income		
	2011*	2012*	2013*	2011*	2012*	2013*
DKK mio.						
Total	996 583	1 007 670	1 023 475	544 375	564 802	577 888
Of which: General government	330 614	334 291	338 083	34 278	34 993	35 958
A Agriculture, forestry, fishing	8 018	8 356	8 912	21 383	22 004	22 842
B Mining and quarrying	2 181	2 367	2 158	57 810	54 153	39 024
C Manufacturing	126 336	127 069	128 080	45 860	47 963	62 951
D-E Utility services	11 844	12 454	12 281	25 231	25 616	26 667
D Electricity, gas and steam	6 286	6 818	6 677	19 075	19 490	20 442
E Water, sewerage and waste	5 559	5 635	5 604	6 156	6 126	6 225
F Construction	60 264	60 535	61 114	15 011	14 196	12 595
G-I Trade and transport etc.	211 693	213 978	217 619	86 657	93 260	100 021
G Wholesale and retail trade	138 385	140 236	143 494	45 489	42 743	45 103
H Transportation	54 855	54 244	53 809	39 009	47 702	51 566
I Accommodation, food service	18 453	19 498	20 316	2 159	2 815	3 351
J Information and communication	50 548	50 960	50 678	17 367	16 830	17 097
K Financial and insurance	55 365	53 957	55 651	38 482	49 251	42 677
La Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	8 228	8 289	8 512	28 871	29 081	28 976
Lb Dwellings	4 918	5 033	5 157	111 879	112 733	115 099
M-N Other business services	88 083	91 723	96 643	36 384	37 484	45 925
M Knowledge-based services	59 134	61 659	64 746	24 173	23 431	30 068
N Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	28 949	30 064	31 897	12 211	14 053	15 857
O-Q Public adm., education, health	332 321	335 933	339 342	41 937	43 658	44 216
O Public adm., defence etc.	86 553	88 010	86 884	15 927	16 350	18 725
P Education	85 073	86 253	86 660	8 097	8 391	8 672
Q Human health; social work	160 695	161 670	165 798	17 914	18 917	16 819
R-S Arts, entertainm. oth.service	36 782	37 016	37 328	17 502	18 574	19 799
R Arts and entertainment etc.	12 112	12 033	12 290	11 633	11 645	12 167
SA Other service activities	22 442	22 728	22 736	5 869	6 929	7 632
SB Households as employers	2 228	2 255	2 302	-	-	-

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Table 259 Hours worked

		Actual hours worked for employees			Total actual hours worked		
		2011*	2012*	2013*	2011*	2012*	2013*
		thousand hours					
	Gross value added, total	3 623 532	3 610 908	3 603 290	3 977 384	3 959 116	3 947 425
	Of which: General government	1 200 553	1 187 610	1 188 567	1 200 553	1 187 610	1 188 567
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	42 266	43 647	45 416	109 451	109 484	110 849
B	Mining and quarrying	5 274	5 624	4 569	5 373	5 719	4 659
C	Manufacturing	444 884	439 576	430 651	460 496	454 994	445 947
D-E	Utility services	40 067	41 216	39 655	40 143	41 293	39 730
D	Electricity, gas and steam	20 363	21 567	20 410	20 363	21 567	20 410
E	Water, sewerage and waste	19 704	19 649	19 245	19 780	19 725	19 320
F	Construction	233 202	233 643	230 160	274 002	272 951	269 064
G-I	Trade and transport etc.	855 449	852 415	851 623	930 900	926 189	924 721
G	Wholesale and retail trade	551 840	547 996	547 506	600 403	595 371	594 406
H	Transportation	208 265	204 706	201 192	224 910	221 027	217 497
I	Accommodation, food service	95 344	99 713	102 925	105 587	109 792	112 818
J	Information and communication	147 752	147 216	145 792	167 395	167 156	165 479
K	Financial and insurance	135 206	130 650	130 163	135 206	130 650	130 163
LA	Real estate; rent of non-res. b.	28 926	28 331	28 642	47 438	46 327	46 407
LB	Dwellings	18 242	18 343	18 406	19 473	19 580	19 627
M-N	Other business services	309 009	317 239	327 185	376 194	383 888	392 796
M	Knowledge-based services	185 886	190 658	195 963	234 127	238 382	242 823
N	Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	123 123	126 582	131 223	142 068	145 506	149 973
O-Q	Public adm., education, health	1 203 455	1 194 221	1 192 400	1 230 606	1 221 476	1 219 190
O	Public adm., defence etc.	251 820	245 207	243 594	251 841	245 227	243 613
P	Education	319 626	315 063	311 916	325 763	321 319	318 031
Q	Human health; social work	632 009	633 951	636 890	653 002	654 931	657 546
R-S	Arts, entertainment and other service	159 798	158 786	158 626	180 706	179 409	178 792
R	Arts and entertainment etc.	50 205	49 516	49 749	55 087	54 334	54 506
SA	Other service activities	87 180	86 898	86 248	103 206	102 702	101 657
SB	Households as employers	22 413	22 373	22 630	22 413	22 373	22 630

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Table 260 Total employed and wage and salary earners

	Total employed ¹			Of which, wage and salary earners ²		
	2011*	2012*	2013*	2011*	2012*	2013*
	number of persons					
Total	2 775 519	2 767 419	2 776 891	2 611 580	2 604 025	2 613 279
Of which: General government	859 364	850 067	850 526	859 364	850 067	850 526
A Agriculture, forestry, fishing	66 046	66 980	68 326	36 213	37 431	38 745
B Mining and quarrying	3 406	3 684	3 083	3 366	3 645	3 045
C Manufacturing	305 240	301 901	297 374	298 214	294 947	290 402
D-E Utility services	26 145	26 870	26 271	26 117	26 840	26 242
D Electricity, gas and steam	12 625	13 146	12 755	12 625	13 146	12 755
E Water, sewerage and waste	13 520	13 723	13 516	13 492	13 694	13 486
F Construction	159 312	160 716	159 719	140 041	141 768	140 748
G-I Trade and transport etc.	698 833	698 617	701 579	655 915	656 235	659 134
G Wholesale and retail trade	446 511	445 711	447 554	420 674	420 170	421 970
H Transportation	149 750	146 096	143 280	141 087	137 578	134 752
I Accommodation, food service	102 572	106 810	110 745	94 153	98 487	102 412
J Information and communication	105 840	105 670	105 768	99 372	99 050	99 137
K Financial and insurance	92 427	88 614	88 177	92 427	88 614	88 177
LA Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	29 908	29 671	29 920	23 513	23 266	23 509
LB Dwellings	14 807	14 958	14 954	14 404	14 550	14 545
M-N Other business services	264 374	271 167	279 582	237 422	244 019	252 399
M Knowledge-based services	149 783	153 418	156 941	130 768	134 284	137 784
N Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	114 591	117 750	122 642	106 653	109 735	114 615
O-Q Public adm., education, health	873 957	864 430	867 532	860 438	850 708	853 794
O Public adm., defence etc.	163 975	159 558	158 428	163 973	159 556	158 426
P Education	232 649	229 022	231 827	230 389	226 688	229 489
Q Human health; social work	477 332	475 850	477 277	466 076	464 464	465 879
R-S Arts, entertainm. oth.service	135 223	134 144	134 608	124 139	122 953	123 403
R Arts and entertainment etc.	45 863	45 629	46 134	43 528	43 244	43 746
SA Other service activities	73 188	72 463	72 140	64 439	63 656	63 323
SB Households as employers	16 172	16 052	16 334	16 172	16 052	16 334

¹ Includes employees temporarily on leave etc. ² Includes wage and salary earners temporarily on leave etc.

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Table 261 Private consumption expenditure

	Current prices			2005 prices, chain figures ¹		
	2011*	2012*	2013*	2011*	2012*	2013*
	DKK mio.					
Total private consumption expenditure	872 420	895 639	905 083	768 541	767 661	767 965
Household consumption on Danish territory	859 114	882 882	893 354	757 634	757 803	758 995
Food	86 046	87 028	87 046	72 723	70 349	69 690
Beverages and tobacco	42 196	44 539	45 114	33 920	33 659	33 739
Clothing and footwear	39 810	39 962	40 340	39 023	38 708	38 882
Housing	199 431	206 980	213 621	166 016	167 722	168 706
Electricity, gas and other fuels	50 479	51 932	52 430	39 076	39 524	39 405
Furnishing, household equipment etc.	43 034	44 239	44 294	39 344	40 160	40 325
Medical products and health services	23 861	23 763	23 836	22 402	22 618	22 852
Purchase of vehicles	40 270	41 621	44 888	41 847	43 678	47 442
Other transport and communication	79 729	84 199	82 723	68 043	70 315	69 762
Recreation and culture	93 951	94 982	95 543	90 649	90 749	90 362
Other goods and services	160 308	163 638	163 519	144 738	140 557	138 765
Balance of tourism, net	-272	-530	-1 614	...	...	...
Income from tourism	-40 165	-40 579	-42 048	-36 187	-35 619	-36 796
Expenditure on tourism	39 892	40 049	40 434	35 994	34 825	35 238
Membership organizations etc.	13 578	13 287	13 343	11 064	10 636	10 500
Goods	396 541	405 418	407 882	356 171	355 925	358 407
Durable	88 510	90 620	93 736	94 535	97 177	101 554
Semi-durable	85 701	87 733	88 210	81 732	83 042	83 441
Non-durable	222 330	227 065	225 936	180 313	176 970	175 665
Services	462 572	477 463	485 472	401 510	401 914	400 703
Housing	199 431	206 980	213 621	166 016	167 722	168 706
Other services	263 141	270 483	271 851	235 228	233 812	231 518

¹ Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.

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Table 262 Capital formation

	Current prices			2005 prices, chain figures ¹		
	2011*	2012*	2013*	2011*	2012*	2013*
	DKK mio.					
Machines and equipment	81 352	90 720	92 095	79 069	88 468	91 334
Transport	26 946	27 229	31 963	30 566	29 868	35 293
Buildings; facilities and installations	158 225	152 908	147 774	132 934	125 834	120 999
Housing	81 836	77 186	73 814	69 910	64 284	61 097
Other buildings	42 984	41 302	38 905	36 989	34 851	32 510
Civil engineering works	33 405	34 420	35 055	25 424	25 895	26 441
Livestock	-56	24	-283	-26	11	-140
Valuables, net	2 804	2 635	2 826	1 910	1 782	1 894
Purchased and own-account computer software	41 506	43 671	44 590	35 980	37 731	38 174
Entertainment, literary and artistic originals	1 943	1 897	1 770	1 681	1 606	1 485
Mineral exploration	998	939	783	850	790	669
Total gross fixed capital formation	313 718	320 024	321 517	284 419	286 558	288 430
Of which: General government acquisition of new fixed assets	40 001	43 578	43 601	35 498	38 246	38 425
+ Change in stocks, net	3 538	-2 309	1 827	2 191	-1 429	1 014
Total gross capital formation	317 256	317 715	323 344	287 580	284 420	289 826
- Consumption of fixed capital	297 022	302 201	297 992	265 814	268 963	267 199
Total net capital formation	20 234	15 514	25 351	-10 263	-6 711	-10 180

¹ Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.

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Table 263 Gross fixed capital formation

	Current prices			Constant 2005 prices, chain figures ¹		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
	DKK mio.					
Total gross fixed capital formation	368 698	368 757	300 846	346 166	331 793	279 117
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	140 881	141 176	114 169	139 392	135 817	114 166
Building and construction	194 298	188 927	148 346	174 384	160 198	130 713
Other gross fixed capital formation.	33 519	38 654	38 331	32 744	36 760	35 556
Of which: General government	31 846	32 994	34 016	29 726	29 637	32 088
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	7 781	7 984	7 424	7 966	8 171	7 583
Building and construction	21 305	21 734	23 062	20 136	19 425	21 109
Other gross fixed capital formation.	2 760	3 276	3 530	2 702	3 129	3 264
A Agriculture, forestry, fishing	17 754	16 540	9 808	16 729	14 969	8 857
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	10 029	9 636	5 025	9 702	9 008	4 481
Building and construction	7 243	6 352	4 284	6 537	5 447	3 872
Other gross fixed capital formation.	481	552	499	473	529	458
B Mining and quarrying	7 751	8 263	8 919	7 268	7 290	8 206
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	2 284	2 624	2 523	2 278	2 562	2 387
Building and construction	4 666	4 103	4 480	4 218	3 398	3 939
Other gross fixed capital formation.	800	1 536	1 916	768	1 388	1 899
C Manufacturing	33 734	37 183	28 798	32 165	33 942	26 094
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	19 333	20 314	18 219	18 648	18 709	16 587
Building and construction	9 865	11 657	5 923	9 007	10 151	5 292
Other gross fixed capital formation.	4 536	5 213	4 655	4 440	4 976	4 294
D-E Utility services	14 993	15 338	15 915	13 901	12 435	13 297
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	5 949	5 087	5 820	5 710	4 560	5 211
Building and construction	8 373	9 651	9 513	7 562	7 295	7 577
Other gross fixed capital formation.	671	600	583	656	572	537
F Construction	8 190	7 032	5 485	7 893	6 681	4 940
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	5 904	5 593	4 251	5 764	5 419	3 853
Building and construction	1 697	757	591	1 553	656	523
Other gross fixed capital formation.	589	682	642	577	651	591
G-I Trade and transport etc.	66 477	80 513	62 632	64 105	74 208	62 951
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	49 731	50 670	43 281	48 623	47 555	45 736
Building and construction	12 109	24 804	14 749	11 044	21 342	13 001
Other gross fixed capital formation.	4 637	5 039	4 602	4 537	4 809	4 253
J Information and communication	18 860	21 767	18 280	18 378	19 632	16 541
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	4 831	4 232	3 152	5 124	4 446	3 309
Building and construction	5 848	8 536	5 830	5 283	6 483	4 696
Other gross fixed capital formation.	8 180	8 999	9 298	8 003	8 589	8 595
K Financial and insurance	7 713	8 125	9 792	7 701	7 999	9 573
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	2 460	2 439	4 316	2 594	2 598	4 670
Building and construction	219	114	122	199	98	115
Other gross fixed capital formation.	5 035	5 573	5 354	4 914	5 309	4 962
LA Real estate; rent. of non-res. b.	17 927	8 545	10 669	16 546	7 620	9 791
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	3 149	3 131	1 949	3 191	3 133	1 885
Building and construction	14 146	4 860	8 278	12 787	4 179	7 456
Other gross fixed capital formation.	631	554	441	620	532	408
LB Dwellings	110 035	96 936	73 986	98 495	83 740	66 306
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	2 553	2 863	2 734	2 628	2 886	2 699
Building and construction	106 879	93 246	70 486	95 289	80 188	63 073
Other gross fixed capital formation.	604	827	765	595	795	704
M-N Other business services	20 871	21 110	13 941	20 619	20 583	13 430
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	15 750	15 226	8 455	15 740	15 142	8 302
Building and construction	2 553	2 519	1 871	2 307	2 168	1 653
Other gross fixed capital formation.	2 568	3 365	3 614	2 509	3 208	3 342
O-Q Public adm., education, health	29 853	32 590	31 745	28 162	29 704	29 341
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	9 553	10 460	9 194	9 732	10 651	9 381
Building and construction	17 855	18 941	19 189	16 094	16 153	16 822
Other gross fixed capital formation.	2 445	3 189	3 362	2 394	3 047	3 108
R-S Arts, entertainm. oth. service	14 541	14 815	10 876	14 463	14 464	10 621
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	9 355	8 901	5 248	9 673	9 195	5 417
Building and construction	2 845	3 389	3 030	2 578	2 914	2 659
Other gross fixed capital formation.	2 341	2 525	2 598	2 260	2 349	2 366

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 264 (page 1 of 2)

Supply of goods. 2009

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	153 515	46 860	76 215	124 161	86 401	38 258	78	-576
00	Live animals other than animals of division 03	22 214	191	3 784	18 622	18 167	122	-	333
01	Meat and meat preparations	35 661	7 132	25 507	17 285	6 853	10 366	-	66
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	32 345	3 372	11 964	23 752	17 728	6 336	-	-312
03	Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates preparations and preparations thereof	11 619	9 028	11 808	8 839	8 296	797	-	-254
04	Cereals and cereals preparations	12 721	4 429	4 912	12 238	8 380	4 569	-	-710
05	Vegetables and fruit	7 096	8 497	2 311	13 281	5 831	7 390	-	60
06	Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	3 975	1 838	2 322	3 491	2 018	1 476	-	-4
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	2 556	2 940	1 019	4 477	1 522	2 979	-	-24
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	14 681	6 840	4 348	17 173	15 843	992	-	338
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	10 648	2 594	8 239	5 002	1 762	3 231	78	-68
1	Beverages and tobacco	12 003	6 004	5 335	12 672	3 963	9 007	-	-298
11	Beverages	8 841	5 252	3 700	10 393	3 403	7 193	-	-204
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	3 162	752	1 635	2 279	560	1 814	-	-94
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	22 329	11 927	14 772	19 485	19 268	3 389	-	-3 173
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	5 001	877	4 092	1 786	537	-	-	1 249
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	2 704	1 176	388	3 491	3 654	11	-	-174
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	95	214	150	158	163	-	-	-5
24	Cork and wood	2 010	3 863	629	5 244	4 122	1 279	-	-157
25	Pulp and waste paper	21	327	55	293	293	-	-	-1
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	636	207	480	364	370	18	-	-24
27	Crude fertilizers other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	2 370	1 128	703	2 796	2 714	113	-	-32
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	362	466	1 836	-1 009	3 176	-	-	-4 184
29	Crude animals and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	9 131	3 669	6 438	6 362	4 240	1 969	-	154
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	108 778	54 681	48 349	115 110	95 434	19 195	-	480
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	340	3 304	33	3 610	3 618	71	-	-78
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	56 785	49 069	38 719	67 135	59 115	7 502	-	518
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	28 993	35	6 971	22 058	19 664	2 353	-	41
35	Electric current	22 661	2 273	2 627	22 307	13 037	9 270	-	-
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	3 366	3 224	2 557	4 033	3 884	190	-	-41
41	Animal oils and fats	1 131	880	1 104	907	889	24	-	-7
42	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	1 881	1 505	1 134	2 253	2 118	160	-	-25
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.	354	838	318	873	877	5	-	-9
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.c	74 976	48 615	67 074	56 517	49 242	5 504	4 044	-2 273
51	Organic chemicals	8 847	4 103	7 609	5 341	5 690	30	-	-379
52	Inorganic chemicals	1 117	2 301	606	2 812	2 814	15	-	-17
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	3 860	2 855	3 024	3 691	3 530	335	-	-174
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	42 693	16 695	38 854	20 534	13 779	2 971	4 044	-260
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations	2 305	4 635	3 059	3 881	2 091	1 878	-	-88

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 264 (page 2 of 2) Supply of goods. 2009

SITC	Danish turnover	Imports incl. customs duties	Exports	Domestic supply	Used for				
					Inter-mediate consumption	Household consumption	Government consumption ¹	Capital formation, stocks	
DKK mio.									
56	Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	76	1 131	115	1 092	1 812	8	-	-729
57	Plastics in primary forms	530	6 570	1 215	5 885	6 001	3	-	-119
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	6 033	4 928	4 199	6 762	6 882	113	-	-233
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	9 513	5 397	8 392	6 518	6 643	151	-	-276
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	78 873	60 698	43 991	95 580	90 956	5 291	506	-1 172
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furskins	233	430	246	417	335	135	-	-54
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	881	3 084	856	3 109	2 941	140	-	28
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	9 442	4 398	2 960	10 880	10 474	639	-	-234
64	Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	7 202	9 427	4 354	12 275	11 390	757	506	-379
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	4 610	6 333	5 004	5 939	4 492	1 264	-	182
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	17 296	6 504	8 693	15 108	14 342	883	-	-117
67	Iron and steel	3 392	10 274	5 076	8 590	8 921	4	-	-336
68	Non-ferrous metals	2 290	4 719	2 043	4 965	5 214	10	-	-259
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	33 529	15 529	14 760	34 298	32 846	1 456	-	-5
7	Machinery and transport equipment	125 856	144 867	107 508	163 215	79 462	22 675	291	60 788
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	35 127	8 603	20 414	23 315	15 555	24	-	7 736
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	14 895	10 393	12 982	12 306	3 768	303	-	8 235
73	Metal working machinery	927	1 064	832	1 159	277	-	-	883
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	34 987	21 935	26 851	30 072	20 914	149	-	9 008
75	Office machines; automatic data processing machines	2 020	17 361	5 683	13 698	2 854	3 197	6	7 642
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	5 739	14 323	7 301	12 761	6 725	4 021	-	2 016
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts n.e.s. of electrical household type equipment)	16 522	20 874	13 847	23 549	18 554	3 199	3	1 793
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	5 973	21 531	10 931	16 572	4 657	11 324	282	310
79	Other transport equipment	9 665	28 784	8 667	29 782	6 158	459	-	23 165
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	78 115	73 327	66 646	84 796	46 706	27 660	1 178	9 252
81	Prefabricated buildings, sanitary plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	3 172	2 933	1 710	4 394	2 977	685	6	726
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	14 992	7 292	10 754	11 530	2 079	4 697	148	4 606
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	2	1 106	483	625	137	489	-	-1
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	2 808	22 459	15 611	9 656	1 897	8 095	-	-335
85	Footwear	312	4 881	2 785	2 408	423	2 036	7	-59
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.s.	13 973	9 634	12 905	10 702	7 508	181	14	2 998
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	1 364	2 506	1 333	2 537	1 618	880	38	1
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.c	41 493	22 517	21 067	42 944	30 067	10 596	965	1 316
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in SITC	15	1 491	106	1 400	1 459	-66	-	6
93	Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	-	1 388	43	1 345	1 345	-	-	-
96	Coin (other than gold coin) not being legal tender	15	3	10	8	●	●	-	8
97	Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	-	99	53	46	114	-66	-	-2

Table 265 Gross domestic product by regions and provinces. 2012

	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic product per capita ¹	Gross domestic product per capita ¹	Annual average real growth 2006-2012	Average real growth 2012
	current prices DKK mio.	current prices DKK '1 000	the whole country = 100	per cent	
Denmark²	1 825 582	327	100	-0.5	-0.4
Region Hovedstaden	692 660	402	123	0.8	1.0
Province København By	335 126	472	144	1.4	1.7
Province København Omegn	234 430	448	137	0.7	0.6
Province Nordsjælland	113 794	254	78	-0.2	-0.2
Province Bornholm	9 310	226	69	-1.5	0.3
Region Sjælland	186 612	228	70	-1.6	-0.7
Province Østsjælland	54 832	232	71	-1.3	-0.5
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	131 780	227	69	-1.7	-0.8
Region Syddanmark	348 315	290	89	-0.6	-0.3
Province Fyn	124 791	257	79	-0.7	0.2
Province Sydjylland	223 524	312	95	-0.5	-0.6
Region Midtjylland	371 665	293	90	-0.3	-0.7
Province Østjylland	244 402	290	89	0.1	0.1
Province Vestjylland	127 263	298	91	-1.2	-2.2
Region Nordjylland	160 662	277	85	-1.1	-0.6
Province Nordjylland	160 662	277	85	-1.1	-0.6
Outside the regions³	65 669	..	..	-9.6	-10.0

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 2006-2011. ³ Activities that cannot be allocated to any region. Primary activities in the North Sea.

www.statbank.dk/rnat11 and mat21

Table 266 Input-output table. 2009

	Input in main groups of industries								
	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	Total
	DKK mio. in current prices								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying.	10 617	46 542	12 788	610	357	15	349	287	71 564
Manufacturing	14 707	87 201	2 046	36 068	23 122	7 460	6 198	10 382	187 183
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 864	11 533	6 484	310	6 806	1 680	3 465	9 913	42 055
Construction	1 671	2 436	4 997	2 047	3 827	3 532	31 838	6 642	56 992
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	5 668	40 527	4 640	23 731	76 328	9 419	16 540	28 126	204 979
Transport, post and telecommunications	417	5 431	1 573	771	15 756	24 964	28 260	18 891	96 064
Finance and business activities	10 646	35 374	7 452	24 093	72 764	19 132	97 691	39 527	306 678
Public and personal services	484	2 983	815	423	5 105	4 026	8 012	21 914	43 762
Total use of domestic products	46 072	232 028	40 794	88 054	204 066	70 228	192 354	135 680	1 009 277
Imports incl. customs duties	13 283	145 400	7 339	24 359	180 933	15 596	31 162	28 248	446 320
Taxes on products, net and VAT	2 562	3 437	1 599	1 640	11 582	-353	17 337	27 688	65 492
Uses at market prices	61 917	380 865	49 731	114 053	396 582	85 470	240 854	191 616	1 521 089
Other taxes linked to production, net.	-7 708	-1 620	102	-114	-2 224	-727	14 294	-4 706	-2 702
Compensation of employees	10 025	129 025	11 457	58 752	206 133	50 116	153 475	358 296	977 279
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	51 263	41 092	23 685	17 351	54 907	16 984	195 016	56 418	456 716
Gross output at basic prices	115 496	549 361	84 976	190 042	655 397	151 844	603 639	601 625	2 952 381
	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.	3 242	41	185	0	1 399	735	38 330	43 932	115 496
Manufacturing	43 480	1 787	30 021	0	1 924	-9 380	294 345	362 178	549 361
Electricity, gas and water supply	33 599	0	0	0	247	-83	9 158	42 921	84 976
Construction	4 135	7 280	128	119 377	181	0	1 950	133 051	190 042
Wholesale and retail trade,; hotels, restaurants	182 771	3 556	14 181	0	8 428	-992	242 474	450 418	655 397
Transport, post and telecommunications	25 034	0	503	0	12 927	-85	17 401	55 780	151 844
Finance and business activities	237 906	5 521	4 234	7 562	5 728	0	36 010	296 961	603 639
Public and personal services	79 586	471 068	29	174	4 422	0	2 583	557 863	601 625
Total use of domestic products	609 754	489 253	49 281	127 113	35 256	-9 805	642 252	1 943 104	2 952 381
Imports incl. custom duties	118 476	4 489	52 111	285	4 859	-11 746	116 016	284 490	730 809
Tourism revenues etc.	-35 237	-	-	-	-	-	35 237	-	0
Taxes on products, net. and VAT	129 056	2 173	12 777	20 947	893	-130	-358	165 358	230 850
Use at market prices	822 049	495 915	114 170	148 345	41 007	-21 681	793 147	2 392 952	3 914 040

www.statbank.dk/natio1

Table 267 Fixed capital

	Current prices			2005-prices, chain figures ¹		
	2011*	2012*	2013*	2011*	2012*	2013*
	DKK mio.					
Total gross capital stock, opening stock	10 062 218	10 307 617	10 538 566	8 738 073	8 764 260	8 780 072
Other machinery and equipment	1 150 850	1 151 644	1 169 174	1 099 581	1 103 216	1 096 217
Transport equipment	480 368	487 978	500 940	472 823	475 282	488 410
Buildings and structures	8 204 838	8 435 500	8 630 798	6 978 188	6 993 071	6 997 940
Dwellings	4 298 663	4 453 206	4 585 283	3 753 074	3 777 062	3 783 694
Non-residential buildings	2 575 112	2 614 852	2 679 434	2 129 037	2 120 135	2 125 340
Other structures	1 331 063	1 367 442	1 366 081	1 097 004	1 097 656	1 090 941
Livestock	7 871	7 680	7 694	7 660	7 639	7 648
Computer software	180 421	185 315	190 182	154 709	160 367	166 088
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	12 716	12 985	13 153	10 977	10 947	10 912
Mineral exploration	25 154	26 515	26 625	23 232	23 059	23 033
Total consumption of fixed capital	297 022	302 201	...	265 814	268 963	...
Other machinery and equipment	79 260	81 932	...	79 313	81 133	...
Transport equipment	34 744	31 075	...	34 037	31 187	...
Buildings and structures	143 014	148 316	...	118 280	121 181	...
Dwellings	61 313	65 524	...	52 357	54 370	...
Non-residential buildings	47 305	47 599	...	38 900	39 191	...
Other structures	34 396	35 193	...	26 999	27 624	...
Livestock	•	•	•	•	•	•
Computer software	36 939	37 744	...	32 293	33 254	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	2 178	2 239	...	1 890	1 895	...
Mineral exploration	888	896	...	757	752	...
Total net capital stock, opening stock	5 477 620	5 613 740	5 704 862	4 729 118	4 734 334	4 734 387
Other machinery and equipment	621 504	620 202	631 664	588 009	588 446	588 064
Transport equipment	288 465	297 410	301 902	281 851	291 027	296 882
Buildings and structures	4 437 776	4 563 139	4 635 360	3 751 863	3 745 836	3 737 818
Dwellings	2 317 250	2 395 625	2 466 504	2 018 944	2 027 568	2 031 048
Non-residential buildings	1 392 999	1 429 505	1 433 122	1 139 285	1 133 250	1 127 107
Other structures	727 528	738 010	735 734	594 586	586 701	581 828
Livestock	7 871	7 680	7 694	7 660	7 639	7 648
Computer software	101 184	104 100	107 225	86 737	90 119	94 098
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	6 956	6 884	6 839	6 005	5 804	5 673
Mineral exploration	13 864	14 325	14 178	12 805	12 458	12 284

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 268 Financial accounts. Denmark and rest of the world

	2010	2011*	2012*
	current prices, DKK mio.		
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	19 716	-93 416	-417 784
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-8	501	-56
Currency and deposits	39 792	-34 574	16 068
Securities other than shares	-44 251	-51 803	-446 251
Loans	35 604	-62 296	-38 821
Shares and other equity	-15 354	43 189	42 639
Insurance technical reserves	55	53	1 010
Other accounts receivable	3 878	11 514	7 627
Financial liabilities	123 000	18 886	-308 094
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-78 870	-34 921	46 322
Securities other than shares	73 886	-52 448	-581 576
Loans	88 798	48 503	59 761
Shares and other equity	33 091	40 081	172 841
Insurance technical reserves	414	-2 608	4 610
Other accounts receivable	5 681	20 279	-10 052
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-103 284	-112 302	-109 690
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	402 652	165 890	492 025
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	46 552	-7 681	13 437
Securities other than shares	159 658	284 472	363 718
Loans	-3 612	-6 551	-7 479
Shares and other equity*	188 519	-106 168	129 358
Insurance technical reserves	1 025	957	1 748
Other accounts receivable	10 510	861	-8 757
Financial liabilities	471 876	315 560	555 451
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	12 128	3 788	6 196
Securities other than shares	200 916	362 446	434 349
Loans	11 938	-7 378	11 649
Shares and other equity*	223 033	-48 553	111 860
Insurance technical reserves	-15	-112	-12
Other accounts receivable	23 876	5 369	-8 591
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	4 707 857	4 779 830	4 854 127
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	1 185 119	1 142 864	1 172 369
Securities other than shares	1 776 693	2 009 362	1 926 829
Loans	593 289	524 442	478 142
Shares and other equity*	1 016 749	953 770	1 125 767
Insurance technical reserves	16 554	17 564	20 322
Other accounts receivable	119 453	131 828	130 698
Financial liabilities	4 924 265	5 258 711	5 506 068
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	641 144	610 011	662 529
Securities other than shares	1 700 788	2 010 786	1 863 559
Loans	804 088	845 213	916 623
Shares and other equity*	1 587 252	1 578 780	1 863 481
Insurance technical reserves	7 504	4 784	9 381
Other accounts receivable	183 489	209 137	190 495
Net financial assets	-216 408	-478 881	-651 941

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 269 Financial accounts. General government

	2010	2011*	2012*
	current prices, DKK mio.		
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	27 918	35 013	-44 837
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-15 863	62 182	-63 723
Securities other than shares	14 961	-4 729	-19 784
Loans	-309	10 448	13 632
Shares and other equity	2 565	2 305	5 877
Insurance technical reserves	-6	59	31
Other accounts receivable	26 570	-35 251	19 131
Financial liabilities	75 770	71 632	27 107
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	274	154	173
Securities other than shares	76 098	72 277	11 153
Loans	5 908	8 022	2 199
Shares and other equity	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	-6 511	-8 821	13 581
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-47 852	-36 618	-71 944
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	23 193	20 942	-16 245
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	9 834	10 664	2 649
Loans	-341	254	-708
Shares and other equity*	12 815	2 033	-3 645
Insurance technical reserves	8	11	8
Other accounts receivable	878	7 979	-14 549
Financial liabilities	23 202	59 632	1 218
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	22 782	59 215	855
Loans	420	417	364
Shares and other equity*	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	-	-	-
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	1 137 426	1 193 381	1 132 299
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	207 894	270 076	206 353
Securities other than shares	211 993	217 928	200 793
Loans	227 216	237 918	250 842
Shares and other equity*	279 518	283 856	286 089
Insurance technical reserves	593	663	701
Other accounts receivable	210 211	182 939	187 520
Financial liabilities	1 109 139	1 240 403	1 268 728
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	14 780	14 934	15 107
Securities other than shares	761 548	893 040	905 048
Loans	190 831	199 270	201 833
Shares and other equity*	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	141 980	133 158	146 740
Net financial assets	28 287	-47 022	-136 429

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 270 Financial accounts. Corporate sector

	2010	2011*	2012*
current prices, DKK mio.			
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	1 086 220	574 832	618 408
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	8	-501	56
Currency and deposits	-52 318	-49 607	196 761
Securities other than shares	289 452	324 862	-105 048
Loans	208 276	-13 915	136 766
Shares and other equity	555 785	149 975	320 655
Insurance technical reserves	1 554	3 720	-680
Other accounts receivable	83 463	160 299	69 896
Financial liabilities	934 154	412 897	448 718
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	70 714	16 492	134 766
Securities other than shares	95 272	246 186	-27 049
Loans	103 683	-161 337	35 106
Shares and other equity	504 894	172 858	220 202
Insurance technical reserves	54 551	48 048	49 929
Other accounts receivable	105 040	90 650	35 763
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	152 066	161 935	169 689
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	389 627	-78 561	287 940
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	5 506	2 648	612
Currency and deposits	-55 637	16 125	-25 146
Securities other than shares	87 822	160 286	98 719
Loans	644	2 083	9 361
Shares and other equity*	346 455	-235 685	249 901
Insurance technical reserves	274	376	254
Other accounts receivable	4 562	-24 394	-45 760
Financial liabilities	564 904	-126 867	544 853
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-6 678	281	-5 885
Securities other than shares	31 347	32 548	31 425
Loans	-20 258	-3 932	-25 256
Shares and other equity*	398 131	-362 875	362 947
Insurance technical reserves	158 860	202 986	180 139
Other accounts receivable	3 501	4 125	1 483
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	16 044 939	16 541 210	17 447 559
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	30 104	32 251	32 919
Currency and deposits	1 978 873	1 945 390	2 117 006
Securities other than shares	4 361 902	4 847 050	4 840 721
Loans	4 756 054	4 744 222	4 890 348
Shares and other equity*	4 095 442	4 009 732	4 580 289
Insurance technical reserves	28 985	33 081	32 655
Other accounts receivable	793 580	929 485	953 621
Financial liabilities	17 556 573	17 842 603	18 836 173
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	3 591 349	3 608 122	3 737 003
Securities other than shares	4 041 280	4 320 014	4 324 391
Loans	2 109 686	1 944 417	1 954 268
Shares and other equity*	4 942 791	4 752 775	5 335 924
Insurance technical reserves	2 166 961	2 417 995	2 648 063
Other accounts receivable	704 506	799 280	836 525
Net financial assets	-1 511 634	-1 301 392	-1 388 615

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 271 Financial accounts. Household sector

	2010	2011*	2012*
current prices, DKK mio.			
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	44 542	62 096	80 009
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	20 507	3 725	32 155
Securities other than shares	-15 506	-4 383	-26 577
Loans	466	17	370
Shares and other equity	-5 012	17 470	23 872
Insurance technical reserves	53 362	41 607	54 178
Other accounts receivable	-9 275	3 659	-3 988
Financial liabilities	45 472	75 111	68 066
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	-600	-2 068	-189
Loans	45 647	39 066	14 880
Shares and other equity	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	426	38 113	53 374
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-930	-13 015	11 944
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	242 594	124 104	290 406
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	14 535	-4 375	12 020
Securities other than shares	-2 854	-1 444	1 078
Loans	-	-	-
Shares and other equity*	73 375	-71 608	99 192
Insurance technical reserves	157 539	201 531	178 116
Other accounts receivable	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	-7 420	-18 598	-48 007
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	-586	-231	-465
Loans	4 591	6 679	14 417
Shares and other equity*	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	-11 426	-25 047	-61 959
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	4 371 682	4 557 882	4 928 298
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	875 387	874 737	918 912
Securities other than shares	167 875	162 048	136 549
Loans	640	657	1 028
Shares and other equity*	1 138 333	1 084 196	1 207 260
Insurance technical reserves	2 128 333	2 371 471	2 603 765
Other accounts receivable	61 114	64 773	60 785
Financial liabilities	2 641 824	2 698 336	2 718 395
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	14 846	12 547	11 893
Loans	2 472 594	2 518 340	2 547 637
Shares and other equity*	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	154 383	167 449	158 864
Net financial assets	1 729 858	1 859 546	2 209 903

Note 1: The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11, nat12 and nat13

Note 2: Figures for the household sector includes figures for non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).

Table 272 Central government finance, summary

	2013*			2014*		
	Operating budget		Capital budget	Operating budget		Capital budget
	Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure	Revenue	
	DKK mio.					
§ 1. Queen Margrethe II	72.1	-	-	72.3	-	...
§ 2. Members of the Royal House	24.7	-	-	24.8	-	...
§ 3. Danish Parliament	1 023.5	-	-	1 013.7	-	...
§ 5. Prime Minister's Office	141.0	-	-	141.4	-	...
§ 6. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	15 691.6	300.0	-	15 818.7	135.0	...
§ 7. Ministry of Finance	22 986.9	1 572.3	-	23 504.5	804.1	...
§ 8. Ministry of Business and Growth	3 206.7	685.7	-	1 634.9	1 556.6	...
§ 9. Ministry of Taxation	5 489.3	1 399.3	-	5 586.3	1 485.4	...
§ 10. Ministry of Economics and the Interior	195 893.5	8.0	-	197 470.6	8.0	...
§ 11. Ministry of Justice	17 675.1	2 350.0	-	17 801.5	1 998.9	...
§ 12. Ministry of Defence	22 788.1	-	325.9	22 484.7	-	...
§ 14. Ministry of Housing, Urban and Rural Affairs	2 059.2	-	-	2 146.8	-	...
§ 15. Ministry of Children, Gender Equality and Integration and Social Affairs	143 860.4	-	-	148 851.3	-	...
§ 16. Ministry of Health	5 084.2	-	-	5 134.9	-	...
§ 17. Ministry of Employment	69 211.3	12 046.7	-	67 173.6	11 842.7	...
§ 19. Ministry of Higher Education and Science	46 536.0	20.7	-	49 420.5	20.1	...
§ 20. Ministry of Education	30 259.5	-	-20.0	30 713.6	-	...
§ 21. Ministry of Culture Affairs	6 349.0	23.0	198.6	6 530.6	-	...
§ 22. Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs	587.7	-	23.6	619.1	-	...
§ 23. Ministry of the Environment	1 936.4	32.0	44.3	2 010.3	23.0	...
§ 24. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	2 701.2	-	37.0	3 018.5	-	...
§ 28. Ministry of Transport	7 642.3	241.8	14 893.0	21 768.6	760.4	...
§ 29. Ministry of Climate, Energy and Building	947.8	4 455.1	0.4	1 333.0	488.2	...
§ 35. General reserves	9 976.5	-	1 383.3	11 279.3	200.0	...
§ 36. Pensions	22 057.8	-	-	22 732.2	-	...
Total	634 201.8	23 134.6	16 886.1	658 195.7	19 322.4	...
§ 37. Interests	24 045.5	2 332.2	●	21 560.4	-1 484.4	...
§ 38. Taxes and duties	15 233.0	647 384.8	●	14 736.9	663 784.7	...
Total	673 480.3	672 851.6	16 886.1	694 493.0	681 622.7	...
Surplus	●	-628.7	-16 886.1	●	-12 870.3	...
Operating, capital and lending budget	●	-17 514.8	●	●	-12 870.3	...
§ 40. Bond purchases. etc.	17 817.0	●	●	-14 125.5	●	...
§ 41. Changes in investment portfolio, etc.	●	-2 622.9	●	●	-4 071.1	...
§ 42. Repayment of central government debt	-37 954.7	●	●	-2 815.9	●	...
Total	-20 137.7	-20 137.7	●	-16 941.4	-16 941.4	...

Note: The main components of the Government Budget for 2014 no longer distinguish between current expenditure and capital spending.

Source: Appropriation Act 2014

Table 273 Central government assets and liabilities

	2010	2011	2012
	DKK mio.		
Assets. total	974 107.2	1 010 216.2	976 703.4
Fixed assets	443 248.9	448 976.6	504 770.6
Intangible assets	4 377.3	4 703.0	4 446.4
Tangible assets	204 726.4	209 160.0	261 793.0
Financial assets	234 145.2	235 113.5	238 531.3
Central government bonds for cost-based grants	1 107.6	1 106.9	1 121.1
Credits and long-term claims	140 392.3	142 937.0	159 209.4
Loss on bond issue, government loans	-10 827.8	-11 036.1	-16 526.9
Securities and capital investment	103 473.1	102 105.7	94 727.7
Current assets	396 050.4	432 510.5	352 215.5
Inventories	13 750.7	12 963.4	14 082.3
Work in progress for the account of others	216.4	254.4	263.4
Debtors	94 043.9	85 027.7	71 669.1
Accruals and deferred income	6 422.6	4 848.9	10 137.9
Trade debtors concerning binding commitments	22 305.3	24 146.9	24 206.0
Trade debtors with the Export Credit Fund	467.9	495.9	425.7
Technical debtors counterbalancing long-term debt with the government's corporate payment system	41 577.7	41 971.9	41 177.9
Other debtors	26 351.8	25 740.0	16 548.5
Accounts with Danmarks Nationalbank	177 089.5	222 607.9	160 367.4
Ministry of Finance's ordinary account	177 089.1	222 604.3	160 320.7
Government institutions' accounts with DK's Nationalbank	0.4	3.6	46.7
Liquid funds	13 824.6	14 453.3	13 337.3
Government institutions' liquid funds	707.5	878.7	-1 138.7
Liquid transfers in transit in the bank system on 31 Dec.	13 117.1	13 574.6	14 476.0
Other assets	134 807.9	128 729.1	119 717.3
Assets of special funds	134 807.9	128 729.1	119 717.3
Social Pension Fund	118 982.0	111 305.7	101 763.4
Danish National Advanced Technology Foundation	12 814.1	14 681.7	15 495.0
Other funds	3 011.8	2 741.7	2 459.0
Liabilities. total	974 107.2	1 010 216.2	976 703.4
Net capital	-95 429.0	-116 036.1	-127 704.0
Balance	-95 429.0	-116 036.1	-127 704.0
Provisions for liabilities	103 249.3	95 163.4	99 310.4
Provision for liabilities concerning government operation	1 735.4	2 011.4	2 405.7
Binding commitments	101 513.9	93 152.0	96 904.7
Long-term debt	761 370.0	830 863.1	831 516.0
Domestic government debt	576 413.3	645 927.2	667 261.9
Foreign government debt	114 730.8	111 817.8	89 999.5
Period interest on government debt	2 105.2	2 474.0	2 129.4
Mortgage debt	57.3	54.1	51.0
Other long-term debt	66 108.2	68 499.2	69 649.1
Donations	1 955.2	2 090.8	2 425.0
Short-term debt	70 109.0	71 496.6	53 863.7
Prepayments received for work in progress	488.9	567.8	548.6
Monetary liabilities concerning holiday pay	5 336.6	5 283.2	5 326.2
Suppliers of goods and services	26 425.9	12 400.2	20 386.8
Accruals and deferred income	1 275.2	899.7	999.2
Account with special funds	-	-	-
Debt to the Export Credit Fund	4 841.2	5 672.9	6 275.5
Debt to the Export Lending Scheme	512.1	228.3	187.0
Renounced commitment	1 430.8	1 294.9	1 714.3
Liabilities concerning non-governmental deposits with the government's corporate payment system	11 851.1	11 947.4	11 241.6
Other short-term debt	17 947.1	33 202.3	7 184.6
Other liabilities	134 807.9	128 729.1	119 717.3
Capital for special funds	134 807.9	128 729.1	119 717.3

Source: Government accounts 2011 and 2012

Table 274 Central government debt and borrowing

	2000	2005	2010	2011*	2012*
	per cent of GDP				
Total central government debt¹	54.8	39.3	39.3	42.3	41.5
Domestic debt	48.2	33.4	32.7	36.0	36.6
Foreign debt	6.6	5.9	6.5	6.2	4.9
	DKK mio.				
Total central government borrowing	76 095	46 446	171 318	174 143	121 811
Domestic debt	65 672	30 925	160 720	143 775	105 382
Foreign debt	10 423	15 521	10 598	30 368	16 429

¹ Government gross debt, nominal values.

Source: Central Government Accounts, Danish Central Bank

www.nationalbanken.dk

Table 275 Central government net borrowing requirement

	2011*	2012*
	DKK mio.	
Net borrowing requirement	30 202	81 620
+ Discount on new issue, foreign loans	71	-1
+ Revaluation of foreign loans, etc. ¹	-6 503	-9 358
+ Discount on new issues, domestic loans	-2 987	-11 373
+ Changes in the Social Pension Fund stock of government loans	6 160	-1 508
= Change in central government debt	26 943	59 380
Total indebtedness of central government per 31 December	465 294	524 674
Total domestic debt, net	353 476	434 674
Bonded debt, total	645 927	667 524
a. Ordinary bonds	606 627	630 902
b. Short-term debt certificates	-	-
c. Premium bonds	-	-
d. Swaps	-5 686	-9 002
e. Bonds issued by <i>Fiskeribanken</i>	786	684
f. Treasury bills	44 200	44 940
The Social Pension Fund stock of government bonds	-69 351	-70 859
Liabilities to the Danish Central Bank, net	-223 100	-161 991
Total foreign bonded debt, net	111 818	90 000
Total domestic and foreign borrowing¹	128 325	182 920
Repayment of domestic and foreign loans, total	98 123	101 300
a. Repayment of domestic loans	64 970	62 862
b. Repayment of foreign loans	33 153	38 438
Domestic borrowing, total	97 957	166 491
a. Ordinary bonds	143 775	105 382
b. Borrowing from the Danish Central Bank	-45 818	61 109
Foreign borrowing	30 368	16 429

¹ At nominal value.

Source: Government accounts

Table 276 Expenditure and revenue of social security funds

	Unemployment insurance funds		Employees' Guarantee Funds		All social security funds	
	2012*	2013*	2012*	2013*	2012*	2013*
Current expenditure	56 685	51 802	825	1 002	57 510	52 804
Consumption expenditure	2 972	2 999	79	75	3 051	3 074
Real interest, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income transfers to households	41 338	37 789	746	927	42 084	38 716
Income transfers to central government	12 375	11 014	-	-	12 375	11 014
Current revenue	88 031	54 098	921	885	88 952	54 983
Interests and dividends, etc.	64	61	-	-	64	61
Compulsory contributions	15 634	13 767	733	731	16 367	14 498
Transfers from central government	72 332	40 270	-	-	72 332	40 270
Other current transfers	-	-	188	154	188	154
Current surplus (gross saving)	31 346	2 296	96	-117	31 442	2 179
Capital outlays, net	31 001	2 487	-	-	31 001	2 487
Overall surplus (net lending)	345	-191	96	-117	441	-308

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Table 277 Regions account. 2012

	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	118 747	16 977	6 794	1 022	107 542	86 567	19 882
Region Hovedstaden	38 449	6 803	2 205	66	33 785	27 152	6 288
Region Sjælland	17 186	1 663	1 158	176	16 505	13 295	3 156
Region Syddanmark	25 206	3 058	1 776	75	23 849	18 433	4 402
Region Midtjylland	25 725	3 927	1 089	697	22 190	18 530	4 164
Region Nordjylland	12 181	1 526	566	8	11 213	9 157	1 872

Anm : Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

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¹ Including state refunds.

Table 278 Regions expenditures and financing. 2012

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	All regions
	—DDK mio.—					
Health care, total	36 093	15 608	23 261	23 423	10 952	109 337
Health care system	26 955	11 930	18 028	17 953	8 269	83 135
Medial insurance etc.	6 804	3 104	4 615	4 752	2 247	21 522
Other expenditures	1 838	56	99	182	230	2 405
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	481	488	490	481	163	2 103
Proportion of interests	15	30	29	55	43	172
Social and special education, total	863	720	886	1 278	730	4 477
Social offers and special education	819	689	809	1 213	699	4 229
Other expenditures	22	11	24	37	18	112
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	11	19	42	24	13	109
Proportion of interests	11	1	11	4	-	27
Regional development, total	955	598	603	630	363	3 149
Public transport	499	385	226	315	169	1 594
Cultural services	6	3	12	18	5	44
Industrial development	116	67	119	131	72	505
Education	32	5	21	6	16	80
Environment	150	35	81	53	46	365
Other expenditures	139	84	114	95	50	482
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	13	18	34	11	5	81
Proportion of interests	0	1	-4	1	-	-
Joint purpose and administration, total	565	291	481	450	179	1 966
Transfers of interests	-27	-31	-25	-56	-43	-182
Current expenditures, gross	38 449	17 186	25 206	25 725	12 181	118 747
Hospitals, capital	1 940	1 088	1 613	1 002	504	6 147
Social offers and special education, capital	38	15	126	63	62	304
Other capital expenditures	227	55	37	23	1	343
Current- and capital expenditures, gross	40 654	18 344	26 982	26 813	12 748	125 541
Current revenues, hospitals	4 926	716	1 477	1 932	393	9 444
Current revenues, social offers and special education	863	592	856	1 195	761	4 267
Other current revenues	395	79	312	424	220	1 430
Capital revenues	66	176	75	697	8	1 022
Current- and capital expenditures, net	34 404	16 781	24 262	22 565	11 366	109 378
Interest, expenditures	123	104	137	88	63	515
Interest, revenues	97	73	112	32	20	334
State refunds	619	276	412	374	153	1 834
Settlement of VAT, net	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financing	33 811	16 536	23 875	22 247	11 256	107 725
Financing, total	33 811	16 536	23 875	22 247	11 256	107 725
Of which:						
Grants from the state	27 152	13 295	18 433	18 530	9 157	86 567
Municipalities contributions	6 288	3 156	4 402	4 164	1 872	19 882
Raising of loans, net ¹	-6	331	203	301	12	841
Financial changes ²	377	-246	837	-748	215	435

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 2011 and 2012 Purchase of land and buildings incl. VAT.² The financial changes are calculated as a residual in comparison to the total net expenditures to financing.

Table 279 Regions current- and capital accounts. 2012

	Health	Social services and special education	Regional development	Joint purpose and administration	Interests etc.	Total
	DDK mio.					
Net expenditure, total	104 251	431	2 962	1 915	-181	109 378
Gross expenditure, total	115 601	4 781	3 165	2 175	-181	125 542
Compensation of employees¹	48 951	3 517	287	1 069	-	53 824
Intermediate consumption	18 270	350	27	195	-	18 842
Food	506	79	1	13	-	599
Fuels and lubricants	1 120	75	7	20	-	1 222
Purchase of land and new buildings incl. VAT	-	3	-	-	-	3
Purchase of land and buildings excl. VAT	71	19	1	2	-	93
Acquisitions	2 243	14	1	34	-	2 292
Other consumption goods	14 330	160	17	126	-	14 633
Services etc.	25 363	719	622	1 000	-	27 704
VAT-exempt services	10 104	200	166	221	-	10 691
Building contractors and craftsmen	3 539	279	51	67	-	3 936
Payments to the state	26	0	-	-	-	26
Payments to municipalities	416	0	-	0	-	416
Payments to regions	4 745	1	-	-	-	4 746
Other services	6 533	239	405	712	-	7 889
Grants and transfers	20 707	20	2 140	2 188	-	25 055
Civil servant pensions	31	0	23	2 133	-	2 187
Other transfers to persons	20 668	23	-	47	-	20 738
Other grants and transfers	8	-3	2 117	8	-	2 130
Financial expenditures	-3	9	-	-	-	6
Internal expenditure and revenue	2 313	166	89	-2 277	-181	110
Regarding compensation of employees	139	20	3	240	-	402
Regarding intermediate consumption	848	2	0	-1	-	849
Regarding services	5 310	222	90	-2 188	-181	3 253
Internal revenue	-3 984	-78	-4	-328	-	-4 394
Gross revenue, total	11 350	4 350	203	260	-	16 163
Revenue	10 516	4 341	200	258	-	15 315
Rent received	115	13	-	3	-	131
Sales of goods and services	942	105	-	22	-	1 069
Payments from the state	442	36	128	3	-	609
Payments from municipalities	991	4 053	2	9	-	5 055
Payments from regions	5 791	5	-	2	-	5 798
Other revenue	2 235	129	70	219	-	2 653
Financial revenues²	834	9	3	2	-	848
Financial revenue	2	-	3	2	-	7
Grants from municipalities	14	0	0	0	-	14
State refunds	188	7	-	-	-	195
Other financial revenue	630	2	-	-	-	632

Note: Current- and capital expenditure is exclusive VAT.

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¹ Income deducted from the Daily Cash Benefits Fund. ² Exclusive state refunds.

Table 280 (page 1 of 2) Municipalities account. 2012

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account ¹ Net	Taxes Net	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue ¹	Expenditure	Revenue			
DDK mio.							
All municipalities	426 264	114 105	22 114	4 626	329 647	232 123	96 472
Region Hovedstaden	131 761	32 684	8 208	1 587	105 698	83 113	21 738
Copenhagen	41 835	9 575	3 642	742	35 160	24 591	9 685
Frederiksberg	6 632	1 640	547	64	5 475	4 766	698
Albertslund	2 699	795	60	126	1 838	1 185	818
Allerød	1 595	363	111	16	1 327	1 357	-85
Ballerup	4 249	1 099	102	63	3 189	2 473	777
Bornholm	3 497	899	176	43	2 731	1 529	1 150
Brøndby	3 161	871	149	16	2 423	1 454	978
Dragør	846	166	78	21	737	736	-5
Egedal	2 667	643	80	17	2 087	2 011	190
Fredensborg	3 061	730	109	10	2 430	2 039	327
Frederikssund	3 327	869	91	18	2 531	2 048	578
Furesø	2 675	538	76	26	2 187	2 237	155
Gentofte	5 381	1 713	482	28	4 122	4 855	-1 170
Gladsaxe	5 502	1 710	393	27	4 158	3 139	874
Glostrup	1 879	546	28	4	1 357	1 049	316
Gribskov	3 031	814	227	4	2 440	1 885	450
Halsnæs	2 422	565	98	13	1 942	1 287	682
Helsingør	4 947	1 159	169	62	3 895	2 911	1 037
Herlev	2 256	545	58	19	1 750	1 229	491
Hillerød	3 778	1 116	136	21	2 777	2 307	449
Hvidovre	4 079	891	155	11	3 332	2 359	960
Høje-Taastrup	3 855	864	180	103	3 068	2 138	1 048
Hørsholm	1 639	351	138	3	1 423	1 636	-268
Ishøj	2 085	611	93	16	1 551	815	749
Lyngby-Taarbæk	3 761	860	180	58	3 023	3 033	9
Rudersdal	3 868	1 018	322	5	3 167	3 879	-620
Rødovre	3 224	870	168	34	2 488	1 726	736
Tårnby	2 847	623	125	15	2 334	1 770	605
Vallensbæk	963	240	35	2	756	669	124
Region Sjælland	62 555	16 685	3 110	433	48 547	33 011	15 067
Faxe	2 499	629	167	14	2 023	1 295	654
Greve	3 195	708	239	13	2 713	2 140	477
Guldborgsund	4 891	1 235	94	14	3 736	2 332	1 457
Holbæk	5 160	1 371	198	18	3 969	2 569	1 297
Kalundborg	3 894	982	122	5	3 029	1 983	1 024
Køge	4 322	1 099	264	69	3 418	2 318	960
Lejre	1 797	438	65	0	1 424	1 204	234
Lolland	4 195	1 023	99	13	3 258	1 758	1 636
Næstved	6 033	1 684	387	24	4 712	3 130	1 421
Odsherred	2 746	762	97	29	2 052	1 348	711
Ringsted	2 558	719	74	19	1 894	1 336	590
Roskilde	6 220	1 773	414	76	4 785	3 955	755
Slagelse	6 200	1 827	418	63	4 728	2 881	1 840
Solrød	1 272	263	78	7	1 080	1 017	87
Sorø	2 297	671	90	7	1 709	1 152	536
Stevns	1 527	392	79	35	1 179	868	360
Vordingborg	3 749	1 109	225	27	2 838	1 725	1 028

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

www.statbank.dk/regk31 and regk11

¹ Including state refunds.

Table 280 (page 2 of 2) Municipalities account. 2012

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account ¹ Net	Taxes Net	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue ¹	Expenditure	Revenue			
DDK mio.							
Region Syddanmark	91 609	24 551	3 829	916	69 971	46 032	24 483
Assens	3 009	693	90	13	2 393	1 584	887
Billund	1 864	444	43	74	1 389	1 100	404
Esbjerg	9 627	2 934	454	100	7 047	4 507	2 370
Fanø	245	61	4	1	187	161	30
Fredericia	4 036	1 099	134	29	3 042	2 094	1 017
Faaborg-Midtfyn	3 770	927	228	10	3 061	1 927	1093
Haderslev	4 484	1 278	172	3	3 375	2 179	1 214
Kerteminde	1 754	404	59	24	1 385	948	430
Kolding	6 557	1 608	414	66	5 297	3 623	1 548
Langeland	1 188	282	41	19	928	539	418
Middelfart	2 825	856	116	14	2 071	1 441	620
Nordfyns	2 119	480	38	13	1 664	1 118	630
Nyborg	2 423	579	118	12	1 950	1 268	662
Odense	14 639	3 784	617	249	11 223	7 121	4 221
Svendborg	4 748	1 390	110	38	3 430	2 278	1 240
Sønderborg	5 615	1 428	260	14	4 433	2 911	1 559
Tønder	3 070	811	76	9	2 326	1 271	1 038
Varde	3 545	880	190	22	2 833	1 966	863
Vejen	2 913	663	151	18	2 383	1 455	941
Vejle	8 145	2 676	393	132	5 730	4 107	1 797
Ærø	602	194	21	29	400	242	181
Aabenraa	4 431	1 080	100	27	3 424	2 192	1 320
Region Midtjylland	95 176	27 662	4 903	1 250	71 167	48 383	22 921
Favrskov	3 076	724	185	71	2 466	1 801	686
Hedensted	3 090	754	114	18	2 432	1 517	882
Herning	6 262	1 773	412	107	4 794	3 185	1 576
Holstebro	4 383	1 375	261	78	3 191	2 157	1 025
Horsens	6 614	1 914	358	62	4 996	2 955	1 865
Ikast-Brandø	3 021	875	118	17	2 247	1 472	834
Lemvig	1 585	438	100	19	1 228	800	423
Norddjurs	2 903	756	173	14	2 306	1 387	904
Odder	1 464	350	40	6	1 148	878	317
Randers	7 476	2 049	216	53	5 590	3 615	2 063
Ringkøbing-Skjern	4 117	1 055	237	71	3 228	2 107	1 054
Samsø	354	84	8	5	273	157	116
Silkeborg	6 039	1 507	181	55	4 658	3 608	1 367
Skanderborg	4 104	1 210	105	23	2 976	2 358	744
Skive	3 659	1 040	168	14	2 773	1 763	1 031
Struer	1 682	479	72	3	1 272	809	488
Syddjurs	2 971	671	150	43	2 407	1 639	700
Viborg	6 534	1 629	269	64	5 110	3 468	1 633
Aarhus	25 842	8 979	1 736	527	18 072	12 707	5 213
Region Nordjylland	45 163	12 523	2 064	440	34 264	21 584	12 263
Brønderslev	2 841	780	69	9	2 121	1 248	818
Frederikshavn	4 584	983	404	22	3 983	2 372	1 397
Hjørring	5 064	1 262	200	39	3 963	2 463	1 505
Jammerbugt	3 058	886	119	26	2 265	1 370	815
Læsø	185	36	36	2	183	73	78
Mariagerfjord	3 140	828	197	11	2 498	1 580	868
Morsø	1 690	415	59	10	1 324	693	634
Rebild	1 922	484	79	23	1 494	999	504
Thisted	3 634	1 129	150	19	2 636	1 621	1 018
Vesthimmerlands	3 075	884	131	11	2 311	1 279	969
Aalborg	15 970	4 836	620	268	11 486	7 886	3 657

Table 281 Municipalities current and capital account, net. 2012

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	112 034	53 381	78 255	78 957	38 148	360 775
Children and young people	30 214	13 727	18 573	20 429	9 380	92 323
Primary and lower secondary etc. ¹	15 212	8 085	10 692	11 817	5 487	51 293
Day care and clubs for children and young people	11 029	3 506	5 134	5 839	2 333	27 841
Preventative measures for children and young people with special needs	1 266	637	781	862	373	3 919
Residential care and foster homes etc. ²	2 707	1 499	1 966	1 911	1 187	9 270
Elderly and adult with special needs	20 015	9 044	13 504	13 144	7 346	63 053
Care etc. of elder and handicapped ³	11 722	5 262	8 236	8 280	4 481	37 981
Preventative measures for elder and handicapped	1 218	704	1 007	1 744	536	5 209
Residential care to elder and adults with special needs ⁴	4 971	2 008	2 670	1 691	1 529	12 869
Relief measures, consumer goods, interior design, travel expenses	998	601	881	721	408	3 609
Activity- and gathering offers and protected employment	1 106	469	710	708	392	3 385
Health expenses	8 294	3 782	5 606	5 503	2 507	25 692
Liability services	28 728	16 004	24 683	24 325	11 227	104 967
Other areas	24 783	10 824	15 889	15 556	7 688	74 740
State refunds, total	12 954	7 510	11 198	11 444	5 510	48 616
Capital items total, net	6 619	2 678	2 914	3 654	1 624	17 489
Children and young people	2 783	835	947	963	624	6 152
Elder and adults with special needs	643	547	415	597	287	2 489
Other areas	3 193	1 296	1 552	2 094	713	8 848
Interest, expenditures	1 183	489	774	582	297	3 325
Interest, revenues	1 731	471	377	279	179	3 037
General and special grants, total ⁵	21 738	15 067	24 483	22 921	12 263	96 472
Settlement of VAT, net	51	1	-5	47	-3	91
Financing	83 467	33 497	45 880	48 597	22 115	233 556
Financed by:						
Taxes	83 113	33 011	46 033	48 383	21 584	232 124
Raising of loans	3 087	1 363	1 972	2 406	1 505	10 333
Repayments on loans	3 086	1 185	1 739	1 100	791	7 901
Raising of loans, net	1	177	233	1 306	714	2 431
Financing, total	83 114	33 188	46 266	49 689	22 298	234 555
Financial changes	353	309	-386	-1 092	-183	-999
Of which:						
Consumption of liquid assets	-633	-606	-894	-1 790	-358	-4 281
Other financial changes	986	915	508	698	175	3 282

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

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¹ Including: After school care, special education, special pedagogical arrangement etc. ² Including: Secured 24-hour care centers for children and young people. ³ Home nursing care and other personal and practical help. ⁴ Senior homes, nursing homes, protected homes and other living arrangements to adults with special needs. ⁵ Including: The municipalities grant to the regions that are not defined by an activity on 0.7 DDK bn.

Table 282 Municipalities current- and capital accounts. 2012

	Housing and community amenities	Public utilities etc.	Traffic and infra- structure etc.	Education and culture	Health care	Social services and employ- ment	Joint expen- ditures and admini- stration etc.	Total
	DDK mio.							
Net expenditures, total	7 097	205	12 184	66 862	25 870	231 145	34 900	378 263
Gross expenditures, total	12 993	10 483	15 700	77 531	26 298	266 659	38 713	448 377
Compensation of employees¹	3 298	710	2 962	44 258	4 192	85 879	24 139	165 438
Consumption goods	2 159	2 838	2 237	4 956	348	8 765	1 790	23 093
Foods	34	2	20	429	10	1 818	180	2 493
Fuels and lubricants	535	2 244	920	1 331	27	1 327	293	6 677
Purchase of land and new buildings incl. VAT	102	-	1	-	-	1	-	104
Purchase of land and buildings excl. VAT	719	29	67	30	36	154	24	1 059
Acquisitions	122	130	246	280	30	269	145	1 222
Other consumption goods	647	433	983	2 886	245	5 196	1 148	11 538
Services etc.	6 548	6 856	8 075	22 920	21 189	61 584	9 906	137 078
VAT-exempt services	1 127	1 304	946	4 942	755	18 465	1 042	28 581
Building contractors and craftsmen	3 055	1 089	4 848	4 974	192	4 927	813	19 898
Payments to the state	59	11	104	4 827	4	9 689	269	14 963
Payments to municipalities	89	0	16	3 890	80	15 145	66	19 286
Payments to regions	1	0	65	401	19 894	3 714	3	24 078
Other services	2 217	4 452	2 096	3 886	264	9 644	7 713	30 272
Grants and transfers	965	54	2 803	5 004	557	109 198	4 171	122 752
Civil servant pensions etc.	1	46	1	34	2	2	3 802	3 888
Transfers to persons	44	1	3	1 439	548	106 768	144	108 947
Other grants and transfers	920	7	2 799	3 531	7	2 428	225	9 917
Financial expenditures	14	25	0	0	-	28	0	67
Internal expenditure and revenue	9	-	-377	393	12	1 205	-1 293	-51
Regarding compensation of employees	196	-	712	164	16	1 143	68	2 299
Regarding intermediate consumption	8	-	18	32	2	76	30	166
Regarding services	225	-	472	996	31	4 015	-48	5 691
Internal revenue	-420	-	-1 579	-799	-37	-4 029	-1 343	-8 207
Gross revenues, total	5 896	10 278	3 516	10 669	428	35 514	3 813	70 114
Revenues	5 679	10 262	3 435	10 572	344	34 514	3 629	68 435
Rent received	753	-	20	82	7	2 229	47	3 138
Sales of goods and services	882	5 686	1 811	4 355	54	12 336	449	25 573
Payments from the state	130	58	59	402	46	527	252	1 474
Payments from municipalities	57	5	14	3 896	72	15 586	162	19 792
Payments from regions	101	-	8	51	10	394	13	577
Other revenues	3 756	4 513	1 523	1 786	155	3 442	2 706	17 881
Financial revenues²	217	16	81	97	84	1 000	184	1 679
State refunds	198	0	52	81	83	907	165	1 486
Other financial revenues	19	16	29	16	1	93	19	193

Note: Current- and capital expenditures is exclusive VAT.

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¹ Income deducted from the Daily Cash Benefits Fund. ² Exclusive state refunds.

