STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2008

STATISTICS DENMARK

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Editors

Stefan Jul Gunnersen
Tel.: +45 39 17 31 67. E-mail: sjg@dst.dk

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

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Enquiries

Statistics Denmark
Sejrøgade 11
DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø
Denmark

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

Preface

The *Statistical Yearbook 2008* is a book about Denmark and the Danish people. The figures show the development of Danish society, and how the conditions of life in Denmark change as society develops.

The development is, among other things, reflected in the structure of the tables. For instance, the reform of the municipal government structure causes part of the tables to reflect the changes in size, number and names of municipalities. Also, the yearbook points out new trends in Danish society. 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. In addition to statistics compiled by Statistics Denmark, the yearbook also includes data compiled by other Danish institutions or authorities. Approximately 160 of the specialists working at Statistics Denmark contribute to the yearbook.

Every time a new yearbook is published, some of the figures from previous years are revised on the basis of new information. In this way, figures from the same tables in different yearbooks referring to the same year can differ slightly from each other. Usually, only minor revisions are made.

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

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

Statistics Denmark, May 2008

Jan Plovsing / Leon Østergaard

Symbols

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

Geography and climate

1. Geography

The long Danish coastline

Denmark is a small country, compared to its closest neighbours. Sweden and Germany is ten times and eight times larger respectively than Denmark, which has an area of more than 43,000 km^2. On the other hand, Denmark's coastline is extraordinarily long for a country of this size. Denmark stretches along a coast of more than 7,300 km, which is longer than the Chinese Wall. It corresponds to almost one and a half metre of coast per inhabitant.

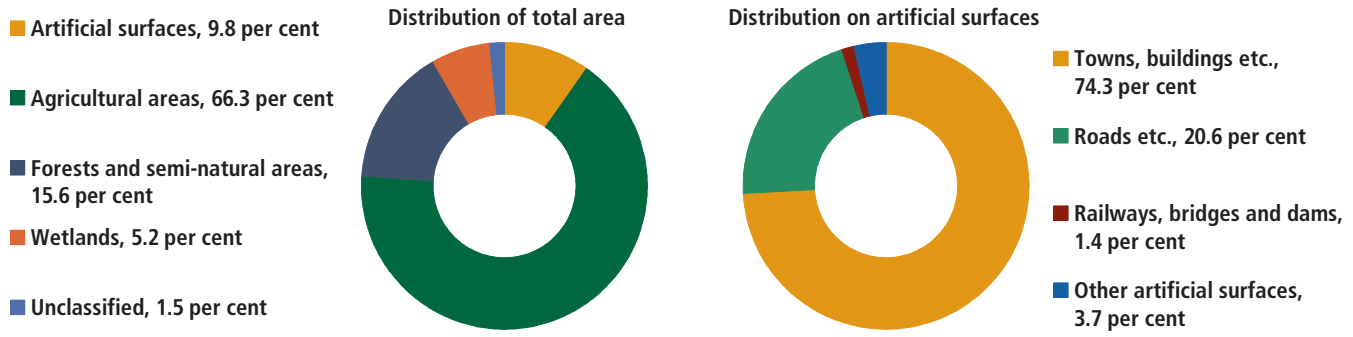
One characteristic of Denmark's geography are the many islands, a total of 407. The largest islands are, by order of mention, Zealand, Vendsyssel-Thy, Funen, Lolland and Bornholm. Jutland (including Vendsyssel-Thy) account for 70 per cent of Denmark's total area.

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

Denmark's nature is characterized by agriculture and forests

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

Figure 1 **Distribution of Denmark's area by type of area**



See table 4.