Table 283 Taxpayers, income and tax

	2011	2012*
	thousand persons	
Taxable population		
Danish population, end of year	5 581	5 603
Of whom subject to assessment	4 945	4 972
	DKK mio.	
Provisional taxes		
+ Total	363 286	379 008
A-tax	322 021	338 127
B-tax	13 964	13 764
Share tax	5 778	5 714
Voluntary payments	16 015	15 591
Section 55 refunds	-291	-233
Compensation for the green check	4 908	4 888
Compensation for senior allowance	891	1 157
Underpaid tax from previous years, etc.		
÷ Underpaid tax from previous years	3 951	4 943
+ Retained profits paid	2 098	1 718
Finally assessed incomes		
+ Taxable income (gross)	990 833	1 020 647
+ Income tax relief	189 107	191 133
+ Net taxable income	801 726	829 514
Final taxes		
+ Total	347 910	360 511
Central government tax (State tax)	52 152	63 691
Ordinary income tax, lower limit	34 381	44 527
Additional income tax, upper limit	16 575	17 803
Equalization tax	236	254
Healthcare contribution	63 736	57 681
Tax on limited taxation	2 023	2 084
Church tax	5 689	5 829
Municipal tax	197 557	204 324
Corporation tax	3 150	3 849
Share tax	11 668	11 133
Imputed income from owner-occupied dwelling	12 826	13 077
Compensation for senior allowance	-891	-1 157
Labour market contributions	72 939	73 963
Compensation for the green check	-4 908	-4 888
Results of final assessment		
Tax overpayment minus underpayment	13 523	15 272
Tax overpayment	21 663	22 783
Tax underpayment	8 140	7 511
Tax overpayment after set-offs minus underpayment after set-offs (incl. interest, etc.)	12 628	15 256
Tax overpayment, etc. for refunding	21 611	22 509
Tax underpayment, etc. for collection	8 983	7 253
For collection with provisional tax	4 486	3 814
For collection separately	4 497	3 439

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Table 284 (page 1 of 2) Local government taxation

Municipal name	Municipal tax rate		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue		
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	Increase
	per cent				DKK mio.		per cent
All Denmark	24.91	24.90	0.88	0.88	217 969	221 684	1.7
Region Hovedstaden	24.26	24.16	0.71	0.71	73 893	75 200	1.8
101 Copenhagen	23.80	23.80	0.80	0.80	21 159	21 736	2.7
147 Frederiksberg	23.10	22.80	0.50	0.50	4 611	4 669	1.2
165 Albertslund	25.10	25.10	0.85	0.85	1 037	1 035	-0.2
201 Allerød	24.30	24.30	0.58	0.58	1 238	1 286	3.9
151 Ballerup	25.50	25.50	0.75	0.72	2 061	2 091	1.4
400 Bornholm	25.90	26.20	0.93	0.93	1 479	1 500	1.4
153 Brøndby	24.50	24.50	0.80	0.80	1 267	1 277	0.8
155 Dragør	24.80	24.80	0.63	0.61	685	702	2.5
240 Egedal	25.70	25.70	0.76	0.76	1 965	1 995	1.6
210 Fredensborg	25.40	25.30	0.66	0.66	1 897	1 931	1.8
250 Frederikssund	25.40	25.40	0.96	0.96	1 832	1 865	1.8
190 Furesø ¹	25.00	24.80	0.65	0.65	2 022	2 044	1.1
157 Gentofte	22.80	22.80	0.42	0.43	4 397	4 451	1.2
159 Gladsaxe	24.10	24.00	0.75	0.75	2 751	2 779	1.0
161 Glostrup	23.90	23.90	0.67	0.67	885	895	1.1
270 Gribskov	24.70	24.70	0.94	0.92	1 616	1 643	1.6
260 Halsnæs	25.70	25.70	0.85	0.85	1 175	1 194	1.7
217 Helsingør	25.40	25.40	0.72	0.67	2 627	2 652	1.0
163 Herlev	23.70	23.70	0.77	0.77	1 060	1 072	1.1
219 Hillerød	25.60	25.60	0.69	0.69	2 197	2 234	1.7
167 Hvidovre	25.60	25.50	0.72	0.72	2 067	2 094	1.3
169 Høje-Taastrup	24.70	24.70	0.85	0.85	1 862	1 887	1.3
223 Hørsholm	23.50	23.20	0.62	0.62	1 522	1 510	-0.8
183 Ishøj	25.00	25.00	0.90	0.90	741	754	1.9
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	23.70	23.70	0.62	0.62	2 768	2 824	2.0
230 Rudersdal	22.70	22.50	0.56	0.56	3 206	3 172	-1.0
175 Rødovre	25.70	25.70	0.72	0.72	1 527	1 548	1.4
185 Tårnby	23.50	23.50	0.61	0.61	1 594	1 641	3.0
187 Vallensbæk	25.10	25.10	0.68	0.68	645	719	11.6
Region Sjælland	25.30	25.29	0.97	0.97	31 610	31 995	1.2
320 Faxe	26.10	26.10	1.08	1.08	1 338	1 355	1.2
253 Greve	23.90	23.90	0.73	0.73	2 037	2 070	1.6
376 Guldborgsund	25.80	25.80	1.16	1.16	2 216	2 215	-0.1
316 Holbæk	25.10	25.10	0.96	0.96	2 618	2 652	1.3
326 Kalundborg	25.00	25.00	1.01	1.01	1 803	1 818	0.8
259 Køge	24.90	24.90	0.87	0.87	2 229	2 275	2.1
350 Lejre	25.40	25.30	1.06	1.06	1 163	1 168	0.4
360 Lolland	26.70	26.70	1.23	1.23	1 653	1 641	-0.7
370 Næstved	25.00	25.00	0.98	0.98	3 002	3 048	1.5
306 Odsherred	26.60	26.60	0.98	0.98	1 228	1 249	1.7
329 Ringsted	26.70	26.70	0.98	0.97	1 315	1 341	1.9
265 Roskilde	25.20	25.20	0.84	0.84	3 702	3 777	2.0
330 Slagelse	24.70	24.70	0.96	0.96	2 753	2 785	1.1
269 Solrød	24.80	24.60	0.82	0.82	932	945	1.4
340 Sorø	26.40	26.40	0.95	0.95	1 155	1 167	1.1
336 Stevn	25.00	25.00	1.10	1.10	825	838	1.6
390 Vordingborg	25.20	25.20	1.02	1.02	1 639	1 651	0.7
Region Syddanmark	25.26	25.30	0.92	0.92	44 258	44 942	1.5
420 Assens	26.10	26.10	0.95	0.95	1 513	1 536	1.5
530 Billund	25.20	25.20	0.89	0.89	973	1 003	3.1
561 Esbjerg	25.40	25.40	0.81	0.81	4 424	4 488	1.4

¹ There are special conditions applying to the municipality of Furesø. In 2013 the tax rate of Farum is 26.20, while the tax rate of Værløse is 23.90. In 2014 the tax rate is the same for the entire municipality.

Table 284 (page 2 of 2) Local government taxation

Municipal name		Municipal tax rate		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue		Increase
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	
		per cent				DKK mio.		per cent
563	Fanø	24.30	24.30	1.14	1.14	126	129	2.6
607	Fredericia	25.50	25.50	0.88	0.88	1 966	1 989	1.1
430	Faaborg-Midtfyn	26.10	26.10	1.05	1.05	1 885	1 913	1.5
510	Haderslev	26.50	26.50	0.95	0.95	2 112	2 133	1.0
440	Kerteminde	26.20	26.20	1.00	0.99	912	920	0.9
621	Kolding	25.00	25.00	0.94	0.94	3 399	3 481	2.4
482	Langeland	27.80	27.80	1.15	1.15	496	491	-1.2
410	Middelfart	25.80	25.80	0.95	0.95	1 474	1 499	1.7
480	Nordfyns	26.10	26.10	1.04	1.04	1 055	1 081	2.5
450	Nyborg	26.40	26.40	1.15	1.14	1 208	1 220	1.0
461	Odense	24.50	24.50	0.68	0.68	6 856	6 903	0.7
479	Svendborg	26.80	26.80	1.06	1.06	2 204	2 228	1.1
540	Sønderborg	25.20	25.70	0.93	0.93	2 812	2 896	3.0
550	Tønder	25.30	25.30	1.20	1.20	1 317	1 342	1.9
573	Varde	25.10	25.10	1.02	1.02	1 813	1 848	1.9
575	Vejen	25.20	25.20	1.06	1.06	1 462	1 486	1.7
630	Vejle	23.40	23.40	0.90	0.90	3 879	3 954	1.9
492	Ærø	26.10	26.10	1.10	1.09	234	236	0.8
580	Aabenraa	25.40	25.40	0.95	0.95	2 139	2 166	1.3
	Region Midtjylland	25.11	25.11	0.94	0.92	47 088	47 947	1.8
710	Favrskov	25.70	25.70	1.02	1.02	1 787	1 833	2.5
766	Hedensted	25.40	25.40	1.07	1.02	1 671	1 722	3.1
657	Herning	24.90	24.90	0.99	0.99	3 090	3 167	2.5
661	Holstebro	25.30	25.30	1.08	1.08	2 103	2 152	2.3
615	Horsens	25.20	25.20	0.89	0.89	2 998	3 076	2.6
756	Ikast-Brande	25.10	25.10	1.00	1.00	1 425	1 461	2.5
665	Lemvig	25.20	25.20	1.27	1.27	829	800	-3.5
707	Norddjurs	25.10	25.10	1.00	1.00	1 311	1 324	1.0
727	Odder	25.10	25.10	1.00	1.00	823	835	1.4
730	Randers	25.60	25.60	0.89	0.89	3 483	3 550	1.9
760	Ringkøbing-Skjern	24.70	24.70	1.05	1.05	2 058	2 113	2.7
741	Samsø	26.00	26.00	1.48	1.45	139	143	2.4
740	Silkeborg	25.50	25.50	0.95	0.95	3 398	3 467	2.0
746	Skanderborg	25.70	25.70	0.86	0.86	2 357	2 387	1.3
779	Skive	25.50	25.50	1.00	1.00	1 716	1 732	0.9
671	Struer	24.90	24.90	1.20	1.20	805	808	0.3
706	Syddjurs	25.70	25.70	1.00	1.00	1 550	1 580	1.9
791	Viborg	25.80	25.80	0.95	0.93	3 592	3 619	0.8
751	Aarhus	24.40	24.40	0.79	0.75	11 954	12 179	1.9
	Region Nordjylland	25.68	25.76	1.10	1.10	21 121	21 600	2.3
810	Brønderslev	26.90	26.90	1.10	1.10	1 285	1 317	2.5
813	Frederikshavn	25.60	26.20	1.03	1.03	2 253	2 329	3.4
860	Hjørring	25.60	25.60	1.19	1.19	2 342	2 394	2.3
849	Jammerbugt	25.70	25.70	1.20	1.20	1 362	1 396	2.5
825	Læsø	25.80	25.80	1.30	1.30	68	69	2.0
846	Mariagerfjord	25.90	25.90	1.15	1.15	1 543	1 576	2.2
773	Morsø	25.30	25.80	1.20	1.20	727	761	4.6
840	Rebild	25.10	25.10	1.20	1.20	1 041	1 068	2.6
787	Thisted	25.50	25.50	1.28	1.28	1 577	1 621	2.8
820	Vesthimmerland	27.10	27.00	1.18	1.18	1 357	1 380	1.7
851	Aalborg	25.40	25.40	0.98	0.98	7 566	7 689	1.6

Table 285 Taxation of corporations. 2012

	Less than DKK 100 000		DKK 100 000-1 mio.		More than DKK 1 mio.		Total	
	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.
All industries	37 321	1 079	17 906	5 491	3 427	41 661	58 654	48 230
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	420	12	276	90	80	253	776	355
Mining and quarrying	22	1	20	8	22	5 357	64	5 367
Manufacturing	1 634	57	1 414	484	559	11 831	3 607	12 372
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	114	4	105	32	63	698	282	735
Textiles and leather products	76	2	67	25	14	40	157	67
Wood and paper products and printing	175	6	111	34	29	99	315	138
Oil refinery etc.	-	-	-	-	1	132	1	132
Manufacture of chemicals	28	1	20	7	30	405	78	413
Pharmaceuticals	12	0	7	2	12	4 394	31	4 396
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	94	3	125	44	66	1 039	285	1 086
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	370	13	340	115	86	376	796	504
Manufacture of electronic components	63	2	67	25	48	1 236	178	1 263
Electrical equipment	60	2	62	19	32	232	154	253
Manufacture of machinery	202	7	220	87	108	699	530	793
Transport equipment	37	1	20	8	17	70	74	79
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	403	14	270	87	53	2 412	726	2 514
Electricity, gas and steam supply	136	2	25	8	19	829	180	839
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	50	2	52	20	15	61	117	83
Construction	3 662	123	1 973	554	186	537	5 821	1 214
Wholesale and retail trade	5 239	170	3 725	1 226	864	4 657	9 828	6 053
Transportation	773	24	528	166	144	4 191	1 445	4 381
Accommodation and food service activities	694	22	267	78	36	169	997	268
Information and communication	2 269	72	1 112	328	217	2 716	3 598	3 116
Publishing, television and radio broadcasting	410	12	185	60	67	419	662	491
Telecommunications	30	1	33	10	7	1 611	70	1 622
IT and information service activities	1 829	59	894	258	143	686	2 866	1 003
Financial and insurance	6 022	142	2 326	723	486	6 979	8 834	7 844
Real estate activities	2 887	81	1 090	321	120	444	4 097	846
Knowledge-based services	4 487	138	2 061	612	266	921	6 814	1 671
Consultancy etc.	3 500	109	1 625	482	210	712	5 335	1 302
Scientific research and development	58	2	25	9	8	49	91	59
Advertising and other business services	929	28	411	121	48	160	1 388	309
Travel agent, cleaning and other operational services	1 480	42	640	200	103	1 093	2 223	1 335
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	16	0	8	1	3	16	27	18
Education	239	7	84	26	5	8	328	41
Human health and social work	988	40	810	216	34	96	1 832	352
Human health activities	899	38	745	196	28	41	1 672	274
Residential care	89	3	65	20	6	55	160	78
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	262	7	83	30	12	106	357	143
Other service activities	619	17	201	60	49	363	869	440
Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity not stated	5 422	119	1 211	340	207	1 036	6 840	1 495

Note: Size of tax levied including all supplements, reductions and allowances.

www.statbank.dk/selsk1, selsk2 and selsk3

Table 286 Customs and excise duties

	2011	2012	2013
	DKK mio.		
Customs and import duties	3 222	3 017	2 889
Value added tax	174 038	177 392	181 186
Duty on wage and salary costs	5 703	5 864	6 369
Duties on motor vehicles	25 391	24 898	27 400
Weight duty	9 873	10 042	10 886
Registration duty	13 760	13 125	14 914
Duty on third-party liability insurance	1 758	1 731	1 600
Taxes on energy products	41 953	40 350	41 410
Petrol	7 719	7 457	7 241
Certain petroleum products	9 252	9 098	9 266
Electricity	11 989	11 155	10 938
Coal	2 418	2 473	3 045
Natural gas	4 429	4 005	4 908
CO ₂	5 897	5 676	5 785
Nitrogen oxides	202	443	875
Sulphur	47	43	52
Pollution taxes	1 890	2 055	2 151
Certain retail containers	936	1 008	1 017
Insecticides, herbicides, etc.	477	551	659
Waste	125	166	155
CFC	71	69	81
Chlorinated solvents	0	0	0
Nickel/cadmium batteries	3	1	3
Effluent charges	185	179	147
Nitrogen	19	13	22
PVC and phthalates	22	20	18
Mineral phosphorus	52	48	49
Duties on spirits, wine and beer	3 069	3 658	3 791
Spirits	1 073	1 065	1 103
Wine	1 063	1 520	1 674
Beer	882	1 035	980
Surcharge on alcoholic soft drinks	51	38	34
Duties on non-alcoholic beverages	630	786	684
Coffee	247	278	272
Tea	8	9	8
Mineral water	375	499	404
Duties on chocolate, sugar confection., etc.	1 913	2 306	2 532
Chocolate, sugar confectionary	1 708	2 032	2 239
Ice-cream	205	274	293
Saturated fat	171	1 243	89
Duties on tobacco	7 495	8 780	8 447
Cigarettes, smoking tobacco, etc.	7 434	8 688	8 366
Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos	32	54	46
Cigarette paper	29	38	35
Other duties	2 614	2 735	2 649
Electric bulbs, etc.	118	116	95
Raw materials	142	138	134
Piped water	1 327	1 503	1 584
Insurance of pleasure boats	110	106	125
Casinos	181	196	194
Slot machines	628	662	556
Other duties	108	14	-39
Customs and excise duties, total	268 089	273 081	279 597
European Union	-2 418	-2 247	-2 167

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Table 287 Public sector. 2012

	General government sector	Public quasi corporations	Public corporations	The public sector
DKK mio.				
Production account				
Output	547 102	25 540	139 139	711 781
Intermediate consumption	182 660	13 891	75 536	272 087
Gross value added	364 441	11 649	63 603	439 694
Consumption of fixed capital	34 993	3 417	21 096	59 506
Net value added	329 449	8 232	42 507	380 187
Generation of income account				
Gross value added	364 441	11 649	63 603	439 694
Taxes less subsidies on production	-4 842	144	-1 294	-5 992
Taxes on production	-4 842	141	..	-4 702
Production subsidies	..	3	1 294	1 297
GDP at factor cost	369 284	11 505	64 897	445 686
Compensation of employees	334 291	4 909	27 559	366 759
Gross operating surplus	34 993	6 595	37 338	78 927
Consumption of fixed capital	34 993	3 417	21 096	59 506
Net operating surplus	0	3 178	16 242	19 420
Allocation of primary income account				
Gross operating surplus	34 993	6 595	37 338	78 927
Interest and dividends	34 957	827	21 806	57 590
Taxes on production and imports	304 685	..	..	304 685
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	554 658	..	..	554 658
Actual contributions to social benefits	17 236	..	6 258	23 494
Imputed contributions to social benefits	16 893	..	..	16 893
International cooperation	2 700	3	..	2 704
Other current transfers	13 877	237	..	14 114
Gross primary income	979 999	7 663	65 402	1 053 064
Interest and dividends	36 456	2 809	15 735	55 000
Subsidies	47 295	137	..	47 432
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	..	..	3 685	3 685
Social contributions	322 272	21	5 414	327 707
International cooperation	26 977	75	..	27 052
Other current transfers	21 378	144	..	21 522
Gross total expenditure	454 378	3 186	24 834	482 399
Gross disposable income	525 620	4 476	40 568	570 664
Consumption of fixed capital	34 993	3 417	21 096	59 506
Net disposable income	490 627	1 059	19 472	511 158
Redistribution of income account				
Gross disposable income	525 620	4 476	40 568	570 664
Adj. for the change in net equity of households and pension funds, consumption expenditure	519 475	..	..	519 475
Change in households net worth	..	..	1 150	1 150
Gross saving	6 145	4 476	39 418	50 040
Consumption of fixed capital	34 993	3 417	21 096	59 506
Net saving	-28 848	1 059	18 322	-9 467
Capital account				
Gross saving	6 145	4 476	39 418	50 040
Capital taxes	3 855	..	..	3 855
Other capital transfers	4 946	79	..	5 024
Total gross saving and capital transfers	14 945	4 555	39 418	58 918
Gross fixed capital formation	46 647	7 495	23 431	77 573
Changes in stocks	..	0	0	0
Acquisitions of land and rights, net	224	-1 040	657	-160
Investment subsidies	40 018	15	..	40 034
Other capital transfers	0	16	..	16
Of which, public sub-sector	0	-1	..	-1
Net lending/borrowing	-71 944	-1 932	15 331	-58 545

www.statbank.dk/off14

Table 288 Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2011*	2012*	2013*
	DKK mio.		
Current outlays, total	969 903	993 906	1 002 540
Compensation of employees	330 614	334 291	338 083
Intermediate consumption	175 206	182 660	181 705
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	-4 642	-4 842	-5 737
Social benefits in kind	27 423	27 418	27 395
Real interest, etc.	38 606	36 456	34 218
Subsidies	45 839	47 295	48 425
Other current transfers	356 857	370 627	378 449
Current revenue, total	978 726	1 000 051	1 030 613
Sales of goods and services	54 706	55 045	52 915
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	39 493	34 956	29 548
Taxes on production and import	300 748	304 685	309 398
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	531 341	554 658	590 929
Social security contributions	35 107	34 129	32 661
Other current transfers	17 331	16 578	15 163
Capital outlays, total	60 574	86 889	54 644
Non-financial capital accumulation	38 697	46 871	43 111
Capital transfers	21 877	40 018	11 532
Capital revenue, total	15 134	8 800	9 342
Capital taxes	4 694	3 855	3 940
Other capital transfers	10 440	4 946	5 402
Current surplus (gross saving)	8 822	6 145	28 074
Overall surplus (net lending)	-36 618	-71 944	-17 228

www.statbank.dk/off3 and off16

Table 289 Expenditure and revenue of general government by sub-sector. 2013*

	Central government	Social security funds	Local government	General government ¹
	DKK mio.			
Current outlays, total	747 109	52 812	659 117	1 002 540
Compensation of employees	95 153	2 303	240 627	338 083
Intermediate consumption	63 249	779	117 677	181 705
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	723	1	- 6 461	-5 737
Social benefits in kind	465	-	26 930	27 395
Real interest, etc.	31 745	-	2 473	34 218
Subsidies	22 721	-	25 705	48 425
Other current transfers	533 053	49 729	252 166	378 449
Current revenue, total	745 956	54 991	686 164	1 030 613
Sales of goods and services	23 224	8	29 683	52 915
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	25 998	61	3 488	29 548
Taxes on production and import	283 028	-	26 370	309 398
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	368 132	-	222 797	590 929
Social security contributions	7 189	14 498	10 974	32 661
Other current transfers	38 385	40 424	392 852	15 163
Capital outlays, total	23 131	2 487	29 271	54 644
Non-financial capital accumulation	15 078	6	28 027	43 111
Capital transfers	8 053	2 481	1 244	11 532
Capital revenue, total	7 742	-	1 845	9 342
Capital taxes	3 940	-	-	3 940
Other capital transfers	3 802	-	1 845	5 402
Current surplus (gross saving)	-1 153	2 179	27 047	28 074
Overall surplus (net lending)	-16 542	-308	-379	-17 228

¹ Consolidated, i.e. excluding internal general government transfers.

www.statbank.dk/off3

Table 290 Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2011*	2012*	2013*
	DKK mio.		
Central government			
Current outlays	732 664	781 068	747 109
Capital outlays	30 762	25 037	23 131
Current revenue	712 266	728 799	745 956
Capital revenue	13 136	6 800	7 742
Current surplus	-20 399	-52 269	-1 153
Overall surplus	-38 024	-70 506	-16 542
Social security funds			
Current outlays	59 039	57 518	52 812
Capital outlays	2 682	31 001	2 487
Current revenue	62 382	88 960	54 991
Capital revenue	-	-	-
Current surplus	3 343	31 442	2 179
Overall surplus	662	441	-308
Local governments, total¹			
Current outlays	631 016	652 476	659 117
Capital outlays	27 217	30 961	29 271
Current revenue	656 894	679 448	686 164
Capital revenue	2 084	2 110	1 845
Current surplus	25 878	26 972	27 047
Overall surplus	745	-1 879	-379
Of which:			
Counties			
Current outlays	115 007	120 150	120 688
Capital outlays	6 266	8 694	7 995
Current revenue	122 116	126 392	125 940
Capital revenue	230	219	178
Current surplus	7 110	6 242	5 252
Overall surplus	1 074	-2 233	-2 565
Municipalities			
Current outlays	540 205	557 242	562 488
Capital outlays	20 950	22 268	21 283
Current revenue	558 973	577 973	584 283
Capital revenue	1 853	1 891	1 675
Current surplus	18 768	20 730	21 795
Overall surplus	-329	354	2 187

¹ Consolidated, i.e. excluding internal general-government transfers.

Table 291 Expenditure of general government sector by type of transaction

	2012*	2013*	2014*
	mio. kr.		
Total outlays	1 080 795	1 057 183	1 078 556
Current outlays, total	993 906	1 002 540	1 021 036
Compensation of employees	334 291	338 083	343 326
Intermediate consumption	182 660	181 705	187 307
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	-4 842	-5 737	-5 212
Social benefits in kind	27 418	27 395	27 076
Income transfers, total	454 378	461 093	468 539
Interest, etc.	36 456	34 218	30 331
+Subsidies	47 295	48 425	50 188
To public quasi-corporations	14 415	14 692	15 569
To other corporations	32 880	33 733	34 619
+Other income transfers	370 627	378 449	388 020
To other levels of government	0	0	0
To households	322 272	327 835	338 119
To NPIHs ¹	6 664	6 379	6 481
To the rest of the world (a-d)	41 691	44 235	43 420
a. To the Faroe Islands, net	753	834	824
b. To Greenland, net	3 934	4 132	4 136
c. To the EU	18 243	19 487	18 693
d. To others	18 761	19 782	19 766
Capital outlays, total	86 889	54 644	57 520
Non-financial capital accumulation, total	46 871	43 111	43 945
Acquisition of new fixed assets	43 578	43 601	44 885
+Acquisition of buildings, and other existing investments, net	3 069	-610	-548
+Changes in inventories	0	0	..
+Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net	224	120	-392
Capital transfers, total	40 018	11 532	13 575
Investment grants and capital transfers	40 018	11 532	13 575
To public quasi-corporations	2 681	2 454	5 223
To other enterprises	3 767	3 995	3 978
To other levels of government	0	0	0
To households	33 176	4 632	4 048
To NPIHs ¹	317	387	261
To the rest of the world (a-d)	78	65	64
a. To the Faroe Islands, net	-15	0	..
b. To Greenland, net	8	3	3
c. To the EU	0	0	0
d. To others	84	62	61

¹ To non-profit institutions (households).

Table 292 Revenue of general government sector, by type of transaction

	2012*	2013*	2014*
	DKK mio.		
Current plus capital revenue	1 008 851	1 039 955	1 055 382
Current revenue, total	1 000 051	1 030 613	1 043 563
Sales of goods and services	55 045	52 915	51 793
Withdrawals of income from quasi-corporations	1 370	1 318	677
Interest	28 298	28 027	20 168
Rents	5 288	203	342
Taxes on production and imports	304 685	309 398	319 282
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	554 658	590 929	601 986
Compulsory social security contributions	16 568	14 657	16 087
Voluntary social contributions	668	573	713
Imputed social contributions	16 893	17 431	18 488
Other income transfers	16 578	15 163	14 026
From other levels of government	0	0	0
From domestic private sector	13 877	13 178	11 678
From the rest of the world	2 700	1 985	2 348
From EU institutions	2 295	1 134	1 492
From others	405	851	856
Capital revenue, total	8 800	9 342	11 819
Capital taxes	3 855	3 940	5 800
Other capital transfers	4 946	5 402	6 019
From other levels of government	0	0	0
From domestic private sector	4 771	5 068	5 662
From the rest of the world	175	334	358
From EU institutions	173	333	356
From others	1	1	1
Current surplus (gross saving)	6 145	28 074	22 527
Overall surplus (net lending)¹	-71 944	-17 228	-23 174

¹ Current and capital surplus = change in net debt.

www.statbank.dk/off3 and off16

Table 293 Consumption expenditure of general government sector

	2012*	2013*	2014*
	DKK mio.		
Consumption expenditure (1+2+3)	519 475	524 489	537 902
1. Production	547 102	550 010	562 619
Compensation of employees	334 291	338 083	343 326
Consumption of fixed capital	34 993	35 958	37 198
Intermediate consumption	182 660	181 705	187 307
Other taxes on production and other			
Subsidies on production, net	-4 842	-5 737	-5 212
2. Social benefits in kind	27 418	27 395	27 076
3. Sales of goods and services	-55 045	-52 915	-51 793

www.statbank.dk/off26 and off28

Table 294 Expenditure of general government sector by function

Expenditure	2011	2012	2013
	DKK mio.		
Total	1 030 478	1 080 795	1 057 183
1. General public services	144 797	166 042	135 996
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	39 386	30 749	31 271
1.2 Foreign economic aid	18 088	18 540	20 361
1.3 General services	4 721	5 995	5 916
1.4 Basic research and R&D general public services	16 215	17 301	16 071
1.5 General public services etc.	22 094	51 322	22 554
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers of a general character between different levels of government	44 294	42 135	39 823
2. Defence	25 282	27 298	26 126
2.1 Military defence etc.	24 390	26 466	25 297
2.2 Civil defence	891	833	829
3. Public order and safety	20 568	20 384	20 670
3.1 Police services	10 983	10 937	11 444
3.2 Fire protection services	1 762	1 787	1 809
3.3 Law courts	4 101	3 726	3 300
3.4 Prisons	3 380	3 458	3 634
3.5 Public order and safety etc.	341	476	482
4. Economic affairs	61 984	66 179	63 543
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	18 447	18 366	17 691
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2 910	3 115	3 088
4.3 Fuel and energy	512	746	484
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	118	112	211
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	38 121	41 311	39 966
4.6 R&D Economic affairs	1 332	1 714	1 485
4.7 Economic affairs etc.	545	815	618
5. Environmental protection	7 028	7 307	7 916
5.1 Waste and waste water management, pollution abatement	2 526	1 965	1 999
5.2 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	2 054	2 799	3 045
5.3 Environmental protection etc.	2 448	2 543	2 872
6. Housing and community amenities	6 239	6 522	6 572
6.1 Housing development	6 019	6 146	6 275
6.2 Housing and community amenities etc.	221	375	297
7. Health	147 250	154 995	155 391
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	8 473	7 979	8 379
7.2 Outpatient services	24 245	25 097	25 217
7.3 Hospital services	109 857	115 150	114 988
7.4 R&D Health	152	75	246
7.5 Health etc.	4 523	6 694	6 562
8. Recreation, culture and religion	29 005	30 440	30 285
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	7 475	7 666	7 614
8.2 Cultural services	12 229	13 456	13 027
8.3 Religious and other community services	8 722	8 705	8 833
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion etc.	580	611	811
9. Education	137 286	141 930	144 177
9.1 Primary education	69 416	70 050	70 601
9.2 Youth-level education	29 920	32 823	32 676
9.3 Higher education	26 699	28 520	31 236
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	7 102	6 527	6 325
9.5 Education etc.	4 148	4 011	3 338
10. Social protection	451 039	459 698	466 507
10.1 Sickness and disability	104 436	105 370	104 384
10.2 Old age	142 780	149 481	155 782
10.3 Family and children	93 979	92 758	94 211
10.4 Unemployment	60 974	60 713	59 131
10.5 Housing	12 741	13 224	13 346
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	25 984	27 719	29 792
10.7 Social protection etc.	10 145	10 432	9 861

www.statbank.dk/off23 and off23b

Table 295 Expenditure of general government and its subsectors by function.
2013*

Expenditure	Central government	Social security funds	Counties	Municipalities	Transfers within general government sector	General government sector
DKK mio.						
Total	770 240	55 299	128 683	583 771	480 810	1 057 183
1. General public services	309 809	1	761	43 312	217 888	135 996
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, ext. affairs	32 095	-	-	- 824	0	31 271
1.2 Foreign economic aid	20 356	-	-	59	54	20 361
1.3 General services	5 916	-	-	-	0	5 916
1.4 Basic research and R & D general public services	16 050	-	-	73	52	16 071
1.5 General public services etc.	1 070	-	194	22 248	959	22 554
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers between diff. levels of govern.	234 321	1	567	21 757	216 823	39 823
2. Defence	25 846	-	-	280	0	26 126
2.1 Military defence etc.	25 297	-	-	-	0	25 297
2.2 Civil defence	549	-	-	280	0	829
3. Public order and safety	18 861	-	-	1 809	0	20 670
3.1 Police services	11 444	-	-	-	0	11 444
3.2 Fire protection services	0	-	-	1 809	0	1 809
3.3 Law courts	3 300	-	-	-	0	3 300
3.4 Prisons	3 634	-	-	-	0	3 634
3.5 Public order and safety etc.	482	-	-	-	0	482
4. Economic affairs	37 113	-	2 588	24 212	370	63 543
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	10 862	-	776	6 192	139	17 691
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3 088	-	-	-	0	3 088
4.3 Fuel and energy	479	-	-	6	1	484
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	180	-	11	22	0	211
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	20 613	-	1 596	17 988	231	39 966
4.6 R & D Economic affairs	1 485	-	-	-	0	1 485
4.7 Economic affairs etc.	408	-	206	4	0	618
5. Environmental protection	3 256	-	522	4 177	38	7 916
5.1 Waste and waste water management, pollution abatement	1 142	-	393	473	9	1 999
5.2 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	1 342	-	128	1 588	14	3 045
5.3 Environmental protection etc.	772	-	-	2 115	15	2 872
6. Housing and community amenities	2 991	-	0	3 908	328	6 572
6.1 Housing development	2 695	-	0	3 908	328	6 275
6.2 Housing and community amenities etc.	297	-	-	-	0	297
7. Health	2 691	-	117 632	36 323	1 254	155 391
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	393	-	7 057	1 278	349	8 379
7.2 Outpatient services	396	-	14 585	10 293	58	25 217
7.3 Hospital services	481	-	90 708	24 583	784	114 988
7.4 R & D Health	246	-	0	11	11	246
7.5 Health etc.	1 174	-	5 282	157	52	6 562
8. Recreation, culture and religion	15 528	-	50	15 416	710	30 285
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	940	-	-	6 683	9	7 614
8.2 Cultural services	5 313	-	50	8 351	687	13 027
8.3 Religious and other community services	8 464	-	-	382	13	8 833
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion etc.	811	-	-	-	0	811
9. Education	82 992	-	166	66 180	5 162	144 177
9.1 Primary education	12 791	-	0	62 100	4 289	70 601
9.2 Youth-level education	32 719	-	36	29	107	32 676
9.3 Higher education	31 379	-	-	- 96	47	31 236
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	4 685	-	0	2 347	707	6 325
9.5 Education etc.	1 419	-	130	1 800	10	3 338
10. Social protection	271 152	55 299	6 964	388 154	255 062	466 507
10.1 Sickness and disability	34 702	-	2 955	102 542	35 815	104 384
10.2 Old age	136 253	-	2 258	131 266	113 996	155 782
10.3 Family and children	29 057	-	1 301	79 069	15 216	94 211
10.4 Unemployment	47 737	54 278	-	28 017	70 902	59 131
10.5 Housing	8 980	-	-	13 288	8 922	13 346
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	12 859	927	149	25 993	10 137	29 792
10.7 Social protection etc.	1 563	93	300	7 978	73	9 861

Table 296 Subsidies

	2012*	2013*
	DKK mio.	
Subsidies, total	54 571	55 786
Analysed by recipients:		
Subsidies to public quasi corporations	14 415	14 692
Subsidies to other enterprises	32 357	33 141
Subsidies to EU schemes	7 799	7 953
Analysed by kind and scheme:		
1. Subsidies on products, total	16 099	16 264
a. EU schemes, total	147	22
Of which: Export subsidy schemes	12	1
Other EU schemes	135	21
b. Danish schemes, total	15 953	16 242
Of which: Railways	8 819	8 778
Local government buses, etc.	3 345	3 362
2. Other subsidies on production, total	38 471	39 522
a. EU schemes, total	7 652	7 931
b. Danish schemes, total	30 819	31 591
Of which: Interest subsidies	2 477	2 311
Other private enterprises	20 610	21 488
Analysed by source of finance:		
a. EU schemes, total	7 799	7 953
EU share of EU schemes, total	7 275	7 360
Danish share of EU schemes, total	524	592
b. Danish schemes, total	46 772	47 833
c. Financed by Denmark, total	47 295	48 425

Table 297 Current transfers to households from the general government sector

	2012*	2013*
	DKK mio.	
Current transfers, total	322 272	327 835
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	314 837	320 022
Civil servants' pensions	23 333	24 001
Old-age and early retirement pensions	105 673	110 806
Higher and mid-early retirement pensions	41 683	42 145
Personal allowance	1 447	1 414
Special pension schemes	201	197
Early retirement pay	19 158	18 229
Unemployment benefit	20 067	19 165
Cash benefits under the Social Assistance Act	16 141	18 484
Gross rehabilitation benefit	2 055	1 780
Sickness and maternity benefit	23 201	21 985
Funeral benefit	141	145
Child and youth allowances	4 100	4 286
Sabbatical leave, child care	55	54
Subsidies to free seat in day-care institutions	2 603	2 729
Family allowance	14 548	14 492
Compensations and presentations to victims of the occupation	297	285
Housing subsidies	13 180	13 288
Compensation for lost earnings	597	506
The Employees' Guarantee Fund	746	927
Education grants	17 768	19 279
Education benefit as substitution for employment quotation	3 646	1 614
Other transfers	4 197	4 213
Other current transfers, total	7 435	7 813
Transportation	1 663	1 561
Indexation	1 609	1 641
Free process and legal aid	437	472
Other transfers	3 726	4 140

www.statbank.dk/off10 and off10B

Table 298 Total taxation

	2012*	2013*
	DKK mio.	
Total taxation	882 761	921 901
Distribution by type of tax:		
Income taxes, total	546 417	581 994
Personal income tax	447 294	500 786
State income tax	130 252	137 260
Municipality income tax	206 117	217 178
Church tax	5 899	6 203
Special contribution to labour market funds	81 698	83 013
Tax on imp. income from owner-occupied dwelling	13 012	13 172
Other personal income taxes	10 318	43 960
Corporation tax	55 571	61 722
Real interest tax	43 552	19 487
Compulsory contrib. to social-security schemes	16 568	14 657
Social contributions from employees	15 822	13 918
Social contributions from employers	746	739
Other labour market contributions	5 547	6 221
Labour market contributions from employers	5 547	6 221
Taxes on wealth, real property, etc.	39 238	41 736
Inheritance tax and gift tax	3 854	3 940
Motor vehicle weight duty	10 563	11 426
Taxes on real property	24 821	26 370
Property release and surrender tax	0	0
Taxes on goods and services	274 838	276 137
VAT	181 791	182 020
Tax on wage totals	5 771	6 514
Customs and import duties	2 962	2 926
Taxes on specific goods	74 793	77 260
Vehicle registration duty	13 021	15 181
Energy taxes	40 655	41 734
Pollution duties	2 073	2 175
Tobacco duties	8 248	8 449
Duties on beer, wine and spirits	3 660	3 806
Other taxes on specific goods	7 136	5 916
Taxes on specific transactions	4 917	4 674
Stamp duty	4 890	4 653
Other taxes on specific transactions	27	21
Taxes on specific services	4 553	2 756
Turnover tax on football pools etc.	79	15
Tax on insurance of vehicles and leisure craft	1 838	1 725
Other taxes on specific services	2 637	1 016
Other duties	51	-13
Other production taxes	152	665
Distribution by receiving sub-sector		
Central government	627 362	655 109
Social security funds	16 367	14 498
Municipalities	236 037	249 318
Supranational authorities (EU)	2 995	2 977

www.statbank.dk/off12

Table 299 Taxation by national accounts distribution

	2012*	2013*
	DKK mio.	
Total taxation	882 761	921 901
National accounts distribution:		
Danish schemes		
Taxes on production and imports	304 685	309 389
Current taxes on income, wealth etc.	554 658	590 929
Social contributions	16 568	14 657
Capital taxes	3 855	3 940
EU schemes		
Taxes on production and imports	2 995	2 977
	per cent	
Tax incidence¹, total	48.4	49.6
Taxes on production and imports	16.9	16.8
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	30.4	31.8
Compulsory contribution to social security	0.9	0.8
Taxes on capital	0.2	0.2

¹ Taxes and duties in percentage of gross domestic product.

www.statbank.dk/off12

Table 300 Bilateral official assistance to developing countries. 2012*

	Project and programme assistance	NGO assistance	Other bilateral assistance	Total		Project and programme assistance	NGO assistance	Other bilateral assistance	Total
	DKK mio.					DKK mio.			
Total	8 713.9	1 047.3	1 412.9	11 174.1	Latin America	59.5	94.7	6.2	160.4
Africa	3 902.2	468.4	321.3	4 691.9	West Bank and Gaza	134.3	12.2	2.4	148.9
Asia	1 816.7	200.2	355.1	2 372.0	Zimbabwe	106.8	17.8	-	124.6
Latin America	209.3	114.0	6.2	329.5	Myanmar	109.8	7.3	-5.0	112.1
Europe	0.2	-	127.2	127.4	Niger	87.0	0.5	0.3	87.9
None-country-specific	2 785.5	264.8	603.1	3 653.4	Pakistan	52.4	7.8	25.5	85.6
Africa	493.2	188.4	214.4	896.0	Indonesia	23.3	5.3	56.0	84.6
Tanzania	573.0	40.7	30.1	643.8	Mali	80.6	3.4	0.6	84.5
Ghana	471.9	38.6	-	510.6	Bhutan	68.3	-	-	68.3
Asia	197.5	83.6	218.3	499.5	Ethiopia	20.7	25.7	1.6	48.0
Mozambique	412.1	38.7	-	450.8	Ukraine	-	-	23.4	23.4
Afghanistan	370.2	15.3	53.0	438.5	Kosovo	-	-	28.9	28.9
Uganda	278.8	63.4	22.0	364.2	Moldova	-	-	23.0	23.0
Bangladesh	337.2	13.6	6.4	357.2	Belarus	-	-	11.8	11.8
Kenya	293.9	24.2	20.7	338.8	Serbia	-	-	11.2	11.2
Vietnam	317.0	24.0	-3.5	337.5	Albania	0.2	-	9.0	9.2
Burkina Faso	254.2	-	-	254.2	Central- and East Europe	-	-	8.0	8.0
Zambia	234.1	16.8	2.8	253.6	Montenegro	-	-	4.4	4.4
Nepal	206.8	31.1	1.8	239.8	Turkey	-	-	4.3	4.3
Somalia	232.5	2.1	-	234.7	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	1.7	1.7
South Sudan	179.7	8.0	28.8	216.5	NAB Programme Countries	-	-	1.3	1.3
Benin	183.8	-	-	183.8	Croatia	-	-	0.1	0.1
Bolivia	149.8	19.3	-	169.1	Macedonia	-	-	0.1	0.1

Source: Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of International Development Co-operation (DANIDA)

Table 301 Danish official assistance to developing countries

	2011	2012*
	DKK mio.	
Total official assistance	13 051	13 082
Bilateral assistance, total	9 900	9 742
Programme and project assistance		
Africa	3 442	3 407
Asia	1 319	1 433
Latin America	388	183
Personnel assistance	355	330
Danida Business Partnership	268	153
Danida Business Finance	350	352
Loan assistance, debt relief	6	5
Regional areas and region-of-origin assistance	21	3
Human rights and democratisation	500	594
Neighbourhood Programme	191	148
Assistance through NGOs	982	1 047
Special environmental assistance for developing countries	495	286
Research and information activity in Denmark	253	246
Extraordinary humanitarian contributions and IHB	702	741
International development research	20	30
UN Development Programme (UNDP) ¹	22	33
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) ¹	-	35
HIV/AIDS, population and health programmes ¹	152	87
Global environment programmes ¹	123	169
Other UN assistance programmes ¹	25	43
World Bank Group ¹	271	369
Regional banks ¹	-3	13
Regional and other development funds ¹	-	-
Multilateral humanitarian assistance ¹	20	35
Multilateral assistance, total	3 150	3 340
Human rights and democratisation ²	11	61
Extraordinary humanitarian contributions and IHB ²	37	40
International development research	41	35
UN Development Programme (UNDP)	363	359
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	178	165
HIV/AIDS, population and health programmes	475	490
UN Agriculture and Food Programme	25	25
Global environment programmes	131	125
Other UN assistance programmes	51	46
World Bank Group	435	594
Regional banks	82	64
Regional and other development funds	372	359
Assistance through the European Development Fund	479	412
Multilateral humanitarian assistance	470	565

¹ Upto and including the Annual Report for 2010, these main categories were regarded as multilateral assistance. For 2011 onwards, the activities which according to OECD guidelines are to be reported as bilateral are extracted: core contributions to international NGOs and earmarked contributions to projects and programmes that are implemented by multilateral organisations. ² Upto and including the Annual Report for 2010, these main areas were calculated as bilateral assistance. For 2011 onwards, the activities which according to OECD guidelines are to be reported as multilateral are extracted: core contributions to multilateral organisations.

Source: Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DANIDA

Money and credit market

The money and credit markets

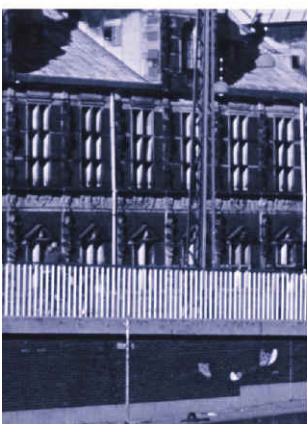
Interest rate and price changes

Securities

Banks and mortgage-credit institutes

Other financial intermediaries

Insurance companies and pension funds



The money and credit markets

Capital transfers from lenders to borrowers

A capital market is a market where financial products are traded, such as 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.

A smooth payment mechanism

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.

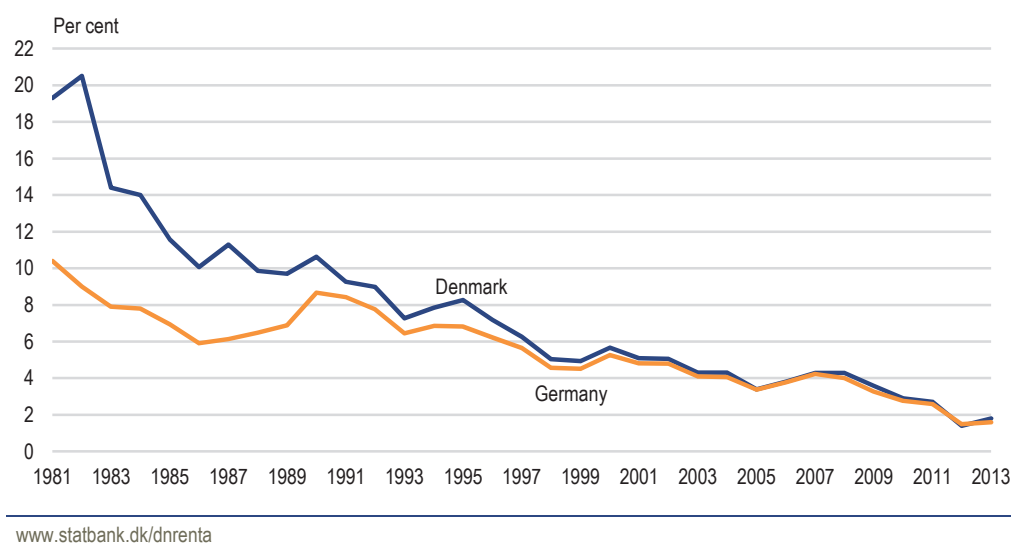
Interest rate and price changes

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 fixed 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 2013 was the Danish long-term bond interest rate 1.8 per cent and the German long-term bond interest rate 1.6 per cent

Figure 1 Interest rate on 10-year government bonds



Long-term interest rate reached 21 per cent in 1982

The interest on a financial claim reflects the lender's compensation providing capital. 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 often is the indicator of the long-term interest rate.

The short-term interest rate can be affected 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 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.

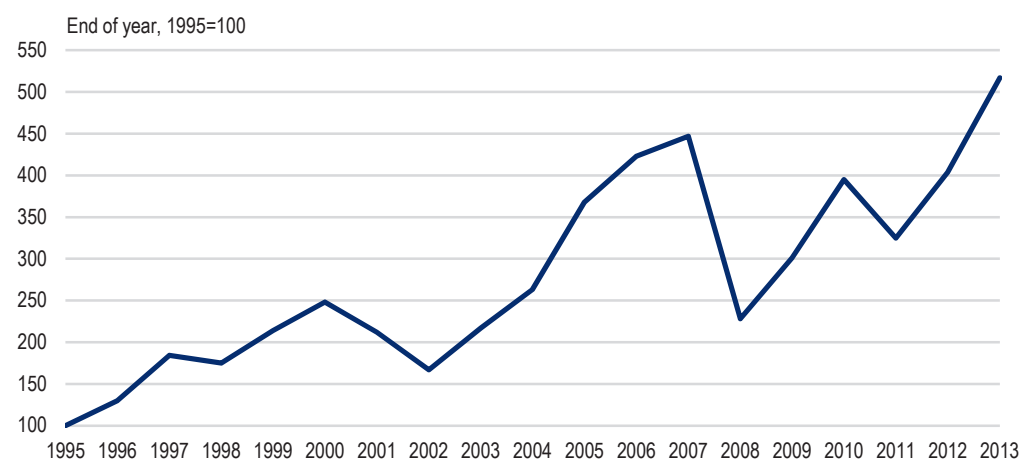
In 1982, the short-term interest rate was as high as 21 per cent per annum, partly because of high inflation expectations.

Shares are risky investments

A share is a certificate of ownership of a company. The value of the share depends above all on the expected 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 2013, 166 companies were listed on the Stock Exchange.

Figure 2 OMXC, index of all listed shares at market value



www.statbank.dk/mpk13

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. However widespread decreases in the stock markets are observable in the Danish indices. The sharp drop in 2008 followed the financial crisis which started in October 2008 and the European Debt crisis has contributed to the latest widespread decrease in the markets. In 2012 and 2013 the stock markets worldwide regained some of the losses from the latest crises.

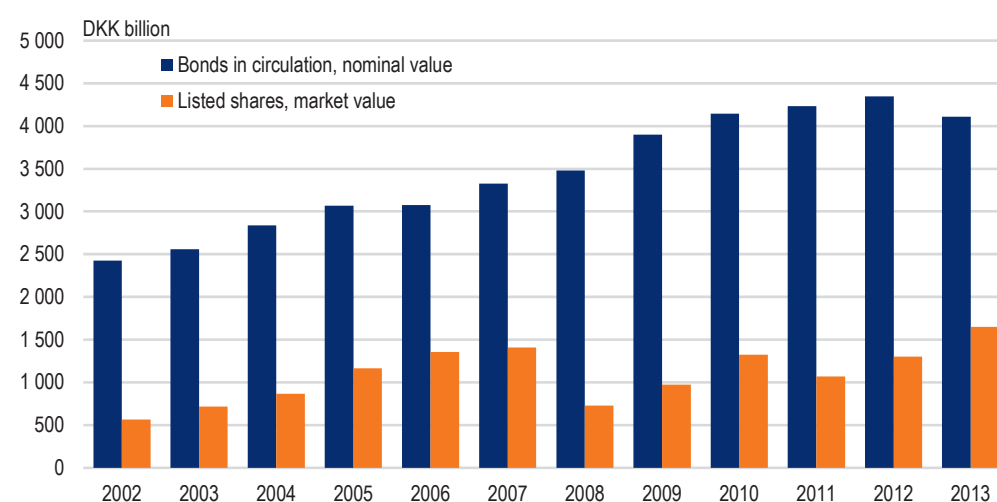
Securities

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 2013, about 20 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, 17 per cent of mortgage bonds were held by foreigners at the end of 2013 compared to about 5 per cent in 1996.

Figure 3 Shares and bonds traded on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange



www.statbank.dk/dnvpdkb

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.

Banks and mortgage-credit institutes

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.

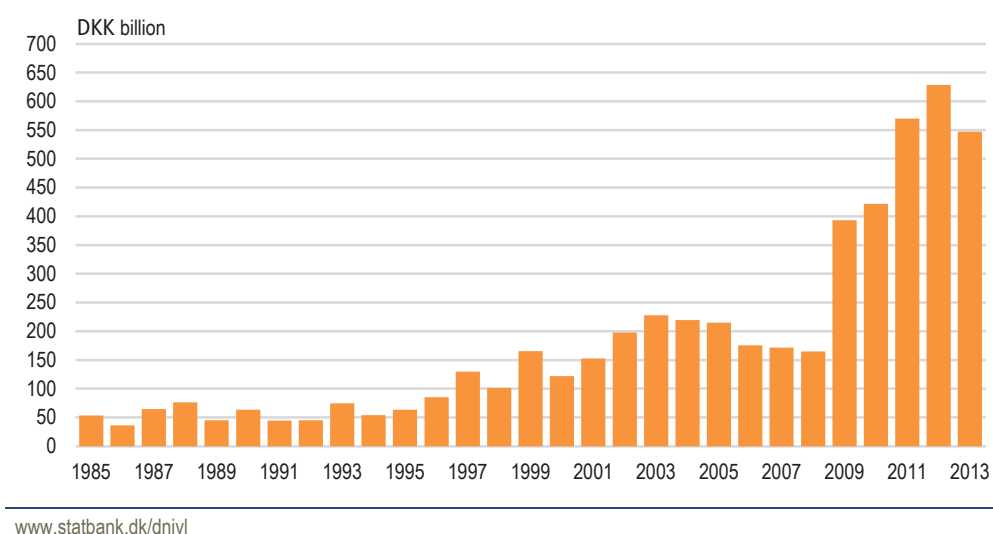
Danmarks Nationalbank trades in the foreign exchange market with a view to stabilise the krone rate through purchases and sales of foreign currency against Danish kroner. Thus, the primary purpose of foreign exchange reserves is to enable Danmarks Nationalbank to use intervention as a tool to maintain 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.

Marked increase in foreign exchange reserves in recent years

In the period 2003 – 2008 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. This has increased the demand for Danish kroner. The Central Bank has in order to stabilise the exchange rate purchased foreign currency.

Figure 4 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. 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.

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.

Figure 5 Dankort (debit card) sales and notes and coins in circulation

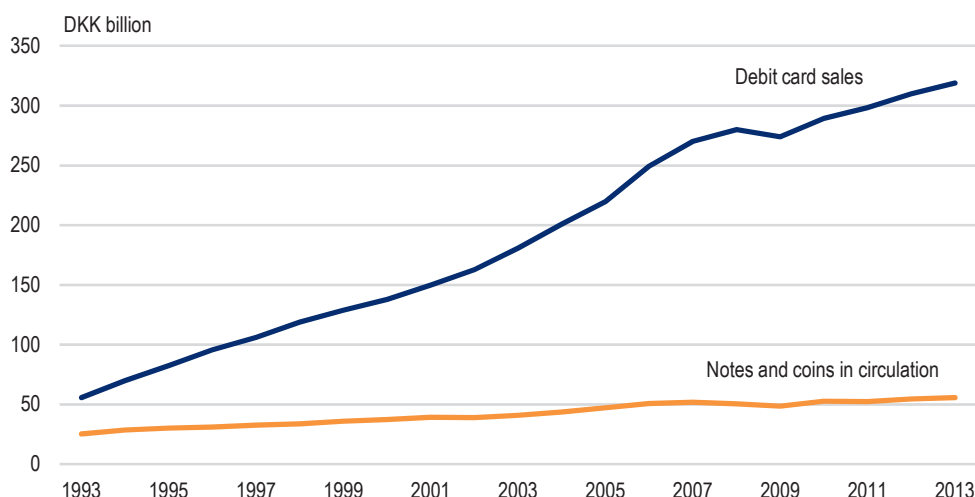


Table 324 and 326

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.

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.

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

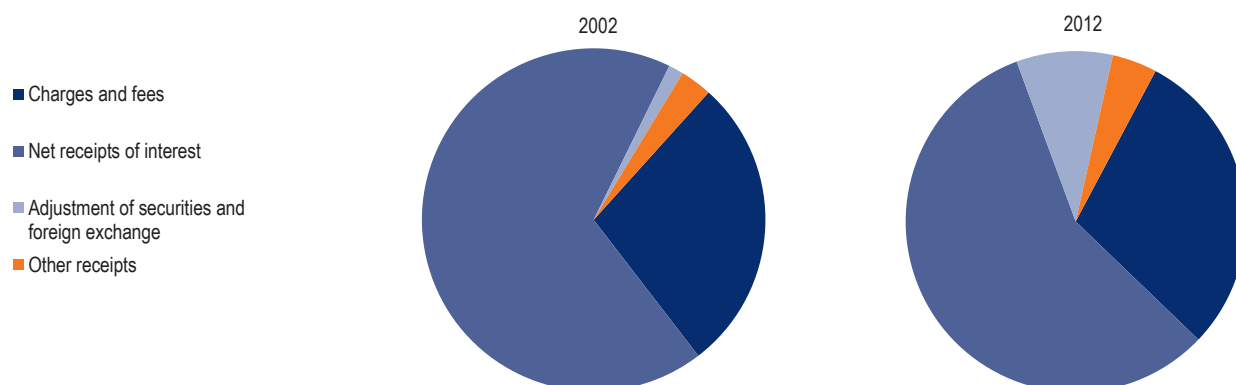
Few large and many small banks

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 2012, 96 banks were registered, of which the two largest account for 72 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, a significant 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 remortgaging, where borrowers seek to convert their loans to obtain more favourable terms.

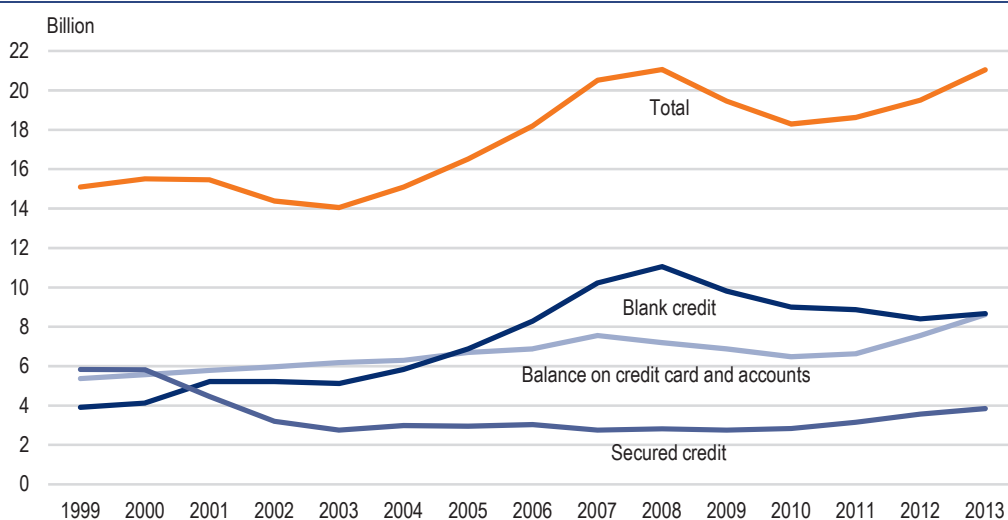
Other financial intermediaries

Consumer credit

In addition to banks and mortgage credit institutes, credit is offered to Danish consumers by finance companies. There was a sharp increase in total consumer credit until the beginning of the global financial crisis in 2008. Over a 5-year period consumer credit increased by 50 pct. from DKK 14 billion by the end of 2003 to DKK 21 billion by the end of 2008.

The increase was primarily boosted by the Danes' use of blank credit, which is an unsecured personal loan. The use of blank credit has been steadily falling since the global financial crisis. In 2011 and 2012 total consumer credit has increased again. This is mainly due to increased withdrawals from retailer credit cards and account cards, which cover all types of lending to which a secured or unsecured retailer credit card or account card is attached.

Figure 7 Consumer credit, end of year



www.statbank.dk/mpk30

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 723 billion at the end of 2012.

Insurance companies and pension funds

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.

Table 302 Owners of quoted shares and unit trust certificates. 2013

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	611.7	77.7	663.6	1 317.9	56.2	2 727.6
Non-financial corporations	97.7	7.4	234.1	123.7	3.6	466.5
Financial corporations	23.3	7.9	70.7	198.9	19.3	320.1
Insurance and pension funds corporations	7.6	2.4	16.2	423.1	4.2	453.5
General government	0.0	0.0	8.6	21.0	0.8	30.4
Households ²	84.2	11.1	88.1	399.6	17.8	600.8
Non-profit institutions serving households	9.1	0.5	4.8	19.3	1.0	34.7
Abroad	0.5	0.1	2.8	5.8	0.1	9.4
Sector unknown	389.2	48.2	238.3	126.4	9.5	812.2

¹ Owners are defined as account holders with the Danish Securities Centre. ² Households consists of privately owned enterprises, employees, pensioners etc.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank
www.statbank.dk/dnrvpdk

Table 303 Share index

OMXC-index	2011	2012	2013
End of the year	end of 1995 = 100		
Total	325	404	517
Energy	10	5	25
Materials	502	571	1 092
Manufacturing	273	309	421
Discretionary	40	58	74
Consumer goods	171	159	196
Health Care	1 067	1 397	1 648
Finance	218	274	366
ICT	289	442	740
Telecommunication	149	130	170
Utilities	340	188	217

Source: Copenhagen Stock Exchange
www.statbank.dk/mpk13

Table 304 Quoted bonds in circulation by holder sector. 2013

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	639 749	3 089 627	203 990	3 933 366
Non-financial corporations	3 590	124 704	9 138	137 432
Financial corporations	80 918	1 800 857	83 366	1 965 141
Monetary financial institutions	19 061	1 338 589	37 048	1 394 698
Other financial institutions	61 857	462 268	46 318	570 443
Insurance and pension funds corporations	266 768	493 306	28 727	788 801
General government	63 550	57 829	47 153	168 532
Central government	63 187	27 468	40 397	131 052
Local government	349	29 795	6 719	36 863
Social security funds	14	566	36	616
Households	1 640	46 728	15 704	64 072
Non-profit institutions serving households	900	20 205	930	22 035
Sector unknown	922	13 742	1 282	15 946
Abroad	221 461	532 256	17 689	771 406

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: Danmarks Nationalbank
www.statbank.dk/dnvpdk

Table 305 Yield on bonds

		2010	2011	2012
		per cent p.a.		
Yield				
Government bonds:				
5 year:	End of year	2.04	0.62	0.06
	Annual average	2.16	1.96	0.49
10 year:	End of year	2.98	1.58	1.05
	Annual average	2.91	2.71	1.56
Mortgage credit bonds:				
20 year:	End of year	4.39	3.19	2.92
	Annual average	4.18	4.05	3.40
30 year:	End of year	4.53	3.94	3.46
	Annual average	4.67	4.71	4.08

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 306 Financial sector, main figures

	2011			2012		
	Balance	Companies	Employees	Balance	Companies	Employees
	DKK bn.	number		DKK bn.	number	
Total	11 512	447	65 235	11 926	407	62 682
Banks	4 307	113	42 876	4 262	96	40 492
Mortgage banks	3 388	8	4 527	3 513	8	4 493
The ship Credit fund of Denmark	79	1	58	83	1	60
Securities and broking companies	2	43	531	2	40	481
Investment trusts	610	91	...	723	85	...
Investment funds (big) ¹	0.4	3	107	0.7	4	205
Investment funds (small) ¹	0.7	11	264	0.6	10	222
Non-life insurance companies	178	94	12 193	177	85	11 934
Life insurance companies	1 496	29	3 666	1 682	27	3 675
Non-occupational pension funds	556	21	271	565	20	226
Company pension funds	53	29	35	57	27	33
ATP, LD, AES and SP	842	4	707	860	4	861

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 307 Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danmarks Nationalbank

	2011	2012	2013
	DKK mio.		
Profit and loss account			
Net interest receivable	4 265	3 834	3 221
Market value adjustment	835	637	-9 166
Dividend on investments	74	122	132
Other income	165	60	123
Costs including depreciation	-606	-611	-629
Net profit of the year	4 733	4 042	-6 319
Balance sheet			
Assets, total	569 804	628 549	547 225
Stock of gold	19 356	20 148	13 915
Special drawing rights in the IMF	20 545	21 364	20 017
Foreign assets	455 374	462 816	443 188
Lending	28 101	69 748	25 620
Securities	34 512	35 214	35 025
Other assets	11 916	19 259	9 460
Liabilities, total	569 804	628 549	547 225
Notes in circulation	56 687	60 045	60 681
Coin in circulation	5 720	5 759	5 810
Allocations of Special Drawing Rights	13 511	13 323	12 773
Foreign liabilities	3 378	2 685	3 125
Deposits	158 712	312 026	238 258
Other liabilities	37 584	315	242
The Central Government's current account	225 849	163 694	163 376
Equity capital	68 363	70 702	62 960

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

www.statbank.dk/mpk38

Table 308 Discount rate of Danmarks Nationalbank

Discount rate	Discount rate	Discount rate
	per cent	
1995	17. march	3.50
8. march	28. april	3.75
6. july	9. june	4.25
3. august	1. september	4.50
25. august	6. oktober	4.75
9. november	2001	
15. december	14. may	4.50
1996	31. august	4.25
25. january	18. september	3.75
7. march	9. november	3.25
19. april	2002	
1997	6. december	2.75
10. oktober	2003	
1998	7. marts	2.50
6. may	6. june	2.00
29. may	2005	
21. september	2. december	2.25
5. november	2006	
4. december	3. march	2.50
1999	9. june	2.75
4. february	4. august	3.00
9. april	6. oktober	3.25
5. november	8. december	3.50
2000	2007	
4. february	9. march	3.75
	7. june	4.00
	2008	
	4. july	4.25
	8. oktober	4.50
	7. november	4.00
	5. december	3.50
	2009	
	16. january	2.75
	6. march	2.00
	3. april	1.75
	11. may	1.40
	8. june	1.20
	14. august	1.10
	28. august	1.00
	2010	
	15. january	0.75
	2011	
	7. april	1.00
	8. july	1.25
	4. november	1.00
	9. december	0.75
	2012	
	1. june	0.25
	6. july	0.00

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

www.statbank.dk/disk

Table 309 Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danish banks

End of year	2011	2012
Number of banks	113	96
Antal ansatte, ultimo året	42 876	40 492
	DKK mio.	
Profit and loss account		
+Interest income	101 310	90 010
÷Interest expenses	49 680	39 525
Net income from interest, net	51 254	50 069
+Share dividends	889	1 170
+Charges and commissions income	24 621	25 712
÷Charges and commissions expenses	6 203	6 138
Net income from charges and commissions	70 431	70 673
+Revaluation of securities and foreign exchange	2 071	8 027
+Other ordinary income	4 426	3 732
Profit/loss on financial items	76 982	82 403
÷Staff and administrative expenses	48 125	48 800
÷Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	3 747	4 102
÷Other operating expenses	2 319	1 088
÷Depreciations and provisions, net	24 281	27 370
+Adjustments of shares	4 698	6 041
Profit/loss on ordinary activities	3 504	7 398
+Extraordinary receipts, net	0	0
Profit/loss before tax	3 504	7 398
÷Tax	1 613	3 595
Profit/loss for the year	1 891	3 803
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	4 308 665	4 246 445
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	547 267	536 295
Loans	1 787 831	1 762 094
Bonds, etc.	955 521	1 001 907
Shares, etc.	25 703	29 077
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprises	142 277	143 637
Intangible assets	25 565	25 627
Tangible assets	17 348	16 190
Other assets	807 153	731 618
Liabilities, total	4 308 665	4 246 445
Liabilities to credit institutions, etc.	797 917	800 135
Deposits	1 627 123	1 724 163
Issued bonds, etc.	500 526	389 903
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	987 094	945 991
Provisions for liabilities and charges	13 440	6 689
Capital deposits	112 184	107 104
Equity capital	270 381	272 459

Note: Excluding the banks in Greenland.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority
www.statbank.dk/mpk39

Table 310 Banks' domestic lending and deposits. 2013

	Deposits	Lending ¹
	— mio. kr. —	
Total	1 479 212	1 391 041
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20 820	72 696
Mining and quarrying	1 040	506
Manufacturing	32 353	63 714
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7 566	17 131
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	4 852	2 836
Construction	15 853	21 404
Wholesale and retail trade	38 380	66 934
Transportation and storage	17 046	26 559
Accommodation and food service activities	3 737	7 660
Information and communication	15 394	7 650
Financial and insurance activities	382 184	456 726
Real estate activities	56 014	115 928
Professional, scientific and technical activities	50 452	32 746
Administrative and support activities	10 351	18 775
Public administration and defence	10 979	36 690
Education	7 819	3 173
Human health and social work activities	17 989	7 278
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5 540	3 374
Other service activities	23 954	6 189
Activities of households as employers	167	611
Activities of extra-territorial organisations and bodies	431	4
Households	756 069	422 458
Activity not stated	224	0

¹ Outstanding at the end of year.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 311 Long-term savings schemes with deposit accounts of Danish banks

End of year	2011	2012	Percentage change in relation to previous year
	— DKK mio. —		per cent
Specific deposit accounts, total	209 589	220 386	5.2
Index-linked pension savings	8 128	7 192	-11.5
Capital-pension accounts	91 579	98 486	7.5
Savings accounts for children	13 095	13 327	1.8
Private pension schemes	1 931	1 661	-14.0
Investment-fund accounts	1	1	20.5
Business establishment savings	774	764	-1.3
Home-savings contracts	377	356	-5.5
Instalment-pension accounts	87 163	91 632	5.1
Savings accounts for education	98	73	-25.5
Premium lottery accounts	6 413	6 866	7.1
Market fluctuation adjustment accounts	30	28	-5.0

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority
www.statbank.dk/mpk43

Table 312 Mortgage banks

	2011	2012
Number of institutions	8	8
	DKK mio.	
Profit and loss account		
+Interest income	109 558	102 135
÷Interest xpenses	92 205	81 862
Net income from interest	17 353	20 273
+Charges and commissions receivable	-1 810	-1 521
Net income from charges and commissions	15 543	18 752
÷Expenditure of the personnel administration and other operating expenses	5 135	4 860
÷Depreciation and provisions on loans	3 553	4 677
+Adjustment of capital interest	-2 111	-283
+Other ordinary receipts	70	70
Profit/loss on ordinary activities	4 812	9 002
+Extraordinary receipts (net)	...	...
÷Tax	884	1 998
Profit/loss for the year	3 929	7 004
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	3 387 676	3 512 976
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	627 918	680 826
Loans	2 499 393	2 583 077
Bonds and shares, etc.	194 725	185 826
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprises	30 225	31 596
Intangible assets	4 147	3 681
Tangible assets	643	621
Other assets	30 624	27 349
Liabilities, total	3 387 676	3 512 976
Liabilities to credit institutions	663 536	660 380
Issued bonds, etc.	2 468 032	2 574 113
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	80 353	99 895
Provisions for liabilities and charges	1 371	1 057
Capital deposits	23 954	19 392
Equity capital	150 429	158 140