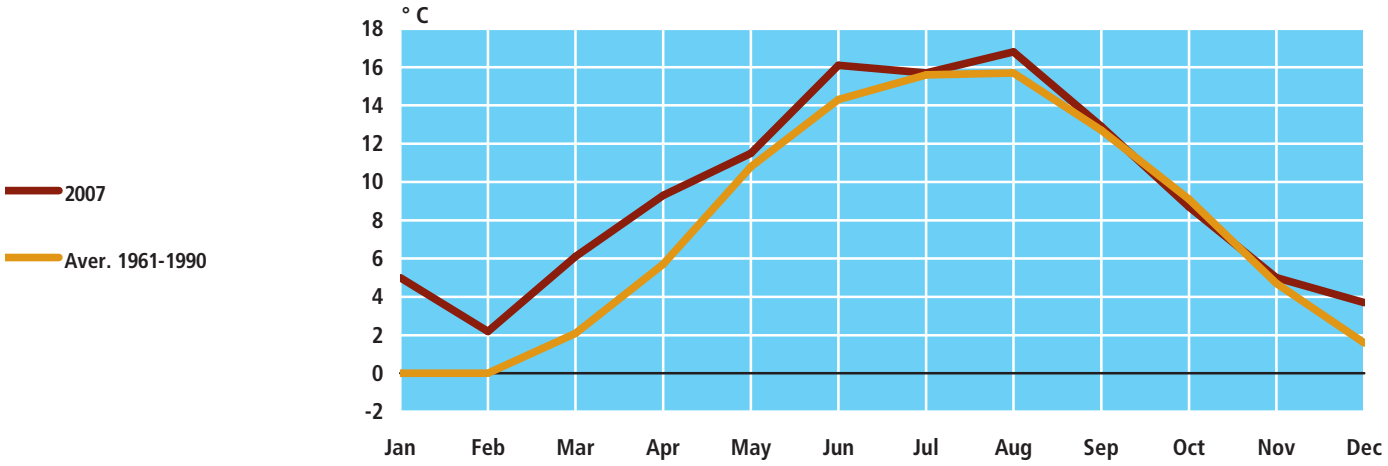
Man-made infrastructure and buildings characterize the landscape
Cities, roads, railroads, bridges and other types of man-made surfaces cover a total of 10 per cent of Denmark's area, corresponding to three times the area of the Faroe Islands – or 56 per cent of Zealand. Urban centres, such as residential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

2. Climate

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

Snow seven days a month during the wintertime
Denmark has mild winters without large amounts of snow, but with much rain. On average, it snows seven days every month in December, January and February. This decreases to five days of snow in March, and April has an average of three days of snow. It has been snowing in May a few times, but seldom for more than a couple of hours over the entire month.

Figure 2 **Temperatures in Denmark**



Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

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"

Overcast days and many clouds in the sky are natural in Danes' everyday life. 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 of 60 per cent cloudiness.

Not many days of sunshine in a year

Denmark is a country where the total hours of sunshine a year gives occasion to enjoy the sun while it is out. There is an average of four hours of sunshine a day, naturally primarily during the spring and summertime. From May to August, there is more than six hours of sunshine a day. In 2007, there was 14 per cent more hours of sunshine during the entire year than a normal year.

Table 1 Area, population and coastline

	Land and inland water area km²	Population 1 January 2008	Density of population per km²	Number of islands	Inland water area 1959 km²	Coastline 1959 km
All Denmark	**43 098,31**	**5 475 791**	**127.1**	**407**	**700**	**7 314**
Provinces						
Zealand	7 450,59	2 310 624	310.1	99	184	1 735
Lolland-Falster	1 795,34	111 715	62.2	45	24	587
Bornholm[1]	588,55	42 913	72.9	9	3	141
Funen	3 485,84	482 410	138.4	100	26	1 130
The Islands, total	13 320,32	2 947 662	221.3	253	237	3 593
Jutland	29 777,99	2 528 129	84.9	154	463	3 721
Regions						
Greater Copenhagen Region	**2 561,27**	**1 645 825**	**642.6**	**28**	**101**	**602**
Copenhagen City	180,11	656 582	3 645.5	5	18	213
Copenhagen Suburban	340,08	504 481	1 483.4	. . .	. . .	. . .
North Zealand	1 452,53	441 849	304.2	14	80	248
Bornholm	588,55	42 913	72.9	9	3	141
Region Zealand	**7 273,21**	**819 427**	**112.7**	**114**	**109**	**1 861**
East Zealand	807,59	232 459	287.8	18	7	154
West- and South Zealand	6 465,62	586 968	90.8	96	102	1 707
Region South Denmark	**12 206,17**	**1 194 659**	97.9	**120**	**. . .**	**. . .**
Funen	3 485,84	482 410	138.4	100	26	1 130
South Jutland	8 720,33	712 249	81.7	20	. . .	. . .[2]
Region Middle Jutland	**13 124,34**	**1 237 041**	**94.3**	**79**	**. . .**	**. . .**
East Jutland	5 907,10	812 373	137.5	48	. . .	. . .
West Jutland	7 217,24	424 668	58.8	31	. . .	. . .
Region North Jutland	**7 933,32**	578 839	73.0	**56**	**. . .**	**. . .**
Faroe Islands	**1 398,85**	**48 425**[3]	**34.6**	**17**[4]	. . .	**1 117**[5]
Greenland	**410 449,00**[6]	**56 648**[7]	**0.1**	. . .	. . .	. . .

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

Note 2: The basic measurements were carried out by the Geodætisk Institut between 1953-1959 on the topographical maps current at that time (1:20,000), cf. *Danmarks Areal* (Statistiske Meddelelser 1968:4). Areas were transferred by Statistics Denmark in planimetric measurements to the current 4 cm maps (1:25.000).

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

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

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

Note 6: Due to different compilation methods figures deviate from figures in table 4.

[1] Including Christiansø. [2] The border with Germany was measured as 67.7 km. In length. 1 february 2008. [4] Inhabited islands. [5] Measured in 1955. [6] Only the part of Greenland free of ice is included. The total area of Greenland is 2,166,086 km², of which 81 pct. is covered by inland ice. [7] 1 January 2007.

Source: National Survey and Cadastra.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

Table 2 Administrative division of Denmark. 2008

	Municipalities	Parishes	Customs and tax regions[1]	Constituencies[2]	
				Counties and large constituencies	Constituencies
Total	**98**	**2 121**	**30**	**10**	**92**
The Islands	**56**	**891**	**16**	**6**	**48**
The Capital Region of Denmark	**29**	**249**	**7**	**4**	**28**
Copenhagen Town	4	85	1	1	12
Copenhagen Suburbs	13	56	2	1	8
North Zealand	11	86	3	1	6
Bornholm	1	22	1	1	2
Region Zealand	**17**	**417**	**6**	**1**	**12**
East Zealand	5	60	2	}	3
West and South Zealand	12	357	4	1	9
Region South Denmark	**22**	**499**	**7**	**2**	**21**
Funen	10	225	3	1	8
Jutland	42	1 230	14	**4**	**44**
Region South Denmark (continued)					
South Jutland	12	274	4	1	13
Region Central Jutland	**19**	**616**	**7**	**2**	**22**
East Jutland	11	357	4	1	11
West Jutland	8	259	3	1	11
North Jutland	**11**	**340**	**3**	**1**	**9**

Note 1: With regard to ecclesiastical matters, there are 10 parishes (111 rural deans and 1,281pastorates) in 2007.

Note 2: Public employment service: There are 91job centres in the new classification of municipalities.

Note 3: Jurisdictions: There are 13 located in the Islands and 11 in Jutland.

Note 4: Police districts: There are 7 located in the Islands and 5 in Jutland.

Note 5: High Courts: Eastern High Court has 5 subdivisions of the circuit and Western High Court has 6 subdivisions of the circuit.

Note 6: Environmental centre: There are 3 in the Islands and 5 in Jutland.