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority
www.statbank.dk/mpk47

Table 313 Lending activity of mortgage banks

	2010	2011	2012
	DKK mio.		
Loans incl. index-linked loans, total	67 224	50 398	65 630
Owner-occupied dwellings and holiday homes	40 898	24 638	27 560
Rental housing	5 781	9 574	13 217
Business properties	17 123	14 258	22 839
Other properties	3 422	1 927	2 014

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 314 Major finance companies, factoring and other loans

	Total activities		Status	
	2011	2012	Ult. 2011	Ult. 2012
	DKK mio.			
Factoring	28 185	30 030	4 752	5 292
Other loans	15 346	19 467	36 947	43 775

Source: Individual finance company
www.statbank.dk/mpk57

Table 315 Major finance companies, leasing

	2011	2012
Activities in the year	DKK mio.	
Total	18 072	18 606
Industrial equipment	2 452	3 337
Edp and office equipment	2 001	2 040
Lorries and vans	5 694	6 486
Passengercars	3 517	4 061
Vessels, aircraft, railway material	23	14
Buildings	1 448	490
Other	2 937	2 178
Status at end of year	46 226	45 878

Source: Individual finance company
www.statbank.dk/mpk31

Table 316 Life assurance companies

	2011	2012
Number of companies	29	27
Profit and loss account	DKK mio.	
A: Insurance activities		
+ Premiums net of reinsurance	98 329	103 822
+ Allocated investment return transferred from the technical account	81 749	120 975
Receipts from insurance activities	180 078	224 797
÷ Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	70 725	76 042
÷ Change in life assurance provisions	119 046	136 836
÷ Administrative expenses	4 599	4 605
÷ Change in bonus equalization provisions	-14 703	4 333
+ Result from sickness and accident insurance	31	137
Result from insurance activities	442	3 118
B: Investment activities		
+ Result from investment activities	94 215	140 419
÷ Tax on pensions yield	12 467	19 445
÷ Allocated investment return transferred to the technical account	76 534	114 066
÷ Yield on investments carried forward to sickness and accident insurance	3 318	4 281
Result from investment activities	1 896	2 627
C: Total activities		
+ Result from primary operation	2 338	5 745
+ Other ordinary receipts, net	920	1 431
+ Extraordinary receipts, net	0	0
÷ Taxes	613	1 820
Net result for the year	2 645	5 356
D: Increase in equity capital		
+ Net result of the year	2 645	5 356
÷ Dividends, etc.	274	664
Increase in equity capital, total	2 371	4 692
Balance sheets		
Assets total	1 496 225	1 681 570
A: Investment assets		
Land and buildings	3 423	3 125
Bonds	505 577	519 051
Shares and other capital holdings	383 938	414 099
Loans	76 042	85 825
Other	22 154	24 332
B: Other assets	505 091	635 138
Liabilities, total	1 496 225	1 681 570
Equity capital	58 677	62 671
Provisions	1 280 441	1 440 751
Other liabilities	157 107	178 148

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority
www.statbank.dk/mpk50 and mpk51

Table 317 Accounts of non-life insurance companies

	2011	2012
Number of companies	94	85
Profit and loss account	DKK mio.	
A: Insurance activities		
+Gross premiums written, net of reinsure	50 879	53 125
+Technical interest	474	143
Receipts from insurance activities	51 353	53 268
+Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	38 247	36 997
+Administrative expenses	9 066	9 204
+Other insurance technical items	704	883
Result from insurance activities	3 336	6 184
B: Investment activities		
+Result from investment activities	3 708	7 007
C: Total activities		
Result from primary operation	7 044	13 191
+Other ordinary receipts, net	-2 576	-1 055
+Extraordinary receipts, net	756	1
+Taxes	936	2 190
Net result for the year	4 288	9 947
D: Increase in equity capital		
Net result for the year	4 288	9 947
+Balancing items	1 120	2 358
+Capital injection	40	44
Increase, total	5 448	12 349
+Dividends, etc.	2 968	5 044
Increase in equity capital, total	2 480	7 305
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	177 659	177 060
A: Investment assets		
Land and buildings	5 542	5 110
Bonds	97 692	96 880
Shares and other capital holdings	44 815	48 594
Loans	245	226
Other	1 393	837
B: Other assets	27 972	25 413
Liabilities, total	177 659	177 060
Equity, total	64 066	68 545
Provisions	92 645	91 680
Other liabilities	20 948	16 835

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority
www.statbank.dk/mpk52 and [mpk53](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk53)

Table 318 Non-life insurance by type

	Premiums		Compensation	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	DKK mio.			
Total	58 216	59 746	46 193	41 022
Total commercial insurance	15 796	16 103	13 209	10 147
Workmen's compensation	3 584	3 458	1 632	1 899
Buildings	4 976	5 202	5 575	3 814
Contents (other than stock and machinery)	3 124	3 007	3 243	1 602
Professional liability	1 857	2 023	1 258	1 296
Marine and transport	1 316	1 393	685	821
Aviation	12	4	14	2
Other commercial insurance	926	1 017	801	713
Total private insurance	14 203	14 635	13 234	11 170
Householder's comprehensive	4 615	4 698	4 659	3 820
Homeowner's comprehensive	6 160	6 437	6 051	4 783
Weekend cottages	764	783	543	626
Change of ownership insurance	331	334	403	335
Other private insurance	2 334	2 383	1 578	1 606
Total personal accident insurance	10 187	10 434	7 054	7 669
Health insurance	1 155	1 246	3 157	901
Single accident and sickness	8 588	8 763	3 669	6 454
Professional disability	444	424	228	315
Total motor vehicle insurance	16 520	16 511	11 586	10 739
Third-party liability	6 383	6 234	4 978	4 494
Vehicle (own damage)	10 137	10 277	6 609	6 244
Credit and suretyship	336	359	210	289
Touristassistance and Legal aid insurance	723	1 065	617	669
Total direct business	57 765	59 107	45 911	40 682
Total indirect business	451	638	282	340

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

Table 319 Pension funds

	Intersectoral pension funds		Corporate pension funds	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Number of members	723 620	705 233	17 174	15 494
Working members	598 891	578 905	5 824	4 312
Retired members	102 499	105 487	8 162	8 114
Retired spouses	13 702	12 685	2 257	2 210
Children who receive children's pension	8 528	8 156	931	858
DKK mio				
Current annual pension, total	10 402	8 668	1 778	1 653
Pension for members	9 092	7 834	1 337	613
Pension for spouses	1 092	677	424	1 025
Pension for children	218	157	17	15
Miscellaneous income				
Member contributions	19 289	20 071	857	677
Of which extraordinary contributions	-7	1 387	397	293
Interest income and profits	10 423	10 700	1 557	1 730
Miscellaneous expenditure¹				
Pensions	13 288	12 570	1 815	1 776
Retirement allowances	913	1 310	...	...
Assets, total	555 614	565 033	53 019	57 381
Central government bonds ¹	10 702	14 113	7 073	8 139
Other bonds ¹	1 903	1 948	11 209	14 055
Mortgage credit bonds, etc. ¹	93 487	83 598	13 211	19 671
Cash at bank and in hand	1 789	3 358	1 419	1 907
Mortgage credits	20	14	0	0
Loans with other collateral	64 101	55 824	1	1
Other assets	383 612	406 178	20 106	13 608
Premium reserves	364 674	387 917	43 130	43 799

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 320		Denmark's gold and foreign exchange reserve		
	End of year	2011	2012	2013
		DKK billion		
	Danmarks Nationalbanks gold stock	19.4	20.1	13.9
	Danmarks Nationalbanks foreign assets	455.4	462.8	443.2
	Claims on the International Valuta Fund	20.5	21.4	20.0
	Other assets	74.5	124.2	70.1
	The foreign exchange reserve	569.8	628.5	547.2

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 321		Money stock		
		2011	2012	2013
		DKK billion		
	Money stock	931.0	986.3	1 024.8
	Notes and coins outside the banking sector	52.5	54.6	55.8
	Deposit in banks and savings banks	878.5	931.6	969.0
	-Demand deposits	727.2	796.8	823.7
	-Agreement deposits ¹	151.3	134.8	145.3

¹ Includes. e.g. deposits at notice and time deposits.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 322		Consumer credit		
	End of year	2011	2012	2013
		DKK mio.		
	Total	18 632	19 511	21 042
	Balance on credit and account cards	6 622	7 552	8 614
	Of which, petrol companies	1 202	1 409	1 410
	Blank credit	8 859	8 396	8 666
	Secured credit	3 151	3 563	3 763

Source: Each individual financing company
and credit card company
www.statbank.dk/mpk30

Table 323 Danish electronic payment card system

	1997	2002	2007	2012	2013
	thousands				
Number of cards	2 825	3 290	3 859	4 794	4 921
Transaction	289 888	467 628	733 230	975 377	1 032 171
	DKK mio.				
Turnover	97 593	157 483	266 561	309 876	318 800

Source: NETS
www.statbank.dk/mpk41

Table 324 Exchange rates

	Currency	2011	2012	2013
		DKK		
Pound sterling	GBP	859.05	918.37	878.14
Bulgarian lev	BGN	380.95	380.60	381.33
Latvian lats	LVL	1 055.01	1 067.58	...
Lithuanian litas	LTL	215.78	215.59	216.00
Norwegian krone	NOK	95.61	99.62	95.69
Polish zloty	PLN	181.14	178.05	177.67
Swiss franc	CHF	605.74	617.57	605.87
Swedish krona	SEK	82.52	85.62	88.24
Czech koruna	CZK	30.30	29.61	28.73
Hungarian forint	HUF	2.67	2.58	2.51
EU common currency	EUR	745.05	744.38	745.80
US dollars	USD	536.22	579.72	561.60
Australian dollars	AUD	552.82	600.80	543.62
Brazilian real	BRL	320.51	297.84	261.32
Canadian dollars	CAD	541.84	580.10	545.44
Hong Kong dollars	HKD	68.88	74.74	72.40
Japanese yen	JPY	6.74	7.28	5.77
Chinese yuan renminbi	CNY	83.00	91.88	91.34
Singapore dollars	SGD	426.32	464.04	448.85
Effective rate of DKK 1980 = 100		103.60	100.59	102.39

Note: The rate is the annual average.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank
www.statbank.dk/DNVALA

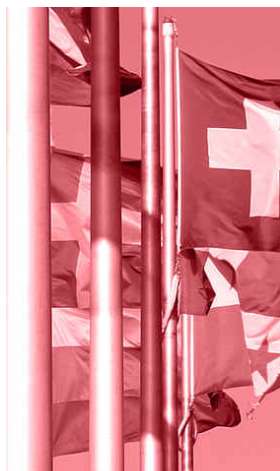
External economy

Developments in Denmark's total external trade

External trade in goods

External trade in services

Balance of payments



Developments in Denmark's total external trade

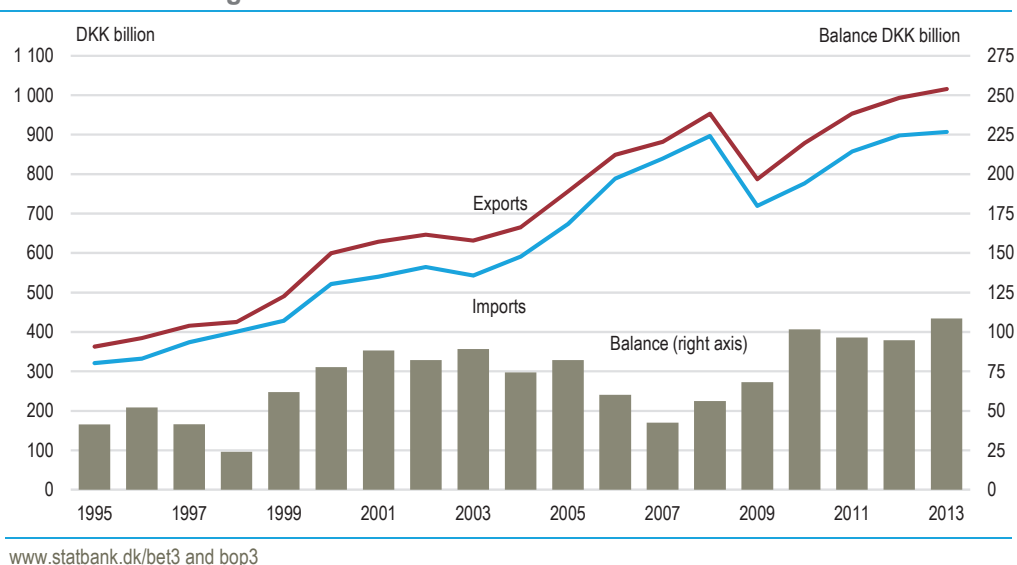
Increasing foreign trade

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. In 2011 Danish exports had reverted to the same level as that of 2008, for imports that was the case in 2012.

Record-high external surplus

Since 1987, Denmark's total exports of goods and services have exceeded total imports and thereby resulting in surplus on the balance of goods and services 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 2012 the surplus on the balance of goods and services dropped to DKK 94.9 billion to rise again in 2013 to the record of DKK 108.5 billion.

Figure 1 External trade in goods and services

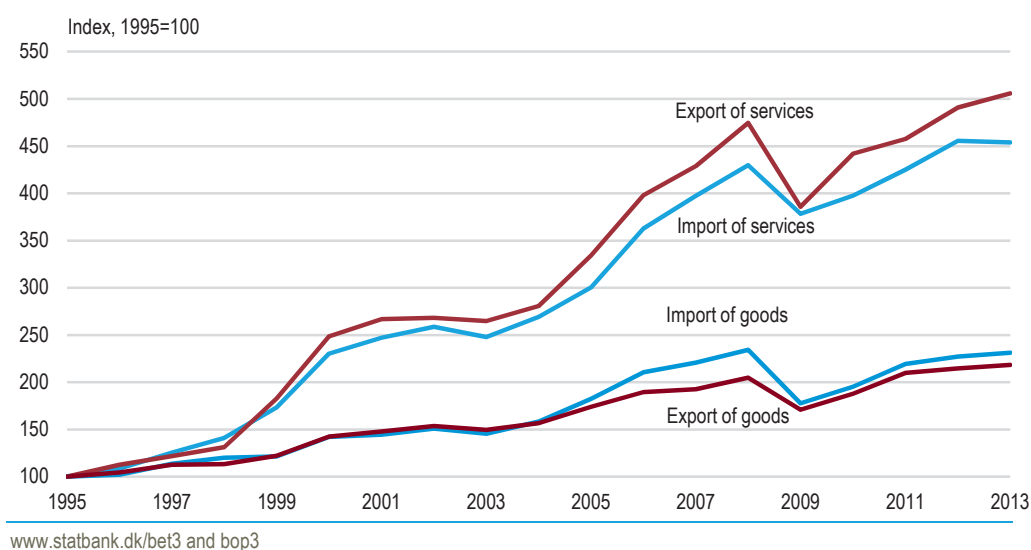


For definitional reasons, the statistics on external trade in goods and external trade in services cannot be directly aggregated, and consequently the concept of goods from the balance of payments statistics is used in the above figure. In table 338 the transition from the concept of goods used in the external trade statistics to the concept of goods used in the balance of payments statistics can be seen. Adjustments are made e.g. 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 from the late 1990s the importance of trade in services to Denmark's external trade has increased and in 2013 trade in services was about 5 times higher than in 1993, while trade in goods was a good two times higher.

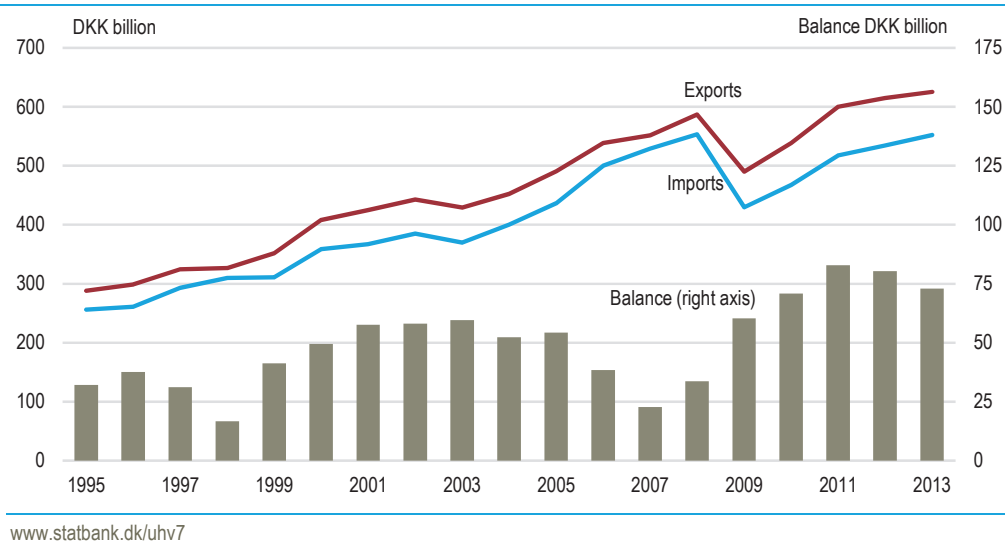
In 2009 trade in both goods and services was falling due to the global financial crisis, but already in 2010 trade was increasing again - in 2013 only imports of goods have not reverted to the level before the crisis.

Figure 2 Development in the foreign trade, current prices

External trade in goods

Increase in external trade by 2.5 times since 1993

In 2013, external trade in goods was 2.5 times higher than in 1993. Exports increased from DKK 247.8 billion in 1993 to DKK 625.2 billion in 2013. Imports increased from DKK 203.0 billion to DKK 552.3 billion in the same period.

Figure 3 External trade in goods

External trade surplus for 27 years in a row

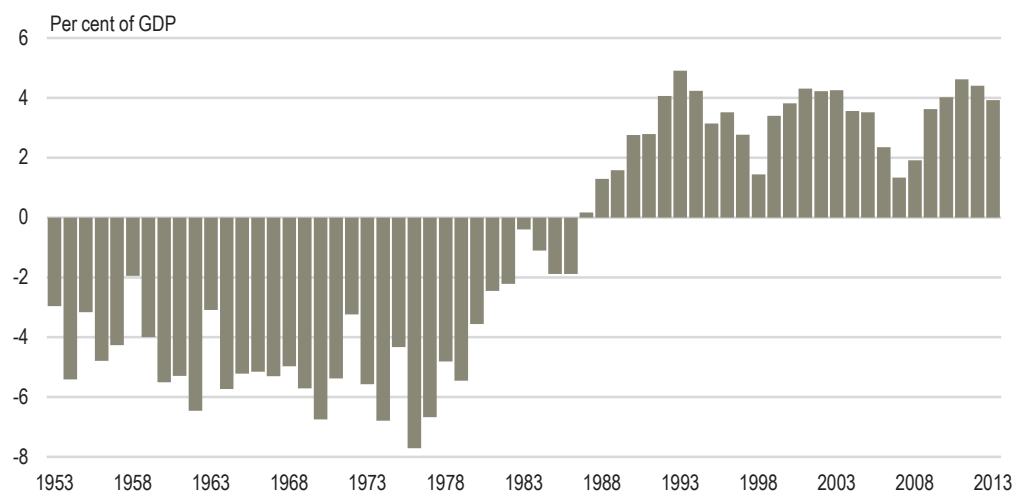
After the Second World War, Denmark's foreign trade can be characterised by two distinct periods. In the early period, Denmark constantly had deficits on the trade balance.

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 1953 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 2013) is 3.2 per cent of GDP.

From the early 1950s, imports and exports each accounted for roughly one-fourth of GDP. In recent years this share, particularly for exports, has risen to nearly one-third.

Figure 4 Balance of trade

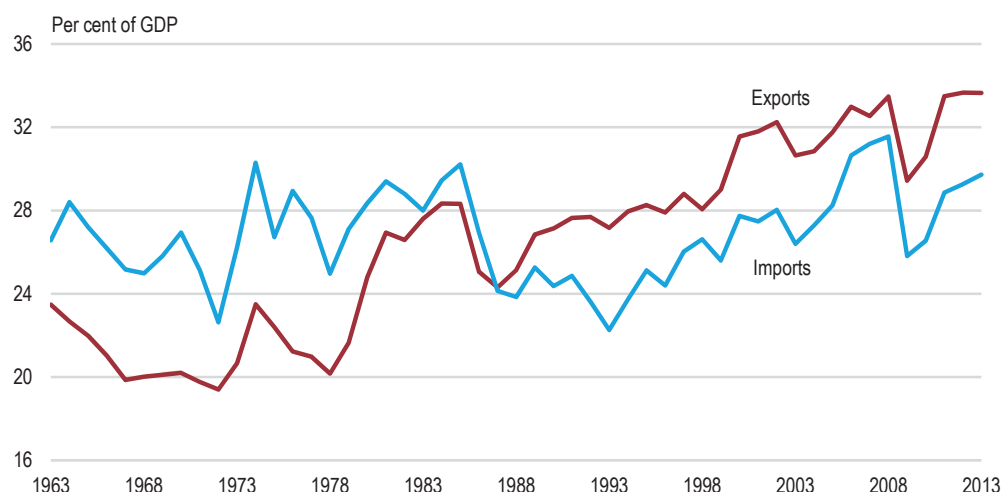


www.statbank.dk/nat01, sitc5r3y and sitc5r4y

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

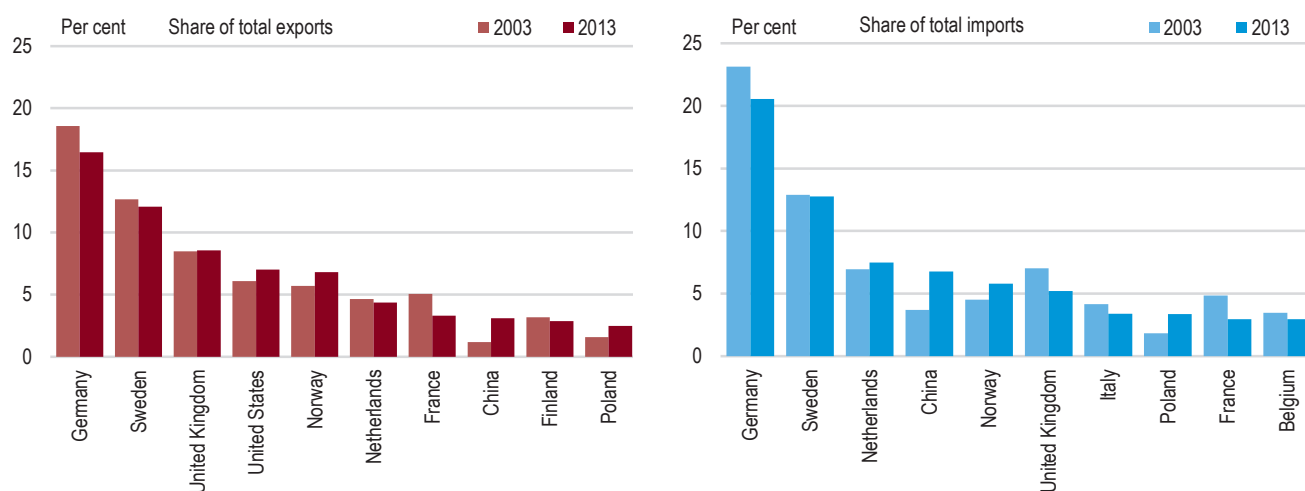
Denmark's neighbours are our largest trading partners

Denmark's largest trading partners are those geographically close to Denmark. In 2013, the other 27 EU countries accounted for 66 per cent of the total Danish external trade and Norway another 6 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 67 per cent of total Danish exports in 2013, 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 2013, Germany accounted for 21 per cent of Denmark's imports and 16 per cent of Denmark's exports. 10 years earlier the corresponding figures were 23 per cent and 19 per cent.

Figure 6**Top 10 export and import countries**

www.statbank.dk/sitc2r3y_and_sitc2r4y

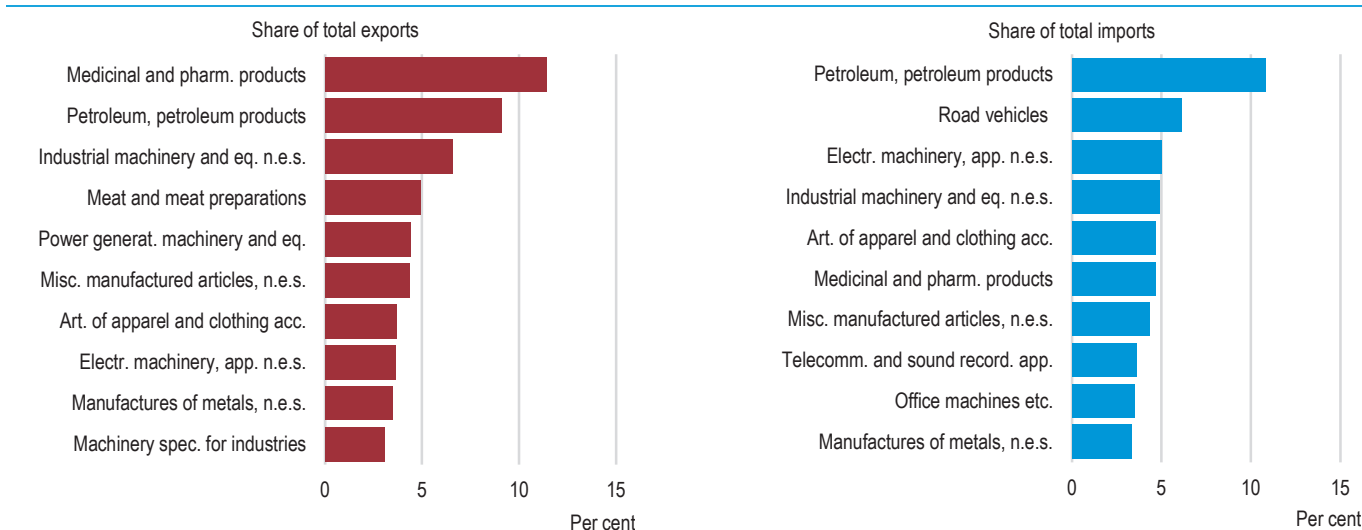
In recent years, China has been the fastest climber on the list of major trading partners. In 2013, China was the fourth largest supplier of goods to Denmark, accounting for 7 per cent of all Danish imports.

Trade is not quite so brisk in the opposite direction. Roughly 3 per cent of Danish exports go to China, a fact which puts China in the 8th place among Denmark's export markets.

Exports are dominated by food, crude materials and industrial products

Denmark's exports of goods consist mainly of a wide range of industrial products, food and crude materials like oil and mink skins. The most important products with regard to exports of industrial products are pharmaceuticals and machinery, but also clothes, furniture and food products are of high importance. Imports of goods are dominated by oil, goods for consumption and goods for use in the manufacturing industry and other industries.

Figure 7 External trade in goods by commodity categories. 2013



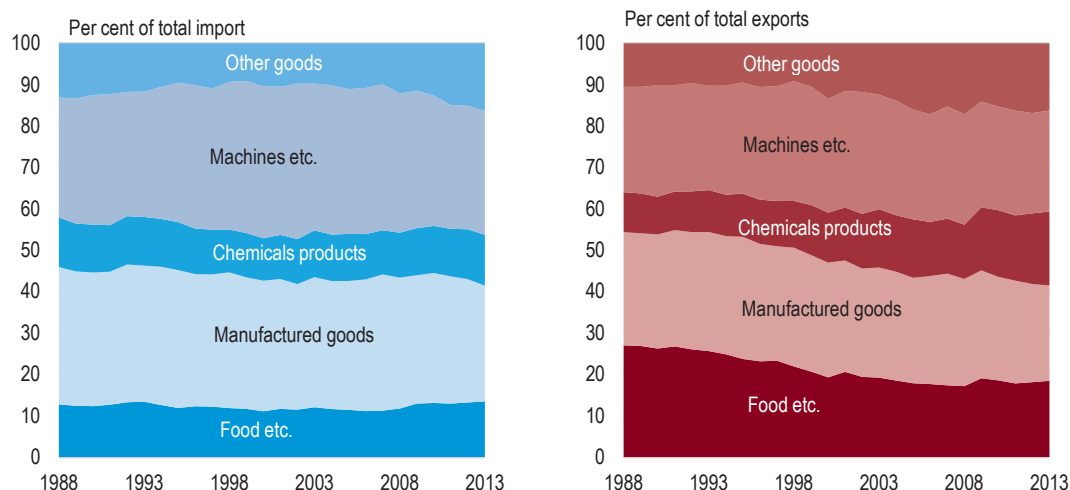
www.statbank.dk/sitc2r4y

Manufactured goods and machinery dominate exports

Since 1988 food products' share of the total export has declined from 27 pct. to 18 pct. In the same period the share of chemical products has almost doubled to now account for 18 pct. of the export. Export of manufactured goods has dropped slightly from 27 pct. in 1988 to now account for 23 pct. of the export. Export share of machinery has been reasonably stable accounting for around 25 pct. of the export in the same period. The share of other goods, primarily fuel and crude materials, has in the same period risen from 11 pct. to 16 pct.

Finished goods account for half of total imports

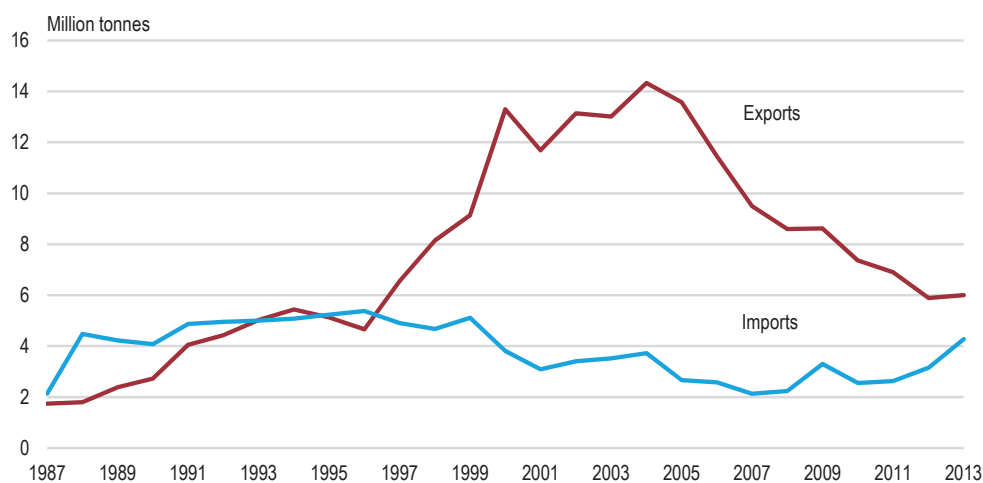
Since 1988, the share of the different commodity groups has been fairly stable. However the share of manufactured goods has declined from 33 pct. to 28 pct. today, while the share of other goods has increased from 13 pct. to 16 pct. The share of machinery was roughly the same as in 1988, around 30 pct., but topped in 2002 with 38 pct. of total import.

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 accounted for 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 11 per cent of total imports. Oil exports, on the other hand, increased sharply from 1997 to 2004, after which they have dropped substantially.

In 2013, exports of crude oil and oil-based products accounted for 9 per cent of total exports. Still, in volume terms, oil exports are now twice as large as oil imports. Denmark has been a net exporter of oil since 1997. Focusing exclusively on crude oil the exported volume is now 40 pct. larger than the imported.

Figure 9 Exports and imports of oil

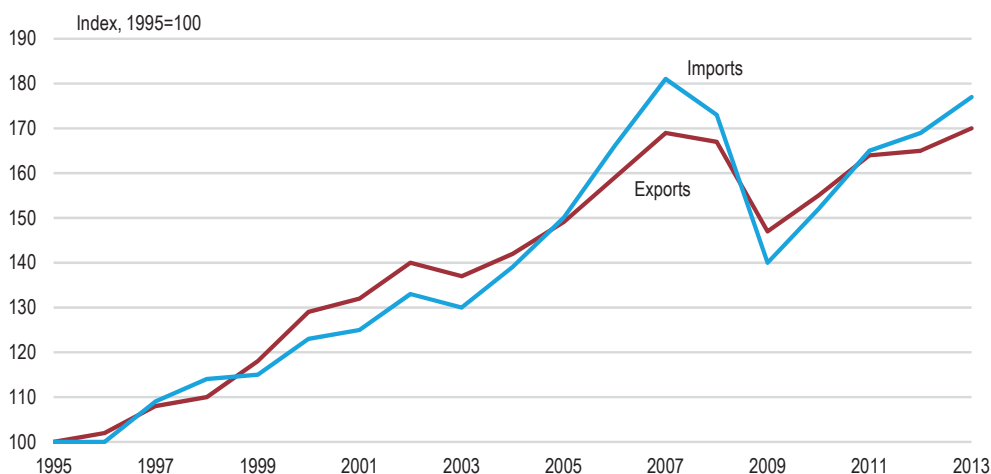
www.statbank.dk/sitc5r3y og sitc5r4y

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 characterised by a major decline of historical scale.

In 2013 the import volumes went up 5 pct., while export volumes were up 3 per cent on the year before.

Figure 10 Quantity index of imports and exports

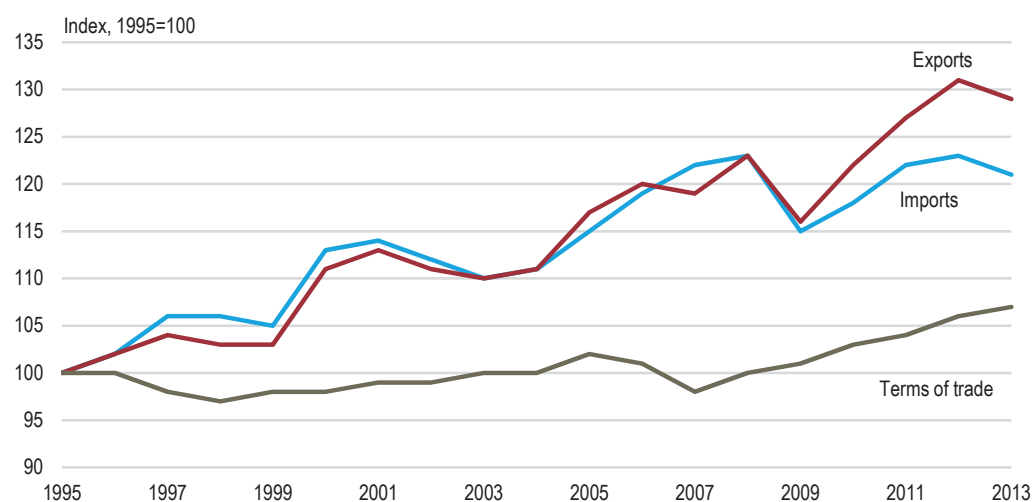


www.statbank.dk/konj42 and [bec42](http://www.statbank.dk/bec42)

Export prices has increased more than import prices

Prices of imported and exported goods have moved largely in parallel – a development illustrated by the unit value indices and the terms of trade. Prices of imports as well as exports followed the same increase until 2008, and they both decreased steeply in 2009. Since 2009 the export prices have increased more than the import prices.

Figure 11 Unit values for imports and exports and terms of trade



www.statbank.dk/konj42, [bec42](http://www.statbank.dk/bec42) and [byt22](http://www.statbank.dk/byt22)

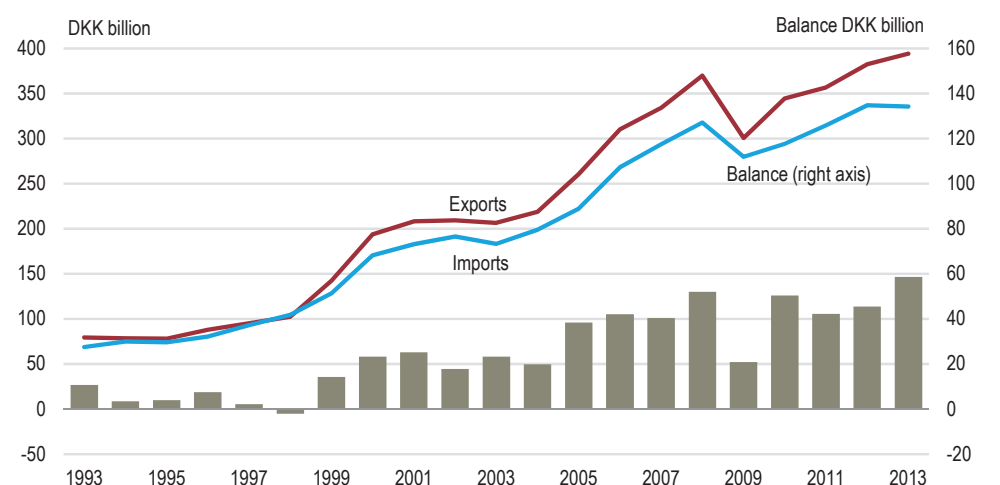
The development in the import- and export prices up to 2009 means that Denmark's terms of trade (i.e., the ratio of the export unit value index to the import unit value index) remained fairly constant. Since 2009 the terms of trade have experienced an increase caused by the prices for exports increasing more than the prices for imports.

External trade in services

Trade in services has increased sharply during the last 21 years

During the period 1993 to 2013, external trade in services almost increased five-fold – in 2013 exports amounted to DKK 394.3 billion and imports to DKK 335.8 billion. 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](http://www.statbank.dk/bop3)

In 2009 exports as well as imports declined considerably in connection with the global financial crisis, but trade has now exceeded the level from before the crisis.

Large surplus on the trade in services

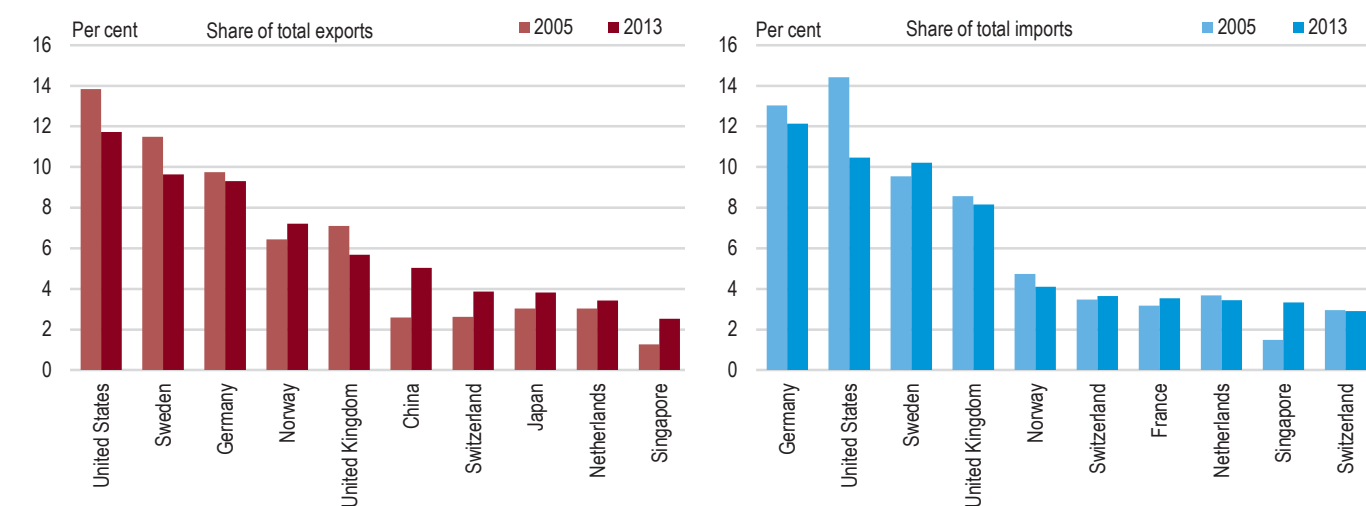
From 1999 to 2008 the surplus increased from DKK 14.2 billion to DKK 52.1 billion. Primarily, this increase was accounted for by transport services. The global financial crisis caused a sharp reduction in the Danish trade in services, and particularly exports accounted for a sharp fall, which caused a falling surplus on the balance of services amounting to DKK 20.8 billion in 2009. Transport services accounted for the largest fall, where particularly sea transport experienced a considerable fall. After 2009 exports increased more than imports, resulting in large surpluses on the balance of services, which reached DKK 58.5 billion in 2013.

Denmark's largest trading partners

Compared to 2005 the market shares for Denmark's traditional export markets, e.g. Sweden, Germany and UK have declined in 2013, while exports to China, Norway, Singapore and Switzerland have seen an increase. In the same period USA reduced their import share, whereas Sweden and Singapore have increased their share of Danish imports.

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 2013 with regard to exports, which was mainly due to purchases of services within sea transport by American customers. The circumstance that the USA widely accounts for sea transport services does not necessarily reflect that the physical sea transport takes place to and from the USA. The essence of the statistics on trade in services is that the Danish shipping companies carry goods on behalf of American customers.

Germany 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 pct. in 2005 to 10 pct. in 2013. Sea transport is also important in relation to Germany, but also travel and road transport play a very important role in Danish imports of services from Germany.

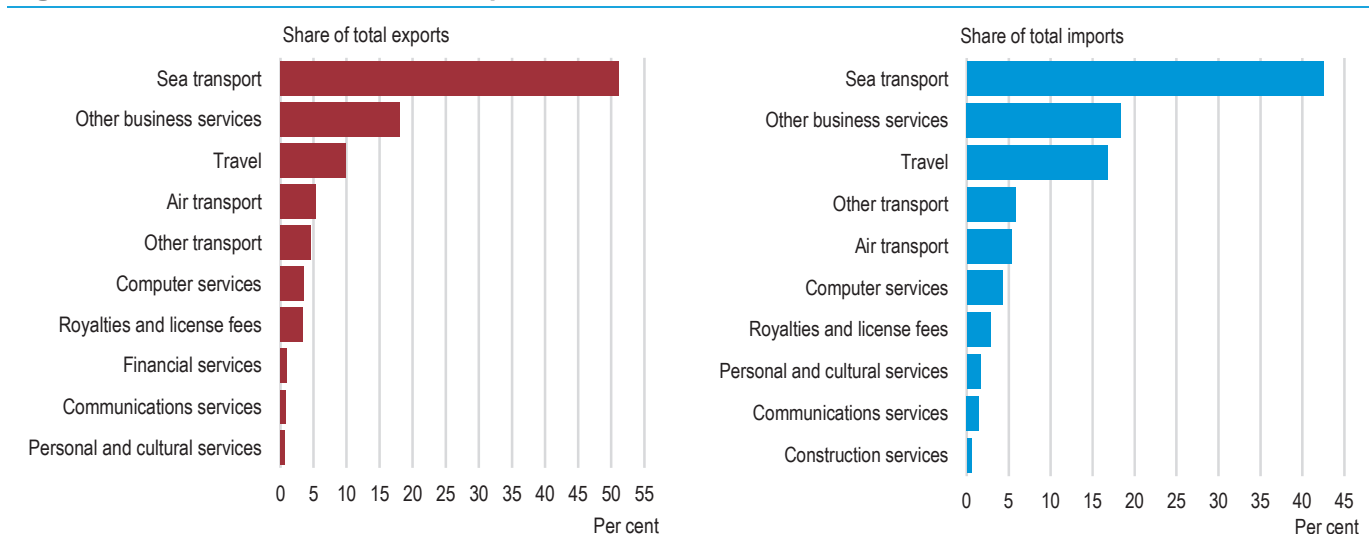
Besides the United States, Sweden and Germany are Denmark's most important trading partners with regard to trade in services. For Sweden and Germany sea transport also plays a considerable role, but trade with these two countries also covers a wide range of services, e.g. air and road transport, travels and other business services. It can generally be concluded that if sea transport is disregarded, markets geographically close to Denmark are most important for Denmark's 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 2013, this service group accounted for 51 pct. of Denmark's exports of services and 42 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 goods in one country and sells them in another without the goods crossing the Danish border.

Figure 14 The composition of the Danish trade in services. 2013



www.statbank.dk/uht3

With regard to imports, the group *other business services* is also the second-largest service group. The group 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. Travel is the third-largest service group for both imports and exports. Travel covers the expenditure incurred by Danes in connection with especially holidays and business trips abroad, but also trips abroad in connection with health care and education are included.

Balance of payments

Surplus on the balance of payments since 1999

For many years, Denmark had a continuous 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 a net foreign debt of more than 30 pct. of GDP at the beginning of the 1990s, Denmark had positive net assets abroad of 40 pct. of GDP¹ in 2013.

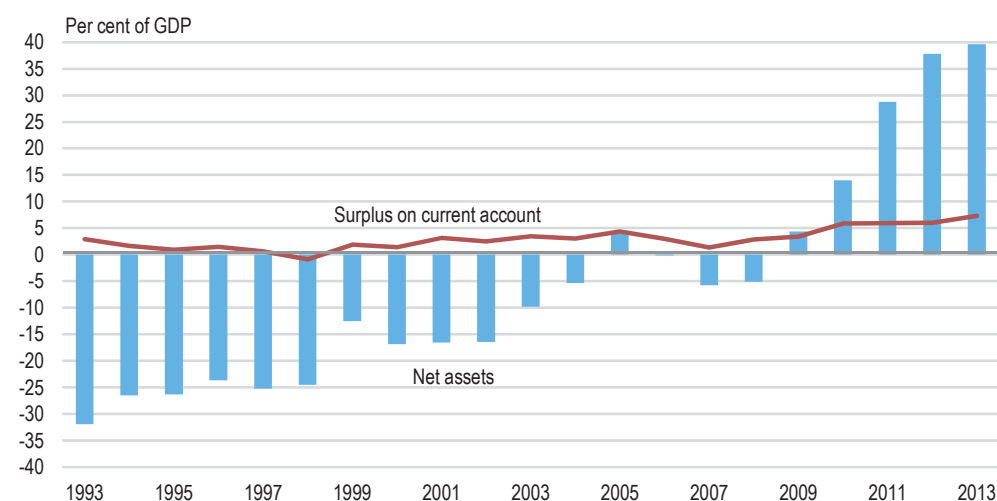
¹ Net assets and investment income figures are produced by Danmarks Nationalbank.

Denmark's net wealth, or net assets, is affected partly by the surplus on the balance of payments current account and partly by value adjustments. For example changes in the exchange rate will affect the value of the net assets. This gave rise to e.g. foreign debt again from 2006 to 2008, despite surplus on the balance of payments.

Surplus is attributed to trade in goods and services and income

In 2013, the surplus on the balance of payments current account was DKK 135.4 billion and was comprised of a surplus on trade in goods and services of DKK 108.5 billion and a surplus on income (investment income and compensation of employees) of DKK 64.0 billion, while current transfers, consisting of e.g. foreign aid and transfers from and to EU institutions, contributed negatively with DKK 37.1 billion.

Figure 15 Balance of payments and net assets



www.statbank.dk/bop3 and dndapu

Investment income consist of e.g. interest payments and dividends from securities – shares, bonds, and other equity instruments – issued abroad and held by Danish residents, and similar payments from securities issued in Denmark held by non-residents. In case of foreign direct investments reinvested earnings are also included in investment income. The investment income alone contributed with a surplus of DKK 74.0 billion for 2013.

Table 325 (page 1 of 2) External trade in goods, by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2012	2013*	2012	2013*	2012	2013*
DKK mio.						
Total	614 674	625 217	534 301	552 269	80 373	72 947
EU-28	383 077	388 918	378 033	384 354	5 044	4 564
Austria	4 002	4 069	5 214	5 152	-1 211	-1 083
Belgium	8 514	10 386	16 184	16 347	-7 669	-5 961
Bulgaria	559	569	617	653	-59	-84
Croatia	626	804	233	214	393	590
Czech Republic	6 058	5 672	6 725	7 492	-667	-1 821
Cyprus	520	403	111	186	409	217
Estonia	1 688	1 540	1 793	1 985	-105	-446
Finland	14 495	18 022	8 754	9 053	5 742	8 969
France and Monaco	20 362	20 737	16 034	16 382	4 327	4 355
Germany	93 076	102 937	111 032	113 495	-17 956	-10 558
Greece	2 741	3 035	957	974	1 784	2 062
Hungary	3 558	3 522	4 313	4 468	-755	-946
Ireland	4 171	5 292	6 243	6 700	-2 071	-1 408
Italy	15 503	14 929	19 285	18 730	-3 782	-3 802
Latvia	1 786	1 746	2 671	2 947	-885	-1 200
Lithuania	2 619	2 780	3 256	3 126	-636	-346
Luxembourg	338	292	845	957	-508	-665
Malta	252	423	463	363	-211	60
Netherlands	26 604	27 282	39 307	41 296	-12 703	-14 014
Poland	14 917	15 536	17 140	18 509	-2 223	-2 973
Portugal	1 695	1 921	2 296	2 321	-602	-400
Romania	2 804	2 621	1 299	1 470	1 505	1 151
Slovakia	1 758	1 647	2 236	2 394	-478	-747
Slovenia	539	528	1 529	1 422	-990	-894
Spain	11 360	11 071	7 937	8 367	3 423	2 704
Sweden	80 664	75 516	71 699	70 557	8 964	4 959
United Kingdom	59 603	53 567	29 861	28 792	29 742	24 775
Not classified EU country	2 266	2 071	-	-	2 266	2 071
World outside EU	231 597	236 298	156 268	167 915	75 329	68 383
Algeria	1 166	1 196	1 841	544	-675	652
Angola	167	332	515	3	-348	330
Argentina	952	918	2 662	1 855	-1 710	-937
Australia	6 299	6 077	951	603	5 347	5 474
Azerbaijan	233	262	115	196	118	66
Bahrain	185	147	649	181	-463	-33
Bangladesh	361	364	2 515	2 847	-2 154	-2 482
Belarus	451	444	63	105	389	339
Brazil	5 859	7 385	3 183	3 388	2 676	3 997
British Virgin Island	747	143			747	143
Canada	4 495	4 028	2 670	2 450	1 826	1 579
Chile	1 074	1 589	875	1 011	199	578
China	17 370	19 433	37 730	37 360	-20 360	-17 927
Colombia	659	628	1 088	1 031	-430	-404
Cuba	144	152	5	5	139	147
Dominican Republic	458	473	19	27	439	445
Ecuador	176	163	104	146	72	17
Egypt	1 504	1 504	147	112	1 357	1 392
Faroe Islands ¹	2 654	2 776	876	1 024	1 778	1 752
Ghana	164	193	213	324	-49	-131
Gibraltar	798	1 061	1	39	797	1 022
Greenland ²	3 227	3 183	2 553	2 672	674	512
Hongkong	10 845	11 755	874	716	9 970	11 039
India	2 618	2 209	4 448	4 558	-1 829	-2 348
Indonesia	975	1 021	1 655	1 690	-680	-669

¹ Faroe Islands included in Europe. ² Greenland included in North America.

Table 325 (page 2 of 2) External trade in goods, by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2012	2013*	2012	2013*	2012	2013*
	DKK mio.					
Iran	1 027	699	59	50	968	650
Iraq	364	403	-	10	364	393
Iceland	2 441	2 489	767	846	1 674	1 643
Israel	1 159	1 287	498	452	661	835
Japan	12 059	10 951	2 460	2 074	9 599	8 877
Jordan	443	495	5	8	438	487
Kazakhstan	473	328	414	273	58	54
Kenya	187	207	23	23	165	184
Kuwait	405	470	424	344	- 18	126
Lebanon	677	843	24	18	653	825
Libya	454	378	1 268	769	- 814	- 391
Macedonia	121	241	40	40	81	201
Malaysia	1 229	1 272	1 471	1 271	- 242	1
Mexico	2 298	2 113	1 069	789	1 229	1 324
Morocco	1 534	1 648	257	150	1 277	1 498
New Zealand	707	704	558	519	149	184
Nigeria	863	932	551	4 521	312	-3 590
Norway	41 657	42 601	28 604	32 039	13 053	10 562
Oman	732	790	28	40	704	751
Pakistan	527	468	543	587	- 16	- 120
Panama	389	465	53	64	335	401
Peru	328	463	1 101	514	- 773	- 51
Philippines	574	625	363	288	211	337
Qatar	474	539	1 526	2 658	-1 052	-2 118
Russia	11 722	11 848	7 469	14 988	4 253	-3 139
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	19	363	-	-	19	363
Saudi Arabia	4 061	3 977	564	815	3 497	3 162
Serbia	648	623	148	198	501	425
Singapore	3 757	3 225	972	820	2 786	2 405
South Africa	1 806	2 346	830	553	976	1 793
South Korea	4 645	4 416	2 639	6 038	2 006	-1 622
Sri Lanka	239	283	148	161	91	122
Switzerland	5 528	5 493	4 635	4 673	893	820
Taiwan	1 666	1 587	2 599	2 513	- 933	- 926
Thailand	1 662	1 357	2 435	2 216	- 773	- 859
Tunisia	229	240	41	94	188	146
Turkey	4 121	4 890	5 629	5 448	-1 509	- 559
Ukraine	2 033	2 272	890	1 085	1 143	1 186
United Arab Emirates	2 434	2 469	1 518	958	916	1 512
Uruguay	524	1 181	65	62	458	1 118
USA	45 232	43 837	14 933	13 173	30 298	30 664
Venezuela	597	440	209	3	388	438
Vietnam	1 075	1 201	1 662	1 616	- 587	- 415
Yemen	387	416	1	-	386	416
Countries not determined 3. countries	858	1 548	61	-	796	1 548
EMU countries	207 618	224 515	240 219	246 125	-32 601	-21 611
OECD	505 654	510 070	435 686	445 518	69 968	64 552
EFTA	49 644	50 600	34 019	37 567	15 626	13 033
BRIC	37 569	40 875	52 829	60 293	-15 260	-19 417
Europe	455 536	463 931	427 223	444 923	28 312	19 008
Africa	9 375	10 317	6 124	7 739	3 250	2 578
North America	52 954	51 049	20 156	18 294	32 798	32 755
South and Central America	15 320	17 378	10 549	9 080	4 772	8 298
Asia	73 406	74 005	68 656	71 100	4 750	2 905
Oceania	7 225	6 989	1 531	1 134	5 695	5 855

Table 326 External trade, quantity and unit value index

	Quantity			Unit value		
	2011	2012	2013*	2011	2012	2013*
	1995=100					
Imports¹						
Imports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	165	169	177	122	123	121
Intermediate goods for agriculture and horticulture	146	148	153	134	147	146
Intermediate goods for construction industry	183	187	178	105	104	104
Intermediate goods for other industries	140	144	148	113	112	111
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	121	125	153	409	427	397
Machinery and other capital	187	199	207	105	108	103
Transport equipment	152	149	156	111	106	106
Intermediate goods for household consumption	209	211	217	111	112	112
Exports¹						
Exports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	164	165	170	127	131	129
Agricultural products of animal origin	141	139	139	109	118	118
Agricultural products of vegetable origin	102	100	103	134	136	134
Canned meat and milk	97	94	91	134	135	143
Manufactured goods, total	190	192	199	107	109	108
Manufactured goods, total (excl. machinery and instruments)	188	186	198	111	114	111
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs not processed or preserved	90	89	102	136	140	139
Fur skins, untreated	211	218	217	218	269	321
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	132	134	133	528	562	535
Terms of trade	•	•	•	104	106	107

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, aircraft, drilling rigs and production platforms.

Table 327 (page 1 of 2)

External trade by country and commodity group. 2013*

SITC Selected commodity groups		Total		EU-28		World outside EU		BRIC	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.							
	Total	625 217	552 269	388 918	384 354	236 298	167 915	40 875	60 293
0	Food and live animals, total	104 250	62 805	70 420	45 119	33 830	17 686	8 294	2 588
01	Meat and meat preparations	30 848	9 613	19 774	9 284	11 075	330	3 629	56
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	15 360	4 781	10 107	4 572	5 253	208	867	24
03	Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, aqua.invert.	18 276	12 535	14 130	3 123	4 146	9 412	1 170	527
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	6 748	5 604	4 312	5 090	2 436	514	594	57
05	Vegetables and fruit	3 593	10 105	2 826	8 760	767	1 344	15	299
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	2 257	1 951	1 525	1 788	732	164	16	76
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1 453	4 065	1 046	3 650	407	416	24	90
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	6 217	10 033	4 030	5 090	2 187	4 943	605	1 427
1	Beverages and tobacco, total	7 215	7 397	5 849	5 838	1 366	1 559	48	70
11	Beverages	5 958	6 378	5 035	5 083	924	1 296	36	2
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1 257	1 019	814	755	443	263	12	68
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	30 943	17 339	13 846	13 440	17 097	3 899	3 516	707
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	13 362	2 823	1 165	2 454	12 197	368	2 345	6
24	Wood and cork	1 064	5 508	744	4 541	320	967	138	445
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	4 343	725	2 554	596	1 789	129	436	13
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	61 896	65 847	51 152	23 101	10 745	42 745	38	11 606
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	57	2 506	52	409	5	2 098	-	872
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	57 045	59 651	46 997	19 761	10 048	39 889	38	10 734
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	2 207	83	2 177	48	30	34	-	-
35	Electric current	2 587	3 607	1 926	2 883	662	724	-	-
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	3 752	4 237	1 874	2 163	1 878	2 074	463	132
5	Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	111 778	67 602	52 326	56 089	59 452	11 513	11 560	4 602
51	Organic chemicals	8 844	6 433	4 597	4 314	4 247	2 119	862	987
52	Inorganic chemicals	909	2 746	639	2 142	270	604	20	159
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	3 385	3 345	2 600	2 784	785	561	145	218
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	71 402	25 717	27 569	20 105	43 834	5 611	8 400	2 534
55	Ess. oils, resinoids, perfume materials; toilet and cleans. prep.	5 015	5 143	3 490	4 644	1 525	499	86	113
57	Plastics in primary forms	2 174	8 966	1 867	8 495	307	471	53	61
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	5 364	6 453	4 142	5 970	1 222	483	158	72
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	56 350	72 441	41 751	57 098	14 598	15 343	2 126	8 052
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1 557	3 845	1 113	3 204	443	641	99	324
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	3 819	4 846	3 156	4 042	663	804	61	449
64	Paper, paperboard, articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	5 503	9 738	4 198	9 102	1 305	636	119	298
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., related products	6 228	7 079	4 814	4 713	1 414	2 366	135	1 149
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	5 739	6 714	3 558	5 444	2 182	1 271	193	645
67	Iron and steel	8 055	15 257	5 016	11 787	3 039	3 470	972	2 398
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	3 026	6 047	2 623	4 589	403	1 459	66	129
7	Machinery and transport equipment, total	152 708	165 648	89 026	131 260	63 682	34 388	11 582	12 862
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	27 689	8 913	18 200	7 524	9 489	1 389	1 608	506
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	19 209	13 842	8 427	11 460	10 782	2 382	2 205	593
73	Metalworking machinery	1 052	1 284	497	986	555	299	138	67
74	Gen. industrial mach. and equipment, n.e.s., mach. parts, n.e.s.	41 079	27 002	23 074	22 014	18 006	4 988	4 293	2 531
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	9 270	19 162	5 035	16 535	4 235	2 627	269	1 446
76	Telecomm., sound recording, reprod. apparatus and equipment	10 809	20 075	6 245	16 981	4 565	3 094	458	1 558
77	Electric. mach., appar., applian.s, n.e.s., electr. parts there of	22 690	27 774	14 191	20 846	8 499	6 928	1 793	3 530
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	14 826	33 798	11 225	30 475	3 600	3 323	393	1 130
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	6 084	13 798	2 132	4 438	3 952	9 361	424	1 501
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	87 663	82 018	58 585	47 894	29 077	34 124	3 029	19 304
81	Prefabr. buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating, n.e.s.	2 893	3 457	1 970	2 430	924	1 028	54	808
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses and similar	12 920	8 454	7 823	5 663	5 097	2 791	137	2 044
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	820	1 643	642	883	178	760	9	642
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	22 973	25 775	18 843	8 289	4 130	17 486	197	10 304
85	Footwear	3 745	5 398	2 767	2 953	979	2 444	67	1 293
87	Profess., scientific and contr. instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	15 370	10 513	8 390	7 640	6 980	2 873	1 678	619
88	Photo. appar., equipm. and supplies, optic. goods, n.e.s.	1 601	2 813	895	1 949	705	864	119	220
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	8 661	6 934	4 089	2 352	4 572	4 582	221	369

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		China		Norway		United Kingdom		Sweden		Germany		USA	
Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
DKK mio.													
510 070	445 518	19 433	37 360	42 601	32 039	53 567	28 792	75 516	70 557	102 937	113 495	43 837	13 173
83 673	52 361	4 025	734	3 839	3 779	10 604	1 989	11 341	5 536	21 216	16 628	2 558	1 467
25 420	9 402	1 788	1	182	80	4 445	274	2 830	381	5 723	4 195	885	-
11 521	4 729	238	-	329	30	1 326	120	2 197	556	3 181	2 105	375	38
15 882	7 932	881	430	844	3 259	1 444	501	1 780	693	3 615	787	192	290
5 295	5 001	226	8	489	56	678	281	774	866	1 476	1 791	288	13
3 144	9 406	4	135	212	18	240	194	1 343	542	501	2 113	26	250
2 094	1 827	1	15	506	3	48	88	546	428	291	480	7	6
1 243	3 764	1	11	107	63	43	232	370	913	421	1 130	22	15
4 981	6 393	264	105	830	219	206	126	707	315	901	3 172	33	784
6 507	6 736	10	2	351	94	442	540	710	196	3 011	1 205	131	248
5 424	6 013	10	1	207	59	371	536	593	188	2 745	882	93	224
1 083	723	-	1	144	36	71	4	116	9	265	323	38	24
16 691	14 048	3 013	174	754	1 010	749	371	2 092	3 145	5 186	2 276	293	377
1 309	2 530	2 335	-	-	216	-	-	74	424	89	141	11	11
836	3 806	131	26	77	112	51	68	219	1 509	324	502	5	156
3 796	699	283	12	83	95	101	10	443	380	1 318	157	11	8
59 670	42 530	-	13	3 755	18 395	14 005	7 128	16 336	6 333	6 713	2 036	4 818	341
55	573	-	1	2	127	-	-	-	11	43	32	-	17
54 829	38 269	-	12	3 090	17 523	13 801	7 112	15 202	4 588	4 338	834	4 818	314
2 198	81	-	-	1	20	204	16	209	5	1 332	16	-	10
2 587	3 607	-	-	662	724	-	-	925	1 730	1 001	1 153	-	-
3 008	2 658	20	2	1 044	144	290	25	830	281	184	1 304	24	216
85 520	60 883	4 929	1 807	4 140	1 226	4 650	4 246	9 616	5 803	10 272	17 121	19 902	1 844
6 753	5 121	278	801	153	147	347	563	304	428	1 029	1 591	1 019	379
793	2 490	7	52	59	134	47	106	136	144	73	914	70	110
2 927	3 031	60	124	217	110	149	190	571	725	684	984	36	64
53 574	22 198	4 065	546	1 907	309	3 073	1 484	4 158	1 487	5 450	5 117	17 125	707
4 638	4 985	12	69	980	44	204	516	1 755	635	361	1 099	26	190
1 929	8 747	13	49	59	180	39	220	455	947	456	2 425	31	33
4 899	6 182	53	62	451	83	325	429	771	714	865	2 112	165	64
49 944	60 128	586	5 096	6 115	2 469	6 274	2 548	8 109	9 848	11 874	18 597	1 277	783
1 300	3 412	49	249	95	26	91	559	191	269	371	1 299	91	34
3 571	3 794	45	276	337	94	374	60	521	486	1 100	1 090	50	12
5 064	9 327	83	255	555	200	394	118	1 145	3 266	1 043	2 610	70	29
5 442	5 028	46	821	481	112	619	356	710	541	1 153	1 238	177	56
5 047	5 751	87	597	995	92	343	243	1 168	609	916	1 904	237	136
6 437	12 277	45	306	1 330	433	548	466	1 161	1 725	1 514	3 862	108	86
2 850	5 682	35	111	141	1 075	69	172	452	633	827	1 703	78	45
119 366	146 951	5 161	12 303	11 356	3 514	11 500	7 759	14 006	29 515	27 909	42 388	8 894	4 217
21 814	8 301	738	480	410	265	4 234	301	1 264	638	7 972	3 868	945	211
13 469	13 046	896	543	1 516	704	900	954	1 525	1 592	1 714	4 404	1 590	567
788	1 169	59	66	78	8	31	70	62	113	150	443	111	26
30 893	23 528	1 879	2 406	2 184	478	2 100	1 213	3 156	3 283	6 325	8 117	2 596	608
8 003	17 016	153	1 434	2 193	64	521	1 073	2 091	4 117	748	3 219	455	316
8 881	17 771	276	1 551	1 139	104	672	1 402	1 395	8 922	1 915	1 969	803	347
18 627	22 937	836	3 459	1 404	397	1 979	1 756	2 650	4 074	4 050	7 071	1 633	936
12 985	31 895	50	870	1 513	189	830	511	1 368	5 999	4 895	12 949	256	151
3 906	11 288	274	1 495	920	1 305	233	478	495	778	139	347	506	1 054
79 785	53 358	1 544	17 006	10 310	646	4 814	3 883	11 942	9 559	16 057	11 353	5 669	1 727
2 679	2 539	16	769	391	58	197	80	509	691	380	549	150	15
12 104	5 225	65	1 973	2 680	214	884	88	1 524	1 755	2 105	909	647	18
763	937	3	446	95	3	46	99	158	172	237	118	5	10
22 121	10 686	18	8 631	2 506	23	1 199	521	3 319	1 584	6 158	1 661	84	52
3 461	2 961	40	1 085	634	6	153	95	643	347	919	661	32	6
12 232	9 562	968	601	634	107	851	776	1 159	1 093	2 301	2 307	1 760	1 062
1 242	2 436	89	217	81	8	103	368	125	436	242	485	116	53
5 905	5 865	144	225	935	761	239	303	534	339	516	588	271	1 953

Table 328 Imports by use

Danish version of the BEC classification	2012	2013*
	DKK mio.	
Imports, total	534 301	552 269
Intermediate goods for agriculture, total	16 253	16 650
Cereals, unmilled or semi-processed	2 055	2 174
Feeding stuff for animals	10 199	10 418
Fertilizers	2 147	2 145
Other	1 852	1 913
Intermediate goods for construction industry, total	38 020	36 367
Timber, worked, coniferous	1 841	1 842
Non-metallic mineral manufactures for const.	3 576	3 460
Iron or steel products for construction	9 529	8 471
Miscellaneous finished goods for construction	7 950	7 636
Other	15 124	14 958
Intermediate goods for other industries, total	157 218	159 382
Oil seeds, oleag. fruit (excl. flour and meal)	1 708	1 116
Pulp and waste paper	441	328
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	8 050	7 938
Textile fibres	228	248
Textile yarn	923	817
Textile fabric	3 115	2 949
Chemical elements and compounds	8 281	8 618
Plastic materials and articles thereof	15 063	15 497
Other chemical materials and products	14 038	15 414
Iron and steel	15 744	15 673
Non-ferrous metals	5 764	5 485
Miscellaneous manufactures of metal	4 833	5 114
Other raw materials and semi-manufactures	24 152	25 290
Parts of non-elec. machinery, etc.	23 420	25 189
Parts of elec. machinery etc.	11 552	10 007
Other parts and accessories n.e.s.	3 738	3 660
Parts and accessories of transport equipment	15 739	15 560
Aircraft engines	40	58
Engines for other transport equipment	389	421
Fuels, lubricants and electric energy, total	57 067	64 618
Coal, coke and briquettes	2 376	2 428
Petroleum oils, crude	15 787	20 101
Light and medium oils (motor spirit etc.)	9 057	10 459
Gas oils and fuel oils n.e.s.	22 401	26 562
Other fuels and lubricants, electric current	7 446	5 068
Machinery and other capital equipment, total	66 081	65 043
Agricultural and dairy machinery	2 632	3 302
Office machines, automatic data processing equipment	14 890	13 512
Construction machinery	1 792	1 701
Other machinery and appliances, non-electrical	18 350	18 009
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	28 417	28 519
Transport equipment, total	30 455	37 284
Ships	2 919	9 343
Aircraft	2 524	1 931
Railway vehicles and industrial motor vehicles	9 110	8 412
Passenger motor cars	15 902	17 598
Goods for household consumption, total	161 975	165 643
Food, beverages and tobacco	50 642	55 016
Other non-durable consumer goods	28 942	29 947
Clothing	26 717	25 875
Footwear	5 941	5 310
Other semi-durable consumer goods	26 775	27 291
Pleasure craft, caravans, etc.	1 511	1 462
Other durable consumer goods	21 447	20 742
Goods not elsewhere specified	7 233	7 283