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

Table 3 Area and population. Regions and inhabited islands

Municipality code		Area in ha 2008	Population 1 January 2007	Population 1 January 2008
	Whole country	**4 309 831**	**5 447 084**	**5 475 791**
	Zealand and its islands	**745 059**	**2 296 786**	**2 310 624**
-	Zealand	703 130	2 121 247	2 130 970
330	Agersø	684	231	233
-	Amager	9 629	162 578	166 030
390	Bogø	1 307	1 114	1 124
370	Enø	340	278	275
350	Eskilsø	139	3	2
390	Farø	93	5	5
370	Gavnø	575	35	35
330	Glænø	559	59	62
211	Hesselø	71	-	-
390	Langø	127	5	4
390	Masnedø	168	127	122
390	Møn	21 775	10 294	10 200
326	Nekselø	223	22	21
390	Nyord	499	44	45
330	Omø	452	188	177
316	Orø	1 502	893	890
185	Saltholm	1 599	5	5
326	Sejerø	1 237	407	397
101	Slotsholmen	21	20	21
101	Trekroner	2	•	2
390	Tærø	175	3	4
	77 named islands	752	•	•
	Lolland, Falster and their islands	**179 534**	**112 174**	**111 715**
-	Lolland	124 286	67 908	67 306
376	Falster	51 376	43 494	43 640
360	Askø	282	53	47
360	Fejø	1 600	558	557
360	Femø	1 138	144	150
360	Lilleø	86	8	6
360	Skalø	106	9	9
360	37 named islands	660	•	•
	Bornholm and its islands	**58 855**	**43 135**	**42 913**
400	Bornholm	58 815	43 040	42 817
411	Christiansø[1]	25	} 95	96
411	Frederiksø[1]	4		
411	6 named islands	11	•	•
	Funen and its islands	**348 584**	**480 616**	**482 410**
-	Funen	298 456	449 566	451 394
430	Avernakø	586	110	111
492	Birkholm	92	8	10
430	Bjørnø	150	36	36
420	Bågø	623	32	36
479	Drejø	426	62	71
410	Fænø	394	4	3
479	Hjortø	90	12	12
482	Langeland	28 384	13 704	13 723
430	Lyø	605	120	116
482	Siø	131	19	18
479	Skarø	197	36	40
482	Strynø	488	214	216
479	Thurø	753	3 741	3 728
440	Tornø	21	4	4
479	Tåsinge	6 979	6 160	6 188
480	Æbelø	232	2	2
492	Ærø	8 807	6 786	6 702
	82 named islands	1 170	•	•
	Jutland	**2 977 799**	**2 513 601**	**2 528 129**
-	Jutland peninsular	2 387 430	2 137 129	2 151 667
-	Vendsyssel-Thy	468 573	289 517	289 630
773	Agerø	385	37	38
727	Alrø	751	166	149
540	Als	31 222	52 052	52 109
707	Anholt	2 237	164	164
580	Barsø	266	26	23
851	Egholm	600	53	55
615	Endelave	1 308	174	174
563	Fanø	5 578	3 170	3 192
779	Fur	2 229	900	872
813	Hirsholm	17	4	4
766	Hjarnø	321	105	106
671	Jegindø	791	526	524
580	Kalvø	18	8	8
820	Livø	331	10	10
825	Læsø	10 122	2 058	2 003
561	Mandø	763	52	46
773	Mors	36 331	22 159	22 091
550	Rømø	12 886	677	689
741	Samsø	11 206	4 130	4 085
580	Store Okseø	11	3	3
727	Tunø	352	111	119
671	Venø	646	199	201
510	Årø	566	171	167
	128 named islands	2 859	•	•

Note: Amager includes the following habitants municipalities: 155 and 185 (excl. Saltholm) plus 112,758 people in Copenhagen Municipality. Lolland-falster islands includes the following municipalities: 360 and 376. Vendsyssel-Thy includes the following municipalities: 3,052 people in Struer Municipality, 787, 810, 813 (excl. Hirsholm), 849, 860 plus 36,185 people in Aalborg Municipality, Aggersborg parish 494 people in Aggersborg parish in Vesthimmerlands Municipality. Total 333 named islands are without inhabitants.

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

Table 4 Land cover[1]

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

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

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

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

Source: National Environmental Research Institute.

Table 5 Denmark's largest lakes

Lake's name	Location	1980-89	1999-2002	Lake's name	Location	1980-89	1999-2002
		km²				km²	
Arresø	Zealand	39.5	39.5	Søndersø	Lolland	8.5	8.4
Esrum Lake	Zealand	17.4	17.4	Tystrup Lake	Zealand	. . .	6.7
Stadil Fjord[1]	West Jutland	18.5	17.3	Tømmerby Fjord	North Jutland	. . .	6.0
Mossø	East Jutland	16.6	16.6	Vejlen/Ulvedyb	North Jutland	. . .	5.9
Saltbæk Vig[1]	Zealand	15.6	16.1	Julsø	East Jutland	. . .	5.8
Tissø	Zealand	12.7	12.7	Tange Lake	West Jutland	5.5	5.5
Furesø	Zealand	9.3	9.3	Lund Fjord	North Jutland	5.4	5.1
Skanderborg Lake	East Jutland	8.0	8.6				

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

[1] Area of brackish water.

Source: National Survey and Cadastre.

Table 6 Meteorological conditions. Temperature and degree-days

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	All year
Maximum temperature													
1874-2007 Temp.	12.4	15.8	22.2	28.6	32.8	35.5	35.3	36.4	32.3	24.1	18.5	14.5	36.4
Measured during the years	*2005*	*1990*	*1990*	*1993*	*1892*	*1947*	*1941*	*1975*	*1906*	*1978*	*1968*	*1953*	*1975*
2007	12.1	10.0	16.9	26.6	25.3	31.4	30.5	28.2	23.2	18.8	15.4	12.3	31.4
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
2007	7.1	3.8	9.6	13.9	15.5	20.1	19.2	20.7	16.1	12.0	7.4	5.3	12.6
Mean temperature													
Normal (1961-1990)	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.7	10.8	14.3	15.6	15.7	12.7	9.1	4.7	1.6	7.7
2007	5.0	2.2	6.1	9.3	11.5	16.1	15.7	16.8	12.9	8.7	5.0	3.7	9.5
Average nightly temperature[1]													
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
2007	2.4	0.3	2.8	4.6	7.3	11.9	12.7	13.4	9.9	5.0	2.0	1.8	6.2
Minimum temperature[2]													
1874-2006 Temp.	-31.2	-29.0	-27.0	-19.0	-8.0	-3.5	-0.9	-2.0	-5.6	-11.9	-21.3	-25.6	-31.2
Measured during the years	*1982*	*1942*	*1888*	*1922*	*1900*	*1936*	*1903*	*1885*	*1886*	*1880*	*1973*	*1981*	*1982*
2007	-15.0	-7.1	-3.5	-5.4	-0.9	2.1	5.9	4.2	1.4	-3.5	-6.3	-7.3	-15.0
Degree-days													
Normal (1961-1990)	522	475	461	337	198	(84)	(43)	(47)	128	243	361	469	3 366
2007	373	415	337	232	172	(50)	(47)	(35)	122	257	359	413	2 811

Note 1: From 2007 *mean temperatures*, *mean daily temperatures*, *mean night temperatures* and *degree days* are calculated by an interpolation of data from a number of stations in a fine masked gridnet all over Denmark.

Note 2: Absolute maximum/minimum in the years 1874-2007 are found by extracting the highest/lowest temperature from the about 60 stations (approx. 100 before 1960). Measured during the most recent year the temperature occurred. *Degree days* are used as a measurement for heating needs in the heating season (1 September - 31 May). Degree days in the summer period are in brackets. This is because degree days only very seldom are used during the summer period and for the same reason no normals are calculated for this period. Degree days are shade-temperature days and they are stated as averages for the whole country. The degree-days figure is the sum of the degree days for individual months.

Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

Table 7 Meteorological conditions. Precipitation, sunshine hours, etc. 2007

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year total
Precipitation							mm						
Normal (1961-1990)	57	38	46	41	48	55	66	67	73	76	79	68	712
All Denmark	123	79	42	11	71	124	126	60	85	33	48	65	866
Northern Jutland	111	68	40	20	57	101	129	54	95	19	43	62	799
Middle/West Jutland	132	86	45	15	61	124	116	52	96	40	62	81	910
East Jutland	131	85	43	10	63	108	109	55	91	33	45	64	837
South/Southern Jutland	147	93	51	5	88	136	146	72	86	39	63	85	1009
Fuen	124	72	38	3	74	143	123	69	67	25	37	56	829
West /South Sealand	98	70	33	6	80	130	118	65	69	31	33	42	778
Copenhagen/North Sealand	109	66	28	14	84	147	170	65	78	38	42	41	882
Bornholm	112	46	50	17	60	91	136	37	64	18	54	70	755
Relative humidity, all Denmark[1]							per cent						
Normal (1961-1990)	91	90	87	80	75	77	79	79	83	87	89	90	84
2007	87	91	83	75	80	78	83	81	84	86	85	93	84
Cloud cover, all Denmark[2]													
Normal (1961-1990)	79	73	69	63	60	59	62	59	63	70	74	77	67
2007	74	84	56	47	60	62	70	62	65	64	65	83	66
Bright sunshine, all Denmark[3]							hours						
Normal (1961-1990)	43	69	110	162	209	209	196	186	128	87	54	43	1 495
2007	52	39	187	257	217	220	173	186	145	122	81	30	1 709
Mean air pressure (sea level)							HPa						
Aalborg	1 002	1 010	1 014	1 020	1 009	1 011	1 007	1 012	1 013	1 023	1 011	1 016	1 012
Copenhagen Airport	1 005	1 010	1 015	1 020	1 009	1 011	1 008	1 013	1 014	1 023	1 011	1 019	1 013
Frequently winddirection[4]							m/sec						
Normal (1961-2007)	V19	Ø18	V22	V20	V20	V29	V35	V28	V28	V22	V22	V23	V24
2007	V38	SØ29	V21	V27	V25	V22	V41	V26	SV26	V19	NV24	SV30	V24
Mean wind force[5]													
Normal (1961-1990)	6.5	6.1	6.3	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.5	5.8
2007	7.5	5.6	5.5	4.9	4.3	3.7	4.9	4.6	5.6	3.6	5.3	4.5	5.0