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Table 329 Exports by origin

KONJ-Commodity group	2012	2013*
	DKK mio.	
Export, total	614 674	625 217
Agricultural products of animal origin, total	47 168	47 210
Live bovine cattle; meat from bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	2 895	2 641
Live swine; meat of swine	26 821	26 513
Poultry; live killed or dressed; fresh, chilled or frozen	1 612	1 583
Butter	1 662	1 343
Cheese	8 279	8 938
Birds' eggs, in the shell	161	148
Pig fat and poultry fat	532	539
Bovine and equine hides and skins, undressed	325	401
Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (excl. fish)	642	619
Edible offal of cattle, sheep, pigs and horses	2 209	2 173
Other agricultural products of animal origin	2 030	2 312
Agricultural products of vegetable origin, total	10 890	11 021
Cereals	3 244	2 846
Seeds, fruit and spores for sowing	1 762	2 133
Flowers, plants, fruits and vegetables	4 359	4 308
Other agricultural products of vegetable origin	1 525	1 734
Canned meat and milk, total	7 160	7 327
Canned meat	4 047	4 182
Canned milk	3 113	3 145
Manufactured goods, total (excl. canned meat and milk, ships, etc.)	447 969	457 661
Sugar and molasses	1 376	1 229
Other manufactured products of agricultural origin	22 763	24 155
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved	4 331	4 388
Feeding stuffs (excl. straw, roots, etc.)	5 750	6 181
Beer	1 750	1 830
Other beverages (excl. fruit and vegetable juices)	3 329	4 129
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	3 522	3 320
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	66 751	71 402
Other chemical goods	38 862	40 821
Leather, leather manufactures; dressed furskins	453	606
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s	1 461	1 557
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	3 080	3 874
Paper, paperboard, articles of paper pulp, of paper, or of paperboard	5 717	5 503
Textiles and clothing	28 514	29 210
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	6 736	5 739
Metals	11 062	11 259
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s	21 433	22 196
Machinery and instruments	149 188	148 450
Transport equipment, excl. ships and aircraft	16 581	17 513
Furniture	12 967	13 035
Articles of artificial plastic materials, n.e.s	8 184	7 591
Other manufactured goods, n.e.s	34 159	33 673
Ships, aircraft and drilling rigs and production platforms	2 457	2 964
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, not prepared or preserved	12 343	13 962
Furskins, raw	10 895	12 955
Fuels, lubricants and electric current	64 952	61 358
Other goods	10 839	10 760

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Table 330 Major imported commodities

		2012	2013*
		DKK thousands	
Imports, total		534 300 957	552 269 115
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)	12 110 059	12 783 034
2	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	12 400 391	11 710 048
3	Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of $\leq 0,001\%$ by weight (excl. containing biodiesel, and for undergoing chemical transformation)	8 464 943	9 152 453
4	Natural gas condensates	3 386 679	8 391 083
5	Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of $> 1\%$ by weight (excl. for undergoing chemical transformation, and containing biodiesel)	3 017 062	8 006 552
6	Sea-going vessels for the transport of goods and seagoing vessels for the transport of both persons and goods (excl. refrigerated vessels, tankers, ferry-boats and vessels principally designed for the transport of persons)	1 105 156	6 329 085
7	Telephones for cellular networks "mobile telephones" or for other wireless networks	7 089 491	6 019 346
8	Jet fuel, kerosene type	4 972 777	5 678 080
9	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)	5 476 670	5 435 412
10	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)	6 239 953	5 204 257
11	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	4 075 917	4 611 200
12	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)	3 490 067	4 399 571
13	Electrical energy	5 368 223	3 607 175
14	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)	3 461 494	3 362 387
15	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)	2 195 450	3 180 346
16	Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of $> 0,1\%$ but $\leq 1\%$ by weight (excl. for undergoing chemical transformation, and containing biodiesel)	4 195 473	2 939 753
17	Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of $> 0,002\%$ but $\leq 0,1\%$ by weight (excl. containing biodiesel, and for undergoing chemical transformation)	1 867 768	2 780 389
18	Gear boxes for machinery	2 172 900	2 522 451
19	Fresh or chilled bovine meat, boneless	2 443 495	2 454 608
20	Raw furskins of mink, whole, with or without heads, tails or paws	955 169	2 453 441
21	Wood pellets	2 040 538	2 377 184
22	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s.	1 688 847	2 264 193
23	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)	2 128 311	2 206 030

24	Structures and parts of structures of iron or steel, n.e.s. (excl. bridges and bridge-sections; towers; lattice masts; doors, windows and their frames and thresholds; equipment for scaffolding, shuttering, propping or pit-propping, and products made principally of sheet)	2 279 354	2 044 891
25	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines or for other machines of heading 8471, n.e.s. (excl. electronic assemblies)	1 743 819	1 955 595

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 331 Major exported commodities

		2012	2013*
		DKK thousands	
	Exports, total	614 673 780	625 216 587
1	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	28 108 693	27 597 601
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)	15 209 422	15 983 897
3	Generating sets, wind-powered	9 482 289	15 974 602
4	Raw furskins of mink, whole, with or without heads, tails or paws	10 824 754	12 892 062
5	Haemoglobin, blood globulins and serum globulins	7 744 546	9 381 178
6	Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of $\leq 0,001\%$ by weight (excl. containing biodiesel, and for undergoing chemical transformation)	7 099 349	7 095 424
7	Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of $> 0,1\%$ but $\leq 1\%$ by weight (excl. for undergoing chemical transformation, and containing biodiesel)	9 537 735	6 622 150
8	Enzymes and prepared enzymes, n.e.s. (excl. rennet and concentrates thereof, lipoprotein lipase and Aspergillus alkaline protease)	5 951 809	6 284 057
9	Food preparations, n.e.s., containing, by weight, $\geq 1,5\%$ milkfat, $\geq 5\%$ sucrose or isoglucose, $\geq 5\%$ glucose or $\geq 5\%$ starch	5 350 444	6 005 542
10	Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	5 910 497	6 002 924
11	Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	4 725 989	4 903 401
12	Domestic swine, weighing < 50 kg (excl. pure-bred for breeding)	4 519 326	4 642 875
13	Towers and lattice masts, of iron or steel	4 401 816	4 614 817
14	Motor spirit, with a lead content $\leq 0,013$ g/l, with a research octane number "RON" of < 95 (excl. containing biodiesel)	4 718 622	4 594 871
15	Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of $> 1\%$ by weight (excl. for undergoing chemical transformation, and containing biodiesel)	2 315 662	4 036 333
16	Hearing aids (excl. parts and accessories)	4 264 504	3 584 649
17	Parts of non-electrical engines and motors, n.e.s.	5 110 033	3 431 553
18	Inverters having power handling capacity $> 7,5$ kVA (excl. of a kind used with telecommunication apparatus, automatic data-processing machines and units thereof)	3 649 403	3 046 040
19	Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	2 896 926	2 936 439
20	Fresh cheese "unripened or uncured cheese", incl. whey cheese and curd of a fat content, by weight, of $\leq 40\%$	2 837 135	2 835 281
21	Electrical energy	2 745 360	2 587 314
22	Parts of pumps for liquids, n.e.s.	2 404 673	2 578 868
23	Food preparations, n.e.s., not containing milkfats, sucrose, isoglucose starch or glucose or containing, by weight, $< 1,5\%$ milkfat, $< 5\%$ sucrose or isoglucose, $< 5\%$ glucose or $< 5\%$ starch	2 239 922	2 510 428
24	Structures and parts of structures of iron or steel, n.e.s. (excl. bridges and bridge-sections; towers; lattice masts; doors, windows and their frames and thresholds; equipment for scaffolding, shuttering, propping or pit-propping, and products made principally of sheet)	1 921 499	2 374 032
25	Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences (excl. syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	3 723 032	2 349 017

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 332 (page 1 of 2) International trade in services, by country

	Exports		Imports		Balance	
	2011*	2012*	2011*	2012*	2011*	2012*
	DKK mio.					
World¹	356 716	382 544	314 577	337 052	42 139	45 492
EU-countries (28)	163 928	165 243	173 154	184 146	-9 226	-18 903
Austria	2 246	1 947	2 230	2 090	16	-142
Belgium	6 982	6 000	4 818	5 303	2 164	697
Bulgaria	559	518	567	638	-8	-121
Croatia	317	304	717	893	-400	-589
Cyprus	571	352	611	525	-40	-173
Czech Republic	968	869	1 574	1 209	-607	-340
Estonia	597	709	646	756	-49	-47
Finland	6 782	7 151	3 278	3 301	3 504	3 850
France and Monaco	9 594	9 296	10 054	10 703	-459	-1 408
Germany	35 157	35 596	42 920	43 897	-7 763	-8 302
Greece	1 881	1 073	4 027	4 032	-2 146	-2 959
Hungary	1 503	1 436	893	1 035	610	401
Ireland	2 766	3 092	2 827	3 304	-60	-212
Italy	7 263	6 980	8 689	9 233	-1 426	-2 253
Latvia	1 097	1 229	913	954	184	276
Lithuania	1 388	1 529	1 298	1 678	90	-148
Luxembourg	937	1 022	970	949	-33	73
Malta	380	307	243	474	137	-167
Netherlands	10 680	12 669	10 736	11 973	-55	696
Poland	4 166	4 100	3 069	3 526	1 097	574
Portugal	1 037	1 194	1 144	1 290	-106	-97
Romania	591	584	417	469	174	115
Slovakia	536	484	651	598	-115	-114
Slovenia	312	392	202	224	110	167
Spain	6 312	6 276	10 497	11 373	-4 185	-5 097
Sweden	37 739	37 610	32 094	34 069	5 645	3 541
United Kingdom	20 647	21 630	27 051	29 619	-6 404	-7 989
European Union Institutions	918	893	19	31	899	862
Non-EU total	192 788	217 300	141 423	152 906	51 365	64 394
Afghanistan	398	775	147	463	251	312
Algeria	366	253	261	287	105	-34
Angola	180	193	201	225	-22	-32
Argentina	1 120	940	516	582	604	358
Australia	4 689	5 225	2 259	2 642	2 430	2 583
Bahamas	216	120	141	203	76	-83
Bahrain	181	185	86	123	96	62
Bangladesh	73	115	283	338	-209	-223
Belarus	64	117	87	43	-24	74
Bermuda	708	542	473	626	234	-83
Brazil	4 036	5 352	2 419	2 503	1 617	2 849
Canada	2 969	3 268	1 895	1 813	1 074	1 454
Chile	1 640	1 919	726	1 159	914	760
China	14 400	18 982	9 254	9 596	5 146	9 386
Colombia	791	689	517	455	274	234
Costa Rica	523	727	235	270	288	457
Dominican Republic	152	143	44	60	108	83
Ecuador	553	699	281	351	272	348
Egypt	1 213	1 150	4 671	5 125	-3 459	-3 975
Faroe Islands	385	465	313	360	72	105
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	36	26	107	93	-70	-67
Ghana	252	194	251	308	1	-114
Greenland	960	903	1 751	1 774	-791	-871
Hong Kong	3 622	4 084	2 718	3 636	904	448
Iceland	630	632	1 061	1 141	-431	-509

¹ Incl. International organizations and unallocated trade.

Table 332 (page 2 of 2) International trade in services, by country

	Exports		Imports		Balance	
	2011*	2012*	2011*	2012*	2011*	2012*
			DKK mio.			
India	5 376	5 954	3 154	3 122	2 222	2 831
Indonesia	975	1 127	1 074	854	-99	273
Iran	306	318	168	111	138	207
Iraq	62	128	141	73	-79	55
Israel	761	582	461	365	300	217
Japan	9 299	13 798	4 129	4 691	5 170	9 106
Jordan	276	272	141	152	135	120
Kazakhstan	91	65	57	30	34	34
Kenya	419	434	371	460	48	-27
Kuwait	286	384	268	276	18	109
Lebanon	219	200	150	164	69	36
Liberia	141	233	249	449	-109	-216
Malaysia	906	1 206	1 618	1 953	-712	-747
Marshall Islands	237	113	255	751	-19	-638
Mexico	1 140	1 491	999	1 346	141	145
Morocco	528	346	915	792	-386	-446
Mozambique	208	121	116	86	92	36
New Zealand	2 204	2 343	792	814	1 411	1 529
Nigeria	775	725	601	692	174	33
Norway	27 030	28 095	13 593	14 385	13 437	13 710
Oman	330	466	225	362	106	105
Pakistan	532	681	419	368	113	314
Panama	1 136	835	2 686	3 517	-1 550	-2 682
Peru	306	348	191	220	115	127
Philippines	304	339	770	847	-466	-508
Qatar	649	674	253	284	395	390
Russia	6 455	6 519	3 115	3 152	3 339	3 367
Saudi Arabia	1 441	1 916	745	763	695	1 153
Serbia	70	68	56	50	13	19
Singapore	5 086	5 768	7 318	6 612	-2 232	-844
South Africa	1 739	2 010	1 611	1 608	127	402
South Korea	5 458	6 135	1 930	2 178	3 528	3 956
Sri Lanka	207	236	322	336	-115	-99
Syria	64	28	114	71	-50	-43
Switzerland	13 049	13 749	11 295	11 324	1 754	2 424
Taiwan	1 181	1 296	872	1 005	309	291
Tanzania	158	147	191	221	-33	-75
Thailand	1 339	1 287	2 997	3 019	-1 659	-1 733
Tunisia	183	130	94	79	89	50
Turkey	2 263	2 454	4 112	4 084	-1 848	-1 630
Uganda	104	64	224	240	-120	-176
Ukraine	669	714	449	460	221	254
United Arab Emirates	3 567	5 097	2 708	3 047	859	2 050
United States of America	48 425	53 360	33 553	36 898	14 872	16 463
Uruguay	267	334	173	197	94	137
Venezuela	446	483	391	692	56	-209
Vietnam	698	799	737	833	-39	-35
Yemen	99	30	41	62	58	-32
Europe	214 944	218 777	207 622	219 535	7 322	-758
Africa	8 655	8 490	11 395	12 684	-2 740	-4 194
North America	52 353	57 531	37 198	40 485	15 154	17 046
Central- and South America	14 369	15 831	11 216	13 774	3 152	2 057
Asia	58 700	73 521	43 732	46 223	14 969	27 297
Oceania	7 243	7 813	3 396	4 350	3 847	3 462
EMU- countries	94 034	94 541	104 542	110 026	-10 508	-15 485
EFTA	40 853	42 622	26 065	26 983	14 788	15 639
OECD	277 661	292 576	245 171	261 326	32 490	31 250
BRIC	30 267	36 805	17 943	18 373	12 325	18 434

Table 333 International trade in services after country and item. 2013*

	Total		EU - countries (28)		Non-EU total		OECD	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	DKK mio.							
Services, total	394 288	335 761	170 637	181 095	223 651	154 667	293 795	253 083
Transport	240 746	179 920	84 790	72 832	155 957	107 089	159 830	116 219
Sea transport	201 731	142 669	57 762	45 980	143 969	96 688	123 040	83 950
Sea transport, passenger	1 716	308	1 468	264	248	45	1 716	308
Sea transport, freight	194 741	62 242	54 789	23 457	139 952	38 785	117 069	41 470
Sea transport, supporting, auxiliary and other sea transport services	5 275	80 117	1 505	22 260	3 770	57 859	4 256	42 171
Air transport	21 022	17 800	12 506	10 434	8 516	7 367	19 613	15 799
Other transport (than sea and air)	17 992	19 450	14 522	16 415	3 471	3 034	17 176	16 468
Travel	39 133	56 316	27 524	38 474	11 609	17 842	37 040	46 514
Other services	114 408	99 526	58 322	69 790	56 088	29 736	96 925	90 349
Communications services	3 608	4 883	2 028	3 683	1 581	1 198	3 069	4 429
Construction services	1 174	1 959	388	1 166	787	793	812	1 731
Insurance services	2 561	-1 298	1 666	-698	895	-601	2 238	-976
Financial services	3 860	1 851	2 173	1 278	1 686	574	2 908	1 673
Computer and information services	13 834	14 329	9 530	9 988	4 306	4 341	12 953	13 565
Royalties and license fees	13 280	9 603	6 030	5 635	7 250	3 969	10 624	9 221
Other business services	71 203	61 782	34 042	44 023	37 161	17 759	61 657	54 798
Audiovisual, personal, cultural, and recreational services	2 852	5 610	1 481	4 455	1 370	1 155	2 135	5 503
Government services, n.i.e.	2 036	807	984	260	1 052	548	529	405

BRIC		United States		Germany		Sweden		United Kingdom		Norway		China	
Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
DKK mio.													
37 572	18 461	46 233	35 123	36 696	40 742	38 032	34 275	22 404	27 372	28 438	13 777	19 836	9 227
32 562	14 786	32 410	20 106	14 793	17 106	16 782	12 136	12 156	9 438	11 464	7 321	17 480	7 620
32 007	13 982	30 518	19 136	9 035	13 050	4 961	2 748	10 645	7 737	4 888	2 957	17 320	7 170
0	0	16	4	552	21	208	13	209	104	228	41	0	0
31 847	3 021	30 456	6 311	8 161	9 030	4 289	1 640	10 189	2 923	2 088	2 312	17 279	942
160	10 959	45	12 822	323	3 997	464	1 095	248	4 711	2 572	604	40	6 228
378	444	1 604	682	908	589	8 446	7 000	761	971	4 674	3 553	134	307
176	360	289	288	4 849	3 468	3 372	2 387	750	730	1 900	812	27	141
927	1 361	1 913	3 679	10 673	10 439	8 260	5 260	2 153	2 513	6 945	1 914	435	713
4 083	2 314	11 909	11 340	11 226	13 196	12 989	16 883	8 098	15 424	10 025	4 542	1 924	893
68	52	213	237	274	468	802	1 967	249	361	775	436	7	9
28	65	17	300	90	218	115	157	66	397	420	98	12	32
57	29	43	91	104	-545	394	75	515	53	396	-199	22	17
113	8	399	108	133	54	377	287	406	404	150	85	76	0
179	348	996	2 279	1 364	1 028	3 540	3 234	1 156	1 464	1 916	806	42	49
1 209	249	2 194	2 454	939	840	390	1 910	1 147	689	384	120	851	152
2 238	1 465	7 912	5 342	8 179	10 638	6 712	6 988	4 139	11 117	5 710	2 906	861	585
96	17	40	441	123	467	647	2 258	375	910	262	286	28	8
95	81	95	88	20	28	12	7	45	29	12	4	25	41

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Table 334 Balance of payments

	2011*	2012*	2013*
	DKK mio.		
A. Current receipts, total	1 142 648	1 177 443	1 220 264
Export of goods (fob)	596 823	610 696	621 612
Services	356 716	382 544	394 288
Compensation of employees	7 280	7 375	7 084
Investment income	158 576	153 144	167 661
Current transfers from EU	8 835	8 762	9 396
Other current transfers	14 418	14 922	20 224
B. Current expenditure, total	1 036 113	1 068 277	1 084 867
Import of goods (fob)	542 420	561 325	571 658
Services	314 577	337 052	335 761
Compensation of employees	16 810	17 080	17 072
Investment income	107 248	94 712	93 648
Current transfers to EU	19 595	21 238	22 681
Other current transfers	35 462	36 870	44 045
C. Current account, net (A-B)	106 535	109 167	135 398
D. Capital account, net	5 767	523	631
E. Financial account, net	-102 473	-110 889	-138 051
Direct investments	2 702	-29 758	-51 281
Abroad	-67 692	-46 169	-59 835
In Denmark	70 393	16 412	8 553
Portfolio investments	-992	-91 410	44 948
Assets	-157	-151 322	-39 443
Liabilities	-834	59 911	84 390
Financial derivatives	4 191	41 326	32 233
Other investments	-52 491	-20 195	-169 735
Assets	46 277	-6 579	-103 850
Liabilities	-98 768	-13 615	-65 887
Exchange reserves	-55 885	-10 850	5 784
F. Errors and omissions, net (-C-D-E)	-9 829	1 199	2 022

www.statbank.dk/bop3

Table 335 Transition from trade statistics to balance of payments statistics. 2013*

Imports		Exports	
	DKK mio.		
Import of goods, external trade	552 269	Export of goods, external trade	625 217
+ Provisioning and bunkering	38 747		
+ Repairs, etc.	2 197	+ Repairs, etc.	2 841
- Returned goods	6 446	- Returned goods	6 446
- Freight, etc. import	15 107		
= Import of goods, balance of payments		= Export of goods, balance of payments	
	571 659		621 612

www.dst.dk/bopdok.

Table 336 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*	101 619	42 343	102 817	5.8	247 000	14.0	44 341
2013*	108 480	74 014	135 398	7.3	736 000	39.6	130 708

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 337 Foreign Assets and Liabilities

	31 December	2011*	2012*	2013*
DKK bn.				
INSTRUMENTS				
Assets, total		4 753	5 130	5 322
Assets, total excl. exchange reserves		4 263	4 620	4 842
Direct investment		1 329	1 410	1 457
Portfolio investment		1 789	2 080	2 170
Equity securities		743	920	1 098
Debt securities		1 046	1 160	1 073
Financial derivatives, net		120	105	72
Other investment		1 026	1 025	1 144
Exchange reserves		490	510	479
Liabilities, total		4 238	4 440	4 586
Direct investment		804	825	819
Portfolio investment		1 920	2 121	2 280
Equity securities		451	608	780
Debt securities		1 469	1 514	1 500
Other investment		1 514	1 494	1 487
SECTORS				
Assets, total		4 753	5 130	5 322
Private companies and households		3 093	3 442	3 586
General government sector		38	23	21
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)		1 130	1 154	1 235
Danmarks Nationalbank		492	512	480
Liabilities, total		4 238	4 440	4 586
Private companies and households		1 662	1 803	1 869
General government sector		378	378	342
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)		2 194	2 255	2 370
Danmarks Nationalbank		5	5	5
Net assets, total (assets - liabilities)		515	690	736
Private companies and households		1 432	1 639	1 717
General government sector		-340	-355	-320
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)		-1 064	-1 101	-1 135
Danmarks Nationalbank		487	507	475

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank
www.statbank.dk/dndapu1

Business sector in general

Enterprises in general

Enterprise development

Accounts

Globalisation



Enterprises in general

Most workplaces are small

Denmark has a nearly 284,000 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 nearly 8,500 workplaces in Denmark have 50 or more jobs. The large workplaces are concentrated around the major cities.

Figure 1 Workplaces by industry and size. 2012

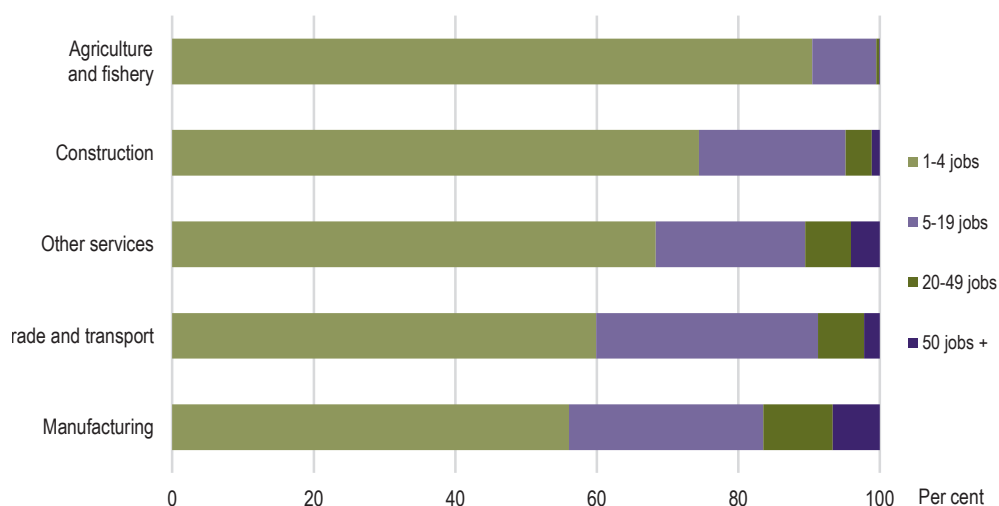


Table 345

Workplaces are very small especially in agriculture and fishing as almost 90 per cent of the workplaces in these industries have less 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.

Continued importance of service sector

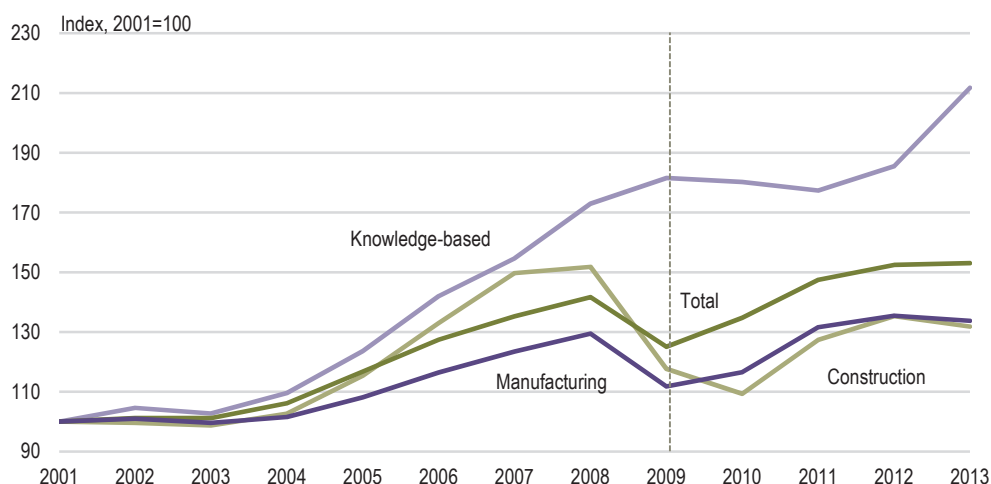
The Danish business structure has experienced comprehensive changes in recent decades. Denmark has gone from an agricultural and industrial society to a society where services are the dominant activity.

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 2001-2013. The total growth in the business turnover is 42 per cent until 2008, and consequently decreased to a level of 25 per cent above the 2001 level in 2009. In 2013 the level of business turnover in all the industries shown was 53 per cent above the level of 2001, though there are great differences from one industry to another.

Business services have increased by 82 per cent in the period until 2009, and fell to 77 per cent above the level of 2001 in 2011 whereafter it rose to a level of 112 per cent above the 2001-level in 2013. Construction experienced a considerable growth of 50 per cent in turnover until 2007 followed by a marked slowdown in 2008. Up till 2010 there was a large decrease in turnover inside construction to a level of 9 per cent above 2001-level in 2010. And up till 2012 a part of the lost turnover inside construction has been regained, and the industry is now in 2013 32 per cent above the level of 2001.

Figure 2 Development in total turnover. Selected industries



Note: The turnover figures are in current prices.

Enterprises and workplaces

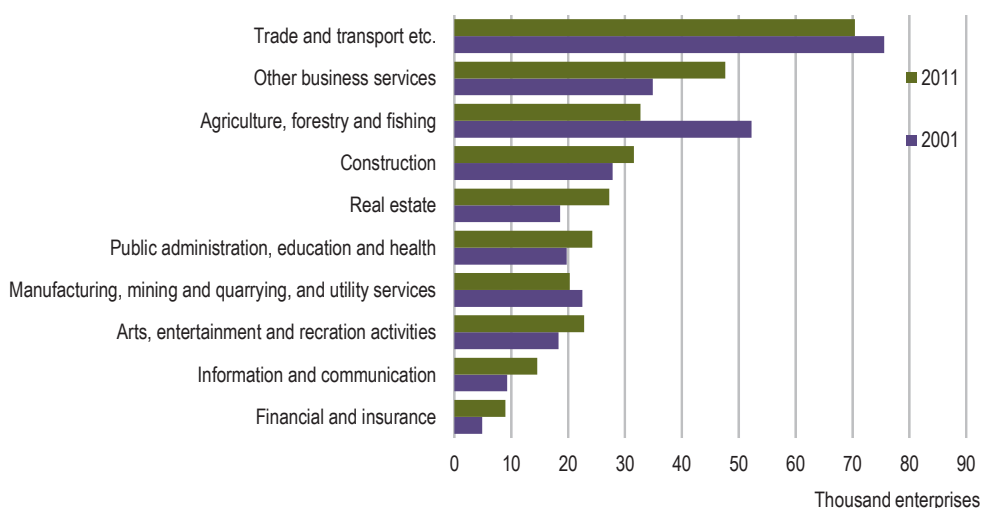
The Danish business structure can be described by two business levels: Enterprises and workplaces. The enterprise is the general level, which is legally and financially responsible for the operation of the enterprise.

A workplace is an organizationally delimited part of an enterprises with a given address, which produces 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 300.700 active enterprises in Denmark. Trade and transport account for most of these enterprises (23 per cent) as well as Business services (16 per cent), while 11 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 3 Enterprises by industry

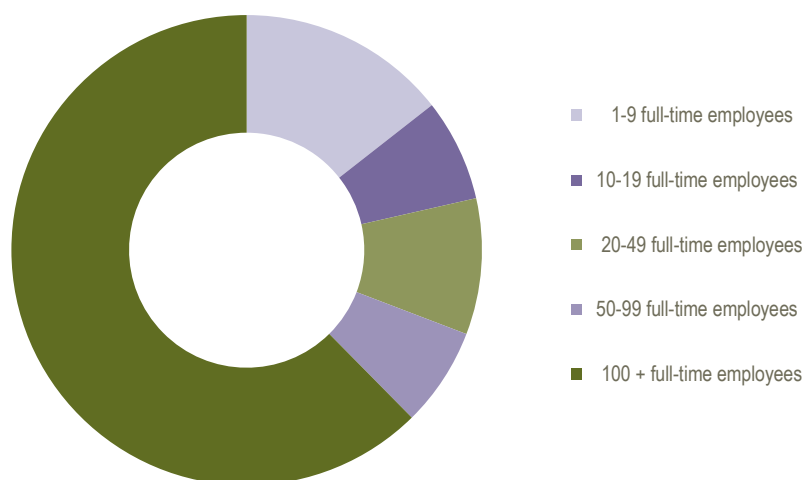


www.statbank.dk/gf5

Most people work in large enterprises

The Danish business structure is characterized by many small enterprises with less than 10 full-time employees (93 per cent). Never the less, 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.

Figure 4 Number of full-time equivalent employees by enterprise size. 2011



www.statbank.dk/gf3

The private industry with the largest concentration is financial and insurance where 80 per cent are employed in the largest enterprises, while this group accounts for only 6 per cent of the full-time employees in agriculture, in forestry and fishing.

Turnover

Danish enterprises had a total turnover of DKK 3,338 billion in 2011. Trade and transport account for the largest share of enterprises and the largest share of turnover (48 per cent). However, while ranking second on the share of turnover, Manufacturing, mining and quarrying accounts for only 7 per cent of the total number of enterprises in Denmark.

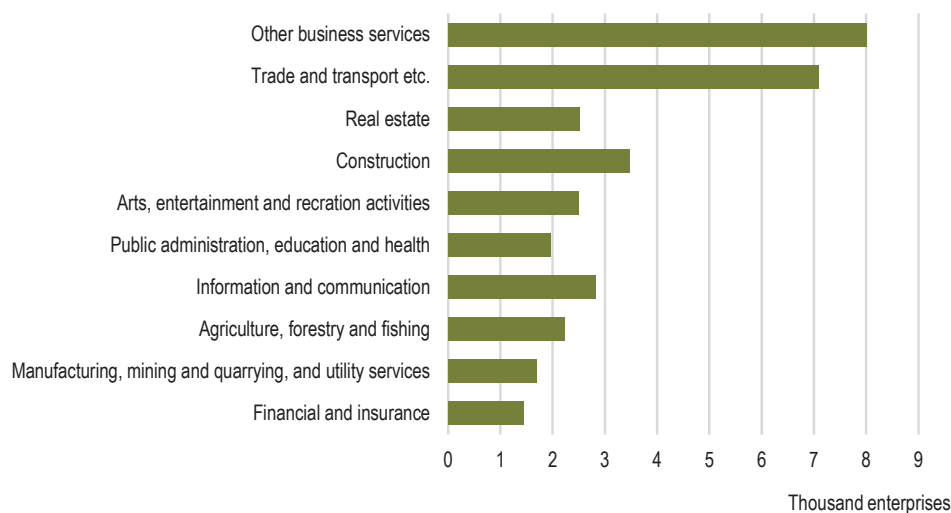
Enterprise development

Increase in the number of new enterprises

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

In 2011, almost 34,000 new enterprises were established, while the number in 2010 was just under 31,000. Of these, 24 per cent were in other business services, while only 4 per cent of the new enterprises were in Financial and insurance.

Figure 5 New enterprises by industry. 2011



www.statbank.dk/demo4

New enterprises are vulnerable in their first years of existence. 27 per cent of the new established enterprises in 2010 were no longer active in 2011. Almost half of the new enterprises established in 2006 had survived to 2011 (44 pct.).

In 2011 more enterprises closed down than were established. In total 35,300 enterprises closed down in 2011. We expect the final number to be lower since enterprises restarting in 2012 are not yet known and hence cannot be subtracted.

Survival rate of new enterprises

In addition to an increasing number of enterprises in 2011, the survival rate of new enterprises, surviving one year after their creation seems to be stable after a serious drop in 2009. Consequently, the survival rate of new enterprises from 2011 was 73 per cent after one year, while the corresponding rate of new enterprises from 2010 was 74 per cent

Overwiev 1 Survival rate of new enterprises, up til 5 years of age

	Survival year						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Start year	Pct.						
2005	100	73	63	56	47	42	•
2006	•	100	77	64	53	48	44
2007	•	•	100	73	59	52	47
2008	•	•	•	100	71	60	53
2009	•	•	•	•	100	74	63
2010	•	•	•	•	•	100	73

www.statbank.dk/demo6

High number of bankruptcies these years

Seen in a historical perspective the number of bankruptcies was record high in Denmark during the years 2009-2013 with 5,000 or more bankruptcies every year. The number of bankruptcies reached 6,450 in 2010 while there was between 5,450 and 5,700 in 2009 and 2011-2012. In 2013 there was slightly below 5,000 bankruptcies.

Figure 6 Bankruptcies. 1979-2013



www.statbank.dk/konk9

Accounts

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 2011 Danish enterprises had an average value added percentage of 26 in relative terms compared to total current revenue. Hotels and restaurants (40 per cent), information and communication (45 per cent) and real estate (57 per cent) had a high ranking, while trade and transport were below average (15 and 19 per cent, respectively).

Figure 7 Enterprise results. Selected industries. 2011

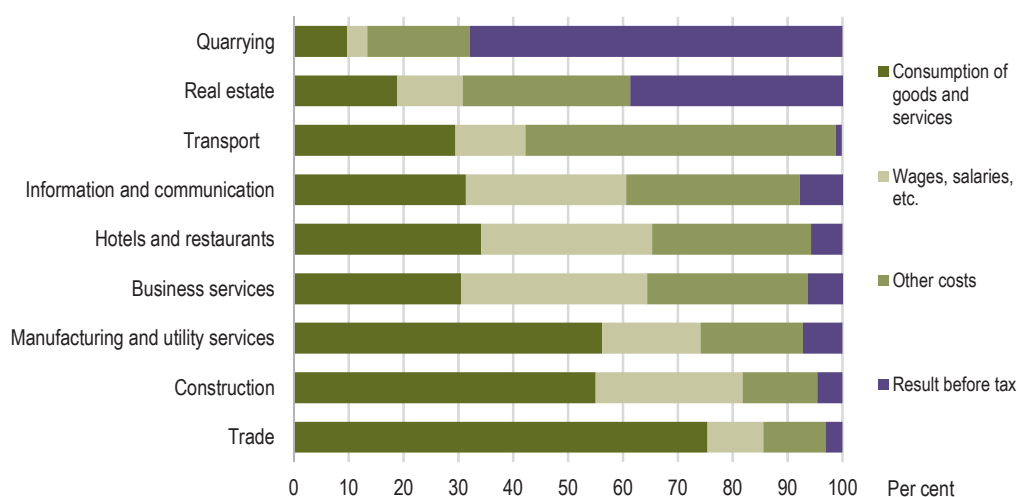


Table 352

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.

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.

Globalisation

Foreign-owned companies account for 20 per cent. of total employment, although they represent only 1 per cent. of the total number of firms in the private sector in Denmark. The 4,000 enterprises had 268,000 employees (given as full-time employees) and had a turnover of DKK 810 billion – corresponding to 24 per cent of the total turnover in the private sector.

The information and communication and manufacturing, mining etc. sector are with 45 and 25 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.

Figure 8 Foreign and Danish owned enterprises by share of employees. 2011

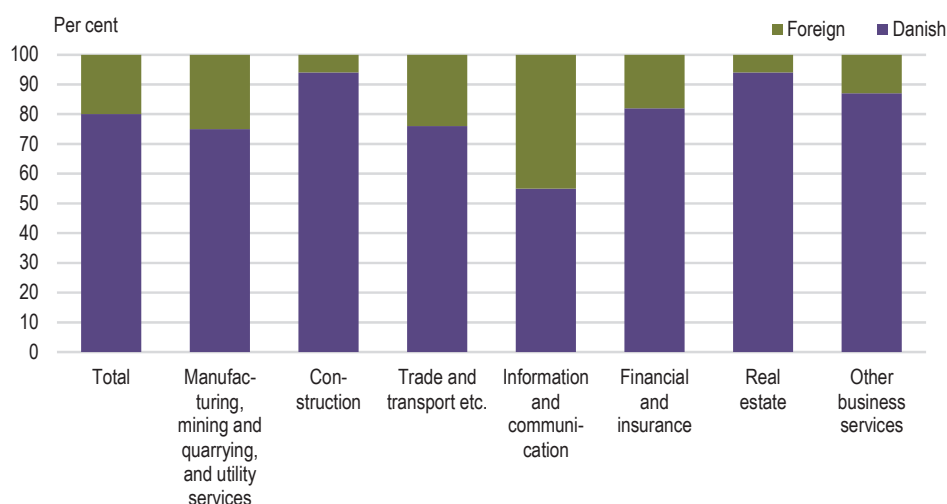


Table 351

Enterprises owned by foreigners are, on average, far larger than enterprises owned by Danes. On average, there were 68 employees per enterprise in foreign-owned enterprises in 2011, while there were 4 employees per enterprise in Danish-owned enterprises. 70 per cent of the employees in the foreign-owned enterprises work in enterprises owned by other EU countries. Sweden and Germany account for the largest shares of ownership, and enterprises owned from these two countries account for 27 and 13 per cent, respectively, of the total employees in foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark.

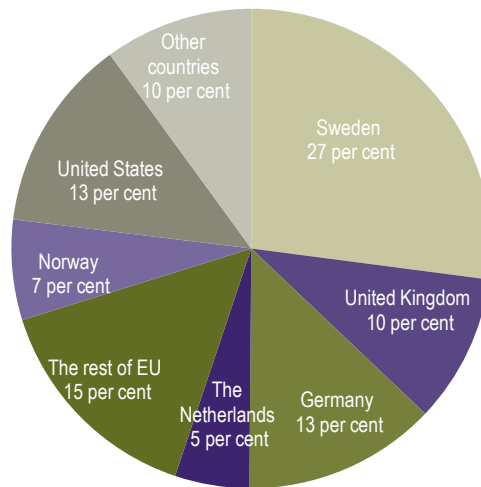
Figure 9 Foreign-owned enterprises by share of total turnover. 2011

Table 338 Enterprises by ownership and industry. 2011

	Sole Partnership proprie- torship	etc. etc.	Public limited company	Private limited company	Funds, society, etc.	Co- operative society, etc.	Public authority	Other owner- ship	Total
	number of enterprises								
Total	152 001	15 820	30 794	78 516	14 055	2 111	263	7 173	300 733
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27 644	2 991	576	1 362	58	24	-	50	32 705
Manufacturing, quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply	6 358	1 210	5 056	5 145	1 533	718	-	292	20 312
Construction	16 809	542	3 242	10 704	16	63	-	199	31 575
Wholesale and retail trade; transport, etc.	34 532	2 904	9 416	21 513	620	636	2	805	70 428
Information and communication	6 104	417	1 911	5 572	298	78	1	207	14 588
Finance and insurance	283	83	2 309	5 621	292	100	1	294	8 983
Letting and sale of real estate	8 500	3 622	3 200	9 063	2 496	53	1	285	27 220
Business activities	26 185	1 593	4 405	14 231	562	225	13	423	47 637
Public administration, education and human health activities	14 276	1 776	264	3 194	2 462	38	229	2 033	24 272
Culture, recreation and other services	11 272	668	403	2 008	5 706	174	16	2 578	22 825
Activity not stated	38	14	12	103	12	2	-	7	188

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

www.statbank.dk/gf5

Table 339 Enterprises by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2011

	Number of full-time equivalent employees						Total
	0	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	
	number of enterprises						
Total	159 455	119 322	11 202	6 726	2 110	1 918	300 733
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20 714	11 647	257	73	7	7	32 705
Mining and quarrying	82	94	14	12	3	9	214
Manufacturing	5 854	6 551	1 388	1 067	445	410	15 715
Energy supply	1 206	512	36	17	12	10	1 793
Water supply, waste management and renovation	1 156	1 308	43	49	14	20	2 590
Construction	15 393	13 639	1 559	755	148	81	31 575
Wholesale and retail trade	16 050	23 666	2 679	1 578	408	300	44 681
Transport	5 508	5 309	620	382	127	131	12 077
Hotels and restaurants	5 796	7 004	554	233	47	36	13 670
Information and communication	8 708	4 856	491	307	116	110	14 588
Finance and insurance	4 403	4 191	127	95	76	91	8 983
Letting and sale of real estate	22 166	4 574	260	150	36	34	27 220
Knowledge service	20 335	9 878	806	487	153	122	31 781
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	9 969	4 847	525	297	117	101	15 856
Public administration, education and human health activities	5	41	22	18	21	177	284
Education	2 564	1 444	409	536	206	152	5 311
Health and social services	8 592	8 784	820	352	86	43	18 677
Culture and recreation	2 914	3 016	232	125	36	28	6 351
Other services, etc.	7 972	7 842	359	193	52	56	16 474
Activity not stated	68	119	1	-	-	-	188

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

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 340 Employment by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2011

	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total
	number of full-time equivalent employees					
Total	307 784	150 117	199 572	145 425	1 331 440	2 134 338
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21 642	3 292	2 062	499	1 671	29 166
Mining and quarrying	256	178	359	226	2 865	3 884
Manufacturing	22 293	18 876	32 875	30 630	158 884	263 558
Energy supply	1 182	481	501	852	6 838	9 854
Water supply, waste management and renovation	1 835	580	1 559	984	3 947	8 905
Construction	40 138	20 783	22 057	10 023	25 159	118 160
Wholesale and retail trade	71 359	35 837	46 574	27 925	119 758	301 453
Transport	14 637	8 272	11 303	8 368	73 210	115 790
Hotels and restaurants	18 412	7 198	6 785	3 249	10 349	45 993
Information and communication	12 045	6 719	9 299	7 901	50 450	86 414
Finance and insurance	6 193	1 744	2 887	5 270	63 189	79 283
Letting and sale of real estate	10 385	3 528	4 604	2 512	7 228	28 257
Knowledge service	23 676	10 664	14 481	10 505	47 287	106 613
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	13 149	7 089	8 755	7 955	32 130	69 078
Public administration, education and human health activities	164	314	606	1 591	631 747	634 422
Education	3 516	6 008	15 302	14 729	64 278	103 833
Health and social services	23 068	10 688	10 251	6 032	11 451	61 490
Culture and recreation	6 568	3 064	3 717	2 463	7 057	22 869
Other services, etc.	17 092	4 785	5 595	3 711	13 942	45 125
Activity not stated	174	17	...	...	...	191

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

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 341 New enterprises

	2010	2011
Total	30 799	33 866
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 661	2 220
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	1 288	1 690
Construction	2 673	3 485
Trade and transport etc.	6 449	7 096
Information and communication	2 665	2 819
Financial and insurance	1 346	1 445
Real estate	1 986	2 523
Other business services	7 374	8 017
Public administration, education and health	2 809	1 967
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	2 485	2 499
Activity not stated	63	105

Note: Number of real active enterprises, which is defined as enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

www.statbank.dk/demo4

Table 342 Workplaces by size and industry/regions. 2012

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November							Total
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	
	workplaces, total							
Total	124 292	71 509	37 850	25 011	16 546	5 140	3 294	283 642
Industry								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19 078	8 327	2 376	588	136	21	7	30 533
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	5 812	4 524	2 704	2 144	1 735	670	548	18 137
Construction	13 292	7 488	3 714	1 906	1 068	234	107	27 809
Trade and transport etc.	20 504	23 171	13 911	8 914	5 111	1 071	607	73 289
Information and communication	7 471	2 525	1 137	718	501	143	143	12 638
Financial and insurance	1 970	1 198	929	620	349	119	114	5 299
Real estate	9 921	4 464	1 277	490	203	43	22	16 420
Other business services	25 291	9 133	3 619	2 134	1 274	414	289	42 154
Public administration, education and health	11 234	5 439	5 291	5 741	5 114	2 214	1 352	36 385
Arts, entertainment and other services	9 695	5 227	2 890	1 755	1 055	211	105	20 938
Activity not stated	24	13	2	1	-	-	-	40
Region								
Region Hovedstaden	39 064	21 208	10 735	7 157	5 156	1 589	1 339	86 248
Region Sjælland	19 320	10 293	5 191	3 368	2 148	620	316	41 256
Region Syddanmark	24 963	15 423	8 538	5 641	3 522	1 171	619	59 877
Region Midtjylland	28 195	16 347	8 904	6 002	3 981	1 196	723	65 348
Region Nordjylland	12 727	8 210	4 471	2 835	1 734	555	289	30 821
Outside Denmark	23	28	11	8	5	9	8	92

www.statbank.dk/07

Table 343 Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by industry. 2012

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual wage and salary costs DKK mio.
Total	283 642	2 774 800	2 130 967	953 713
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30 533	69 630	31 695	10 274
Mining and quarrying	259	5 413	5 369	3 983
Manufacturing	14 954	285 565	258 901	125 326
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 263	12 885	10 537	6 111
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	1 661	12 725	10 137	4 565
Construction	27 809	152 228	120 117	51 553
Wholesale and retail trade	48 405	424 522	304 654	125 953
Transportation	11 532	125 907	115 546	51 798
Accommodation and food service activities	13 352	106 659	50 762	15 660
Information and communication	12 638	101 329	83 631	48 340
Financial and insurance	5 299	81 113	75 854	49 940
Real estate activities	16 420	49 979	28 890	12 620
Knowledge-based services	28 092	146 184	112 590	62 633
Travel agent, cleaning and other operational services	14 062	142 462	100 474	39 625
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	1 922	151 140	133 072	60 166
Education	7 604	241 718	188 988	85 687
Human health and social work	26 859	529 918	422 422	166 868
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	6 103	56 257	31 678	12 610
Other service activities	14 835	79 081	45 572	19 970
Activity not stated	40	85	75	29

www.statbank.dk/07

Table 344 Bankruptcies

	2012	2013
Total	5 456	4 993
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	127	97
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	341	305
Construction	752	694
Trade and transport etc.	1 695	1 480
Wholesale and retail trade	1 149	972
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	152	154
Wholesale trade	471	393
Retail trade	526	425
Transportation	234	208
Accommodation and food service activities	312	300
Information and communication	211	233
Financial and insurance	387	438
Real estate	274	291
Other business services	681	583
Public administration, education and health	120	98
Arts, entertainment and other services	108	107
Activity not stated	760	667

www.statbank.dk/konk4

Table 345 Danish and foreign owned enterprises in the private sector

	Danish			Foreign			Total		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
	DKK billion								
Turnover ¹	2 309	2 379	2 517	686	737	810	2 995	3 116	3 327
	number								
Employees	1 116 108	1 070 642	1 085 711	279 646	272 797	268 160	1 395 754	1 343 439	1 353 871
Number of enterprises	285 752	287 987	290 418	3 593	3 664	3 958	289 345	291 651	294 376
Employees per enterprise	4	4	4	78	74	68	5	5	5
	per cent								
Share of turnover ¹	77.1	76.3	75.7	22.9	23.7	24.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of employees	80.0	79.7	80.2	20.0	20.3	19.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of number of enterprises	98.8	98.7	98.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Sales exclude banks and financial intermediation and organisations etc.

www.statbank.dk/ifatsf1

Table 346 Financial information for businesses. 2011

	Turnover	Exports	Result before financial items	Investment, net
	DKK mio.			
Total	3 338 135	..	204 334	90 417
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	102 414	..	..	..
Mining and quarrying	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing	699 912	..	51 388	25 999
Energy supply	114 094	..	..	..
Water supply, waste management and renovation	34 323	..	368	182
Construction	188 829	..	8 760	3 124
Wholesale and retail trade	1 200 307	..	37 362	11 859
Transport	365 377	..	3 650	19 059
Hotels and restaurants	46 291	..	2 685	1 912
Information and communication	165 178	..	12 348	10 002
Finance and insurance	..	..	..	..
Letting and sale of real estate	64 204	..	25 420	-2 137
Knowledge based services	155 814	..	10 324	7 581
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	94 412	..	5 779	7 003
Public administration, education and human health activities	..	..	..	..
Education	159	..	..	..
Health and social services	19 902	..	..	..
Culture and recreation	7 413	..	..	..
Other services, etc.	12 779	..	413	58
Activity not stated	..	..	..	..

Note: The figures are based on real active enterprises.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Note: Exports not available for update in 2011

Table 347 (page 1 of 2) **Industrial accounts statistics for selected industries. 2011**

	Total ¹	Quarrying	Manufacturing and utility services	Construction	Trade
Operating results	DKK mio.				
Turnover	2 991 672	66 700	704 774	188 646	1 189 133
	as percentage of turnover				
Other operating income	1.4	1.2	1.9	0.9	0.8
Cost of goods consumed	53.3	8.7	56.2	40.4	75.8
Subcontractors. etc.	2.6	1.1	1.0	15.1	0.2
Wages and salaries. pensions	16.7	3.8	18.2	27.1	10.3
Depreciations	2.9	6.1	3.3	2.0	1.1
Other expenses	19.0	12.8	15.8	11.7	10.3
Result before financial items	6.8	68.7	7.3	4.6	3.1
Financial receipts	4.1	12.2	5.5	1.1	1.6
Financial expenses	3.1	3.1	2.6	1.7	1.4
Extraordinary expenses. net	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.3	-0.4
Corporation tax	1.9	45.2	1.8	0.4	0.7
Result after corporation tax	6.2	32.7	8.5	3.3	3.1
Balance sheet data	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	3 342 394	106 839	682 030	117 217	669 286
	as percentage of assets				
Total assets:					
Fixed assets. total	61.4	74.8	51.0	35.4	42.4
Intangible assets	4.3	0.8	4.6	2.7	3.4
Land and buildings	14.7	0.6	8.9	8.7	6.9
Plant and equipment	5.5	27.2	8.3	4.1	1.0
Other tangibles	6.3	1.4	3.6	10.5	4.8
Financial assets	30.6	44.9	25.6	9.3	26.2
Current assets. Total	38.6	25.2	49.0	64.6	57.6
Stocks	7.0	0.9	12.7	6.9	18.2
Trade debtors	11.1	8.5	13.0	29.0	16.6
Other debtors. cash. etc.	20.5	15.7	23.3	28.7	22.7
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	42.2	43.3	44.5	27.3	40.1
Provisions for liabilities	2.5	8.2	2.6	2.6	1.3
Long-term liabilities	19.2	30.0	12.2	9.5	13.6
Current liabilities	36.2	18.5	40.8	60.6	45
Capital formation. net	DKK mio.				
	90 417	5 776	26 180	3 124	11 859
	per cent				
Increase from 2010 to 2011					
Turnover	8.3	15.4	11.5	11.5	8.1
Result after tax	17.5	27.7	17.7	25.0	23.6
Total assets = total liabilities	2.7	18.2	2.6	7.0	6.6
Capital and reserves	4.2	16.7	2.2	9.9	12.3
Ratios. Average					
Value added (per cent)	26.3	77.6	28.4	33.6	14.5
Gross profit (per cent)	44.1	90.2	42.8	44.5	24.0
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	2 495	17 115	2 647	1 398	3 710
Wages and salaries per employees (DKK thousand)	418	595	439	392	371
Number of enterprises	208 046	214	15 867	31 575	44 681
Number of persons employed (in full-time units)	1 215 241	3 944	271 264	136 090	323 196
of whom employees (in full-time units)	1 097 084	3 882	264 645	118 197	301 502

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 347 (page 2 of 2) **Industrial accounts statistics for selected industries. 2011**

	Transport ²	Hotels and restaurants	Information and communication	Real estate ³	Business services
Operating results	DKK mio.				
Turnover	328 781	46 242	154 163	62 680	250 553
	as percentage of turnover				
Other operating income	1.2	1.8	1.6	4.6	2.1
Cost of goods consumed	23.6	33.7	26.3	18.9	27.5
Subcontractors. etc.	6.3	1.1	5.5	0.9	3.6
Wages and salaries. pensions	12.9	31.7	29.6	12.4	34.6
Depreciations	4.5	3.7	7.9	5.7	4.5
Other expenses	52.9	25.8	24.1	26.1	25.3
Result before financial items	1.1	5.8	8.0	40.6	6.6
Financial receipts	4.8	0.6	5.1	27.6	5.9
Financial expenses	2.9	2.9	4	37.9	4.3
Extraordinary expenses. net	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	-0.4
Corporation tax	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.7
Result after corporation tax	2.7	3.1	7.8	29.3	7.8
Balance sheet tax	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	396 670	40 966	203 953	671 037	454 396
	as percentage of assets				
Total assets:					
Fixed assets. total	73.2	76.5	65.0	85.2	60.0
Intangible assets	1.0	4.0	23.9	0.9	5.5
Land and buildings	2.7	53.8	2.3	47.0	4.4
Plant and equipment	8.0	1.2	10.7	2.4	3.6
Other tangibles	20.8	14.0	5.3	2.3	5.3
Financial assets	40.7	3.4	22.8	32.6	41.2
Current assets. total	26.8	23.5	35.0	14.8	40.0
Stocks	1.9	2.2	0.9	0.1	1.2
Trade debtors	10.5	4.3	13.2	1.2	10.6
Other debtors. cash. etc.	14.3	17.1	21.0	13.5	28.2
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	41.3	22.7	41.6	39.3	52.5
Provisions for liabilities	1.8	5.0	2.4	2.9	2.5
Long-term liabilities	22.1	34.6	19.9	33.3	12.7
Current liabilities	34.9	37.7	36.1	24.6	32.2
Capital formation. net	DKK mio.				
	19 059	1 912	10 002	-2 137	14 642
	per cent				
Increase from 2010 to 2011					
Turnover	6.5	6.9	1.6	2.7	4.6
Result after tax	-39.1	-0.1	32.9	78.3	0.3
Total assets = total liabilities	6.5	5.1	3.8	-5.4	2.2
Capital and reserves	1.2	0.9	15.2	-0.5	0.1
Ratios. average					
Value added (per cent)	18.7	40.4	45.3	56.5	44.9
Gross profit (per cent)	70.1	65.2	68.1	80.3	68.9
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	3 390	835	1 779	1 992	1 246
Wages and salaries per employee (DKK thousand)	433	297	516	426	458
Number of enterprises	11 826	13 670	14 442	26 480	49 291
Number of persons employed (in full-time persons)	98 138	56 353	88 054	32 907	205 295
Of whom employees (in full-time persons)	89 700	46 249	81 140	17 172	174 597

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

Business sectors

Agriculture, horticulture and forestry

Fishing and aquaculture

Manufacturing industries

Construction

Transport

Distributive trades

Tourism



Agriculture, horticulture and forestry

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

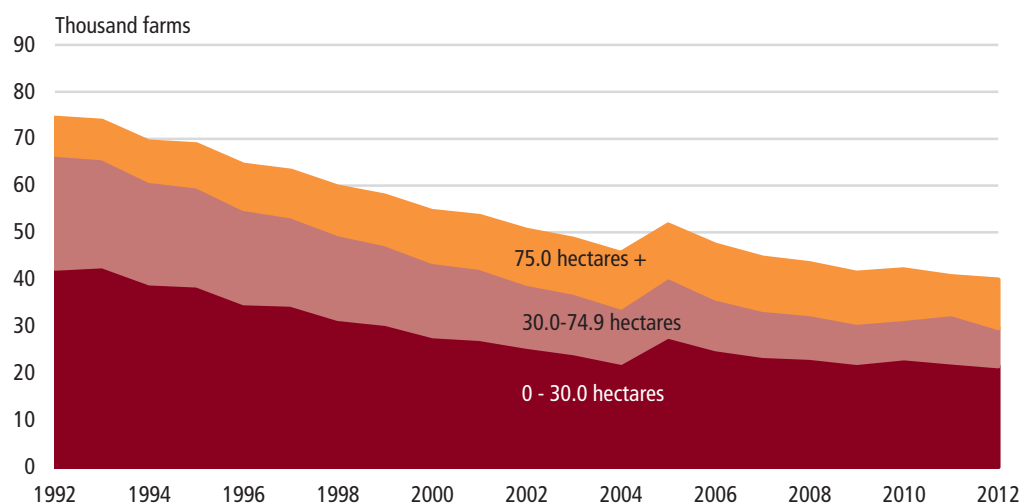
Agriculture accounts for a falling share of the national economy due to an increase in the size of other sectors. While the relative importance of agriculture in terms of employment and overall economy has declined, agricultural production has increased in both scope and value.

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 2012, the number of farms in Denmark constituted 39,900 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 66 hectares, which is far above the EU average.

Figure 1 Number of farms by area



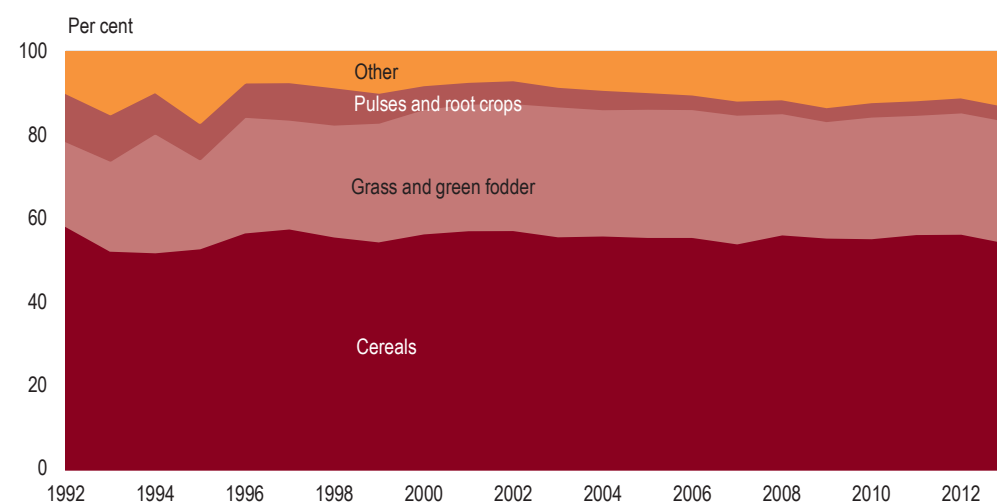
www.statbank.dk/bdf and [bdf07](http://www.statbank.dk/bdf07)

Nevertheless there are still many small farms in Denmark. Farms smaller than 30.0 hectares constitute a small majority of all farms, namely 54 per cent. This share was 57 per cent 20 years ago. Medium sized farms between 30.0 and 74.9 hectares constitute 20 per cent – 33 in 1992. Finally the group of big farms of at least 75.0 hectares amounts to 26 per cent of all farms where the share of big farms was 11 per cent in 1992.

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 57 per cent of the total agricultural area.

Figure 2 Total arable area by crop type



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

The figure above shows the distribution of the arable area by different crops. Please note that the category *other* includes industrial seeds, seeds for sowing, horticultural products, and other areas, while *grass and green fodder* includes areas in rotation as well as areas that are not in rotation, including permanent grasslands and set aside area.

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

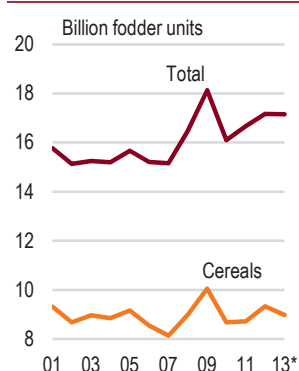
Greenhouses also account for cultivation, primarily flowers, ornamental plants, different vegetables and mushrooms. The total greenhouse area is around 500 hectares.

Crop production

Naturally, crop production is closely connected to area use. As mentioned above, the majority of the area is used for cereal production, with the primary types of grain being barley and wheat. Thus, cereals account for the majority of total crop production, while crops for cattle feeding are the second most important activity.

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

Figure 3
Crop production



* Provisional figures
www.statbank.dk/hst6

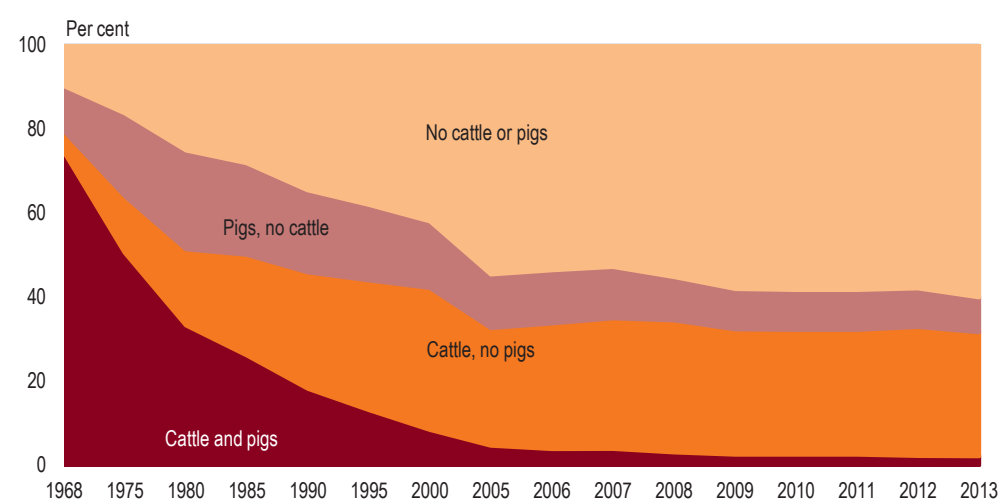
The group of foods that can be used directly comprises potatoes for human consumption, fruit, berries, and vegetables grown on fields and in greenhouses, while potatoes for flour manufacturing, beets for sugar production, and parts of the production of cereals and seeds for industrial use must be processed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

In addition to cereals, of which a large part of production is used as pig fodder, a large variety of grass and green fodder crops are grown for cattle fodder. Figure 3 illustrates the development trends in recent years as regards total crop production, except fruit, vegetables and other horticultural products.

Livestock and livestock production

Figure 4 illustrates the development trends within livestock farming, as represented by the degree of specialization within the two main types of livestock farming: cattle farming and pig farming. Since the 1960s, many-sided farming has been replaced with specialised farming. About 60 per cent have neither cattle nor pigs, while only 2 per cent of the farms have both cattle and pigs – against 70 per cent in 1968.

Figure 4 Degree of specialization



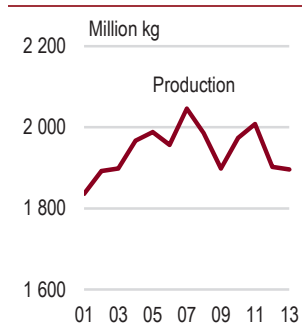
www.statbank.dk/komb and komb07

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 12 million now, and the average number of farm animals at each farm increased from 150 to more than 2,900 during the same period.

Figure 5
Production of pork



www.statbank.dk/ani5

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.

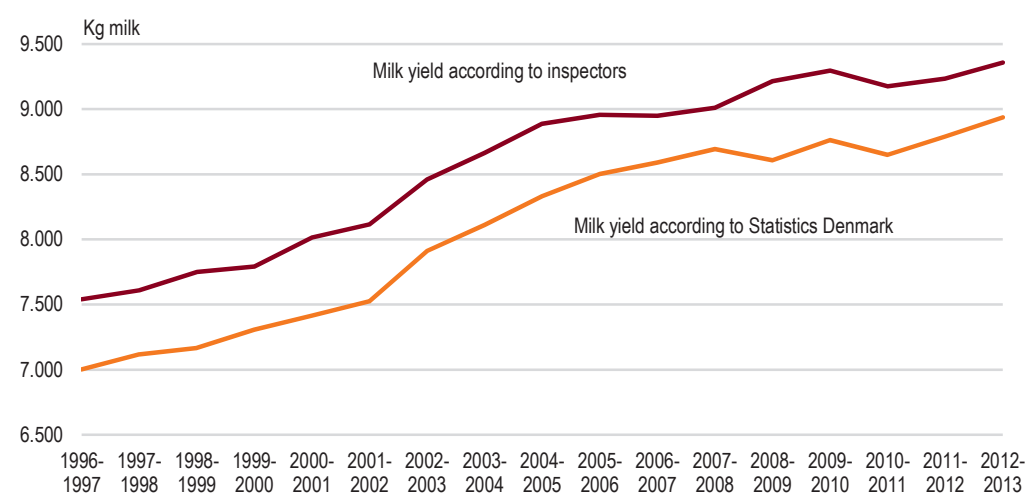
The total production of pork is shown in figure 5. Denmark is one of the world's leading exporters of pork.

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 5.1 billion kg. During recent years, part of this milk production has come from organic farming and accounts for 10 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 90 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.

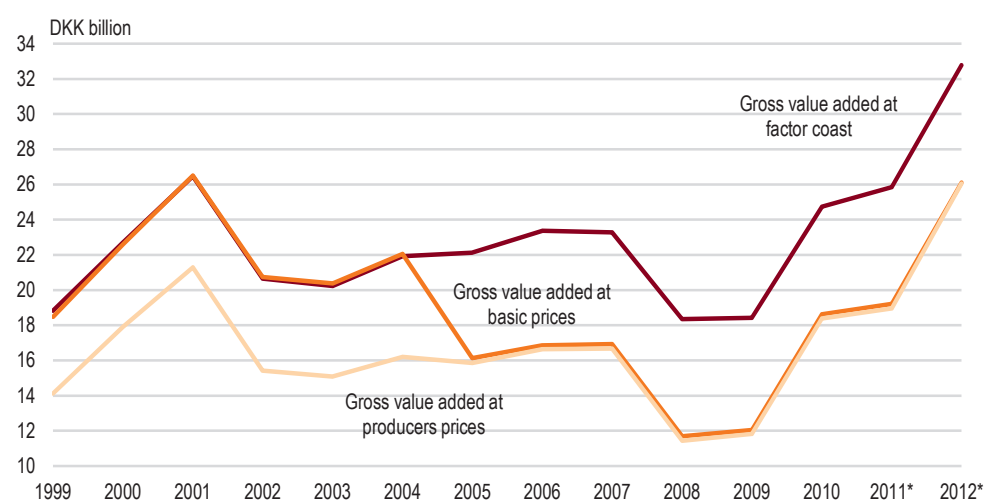
It appears from figure 7 that gross value added at factor cost has varied greatly over the past 10 years. The main reason is significant changes in the price of pork, which is the most important product and export article for Danish agriculture. The improved result in 2012 is however also affected by 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/lbf1

Capital formation, liabilities and interest payments

In 2012, agricultural gross fixed capital formation was DKK 7.8 billion and was consequently 0.6 billion higher 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 10.2 billion for 2012, which gave a negative net capital formation in the agricultural industry in 2012. In the previous years, net capital formation has been mainly negative which reflects the structural development. The figures include holdings specialised in horticulture or in furred animals.

At the end of 2012, farmers' liabilities are estimated at DKK 352 billion, and is thus 9 billion lower than the previous year.

In 2012, interest payments amounted to DKK 11 billion which is lower than last year and also since the peak in 2008. The lowering interest payments reflects the interest rate level, which has been historically low since 2008.