Note: From 2007 *precipitation*, s*unshine hours* and *mean wind speed* are calculated by an interpolation of data from a number of stations in a fine masked gridnet all over Denmark. *Precipitation* is now distributed over regions used in weather reports from DMI and not over counties.

Air pressure is the weight of a column of air with a cross-sectional area of 1 cm^2 which rests on a horizontal plane. It is measured in hPa = hectopascals = millibar.

[1] *Humidity* states, in percent, the relationship between the actual water vapour in the air and the amount which would be necessary to saturate the air at the given temperature. [2] *Cloud cover* is the percentage of the sky which is covered by clouds. In 2005 new standards for cloud cover based on 7 measurement stations are calculated. [3] *Sunshine hours* (bright sunshine, i.e. 200 watt pr. m^2). DMI now observe the hours of bright sunshine using measurements of global radiation instead of measurements from a traditional Campbell-Stokes sunshine recorder. The new method is without questions more precise than the old one, but implies at the same time that "new" and old hours of sunshine not directly can be compared. Typical values are lower during the summertime and higher during winter compares to the "old" values. [4] *Wind incidence* from 10 coastal stations states the percentage distribution of the daily observations in the 8 wind directions.

Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

Table 8 Meteorological conditions, daily information. 2007

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year total
Number of days within a month all Denmark													
Summer days (max. >25°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	2.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2
2007	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.9	0.9	2.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9
Ice days (max. <0°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	8.6	7.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.0	23.0
2007	1.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.5
Frost days (min. <0°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	19.0	19.0	15.0	6.6	0.7	<	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	7.3	15.0	84.0
2007	6.5	11.8	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	7.4	8.4	40.3
Days with fog													
Normal (1961-1990)	10.0	9.3	9.2	7.5	5.1	2.6	2.6	3.2	4.3	7.0	5.7	7.0	74
2007	1.4	7.7	8.7	5.3	8.9	7.8	3.1	5.1	5.0	12.0	6.4	11.1	82.4
Precipitation days (R ³ 0.1 mm)													
Normal (1961-1990)	17.0	13.0	14.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	15.0	16.0	18.0	17.0	171.0
2007	27.5	18.4	12.1	5.5	14.6	15.0	21.0	16.9	17.2	9.0	15.3	15.8	188.1
Heavy precipitation days (R ³ 10 mm)													
Normal (1961-1990)	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.6	17.0
2007	3.2	1.5	0.5	<	1.5	4.6	3.9	1.2	2.3	0.9	0.8	1.6	22.0
Days with snow													
Normal (1961-1990)	7.6	6.4	5.3	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	5.8	30.0
2007	4.1	7.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	13.3
Windy days in pct.													
Normal (1961-1990)	15	11	13	8	6	5	5	5	9	12	15	15	10
2007	24	12	8	7	3	3	6	3	10	2	10	7	8
Days with thunder													
Normal (1961-1990)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.3	2.0	3.2	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	11.0
2007	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.5	4.1	3.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	15.8

Note 1: *Summer days* are days where the highest temperature is over 25° Celsius. *Ice days* are days where the highest temperature is under 0° Celsius. *Frost days* are days where the lowest temperature is under 0° Celsius. *Days with fog* are days where fog is observed around the station. From 2007 *precipitation days* are measured on data based on stations in a finemasked gridnet across Denmark. *Precipitation days* are days with precipitation of 0.1 mm or more. *Heavy precipitation days* are days with precipitation of 10 mm or more. *Days with snow* are days with snowfall of 0.1 mm or more measured after melting. *Windy days* have wind of more than 10.8 m/sec. Registered at coastal stations. *Days with thunder* are a national average of thunder days from individual stations. When the number of days is less than 10, a tenth is included.