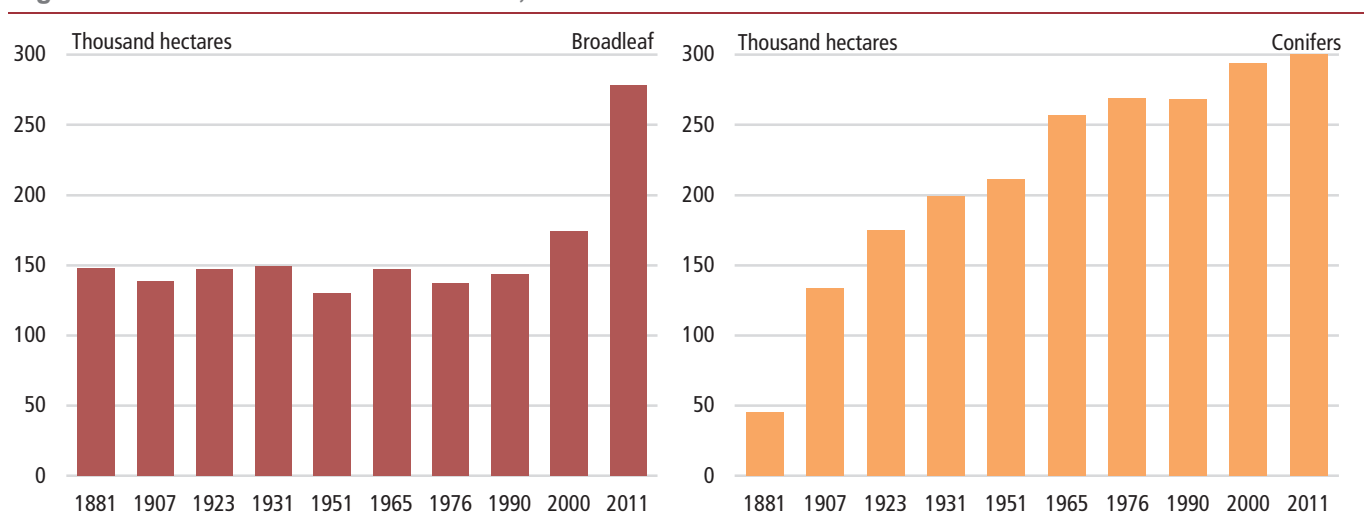
6 per cent of all farms are organic

There has been a substantial increase in organic farming in Denmark during the last decade. In 2012, organic farms amounted to about 6 per cent of all farms, whereas the fully converted organic area accounted for about 6 per cent of the total agricultural area. In 2000 organic farms constituted 7 per cent of all farms, and the organic area was about 5 per cent of total agricultural area.

Forestry censuses

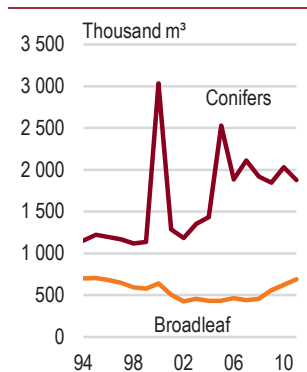
Denmark has a long tradition for preparing forestry statistics at regular intervals. This provides a good overview of the forestry resources. The first forestry statistics were prepared around 1800, and a total of nine forest censuses have been carried out since 1881. These statistics illustrate the development of forests as regards area, species mix, site quality, age range, etc.

Figure 8 Forest area, broadleaf and conifers



www.statbank.dk/skov11

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 2006-2012 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.

Fishing and aquaculture

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.

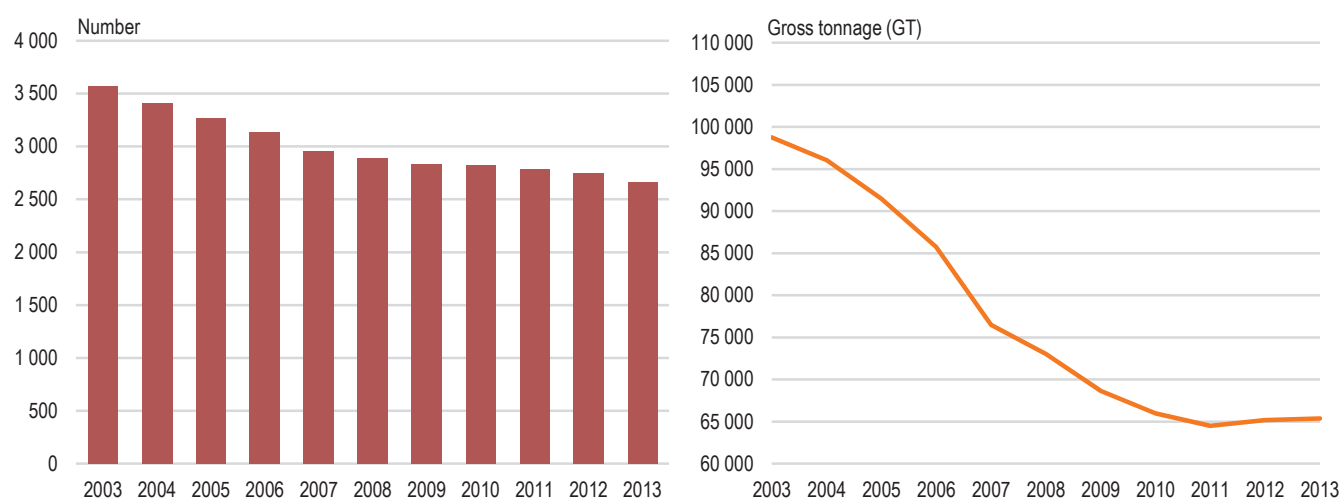
Figure 10 The Danish fishing fleet

Table 376

Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing has fallen in terms of quantities during the period 2003-2013: from 1.0 million tonnes in 2003 to 670,000 tonnes in 2013.

In 2013, the value of the catch of DKK 3.0 billion was 10 per cent higher than in 2003 when calculated at current prices.

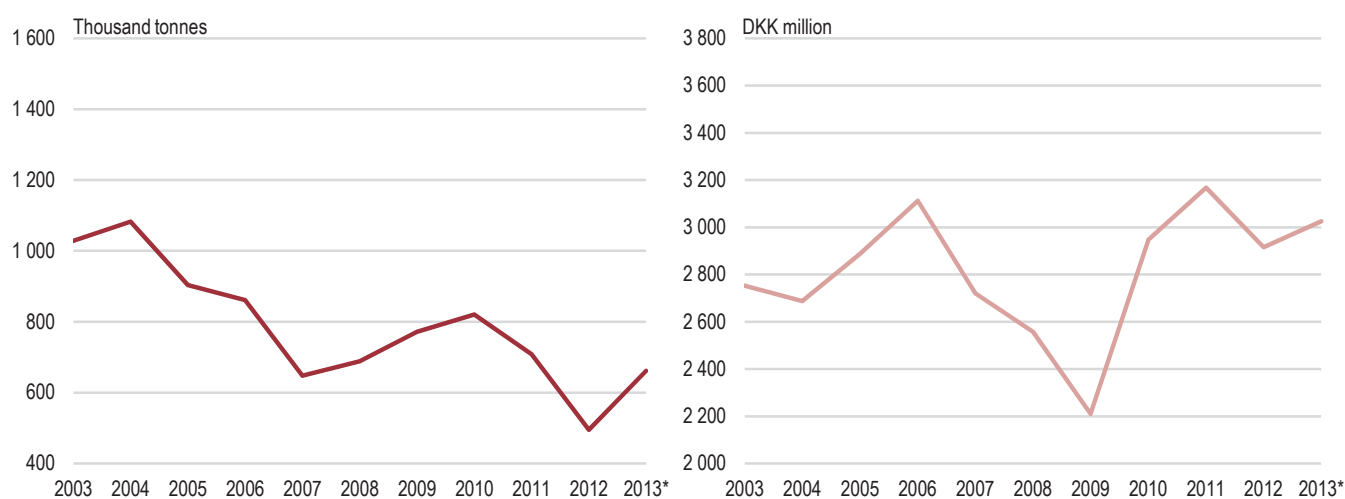
Figure 11 Salt-water fishing – total catch by Danish fishermen by quantity and value

Table 377

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.

Manufacturing industries

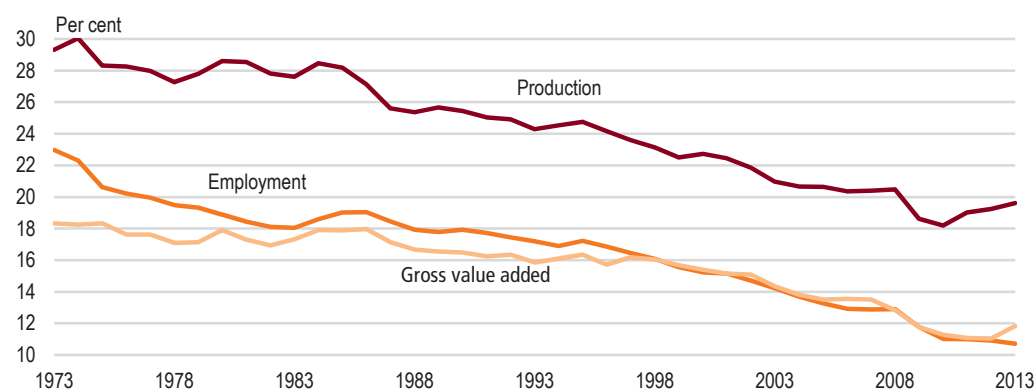
Manufacturing industries' share of the economy has been declining

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 seen over the last 40 years, regardless of whether it is measured by share of total employment, production or value added. The last few years have seen a small increase in the shares of production and value added though.

A share of 11 per cent of employment

Manufacturing industries' share of total employment has declined markedly from 23 per cent in 1973 to 11 per cent in 2013. The manufacturing industries' share of gross value added has also decreased from 18 per cent to 12 per cent. Finally, the share of production has fallen from 29 per cent in 1973 to 20 per cent in 2013.

Figure 12 Manufacturing shares in per cent of total activity



Note: Mining and quarrying are not included.

www.statbank.dk/nat18n

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 2003-2013.

During the period 2003-2004, 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 which has since stabilised

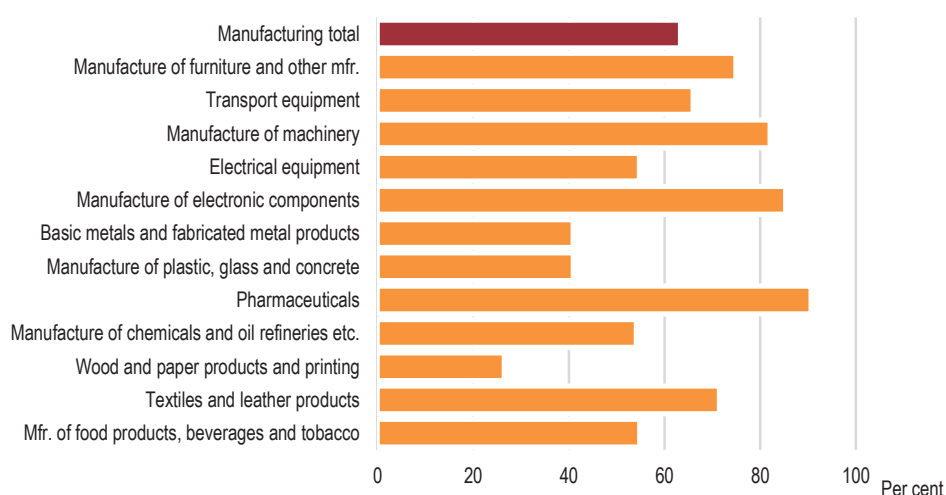
In the fall 2008, the global financial crisis began. In Denmark, this led to a sharp decline in industrial production. Production fell more than 20 per cent up till the end of 2009. During 2010, industrial production has recovered somewhat, followed in 2011-2013 by a stabilization on a level that is around 10 per cent lower than in 2003.

Figure 13 Production in the manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted values

www.statbank.dk/prod01

High export share of the manufacturing industries

Export markets are of great importance to the Danish manufacturing industries. In 2013, total export turnover accounted for 63 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries. There are wide differences among the groups of industries in the export shares of the manufacturing industries. *Wood and paper products and printing* has the lowest export share with 27 per cent. With 91 per cent, *pharmaceuticals* accounts for the highest export share. This is followed by *manufacturing of electronic components* and *manufacturing of machinery* with 85 and 82 per cent, respectively.

Figure 14 Export shares of the manufacturing industries by groups of industries. 2013

Manufacturing industries' sector profile in 2013

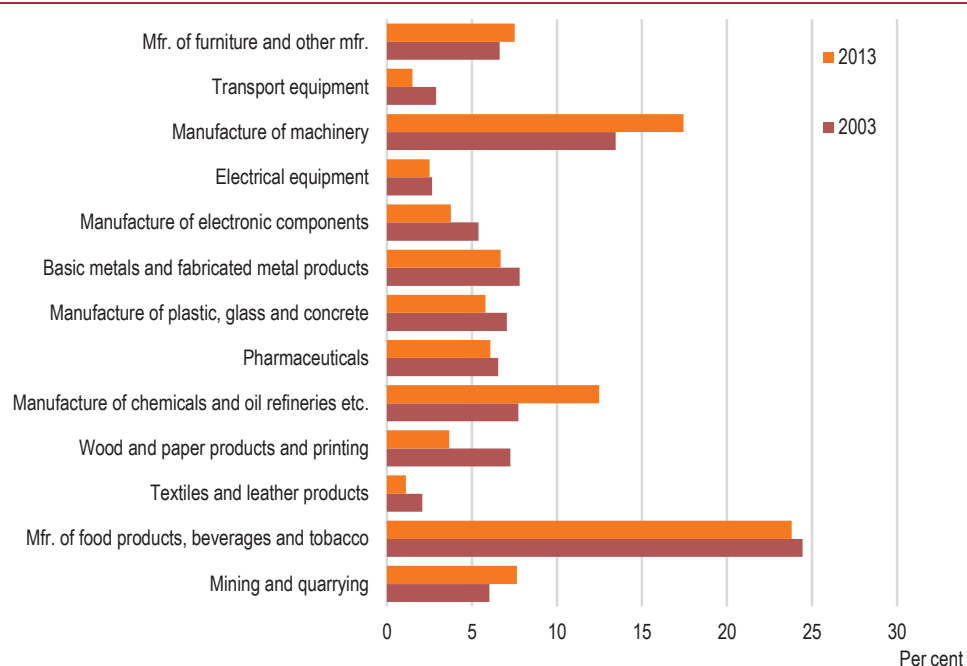
Since 2003, manufacturing industries' total turnover (at current prices) for enterprises with 10 employees or more have increased from DKK 527 billion to DKK 692 billion in 2013. *Manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* accounted for 24 per cent of the total turnover and had the largest turnover of all the industries. This was followed by *manufacturing of machinery* with 17 per cent and *manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.* with 12 per cent. *Min-*

ing and quarrying and *manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing* both accounted for 8 per cent of manufacturing industries' total turnover.

Growth in the production of windmills

Compared to 2003, *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*, which includes the production of windmills. The other is *manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.* The development of turnover for this group is influenced by price changes. Industries that have less significance compared to 2003 are, among others, *transport equipment* and *textiles and leather products*.

Figure 15 Manufacturers' total turnover by groups of industries



www.statbank.dk/oms4

Concentration of industrial enterprises

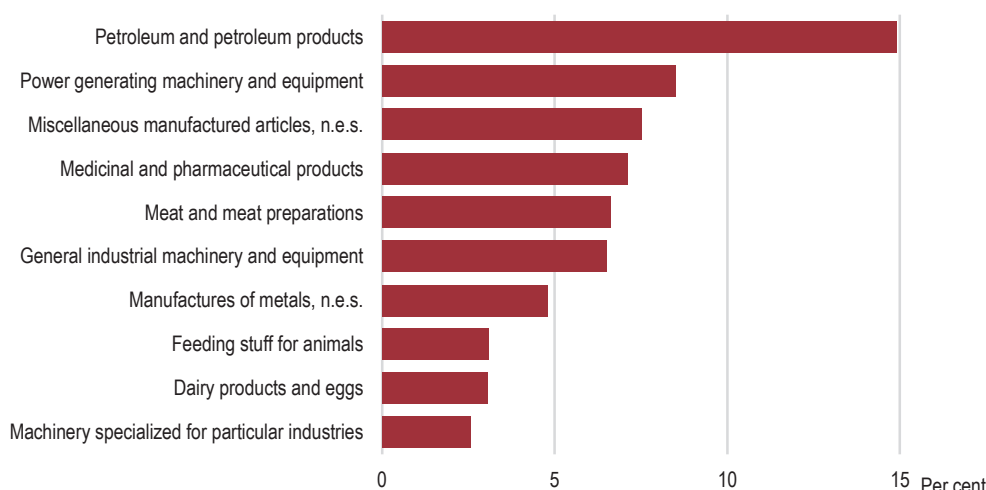
The three largest enterprises in the manufacturing industries account for 14.8 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries, while the 10 largest enterprises account for 32.3 per cent. The concentration ratio, i.e. the share of total turnover accounted for by a limited number of enterprises, differs widely among the groups of industries.

Turnover is highly concentrated in particular within *pharmaceuticals* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 81.7 per cent of total turnover in 2013). *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, 23.2 per cent and 25.8 per cent of total turnover in 2013.

Production in the manufacturing industries by commodity

The production of industrial products can be divided into main commodity groups, where the 10 commodity groups accounting for the highest output in Denmark in 2013 appear from figure 16. *Petroleum and petroleum products* accounted for 15 per cent of industrial turnover, while *medicinal and pharmaceutical products* constituted 8.5 per cent.

Figure 16 The 10 most important commodity groups in manufacturers' sales. 2013



www.statbank.dk/varer3

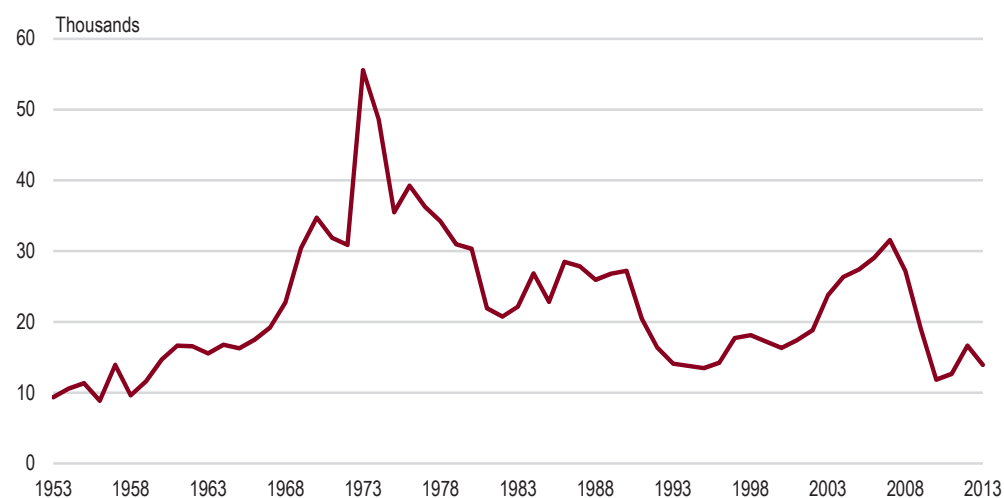
Table 380

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 32,000 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 2013 reached 14,000 dwellings completed. In 2012 and 2013 the number of completed dwellings in multi-dwelling houses has been very higher than the number of completed detached houses. It is in particular due to a strong rise in supported dwelling construction.

Figure 17 Dwellings completed

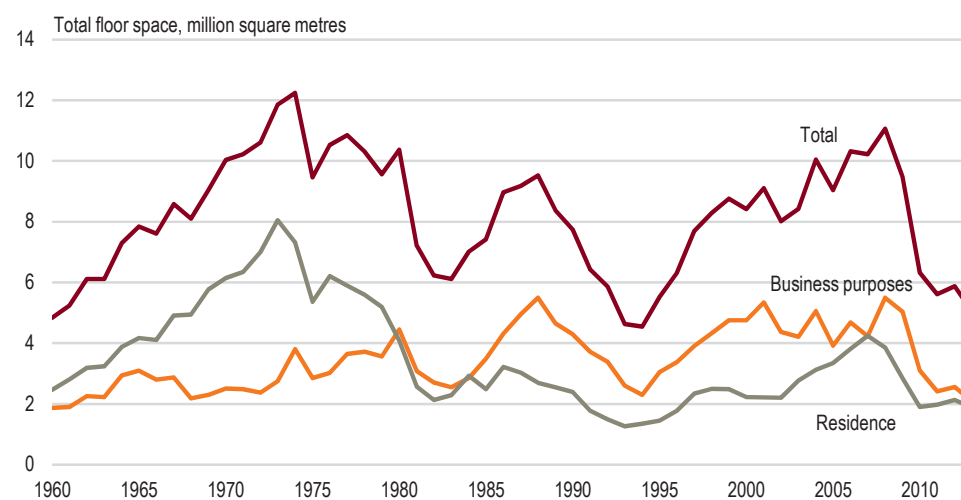
www.statbank.dk/bygv03

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 – with 2007 as an exception.

The slowing down in the economic activity since 2008 has resulted in a decrease in both construction for residence and for business purposes. Both the construction for residence and for business purposes are more than halved since 2008. For construction for business purposes the most eye-catching fall are within non-residential farm buildings and buildings for office, trade and store.

Figure 18 Construction in relation to floor space

www.statbank.dk/bygv01

The stock of buildings is growing

On 1 January 2012, the total area of buildings made up 723.8 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.

Since 1981, the total number of buildings used for residential purposes has increased by 13.6 per cent and for semi-detached or terraced houses there is a doubling. There is a fall on 8.1 per in buildings for business.

Value added

The significance of the construction sector in the overall Danish economy (measured by its proportion of the total gross value added) has fallen since the start of 1970s.

Since the mid-1990s, it has been stabilizing – the total gross value added has been about 5 per cent on an annual basis. But since 2010 it is decreases to a little under 5 per cent. In 2013 the proportion was 4.7 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 2013.

Decrease in the total construction employment

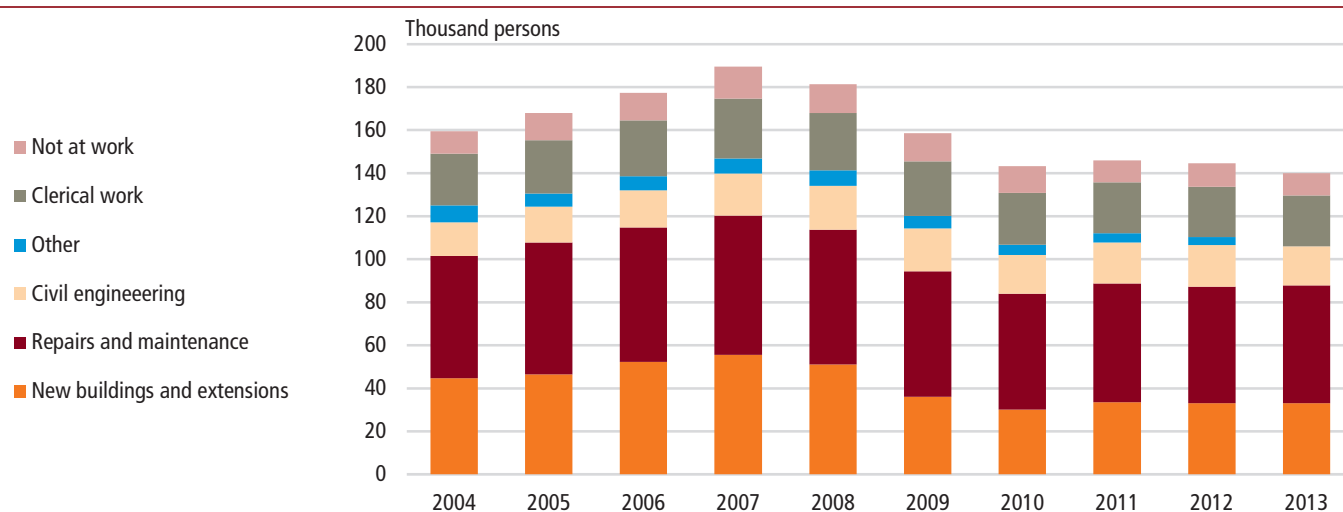
From 2004 until 2007 there was an increase in the number of persons employed within construction. During 2008 this trend changed and from 2008 to 2009 the employment dropped from 184,000 employed to 161,000 - a decrease of 23,000 employees, corresponding to a decrease of 13 per cent in only one year. From 2009 to 2010, the employment in the construction industry was further reduced to 145,000, corresponding to a decrease of 10 per cent. In the past two years the employment has been more stable with a slight increase of 0.5 pct. in 2011 and a drop in 2012 of 1.5 pct.

The distribution of employment by activity

In 2012, the number of employed persons working on new buildings and extensions was 33,000 which is equivalent to 23 per cent. 54,000 or 38 per cent were engaged in repairs and maintenance, while 19,000 or 16 per cent worked on civil engineering projects. An additional 4,000 (3 pct.) were engaged in other types of work such as transport, stock maintenance and sales, while 23,000 (16 pct.) were engaged in clerical work.

Figure 19

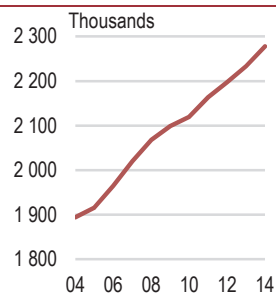
Construction employment by activity



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

Transport

Figure 20
Stock of passenger cars

www.statbank.dk/bil10

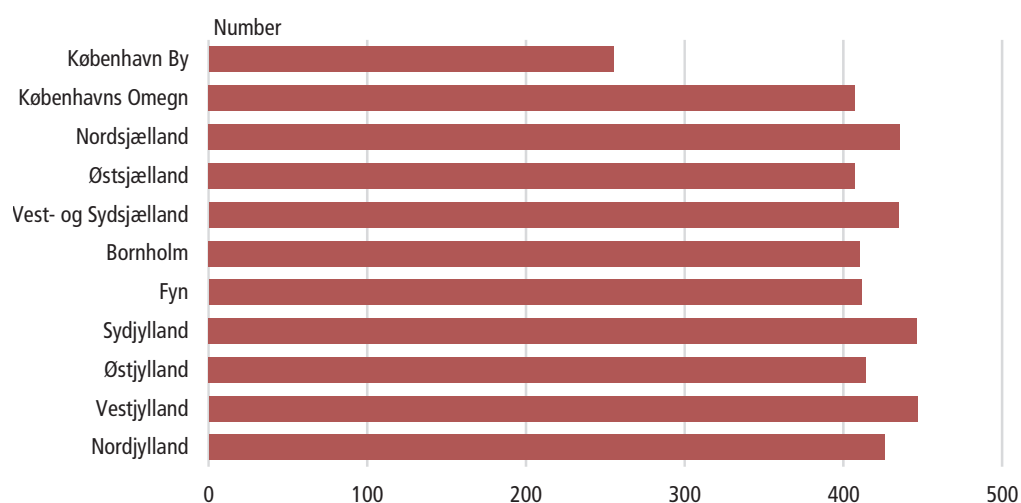
Three out of four motor vehicles are passenger cars

On 1 January 2014, there were a total of 2,935,000 motor vehicles in Denmark. 78 per cent were passenger cars, 14 per cent were delivery vans, 7 per cent were motorbikes and 45-mopeds, and the rest were buses and lorries.

The increase of 85,900 or 3 per cent in the stock of motor vehicles from 2010 to 2014 was due to 158,000 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 60,000 in the past year.

More cars available

In 2014, there were 404 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants. The largest stock of passenger cars is in Vestjylland with 447 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants, while Copenhagen City have the lowest number with 255 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants.

Figure 21 Stock of passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants by province. 1 January 2014

www.statbank.dk/folk1 and bil707

Fewer locomotives, more train sets and more train seats

While the number of locomotives has decreased by 32 per cent since 2003, the number of train sets has increased by 29 per cent. At the beginning of 2013, the number of train sets was 691 with 134,700 seats, an increase by 32 per cent compared to year 2003. 29 per cent of the seats are in S-trains.

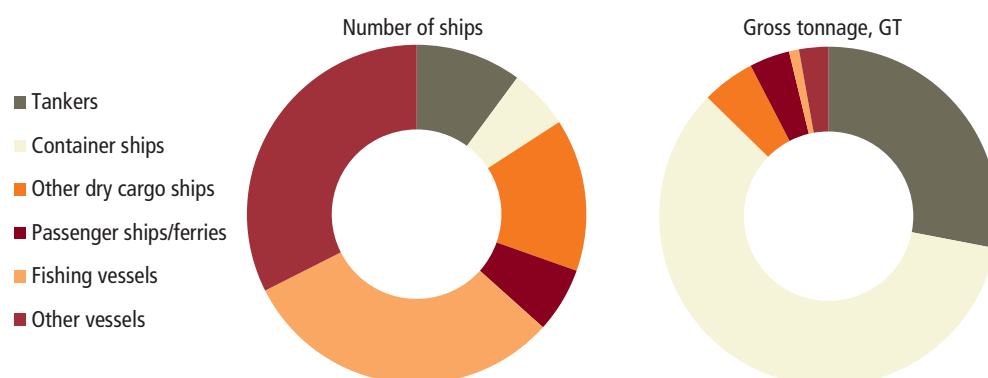
Foreign goods wagons now handle all of the transportation of goods by train as there are no Danish owned goods wagons left compared to 1,378 in 2003. In 2012 transit traffic accounted for 85 per cent of the rail transport.

Container ships account for 64 per cent of the gross tonnage of Danish cargo vessels

On 1 January 2014, there were 1,772 Danish ships of at least 20 gross tonnage (GT), which is a small decrease of nine ships compared to 2013. 31 per cent of the ships were fishing vessels and 30 per cent were cargo vessels.

The total gross tonnage was 12.5 million. This is an increase of 8 per cent compared to the previous year.

At the beginning of 2014 the gross tonnage of container ships was 7.4 million compared to 4.3 million in 2004. In 2014 this corresponded to 64 per cent of the gross tonnage of all Danish cargo vessels.

Figure 22 Danish ships by type of use. 1 January 2014

www.statbank.dk/skib11

Danish flagged merchant fleet is the 17th largest in the world

The Danish merchant fleet is made up by cargo and passenger ships of at least 100 GT. On 1 January 2014, the number of ships was 479, representing 12.0 million GT. In July 2013 the Danish flagged merchant fleet accounted for 1.1 per cent of the total world GT, and was the 7th largest in the EU and the 17th largest in the world.

49 billion kilometres travelled on Danish roads

Danish vehicles travelled more than 49 billion kilometres on Danish roads in 2012, including traffic by bicycles/mopeds. From 2002 to 2012 traffic increased by 10 per cent. Motorised vehicles alone increased by 11 per cent, while the number of vehicles increased by 17 per cent. Passenger cars accounted for 71 per cent of the total traffic performance in 2012. Over the last ten years travel by bicycle and moped has increased by 1 per cent.

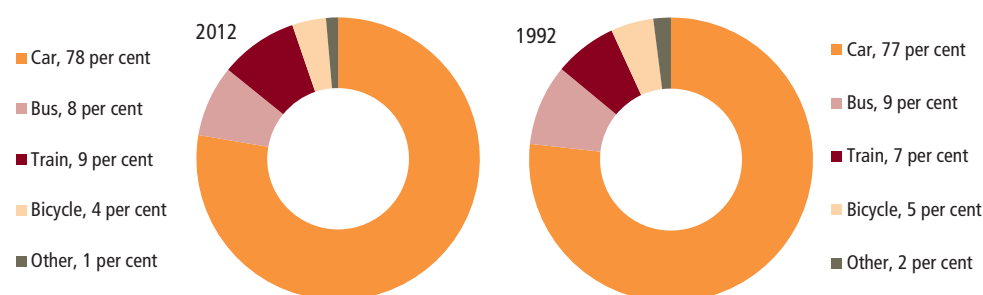
The Tunnel under Limfjorden most trafficked road outside Greater Copenhagen area

In 2012 between 75,000 and 107,000 cars drove every day on the five most trafficked roads into Copenhagen. Outside Greater Copenhagen area the most trafficked road was the tunnel under Limfjorden with 67,000 daily passages. The least trafficked motorways were on Lolland, near Herning and then motorways in Vendsyssel with between 7,000 and 12,000 passages every day.

In 2012 30,000 cars crossed the Great Belt Bridge every day giving an average yearly 3 pct. increase in traffic since the opening of the bridge. The Øresund bridge was passed by 19,000 cars each day, which is an average yearly increase of 6 pct. since the opening of the bridge.

Every Dane travels 39 kilometres a day

On average, every Dane covered a distance of more than 14,000 km in 2012, corresponding to 39 kilometres a day which is unchanged compared to the previous year. The development reflects the unchanged use of motorised vehicles that comprises The increase is due to an increase in transport mainly by bicycle and moped and to a lesser degree train and passenger cars.

Figure 23 Passenger transport performance

www.statbank.dk/pkm1

Cars account for most passenger kilometres

The majority of passenger transport performance is by car (78 per cent), while 8 per cent is by bus and 9 per cent by train. The share of transport by bicycles/mopeds is 4 per cent.

More travels with S-tog

The recent years, there has been a considerable increase in national transport by train. In 2012, there was on average 192,000 train journeys every day, of which 107,000 east of the Great Belt, 61,000 west of the Great Belt and 25,000 across the Great Belt. There were 31,000 journeys across the Sound; there were 295,000 journeys with S-tog (regional train system in Greater Copenhagen area), which was an increase by 7 per cent from the previous year and 149,000 journeys with the Metro, which was almost unchanged compared to the previous year.

Continued increase in international air traffic

The number of passengers in domestic flights fell 20 per cent in 2012 compared to the previous year. The closure of airline operator Cimber Air dominated the development.

The number of departing passengers on international scheduled flights has increased since 1990, except for a temporary slowdown in 2002 and 2003. There was also a decrease in passengers in 2009. In 2012 the number of departing passengers increased by 5 per cent compared to the previous year. More than four out of five departing flight passengers from Danish airports travel on international flights.

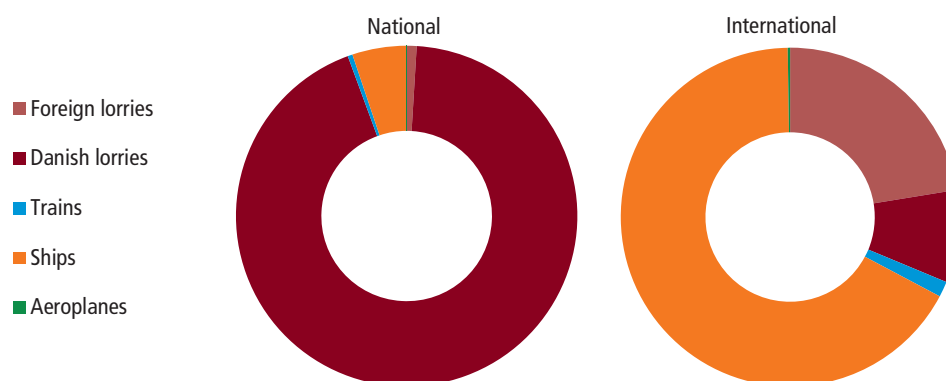
National transport of goods is mainly by lorries – international transport of goods is predominantly by ships

In the national transport of goods, i.e. the places of loading and unloading are both situated in Denmark, 179 million tonnes of goods were carried in 2012 compared to 183 million tonnes in 2011. Lorries regardless of nationality are by far the most commonly used means of transport accounting for 94 per cent of all national goods transport. 5 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 mean of transport. In 2012, international goods transport accounted for 73 million tonnes against 75 million tonnes in 2011. 67 per cent of the goods in 2012 were carried by cargo vessels, 9

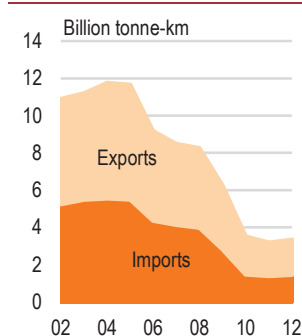
per cent by Danish lorries and 22 per cent by foreign lorries. The rest was carried mainly by trains.

Figure 24 Volume of goods in national and international traffic. 2012



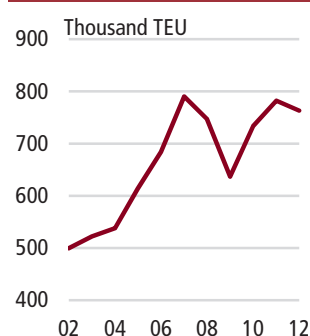
www.statbank.dk/uvlg1, nvg1, ivg41, bane1, bane401, skib41 and flyv41

Figure 25 International transport by Danish lorries



www.statbank.dk/ivg4 and ivg41

Figure 26 Throughput of containers in the five largest ports



Note: TEU, container unit of 20 feet
www.statbank.dk/skib49

Increase in national road goods transport

The total transport performance by road vehicles increased from 12.0 in 2011 to 12.3 billion tonne-km in 2012. Both road haulage for hire or reward and road haulage for own account increased 0.1 billion ton-km. The main part of the transport performance is performed by haulage contractors covering 84 per cent of the total in 2012.

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. From 2004 to 2012 the international transport performance by Danish lorries went down by 65 per cent to 4.4 billion tonne-km. Goods transport performance increased 7 per cent from 2011 to 2012.

The market share of Danish lorries increased a little

Foreign lorries accounted for 78 per cent of all goods carried by lorries between Denmark and abroad in 2012, compared to 79 per cent of the transport performance in 2011 and 40 per cent in 2000.

Among the foreign lorries there was a majority of German and Polish vehicles with 34 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 and the expanded common market in EU.

Decrease in goods carried by sea

Danish ports handled 77 million tonnes of goods in 2012 from cargo ships or ferries which was a decrease from 81 million tonnes in 2011. The volume of goods in maritime transport via Danish ports fluctuates primarily with the import of coal.

The greater part of the throughput of goods in Danish sea ports – 85 per cent - is goods carried by sea to and from foreign countries. 16 per cent 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 49 per cent of the goods carried can be attributed to the six largest sea ports. More than 60 per cent of the goods are either solid bulk, especially stone, sand and gravel as well as coal, or liquid bulk such as crude oil and mineral oil products. One fourth of the goods is ferry goods, especially goods transported by road vehicles.

Decrease in goods carried by containers

Containerized goods in maritime transport decreased from 2011 to 2012. In 2012 Danish ports handled 456,000 containers (2011: 465,000) corresponding to 763,000 20-foot equivalent units (TEU) (2011: 782,000). The port of Aarhus handled 53 per cent of all seaborne containers.

Distributive trades

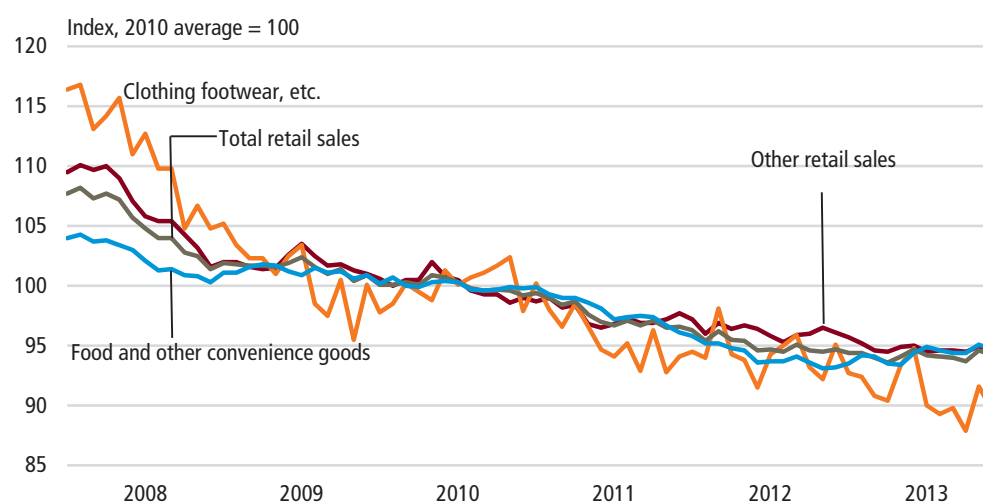
Retail sales dropped a bit in 2013

Following the dramatic drop of 2008, retail sales were steadying in 2009. Since then, retail sales have been in a steady decline, though with a smaller drop in 2013 than in recent years. The index ended in December 2013 0.5 pct. lower than the level of December 2012.

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 2013 with 2012 yields a total drop by 1 pct. The sales of *food and other everyday commodities* were unchanged, while *clothing etc.* dropped by 3.4 pct. In the category of *other consumer goods* the sales of 2013 were 1.2 pct. lower than in 2012.

Figure 27 Seasonally adjusted volume index for retail sales



www.statbank.dk/deta21x

Tourism

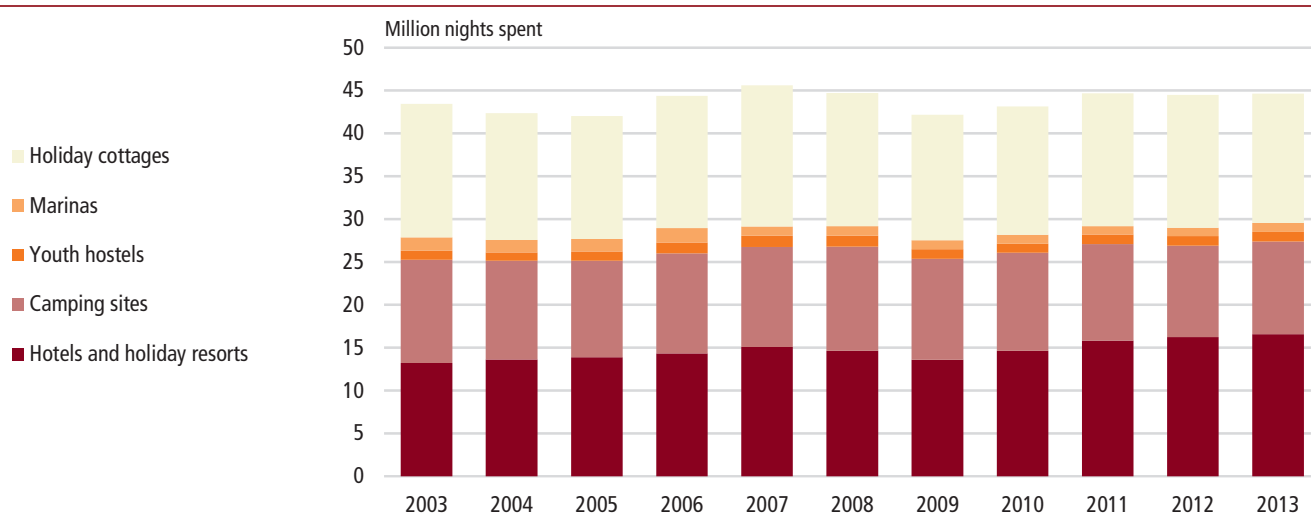
A rise in number of nights spent in 2013

In 2013, the total number of nights spent in hotels etc., camping sites, hostels, marinas and holiday cottages was 44.6 million. This is an increase of 142.000 more nights spent compared to the previous year.

Hotels etc. experienced a 2 per cent increase and camping sites also had a 1 per cent increase. Nights spent in hostels were almost unchanged compared to 2012, whereas the Danish marinas had 8 per cent more nights spent. Holiday cottages leased by Danish rental agencies decreased 3 per cent compared to the year before.

Figure 28

Overnight stays by type



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 2012, Spain was once again the most popular place for Danes to go on a holiday abroad with a share of 15 per cent of all Danish holidays with at least four overnights stays. Planes were the preferred means of transportation for travelling abroad, as 64 per cent of the long holiday trips were by plane. The Danes preferred the car 79 per cent of the time when going on long holiday trips in Denmark.

For 43 per cent of the long trips with at least four nights spent in Denmark, the type of accommodation was family/friends, 24 per cent were in own holiday cottages, and 17 per cent were in rented holiday cottages. Camping was also a popular way of going on holiday in Denmark with 10 per cent of all long trips. The most popular type of accommodation abroad was hotels etc. with 54 per cent, while 18 per cent stayed with family/friends.

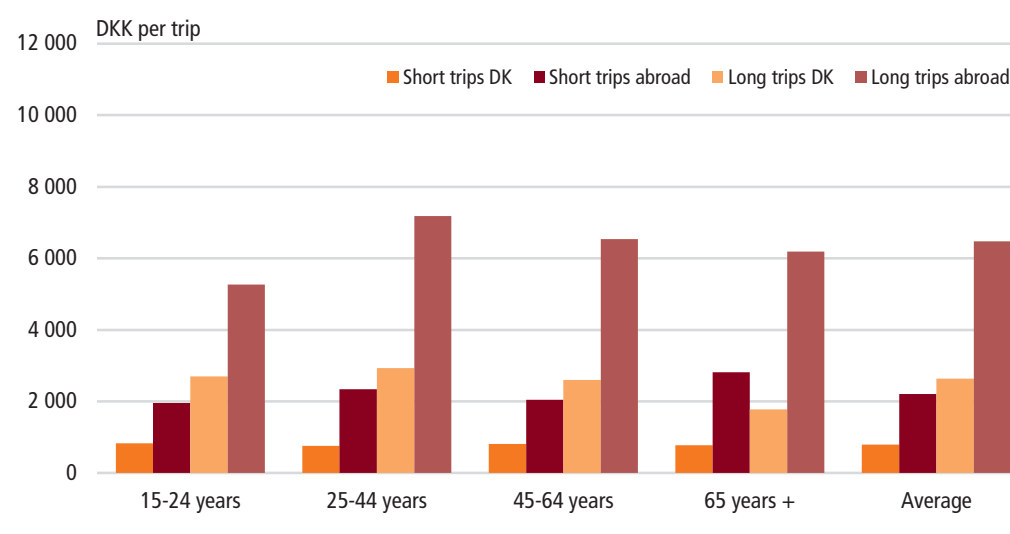
Figure 29 Danish expenditure on holidays. 2012

Table 348 Farms by size of area. 2012

	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						
Total	10 532	7 752	3 220	4 894	5 516	8 015	39 929
Region Hovedstaden	723	1 031	178	233	246	285	2 696
Region Sjælland	1 916	1 165	567	977	960	1 294	6 879
Region Syddanmark	2 731	1 775	652	1 278	1 711	2 590	10 737
Region Midtjylland	3 139	2 638	1 008	1 452	1 565	2 356	12 158
Region Nordjylland	2 022	1 143	814	954	1 035	1 492	7 460
København and Nordsjælland	617	971	178	188	148	186	2 287
Province Bornholm	106	60	1	44	98	99	408
Province Fyn	901	635	172	576	540	539	3 365
Province Sydjylland	1 830	1 140	480	702	1 171	2 050	7 373
Province Østjylland	1 494	1 222	473	732	692	1 004	5 618
Province Vestjylland	1 645	1 417	535	720	873	1 351	6 541

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 349 Farms by type of farming and provinces. 2012

	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	17 870	674	294	11 900	2 936	702	1 683	3 872	39 930
Region Hovedstaden	1 383	60	18	927	54	18	41	195	2 695
Region Sjælland	4 090	138	94	1 417	266	253	103	517	6 879
Region Syddanmark	4 331	274	133	3 553	923	171	404	948	10 737
Region Midtjylland	5 372	150	37	3 503	1 018	184	555	1 341	12 159
Region Nordjylland	2 694	51	12	2 500	675	76	580	872	7 460
København and Nordsjælland	1 191	57	17	802	9	16	33	163	2 287
Province Bornholm	192	3	1	126	45	2	8	31	408
Province Fyn	1 561	203	117	729	284	97	98	275	3 365
Province Sydjylland	2 770	71	16	2 824	639	75	306	673	7 373
Province Østjylland	2 441	94	27	1 630	453	40	137	796	5 618
Province Vestjylland	2 930	56	10	1 873	565	143	418	545	6 541

www.statbank.dk/bdf07

Table 350 Farms with area in tenancy. 2012

	Agricultural area of farm						Total
	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	
	number of farms						
Farms without tenant area	8 638	5 538	1 834	2 346	1 097	723	25 018
Farms with tenant area	1 894	2 214	2 005	2 548	2 130	7 531	22 367
	ha						
Area in tenancy	7 958	12 974	11 855	38 502	42 937	543 767	746 198
Average tenant area per farm	4.2	5.9	5.9	15.1	20.2	72.2	33.4

www.statbank.dk/bdf207

Table 351 Official prices of barley and wheat

	Barley		Wheat	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
	DKK per 100 kg			
National average	158.83	130.85	160.08	129.56
Regions:				
Sjælland with adjacent islands	157.53	135.32	153.51	125.61
Lolland-Falster with adjacent islands	157.51	141.51	149.18	124.67
Bornholm	151.42	114.59	155.85	118.39
Fyn with adjacent islands	160.03	130.84	163.73	132.17
Sønderjylland	158.54	129.08	162.82	132.29
Østjylland	158.94	128.12	162.14	131.07
Vestjylland	160.76	128.82	166.98	132.92
Nordjylland	159.90	126.66	164.69	132.20

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 352 Livestock and production at organic farms

	2011	2012
	number	
Organic livestock	1 691 964	1 767 106
Cattle	169 784	183 262
Pigs	171 229	232 051
Poultry	1 337 031	1 337 966
Other animals	13 920	13 827
Organic farms with milk production	417	409
	mio kg	
Milk production	474	479
	per cent	
Share of total production	10	10
	number	
Organic farms with egg production	143	...
	mio kg	
Egg production	9	11
	per cent	
Share of total production	16	18

www.statbank.dk/oeko2, ani7 and ani8

Table 353 Organic farms by area

	2011		2012	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Total	2 670	6.6	2 680	6.7
Under 10 ha	729	8.2	790	8.8
10.0-19.9 ha	455	6.0	445	5.7
20.0-29.9 ha	238	5.8	245	7.6
30.0-49.9 ha	296	6.3	287	5.9
50.0-99.9 ha	326	5.8	326	5.9
100.0 ha +	557	6.9	587	7.3
No information on area	69	...	•	...

Source: The Danish AgriFish Agency

www.statbank.dk/2460

Table 354 Land use of organic farms. 2012

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as per cent of total area
	ha		per cent		
Total area	160 982	2 644 787	100.0	100.0	6.1
Cereals	51 258	1 495 177	31.8	56.5	3.4
Pulses	2 173	6 252	1.3	0.2	34.8
Root crops	1 366	89 077	0.8	3.4	1.5
Seeds for industrial use	324	127 472	0.2	4.8	0.3
Seeds for sowing	3 285	75 529	2.0	2.9	4.3
Grass and green fodder	98 196	769 828	61.0	29.1	12.8
Horticultural products	2 462	19 060	1.5	0.7	12.9
Set aside	178	5 018	0.1	0.2	3.5
Other crops	1 740	57 374	1.1	2.2	3.0

Source: The Danish AgriFish Agency

www.statbank.dk/oeko1 and afg1

Table 355 Turnover of organic foods in retail shops

	2011	2012
	DKK thousands	
Turn over, total	5 464 421	5 488 067
Rice, bread, pasta, flour, groats, cakes	806 215	765 852
Of which: Ryebread	61 014	45 259
Flour	113 962	113 077
Groats, cornflakes, müesli etc.	210 180	211 862
Meat, spreads, offal	369 923	359 970
Of which: Beef and veal	138 765	127 256
Pigmeat	48 824	51 058
Cold cuts of meat and poultry	120 872	124 247
Fisk og skaldyr	5 668	5 470
Milk, cheese, eggs	1 927 087	1 883 249
Of which: Semi-skimmed milk	158 876	143 924
Minimilk	412 552	368 154
Skimmed milk	290 081	263 170
Cheese	210 663	233 466
Eggs	330 443	358 014
Fats, oils	273 471	305 207
Of which: Butter etc.	192 834	226 520
Fruits	427 532	452 798
Of which: Citrus fruits, fresh	83 319	91 743
Bananas, fresh	78 345	73 287
Apples, fresh	53 464	54 472
Dried fruits	81 307	92 845
Vegetables	771 348	824 868
Of which: Tomatoes, fresh	83 591	73 375
Carrots, fresh	167 915	142 238
Potatos, fresh	54 433	46 977
Onions, fresh	31 565	32 852
Sugar, jams, chocolate, candy, icecream etc.	223 934	223 782
Of which: Sugar	32 769	34 997
Syrup, honey	35 499	31 687
Jams etc.	49 096	43 612
Spices, stock cube etc.	242 472	209 245
Of which: Spices	70 124	62 154
Babyfood (canned goods)	60 752	55 371
Coffee, tea, cocoa etc.	190 366	211 448
Juices, fruit juices etc.	141 638	141 710
Wine, cider, beer etc.	84 766	104 467

www.statbank.dk/oeko3

Table 356 Agricultural area by type of crop

	2011	2012	2013
	ha		
Total agricultural area	2 639 944	2 644 631	2 625 915
Cereals	1 490 606	1 495 177	1 431 677
Pulses	7 109	6 252	7 219
Root crops	84 462	89 077	83 793
Seeds for industrial use	153 113	127 472	177 557
Seeds for sowing	66 122	75 529	79 345
Grass and green fodder in rotation	566 426	569 415	565 352
Horticultural products	19 852	19 060	18 814
Other crops	43 906	36 782	35 651
Permanent grassland	191 019	205 431	208 341
Set aside	4 367	5 018	6 257
	per cent		
Total arable area	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cereals	56.5	56.5	54.5
Pulses	0.3	0.2	0.3
Root crops	3.2	3.4	3.2
Seeds for industrial use	5.8	4.8	6.8
Seeds for sowing	2.5	2.9	3.0
Grass and green fodder in rotation	21.5	21.5	21.5
Horticultural products	0.8	0.7	0.7
Other crops	1.7	1.4	1.4
Permanent grassland	7.2	7.8	7.9
Set aside	0.2	0.2	0.2

www.statbank.dk/afg07

Table 357 Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	million feed units		
Feeding stuffs, total	15 389	15 341	15 765
Fodder concentrates			
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	7 011	6 518	6 688
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 741	2 481	2 654
Other vegetable products	281	338	326
Fish meal, silage and waste	212	204	186
Milk and milk products	111	42	44
Coarse fodder	5 033	5 758	5 867
Roots, total	320	378	385
Grass and green fodder	4 510	5 171	5 264
Straw	203	209	218
Commercial fertilizers Contents of pure nutrients	thousand tonnes		
Nitrogen	197	187	...
Phosphorus	11	13	...
Potassium	45	43	...
Pesticides, total	tonnes		
Contents of active substances	4 327	5 715	...
Against weeds	3 589	4 471	...
Against fungi	549	809	...
Against insects	30	70	...
Growth regulation products	158	366	...

www.statbank.dk/foder1, pest1 and kvael2

Table 358 Crop production

	2012	2013*	2012	2013*	2012	2013*
	— thousand tonnes —		— mio. feed units —		— Hkg per ha —	
Total crop production	•	•	17 167	10 172	•	•
Cereals (grain), total	9 460	9 116	9 330	8 977	63	64
Winter wheat	4 371	3 990	4 476	4 087	75	74
Spring wheat	154	149	158	152	50	52
Rye	384	535	384	535	60	61
Triticale	115	76	115	76	52	57
Winter barley	649	682	620	651	64	63
Spring barley	3 410	3 297	3 257	3 149	55	57
Oats and mixed grain	303	313	240	249	52	49
Rape, total	485	686	826	1 169	38	39
Winter rape	481	683	820	1 163	38	39
Spring rape	3	4	6	6	21	21
Pulses	27	24	29	26	39	33
Straw, total	3 670	...	687	...	35	...
of which straw of cereals	3 543	...	655	...	35	...
Roots crops, total	4 579	...	1 021	...	539	...
Seed potatoes	175	...	33	...	302	...
Potatoes for flour manufacturing	977	...	265	...	490	...
Potatoes for human consumption	513	...	101	...	372	...
Beets for sugar production	2 649	...	573	...	650	...
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder	266	...	48	...	561	...
Grass and green fodder, total	27 259	...	5 275	...	•	•
Lucerne	281	...	38	...	518	...
Maize for green fodder	6 250	...	1 656	...	339	...
Cereals for green fodder etc.	1 032	...	288	...	201	...
Grass and clover in rotation	15 783	...	2 682	...	495	...
Permanent grass	3 474	...	553	...	161	...
Aftermath	438	...	58	...	52	...

www.statbank.dk/hst6

Table 359 National supply and disposition of cereals

	2010	2011	2012*
	— thousand tonnes —		
Crop production less waste	8 485	8 530	9 177
Imports	722	605	663
Stocks at beginning of period	7 753	6 628	5 979
Total, available	16 960	15 763	15 819
Exports	2 425	2 038	1 832
Seeds for sowing	281	283	282
Industrial uses	707	757	711
Stocks at end of period	6 628	5 979	6 460
Used for feeding	6 919	6 706	6 533

www.statbank.dk/korn

Table 360 Livestock

	June 1970	June 1980	June 1990	May 2000	June 2012
Horses	45 413	49 596	38 215	39 737	68 467
Cattle, total	2 842 271	2 960 926	2 239 097	1 867 937	1 606 826
Cows	1 152 681	1 104 468	839 988	760 310	684 382
Of which dairy cows	...	1 039 623	753 114	635 519	587 189
Of which cows kept for suckling	...	64 845	86 874	124 791	97 193
Pigs, total	8 360 575	9 956 800	9 497 219	11 921 573	12 330 879
Sows, total	998 874	1 070 927	903 820	1 083 192	1 010 516
Pigs for slaughtering	...	2 449 211	2 425 004	3 363 118	3 233 476
Sheep, total	69 610	55 748	158 563	145 492	153 691
Fowls, total	17 847 000	14 243 000	15 498 332	20 981 657	18 990 746
Of which hens	6 330 000	4 563 000	4 326 935	3 680 647	3 957 673
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 809 000	7 533 000	9 802 327	16 046 632	12 576 489
Turkeys	504 000	382 000	212 975	545 751	435 326
Ducks	638 000	802 000	494 711	296 039	102 969
Geese	180 000	82 000	42 800	6 826	4 462

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 361 Livestock by regions. June 2012

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
Horses	7 372	12 681	13 913	21 119	13 382	68 467
Cattle, total	31 717	83 326	594 750	506 409	390 624	1 606 826
Of which cows	13 460	33 610	260 167	213 528	163 617	684 382
Of which dairy cows	8 872	23 472	232 138	183 963	138 743	587 189
Of which cows kept for suckling	4 587	10 138	28 029	29 565	24 874	97 193
Pigs, total	276 168	1 240 380	3 695 003	4 343 851	2 775 477	12 330 879
Of which sows, total	21 344	107 623	297 260	353 772	230 517	1 010 516
Of which pigs for slaughtering	75 741	313 691	1 009 595	1 120 191	714 257	3 233 476
Sheep	18 619	30 864	42 749	51 149	10 309	153 691
Poultry, total	254 893	1 085 991	8 252 447	4 571 294	4 826 121	18 990 746
Of which hens	48 332	555 910	1 983 768	973 375	396 289	3 957 673
Of which chickens for slaughtering	204 620	3 277	5 326 109	2 947 765	4 094 718	12 576 489
Turkeys	..	..	63 423	41 826	103 684	435 326
Ducks	..	..	32 140	65 383	9	102 969
Geese	..	..	2 683	1 010	343	4 462

Note: The table shows number of animals at the survey day, - June 15 2012.

www.statbank.dk/hdyr07

Table 362 Fur farming

	2011	2012	2013
Number of fur farms¹	number		
Minks	1 355	1 474	...
Foxes	9	...	...
Chinchilla	35	19	...
Number of furred animals			
Minks	2 754 423	2 947 943	...
Foxes	2 254	...	...
Chinchilla	11 402	4 729	...
Production of pelts	thousand pelts		
Minks	15 000	15 800	17 200
Foxes	...	...	...
Chinchilla	34	35	35
Average price	DKK per pelt		
Minks	495	604	...
Foxes	...	...	...
Chinchilla	300	377	352
Value of pelts	DKK mio.		
Value of sales, total	7 428	9 548	12
Minks	7 418	9 535	...
Foxes	...	...	...
Chinchilla	10	13	12
Value of changes in livestock	79	125	...

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

Table 363 Output and exports of livestock products

	Production		Exports	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Natural milk	thousands tonnes			
Milk	4 880	5 009	...	...
	kg			
Milk yield per dairy cow	8 464	8 600	•	•
	per cent			
Average fat content	4.28	4.28	•	•
Average protein content	3.46	3.48	•	•
Dairy products	mio. kg			
Butter	37	39	52	...
Cheese	278	303	..	...
Whole milk and cream powder	114	106	100	...
Skim milk powder	36	40	21	...
Eggs¹ (excl. eggs for hatching)	66	67	38	...
Meat² (incl. edible offal)				
Beef and veal	145	138	119	...
Pork	2 008	1 902	2 018	...
Poultry meat	215	177	142	...
Horsemeat	1	1	0	...
Mutton and lamb	2	2	1	...
Meat, total	2 371	2 220	2 280	...
Of which, edible offal	86	82	89	...
Game meat	3	3	0	...
Edible tallow and lard	84	80	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 364 Danish agricultural holdings, financial results. 2012

	Full-time holdings			Part-time holdings			All holdings
	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	
	—number of holdings—						
Number of holdings	10 981	637	817	18 792	906	377	32 510
Sample	1 269	191	226	243	55	28	2 012
	—DKK 1.000 per holding—						
Gross output, total	6 398	5 313	6 251	451	386	297	2 697
Crop production, agriculture	1 745	1 468	235	317	252	29	814
Crop production, horticulture	11	13	5 542	0	3	163	145
Cattle	1 347	2 738	2	41	39	0	534
Pigs	2 123	371	2	14	10	0	733
Poultry	204	257	31	2	1	0	76
Fur-bearing animals	679	0	0	12	0	0	236
Other livestock etc.	6	15	3	5	9	0	5
Product subsidies	7	3	0	1	1	0	3
Other income	276	448	436	60	71	104	151
Costs, total	5 059	4 549	5 584	425	386	246	2 198
Seeds	110	133	864	19	24	30	74
Energy	233	212	640	22	22	16	113
Fertilizers, purchased	141	14	102	36	3	9	71
Chemicals	111	0	79	19	0	11	50
Feeding stuff	2 346	1 984	21	64	74	0	871
Veterinarian services and medicine	98	75	0	3	3	0	36
Maintenance	309	343	258	52	43	37	149
Contract operations	218	354	49	35	52	7	103
Insurance	70	63	78	18	15	13	38
Other goods and services	403	392	1 313	72	72	75	222
Depreciation	550	547	450	71	68	35	251
Paid labour	423	389	1 694	3	1	10	195
Energy tax	19	18	27	2	2	1	9
Land rate and energy tax	30	26	9	9	8	2	16
Operating profit	1 338	763	667	25	-1	50	499
Costs of financing	930	1 018	414	101	121	69	407
Net interest expenditure	883	991	388	99	118	68	388
Other costs of financing	47	28	27	2	3	1	19
General subsidies	422	524	125	86	93	16	208
Net profit	830	269	378	10	-29	-3	300
1. quartile group	-427	-609	-562	-217	-209	-139	-315
4. quartile group	2 655	1 286	1 609	277	186	135	1 378
Investments	1 712	1 279	523	203	136	54	738
Balance, end of year							
Assets	42 647	43 713	16 508	9 743	9 530	7 184	21 657
Debt	22 781	22 372	7 531	3 570	3 988	2 767	10 529
Deferred Taxation	3 628	3 455	1 655	1 257	1 318	484	2 104
Tenancy	7 100	11 059	2 325	731	1 027	139	3 126
Net capital	9 139	6 827	4 997	4 185	3 198	3 794	5 898
Key indicators							
Family remuneration	429	473	424	138	144	143	250
Operating margin, per cent	20.8	15.3	5.9	-5.9	-13.4	-25.7	17
Degree of profitability, per cent	3.6	2.2	2.9	-0.4	-0.8	-1.7	2.6
Farm solvency, per cent	35.9	31.5	46.9	60.4	53.1	60.7	43.2

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

www.statbank.dk/jord1

Table 365 Gross value added at factor cost in agriculture

	2010	2011	2012*
	DKK mio.		
A. Output of agricultural industry, total (B+C+D+E)	71 116	77 077	86 452
B. Value of agricultural sales, total	64 908	74 565	82 066
Crop products, total	23 110	26 987	29 412
Cereals, total	9 467	12 340	14 104
Of which: Wheat	5 280	6 791	7 198
Barley	3 421	4 648	5 849
Industrial crops	2 339	2 148	2 199
Fodder crops and straw	4 801	5 085	5 345
Vegetables and ornamental plants, total	4 867	5 304	5 342
Of which: Potted plants	1 999	1 996	2 060
Potatoes	869	1 092	1 216
Fruit and berries	275	347	346
Seeds for sowing	492	671	861
Livestock products, total	41 798	47 578	52 653
Meat and live animals, total	23 435	26 513	28 879
Of which: Cattle	2 400	2 909	3 134
Pigs	19 382	21 691	23 752
Poultry	1 453	1 678	1 752
Products from animals, total	18 363	21 065	23 774
Of which: Natural milk	12 172	12 894	13 190
Furs	5 506	7 443	9 755
C. Value of agricultural services, total	2 604	2 492	2 504
D. Value of secondary activities	1 110	1 060	1 122
E. Changes in stocks at farms, total	2 493	-1 040	760
Changes in grain stocks	2 610	-846	689
Changes in livestock	-116	-194	71
F. Intermediate consumption, total	52 718	58 117	60 396
Seeds	2 227	2 706	2 550
Energy	3 243	3 568	3 690
Fertilizers	1 695	2 331	2 407
Pesticides	1 660	1 713	1 753
Veterinary expenses	1 310	1 271	1 271
Feeding stuffs, total	21 412	25 021	26 784
Straight feeding stuffs	12 854	15 287	16 385
Compound feeding stuffs	8 558	9 734	10 399
Repairs and maintenance	4 465	4 726	4 748
Agricultural services	3 656	3 798	3 817
Bank services, indirectly measured	2 889	2 928	2 674
Bank services, directly measured	2 741	2 650	3 050
Services from other industries	7 420	7 405	7 652
G. Gross value added in producer prices (A-F)	18 398	18 960	26 056
H. Subsidies on products	301	252	93
I. Taxes on products	64	71	38
J. Gross value added in basic prices (G+H-I)	18 636	19 212	26 112
K. Subsidies on production	7 313	7 435	7 493
L. Taxes on production	1 208	792	823
M. Gross domestic product at factor cost (J+K-L)	24 741	25 855	32 782

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

www.statbank.dk/lbf1

Table 366 Gross capital formation in agriculture

	2010	2011	2012*
Amounts in current prices	DKK mio.		
Gross capital formation, total	7 395	7 282	7 832
Farm buildings	3 199	2 813	2 907
Machinery and equipment	4 055	4 329	4 731
Plantations and soil improvement	142	139	194
Amounts in 2005 prices			
Gross capital, total	7 395	7 154	7 527
Farm buildings	3 199	2 767	2 799
Machinery and equipment	4 055	4 259	4 557
Plantations and soil improvement	142	128	171
Amounts in current prices	index 2010 = 100		
Gross capital formation, total	68	67	72
Farm buildings	67	59	61
Machinery and equipment	68	72	79
Plantations and soil improvement	98	96	134
Amounts in 2005 prices			
Gross capital formation	64	62	65
Farm buildings	61	53	54
Machinery and equipment	66	70	74
Plantations and soil improvement	89	81	108

www.statbank/jb1

Table 367 Farmer's interest payments and liabilities

	2010	2011	2012*
	DDK mio.		
Total interest payments	11 129	11 382	10 984
Credit Institute loans	6 750	6 863	6 111
Bank	3 532	3 734	3 985
Other	847	785	887
Debt, total¹	355 109	343 071	352 195
Credit Institute	261 324	253 668	257 919
Bank	69 646	64 732	68 164
Debt, excl. credit institute and bank	24 139	24 671	26 112

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

www.statbank.dk/jb3

Table 368 Percentage of forest area by species and ownership class. 2011

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Province Fyn	Province Syddjylland	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Denmark total
	ha						
Total forest area	45 135	93 527	33 468	102 442	210 707	115 149	600 427
Auxiliary areas	371	621	833	2 442	3 381	418	8 066
Total wooded area	44 764	92 906	32 635	100 000	207 326	114 731	592 361
Temporarily unstocked	457	1 601	973	2 558	3 881	1 434	10 904
Broadleaves, total	28 677	67 390	22 130	42 472	73 593	43 602	277 864
Beech	9 283	25 358	7 007	12 381	15 904	9 337	79 270
Oak	5 473	12 063	4 202	11 680	19 973	8 380	61 772
Ash	2 371	6 638	2 258	2 962	4 158	1 300	19 686
Sycamore maple	1 832	8 175	3 044	2 358	4 320	2 361	22 092
Birch	3 860	3 739	2 404	6 362	12 825	10 296	39 486
Other broadleaves	5 857	11 416	3 216	6 729	16 413	11 928	55 559
Conifers, total	15 551	23 681	9 387	54 242	128 776	69 294	300 931
Norway spruce	9 204	9 667	2 825	17 454	44 724	9 269	93 142
Sitka spruce	819	1 306	1 125	6 926	12 321	14 096	36 593
Other fir species	281	1 343	532	2 101	7 249	6 166	17 672
Pine species	1 982	1 812	342	14 408	28 266	24 043	70 852
Nordmann fir	1 402	5 392	2 405	4 032	9 557	5 986	28 774
Noble fir	206	1 104	1 097	1 856	6 447	2 720	13 430
Other conifers	1 657	3 058	1 060	7 465	20 212	7 015	40 468
Unknown¹	79	234	145	727	1 076	401	2 662

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

www.statbank.dk/skov11

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

Table 369 Felling in forests. 2012

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	0-99.9 ha	100-999.9 ha	1 000 ha +
	thousand m ³					
Broadleaf and conifer, total	912.4	2 198.7	3 111.1	1 214.0	932.9	964.1
Timber	410.2	873.2	1 283.3	440.8	423.4	419.1
Firewood	209.6	294.5	504.1	240.3	143.0	120.7
Wood for energy	292.5	1 031.1	1 323.6	532.8	366.4	424.3
Broadleaves, total	461.8	489.0	950.8	386.9	304.0	259.8
Total timber	137.3	79.3	216.6	62.5	81.4	72.6
Veneer and sawnwood logs	96.3	48.3	144.6	44.8	55.8	44.0
Industrial logs	31.6	15.5	47.1	13.8	7.9	25.3
Other timber	9.4	15.5	24.9	3.9	17.7	3.3
Firewood	195.8	199.3	395.1	159.5	126.9	108.7
Wood for energy	128.7	210.4	339.1	164.9	95.7	78.5
Beech, total	129.5	104.2	233.7	68.1	76.5	89.1
Total timber	52.1	25.4	77.5	15.2	25.0	37.4
Veneer and sawnwood logs	35.8	18.7	54.4	13.4	18.6	22.5
Industrial logs	12.3	5.4	17.7	0.6	3.6	13.5
Other timber	4.0	1.3	5.3	1.1	2.8	1.4
Firewood	77.4	78.8	156.2	53.0	51.6	51.7
Oak, total	33.3	14.4	47.7	14.0	14.2	19.4
Total timber	17.1	4.4	21.5	5.0	6.3	10.2
Veneer and sawnwood logs	10.9	2.8	13.7	3.6	5.1	5.0
Industrial logs	5.5	1.3	6.8	1.2	0.9	4.7
Other timber	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.4
Firewood	16.2	10.0	26.2	9.0	7.9	9.2
Other broadleaf, total	170.2	160.1	330.3	139.8	117.6	72.9
Total timber	68.1	49.5	117.6	42.4	50.1	25.1
Veneer and sawnwood logs	49.7	26.9	76.5	27.8	32.2	16.5
Industrial logs	13.8	8.7	22.5	12.0	3.4	7.1
Other timber	4.6	13.9	18.6	2.6	14.5	1.5
Firewood	102.1	110.5	212.7	97.5	67.4	47.8
Conifer, total	450.6	1 709.7	2 160.3	827.1	628.9	704.3
Total timber	272.9	793.9	1 066.7	378.3	342.0	346.5
Timber, (incl. rafters etc.)	19.1	129.8	148.8	61.1	47.6	40.1
Short timber	144.7	417.3	562.0	178.5	156.1	227.4
Industrial wood	103.7	228.9	332.6	128.2	127.9	76.5
Other timber	5.4	18.0	23.4	10.5	10.5	2.4
Firewood	13.8	95.2	109.0	80.9	16.1	12.0
Wood for energy	163.8	820.7	984.5	367.9	270.7	345.9

www.statbank.dk/skov6

Table 370 Fishing vessels

Gross tonnage 31 December	2012		2013	
	Number	GT	Number	GT
Total	2 744	65 176	2 662	65 386
Under 10 GT	2 168	4 980	2 106	4 807
10-49,9 GT	376	8 413	361	8 068
50-199,9 GT	136	12 718	131	12 224
Over 200 GT	64	39 064	64	40 287

www.statbank.dk/fisk1

Table 371 Salt-water fishing

	2012		2013*	
	Nominal catches	Value	Nominal catches	Value
	tonnes	DKK thousands	tonnes	DKK thousands
Total catches by Danish fishermen	495 512	2 915 900	661 891	3 024 677
Landed in Denmark, total	389 533	2 204 441	541 925	2 278 336
Hovedstaden	15 595	131 523	13 595	108 764
Midtjylland	159 515	635 625	226 874	735 926
Nordjylland	182 874	1 213 767	268 585	1 216 415
Sjælland	10 985	89 880	12 426	85 003
Syddanmark	20 565	133 646	20 444	132 228
Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total	105 979	711 459	119 967	746 341
EU Countries	77 953	453 218	81 380	441 144
Non EU Countries	28 026	258 241	38 586	305 196
Fishing grounds				
The Skagerrak	21 518	409 742	43 681	430 208
The Kattegat	20 305	154 767	10 495	132 863
The North Sea	343 825	1 732 765	493 651	1 886 327
The Baltic Sea	61 046	324 268	68 328	301 054
Other areas	48 818	294 357	45 737	274 224
Types of catch				
Atlantic Cod	24 822	369 139	17 745	290 096
Other codfishes	9 965	131 292	11 163	141 945
European plaice	27 348	398 995	29 113	374 345
Common Sole	20 356	207 162	20 861	201 181
Other flatfishes	717	57 815	720	47 916
Atlantic Herring	6 275	134 018	7 532	125 248
Atlantic Mackerel	125 275	647 422	141 028	528 139
Fish for reduction	36 233	265 199	33 260	272 508
North Deepwater Prawn	216 940	455 633	369 897	776 932
Norway lobster	51 765	548 881	55 752	537 888
Blue Mussel	4 733	169 870	5 650	171 298
Other Crustaceans and Molluscs	3 528	214 731	2 873	187 951
Other fish	39 430	47 774	37 491	51 344

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries
www.fd.dk

Table 372 Manufacturers' total turnover. 2013

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	692 230	14.8	32.3
Mining and quarrying	52 849	68.1	93.0
Extraction of oil and gas	48 079	74.9	99.9
Extraction of gravel and stone	2 493	49.1	85.2
Mining support service activities	2 278	68.2	100.0
Manufacturing	639 380	16.0	32.7
Mfr. of food products, beverages and tobacco	164 838	36.6	51.3
Production of meat and meat products	45 059	63.3	87.6
Processing and preserving of fish	13 577	29.4	58.7
Manufacture of dairy products	36 341	90.6	96.7
Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products	9 766	29.8	72.0
Other manufacture of food products	46 207	31.5	53.6
Manufacture of beverages	12 567	76.7	97.4
Manufacture of tobacco products	1 320	94.1	100.0
Textiles and leather products	7 714	26.3	47.7
Manufacture of textiles	5 316	33.6	58.0
Mfr. of wearing apparel, leather and footwear	2 398	42.9	74.8
Wood and paper products and printing	25 420	11.4	31.3
Manufacture of wood and wood products	9 830	27.0	53.9
Manufacture of paper and paper products	8 359	34.5	66.6
Printing etc.	7 232	20.8	42.3
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	86 341	64.9	85.8
Pharmaceuticals	42 116	81.7	96.8
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete	40 128	15.9	31.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	21 779	28.0	46.3
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	2 210	51.4	83.9
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	16 138	20.7	47.4
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	46 297	12.6	25.3
Manufacture of basic metals	8 614	36.7	78.2
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	37 683	14.3	25.8
Manufacture of electronic components	25 952	32.3	57.0
Mfr. of computers and communication equipment etc.	8 363	46.8	62.5
Manufacture of other electronic products	17 589	42.5	69.2
Electrical equipment	17 380	35.8	59.5
Manufacture of electric motors, etc.	8 508	65.3	80.6
Manufacture of wires and cables	4 195	72.2	95.0
Manufacture of household appliances, lamps, etc.	4 677	29.5	61.1
Manufacture of machinery	120 813	46.7	59.4
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	80 028	70.4	87.9
Manufacture of other machinery	40 785	11.6	23.2
Transport equipment	10 354	22.6	49.4
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	6 851	25.2	55.5
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	3 504	54.7	83.4
Manufacture of furniture and other mfr.	52 028	47.3	61.7
Manufacture of furniture	13 364	37.3	56.3
Manufacture of medical instruments, etc.	5 192	59.5	79.7
Manufacture of toys and other manufacturing	23 217	93.8	97.3
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	10 255	27.2	51.1

www.statbank.dk/oms4

Table 373 Industrial production index

	2012	2013
	2010 = 100	
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing	103.0	102.8
Mining and quarrying	87.5	72.4
Manufacturing excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	107.0	110.4
Manufacturing	106.6	110.0
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	95.0	97.4
Production of meat and meat products	102.5	102.0
Processing and preserving of fish	93.1	100.0
Manufacture of dairy products	95.2	100.9
Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products	106.2	114.8
Other manufacture of food products	92.4	91.0
Manufacture of beverages	99.7	99.5
Manufacture of tobacco products	33.7	41.7
Textiles and leather products	88.3	85.9
Wood and paper products and printing	90.7	83.9
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	106.1	109.3
Pharmaceuticals	127.0	134.4
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	97.8	100.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	91.1	91.8
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	87.7	98.0
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	111.8	115.3
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	103.8	101.6
Manufacture of electronic components	115.1	100.3
Electrical equipment	102.3	87.8
Manufacture of machinery	114.6	123.8
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	115.8	132.2
Manufacture of other machinery	113.0	113.2
Transport equipment	83.5	79.8
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	102.5	97.6
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	51.8	50.0
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	109.0	129.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	89.0	102.5
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing and energy supply	101.9	102.8
Capital goods	109.8	115.4
Capital goods excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	110.9	116.7
Intermediate goods	104.1	102.3
Durable consumer goods	87.0	83.6
Non-durable consumer goods	110.1	116.1
Energy	85.3	79.2

www.statbank.dk/prod01

Table 374 Best selling commodities made in Denmark

	2012	2013
	DKK millions	
Production, total	595 902	602 426
Generator sets for wind turbines	34 136	43 552
Crude oils	45 194	39 213
Gas oils, with a sulphur content of $\leq 0,05\%$ by weight, not containing biodiesel	25 880	17 871
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excl. dog or cat food)	10 880	12 595
Medicaments (except with antibiotics, insulin, hormones or vitamins), put up in measured doses	12 218	11 700
Medicaments containing hormones, put up in measured doses	10 315	9 044
Medicaments containing insulin, put up in measured doses	9 415	8 828
Natural gas	8 891	8 740
Structures of iron or steel	6 877	7 529
Food preparations containing milk fat, glucose or starch, n.e.s.	2 441	6 951
Gas oils, with a sulphur content of $\leq 0,05\%$ by weight, containing biodiesel	-	6 919
Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. fore-ends, loins, bellies and cuts thereof)	6 873	6 772
Enzymes and prepared enzymes	6 481	6 651
Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. fore-ends, loins, bellies and cuts thereof)	6 171	6 560
Fuel oils, with a sulphur content of $\leq 1\%$ by weight	6 320	6 318
Motor spirit, with a lead content $\leq 0,013$ g/l, research octane number between 95 and 98	5 010	5 803
Motor spirit, with a lead content $\leq 0,013$ g/l, research octane number less than 95	6 513	5 783
Articles of iron and steel	5 617	5 428
Waters, incl. mineral and aerated, with added sugar, sweetener or flavour	4 289	4 522
Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	4 036	4 021
Fresh or chilled bovine meat, boneless	3 773	3 955
Structures of iron or steel, solely or principally of sheet	3 690	3 939
Hearing aids	4 051	3 797
Various articles of plastics	3 471	3 389
Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like (excl. syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	3 244	3 055

Note: Commodities may be omitted for reasons of confidentiality.

www.statbank.dk/varer1

Table 375 Building activity

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	thousands m ²					
Buildings in all Denmark, gross floor space	5 302	4 721	4 442	3 036	5 876	5 052
Of which conversion, etc. of buildings	516	190	470	236	196	511
Residential buildings	1 706	1 346	1 678	986	2 135	1 887
Detached one-family houses ¹	980	935	906	688	1 161	988
Other one-family houses	224	129	278	114	279	238
Multi-family buildings	394	227	377	141	503	497
Other buildings	108	55	116	44	191	163
Industrial and administrative buildings, etc.	2 487	2 306	1 861	1 223	2 559	2 092
Farm buildings, etc.	1 076	1 211	767	525	1 049	1 006
Factories, workshops, etc.	337	275	298	162	299	252
Power stations, gasworks, etc.	62	116	35	68	44	36
Transport depots, etc.	113	39	97	36	107	77
Public administration, distributive and professional trades	789	532	570	373	932	600
Hotels and other service trade buildings	37	61	33	34	41	45
Other buildings	73	72	62	26	88	76
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	398	369	285	277	394	343
Of which:						
Buildings for education and research	239	160	173	148	243	227
Hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	83	84	38	50	39	39
Other buildings	711	700	618	549	789	731
Of which: Holiday dwellings	143	140	129	101	178	169
Regional distribution						
All Denmark	5 302	4 721	4 442	3 036	5 876	5 052
Region Hovedstaden	993	783	745	573	1 013	854
Region Sjælland	530	422	457	253	632	564
Region Syddanmark	1 463	1 329	1 206	896	1 474	1 234
Region Midtjylland	1 445	1 464	1 340	894	1 871	1 453
Region Nordjylland	872	723	694	420	887	946

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv11

¹ Including farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

Table 376 Residential construction

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
			number of dwellings			
All Denmark, total	12 615	9 285	12 967	6 779	16 660	13 952
Of which:						
Conversion, etc. of buildings	1 128	640	1 047	721	548	1220
Type of building						
Detached one-family houses ¹	3 701	3 528	3 518	2 673	4 103	3 434
Other one-family houses	1 954	1 089	2 489	990	2 510	2 145
Multi-family buildings	4 644	3 069	4 722	1 957	6 577	5 561
Student hostels	204	138	282	89	637	318
Residential institutions	981	408	1 060	360	1 675	1 483
Other buildings	1 130	1 049	895	706	1 158	1 006
Builders						
Private builders	9 848	8 260	9 792	5 934	12 010	9 929
Non-profit-making building societies	1 865	548	2 298	452	3 285	2 602
Public authorities	891	469	864	386	1 243	1 361
Regional distribution						
Region Hovedstaden	4 334	2 532	3 766	1 503	4 064	3 187
Region Sjælland	1 159	939	1 183	623	1 598	1 500
Region Syddanmark	2 253	1 961	2 618	1 673	3 208	2 895
Region Midtjylland	3 216	2 913	3 930	2 337	5 990	4 628
Region Nordjylland	1 653	940	1 470	643	1 800	1 742

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv33 and bygv03

¹ Incl. farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

Table 377 Building stock. 2013

	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	2 575 454	300 291	217 426	53 886	155 885	509 890	727 489
Building stock by principal use							
Residential buildings, total	1 549 928	203 959	134 219	27 344	1 902	218 634	367 425
Of which:							
Detached one-family houses	1 093 360	81 178	88 557	19 202	880	140 823	189 818
Terraced houses, etc.	238 148	26 091	10 682	2 820	130	29 649	39 724
Multi-family buildings	90 147	90 837	10 938	1 106	174	26 402	103 055
Industrial and commercial buildings	663 304	61 910	69 474	7 945	150 313	241 519	289 642
Of which:							
Non-residential farm buildings	452 701	1 197	12 385	1 249	121 663	128 608	136 494
Factories, workshops, etc.	67 875	11 846	30 406	2 766	10 862	49 204	55 879
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	75 673	41 040	21 513	2 411	8 463	46 171	73 427
Other buildings, total	310 949	34 422	13 733	18 598	2 913	49 737	69 666
Of which:							
Buildings for cultural use	11 403	3 464	1 330	558	347	3 641	5 699
Buildings for education and research	18 769	18 364	6 217	414	410	15 266	25 406
Buildings for hospital etc.	2 335	4 117	1 139	43	31	1 982	5 330
Holiday dwellings	221 197	196	836	15 729	357	16 236	17 117
Regions							
Region Hovedstaden	424 942	92 708	53 404	10 035	9 579	80 656	165 726
Region Sjælland	464 422	25 200	42 377	13 981	23 511	79 545	105 069
Region Syddanmark	652 849	69 386	51 831	11 543	46 448	137 314	179 208
Region Midtjylland	659 626	77 274	47 105	11 634	46 742	138 251	182 754
Region Nordjylland	373 615	35 724	22 709	6 694	29 605	74 123	94 732

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 and attics.

www.statbank.dk/bygb11

Table 378 Total space of buildings

	1986	1990	2000	2010	2013
	mio. m ²				
Total	566.4	598.8	648.3	716.4	727.5
Residential buildings	293.8	305.4	326.9	359.4	367.4
Of which:					
Detached one-family houses	146.8	152.1	166.9	184.7	189.8
Terraced houses, etc.	22.9	27.1	31.7	38.7	39.7
Multi-family buildings	85.8	87.9	92.5	101.3	103.1
Industrial and commercial buildings	222.9	240.5	261.2	287.5	289.6
Of which:					
Non-residential farm buildings	121.7	126.3	130.7	137.6	136.5
Factories, workshops, etc.	41.7	46.3	52.2	55.9	55.9
Buildings for public ad-ministration, distributive and professional trades	43.5	50.0	57.9	70.8	73.4
Other buildings	49.7	52.8	60.2	69.6	69.7
Of which:					
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	32.9	34.8	38.9	43.2	42.0
Holiday dwellings	11.4	12.0	13.4	16.4	17.1

www.statbank.dk/bygb3 and bygb33

Table 379 Average size of new dwellings completed

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
	m ² per dwelling					
Year-round dwellings, total¹	83	103	124	120	150	130
Farmhouses	217	223	230	241	266	262
Detached one-family houses	137	159	173	177	204	200
Other one-family houses	79	83	91	96	115	110
Multi-family buildings	73	79	100	93	103	100
	number of dwellings					
New buildings completed, total	27 237	13 503	16 334	27 386	11 852	13 952
Farmhouses	245	251	250	317	402	243
Detached one-family houses	3 147	3 106	5 080	7 322	4 061	3 191
Other one-family houses	12 431	2 444	3 715	6 871	1 496	2 145
Multi-family buildings	9 417	6 266	4 877	9 509	3 454	5 561
Student hostels	833	306	391	945	279	318
Other buildings	1 164	1 130	2 021	2 422	2 160	2 494

¹ The statistics cover new-built dwellings only.

www.statbank.dk/bygv3 and bygv33

Table 380 Construction employment

	Average 2012	Average 2013
Total employment	144 602	144 117
Construction of buildings	22 643	22 030
Civil engineering	15 477	15 001
Electrical installation etc.	23 895	24 347
Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	16 004	15 295
Joinery installation etc.	30 880	30 840
Painting and Glazing etc.	12 592	12 616
Bricklayers	10 238	10 211
Other specialized construction activities etc.	12 873	13 780

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 381 Vans and lorries etc.

	2013	2014
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Vans, total	417 016	402 352
Under 2,001 kg	90 949	95 840
2,001-3,000 kg	214 104	198 357
3,001-3,500 kg	111 963	108 155
Lorries, total	29 952	29 215
3,501-6,000 kg	2 165	2 061
Over 6,000 kg	27 787	27 154
Tractors for semi-trailers	12 589	12 858
Trailers over 2,000 kg	46 594	49 002
Semi-trailers	35 831	36 903

www.statbank.dk/bil707 and bil909

Table 382 Private cars, buses and motorcycles etc.

	2013	2014
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Private cars, total	2 233 610	2 278 121
Of which in households	2 060 311	2 104 443
Of which in business and industry	173 299	173 678
Petrol	1 614 071	1 623 238
Diesel	618 268	653 290
Age:		
0-3 years	571 592	639 429
4-7 years	583 199	543 273
8-11 years	375 981	421 166
12-15 years	402 360	358 855
16-19 years	193 367	208 535
over 19 years	129 729	141 221
Average age in years	9.3	9.2
Buses, total	13 483	13 270
In scheduled service	5 976	6 177
Tourist coaches	7 507	7 093
Caravans	142 667	141 418
Motor cycles	149 665	150 360
Moped-45	49 578	47 716

www.statbank.dk/bil8 and bil10

Table 383 The 20 most sold private car makes. 2013

		Numbers	Share in per cent	Ranking in 2012
	New registrations, total	180 644	100.00	
1	Volkswagen	23 775	13.16	(1)
2	Ford	15 234	8.43	(4)
3	Toyota	14 415	7.98	(2)
4	Peugeot	14 130	7.82	(3)
5	Skoda	13 620	7.54	(7)
6	Citroën	12 439	6.89	(5)
7	Renault	11 754	6.51	(9)
8	Kia	10 938	6.06	(6)
9	Hyundai	8 037	4.45	(8)
10	Opel	6 296	3.49	(10)
11	Audi	6 019	3.33	(14)
12	Nissan	5 940	3.29	(15)
13	Fiat	5 849	3.24	(11)
14	Suzuki	5 485	3.04	(12)
15	Seat	4 895	2.71	(16)
16	Chevrolet	4 835	2.68	(13)
17	Mercedes-Benz	4 179	2.31	(17)
18	BMW	3 943	2.18	(18)
19	Mazda	3 189	1.77	(19)
20	Volvo	1 703	0.94	NY
	Others	3 969	2.20	

www.statbank.dk/2440

Table 384 The most widespread passenger cars. 2014

		Number	Share as a percentage
	Total stock (start of year)	2 278 121	100.00
1	Volkswagen	258 141	11.33
2	Peugeot	229 952	10.09
3	Toyota	209 391	9.19
4	Ford	180 224	7.91
5	Citroën	159 491	7.00
6	Opel	148 191	6.50
7	Skoda	114 563	5.03
8	Suzuki	107 483	4.72
9	Fiat	91 088	4.00
10	Hyundai	85 534	3.75
11	Renault	75 276	3.30
12	Audi	73 536	3.23
13	Mazda	72 285	3.17
14	Kia	65 188	2.86
15	Volvo	59 460	2.61
16	Mercedes-Benz	52 204	2.29
17	Nissan	47 804	2.10
18	BMW	45 033	1.98
19	Chevrolet	41 853	1.84
20	Seat	36 593	1.61
	Others	124 831	5.48

www.statbank.dk/2440

Table 385 Ships of at least 20 GT

1 January	2013	2014
	number	
Danish ships, total	1 781	1 772
Tankers	175	179
Container ships	99	102
Other dry cargo ships	275	258
Passenger ships/ferries	111	110
Fishing vessels	564	548
Other ships	557	575
	thousand GT	
Ship tonnage, total	11 604	12 475
Tankers	3 436	3 496
Container ships	6 624	7 401
Other dry cargo ships	643	631
Passenger ships/ferries	440	480
Fishing vessels	112	118
Other ships	350	351

www.statbank.dk/skib11

Table 386 Civil aircraft

1 January	2012		2013	
	Aircraft	Seats	Aircraft	Seats
	number			
Danish aircraft	1 111	•	1 069	•
Types of aircraft				
Jet, 3-4 engines	14	1 827	16	1 860
Jet, 2 engines	156	12 760	154	12 285
Turbo-prop, 4 engines	5	255	3	152
Turbo-prop, 2 engines	50	1 688	49	1 663
Propeller, 2 engines	55	322	53	308
Propeller, 1 engine	701	2 329	668	2 182
Helicopters	130	676	126	661
Seats	•	19 857	•	19 111
1-2	226	382	222	367
3-5	594	2 264	568	2 162
6-9	88	641	83	593
10-99	143	4 908	138	4 715
100 or more	60	11 662	58	11 274

Source: Danish Transport Authority
www.statbank.dk/flyv11

Table 387 Road traffic, railways, seaports and airports

	2010	2011	2012
	mio. vehicle km		
Road traffic, total	47 925	48 959	49 097
Private cars	33 746	34 830	35 325
Motor cycles	444	446	446
Vans	8 373	7 969	7 659
Lorries	1 092	1 078	1 010
Articulated vehicles	987	1 045	974
Scheduled buses	369	377	380
Tourist coaches etc.	216	201	183
Bicycles/Mopeds max. 30 km/h	2 620	2 940	3 050
Mopeds max. 45 km/h	78	74	70
	mio. train km		
Railway traffic, total	83.0	84.8	83.3
S-trains	14.5	15.2	15.5
Copenhagen Metro	4.8	4.7	4.7
Passenger trains on Banedanmark's network	50.3	50.9	49.9
Goodstrains on Banedanmark's network	3.7	4.4	3.7
Other railway networks	9.6	9.7	9.5
	thousand calls		
Seaport calls, total	520	514	513
Passenger ships and ferries	499	492	491
Cargo ships	21	21	22
	thousand operations		
Air traffic, total	344	357	330
Domestic flights	98	99	71
International flights	246	258	259

www.statbank.dk/vej20, bane31, skib221 and flyv21

Table 388 Passenger transport

	2011	2012
	mio. passenger-km	
Passenger transport in Denmark	78 630	78 891
Cars	60 886	61 284
Motor cycles	468	468
Buses	6 737	6 450
Bicycles/mopeds	2 940	3 050
Moped max 45 km/h	74	70
Metropolitan trains	1 485	1 558
Other trains	5 405	5 468
Ferries	176	176
Aircraft	459	367
	thousand passengers	
Domestic ferries, total	9 348	9 249
Of which: Kattegat lines	2 045	2 122
International ferries, total	22 395	21 928
Of which: Denmark-Sweden	11 054	10 510
Denmark-Germany	7 792	7 807
Denmark-Norway	3 372	3 443
Scheduled and charter flights, total	14 044	14 162
Scheduled, domestic	2 234	1 784
Scheduled, international	10 401	10 989
Charters	1 409	1 389

www.statbank.dk/pkm1, bane21, skib31, skib32 and flyv32

Table 389 Road transport of Danish goods by lorries above 6 tons total weight

	2011	2012
	mio. tonnes	
National road transport of goods, total	169.4	167.2
Transport for hire or reward	136.4	134.7
Transport on own account	33.0	32.5
	mio. tonne-km	
National road transport of goods, total	12 025	12 292
Transport for hire or reward	10 193	10 340
Transport on own account	1 832	1 952
	mio. tonnes	
International road transport of goods. total	8.6	9.2
From Denmark	3.7	3.8
To Denmark	2.7	2.7
Crosstrade	0.7	0.9
Cabotage	1.5	1.7
	mio. tonne-km	
International road transport of goods. total	4 095	4 387
From Denmark	1 790	1 878
To Denmark	1 387	1 454
Crosstrade	547	665
Cabotage	371	389

Note: Crosstrade is transport of goods where loading and unloading take place in two separate foreign countries. Cabotage is where loading and unloading is in the same foreign country.

www.statbank.dk/nvg1 and ivg41

Table 390 Goods transport by train, ship and aircraft

	2011	2012
	thousand tonnes	
Goods carried by train	9 260	7 971
National	912	826
To Denmark	989	783
From Denmark	402	303
In transit	6 956	6 059
	mio. tonne-km	
Transport performance by train	2 614	2 278
National	196	167
To Denmark	159	123
From Denmark	56	45
In transit	2 203	1 943
	thousand tonnes	
Goods carried by cargo vessel	61 253	58 231
National	10 978	9 199
To Denmark	30 359	30 066
From Denmark	19 916	18 965
Goods carried by ferry	19 576	18 975
National	3 658	2 938
International	15 918	16 037
Goods carried by aircraft	156	167
National	3	3
International	153	164

www.statbank.dk/bane1,skib41 and flyv41

Table 391 Car traffic on Danish E-roads, selected roads and bridges etc.

		2011	2012
	European road sections	ave. no. of cars per 24 hours	
E20	Øresund Bridge	19 146	18 536
	Amager Motorway, at Kalveboderne	88 207	91 663
	Øresund Motorway, west of Engelsvej	59 300	60 027
	Sjælland Bridge, Copenhagen	44 502	...
	West Motorway, east of Ringsted	44 146	43 744
	Great Belt Link	29 427	29 555
	Fyn Motorway, north of Nyborg	28 465	29 677
	Fyn Motorway, south of Odense	51 942	54 688
	The New Little Belt Bridge	61 727	61 345
	Fyn Motorway, at Taulov	34 827	34 373
	Esbjerg-Kolding, at Holsted	18 999	18 936
	Gammelby Ringvej in Esbjerg	11 000	...
E45	National border, Kruså	16 253	16 757
	Syddjylland Motorway, west of Haderslev	49 989	48 918
E20/45	Syddjylland Motorway, north of Kolding	64 283	66 300
E45	Vejle Fjord Bridge	66 171	66 212
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Horsens	44 729	43 730
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Stilling	51 467	51 193
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Randers	37 454	37 770
	Nordjylland Motorway, south of Aalborg	41 769	38 810
	Limfjord Tunnel	65 827	67 443
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Vodskov	18 182	19 185
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Sæby	9 136	9 578
	North of Sæby	14 783	14 588
E39	Hirtshals Motorway, between <9> and <10>	23 161	22 891
	Hirtshals Motorway, at Hjørring	7 144	7 247
E47/55	Flynderborgvej, Helsingør	6 514	5 934
	Helsingør Motorway, at Nærum	75 544	75 536
	Motorring 3, at Husum	61 999	62 230
E20/47/55	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Hundige	104 885	106 732
	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Ølby	95 710	97 944
E47/55	South Motorway, at Tappernøje	23 256	22 912
	South Motorway, south of Algestrup	37 275	36 784
	Farø Bridges, north of Farø	21 340	21 842
	Guldborgsund Tunnel	11 056	12 638
E47	South Motorway, south of Rødby	6 133	7 738
E55	Ørsløv-Gedser	14 529	14 618
	Other roads and bridges		
8	Alssund Bridge	23 246	24 624
9	Svendborg Motorway, north of <11>, Årslev	24 589	25 710
9	Svendborgsund Bridge	16 303	16 261
9	Frederik IX's Bridge	23 779	20 853
15	Herning Motorway, east of Kløverbladet	18 155	18 823
15	Herning Motorway, west of <40>	20 102	20 946
18	Midtjyske Motorway, south of <15>, Herning	18 427	19 209
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, west of Ring 3	68 313	84 082
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, east of Roskilde	51 528	57 129
O4	Motorring 4, at Herstedvester	59 235	58 580
55	Limfjord Bridge	28 477	28 562
153	Storstrøm Bridge	4 688	...
53	Kronprins Frederiks Bridge, Frederikssund	19 456	19 164
16	Bispeengbuen	41 501	...
16	Hillerød Motorway, Fiskebæk Bridge	49 989	48 918
	Knippels Bridge, Copenhagen	22 923	...
	Lange Bridge, Copenhagen	46 535	...

Source: Road Directorate

www.statbank.dk/vej22

Table 392 Ships observed passing through the Sound and Belts

	2011	2012
	observations	
Øresund North	30 792	31 297
Going north	14 399	14 491
Going south	16 393	16 806
Øresund South	32 095	31 144
Going north	15 013	14 443
Going south	17 082	16 701
The Great Belt North	23 630	23 251
Going north	12 989	12 940
Going south	10 641	10 311
The Great Belt South	19 922	19 571
Going north	11 020	11 024
Going south	8 902	8 547
The Little Belt North	6 478	6 412
Going north	3 252	3 232
Going south	3 226	3 180
The Little Belt South	6 455	6 133
Going north	3 176	3 003
Going south	3 279	3 130

Source: Danish Maritime Safety Administration

www.statbank.dk/skib25

Table 393 Value index for retail sale

	2011	2012	2013
	2010 = 100		
Retail trade and repair work exc. of m. vehicles	100	100	99
Supermarkets and department stores etc.	101	103	103
Retail sale of groceries and late-night stores	100	97	91
Supermarkets	97	94	90
Discount stores	108	118	124
Other retail sale in non-specialized stores	97	97	96
Retail sale of food in specialized stores	98	96	96
Retail sale of fruit and vegetables in specialized stores	82	74	60
Retail sale of meat and meat products	101	102	106
Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	92	88	93
Retail sale of bread, cakes and flour confectionery	97	91	88
Retail sale of beverages in specialized stores	104	107	107
Retail sale of tobacco products in specialized stores	91	91	86
Other retail sale of food in specialized stores	112	111	125
Gas stations	103	102	97
Retail sale of consumer electronics	98	98	92
Retail sale of computers and software, etc.	103	105	97
Retail sale of audio and video equipment	94	93	88
Retail sale of textiles, house hold equipment, etc.	98	97	95
Retail sale of textiles in specialized stores	71	69	69
Retail sale of paints, varnishes and lacquers	95	93	92
DIY centres and tool stores	103	102	98
Retail sale of carpets and rugs, etc.	90	86	75
Retail sale of electrical household appliances	107	122	124
Retail sale of furniture	99	97	95
Retail sale of furnishing fabrics	100	103	100
Retail sale of kitchen utensils, glass and china	102	96	92
Retail sale of musical instruments	91	85	84
Dispensing chemist in specialized stores	97	93	88
Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles	103	104	107
Retail sale of flowers, plants and seess	82	72	72
Retail sale of pet animals and pet food	101	105	106
Retail sale of watches and jewellery	102	94	93
Activities of opticians	102	102	103
Retail sale of photographic and optical equipment, etc.	83	78	72
Retail sale of gift articles and craftwork	105	106	103
Retail sale of other goods n.e.c.	86	81	74
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods, etc.	100	99	94
Retail sale of books in specialized stores	98	95	86
Retail sale of music and video recordings	84	63	42
Retail sale of sporting and camping equipment	101	105	102
Retail sale of bicycles and mopeds	111	121	115
etail sale of games and toys in specialized stores	101	95	93
Retail sale of wearing apparel	98	97	94
Retail sale of clothing	99	98	95
Retail sales of baby articles and children's clothing	91	88	88
Retail sale of footwear	96	95	91
Retail sale of leather goods	115	118	109
Retail sale via internet, mail order, etc.	100	100	101
Retail sale via mail order houses	100	94	96

www.statbank.dk/deta11 and deta21

Table 394 Holiday trips

	4 + nights				1-3 nights	
	Denmark		Abroad		2011	2012
	2011	2012	2011	2012		
Trips, total	3 009 771	3 128 991	4 539 134	4 493 309	20 409 523	18 863 544
Nights per trip	7.3	7.8	9.5	9.7	1.6	1.6
Means of transport	per cent					
Aeroplane	1	1	66	64	3	4
Car	77	79	24	26	73	71
Bus	3	4	5	5	4	5
Train	15	15	2	3	13	15
Ship	2	1	2	1	1	1
Other	2	1	1	1	6	5
Accommodation						
Hotel	3	4	54	54	7	8
Holiday centre	1	1	4	2	1	1
Camping site	10	10	6	6	2	1
Youth hostel	1	1	2	1	0	...
Rented dwelling	18	17	6	7	3	3
Own dwelling	21	24	4	5	13	13
Boat	...	...	1	1	...	...
Family/friends	43	43	17	18	73	73
Other	3	2	6	7	1	1
Destination						
Denmark	100	100	•	•	92	92
France	•	•	8	6	...	...
Greece	•	•	6	5	...	...
Italy	•	•	9	8	...	...
Norway	•	•	5	4	1	...
Spain	•	•	16	15	...	...
United Kingdom	•	•	3	4	1	1
Sweden	•	•	7	8	3	2
Germany	•	•	7	8	3	3
Europe, other	•	•	12	23	0	...
Other countries	•	•	27	21	0	...

Note: All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

www.statbank.dk/11

Table 395 Business trips

	Denmark		Abroad	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Trips	1 237 538	960 234	1 780 848	1 783 291
Nights per trip	3.0	2.0	4.3	4.3
Means of transport	per cent			
Aeroplane	8	16	84	80
Car	72	65	11	16
Bus	2	2	2	2
Train	17	17	2	1
Ship	...	1	1	1
Boat	...	...	...	...
Bicycle	...	...	...	...
Other	1	1	...	...
Destination				
Denmark	100	100	•	•
Norway	•	•	12	8
United Kingdom	•	•	8	14
Sweden	•	•	10	13
Germany	•	•	18	19
France	•	•	3	3
Spain	•	•	2	2
Greece	•	•	...	2
Europe, other	•	•	32	20
Other countries	•	•	15	20

Note: All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

www.statbank.dk/11

Table 396 Holiday rates for residents in Denmark

	2012Q1	2012Q2	2012Q3	2012Q4
	thousands			
Population, 15 years and older	4 625	4 620	4 624	4 637
	per cent			
Pct. of population taking long holiday trips				
1 holiday trip	22	30	32	22
2 holiday trips	5	7	7	4
3 holiday trips	1	0	2	1
Long holiday trips, total	28	38	41	26
No long holiday trips	72	62	59	74
	thousands			
Number of persons taking holiday trips	1 284	1 745	1 897	1 228
Number of holiday trips	1 225	1 701	3 214	1 485
	trips			
Trips per traveller	0.95	0.97	1.69	1.15
Trips per person in the population	0.26	0.37	0.69	0.32

Note: The table is based on trips with a duration of at least four nights. All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

www.statbank.dk/11

Table 397 Nights spent. 2013

	Hotels, etc.	Camping sites	Youth hostels	Marinas ¹	Holiday dwellings ²	Total
thousand person-nights						
Denmark, total	16 547	10 811	1 115	1 049	15 499	45 022
Region Hovedstaden	7 525	976	532	151	..	9 185
Region Sjælland	1 209	1 338	121	173	..	2 842
Region Syddanmark	3 690	4 067	239	422	..	8 418
Region Midtjylland	1 915	2 373	126	189	..	4 602
Region Nordjylland	2 208	2 057	97	114	..	4 476
Province København by	6 051	..	377	39	..	6 467
Province Københavns omegn	517	..	29	8	..	554
Province Nordsjælland	594	..	85	64	..	742
Province Bornholm	364	..	41	40	..	445
Province Østsjælland	157	..	42	9	..	207
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	1 052	..	80	165	..	1 297
Province Fyn	918	..	61	283	..	1 262
Province Sydjylland	2 771	..	179	140	..	3 090
Province Østjylland	1 349	..	75	169	..	1 593
Province Vestjylland	566	..	51	20	..	636
Province Nordjylland	2 208	..	97	114	..	2 419
Nationality						
Denmark	9 529	8 310	732	545	3 982	23 098
Sweden	1 307	194	53	88	259	1 901
Norway	1 341	288	52	28	752	2 462
Germany	650	1 497	61	328	9 883	12 420
United Kingdom	603	30	32	7	0	671
Netherlands	282	256	15	34	326	913
Europe, other	1 664	218	133	13	..	2 028
United States	438	3	11	1	..	453
Other countries	733	15	27	5	297	1 077

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 statistic covers the period May-September. ² The statistic for Holiday dwellings from 2013 has not yet been published. The numbers shown on Holiday dwellings are preliminary for 2013.

Table 398 Hotels, camping sites, youth hostels and marinas. 2013

	Hotels, etc.	Hotel beds ¹	Hotel rooms ¹	Camping sites ¹	Camping units ¹	Youth hostels	Marinas	Berths
Denmark, total	593	130 285	51 403	412	90 320	92	279	50 490
Region Hovedstaden	182	45 747	21 289	42	8 495	16	51	12 734
Region Sjælland	63	11 633	4 148	65	12 274	16	77	10 105
Region Syddanmark	142	31 392	11 209	133	30 735	27	73	14 131
Region Midtjylland	111	17 732	7 748	99	20 031	18	45	8 590
Region Nordjylland	95	23 781	7 009	75	19 192	15	33	4 930

¹ "Denmark, total" and the sum of the regions do not necessarily fit because the regions can have their maximum capacity in different times of the year. The capacity is the maximum number of open units in a year in a particular area.

www.statbank.dk/hotel4 and camp3

Geography, environment and energy

Climate and area

Infrastructure

Environment

Energy



Climate and area

The long Danish coastline

Denmark is a small country, compared to its closest neighbours. Sweden and Germany are, respectively, ten times and eight times larger 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 Great Wall of China. 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 391. The largest islands are, by order of mention, Sjælland, Vendsyssel-Thy, Fyn, Lolland and Bornholm. Jutland (including Vendsyssel-Thy) account for 69 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 and Denmark is 30 times larger than the Faroe Islands.

Denmark's nature is characterized by agriculture and forests

For thousands of years, Denmark has been an agricultural country, and this has largely characterized the Danish landscape. 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 Skov and Gribskov are the largest forests.

Figure 1

Distribution of Denmark's area by type of area

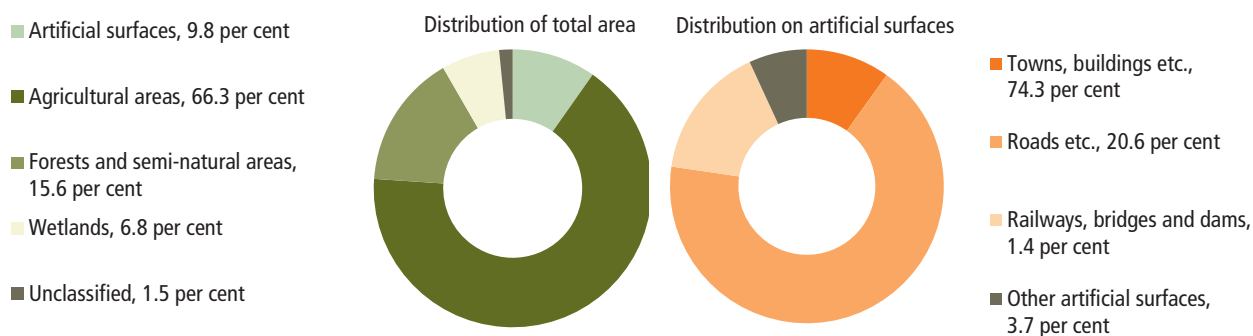


Table 408

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.

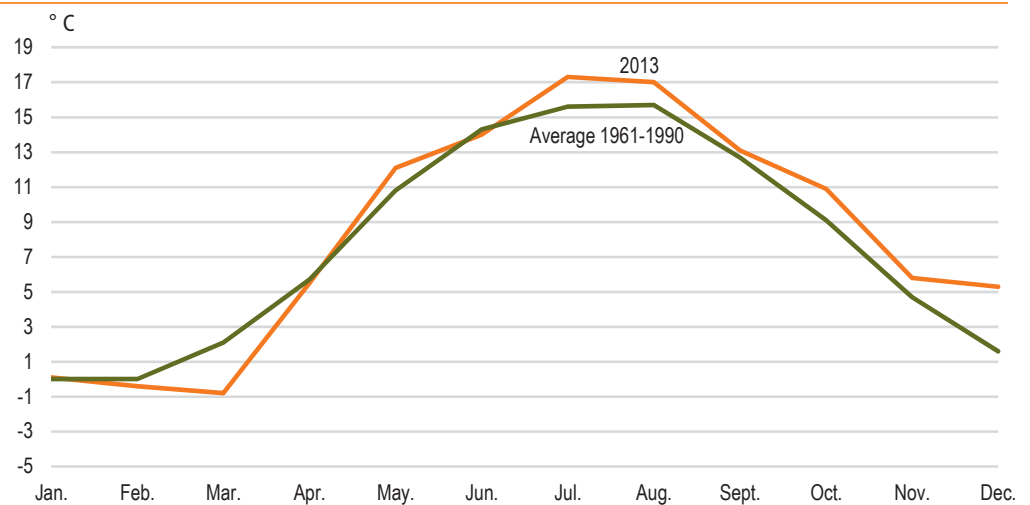
It rains or snows every other day

The Danish weather is known for being variable. It is a fact that it rains or snows every other 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. 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.

Infrastructure

Extension of motorways and dual-carriageways

There were 74,109 km of public roads in Denmark on 1 January 2013. After the restructuring of the administrative regions in 2007 the new municipalities took over the administration of the earlier locally oriented county roads, while the state took 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.

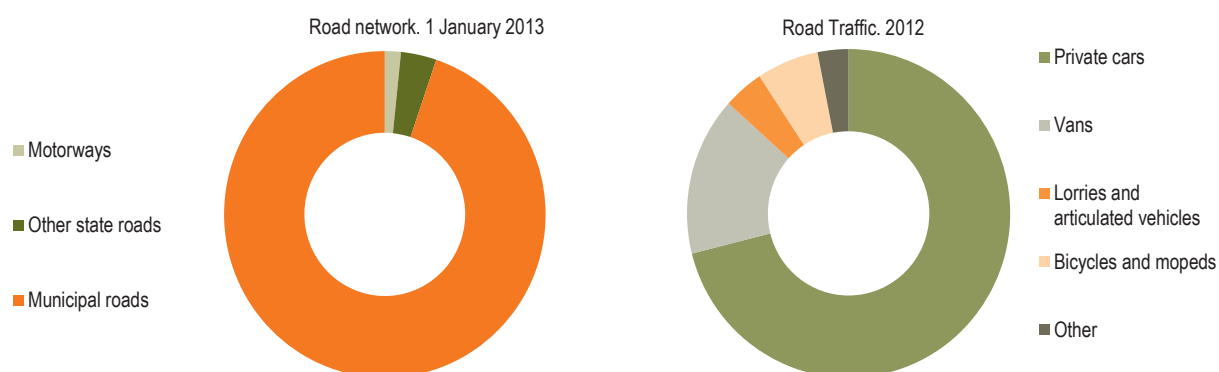
The majority of the public road network (65 per cent) is in Jutland, while the rest is distributed between the Copenhagen region (9 per cent) and the remaining part of the islands (26 per cent).

The public road network has increased by nearly 2,200 km over the past ten years, mainly because of more municipal roads. Simultaneously the principal road network has been enlarged.

Since 2003, the motorway network has been extended by 18 per cent to 1,195 km in 2013, and the length of the dual-carriageways has increased by 11 per cent to 377 km in 2013.

Figure 3

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 2,649 km on 1 January 2013, 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 Banedanmark.

The regional railways are responsible for operating 520 km of rail network and Copenhagen Metro for 21 km. Since 1990, the rail network has decreased by more than 200 km, mainly due to closure, by Banedanmark, of sections carrying goods.

At the beginning of 2013, almost a quarter of the rail network was electrified. This is three times more than in 1990, but unchanged compared to 2012.

Goods transport by ship is concentrated at 23 sea ports

In 2012, there were 109 Danish ports handling freight. The 23 largest ports each handled more than 1 million tonnes of goods annually, and accounted for 86 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, 12 per cent and 9 per cent of total throughput of goods in sea.

Ferry and passenger ship traffic is concentrated at 36 ports

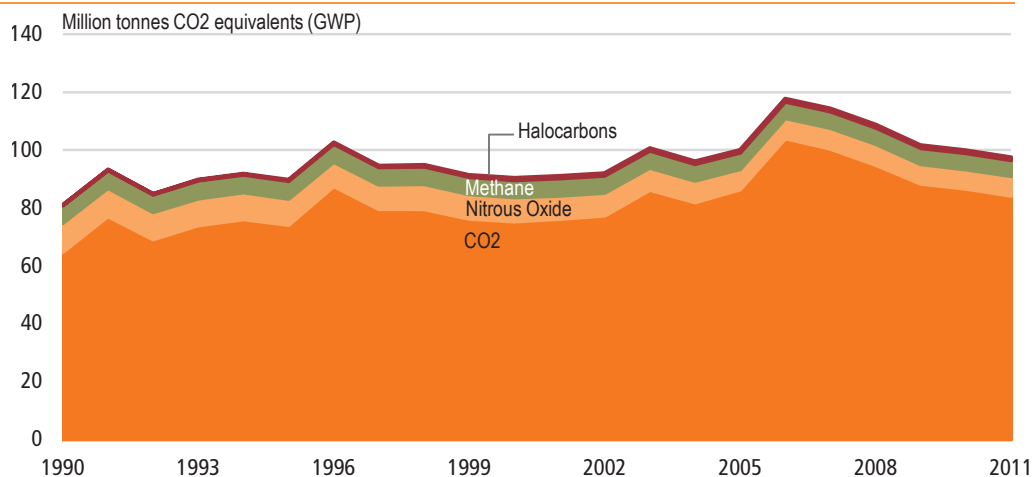
73 ports are engaged in transport of passengers, of which 36 of them have more than 200,000 arriving and departing passengers every year and account for 92 per cent of passengers in Danish ports. The greatest Danish ferry port is Helsingør accounting for 19 per cent of all sea passengers, followed by Rødby Færgehavn with 15 per cent of all passengers in 2012.

Environment

Greenhouse gases

86 per cent of the global warming potential from Danish greenhouse gases came from CO₂ in 2011. Methane accounted for 6 per cent, while nitrous oxide contributed 7 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

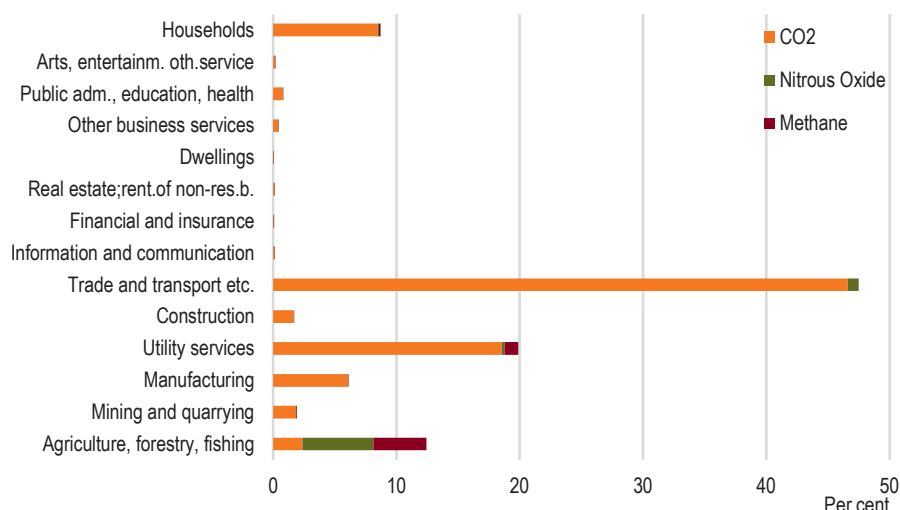


Note: The halocarbons (at the top of the figure) constitute less than 1 million tonnes CO₂-equivalents and are hardly visible.

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, in 1990 the industries contributed approximately 87 per cent of all Danish man-made emissions and in 2011 their share had increased to 91 per cent, with households making up the remaining emissions. *Agriculture, fishing and quarrying* contributed 12 per cent of the global warming potential. It is largely due to emissions of methane and nitrous oxide from agriculture, while emissions of CO₂ played a minor role.

Figure 5 Greenhouse gas emissions from industries and households. 2011



Note: Emissions are calculated as CO₂-equivalents (GWP).

In 2011, *electricity, gas and water* supply contributed 20 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.

Trade and transport 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 both in Denmark and abroad. 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.

Environmental taxes

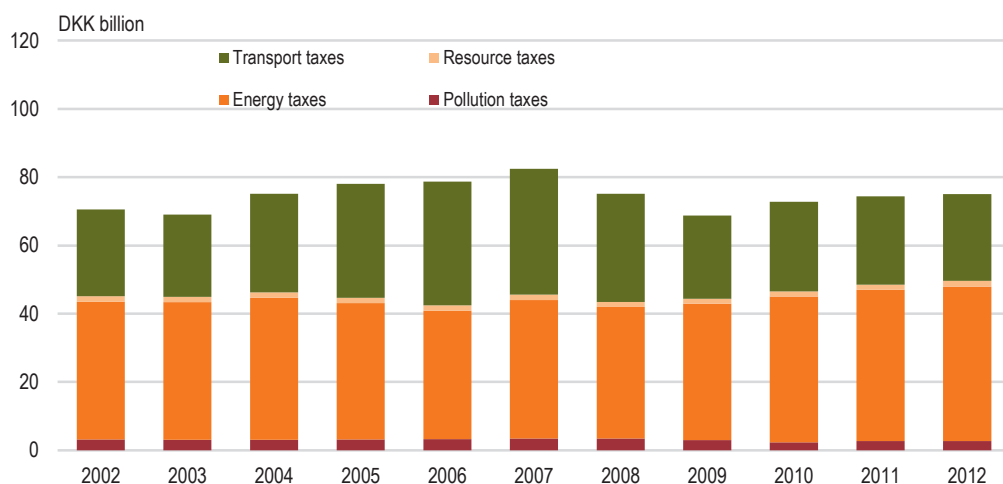
Denmark's environmental policy involves an increasing use of environmental taxes or more precise environmentally related taxes. Environmental taxes comprise of pollution, energy, resource and transport related taxes.

In 2012, the total revenue generated from these taxes was DKK 75.1 billion, corresponding to around 8.5 per cent of total revenues for taxes and duties.

Total revenue generated from energy related taxes amounted to DKK 45.2 billion DKK in 2012, corresponding to 60 per cent of total revenue from environmental related taxes.

In 2012, transport related taxes accounted for 34 per cent of environmental related taxes while resource related taxes accounted for 2.2 per cent and pollution taxes accounted for 3.7 per cent.

Figure 6 Environmental taxes



www.statbank.dk/mreg21

Energy

Denmark self-sufficient in energy

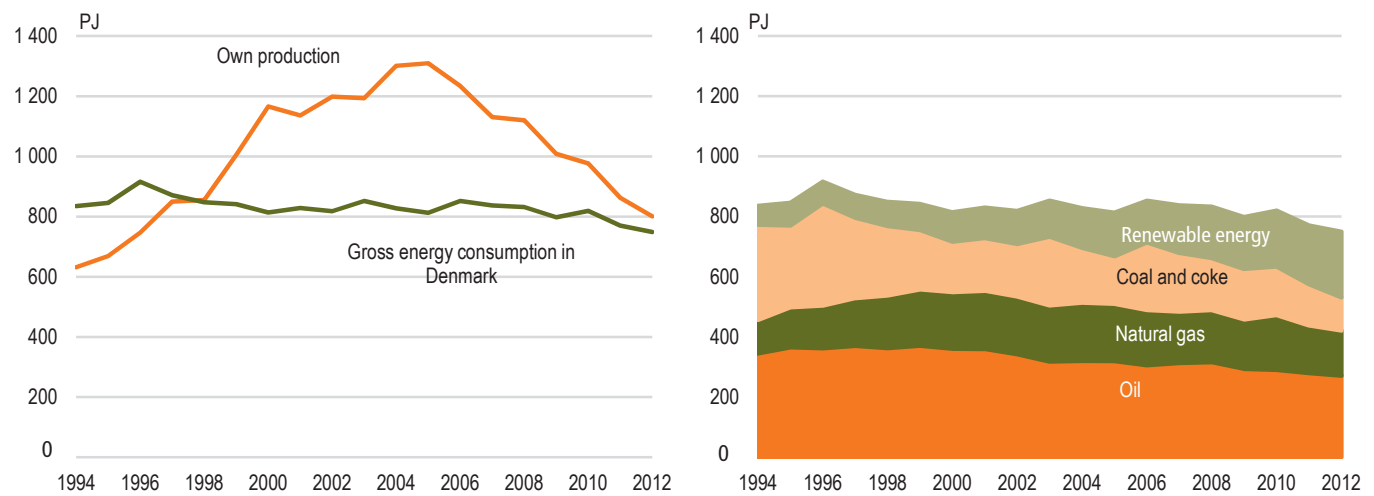
Since 1997, Denmark has been energy self-sufficient due to the extraction of crude oil and natural gas from the North Sea and the production of renewable energy. The total production has increased until 2005.

In 2006 there was a significant decrease in the production of energy, primarily due to a decrease in the production of oil and natural gas. The decrease has continued in the years after, but still, in 2012, 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 decreased by 3 per cent from 2011 to 2012.

Since the 1990's, 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.

Figure 7 Gross energy consumption

More renewable energy sources

The consumption of renewable energy has increased over a number of years and now accounts for 29 per cent of the 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 non-polluting 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, and subsequently releases it again when they are incinerated.

Table 399 Area, population and coastline

	Land and inland water area km ²	Population 1 January 2014	Density of population per km ²	Number of islands	Inland water area 1959 km ²	Coastline 1959 km
All Denmark	42 921,6	5 627 235	131.1	391	700	7 314
Provinces						
Byen København	179,3	728 243	4 061.6	16	18	213
Københavns omegn	342,3	530 612	1 550.1	1	...	...
Nordsjælland	1449	450 245	310.7	21	80	248
Bornholm ¹	588,3	40 305	68.5	6	3	141
Østsjælland	807,7	239 016	295.9	15	7	154
Vest- og Sydsjælland	6415	577 710	90.1	101	102	1 707
Fyn	3 478,7	486 709	139.9	96	26	1 130
Syddjylland	8 777,1	715 800	81.6	23	...	...²
Østjylland	5 841,3	851 769	145.8	49	...	...
Vestjylland	7 164,3	425 769	59.4	25	...	...
Nordjylland	7 878,7	581 057	73.8	38	...	...
Regions						
Hovedstaden	2 558,9	1 749 405	683.7	44	101	602
Sjælland	7 222,8	816 726	113.1	116	109	1 861
Syddanmark	12 255,6	1 202 509	98.1	119	...	...
Midtjylland	13 005,8	1 277 538	98.2	74	...	...
Nordjylland	7 878,6	581 057	73.8	38	...	...
Faroe Islands	1 396,0	48 197³	34.5	17	...	1 117⁴
Greenland	410 449,0⁵	56 282	0.1	...	...	44 087

Note: 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).

Source: Danish Geodata Agency
www.statbank.dk/folk1 and are207

¹ Incl. Christiansø. ² The border with Germany was measured as 67.7 km. In length. ³ 1 December 2012

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.

Table 400 Administrative division of Denmark. 2014

	Municipalities	Parishes	Customs and tax regions	Constituencies ¹	
				Counties and large constituencies	Constituencies
Total	98	2 180	35	10	92
The Islands	56	893	17	6	48
Jutland	42	1 287	18	4	44
Region Hovedstaden	29	241	7	4	28
Byen København	4	72	2	1	12
Københavns omegn	13	56	1	1	8
Nordsjælland	11	91	3	1	6
Bornholm	1	22	1	1	2
Region Sjælland	17	420	6	1	12
Østsjælland	5	60	2	}	3
Vest- og Sydsjælland	12	360	4		9
Region Syddanmark	22	522	9	2	21
Fyn	10	232	4	1	8
Syddjylland	12	290	5	1	13
Region Midtjylland	19	640	9	2	22
Østjylland	11	357	5	1	11
Vestjylland	8	283	4	1	11
Region Nordjylland	11	357	4	1	9

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

Table 401 Area and population on islands

Municipality code	Population 1 January 2014	Area in km ²	Municipality code	Population 1 January 2014	Area in km ²
All Denmark	5 627 235	43 059.62	Funen and its islands	486 709	3 489.80
Zealand and its islands	2 421 291	7 473.16	430 Avernakø	108	5.74
330 Agersø	169	8.08	492 Birkholm	10	0.91
Flere Amager	183 750	96.28	430 Bjørnø	34	1.48
390 Bogø	1 109	14.40	420 Bågå	25	6.19
370 Dybsø	1	1.38	479 Drejø	63	4.28
370 Enø	349	3.53	479 Frederiksbø	2	0.06
250 Eskilsø	6	1.40	Flere Fyn	457 569	2 988.62
390 Farø	5	...	410 Fænø	2	3.90
370 Gavnø	37	5.65	479 Hjortø	8	0.91
330 Glænø	50	...	482 Langeland ¹	12 483	283.54
190 Klaus Nars holm	3	0.00	430 Lyø	98	6.21
390 Langø	2	1.32	482 Siø	16	1.43
390 Masnedø	136	1.71	479 Skarø	29	1.96
390 Møn	9 466	218.31	482 Strynø	196	4.92
326 Nekselø	19	2.23	479 Thurø	3 555	7.58
390 Nyord	39	5.57	440 Tornø	4	0.24
330 Omø	157	4.45	479 Tåsinge	6 124	69.99
316 Orø	843	15.03	492 Ærø	6 383	87.51
185 Saltholm	2	16.72	78 navngivne ubeboede øer	•	14.30
326 Sejerø	359	12.50	Jutland and its islands	2 574 395	29 710.03
Flere Sjælland	2 224 773	7 049.27	773 Agerø	28	3.49
101 Slotsholmen	15	0.21	727 Alrø	156	7.70
101 Trekroner	1	0.02	540 Als	50 352	311.39
83 named and uninhabited islands	•	15.09	707 Anholt	154	21.75
Lolland-Falster and their islands	104 535	1 796.95	580 Barsø	22	2.66
360 Askø	37	2.80	581 Egholm	46	6.06
376 Falster	42 352	513.99	615 Endelave	166	13.23
360 Fejø ²	455	17.04	563 Fanø	3 264	59.60
360 Femø	121	11.40	779 Fur	809	21.95
360 Lilleø	7	0.84	813 Hirsholm	3	0.17
Flere Lolland	61 563	1 244.97	766 Hjørnø	106	3.23
44 named and uninhabited islands	•	5.92	671 Jegindø	458	7.77
Bornholm and its islands	40 305	589.68	Flere Jyske halvø	2 194 438	23 861.05
400 Bornholm	40 215	589.32	580 Kalvø	12	0.19
411 Christiansø ³	90	0.21	820 Livø	10	3.32
4 named and uninhabited islands	•	0.14	825 Læsø	1 808	112.86
			561 Mandø	40	8.54
			773 Mors	20 975	360.46
			550 Rømø	618	86.56
			741 Samsø	3 767	112.26
			580 Store Okseø	4	0.08
			727 Tunø	113	3.56
			Flere Vendsyssel-Thy	296 700	4 674.24
			671 Venø	185	6.35
			615 Vorsø	1	0.59
			510 Årø	160	5.88
			111 named and uninhabited islands	•	15.11

Note.: The area is based on map10 of the Danish Geodata Agency and Cadastre. In relation to the area in table 405, non-registered areas are also included here, e.g. lakes and roads.

www.statbank.dk/bef4 and are207

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

Table 402 Land cover

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

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

Source: National Environmental Research Institute
www.dmu.dk

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

Table 403 Denmark's 15 largest lakes

Lake's name	Province	2012	Lake's name	Province	2012
		km ²			km ²
Arresø	Nordsjælland	39.7	Søndersø	Vest- og Sydsjælland	8.0
Esrum sø	Nordsjælland	17.4	Tystrup sø	Vest- og Sydsjælland	6.7
Mossø	Østjylland	16.5	Tømmerby Fjord	Nordjylland	5.7
Stadil Fjord ¹	Vestjylland	16.2	Julsø	Østjylland	5.6
Saltbæk Vig ¹	Vest- og Sydsjælland	15.9	Ulvedybet	Nordjylland	5.5
Tissø	Vest- og Sydsjælland	12.5	Tange sø	Østjylland	5.4
Furesø	Nordsjælland	9.4	Lund Fjord	Nordjylland	5.1
Skanderborg sø	Østjylland	8.5			

¹ Area of brackish water.Source: Danish Geodata Agency
www.gst.dk

Table 404 Meteorological conditions

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Mean temperature °C													
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
2013	0.1	-0.4	-0.8	5.5	12.1	14.0	17.3	17.0	13.1	10.9	5.8	5.3	8.4
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
2013	2.0	1.4	2.3	9.8	16.6	17.9	22.3	21.6	16.8	13.5	8.1	7.1	11.7
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
2013	-2.3	-2.3	-3.8	1.5	7.5	10.1	12.2	12.5	9.5	8.3	3.0	3.0	5.0
Maximum temperature													
1874-2013 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
2013	9.9	8.9	12.9	20.4	27.9	27.9	31.6	33.3	26.0	19.4	13.6	11.6	33.3
Minimum temperature													
1874-2013 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
2013	-17.6	-11.5	-15.0	-8.4	-4.5	2.4	4.5	5.1	-0.2	-1.6	-7.8	-6.4	-17.6
Degree-days degree-days													
Normal (1961-1990)	522	491	461	337	198	84	43	47	128	243	361	469	3 382
2013	524	487	551	345	155	91	22	23	120	189	337	363	3 207
Precipitation mm.													
Normal (1961-1990)	57	38	46	41	48	55	66	67	73	76	79	66	712
2013	57	22	9	25	68	68	19	49	92	103	69	90	669
Bright sunshine, all DK hours													
Normal (1961-1990)	43	69	110	162	209	209	196	186	128	87	54	43	1 495
2013	49	50	190	212	224	215	297	208	136	94	66	40	1 780
Summer days (max. >25°) days													
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
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	6.5	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9
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
2013	18.0	23.8	29.1	9.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.3	4.3	92.7
Ice days (max. <0°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	8.6	7.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.0	23.0
2013	14.7	7.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.5
Precipitation days (R ≥ 0.1 mm)													
Normal (1961-1990)	17.0	13.0	14	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	15.0	16.0	18.0	17.0	171.0
2013	20.7	13.4	11.0	14.7	17.7	15.6	8.9	16.6	21.1	22.9	21.4	24.2	208.1
Days with snow													
Normal (1961-1990)	12.0	9.3	4.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<	1.3	5.1	33.0
2013	17.4	16.7	16.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	53.2

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

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

Source: Danmarks Meteorologiske Institut
www.dmi.dk

Table 405 Infrastructure for transport

1 January	2012	2013
	km	
Road network, total	73 929	74 109
Of which motorways	1 143	1 195
State roads	3 790	3 791
Municipality roads	70 098	70 276
Railway network, total	2 650	2 649
Of which Copenhagen Metro	21	21
Of which private railways	514	520
	number	
Stations and halts	541	527
Sea ports	113	112
Airports	23	23

www.statbank.dk/vej11, bane41 and skib101

Table 406 Infrastructure for transport, expenditure

	2011	2012
	DKK mio.	
Road network	14 401	16 884
Construction expenditure	7 838	9 853
Operation and maintenance	6 563	7 031
State railway network	2 607	4 380
New investments	1 211	2 513
Reinvestments	1 322	1 839
Other investments	74	28
Private railways	6	0
Sea ports	459	...
Constructions	416	...
Buildings	43	...
Airports	231	...
Great Belt Link	99	64
Øresund Link	67	41
Copenhagen Metro	3 651	2 332

www.statbank.dk/vej2, bane42, flyv2 and skib2

Table 407 Greenhouse gas emissions from the Danish economy

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011
	1 000 tonnes CO2 equivalents						
Industries, total	70 278	78 562	79 171	89 066	91 262	89 609	88 131
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	15 261	14 220	12 935	12 334	11 821	11 984	12 029
Mining and quarrying	1 129	1 503	2 538	2 504	1 970	2 069	1 889
Manufacturing	8 135	9 414	8 991	7 410	5 584	5 617	5 913
Utility services	26 956	32 392	25 897	22 629	23 297	23 282	19 188
Construction	902	890	1 150	1 488	1 425	1 605	1 628
Trade and transport etc.	16 310	18 700	26 278	40 879	45 524	43 413	45 853
Information and communication	152	122	129	111	114	111	102
Financial and insurance	88	52	55	73	68	65	60
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	44	36	71	85	77	99	95
Dwellings	50	34	21	21	28	31	29
Other business services	255	226	294	464	427	428	413
Public adm., education, health	834	837	645	876	760	738	780
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	162	135	169	193	166	168	151
Households	10 590	10 737	10 415	10 043	9 432	9 330	8 403
Greenhouse gas emissions from the Danish economy	80 869	89 299	89 588	99 109	100 694	98 939	96 534
Of which							
Danish operated ships' bunkering abroad	9 358	11 165	19 448	32 988	37 239	34 821	37 838
Danish operated planes' bunkering abroad	275	431	520	1 640	1 448	1 219	1 103
Danish operated vehicles' bunkering abroad	•	•	•	491	1 520	1 823	1 342
Total industries, excl. bunkering abroad	71 235	77 703	69 620	63 990	60 486	61 075	56 251
Emissions from biomass	4 662	5 725	6 899	10 728	12 627	14 902	14 492

Table 408 Extraction of raw materials

	1990	1995	2000	2012
	m ³ in thousands			
Extraction of raw materials, total	33 976	34 210	40 945	36 495
Extraction from land area:	28 106	28 558	33 809	25 969
Sand, gravel and stone	22 534	21 721	27 587	20 677
Quartz sand	186	191	479	297
Granite	811	662	199	176
Clay	462	739	788	323
Expanded clay	303	311	313	196
Moler	195	186	227	177
Chalk, limestone	2 924	4 049	3 405	2 423
Peat	399	259	247	152
Other raw materials	292	440	563	1 546
Extraction from sea area				
Sand, gravel, sand for land filling etc.	5 870	5 652	7 136	10 526

Source: National Forest and Nature Agency

www.statbank.dk/rst01 and rst3

Table 409 Link between total Danish CO₂-emissions and the Kyoto-protocol

	1990	2011
	mio. tonnes	
Total CO₂ emissions from the Danish economy (Environmental Accounts)	69.5	98.7
- Biomasse as fuel	4.7	14.5
- Danish CO ₂ emissions abroad	9.4	39.5
Ships	9.2	37.1
Planes	0.3	1.1
Vehicles	•	1.3
- Other differences related to transports and cross border trade	2.5	0.8
= Total emissions accounted for in the Kyoto Protocol	52.9	43.9

Table 410 Sales of pesticides

	2010	2011	2012*
	tonnes		
Sales of pesticide products¹			
Total sale	12 919	13 868	16 826
Herbicides	8 368	9 154	9 588
Fungicides	1 753	2 008	2 338
Algicides	17	16	68
Insecticides	804	1 181	1 822
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	-	-	-
Products against pests on farm animals	60	68	46
Plant growth regulators	321	271	623
Combined fungicides and insecticides	9	15	12
Soil disinfectants	17	-	7
Rodenticides	585	337	717
Repellents	15	16	9
Products for the protection of woodwork	969	803	1 597
Of which active ingredients²			
Active ingredients, total	4 321	4 741	5 900
Herbicides	3 362	3 742	4 462
Fungicides	562	626	823
Algicides	3	16	13
Insecticides	50	49	78
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	-	-	-
Products against pests on farm animals	1	1	2
Plant growth regulators	203	171	399
Combined fungicides and insecticides	3	5	2
Soil disinfectants	16	-	7
Rodenticides	3	1	5
Repellents	4	4	3
Products for the protection of woodwork	115	125	108

¹ A pesticide product comprises one or more effective substances, emulators, adhesives and inactive fillers.