Note 2: The national monthly average is calculated on the basis of the daily measurements recorded by a number of variously located stations – usually approximately 62 stations. Decimals, which are not included in the monthly average of the table, may have been taken into account when the annual value is calculated. From 2005 new standard figures for days with snow, thunder and fog are calculated, based on 7 stations.

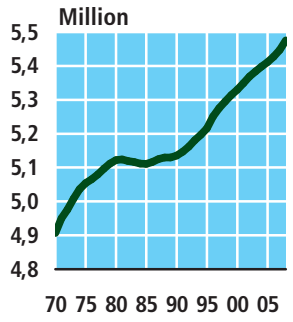
Note 3: < means less than 0.1, but greater than 0.0.

Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

Population and elections

1. Danish population trends

Figure 1
Population



See table 11.

Population size

Since the early 1970s, Denmark has had a population of more than 5 million inhabitants. The size of the population has seen a slow, but steady increase since 1970 and on 1 January 2008 it was 5.5 million people. However, during the early 1980s the population fell due to reductions in the number of births.

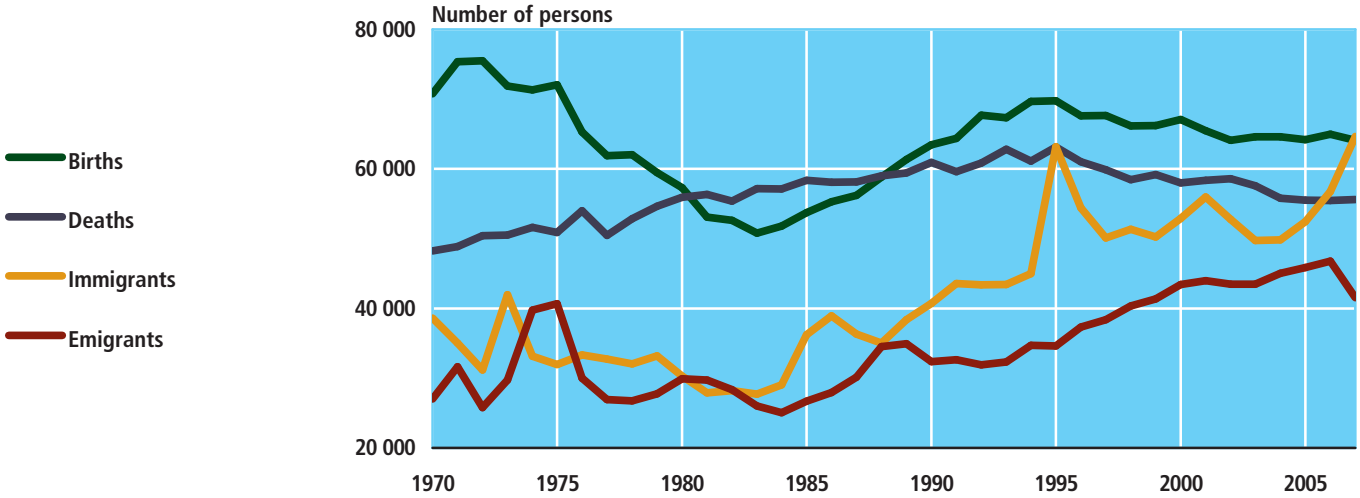
Women are in the majority

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

More births than deaths

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

Figure 2 **Population trends**

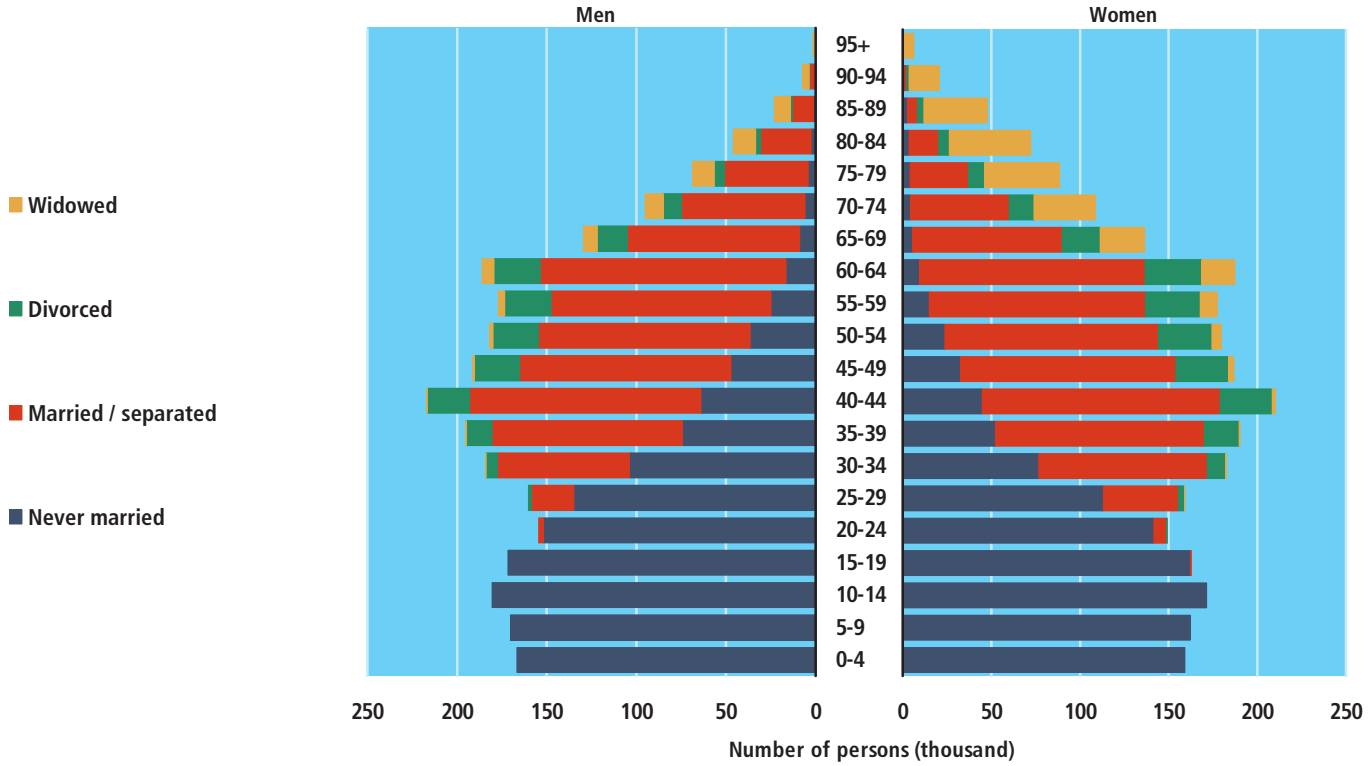


See table 11.

We are growing older