² That part of the product which has a toxic effect.

Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency

www.statbank.dk/pest2

Table 411 Energy account for Denmark. 2012

	Crude oil and semi- manufac- tured oil	Coal, coke, etc.	Oil products	Natural gas	Other gas	Renewable energy resources ²	Electricity	District heating
	thousand tonnes			mio. Nm ³	thousand tonnes	TJ	GWh	TJ
Production	10 000	-	8 415	5 571	5 725	167 620	29 227	135 318
Imports	3 226	4 047	18 167	831	-	48 181	15 920	-
Total supply	13 227	4 047	26 582	6 402	5 725	215 801	45 147	135 318
Exports	5 920	12	6 725	-	2 830	4 367	10 706	-
Changes in inventories	-1 138	-368	1 749	-	-174	646	-	-
Distribution losses etc.	-	-	-	70	4	9 118	2 176	26 936
Total industries and households	8 445	4 402	18 108	6 332	3 065	201 670	32 265	108 382
Households	-	1	2 139	-	710	47 075	10 026	69 476
Total industries	8 445	4 401	15 969	6 332	2 354	154 595	22 239	38 906
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	48	539	-	39	2 861	1 847	1 585
Mining and quarrying	-	4	23	633	17	1 410	100	22
Manufacturing	8 445	142	990	-	684	8 771	7 798	5 182
Utility services	-	4 207	171	5 699	1 421	136 420	1 570	1 634
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	4 207	132	5 699	1 412	109 281	596	-
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	-	-	38	-	9	27 139	974	1 634
Construction	-	-	392	-	14	875	374	-
Trade and transport etc.	-	-	13 452	-	68	2 380	5 606	11 327
Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	278	-	48	729	3 430	7 898
Transportation	-	-	13 159	-	4	1 608	1 294	734
Accommodation and food service activities	-	-	15	-	16	43	882	2 695
Information and communication	-	-	24	-	9	64	1 102	1 528
Financial and insurance	-	-	16	-	5	34	192	928
Real estate activities and renting of non-residential buildings	-	-	27	-	2	82	165	344
Dwellings	-	-	10	-	2	31	9	373
Other business services	-	-	106	-	19	305	489	3 322
Knowledge-based services	-	-	43	-	10	119	352	1 812
Travel agent, cleaning, ao. operational services	-	-	63	-	9	186	138	1 510
Public administration, education and health	-	-	183	-	62	1 260	2 429	10 500
Public adm., defense and compulsory social security	-	-	123	-	9	381	326	1 425
Education	-	-	30	-	24	355	952	4 077
Human health and social work	-	-	30	-	29	524	1 151	4 998
Arts, entertainment and other services	-	-	36	-	12	104	556	2 162
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	-	-	16	-	10	50	384	1 678
Other service activities	-	-	20	-	3	54	172	483
Act. of households as empl. of domestic personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which: Bunkering abroad by Danish-operated ships	-	-	11 065	-	-	-	-	-
Of which: Bunkering abroad by Danish-operated planes	-	-	353	-	-	-	-	-
Of which: Bunkering abroad by Danish-operated vehicles	-	-	603	-	-	-	-	-

¹ The Danish operated ships, planes and vehicles' bunkering abroad is part of the industry Transport.

www.statbank.dk/ene1ht+ene1ha

² Including waste

Table 412 Gross energy consumption

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2012
	TJ				
Total industries and households	899 286	919 305	910 319	1 065 177	1 240 062
Households	374 525	359 928	320 491	329 248	327 815
Total industries	524 762	559 378	589 828	735 929	912 247
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	40 297	48 866	54 010	50 683	40 574
Mining and quarrying	6 165	6 935	17 791	39 759	31 479
Manufacturing	195 664	174 351	160 611	160 954	123 630
Utility services	4 727	5 748	8 628	10 232	13 685
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	939	1 576	2 118	2 417	3 643
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	3 788	4 172	6 510	7 815	10 042
Construction	11 802	12 849	15 186	17 990	20 154
Trade and transport etc.	215 867	229 700	258 125	383 037	603 796
Wholesale and retail trade	54 730	59 172	50 898	48 049	44 520
Transportation	152 863	163 162	199 372	327 356	549 210
Accommodation and food service activities	8 273	7 366	7 854	7 632	10 066
Information and communication	4 957	5 842	6 246	7 212	9 501
Financial and insurance	2 996	3 850	4 272	3 383	3 361
Real estate activities and renting of non-residential buildings	1 135	1 454	1 922	2 087	2 713
Dwellings	1 125	1 629	1 988	1 578	1 180
Other business services	6 985	8 813	10 448	11 050	13 320
Knowledge-based services	4 258	5 503	6 816	6 731	7 030
Travel agent, cleaning, and other operational services	2 727	3 309	3 632	4 319	6 290
Public administration, education and health	26 281	51 041	42 800	39 782	40 476
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	7 332	15 834	9 093	8 223	9 907
Education	8 916	13 778	11 377	11 263	13 861
Human health and social work	10 032	21 428	22 330	20 295	16 709
Arts, entertainment and other services	6 762	8 298	7 802	8 181	8 375
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	3 259	4 891	5 116	5 275	5 731
Other service activities	3 504	3 407	2 685	2 906	2 645
Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	-	-	-	-	-
Of which: Bunkering abroad by Danish-operated planes	1 448	2 360	3 777	7 144	15 346
Of which: Bunkering abroad by Danish-operated vehicles	-	-	-	-	25 739
Of which: Bunkering abroad by Danish-operated ships	91 959	96 821	117 645	244 464	449 794

¹ The Danish operated ships, planes and vehicles' bunkering abroad is part of the industry Transport.

Table 413 **Manufacturers' energy consumption. 2012**

	Solid fuel	Liquid fuel	Gas	Electricity	District heating
	thousand GJ				
Total¹	10 023	15 038	41 624	23 417	5 158
Extraction of gravel and stone	968	516	655	254	4
Mining support service activities	0	53	7	16	17
Production of meat and meat products	8	111	1 809	1 421	72
Processing and preserving of fish	308	169	733	402	55
Dairy products		59	3 371	1 495	48
Grain mill and bakery products	2	50	1 279	703	212
Other food products	1 281	3 447	2 010	1 867	964
Beverages	0	25	1 149	443	40
Tobacco products	0	3	33	25	11
Textiles	7	8	256	306	46
Wearing apparel	1	3	7	10	8
Leather and footwear	0	0	11	10	0
Wood and wood products	1 686	146	119	638	185
Paper and paper products	4	53	1 486	502	63
Printing etc.	1	9	108	392	81
Oil refinery etc.	0	841	14 313	1 065	586
Basic chemicals	0	379	1 038	1 738	577
Paints and soap etc.	483	34	2 625	935	78
Pharmaceuticals	440	14	898	1 182	355
Rubber and plastic products	24	49	486	1 518	127
Glass and ceramic products	0	2	1 265	436	11
Concrete and bricks	3 618	8 362	3 323	1 615	77
Basic metals		45	1 447	1 087	60
Fabricated metal products	71	184	1 025	1 430	305
Computers and communication equipment etc.	1	1	162	147	40
Other electronic products	0	4	32	177	107
Electric motors, etc.	0	6	81	95	30
Wires and cables	1	5	76	163	20
Household appliances, lamps, etc.	1	2	71	65	19
Engines, windmills and pumps	16	114	686	1 301	315
Other machinery	105	227	518	670	224
Motor vehicles and related parts	8	18	211	185	30
Ships and other transport equipment	3	6	15	77	91
Furniture	984	16	162	381	52
Toys and other manufacturing	5	7	54	321	45
Medical instruments, etc.	0	6	49	86	47
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	0	63	54	258	155

Note: The table includes workplaces in firms with 20 or more employed in the industry.

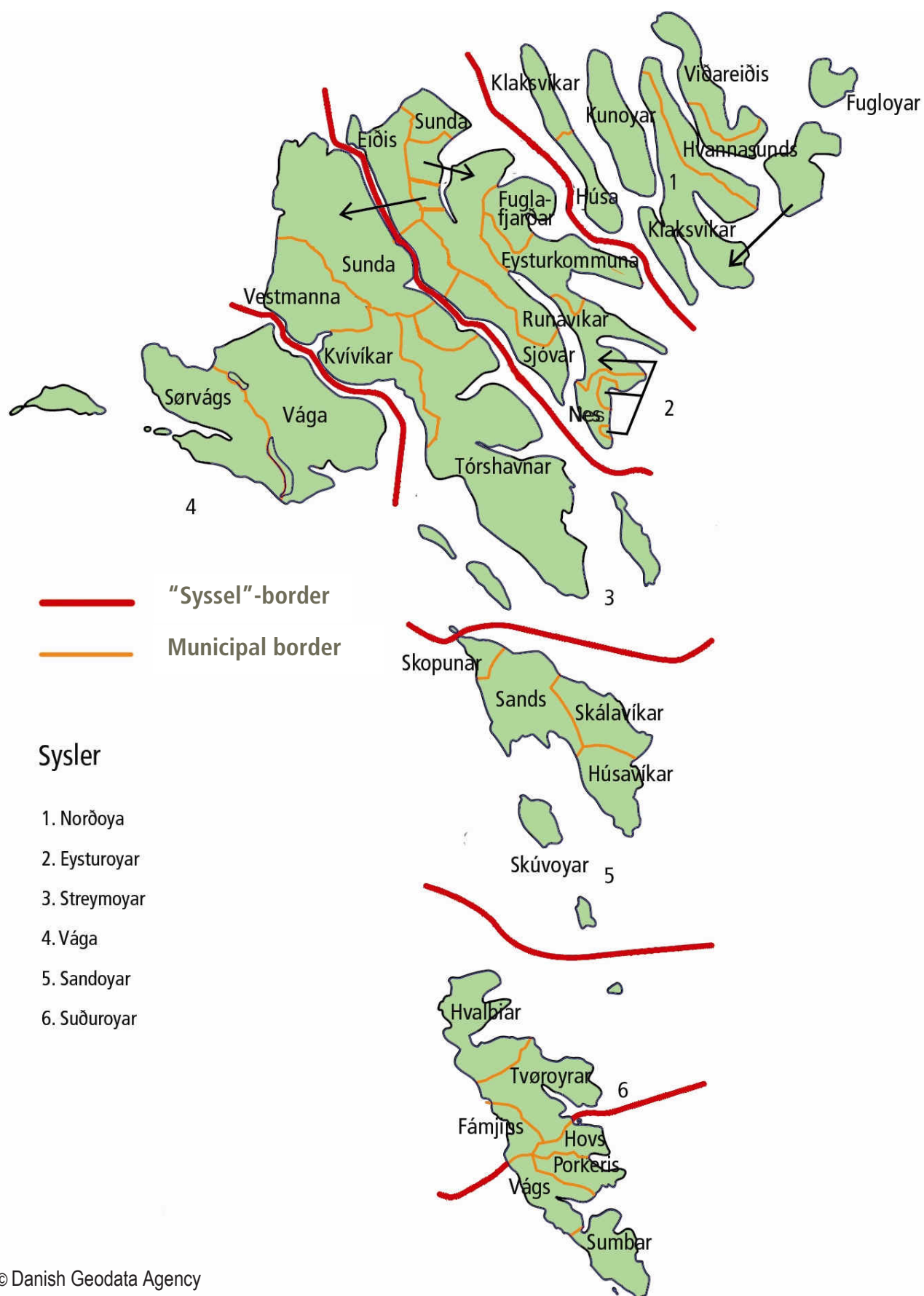
¹ Incl. extraction of gravel, clay, stone and salt, etc.

Table 414 Production of renewable energy

	1990	2000	2005	2010	2012
	TJ				
Renewable energy, total	45 704 511	80 147 160	112 711 642	138 736 213	150 747 315
Wind power	2 197 080	15 268 317	23 810 400	28 113 919	36 971 784
Hydro power	100 800	108 720	81 000	74 311	62 913
Solar power	-	4 320	7 776	21 698	373 900
Solar heat	99 800	330 700	411 465	635 641	1 253 877
Geothermal energy	96 000	116 078	343 983	424 656	287 584
Straw	12 481 150	15 893 450	21 023 550	23 269 600	26 626 350
Firewood	8 757 120	12 431 616	17 666 749	23 778 598	20 468 569
Wood chips	1 723 680	2 744 455	6 082 192	11 318 853	11 953 924
Wood pellets	1 575 000	3 092 916	4 718 600	4 364 425	4 628 275
Wood waste	6 191 013	6 895 078	6 499 627	8 500 208	9 706 535
Biogas	752 000	2 911 659	3 829 964	4 278 002	4 383 254
Bio oil	744 000	48 900	3 392 552	4 824 033	4 771 417
Heat pumps	2 462 400	3 585 484	4 058 263	8 159 122	8 636 501
Waste renewable	8 524 468	16 715 466	20 785 521	20 973 145	20 622 430

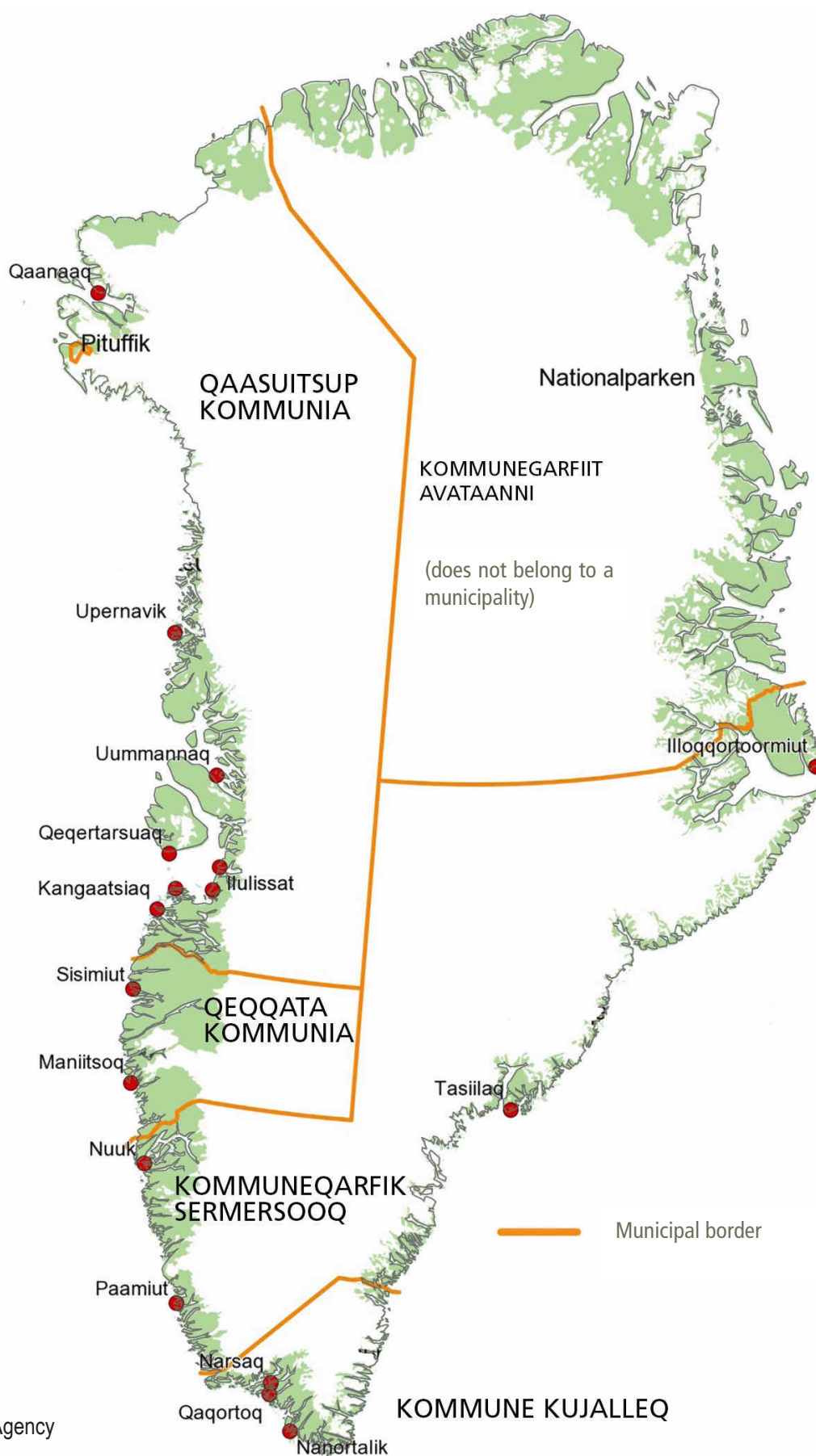
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Faroe Islands



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Greenland



Faroe Islands and Greenland

The populations

The economy



The populations

One kingdom – three different communities

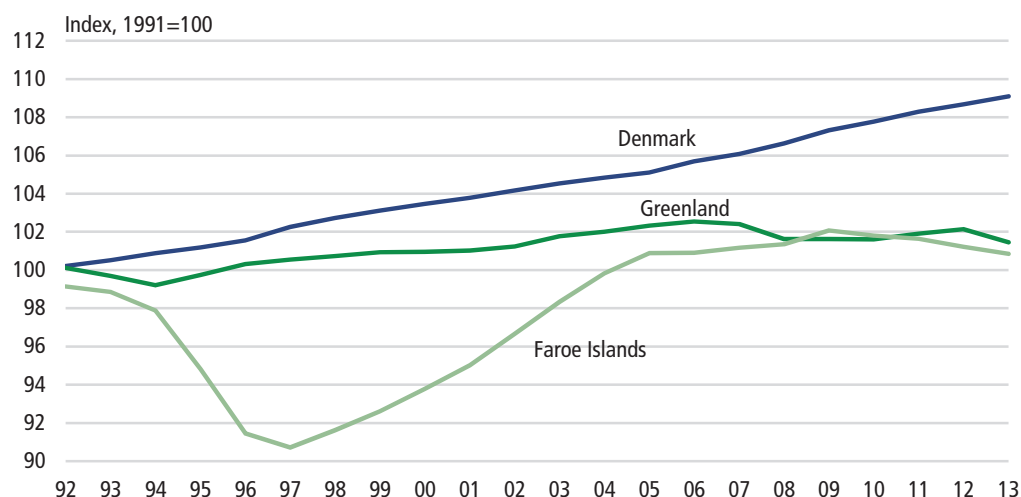
The Faroe Islands and Greenland are both part of the Kingdom of Denmark, going back as far as the Early Middle Ages. During the 20th century, the two countries have gradually liberated themselves from Denmark and have today independent extended home rule. Home rule was established in the Faroe Islands 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 2013 the Faroe Islands receive general grants of DKK 632 million, while Greenland receives DKK 3.662 million. In addition to this, the Danish state pays the expenditure on operating, e.g. the legal system and defence.

Small populations

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 56,000 people, respectively. A medium-sized Danish provincial town has, for comparison, a population of about 50,000.

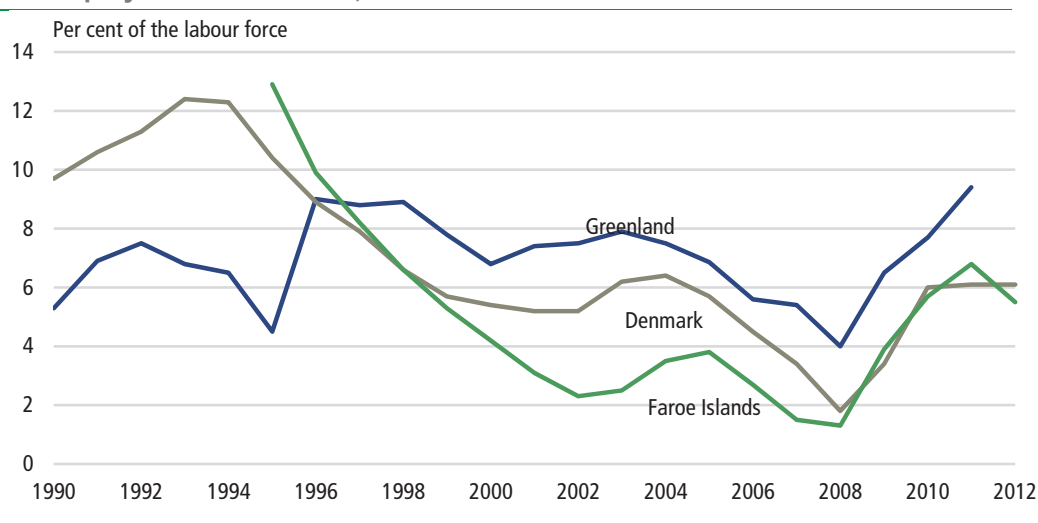
Figure 1 Population trends in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland



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.

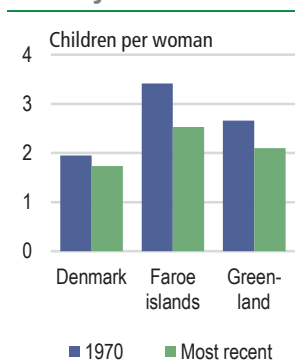
Figure 2 Unemployment in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland



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 and Faroe Islands are from 2012 and Greenland from 2011.

In Greenland, women on average gave birth to 2.7 children, compared to 2.1 today. In 1970, women in the Faroe Islands gave birth, on average, to 3.4 children, compared to 2.2 children today and in Denmark women gave birth to almost two children in 1970, compared to 1.7 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 80 years, while that of Danish men is 78 years, and that of men in Greenland is 73 years.

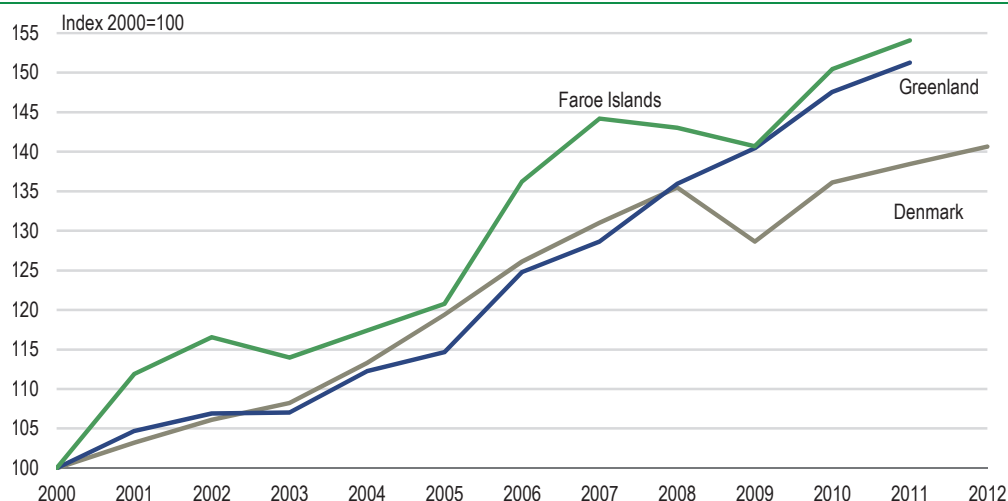
Similarly, women in the Faroe Islands live, on average, until the age of 85, while Danish women live until the age of 82, and women in Greenland until the age of 73.

The economy

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 1,820 billion in 2012 and GDP of Greenland was about DKK 13.1 billion in 2011. In 2011, GDP of the Faroe Islands almost reached DKK 13.2 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.

Table 415 Key figures for Denmark, Faroe Islands and Greenland

	Year	Denmark	Year	Faroe Islands	Year	Greenland
Total area, km ²	2013	42 916	2013	1 396	2013	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	2013	5 602 628	2013	48 197	2013	56 370
Fertility	2012	1.7	2012	2.5	2010	2.3
Average life expectancy, men, years	2011:2012	77.9	2011:2012	79.6	2006:2010	67.8
Average life expectancy, women, years	2011:2012	81.9	2011:2012	84.6	2006:2010	72.8
Educational expenditure, per cent of GDP	2011	3.9	2009	9.2	2011	6.4
Labour force	2012	2 795 801	2010	27 010	2011	26 791
Unemployed, per cent of labour force ²	2012	6.1	2010	6.8	2011	9.4
Participation rate, women, per cent	2012	76.7	2010	85.3	2006	78.3
Participation rate, men, per cent	2012	72.7	2010	81.4	2006	73.3
Social security and welfare, per cent of GDP	2011	25.2	2009	22.7	2011	17.5
Health expenditure, per cent of GDP	2011	8.2	2009	8.2	2011	10.1
Health staff per 100.000 inhabitants	2010	348	2007	189	2009	167
Abortions per 1.000 live births	2010	258	2012	55	2010	747
Infant mortality per 1.000 liveborn boys	2012	3.4	2012	9.6	2012	10.3
Infant mortality per 1.000 liveborn girls	2012	3.4	2012	17.5	2012	7.6
Suicides per 100.000 inhabitants	2011	11	2007-2010	4.1	2 010.	34.4
Reported Penal Code offences per 1.000 inhabitants	2012	95.7	2012	22.7	2011	85.1
Of which theft and burglary	2012	59.1	2012	9.0	2011	11.8
Of which sexual offences	2012	0.6	2012	0.6	2011	5.5
Consumer price index (inflation), annual growth, per cent	2012	2.4	2012	2.1	2012	1.7
Total catch, 1.000 tonnes	2012	496	2011	355	2011	104
Of which shrimp catch, per cent of total catch	2012	1.0	2011	2.1	2011	53.1
Access to the Internet in per cent of 16-74-year-olds ³	2012	92	2012	49	2006	69
Mobile phone subscriptions, per cent of 16-74-year-olds	2011	148	2012	174	2012	140
Imports, DKK mio.	2012	533 333	2012	6 660	2011	4 822
Of which imports from Denmark in per cent	•	•	2011	26.4	2011	40.5
Exports, DKK mio.	2012	611 862	2012	5 493	2011	2 541
Of which exports to Denmark in per cent	•	•	2011	7.5	2011	92.0
Exports of fish and fish products in per cent	2012	2.7	2012	91.3	2011	92.5
Gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices, DKK mio.	2012	1 820 247	2011	13 254	2011	13 060
Annual real growth in per cent of GDP	2012	-0.5	...	...	2011	3.2
GDP current prices per capita, DKK	2012	324 892	2011	273 843	2011	230.681
Balance of payments, current account, DKK mio.	2011	101 197	2011	1 043	2006	1 720
Balance of payments in per cent of GDP	2011	5.6	2011	7.9	2006	16.2
Surplus on public finance, per cent of GDP	2011	-2.0	2011	-2.1	2011	3.5
General government net debt, per cent of GDP, end of year	2011	3.5	...	...	...	...
General grants from the Danish government, DKK mio.	•	•	2013	632	2013	3 662

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.

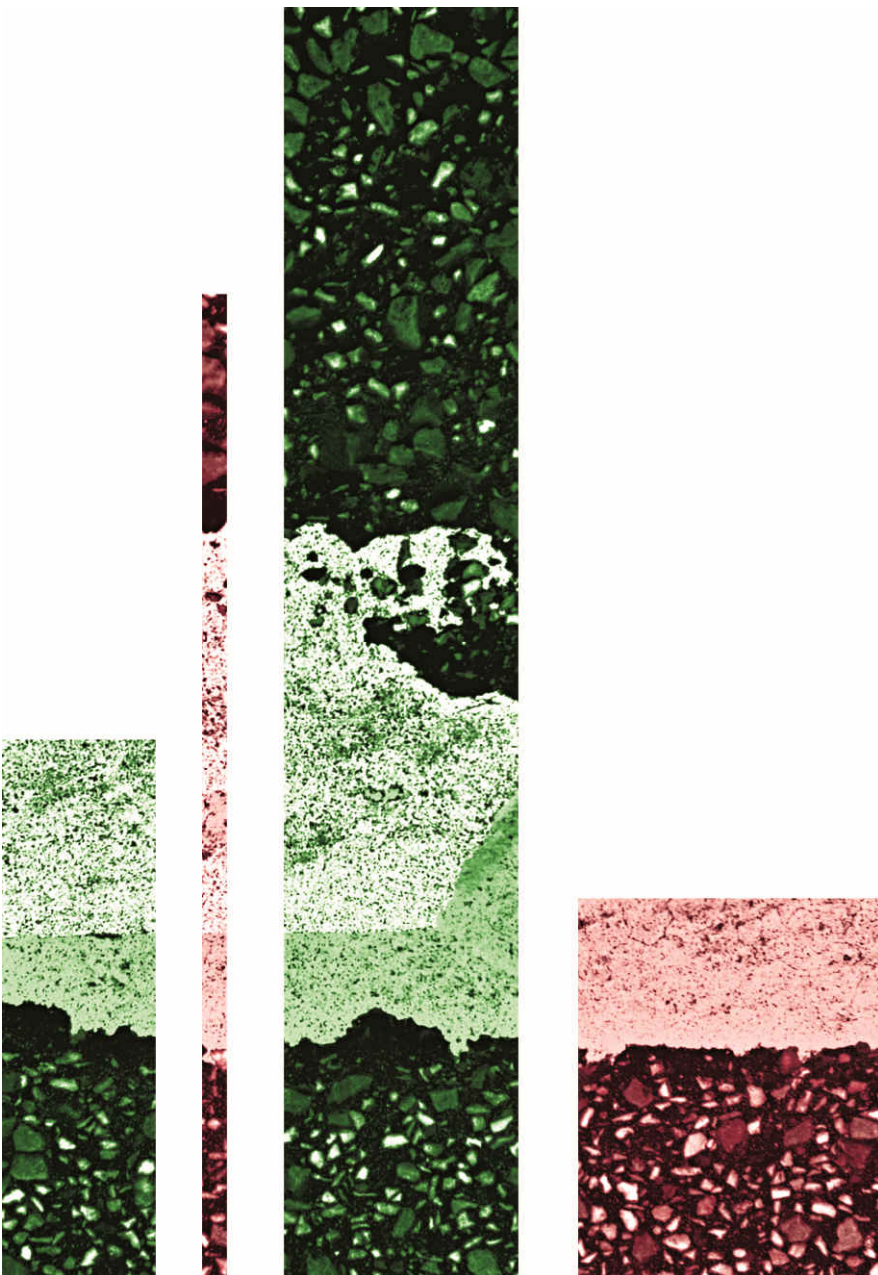
Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Faroe Islands, Statistics Greenland, *Statistical ten-year review* and *Nordic Statistical Yearbook*.

International statistics

Trends in the world population

World economy

International statistics since 1898

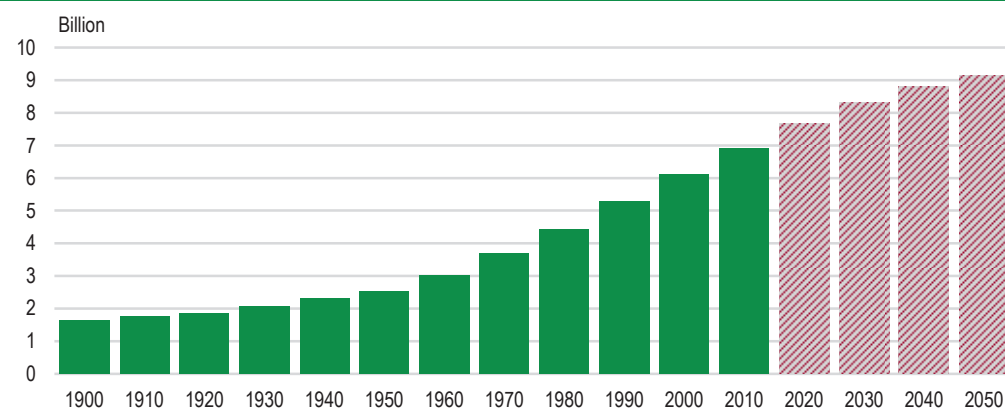


Trends in the World population

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 9.1 billion.

Figure 1 World population



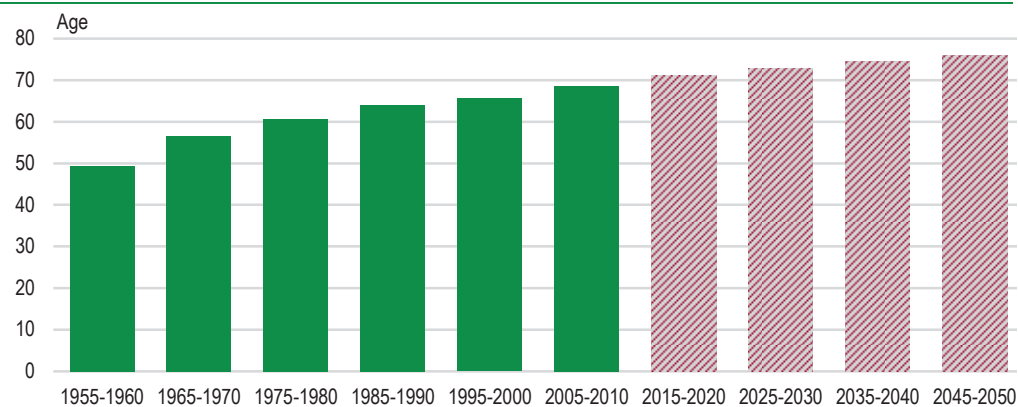
Source: UN's population forecast

We are also getting older – but major differences among countries

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 69 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 is 84, while a child born in Mozambique in Africa can only expect to live until the age of 50.

Figure 2 Average life expectancy for the world's new-born children

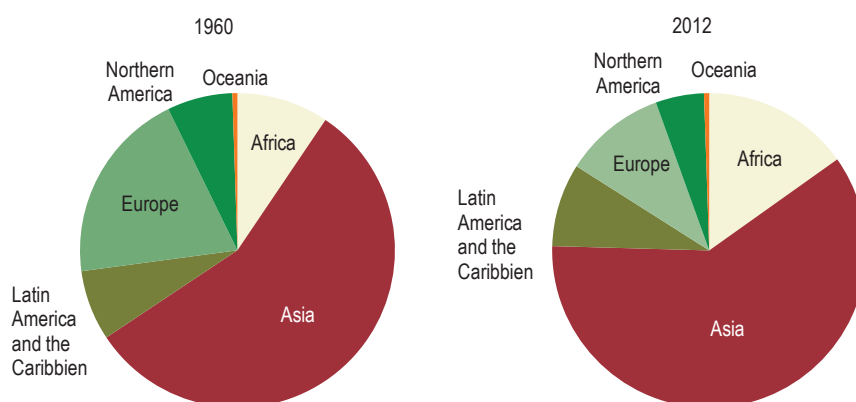


Source: UN's population forecast

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 1960, the European population accounted for 20 per cent of the world's total population, while this share had decreased to 10 per cent in 2012. Conversely, the Asian population has grown from 56 per cent of the world's population in 1960 to 60 per cent in 2012.

Figure 3 World population by continents



Source: UN's population forecast

World economy

Steady growth and increase in world trade

During the last 30 years, the world economy has grown by an average real growth of 3.5 per cent per year of the world's total GDP. The most marked recession during the period was in 2009, with GDP for the world economy fell by 0.6 per cent. Similarly, there has been a general increase in world trade since 1980, 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. Inflation in the overall world economy amounted 3.8 per cent in 2013.

Figure 4 Key indicators for the world economy



Source: IMF – global indicators

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 416 Largest city in selected countries

Country	City	Year	Thousands	Country	City	Year	Thousands
Belgium	Brucelles	2012	1 139	South Africa	Pretoria	2000	1 084
Bulgaria	Sofia	2011	1 292				
Cyprus	Nicosia	2010	239	Brazil	Brasilia	2010	2 482
Denmark	Copenhagen ¹	2013	1 242	Canada	Ottowa	2011	1 236
Estonia	Tallinn	2011	393	Chile	Santiago	2012	6 684
Finland	Helsinki	2011	595	Mexico	Mexico City	2010	8 851
France	Paris	2006	10 143	United States	Washington D.C.	2010	602
Greece	Athens	2011	746				
Ireland	Dublin	2011	1 111	India	New Delhi	2001	301
Iceland	Reykjavik	2010	118	Indonesia	Jakarta	2010	9 608
Italy	Rome	2011	2 617	Israel	Jerusalem	2011	969
Croatia	Zagreb	2011	790	Japan	Tokyo	2010	8 946
Latvia	Riga	2011	659	China	Beijing	2010	19 612
Lithuania	Vilnius	2011	536	Singapore	Singapore	2006	4 484
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	2011	95	Korea, Republic of	Seoul	2010	9 794
Malta	Valletta	2011	6	Turkey	Ankara	2012	4 966
Netherlands	Amsterdam	2011	780				
Norway	Oslo	2011	907	Australia	Canberra	2011	357
Poland	Warsaw	2011	1 700	New Zealand	Wellington	2006	361
Portugal	Lissabon	2011	2 822				
Romania	Bucharest	2011	1 883				
Russian Federation	Moscow	2010	11 500				
Switzerland	Bern	2011	126				
Slovakia	Bratislava	2011	602				
Slovenia	Ljubljana	2011	272				
Spain	Madrid	2011	3 199				
United Kingdom	London	2011	8 174				
Sweden	Stockholm	2009	829				
Czech Republic	Praque	2011	1 269				
Germany	Berlin	2011	3 502				
Hungary	Budapest	2009	1 712				
Austria	Vienna	2011	1 724				

¹ Province: Copenhagen and Copenhagen Suburbs.

Source: The Statesman's Yearbook 2014

Table 417 Population, birth and death rates in selected countries - **correction**

	2012				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				
	thousands	promille					
OECD	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EU	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	11 139	11.4	9.3	3.3	2006	77.0	82.7
Bulgaria	7 305	9.5	15.0	7.8	2009-2011	70.4	77.4
Cyprus	862	11.3 ¹	6.5 ¹	3.1 ¹	2010-2011	79.0	82.9
Denmark	5 587	10.4	9.4	3.4	2010-2011	77.3	81.6
Estonia	1 340	10.5	11.5	3.6	2011	71.2	81.1
Finland	5 401	11.1	9.6	2.4	2010	76.7	83.2
France	63 556	12.5	8.8	3.3	2008-2010	77.8	84.5
Greece	11 290	9.4 ¹	9.8 ¹	3.4 ¹	2011	78.3	83.1
Ireland	4 484 ¹	15.8	6.4	3.5 ¹	2005-2007	76.8	81.6
Iceland	321	14.1	6.1	...	2010-2011	79.9	82.8
Italy	60 851	9.0 ¹	9.8 ¹	3.2 ¹	2009	79.0	84.1
Croatia	4 268	9.4 ¹	11.6 ¹	4.7 ¹	1988-1990	68.3	75.9
Latvia	2 032	9.8	14.3	6.3	2010	68.8	78.4
Lithuania	3 008	9.6	12.9	3.9	2011	68.1	79.1
Luxembourg	525	11.3	7.3	...	2005-2007	77.6	82.7
Malta	418	10.3 ¹	7.9 ¹	8.2 ²	2011	78.4	82.7
Netherlands	16 730	10.5	8.1 ¹	3.6 ¹	2009	78.5	82.7
Norway	4 986	12.0	8.4	2.5	2011	79.0	83.5
Poland	38 538	10.0	10.0	4.6	2011	72.4	80.9
Portugal	10 542	8.5	10.2	3.4	2009-2011	76.4	82.3
Romania	21 356	9.4	12.0	9.0	2009-2011	70.1	77.5
Russian Federation	143 056	13.3	13.3	7.3 ¹	2011	64.0	75.6
Switzerland	7 996	10.3	8.0	3.6	2011	80.3	84.7
Slovakia	5 408	10.3	9.7	5.8	2011	72.2	79.4
Slovenia	2 057	10.6	9.3	1.6	2011	76.6	82.9
Spain	46 163	9.9	8.9	3.5	2011	79.2	85.0
United Kingdom	63 244	12.9 ¹	8.8 ¹	4.2 ¹	2006-2008	77.4	81.6
Sweden	9 519	11.9	9.7	2.6	2011	79.8	83.7
Czech Republic	10 511	10.3	10.3	2.6	2011	74.7	80.7
Germany	81 932	8.2	10.5	3.4	2009-2011	77.7	82.7
Hungary	9 919	9.1	13.1	4.9	2011	70.9	78.2
Austria	8 466	9.3	9.4	3.2	2011	78.1	83.4
South Africa	50 587 ¹	...	12.0 ¹	...	2009	53.5	57.2
Brazil	193 947	...	...	...	2009	69.4	77.0
Canada	34 880	11.0 ¹	7.0 ¹	5.1 ²	2006-2008	78.5	83.2
Chile	17 403	14.7 ³	5.7 ³	7.4 ³	2011	75.6	80.9
Mexico	112 337 ³	...	5.3 ³	...	2008	72.8	77.5
United States	313 914	12.7 ¹	8.1 ¹	6.1 ³	2008	75.6	80.6
India	1 213 370	22.1 ³	7.2 ³	47.0 ³	2002-2006	62.6	64.2
Indonesia	247 214	...	...	...	2010	68.7	72.6
Israel	7 901	21.3	5.2	3.3	2007-2011	79.4	83.1
Japan	127 561	8.2 ¹	9.8 ¹	2.3 ¹	2011	79.4	85.9
China	1 350 695	21.1	7.2	...	2010	66.8	70.5
Singapore	5 312	11.2	4.8	2.3	2012	79.9	84.5
Korea, Republic of	50 345	9.4 ¹	5.1 ¹	3.0 ¹	2011	77.7	84.5
Turkey	75 176	17.0	...	...	2011	72.0	77.1
Australia	22 684	13.5 ¹	6.6 ¹	3.8 ¹	2009-2011	79.8	84.2
New Zealand	4 433	13.8	6.8	4.2	2010-2012	79.3	83.0

¹ 2011. ² 2008. ³ 2010.Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook, 2012*

Table 418 Live births per thousand women

	Year	Live births per thousand women							Total fertility rate per women 2011
		15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	
OECD	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EU	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
Bulgaria	2011	41.7	70.4	90.1	66.8	26.9	4.5	0.2	1.5
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	2011	4.6	38.6	113.7	126.7	55.6	9.8	0.5	1.8
Estonia	2011	15.9	54.9	91.8	86.5	45.3	10.0	0.3	1.5
Finland	2011	7.7	55.1	113.6	118.9	59.4	12.2	0.7	1.8
France	2011	9.4	59.0	131.9	128.0	57.0	12.8	0.7	2.0
Greece	2011	9.8	40.5	80.8	94.7	47.9	9.8	1.4	1.4
Ireland	2011	14.0	51.4	92.5	133.5	96.9	21.5	1.1	2.1
Iceland	2011	11.0	63.0	128.4	122.3	63.3	14.7	0.9	2.0
Italy	2011	6.3	33.1	70.6	91.8	59.7	14.3	1.0	1.4
Croatia	2011	11.4	51.2	92.3	82.8	36.0	6.2	0.3	1.5
Latvia	2011	18.7	54.5	84.9	67.3	32.2	7.2	0.2	1.3
Lithuania	2011	14.8	64.2	135.0	94.4	36.5	6.6	0.2	1.8
Luxembourg	2011	7.4	42.0	84.4	109.4	55.3	11.5	1.0	1.5
Malta	2011	17.1	42.1	90.2	97.9	44.5	6.8	0.4	1.4
Netherlands	2011	4.8	35.7	109.3	134.0	56.5	9.1	0.4	1.8
Norway	2011	7.1	54.3	120.7	123.9	57.8	10.9	0.6	1.9
Poland	2011	13.9	51.3	89.1	70.9	29.9	6.1	0.3	1.3
Portugal	2011	13.1	40.7	75.4	86.6	45.5	9.3	0.4	1.4
Romania	2011	35.2	59.7	72.6	55.5	23.4	4.2	0.2	1.3
Russian Federation	2011	25.2	85.1	101.2	68.6	31.8	6.3	0.3	1.5
Switzerland	2011	3.4	32.0	82.7	110.6	63.8	11.8	0.6	1.5
Slovakia	2011	22.0	52.3	89.4	85.7	35.4	6.3	0.4	1.5
Slovenia	2011	5.2	41.8	110.6	106.5	43.7	6.3	0.2	1.6
Spain	2011	9.6	31.3	60.0	94.8	64.0	13.3	0.8	1.4
United Kingdom	2011	21.8	70.7	105.5	117.2	63.3	13.2	0.8	2.0
Sweden	2011	5.9	47.9	111.9	131.8	67.3	13.6	0.7	1.9
Czech Republic	2011	10.8	42.2	93.1	93.7	37.9	6.2	0.3	1.4
Germany	2011	8.2	36.5	78.2	92.0	48.1	8.5	0.4	1.4
Hungary	2011	18.0	39.0	69.9	76.3	37.1	7.2	0.2	1.2
Austria	2011	9.1	45.9	86.5	90.4	43.8	8.5	0.4	1.4
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
Canada	2009	14.1	51.2	100.7	107.0	50.6	9.2	0.4	1.6
Chile	2010	52	83.1	91.3	87.5	52.3	13.7	0.7	1.8
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2
United States	2008	41.5	103.0	115.1	99.3	46.9	9.8	0.6	1.9
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4
Israel	2011	12.5	106.5	172.4	175.5	103.6	27.4	2.6	3.0
Japan	2011	4.5	33.2	84.2	92.9	46.0	8.3	0.2	1.4
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7
Singapore	2012	4.5	23.5	86.7	113.5	52.9	9.1	0.3	1.2
Korea, Rep. of	2010	1.8	16.7	81.9	116.1	34.2	4.3	0.2	1.2
Turkey	2010	32.1	110.9	123.3	89.3	42.5	10.6	1.8	2.1
Australia	2011	15.9	53.1	103.1	124.9	70.3	15.2	0.8	1.9
New Zealand	2012	24.9	71.0	105.3	122.0	70.7	15.4	0.7	2.1

Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook, 2003-2012*
United Nations: *World Development Indicators, 2013* (column 9)

Table 419 Education in selected countries. 2011

	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 ¹	9.5	4.0	3.4	17.0	39	34	28	24	31
EU ²	9.4	4.1	3.3	16.8	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	8.7	5.8	3.3	17.8	42	39	31	25	35
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	10.6	4.1	3.5	18.1	39	37	31	28	34
Estonia	9.0	3.6	3.2	15.8	39	35	37	35	37
Finland	9.0	4.9	4.1	18.0	39	47	41	31	40
France	9.3	3.4	2.8	15.4	43	36	22	19	30
Greece	9.3	3.4	4.9	17.5	33	28	24	19	26
Ireland	10.9	3.8	3.9	18.7	47	43	31	23	36
Iceland	9.9	5.2	3.4	18.5	39	39	31	24	33
Italy	8.2	...	3.0	11.2	21	17	11	11	15
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	9.2	3.9	...	13.2	47	40	31	28	37
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	10.4	3.7	3.5	17.6	40	34	29	26	32
Norway	10.0	3.9	3.1	17.0	47	42	34	29	38
Poland	9.0	4.0	3.7	16.6	39	24	16	13	23
Portugal	10.4	3.6	2.8	16.8	27	19	11	11	17
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	8.5	2.0	4.3	14.7	56	55	52	49	53
Switzerland	9.5	3.6	2.4	15.5	40	39	33	27	35
Slovakia	8.8	3.8	2.6	15.1	26	17	16	14	18
Slovenia	8.8	4.4	4.0	17.2	34	28	22	16	25
Spain	10.7	2.5	3.3	16.6	39	37	27	19	30
United Kingdom	9.6	4.4	2.6	16.5	47	43	36	31	39
Sweden	9.7	4.3	3.2	17.2	43	39	31	28	35
Czech Republic	9.0	4.4	3.0	16.3	25	18	17	12	18
Germany	10.2	3.7	2.7	16.6	28	29	27	26	28
Hungary	8.1	5.1	2.7	15.8	28	21	18	16	21
Austria	8.1	4.4	3.1	15.6	21	21	19	16	19
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	9.9	3.1	2.0	15.0	13	12	11	9	11
Canada	12.4	...	2.9	15.3	57	58	48	43	51
Chile	8.0	3.8	3.6	15.4	41	30	23	21	29
Mexico	10.7	2.0	1.5	14.2	23	15	16	12	17
United States	9.0	2.7	4.4	16.1	43	45	41	41	42
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	9.8	2.1	1.3	13.1	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	8.7	3.0	2.9	14.6	45	50	45	45	46
Japan	9.1	...	...	9.1	59	51	47	31	47
China	8.4	2.5	1.1	12.0	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	9.1	2.8	4.8	16.6	64	49	28	13	38
Turkey	8.6	3.7	3.0	15.3	19	13	10	10	13
Australia	11.5	3.5	3.5	18.6	45	41	35	30	38
New Zealand	10.2	4.4	3.5	18.1	46	41	37	33	39

¹ Average percentage for all OECD countries by highest level of education completed by population.Source: OECD. *Education at a Glance. OECD indicators*² EU-lande with a full set of data.

Table 420 Employment and activity rate. 2012

	Labour force	Employed persons	Activity rate men	Activity rate women
	thousand persons		per cent	
OECD	601 403	553 749	69.2	51.2
EU	242 262	216 933	70.1	57.6
Austria	4 373	4 184	68.1	55.3
Belgium	4 893	4 524	59.7	47.1
Bulgaria	3 344	2 934	58.7	47.8
Croatia	1 718	1 446	52.2	39.1
Cyprus	441	389	70.6	56.9
Czech Republic	5 257	4 890	67.7	50.0
Denmark	2 907	2 689	67.4	59.1
Estonia	695	624	68.7	55.9
Finland	2 690	2 483	63.7	56.0
France	28 623	25 798	62.0	51.9
Germany	42 397	40 080	66.4	54.1
Greece	4 967	3 763	62.2	44.2
Hungary	4 353	3 878	59.9	45.0
Iceland	179	168	82.6	77.1
Ireland	2 154	1 838	67.6	52.6
Italy	25 642	22 899	59.6	39.8
Latvia	1 031	876	66.4	54.3
Lithuania	1 473	1 276	63.2	53.2
Luxembourg	249	236	65.7	51.9
Malta	185	173	65.8	37.6
Netherlands	8 893	8 424	71.1	59.5
Norway	2 669	2 585	74.3	68.4
Poland	17 340	15 591	64.3	48.1
Portugal	5 495	4 635	67.1	55.3
Romania	9 964	9 263	63.4	47.0
Russian Federation	75 636	71 391	74.6	63.3
Slovakia	2 707	2 329	68.4	50.7
Slovenia	1 013	924	63.0	52.2
Spain	23 051	17 282	66.2	52.8
Sweden	5 061	4 657	67.8	60.1
Switzerland	4 601	4 408	75.5	61.2
United Kingdom	31 939	29 428	69.1	56.5
South Africa	18 064	13 523	61.7	48.3
Brazil ¹	24 295	22 956	66.6	49.3
Canada	18 876	17 508	71.3	62.2
Chile	8 150	7 626	71.9	47.6
Mexico	50 346	47 847	78.8	43.9
USA	154 975	142 469	70.2	57.7
India	484 343	...	81.0	29.0
Indonesia	119 235	111 805	85.0	52.5
Israel	3 606	3 359	69.3	58.1
Japan	65 548	62 700	70.8	48.2
China	788 940	767 040	84.0 ²	70.0 ²
Singapore	3 364	3 304	82.0 ²	65.0 ²
Korea, Republic of	25 501	24 681	73.3	49.9
Turkey	27 021	24 819	70.3	29.0
Australia	12 150	11 514	71.8	58.8
New Zealand	2 381	2 216	74.0	62.6

Note: The figures cover the population age 15 +. 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.

¹Selected urban areas.

Source: ILOSTAT, Eurostat and World Bank

Table 421 Unemployment. 2012

	Unemployed persons	Unemployment rates	Unemployed men	Unemployed women
	thousand persons	per cent	thousand persons	thousand persons
OECD	47 919	8.2	26 560	21 359
EU	25 329	10.5	13 704	11 625
Austria	189	4.3	102	88
Belgium	369	7.5	204	165
Bulgaria	410	12.3	241	169
Croatia	272	15.8	151	121
Cyprus	52	11.8	29	23
Czech Republic	367	7.0	178	189
Denmark	219	7.5	115	104
Estonia	71	10.1	38	32
Finland	207	7.7	115	92
France	2 824	9.9	1 459	1 365
Germany	2 317	5.5	1 299	1 017
Greece	1 204	24.2	609	595
Hungary	476	10.9	263	213
Iceland	11	6.0	6	5
Ireland	316	14.7	210	106
Italy	2 744	10.7	1 469	1 275
Latvia	155	15.0	83	73
Lithuania	197	13.4	111	86
Luxembourg	13	5.1	6	7
Malta	12	6.4	7	5
Netherlands	469	5.3	254	214
Norway	83	3.1	50	33
Poland	1 749	10.1	900	850
Portugal	860	15.7	454	406
Romania	701	7.0	419	282
Russian Federation	4 245	5.6	2 308	1 938
Slovakia	378	14.0	204	174
Slovenia	90	8.8	46	44
Spain	5 769	25.0	3 099	2 670
Sweden	404	8.0	219	185
Switzerland	193	4.2	98	94
United Kingdom	2 511	7.9	1 430	1 081
South Africa	4 541	25.1	2 266	2 276
Brazil ¹	1 338	5.5	570	766
Canada	1 368	7.2	762	606
Chile	524	6.4	262	262
Mexico	2 499	5.0	1 544	955
USA	12 506	8.1	6 771	5 734
India	14 760	3.6	10 465	4 295
Indonesia	7 430	6.2	4 322	3 108
Israel	247	6.9	130	118
Japan	2 848	4.3	1 732	1 116
China	22 830	2.8	...	...
Singapore	60	1.8	31	29
Korea, Republic of	820	3.2	504	316
Turkey	2 202	9.2	1 446	756
Australia	636	5.2	340	296
New Zealand	165	6.9	82	82

Note: The figures cover the population age 15 +. 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.

Source: ILOSTAT, OECD and Eurostat

¹ Selected urban areas.

Table 422 Consumer prices

	Consumer prices, percentage annual growth		
	2011	2012	2013
OECD	2.9	2.2	1.6
EU	2.7	2.5	1.4
Belgium	3.4	2.6	1.2
Bulgaria	3.4	2.4	0.4
Cyprus	3.5	3.1	0.4
Denmark	2.7	2.4	0.5
Estonia	5.1	4.2	3.2
Finland	3.3	3.2	2.2
France	2.3	2.2	1.0
Greece	3.1	1.0	-0.9
Netherlands	2.5	2.8	2.6
Ireland	1.2	1.9	0.5
Iceland	4.2	6.0	4.1
Croatia	2.2	3.4	2.3
Latvia	4.2	2.3	0.0
Lithuania	4.1	3.2	1.2
Italy	2.9	3.3	1.3
Luxembourg	3.7	2.9	1.7
Malta	2.5	3.2	1.0
Norway	1.2	0.4	2.0
Poland	3.9	3.7	0.8
Portugal	3.6	2.8	0.4
Romania	5.8	3.4	3.2
Russian Federation	8.4	5.1	6.8
Switzerland	0.1	-0.7	0.1
Slovakia	4.1	3.7	1.5
Slovenia	2.1	2.8	1.9
Spain	3.1	2.4	1.5
United Kingdom	4.5	2.8	2.6
Sweden	1.4	0.9	0.4
Czech Republic	2.1	3.5	1.4
Germany	2.5	2.1	1.6
Hungary	3.9	5.7	1.7
Austria	3.6	2.6	2.1
South Africa	5.0	5.7	5.8
Brazil	6.6	5.4	6.2
Canada	2.9	1.5	0.9
Chile	3.3	3.0	1.8
Mexico	3.4	4.1	3.8
United States	3.2	2.1	1.5
India	8.9	9.3	10.9
Indonesia	5.4	4.3	7.0
Israel	3.5	1.7	1.6
Japan	-0.3	0.0	0.4
China	5.5	2.6	2.6
Singapore	5.2	4.6	2.4
Korea, Republic of	4.3	2.2	1.3
Turkey	6.5	8.9	7.5
Australia	3.4	1.8	2.4
New Zealand	4.0	1.1	1.1

Source: Eurostat and OECD databases

Table 423 Comparison of GDP per capita and price level. 2012*

	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
	EU28 = 100			
OECD	...	...	...	...
EU	100	100	100	100
Belgium	133	120	109	110
Bulgaria	21	47	48	68
Cyprus	80	92	87	109
Denmark	172	126	141	143
Estonia	51	71	77	87
Finland	139	115	122	119
France	122	109	108	109
Greece	67	75	92	104
Ireland	140	129	117	118
Iceland	129	115	109	118
Italy	101	101	103	112
Croatia	40	62	70	92
Latvia	43	64	72	87
Lithuania	43	72	64	77
Luxembourg	316	263	122	116
Malta	64	86	78	98
Netherlands	140	128	108	96
Norway	304	195	159	186
Poland	39	67	57	62
Portugal	61	76	86	90
Romania	24	50	55	67
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	243	158	160	154
Slovakia	52	76	70	87
Slovenia	67	84	83	97
Spain	87	96	95	93
United Kingdom	120	106	117	104
Sweden	168	126	129	124
Czech Republic	57	81	72	84
Germany	128	123	101	106
Hungary	38	67	60	81
Austria	143	130	106	120
South Africa	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...
Canada	...	...	...	...
Chile	...	...	...	...
Mexico	...	...	...	...
United States	158	152	96	...
India	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...
Israel	...	...	...	...
Japan	143	105	136	...
China	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...
Turkey	32	54	66	88
Australia	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...

Note: The figures are provisional. Final figures are available in December 2015. Figures are calculated at current prices and current purchasing power parities.

Source: Eurostat, database

Table 424 The world's 20 largest economies

	Gross domestic product at current prices 2012 ¹	Growth in GDP at constant prices				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	billion dollars	per cent				
The World	72 216	2.7	-0.4	5.2	3.9	3.2
United States	16 245	-0.3	-2.8	2.5	1.8	2.8
China	8 221	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.3	7.7
Japan	5 960	-1.0	-5.5	4.7	-0.6	2.0
Germany	3 430	0.8	-5.1	3.9	3.4	0.9
France	2 614	-0.1	-3.1	1.7	2.0	0.0
United Kingdom	2 477	-0.8	-5.2	1.7	1.1	0.2
Brazil	2 253	5.2	-0.3	7.5	2.7	0.9
Russia	2 030	5.2	-7.8	4.5	4.3	3.4
Italy	2 014	-1.2	-5.5	1.7	0.4	-2.4
India	1 842	3.9	8.5	10.5	6.3	3.2
Canada	1 821	1.2	-2.7	3.4	2.5	1.7
Australia	1 542	2.7	1.4	2.6	2.4	3.7
Spain	1 324	0.9	-3.8	-0.2	0.1	-1.6
Mexico	1 177	1.2	-4.5	5.1	4.0	3.6
Korea	1 130	2.3	0.3	6.3	3.7	2.0
Turkey	788	0.7	-4.8	9.2	8.8	2.2
Netherlands	771	1.8	-3.7	1.5	0.9	-1.2
Saudi Arabia	711	8.4	1.8	7.4	8.6	5.1
Poland	490	5.1	1.6	3.9	4.5	1.9
Belgium	484	1.0	-2.8	2.4	1.8	-0.3
Denmark	315	-0.8	-5.7	1.6	1.1	-0.4

Note: Measured by gross domestic product this year.

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2013

¹ Nominated in US dollars using international currency exchange rates. See table regarding Purchasing Power Parities adjusted GDP pr.capita

Table 425 Gross domestic product, imports and end-use. 2012

	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		62.4	18.8	19.6	28.1	27.4
EU		58.4	21.6	18.1	42.9	44.9
Belgium	37 459	52.9	24.9	21.0	83.6	84.8
Bulgaria	14 103	64.3	15.5	23.8	70.3	66.6
Cyprus	26 794	68.2	19.4	15.0	46.2	43.5
Denmark	37 324	49.4	28.6	17.1	49.4	54.4
Estonia	21 714	51.2	19.2	28.2	90.3	90.6
Finland	35 771	56.4	25.1	19.8	41.4	40.6
France	35 295	57.7	24.7	19.8	29.7	27.4
Greece	24 260	73.7	17.8	13.6	32.0	27.0
Ireland	40 716	47.8	18.0	10.9	83.6	107.8
Iceland	39 718	53.7	25.3	14.8	53.3	59.4
Italy	29 812	60.9	20.1	17.9	29.1	30.2
Croatia	17 618	60.2	19.8	20.4	42.7	43.4
Latvia	18 058	62.4	1.6	25.5	65.5	61.6
Lithuania	21 383	63.3	17.6	18.3	83.1	83.9
Luxembourg	77 958	32.1	17.5	21.3	148.2	177.3
Malta	26 857	60.0	21.2	13.3	96.9	102.5
Netherlands	41 527	45.6	28.5	17.5	79.6	88.0
Norway	54 397	40.4	21.3	25.0	27.5	40.7
Poland	20 562	60.6	18.6	20.4	46.4	46.7
Portugal	23 047	65.7	18.2	16.7	39.3	38.7
Romania	12 722	62.4	15.7	27.0	45.2	40.0
Russian Federation	17 518	49.2	18.6	26.0	22.1	29.4
Slovakia	24 142	57.7	17.6	19.4	91.4	96.6
Slovenia	27 837	56.9	20.8	17.5	71.3	76.1
Spain	30 058	59.3	20.2	19.8	31.9	32.7
United Kingdom	36 569	65.8	21.8	14.8	33.8	31.6
Sweden	40 304	48.4	26.9	18.8	42.7	48.5
Switzerland	44 864	57.4	11.2	21.0	41.9	52.3
Czech Republic	27 000	50.6	20.5	23.3	73.3	78.9
Germany	38 666	57.5	19.3	17.3	45.9	51.8
Hungary	19 497	54.8	20.4	17.5	87.3	94.7
Austria	41 908	55.1	19.0	22.7	54.0	57.2
South Africa	11 281	60.4	22.4	19.4	31.3	28.3
Brazil	11 747	62.3	21.5	17.6	14.0	12.6
Canada	42 317	55.6	21.7	24.7	32.0	30.0
Chile	18 211	62.5	12.1	25.0	33.9	34.2
Mexico	15 363	67.7	11.6	22.8	34.3	32.7
United States	51 704	68.6	15.7	19.0	16.9	13.5
India	3 843	56.8	11.8	35.6	31.5	23.8
Indonesia	4 923	54.6	88.9	35.3	25.8	24.3
Israel	33 878	57.5	24.3	19.3	38.5	37.4
Japan	35 855	60.9	20.5	20.6	16.6	14.7
China	9 055	35.8	13.4	48.1	24.8	27.7
Singapore	60 799	39.2	9.7	27.0	178.5	200.7
Korea, Republic of	31 950	53.5	15.8	27.6	53.4	56.5
Turkey	14 812	70.0	15.0	20.0	32.0	26.0
Australia	41 954	55.2	18.0	28.3	20.6	19.9
New Zealand	29 481	60.3	20.0	19.8	29.0	28.6

¹ Based on Purchasing Power Parities (PPP).

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, National Accounts

Table 426 Tax incidence, 2011

	Taxes and duties, total		Personal income taxes	Other income taxes	Social contribu- tions	Taxes on wealth, real property, etc.	General turnover taxes	Customs duties, etc.	Other taxes on specific goods and services, and fees on bonds, etc.
	1995	2011							
	per cent of GDP, current prices								
OECD	34.4	34.2	8.1	3.3	9.2	2.0	6.9	0.2	4.4
EU ¹	36.6	35.6	8.2	2.5	11.0	1.7	7.4	0.1	4.7
Belgium	43.5	44.1	12.5	2.9	14.2	2.9	7.1	0.4	4.2
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	49.0	47.9	24.3	4.9	1.0	2.2	9.9	0.2	5.4
Estonia	33.5	32.7	5.3	1.3	12.1	0.7	8.5	0.2	4.7
Finland	45.7	43.6	12.8	2.7	12.6	1.3	9.0	0.1	5.1
France	43.2	44.4	7.6	2.5	16.8	3.5	7.3	0.1	6.6
Greece	29.1	32.1	4.8	2.2	10.6	2.1	7.6	0.1	4.7
Ireland	32.0	27.9	8.9	2.5	4.6	1.7	6.0	0.1	3.9
Iceland	31.2	36.0	13.5	2.8	4.2	2.8	8.0	0.4	4.0
Italy	39.9	43.0	11.5	2.3	13.4	1.9	6.2	0.1	7.4
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	37.4	36.7	8.2	5.0	10.9	2.3	6.1	0.0	4.1
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	41.6	38.6	8.3	2.1	14.8	2.3	6.9	0.4	3.8
Norway	40.9	42.5	9.8	10.7	9.5	1.5	7.7	0.1	3.2
Poland	36.2	32.3	4.5	2.1	11.4	1.6	7.9	0.1	4.7
Portugal	29.2	33.0	6.1	3.2	9.3	1.1	8.3	0.1	4.8
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	26.9	28.6	8.9	4.2	7.0	2.3	3.7	0.2	2.2
Slovakia	41.0	28.8	2.5	2.6	12.3	1.0	6.8	0.2	3.3
Slovenia	40.4	37.2	5.7	1.7	15.0	1.1	8.4	0.2	5.1
Spain	32.2	33.0	7.4	2.2	12.4	1.9	5.5	0.2	3.6
United Kingdom	33.6	35.5	10.1	2.8	6.7	4.0	7.3	0.2	4.4
Sweden	47.5	44.2	12.2	3.2	10.1	1.2	9.6	0.2	7.7
Czech Republic	35.9	34.9	3.7	3.4	15.4	1.0	7.1	0.2	4.1
Germany	37.2	36.9	9.1	1.7	14.2	1.0	7.3	0.2	3.3
Hungary	41.5	37.1	4.9	1.2	12.9	1.3	10.9	0.1	5.7
Austria	41.3	42.4	9.5	2.7	14.6	1.0	7.9	0.1	6.6
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	34.9	30.4	10.9	3.5	4.6	3.7	4.4	0.2	3.2
Chile	18.4	21.2	1.4	7.1	1.3	1.2	7.8	0.2	2.0
Mexico	15.2	19.7	2.5	2.9	2.9	0.4	3.7	0.2	7.2
United States	26.7	24.0	8.9	2.3	5.5	3.7	1.9	0.2	1.5
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	36.6	32.6	5.9	3.9	5.6	3.7	9.8	0.3	3.4
Japan	26.4	28.6	5.3	3.4	11.9	3.0	2.7	0.2	2.2
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	20.0	25.9	3.8	4.0	6.1	1.6	4.4	0.9	5.0
Turkey	17.5	27.8	3.8	2.1	7.8	0.8	6.1	0.4	7.0
Australia	28.2	26.5	10.4	5.2	●	2.2	3.4	0.5	4.8
New Zealand	35.8	31.6	11.7	5.3	●	2.9	9.8	1.0	1.1

¹ EU-21.

Source: OECD: Revenue Statistics of OECD Member Countries 1965-2012. Paris 2013

Table 427 EMU-debt, deficit(-) / surplus(+). 2012

	EMU-debt		EMU-deficit(-) / surplus(+)	
	millions Euro	per cent of GDP	millions Euro	per cent of GDP
Belgium	375 117	99.8	-14 959	-4.0
Cyprus	15 350	86.6	-1 139	-6.4
Estonia	1 712	9.8	-41	-0.2
Finland	103 145	53.6	-3 438	-1.8
France	1 833 810	90.2	-97 646	-4.8
Greece	303 928	156.9	-17 414	-9.0
Netherlands	192 458	117.4	-13 511	-8.2
Ireland	1 989 432	127.0	-46 974	-3.0
Italy	9 313	21.7	-241	-0.6
Luxembourg	4 871	71.3	-225	-3.3
Malta	427 106	71.3	-24 323	-4.1
Portugal	204 844	124.1	-10 641	-6.4
Slovakia	37 245	52.4	-3 230	-4.5
Slovenia	19 204	54.4	-1 354	-3.8
Spain	884 653	86.0	-109 572	-10.6
Germany	2 160 193	81.0	2 380	0.1
Austria	227 173	74.0	-7 818	-2.5
Euro-zone	8 596 065	90.6	-350 146	-3.7
Bulgaria	7 357	18.5	-303	-0.8
Denmark	110 989	45.4	-10 015	-4.1
Latvia	9 037	40.6	-291	-1.3
Lithuania	13 333	40.5	-1 069	-3.2
Poland	217 320	55.6	-14 935	-3.9
Romania	50 195	37.9	-3 908	-3.0
United Kingdom	1 698 766	88.7	-117 604	-6.1
Sweden	158 381	38.2	-861	-0.2
Czech Republic	70 632	46.2	-6 780	-4.4
Hungary	77 142	79.8	-1 981	-2.0
EU	11 007 360	85.2	-507 828	-3.9

Source: Eurostat

Table 428 Exports by commodity group. 2012

SITC – section/ division	Of which									Total value
	All food items	Agricultural raw materials	Fuels	Ores (minerals) and metals	Manu- factured goods	Chemical products	Other manu- factured goods	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscel- laneous goods, n.e.s.	
	0 + 1 + 22 + 4	2 - (22 + 27 + 28)	3	27 + 28 + 68 + 667 + 971	5 thru 8 - (667 + 68)	5	6 + 8 - (667 + 68)	7	9	
	per cent									USD mio.
OECD	7.5	1.3	18.5	3.8	63.7	11.4	21.5	30.8	5.1	10 899 481
EU	9.1	1.5	17.0	3.8	63.6	13.2	22.0	28.3	5.1	5 804 839
Austria	7.1	2.1	11.5	4.2	68.6	12.0	25.6	31.1	6.5	167 821
Belgium	9.2	1.3	14.9	4.8	61.2	22.9	18.1	20.2	8.6	415 884
Bulgaria	9.8	1.2	19.1	11.2	56.3	11.6	21.3	23.4	2.3	30 355
Croatia	12.5	1.2	16.7	3.6	64.9	13.6	29.6	21.7	1.0	19 199
Cyprus	10.8	0.5	26.3	2.4	54.7	12.2	16.4	26.1	5.4	15 149
Czech Republic	6.6	1.4	7.7	3.5	76.6	10.9	25.3	40.5	4.1	130 125
Denmark	13.5	2.2	11.2	1.4	67.7	11.2	27.6	29.0	3.9	93 942
Estonia	9.3	1.8	24.5	1.2	59.6	10.1	20.3	29.3	3.6	22 428
Finland	6.9	2.2	15.6	6.1	65.7	12.1	21.4	32.2	3.5	80 832
France	8.6	1.3	14.5	2.5	68.4	13.1	24.1	31.2	4.7	677 052
Germany	8.4	1.5	10.6	4.2	70.3	13.0	24.0	33.3	5.0	1 117 298
Greece	13.0	1.1	30.2	3.1	49.0	14.3	16.9	17.8	3.6	59 987
Hungary	7.3	1.4	8.5	2.7	76.8	12.0	20.9	43.9	3.3	89 047
Iceland	8.6	0.6	25.6	10.8	49.2	7.3	15.5	26.5	5.2	5 053
Ireland	14.6	0.8	13.7	1.5	63.9	20.8	21.2	22.0	5.5	65 991
Italy	9.4	2.1	23.5	4.0	56.7	13.9	21.7	21.2	4.3	495 070
Latvia	10.6	1.7	37.4	1.9	45.5	11.8	16.0	17.8	2.8	28 261
Lithuania	15.0	1.9	14.9	2.4	62.7	16.4	21.2	25.1	3.1	27 288
Luxembourg	8.7	2.5	13.2	6.7	57.8	8.2	20.5	29.1	11.1	27 308
Malta	4.4	0.2	35.3	0.3	52.3	4.3	11.4	36.6	7.5	16 404
Netherlands	9.2	1.4	32.2	4.3	50.1	10.9	15.9	23.3	2.8	655 439
Norway	8.1	1.2	6.3	6.1	74.5	8.7	28.2	37.6	3.8	84 621
Poland	8.4	1.7	12.6	3.3	70.1	13.1	26.2	30.8	3.9	204 485
Portugal	15.2	1.6	19.8	2.4	59.1	13.7	23.3	22.1	1.8	71 779
Romania	9.4	1.6	10.4	2.5	73.1	13.2	27.1	32.8	3.1	68 611
Russian Federation	12.3	1.0	1.7	2.1	80.7	11.4	25.4	44.0	2.1	316 531
Slovakia	7.1	1.3	11.8	3.6	73.5	8.2	27.3	37.9	2.7	69 315
Slovenia	8.8	2.6	12.3	5.9	67.5	12.5	25.8	29.2	2.8	29 796
Spain	11.1	1.3	22.0	3.6	59.4	14.3	21.8	23.2	2.7	325 141
Sweden	8.3	1.3	14.8	3.1	68.8	10.5	24.1	34.2	3.8	152 074
Switzerland	3.8	0.7	9.0	3.9	57.8	14.5	25.1	18.2	24.8	256 793
United Kingdom	9.0	1.0	15.1	3.8	61.2	11.4	21.3	28.4	9.9	667 957
South Africa	6.1	0.8	21.4	1.9	61.2	9.2	19.2	32.8	8.6	111 507
Brazil	4.4	1.0	19.1	2.9	68.8	16.6	16.4	35.8	3.9	235 734
Canada	7.6	1.0	10.3	3.1	71.7	10.1	22.6	39.0	6.3	453 766
Chile	7.9	0.7	19.1	2.1	66.9	10.0	22.7	34.2	3.4	72 297
Mexico	7.3	1.2	8.9	3.2	76.3	11.4	20.9	43.9	3.2	333 439
United States	4.9	1.1	18.6	2.3	69.6	8.6	22.3	38.7	3.4	2 200 851
India	4.1	1.5	39.2	5.2	36.9	9.6	10.0	17.3	13.1	451 773
Indonesien	8.0	2.4	21.5	2.6	63.4	11.1	19.0	33.3	2.1	203 729
Israel	7.8	1.0	11.8	1.4	59.1	10.8	19.4	28.9	18.9	67 324
Japan	8.3	1.5	33.6	6.0	47.2	7.7	18.2	21.3	3.3	814 530
China	5.3	4.1	17.8	11.1	55.9	10.1	12.1	33.6	5.9	1 621 435
Singapore	3.7	0.3	33.0	1.6	56.7	6.7	12.3	37.7	4.6	345 137
Korea, Rep. of	4.6	1.4	35.0	7.3	49.4	8.9	14.9	25.6	2.2	518 725
Turkey	5.2	2.4	15.2	8.8	60.0	13.2	19.2	27.6	8.3	206 501
Australia	5.3	0.6	15.9	1.6	71.8	10.0	22.1	39.8	4.8	232 150
New Zealand	10.1	0.6	18.4	1.6	64.7	11.2	21.8	31.6	4.7	34 661

Note: The classification is based on SITC rev. 3.

Source: UN, *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2012*

Table 429 Balance of payments current account for selected countries. 2012

	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EU	2 189 205	2 261 340	-72 135	197 536	51 649	-91 657	85 396	0.5	...
Belgium	301 753	315 489	-13 737	10 055	4 068	-10 085	-9 698	-1.4	229 204
Bulgaria	26 678	31 133	-4 456	2 914	-1 865	2 671	-735	-1.4	-42 596
Cyprus	2 591	6 745	-4 154	3 442	-588	-277	-1 577	-6.6	-20 896
Denmark	105 450	96 947	8 502	7 820	8 389	-5 961	18 750	5.5	103 634
Estonia	14 480	15 681	-1 201	1 757	-1 266	306	-405	-1.8	-12 498
Finland	76 453	72 841	3 611	-5 224	-362	-1 723	-3 698	-1.5	44 843
France	567 352	643 425	-76 073	27 045	38 199	-46 416	-57 246	-2.2	-582 380
Greece	28 088	53 369	-25 281	19 285	-2 048	1 872	-6 172	-2.5	-279 726
Ireland	119 321	63 628	55 693	-4 914	-39 996	-1 538	9 245	4.4	-243 404
Iceland	5 060	4 440	620	215	-1 494	-81	-740	-5.5	-64 322
Italy	478 932	453 531	25 402	-3 759	-9 798	-19 897	-8 054	-0.4	-556 660
Croatia	12 449	20 311	-7 862	8 225	-2 033	1 485	-186	-0.4	-51 927
Latvia	12 346	15 422	-3 076	2 057	-502	819	-702	-2.5	-19 634
Lithuania	28 771	30 222	-1 451	1 852	-1 755	1 254	-100	-0.2	-23 237
Luxembourg	15 886	23 969	-8 084	29 952	-17 113	-1 147	3 608	6.5	95 387
Malta	4 098	5 438	-1 339	1 963	-526	82	180	1.5	2 093
Netherlands	532 971	477 511	55 460	10 916	22 517	-16 160	72 733	10.1	420 720
Norway	166 023	89 079	76 944	-9 449	10 679	-5 565	72 609	14.4	519 798
Poland	190 830	197 524	-6 694	5 962	-22 670	5 139	-18 263	-3.7	-342 658
Portugal	58 126	69 697	-11 570	11 314	-8 913	4 809	-4 359	-2.0	-252 324
Romania	51 293	62 749	-11 456	3 429	-3 877	4 417	-7 487	-3.3	-114 359
Russian Federation	528 005	335 709	192 296	-46 487	-67 661	-6 133	72 016	3.5	132 923
Switzerland	332 131	296 148	35 982	17 652	13 022	-12 743	53 914	10.1	982 270
Slovakia	80 751	76 103	4 648	344	-2 123	-830	2 039	2.2	-60 661
Slovenia	27 837	27 583	254	1 914	-706	26	1 486	3.3	-21 266
Spain	291 620	323 557	-31 938	46 157	-24 086	-5 275	-15 142	-1.1	-1 269 610
United Kingdom	474 613	646 336	-171 724	112 107	3 525	-36 291	-92 383	-3.8	-267 840
Sweden	185 183	164 358	20 826	7 193	13 151	-9 348	31 822	6.0	-75 633
Czech Republic	125 179	119 050	6 130	3 881	-13 703	-1 039	-4 731	-2.4	-101 097
Germany	1 458 105	1 217 914	240 191	-34 773	82 763	-47 438	240 743	7.0	1 442 300
Hungary	88 412	86 472	1 940	6 948	-8 246	476	1 119	1.7	-124 236
Austria	159 224	163 420	-4 196	13 171	128	-2 709	6 394	1.6	-1 096
South Africa	99 292	104 048	-4 756	-2 557	-8 902	-3 801	-20 016	-6.3	-33 808
Brazil	242 580	223 149	19 431	-41 075	-35 448	2 846	-54 246	-2.4	-727 449
Canada	462 883	474 911	-12 028	-24 208	-22 473	-3 547	-62 256	-3.4	-303 580
Chile	78 277	74 855	3 422	-2 435	-12 676	2 192	-9 497	-3.5	-44 720
Mexico	371 378	371 151	227	-14 563	-22 866	22 559	-14 642	-1.2	-496 062
United States	1 561 909	2 302 713	-740 804	206 193	223 924	-129 736	-440 423	-2.7	-3 863 890
India	298 321	450 249	-151 929	15 865	-20 843	65 435	-91 471	-5.0	-285 605
Indonesia	187 347	178 670	8 676	-10 832	-25 947	4 029	-24 074	-2.7	-361 678
Israel	62 321	71 666	-9 345	9 838	-8 020	8 377	850	...	57 727
Japan	776 640	830 124	-53 484	-50 503	179 191	-14 345	60 859	1.0	3 423 630
China	1 970 945	1 653 347	317 598	-85 753	-42 139	3 434	193 139	2.3	1 736 425
Singapore	435 783	374 865	60 917	388	-3 136	-6 731	51 437	18.7	630 757
Korea, Republic of	552 709	514 171	38 538	2 676	4 886	-2 764	43 335	3.8	-103 171
Turkey	163 314	228 553	-65 239	22 506	-7 157	1 383	-48 507	-6.0	-424 458
Australia	257 954	270 263	-12 309	-11 650	-38 050	-2 331	-64 340	-3.7	-871 999
New Zealand	37 867	37 772	94	1 017	-7 653	-422	-6 963	-5.1	-122 674

Source: IMF: Balance of Payments Statistics,
International Financial Statistics (Stats.oecd.org, Epp.eurostat.eu.),
Worldbank.org

Table 430 Output of selected world commodities, five largest producer countries

	2011	2012		2011	2012
	thousand tonnes			thousand tonnes	
Wheat, total	699 490	670 875	Maize, total	888 008	872 067
China	117 410	120 580	United States of America	313 949	273 832
India	86 874	94 880	China	192 781	208 130
Russian Federation	56 240	37 720	Brazil	55 660	71 073
United States of America	54 413	61 755	Argentina	23 800	21 197
France	35 994	40 301	Ukraine	22 838	20 961
Rye, total	13 029	14 562	Rice, total	724 960	719 738
Russian Federation	2 971	2 132	China	201 001	204 285
Poland	2 601	2 875	India	157 900	152 600
Germany	2 521	3 893	Indonesia	65 741	69 045
Belarus	801	1 082	Bangladesh	50 627	33 890
China	680	659	Viet Nam	42 398	43 662
Barley, total	132 968	132 887	Sugar cane, total	1 819 420	1 832 541
Russian Federation	16 938	13 952	Brazil	734 006	721 077
Ukraine	9 098	6 936	India	342 382	347 870
France	8 775	11 347	China	114 435	123 461
Germany	8 734	10 422	Thailand	95 950	96 500
Spain	8 287	5 977	Pakistan	55 309	58 397
Oats, total	22 317	21 063	Sugar beet, total	278 078	269 865
Russian Federation	5 332	4 027	Russian Federation	47 643	45 057
Canada	2 997	2 669	France	38 106	33 688
Poland	1 382	1 468	Germany	29 578	27 891
Australia	1 128	1 262	United States of America	26 214	31 966
Spain	1 119	681	Ukraine	18 740	18 439
Pig meat, total	108 055	109 122	Tea, total	4 624	4 818
China	48 407	49 000	China	1 623	1 700
United States of America	10 331	10 555	India	967	1 000
Germany	5 616	5 474	Kenya	378	369
Spain	3 469	3 466	Sri Lanka	328	330
Brazil	3 370	3 465	Turkey	222	225
Sheep meat, total	8 348	8 470	Coffee, total	8 433	8 827
China	2 050	2 080	Brazil	2 700	3 038
Australia	512	556	Viet Nam	1 277	1 292
New Zealand	465	448	Indonesia	639	657
Sudan	324	325	Colombia	469	465
India	293	296	Ethiopia	377	276
Cattle meat, total	62 942	63 289	Potatoes, total	374 199	364 809
United States of America	11 983	11 849	China	88 291	85 860
Brazil	9 030	9 307	India	42 339	45 000
China	6 167	6 250	Russian Federation	32 681	29 533
Argentina	2 497	2 500	Ukraine	24 248	23 250
Australia	2 110	2 125	United States of America	19 488	19 166
Chicken meat, total	90 144	92 812	Wine, total	28 276	26 404
United States of America	17 111	17 035	France	5 107	5 286
China	11 550	12 661	Italy	4 673	4 089
Brazil	11 422	11 533	Spain	3 340	3 150
Russian Federation	2 895	3 299	United States of America	2 780	2 820
Mexico	2 765	2 792	China	1 600	1 650

Source: FAO, FAOSTAT-Agriculture

Table 431 Merchant fleet of the 20 Major Shipping Nations. 2013

Flag State	Ships	Tonnage
	number of ships	thousand GT
Whole world	55 446	1060 798
Panama	6 776	218 794
Liberia	2 971	125 212
Marshall Islands	1 992	86 624
Hongkong	2 173	83 678
Singapore	1 998	65 008
Bahamas	1 149	48 493
Malta	1 697	46 841
Greece	1 128	41 760
China	2 491	40 020
Cypres	817	20 067
Japan	3 356	18 142
Italy	913	17 768
UK	530	14 722
Norway	949	14 466
Isle of Man	337	14 142
Germany	402	12 779
Denmark	426	11 608
Bermuda	151	11 096
South Korea	1 278	10 998
Indonesia	3 396	10 639

Note: Only merchant ships over 100 GT are included.

Source: The Danish Shipowners Association

Table 432 Area and population in states and countries

	Population			Total area km ²
	Number thousands	Lastest population census	Population per km ²	
OECD	1 186 542	2008	34	35 196 426
EU	501 103	2010 ¹	116	4 325 897
Belgium	11 036	2012	362	30 528
Bulgaria	7 365	2011	66	111 002
Cyprus	857	2011	90	9 251
Denmark	5 603	2013	130	43 098
Estonia	1 294	2011	28	45 227
Finland	5 375	2011	18	303 893
France	62 765	2010	115	543 965
Greece	10 788	2011	82	131 957
Ireland	4 588	2011	67	70 273
Iceland	318	2010	3	102 819
Italy	59 434	2011	197	301 338
Croatia	4 285	2011	76	56 542
Latvia	2 070	2011	32	64 559
Lithuania	3 043	2011	48	65 300
Luxembourg	512	2011	198	2 586
Malta	416	2011	1 317	316
Netherlands	16 730	2012	490	41 543
Norway	4 920	2011	16	323 787
Poland	38 512	2011	123	312 685
Portugal	10 562	2011	115	92 207
Romania	20 122	2011	84	238 391
Russian Federation	142 857	2010	8	17 075 400
Switzerland	7 786	2010	189	41 285
Slovakia	5 397	2011	110	49 034
Slovenia	2 050	2011	101	20 273
Spain	46 816	2011	93	505 693
United Kingdom	61 371	2011	261	230 020
Sweden	9 341	2010	21	450 295
Czech Republic	10 437	2011	135	78 867
Germany	81 844	2011	229	357 137
Hungary	9 982	2011	108	93 030
Austria	8 431	2011	102	83 879
South Africa	51 771	2011	41	1 219 090
Brazil	190 756	2010	22	8 514 877
Canada	33 477	2011	4	9 984 670
Chile	16 572	2012	22	756 096
Mexico	112 337	2010	57	1 964 375
United States	308 746	2010	34	9 833 517
India	1 210 193	2011	382	3 287 263
Indonesia	237 641	2010	124	1 910 931
Israel	7 840	2011	362	21 643
Japan	128 057	2010	351	377 950
China	1 339 725	2010	140	9 572 900
Singapore	5 077	2010	7 441	682
Korea, Republic of	48 580	2010	488	99 461
Turkey	75 627	2012	98	783 562
Australia	21 508	2011	3	7 692 024
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 2013

Table 433 Consumption of electricity in selected countries. 2010

	Million kilowatt-hours	Kilowatt-hours per capita
OECD	...	...
EU	...	...
Austria	73 458	8 752
Belgium	95 671	8 931
Bulgaria	38 822	5 098
Croatia	18 870	4 285
Cyprus	5 380	4 875
Czech Republic	70 962	6 763
Denmark	37 650	6 784
Estonia	9 710	7 240
Finland	91 169	16 995
France ¹	538 354	8 569
Germany	614 029	7 461
Greece	63 098	5 555
Hungary	42 566	4 264
Iceland	17 059	53 287
Ireland	29 081	6 506
Italy ²	346 223	5 715
Latvia	7 500	3 330
Lithuania	11 739	3 532
Luxembourg	8 656	17 058
Malta	2 113	5 073
Netherlands	120 916	7 278
Norway	132 054	27 043
Poland	156 303	4 084
Portugal	56 714	5 313
Romania	58 345	2 715
Russian Federation	1 020 583	7 139
Slovakia	28 899	5 291
Slovenia	14 311	7 051
Spain	294 759	6 397
Sweden	150 687	16 065
Switzerland ³	68 344	8 875
United Kingdom	383 792	6 187
South Africa	264 553	5 277
Brazil	550 447	2 824
Canada	582 249	17 117
Chile	61 392	3 587
Mexico	270 016	2 381
USA	4 404 398	14 190
China	4 193 646	3 126
India	959 565	784
Indonesia	959 565	784
Israel	54 600	7 360
Japan	1 119 221	8 845
Korea, Republic of	499 508	10 367
Singapore	45 366	8 919
Turkey	210 434	2 892
Australien	241 584	10 949
New Zealand	44 819	10 260

¹ Includes Monaco. ² Includes San Marino. ³ Includes Liechtenstein.Source: United Nations, *Energy Statistics Yearbook*

Danish Industrial Classification and Standard Industrial Groupings

Danish Industrial Classification (DB) is a 6-digit classification of industries describing the economic activity. It was primarily prepared for statistical purposes. Danish Industrial Classification is directly based on the EU classification of industries NACE, and NACE is a sub-grouping of UN's industrial classification ISIC. The first two digits in Danish Industrial classification correspond to ISIC, while the first four digits correspond to NACE. Subsequently, there is a direct relationship between DB and international classifications, where DB contains a further sub-grouping of the industries that are relevant to analyse in greater detail in relation to the Danish industrial structure.

On 1 January 2008 Danish Industrial Classification 2007 (DB07) and new standard groupings came into force. From 1 January 2008 all enterprises are registered with a DB07 industry code. DB07 comprises 726 industry codes, thus the number of 6-digit industries is reduced, compared to the 825 industry codes used in DB03. Further information about DB07 is available at www.dst.dk/downloadDB.

Below, four standard groupings are shown with 10, 19, 36 and 127 groups, respectively. These groups form the basis of using DB07 in statistics published by Statistics Denmark. The four standard groupings reflect an increasing aggregation of detail in the classifications. The code structure is linked to the codes in DB07 and indicates where you are in DBO7. The 10-digit grouping uses 1-digit serial numbers, whereas the 19-grouping comprises one letter. The 36-grouping comprises one to two letters and the 127-grouping uses five digits. The relationship between the standard groupings and the 6-digit industry codes can be found on Statistics Denmark's website at: www.dst.dk/downloadDB. The standard industrial groupings of DB03 are available at www.dst.dk/db03-en.

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	19.00.0	Oil refinery etc.				36.00.0	Water collection, purification and supply
	CE		Manufacture of chemicals				37.00.0	Sewerage
		20.00.1	Manufacture of basic chemicals				38.00.0	Waste management, materials recovery
		20.00.2	Manufacture of paints and soap etc.				39.00.0	Cleaning of soil and subsoil water
	CF	21.00.0	Pharmaceuticals					
	CG		Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	3	F	F		Construction
		22.00.0	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products				41.00.0	Construction of buildings
		23.00.1	Manufacture of glass and ceramic products				42.00.0	Civil engineering
		23.00.2	Manufacture of concrete and bricks				43.00.1	Construction installation activities
							43.00.2	Building completion and finishing
							43.00.9	Bricklaying etc.

Grouping				Title	Grouping				Title
10	19	36	127		10	19	36	127	
4				Trade and transport etc.	8				Other business services
	G	G		Wholesale and retail trade		M			Knowledge-based services
			45.00.1	Sale of motor vehicles			MA		Consultancy etc.
			45.00.2	Repair and mainten. of motor vehicles etc.				69.00.1	Legal activities
			46.00.1	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis				69.00.2	Accounting and bookkeeping activities
			46.00.2	Wholesale of cereals and feeding stuffs				70.00.0	Business consultancy activities
			46.00.3	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco				71.00.0	Architectural and engineering activities
			46.00.4	Wholesale of textiles and household goods			MB	72.00.0	Scientific research and development
			46.00.5	Wholesale of IT-equipment			MC		Advertising and other business services
			46.00.6	Wholesale of other machinery				73.00.0	Advertising and market research
			46.00.7	Other specialized wholesale				74.00.0	Other technical business services
			47.00.1	Supermarkets and department stores, etc.				75.00.0	Veterinary activities
			47.00.2	Retail sale of food in specialized stores		N	N		Travel agent, cleaning etc.
			47.00.3	Retail sale of automotive fuel				77.00.0	Rental and leasing activities
			47.00.4	Retail sale of consumer electronics				78.00.0	Employment activities
			47.00.5	Retail sale of textiles, household equipment				79.00.0	Travel agent activities
			47.00.6	Retail sale of cultural, recreation goods				80.00.0	Security and investigation activities
			47.00.7	Retail sale of wearing apparel				81.00.0	Services to buildings, cleaning etc.
			47.00.8	Retail sale via Internet, mail order, etc.				82.00.0	Other business service activities
	H	H		Transportation	9				Public admin., education, health
			49.00.1	Passenger rail transport, interurban		O	O		Publ. adm., defence and comp. social sec.
			49.00.2	Transport by suburban trains, buses etc.				84.00.1	Public administration
			49.00.3	Freight transport by road and via pipeline				84.00.2	Defence, public order, security, justice
			50.00.0	Water transport		P	P		Education
			51.00.0	Air transport				85.00.1	Primary education
			52.00.0	Support activities for transportation				85.00.2	Secondary education
			53.00.0	Postal and courier activities				85.00.3	Higher education
	I	I		Accommodation and food service activities				85.00.4	Adult and other education
			55.00.0	Hotels and similar accommodation		Q			Human health and social work
			56.00.0	Restaurants			QA		Human health activities
5	J			Information and communication				86.00.1	Hospital activities
		JA		Publishing, television and radio broadcasting				86.00.2	Medical and dental practice activities
			58.00.1	Publishing			QB		Residential care
			58.00.2	Publishing of computer games etc.				87.00.0	Residential care activities
			59.00.0	Motion picture, television and sound				88.00.0	Social work without accommodation
			60.00.0	Radio and television broadcasting	10				Arts, entertainment and other services
		JB	61.00.0	Telecommunications		R	R		Arts, entertainment, recreation activities
		JC		IT and information service activities				90.00.0	Theatres, concerts, and arts activities
			62.00.0	Information technology service activities				91.00.0	Libraries, museums etc.
			63.00.0	Information service activities				92.00.0	Gambling and betting activities
								93.00.1	Sports activities
6	K	K		Financial and insurance				93.00.2	Amusement and recreation activities
			64.00.1	Monetary intermediation		S	S		Other service activities
			64.00.2	Mortgage credit institutes, etc.				94.00.0	Activities of membership organizations
			65.00.0	Insurance and pension funding				95.00.0	Repair of personal goods
			66.00.0	Other financial activities				96.00.0	Other personal service activities
7	L	L		Real estate				97.00.0	Households as employers
			68.00.1	Buying and selling of real estate				99.00.0	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies
			68.00.2	Renting of real estate					
			68.00.3	Renting of non-residential buildings	11	X	X	99.99.9	Activity not stated

Definitions and glossary

Abortion	Legal: Induced abortion permitted by Danish law.
Abortion rate, general	The number of legal abortions that would be performed on 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15-49), if <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) all 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and 2) each age group experienced the given year's age-specific abortion rates.
Acquisition of buildings, net	Denotes acquisition of properties where the existing buildings constitute the main element, less similar sales.
Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net	Comprises acquisition of properties where land constitutes the main element, less similar sales. This concept also includes the costs of permanent acquisition of various intangible assets (copyrights, etc.).
Active substances	Denotes the contents of active substances in individual pesticides, herbicides, or fungicides, i.e. without fillers, water, etc. The quantities of active substances vary with each product (from approximately 10 per cent to approximately 80 per cent of the marketed product).
Actual hours	Actual hours are the actual hours of work per week, including possibly actual overtime.
Added value	The added value is calculated as net turnover less consumption of goods.
Adult education and supplementary education	Comprises adult education and supplementary education after completion of basic school. The objective of such activity is to obtain or maintain competencies.
Age-specific fertility rate	Annual number of live births to women in a specified age group, per 1,000 women in the age group.
Agricultural holding	Farms or horticultural holdings. A technical economic unit comprising an area with buildings, machinery and livestock which is regarded by the owner of the agricultural holding as belonging to the same farm. Leased areas are included under the holding, while areas leased out are included under the holding which has leased the area.
Agricultural sector	Comprises agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and bee keeping.
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome is the end stage of the HIV infection. At this stage, the human immune systems will operate so poorly that a large number of diseases may afflict the patient. International criteria on diseases which define AIDS. Cf. HIV.
Air quality	A measurement for the concentrations of various contaminants in air. Pure air contains 78 per cent nitrogen, 21 per cent oxygen, and 1 per cent inert gases, etc.
Alcohol licence	An enterprise with an alcohol licence is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages to its customers.

All income, total including net interest recieved	All income, total including net interest recieved is Income, total added rental value of home ownership and the net interest income
All-year assessment	Calculated assessment of the total number of taxable days, divided by 365.
Annual adjustments	Annual adjustments to the latest general valuation of real property which take into account price trends during the intervening period.
Appeals and complaints	A ruling made at the first instance may be brought before a higher court, i.e. the High Court or the Supreme Court, for a new ruling.
Area	In housing statistics, "area" comprises the total floor area of all floors of a building, measured to the outer surface of the outer wall, as well as habitable attic areas. Basement areas are not included.
Assets	Accounting term used to designate application of capital in accounts, i.e. the value of property, operating resources, and amounts receivable. The opposite of liabilities
Assistance under the Act on active social policies	Comprises assistance in accordance with the Act on active social policies and the Danish Social Assistance Act in the form of cash benefits, e.g. maintenance assistance or education assistance (rehabilitation benefits) for families or individuals who, due to social circumstances, find themselves in financial need without any opportunities for assistance under other legislation.
ATP - labour-market supplementary pension scheme	ATP is a compulsory pension scheme for employees within the 16-64 (before 2006: 16-66) year age bracket with at least 10 hours of work a week.
Auxiliary unit	A separately located local unit which produces ancillary materials or services to the enterprises serviced by this unit.
Average number of participants	For AMFORA, the average number of participants for any given period is calculated as the sum of the degrees of participation within the group.
Average number of unemployed	<p>This concept is frequently used within unemployment statistics (CRAM). The average number of unemployed persons illustrates the number of full-time unemployed persons in a given period.</p> <p>This is calculated by adding up the degrees of unemployment of all unemployed persons.</p>
Average turnover	Is defined as the total taxable turnover per registered unit for units which have been operational throughout the entire year.
Bachelor education	Comprises courses of 3 years of education. The courses were introduced in 1993 in connection with the structural reform of bachelor education, which is built on general upper secondary education as well as vocational education and training, and are a prerequisite of passing master degrees and PhD degrees.
Banks	Comprise Danish banks with a working capital (equity capital, capital base, and deposits) of DKK 250 million or more.

Basic prices	Are defined for domestic production as the price ex works excluding product taxes, net. For imports, basic prices are defined as the CIF value plus customs duties. Value added may also be defined at basic prices. (cf. Value added).
Basic school	Comprises grades 1 to 10. Grades 1-9 are compulsory. Grades 8-10 may also be completed at continuation schools.
BEC	Classification by Broad Economic Categories, prepared by the UN.
Benefits during sickness or in connection with child-birth	<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	<p>Subsidy paid regardless of income as ordinary and extra child and youth allowance to single breadwinners with children under the age of 18. Special child and youth allowances are paid to orphans, children of pensioners, children of widows/widowers, and children born out of wedlock where no-one has been designated as contributor.</p> <p>As of 1 April 2000, special child allowance to pensioners is earnings-related. Since 1 January 2001, special child allowance is also paid to families where at least one parent is enrolled for an education that entitles him/her to receive state education grants and loans. In such cases, the allowance is earnings-related.</p>
Child benefits	Under certain circumstances (i.e. according to agreement between the parents or when benefits are not paid on time), the municipality of residence pays advance child benefits (normal benefits) to children born out of wedlock or to children of separated or divorced spouses when the person entitled

	to benefits does not live together with the child's other parent. Advance payment of child benefits does not include benefits paid on time by the person obliged to pay them without the collaboration of the social committee.
Child living at home	A person under the age of 25 years, who lives at the same address as one or both of his/her parents who has never been married and do not have children by him/herself.
Civil administration of justice	Comprises legal action in cases which do not involve violations of the Danish Penal Code or special legislation, i.e. civil action in connection with e.g. enforcement proceedings, matrimonial proceedings, and paternity proceedings.
Commuting to and from work	A person is considered to be a commuter when s/he does not work and live in the same municipality.
Confirming	Confirming means that a financing company pays the debtor's (i.e. their client's) bills.
Consumer price index	The consumer price index is calculated on the basis of the actual retail prices paid by consumers for goods and services which form part of private consumption. The weights are compiled on the basis of the grouping of private consumption in Denmark used in national accounts in conjunction with information from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). From January 2001 the classification of household goods and services is based on the international classification COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose).
Consumer price index 1900 = 100	Until 1963, these indices have been based on statistics from the calculation of the retail price indices, less direct taxes, membership fees, etc. When these expense items are left out, the price basis for the indices from before 1964 is close to the principles applied to the consumer price index from 1964 onwards. The weights used for calculation of the retail price indices were based on living expenditure for wage-earning and salaried employee families according to the periodic HBS, while the weights used in the consumer price index from 1964 onwards have been based on total private consumption. These discrepancies of index construction have been ignored in the linking of indices in 1964, as experience shows that such variations are not significant.
Consumer-paid magazines	Periodical publications with informative and entertaining contents, published once a week or less, which are primarily aimed at families/family members. Funded by sales and advertising.
Consumption	<p>The consumption survey calculates consumption as the total expenditure of private households on goods and services which are purchased to satisfy needs. Calculation of expenditure on owner-occupied housing presents certain problems. For the purposes of the consumption survey, attempts have been made to solve this problem by calculating an approximate rent. This calculation is based on available statistics on rent in a corresponding rented dwelling, i.e. of a rented dwelling of the same size and age, situated in the same area and with the same amenities.</p> <p>The grouping of consumption is mainly in accordance with the principles used in the national accounts and is based on the European national-accounts system - ENS95. This system groups goods and services by their</p>

purpose.

In its most detailed form, the consumption survey comprises approximately 1,200 individual types of consumption, each of which is identified by an eight-digit code. This code system facilitates immediate aggregation at various levels by eliminating the last digits. The Statistical Yearbook publishes these statistics at two- or four-digit levels, while the Statistiske Efterretninger publish more detailed statistics on foods. Even more detailed statistics are available as special services.

Consumption of fixed capital	Is a measurement (at re-purchase prices) of the physical and technical deterioration of fixed assets.
Co-operative bank	A local bank which receives deposits from and grants credit/loans to its members.
Co-operative society	Also known as co-operative company, this is an association which has been established with the purpose of providing its members with goods or other necessities or of processing and selling members' products. Profits are usually distributed in equal shares corresponding to the participants' turnover with the society.
Copenhagen metropolitan area, the	Greater Copenhagen includes the following areas: København, Frederiksberg, Albertslund, Brøndby, Gentofte, Gladsaxe, Glostrup, Herlev, Hvidovre, Lyngby-Taarbæk, Rødovre, Tårnby and Vallensbæk municipalities together with part of Ballerup, Rudersdal and Furesø municipalities and at last Ishøj City area og Greve Strand City area.
Couples	In family statistics, two adult persons living at the same address form a couple if they are either married to one another or have entered into a registered partnership, or if they have children together without being married to one another. The statistics also include couples living together who are unmarried and have no children together, if there are no other adult persons at the same address living with them, the two persons are of opposite sex and are not siblings and they have an age difference of 15 years or less. Young persons down to the age of 16 may be part of a cohabiting couple.
Court of First Instance	Comprises the first ruling in cases brought before the district court and High Court, including the Maritime and Commercial Court.
Crime rates	<p>In the survey of crimes and national origin, the age-related crime rates of various ancestry groups (immigrants, descendants or Danish) are compiled as index numbers, where 100 indicates the national average (i.e. numeric values over 100 indicate that the rate is above average).</p> <p>Furthermore, the crime rates are age-standardised implying that adjustments have been made so that the age distribution is not similar for the various ancestry groups.</p>
Criminal offences against the Penal Code	Comprises sexual offences, crimes of violence, offences against property, and other offences, including crimes against the State, perjury, selling narcotics, etc.
Crude birth rate	Annual number of live births per 1,000 population.

Current assets	Stocks, liquid holdings, outstanding amounts from sales, and easily realisable securities which are not intended for permanent ownership.
Current transfers	This category is used in statistics of public finances. They affect current disposable incomes. Current transfers mainly comprise transfers to households, which are divided into social transfers such as old-age pensions, early-retirement pensions, civil-servant pensions, unemployment benefits, cash benefits, sickness benefits, child allowances, etc., as well as rent subsidies. They also include other transfer incomes such as student grants, etc.
Current transfers to and from abroad	Include private cross-border donations and gifts as well as aid to developing countries. They also include transfers between Denmark and the institutions of the EU; i.e. income includes subsidies for Danish agriculture, while expenditure includes Denmark's contribution to the EU budget.
Custody	Deprivation of liberty in accordance with an order of court with a view to ensuring the presence of a person charged with a criminal offence.
Danish Broadcasting Corporation, the	An independent public institution with »public service« obligations. Its finances are based on license fees.
Danish Mortgage Bank, the	State institution which takes out state-backed loans abroad, etc.
Degree of participation	A degree of participation is calculated for all measures within labour-market policies. This is done on the basis of a registered start date, a known or scheduled end date, and information on the number of hours per weeks involved in the relevant measure. The degree of participation is calculated as the ratio between the number of days in which a person participates in the relevant scheme and the total number of days multiplied by the ratio between the weekly number of hours involved in the scheme and the potential number of hours per week.
Degree of unemployment and average degree of unemployment	<p>Within the unemployment statistics (CRAM), a degree of unemployment is calculated for each person who has experienced unemployment during the period. For <i>insured</i> persons, the degree of unemployment is calculated by comparing the number of hours of unemployment to the number of insured hours during the week. If a person is insured (against unemployment) for 37 hours a week and that person is unemployed for 19 hours, s/he will have a degree of unemployment of 0.514; if the same person had been insured for 26 hours a week, the degree of unemployment would be 0.731. A person with a degree of unemployment of 1 is fully unemployed, i.e. that person has been unemployed for the number of hours for which s/he is insured during a given period. For <i>non-insured persons</i>, the degree of unemployment is calculated on the bases of whether they were unemployed at the middle of the week. If they are unemployed at this time, their degree of unemployment will be set at 1, otherwise it will be set at 0.</p> <p>An average degree of unemployment is calculated on the basis of individual degrees of unemployment. The average degree of unemployment illustrates the average duration of a period of unemployment. The average degree of unemployment is calculated by adding up the degrees of unemployment for the relevant period and dividing this sum by the number of persons who have experienced unemployment during this period.</p>

Descendant	A descendant was born in Denmark. None of the parents are both Danish citizens and born in Denmark. If there is no information on one of the parents and the person is a foreign national, the person is also regarded as a descendant. If one or either parents, who were born in Denmark, are granted Danish nationality, their children will not be classified as descendants. However, if parents born in Denmark maintain their foreign nationality, their children are classified as descendants.
Detached one-family house	Known as a "parcelhus" in Danish, this denotes a detached one-family house with is mainly or exclusively used as a dwelling, and which usually comprises only one dwelling.
Discount rate	Rate of interest which is calculated as a deduction in per cent upon sale or redemption of a claim. Danmarks Nationalbank's official discount rate: the basic rate of interest of the DN, which serves as the basis for stipulating interest rates for all outstanding accounts with banks.
Disposable income	Disposable income is the amount left for consumption and savings when direct taxes etc., maintenance payments and interests have been paid.
District papers	Periodical publications with limited, yet varied contents which are distributed to households free of charge. Their revenues are based on advertising.
Dwelling	One or more rooms mainly used for habitation which have their own access point and are situated in a permanent building.
Distribution of task/burden	<p>On the basis of the distribution of general government administration and services between central government, municipalities, and social funds, shows how tasks and the financial burden are distributed between sub sectors.</p> <p>Distribution of tasks within the public sector examines which sector or authority is directly responsible for carrying out a task, whether this is a service or a transfer to citizens. In many cases, the costs of the task may be fully or partly refunded by other public authorities.</p> <p>The distribution of burden shows how the final financial burden is distributed between the various sub sectors.</p>
Early-retirement pension	<p>Social pension benefit which may be granted to persons aged 18-64 years (before 2006: 16-66) upon application.</p> <p>This type of pension may be granted in cases of permanent reduction in the ability to work due to physical or mental disability (health-specific early retirement) or in cases where it is necessary to permanently secure the livelihood of a person for social and financial reasons (needs-specific early retirement).</p> <p>The criteria used in awarding such benefits and the monthly amounts paid vary with the various types of benefit: high, medium, standard, and increased standard early-retirement pension or disability benefit.</p>

Earnings	Earnings, when used as a collective term for wages and salaries, comprise all employee income pertaining to their employment, including wages/salaries, sickness benefits paid by the employer, holiday payments, and contributions to pension schemes made by both employers and employees. See also <i>Compensation</i> .
Effective krone rate	The index for the effective krone rate is a geometric weighting of the changes in the currencies of 25 of Denmark's most important trading partners.
Effective rate of interest	Comprises direct interest and the average drawing bonus. Direct interest is calculated by multiplying the nominal interest by 100 and dividing this figure by the bid price of the relevant security.
Elections	Elections to the European Parliament are held once every five years. Elections to the Folketing are held at least once every four years. Elections to county councils and municipality councils are held once every four years in November. Elections to local church councils are held once every four years amongst members of the Danish National Church.
Electronic commerce	Sales or purchases based on orders submitted through the Internet. In certain contexts, electronic commerce also includes orders submitted via other computer-based networks, e.g. by means of EDI (Electronic Data Interchange).
EMEP area, the	The EMEP area covers Europe and its marine areas.
Emission	Emission or discharge of contaminants in solid, liquid, or gaseous state.
Employed	Employed persons comprise employees, self-employed persons, and assisting spouses. In order to be classified as employed, a person must work, i.e. carry out work against some form of payment for at least one hour during the reference period. Moreover, persons who are temporarily absent during the reference period (due to sickness, holiday, leave, etc.) will be considered to be employed. Employees must be permanently associated with an employer in order for them to be considered temporarily absent.
Employee	A person with employment who receives wages or salaries.
Employees' Wage Guarantee Fund, the	This constitutes a statutory guarantee for employee claims as regards wages, holiday benefits, etc., in the event that their employer becomes bankrupt, their workplace ceases operations, etc.
Employment exchange	Labour exchange under the auspices of the Danish State is carried out by the Public Employment Service offices. The employment exchange carried out by Public Employment Service offices comprises part of the total employment exchange within the labour market. No statistics are available on the local-authority employment exchange, which was introduced in 1990.
Energy and resource taxes	Taxes, duties, etc., on electricity, gas, petrol, natural gas, and certain oil products. Also taxes on coal, coke, etc.
Environmental taxes	Comprises taxes and duties on waste, CO ₂ , SO ₂ , packaging, disposable cutlery, CFC, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, raw materials, water supplies, NiCd batteries, and chlorinated solvents.

Equity capital	Owner's share of the capital. Calculated as total assets less total provisions and debt.
Expectation of life	The average number of years that a person of a given age can expect to live, assuming that age-specific mortality levels remain constant (i.e. the rates observed for the period under review). Thus, there are figures for mean life expectancy for each age.
Export value	Value FOB Danish port or free delivered border station.
Exports of goods and services	Comprises all goods (new and used) which, against payment or for free, take permanent leave of Danish financial territory for destinations outside Denmark, as well as all services supplied by Danish units to foreign units.
Factor prices	Factor prices are basic prices less other taxes on production, for example, motor vehicle weight duty and property taxes, plus other subsidies on production. This is the price level at which gross factor income (GFI) is estimated. Gross factor income is also called gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost.
Factoring	"Factoring" denotes that a financing company offers loans secured on the debtors of the loan taker.
Family	<p>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.</p> <p>Children under 18 living at home are regarded as part of their parent's families. See also "Singles" and "Child living at home".</p>
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)	Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). For most producers the value of their output can be directly calculated on the basis of their receipts in connection with their sale of services. In the case of producers of specific types of financial intermediation services, this approach is only applicable for receipts obtained in the form of commission and charges, but not for those that are obtained by having a higher interest rate for loans compared to the interest rate for deposits (interest rate differential). With respect to the part of payment for financial intermediation services obtained through the interest rate differential, the National Accounts applies the denotation services indirectly measured or in short FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured). It is typically in connection with bank loans and bank deposits that a part of payment is made by way of FISIM, where there is, e.g. no FISIM in connection with mortgage credit loans. FISIM is included in the national accounts similar to any other service produced, i.e. total increase comprising domestic production and imports is equal to total use comprising intermediate consumption, private consumption and exports.
Financial transactions	Financial transactions within the balance of payments occur when e.g. the Danish central government, municipalities, or private enterprises take out loans abroad or when Danish securities are sold abroad. In both cases, this entails a deterioration of the external balance and a corresponding increase in foreign-currency reserves. This also applies when loans raised in Denmark by non-residents are repaid. Conversely, the granting of loans to non-residents and instalments paid on loans obtained abroad will improve the external balance while effecting a corresponding reduction in foreign-currency reserves.
First-time registrations of road motor vehicles	New motor vehicles which are registered for the first time. This does not include imported used motor vehicles which are registered for the first time in Denmark
Fixed assets	The part of total assets which are designated for permanent ownership or use by the company.
Fixed capital formation	Comprises expenditure on construction of new buildings (including dwellings) and civil engineering projects, purchases of transport equipment, machines, software, furnishings, etc. Also included are increases in farm stocks.
Foreign exchange reserves	Denmark's foreign-exchange reserves are Danmarks Nationalbank's holdings of liquid assets which can be used for foreign payments. The foreign-exchange reserves comprise the Danmarks Nationalbank gold reserves, claims against the IMF (SDR), claims against the European Central Bank, reserve position in the IMF, and net claims against other countries.
Freight service	Ships calling at Danish ports to discharge or load cargoes, including rock-fishing vessels. Rocks, etc., collected in the ocean are included in domestic cargo discharges.
Full-time employed persons	Shows the total amount of work measured as full work years. Employed persons who work part-time or who have only had employment for a part of the year are included at the relevant fraction. This is calculated on the basis of contributions made to the labour-market supplementary pension scheme

	(ATP), as these contributions vary according to the working hours put in.
Functional distribution of expenditure	The functional distribution of expenditure elucidates the purpose and objectives of public expenditure, i.e. how the public purse is spent. The statistics on general government utilise three main groups: principal public services, social and health services, and economic services. Expenditure which is not distributed according to function includes interest expenditure and other expenditure pertaining to debts within general government.
Fungicides	Chemicals used to combat fungal infections.
General fertility rate	Annual number of live births per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years old).
General government	General government comprises those authorities and institutions whose main function is to produce non-market public services and/or to carry out redistribution of the income of society. The demarcation of general government must be seen in relation to publicly-owned enterprises; these two in conjunction constitute the total public sector.
General social statistics	<p>Total annual calculations regarding recipients of transfer payments. This may involve <i>temporary benefits</i>, i.e. unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, cash benefits, rehabilitation, leave benefits, activation, etc., or <i>permanent benefits</i>, i.e. old-age pension, early retirement pension/pay, etc.</p> <p>Calculations distinguish between <i>benefits experienced</i>, which are the types of benefits received by a single person during a year, and <i>principal benefits</i>, which constitute the dominant type of benefit (in terms of duration) received during a year</p>
General trade	Account which, in principle, comprises all imported and exported goods.
General upper secondary school	Provides students with qualifications for further education and comprises upper secondary school leaving examination (mathematics and languages), higher preparatory examination course (hf) and adult upper secondary level course (mathematics and languages).
Gold reserves	Danmarks Nationalbank's gold reserves are valued on the basis of the latest official quotation in London («gold fixing«).
Goods	Within balance-of-payments statistics, both imports and exports of goods are calculated FOB, which means that deductions are made to the import statistics CIF given on foreign trade in order to adjust these statistics for added freight costs from sea transport. Foreign-trade statistics are also adjusted for items involving the Faeroe islands and Greenland, as well as for a number of minor items.
Goods loaded	Cargoes which have been loaded onto a ship at a port.
Goods transport performance	One tonne carried one kilometre - measured in ton-kilometres.
Goods unloaded	Cargoes unloaded from a ship at a port.
Government bonds	Bonds issued in Denmark by the Danish central government.

Greater Copenhagen Region	The municipalities of Copenhagen, Frederiksberg, and Gentofte.
Gross domestic income at market prices	Is calculated by deducting capital income and expenses for compensation of employees (net) outside of Denmark from the gross domestic product at market prices.
Gross domestic product at market prices	On the basis of production is production at market price less production consumption at purchase price. It can also be calculated on the basis of income as compensation to employees plus profit from production and miscellaneous income plus production taxes, net. Finally, it can be calculated on the basis of utilisation as the sum of all utilisation at purchase price less imports of goods CIF and services.
Gross domestic product in selected countries	The gross domestic product per capita is calculated as indices in relation to the average of EU27=100. If the index of a country is higher than 100, it implies that the GDP per capita of the country in question is higher than the EU average and conversely. The GDP per capita converted on the basis of purchasing power parities reflects volume differences among the countries, as the conversion takes into account differences in the price level among the countries. However, the conversion conducted on the basis of exchange rate does not take complete account of differences in the price level in the countries that are compared. This implies that the GDP could be overstated in countries with a high price level and understated in countries with a low price level.
Gross energy consumption	The quantity of energy products left after conversion at refineries and prior to conversion at utility works (electricity, gas, and district heating plants).
Gross freight	Income from freight generated by own or chartered ships.
Gross margin	Gross profit as a percentage of turnover.
Gross national disposable income at market prices	Is calculated by subtracting current transfers, etc. (net) to EU institutions and other countries from the gross domestic income at market prices.
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	Is calculated as gross value added at basic prices less other production taxes, net, and compensation of employees. Deduction of consumption of fixed real capital, will give the net production surplus and mixed income which is used as compensation for the self-employed in their own enterprise, and as interest payments on foreign capital, etc.
Gross operating surplus, general government	Is the part of the gross factor income which falls to the public sector itself. As the output of the public sector is calculated on the basis of costs, the gross operating surplus will correspond to consumption of fixed real capital, also known as provisions or reinvestment.
Gross profit	Is calculated as turnover less intermediate consumption less expenditure on wages, salaries and subcontractors.

Gross reproduction rate	Number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15 through 49), if the 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility rates.
Gross saving	Corresponds to gross national disposable income at market prices less private and government consumption. Gross saving is thus equal to gross capital formation + capital transfers, net, and net lending.
Gross tonnage	GT: is an abstract measurement which expresses the capacity of all the covered spaces of a ship This measurement has now replaced the Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT).
Gross 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 out-

	side 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	Labour-market associations are calculated in accordance with ILO definitions. More detailed descriptions of this method are available in Arbejds-marked 1998:21 (Statistiske Efterretninger). The survey of labour-market associations is carried out in week 48 prior to the population survey of 1 January. The labour-market status is determined by initially separating the group of unemployed persons, then separating persons who receive education, early-retirement benefits, pension benefits, transitional-benefit claimants, and persons on leave. All of these persons are classified as being outside the workforce. The remaining group are those who are employed. This method has been modified, so that persons who are receiving education are separated first and placed in the "student" group, regardless of their labour-market status.
Land value	Valuation of land pertaining to a property.
Leasing	"Leasing" means that a leasing company buys a leasing asset upon agreement with the future user of that asset. This asset is then leased - or rented - to the user.
Less developed countries	Less developed countries comprise all countries which are not defined as more developed countries.
Liabilities	Accounting concept which illustrates how the total capital (assets) is financed. The liability known as "equity capital" constitutes a residual between the other liabilities and assets.
Limited company (A/S)	Is a commercial company where all capital investors (shareholders) are liable for their investment only.
Limited partnership	An enterprise in which one or more general partners are liable for all debts and obligations of the enterprise as in a normal partnership, while the other participants (limited partners) are only liable for a specific amount.
Line service traffic	Denotes maritime traffic carried out by means of fixed routes and regular, scheduled round trips.
Listed bonds in circulation	The value of outstanding bonds (including Treasury notes, Treasury bills, and CMO bonds) which are listed on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange and registered with the Danish Securities Centre.
Live birth	A child delivered with clear signs of life (i.e. breathing, screaming, or crying) regardless of the duration of pregnancy.
Long-cycle higher education	Comprises both master's programmes and graduate studies as well as PhD degrees. MA education is of 1 to 2 years of education, master's programmes of 2 years and PhD degrees of 3-4 years of education.

Market activity	Is carried out by units with the objective of producing goods and services to be sold in the market or for own use or consumption, usually with a view to achieving profits.
Market prices	Correspond to buyers' prices. In the Danish National Accounts, this concept is only used for total figures (e.g. the gross domestic product at market prices).
Market value	For the net addition of listed bonds, market value is calculated as the gross addition at market price less drawings at par (nominal value) and other disposals at market prices.
Marriage quotient	Number of marriages per 1,000 residents.
Maximum equalisation percentage	Denotes the percentage of total incomes which must be transferred from income recipients with incomes greater than average to income recipients with incomes lower than average in order to achieve completely even distribution.
Mean population	The average number of persons within a specific group (e.g. married women aged 20–24 years) present within the Danish population during a specific period. As of 1989, this equals the population on 1 July (for Denmark and Greenland). For the Faeroe Islands, the previous calculation method is used, i.e. the average of the population numbers at the beginning and end of the year.
Median, the	Within income distribution statistics, the median is the income amount which constitutes the middle value, so that half of all those receiving income have incomes which are less than this amount, while the other half have incomes greater than this amount.
Medium-cycle higher education	Comprises courses of 2 to 4 years of education after upper secondary school education or vocational upper secondary school. Since 2000 it has been possible to pass a professional bachelor's degree following a medium-cycle higher course, which opens up the possibility of attending further education in connection with master's programmes and special graduate studies. Examples of medium-cycle higher education are nurses, school teachers and BSc engineering.
Migration surplus	Net immigration: Immigration less emigration.
Money stock	The money stock comprises notes and coins in circulation outside the banking sector plus demand deposits, deposits subject to notice of withdrawal, and time deposits made in banks by private households, local authorities, and non-financial enterprises.
More developed countries	More developed countries comprise all European countries excluding Turkey, Cyprus, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Georgia, and Armenia. This group also includes the USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Sjøælland.
Mortality	Signifies the frequency (out of 100,000) of deaths during one year from one birthday to the next. Used in life tables.
Mortality rates	Summary: Number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.

	By age: Number of deaths within a given age bracket per 1,000 persons within the relevant age bracket.
Mortgage	Loan on mortgage/security on real property.
Mortgage deed	A document which stipulates the size and terms of loans against a mortgage in real property.
Mortgage deed registered to the mortgagor	Is a mortgage deed issued by the mortgage holder to himself with a view to pledging it as security for a loan.
Mortgage deed registered to the seller	A mortgage deed with the seller as creditor and the buyer of real property as debtor.
Mortgage-credit bonds	Bonds issued by the mortgage-credit institutions: BRF-Kredit A/S (BRF), Danske Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab (DK), Landsbankernes Reallånefond (LRF), Nykredit A/S (N), Realkredit Danmark A/S (D), TOTALKREDIT Realkreditfond (TK), Unikredit Realkreditaktieselskab (UK), FIH Realkredit (FIH), and Dansk Landbrugs Realkreditfond (DLR).
Multi-family building/ multi-storey building	Normally a building with two or more flats (rented or owner-occupied) which serve as dwellings.
Municipalities, counties and regions	<p>Until 1 January 2007, Denmark was divided into 271 municipalities; 268 of these constituting 13 separate counties. Bornholm, Copenhagen and Frederiksberg are not included in the normal division by county. Christiansø is not included in the general division of municipalities and is administered by the Ministry of Defence instead.</p> <p>From 1 January 2007, Denmark is divided into 98 municipalities and 5 regions.</p>
Mutual insurance companies	Associations of the insured.
National Church, the	According to the Danish constitution, the National Church is the evangelical-Lutheran protestant church. Membership is achieved through baptism.
National health insurance schemes	<p>Schemes which ensure that all Danish residents have access to treatment and health-services, regardless of health, age, and income.</p> <p>Regardless of income, those insured can choose between Group 1, which features free treatment by specified doctors, and Group 2, which offers treatment by doctors outside of the group specified in Group 1 at reduced fees.</p>
Naturalisation	Acquisition of Danish citizenship.
Net price index	The net price index is calculated on the basis of the prices paid by consumers for goods and services which form part of private consumption, less indirect taxes and duties and including price subsidies. The weights used are based on the classification of private consumption in Denmark used in the national accounts, used in conjunction with information from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). From January 2001 the classification of household goods and services is based on the international classification COICOP (Classification of

	Individual Consumption by Purpose).
Net reproduction rate	Number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15 through 49), if the 1,000 women were annually reduced in number from age 0 according to the given year's age-specific mortality levels, and if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility rates.
New buildings completed	Buildings which have been authorised for use, temporarily authorised for use, or where the completion of the building has been ascertained regardless of any authorisation for use.
NH₄	NH ₄ is the chemical designation for ammonium. Ammonium is created in various ways, e.g. when farmers spread liquid manure, which contains ammonia, on their land. Ammonium is dispersed and transported by the wind, and the nitrogen contents of ammonium contribute to acidification processes.
Nitrate	Nitrate is a type of nutritive salt which contributes to algae growth and acidification in the aquatic environment.
Nitric oxides	Compounds of nitrogen and oxygen (NO and NO ₂) created through incineration processes. Nitric oxides are dangerous to health at high concentrations, and in the atmosphere may be converted into nitric acid, which increases the acidity of precipitation and contributes to algae growth.
Non-market activity	Such activity is characterised by being carried out by the public sector, by organisations and associations, or by private households with a view to »own« consumption.
Non-western countries	Non-western countries comprise all countries which are not defined as western countries.
Normal working hours	Normal working hours denote the usual weekly working hours, including any normal overtime.
NOx	NOx is a designation for nitric oxides, which are chemical compounds between a nitrogen atom and one or more oxygen atoms. Nitric oxides are spread by the wind and contribute to acidification of the environment.
Nuisance bonuses	Overtime bonuses, shift-work bonuses and various forms of bonus for dirty work.
Occupational accident	A sudden incident or case of poisoning at the workplace which causes the person involved in the accident to be unable to work for at least one more day than the day of the accident.
Occupational disorder	Any disease which is, or is assumed to be, caused by impacts from the working environment.
Official prices for regulation of farm rents	<p>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.</p> <p>These official prices are calculated by Statistics Denmark and are mainly used in connection with tenancy contracts.</p>

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	In principle, this main group consists of activities which are public by nature, i.e. activities which cannot be carried out by private individuals or enterprises. It includes the legislative branch, local authorities, local and general enforcement agencies, general financial policies and agencies pertaining thereto, general public personnel policies, centralised purchasing and sales, international relations, police activity, and defence activity. All of these activities must be considered indispensable to any organised society.
Private course organisers	Comprises course activity within the private sector, e.g. private training enterprises, employee and employer organisations, administration schools and a number of independent institutions.
Private consumption expenditure	Comprises the sum of final consumption expenditure of households and consumption within the group "Associations, organisations, etc." which comprises the final use of non-market production in private consumption-oriented, non-profit institutions.
Private limited company (ApS)	Is a commercial company where all capital investors (shareholders) are liable for their investment only.
Probation and prisons	The Department for Prisons and Probation is in charge of operating open and closed institutions, prisons, etc.
Production taxes	Comprises taxes/duties on products and other production taxes. The main elements of the latter group are property taxes and weight duties on motor vehicles which are used in production.
Property value	<p>Up until 1996, the value of real property (land and buildings) was normally determined by means of valuations carried out every four years and annual adjustments.</p> <p>As of 1998, values are determined by means of annual adjustments. The property value comprises land value and building value.</p>
Provisions	Liabilities, the size or date of maturity are not known with certainty, e.g. deferred taxes and pension liabilities.
Public consumption expenditure	<p>Within public finances, this constitutes an expenditure item and is obtained in the following way:</p> <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 = pro-</i></p>

duction

Production + social benefits in kind – sales of goods and services

= Public consumption expenditure

Public consumption expenditure (or consumption) comprises actual operating activities carried out within the general-government sector.

More than half of total public consumption expenditure can be broken down by specific recipients: persons or households.

The remainder constitutes collective public consumption.

**Public course
organisers**

Comprise state-subsidised public institutions for adult and supplementary education.

**Public expenditure on
culture**

Public expenditure on culture comprises net current expenditure under the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the allocation of funds generated by the Danish Football Pools Company for cultural purposes. This concept also comprises net current expenditure on culture at local authorities and counties.

Public libraries

According to the Library Act, all municipalities are under an obligation to maintain - alone or jointly - a public library where books and other materials are made available to adults and children free of charge.

**Public quasi
corporations**

Public quasi corporations have their accounts incorporated into central or local government accounts. The general government sector fully controls these companies, including all legal obligations and covers the operating deficits of the company or receives the operating profits of the company. This implies that these companies are only included in the statistics for the general government with regard to their profits or deficits. However, the general government's coverage of capital expenditure on, e.g. acquisition of new fixed assets does not appear from the statistics as the general government acquires in a statistical sense ownership certificates. Examples of quasi corporations are the Danish national railroads, municipal utility enterprises and part of the refuse-collection sector.

The following preconditions apply to a public quasi corporation:

The accounts are integrated into central or local government accounts.

Production is determined by the market, is manufactured on a large scale and is primarily sold to the private sector, i.e. revenue from sales constitutes 50 per cent or more of the current expenditure.

The corporations are run commercially.

Public roads

Roads which fall within the auspices of local authorities, county authorities, or the Danish Road Directorate.

**Purchasing
power parities**

Purchasing power parities – (also called PPP) are price relatives that show the ratio of the prices in national currencies of the same goods or service in different countries.

Purchasing power parities are primarily applied for converting the GDP and

	<p>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	Religious denominations which are outside of the National Church, but whose religious ceremonies have legal validity, as well as religious denominations outside of the National Church which have legal authority to conduct marriage ceremonies.
Recycling	"Recycling" comprises reuse of waste in its original form and waste recovery; e.g. recycling of used bottles after rinsing and cleansing.
Refugees	<p>Persons who have been granted residence permits in accordance with the regulations under the Aliens Act which pertain to refugees.</p> <p>This group also includes persons who have been granted a residence permit for humanitarian reasons.</p>
Regional archives	The National Archives receives materials from the central offices of the central government, while the four regional archives receives materials from local offices as well as from local government.
Registered ships	Privately or publicly owned ships of at least 20 GT, except ships owned by the naval forces.
Registered partnership	Registered partnership denotes marriage-like relations between two persons of the same sex.
Reinsurance company	A company in which insurance companies can spread the risks involved in their insurance company by reinsuring their insurance contracts.
Remuneration	The concept remuneration is the concept that is the nearest to what is understood by most employees to be hourly earnings.
Rent	<p>The amount which may be legally claimed from tenants.</p> <p>Rent does not include heating contributions, just as any rent subsidies have not been deducted.</p>
Rent subsidies	Denote subsidies for housing expenses which may be granted upon application, depending on household composition, income, and housing. Rent subsidies may be granted to tenants in leased accommodation and to communal dwellings where the tenant is not a pensioner, whereas pensioners' rent subsidies may be granted to recipients of social pension benefits who live in leased accommodation, co-operative dwellings, owner-occupied dwellings, or communal dwellings.
Reported violations	A violation which has been reported to the police or which has come to the knowledge of the police in other ways.
Reproduction rate	Net: the number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproduction period of their lives (ages 15-49) if they were to give birth and die in accordance with given levels of fertility and mortality.
Research libraries	All libraries which are mainly financed through public-sector funding and which are not public libraries or school libraries, nor associated with the

	public-library sector.
Residential or commercial units	A residential unit or a commercial unit within a building is defined as a room or several interconnected rooms with other, associated rooms which are used as a residence or for commercial purposes, possibly for both. A separate access point is required: from street level, through a garden, or via common hallways or stairs. It is vital that the unit in question can be considered an independent address in accordance with the above requirements on independent access.
Salaried employees	Employees with a fixed monthly salary.
Sales of goods and services	Invoiced sales of goods and services manufactured, processed, or assembled by the relevant enterprise, as well as goods which the enterprise has let others manufacture from materials supplied by them.
Sales of own products	Invoiced sales of goods manufactured, processed, or assembled by the relevant enterprise, as well as goods which the enterprise has let others manufacture from materials supplied by them.
SDR	Special Drawing Rights within the IMF. SDRs constitute an international method of payment and can be used for payments internally between central banks and between central banks and the IMF.
Sea transport	A category within statistics on the balance of payments. Earnings from sea transport are partly from Danish shipping companies' ships engaged in international transport, less carriage of merchandise from foreign countries to Denmark, and partly disbursements in Denmark by foreign carriers, e.g. port disbursements, shipbrokers, etc. Expenditure on sea transport includes Danish shipping agencies' expenditure at foreign ports and expenditure on sea transport/freight on imports carried by foreign shipping companies.
Share-price index	Is used to assess general trends within the share market. The share-price index shows value changes in capital placed in a share portfolio which reflects the overall composition of listed shares.
Short-cycle higher education	Comprises courses of up to 2 years of education after upper secondary school education or vocational upper secondary school. Examples of short-cycle higher education are real estate agents, computer specialists and policemen.
Simple detention	Also known as lenient imprisonment: deprivation of liberty for a period of 7 days to 6 months. Persons serving a sentence of simple detention have special rights in comparison to those serving a sentence of imprisonment.
Single-family houses	Comprise farmhouses and detached, undetached, or semi-detached one-family houses.
Singles	<p>An adult person who does not form part of a couple. A single person under the age of 25 years must not be a child living at home. See "Child living at home".</p> <p>The family tables used in income statistics also include children who do not live with their parents and who were 15 years or more at the end of the year in the "singles" group.</p>
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification, prepared by the UN.

SO₂	See <i>Sulphur dioxide</i>
Social and health services	This main group comprises various services aimed at individuals and offered to households and private individuals. Social and health services include education, national health services, social security, various welfare services, housing and local environments, and cultural, recreational, and religious services.
Social assistance for children and youths	Social assistance under the Social Services Act for children and young people in special-needs families. This includes relocation of the child with or without consent from its parents as well as certain preventive measures
Social benefits in kind	This concept includes health-insurance services and aids which the general government sector purchases on the market and allocates to households in the form of full or partial payment to market producers for supplying specific products to households.
Socio-economic status	<p>Breakdown of the population in accordance with labour-market attachment, i.e. classification into the following categories: self-employed, assisting spouses, employees, unemployed persons, persons temporarily outside the labour force (leave from unemployment and various labour-market measures which do not involve wages), retirement, pensioners, and others outside the labour force (cash-benefit claimants who are not available to the labour market, students, children, young adults, etc.).</p> <p>Employees may be allocated into sub-groups in accordance with skill levels. These skill levels may have been obtained through formal education or through training and hands-on practice.</p>
Special legislation, offences against	Offences which do not fall within the scope of the Danish Penal Code, e.g. offences against the Road Traffic Act, the Euphoriants 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	Unemployment rates in per cent are calculated for the group of persons who are members of an unemployment insurance fund and for the total group of registered unemployed persons, i.e. unemployed insured persons plus unemployed uninsured persons. Both calculations are carried out for the 16-64 age (before 2006: 16-66) bracket and do not include persons receiving early-

retirement benefits or transitional benefits.

The unemployment rate in per cent for registered unemployed persons is calculated by comparing the average number of unemployed persons to the workforce (RAS).

The unemployment rate in per cent for insured persons is calculated by dividing the average number of unemployed insured persons at the end of the period with the number of insured persons at the end of the period.

Unit-value index, the	Indicates changes in the price of imported and exported goods.
Urban area	An urban area comprises at least 200 inhabitants in a built-up area with distances of no more than 200 m between houses unless such distances are caused by public areas/facilities, sports venues, business facilities, etc.
User	Within agricultural statistics, the "user" of an agricultural holding denotes the person in whose name and at whose expense the relevant holding is run.
Value	Value is calculated for each commodity classification as invoiced sales ex factory, excluding VAT.
Vehicle kilometre	One vehicle moved one kilometre.
Vehicle stock	Comprises all vehicles which bear number plates (active vehicles) at the time of calculation.
Vocational education and training	Comprises vocational basic courses and practical training and main courses. These courses provide participants with vocational qualifications, this does not, however, apply to the basic course alone. Examples of vocational education and training are bricklayers, carpenters and electricians. The courses are divided into practical training at the workplace and school attendance.
Voluntary contribution to social security schemes	Signifies contributions which entitle contributors to receive public social security benefits. The voluntary aspect denotes that these contributions fall outside the scope of taxation. Voluntary schemes include contributions to voluntary unemployment insurance, etc., and voluntary contributions to the labour-market supplementary pension scheme (ATP). Such contributions are mainly made by self-employed individuals who have joined this scheme of their own volition.
Vocational upper secondary school	Provides students with qualifications for further education and higher commercial examination (hhx) and higher technical examination (htx).

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