The Danish population is getting older. The average age in Denmark was 40.0 years as of 1 January 2008. For men, this figure was 38.9 years, and for women, it was 41.0 years. When examining 1980 figures, the average age was almost three years lower (an overall average age of 36.7 years; 35.5 years for men, 38.0 years for women). This increase in the average age is caused by an increase of nearly 60 per cent in the number of people over the age of 80. The increase is also occasioned by the fact that the large generations from the mid-1940s have now reached their sixties, as well as the fact that the large generations from the mid-1960s are now being classified to an older age group and are replaced by smaller generations.

Figure 3 **The Danish population by age. 1 January 2008**



See table 12.

2. The demographic dependency ratio in Denmark

The demographic dependency ratio

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

The demographic dependency ratio will increase in coming years
If the economically active (working) population is calculated as those within the 20-59 age group, the dependency ratio in 2008 is 0.89. That is to say that for every 100 economically active individuals, 89 persons need support. On the basis of the most recent projections on population development, the demographic dependency ratio will increase to 0.92 in 2010 and reach 1.1 in 2030. In the 1970's the dependency ratio was higher, 0.94 on average. In the later 1990's it was more than 0.76. This is to say that more and more people will need support in the years to come, a development which is linked to the fact that the number of elderly people will continue to increase in future.

One of the lowest demographic dependency ratios in the EU
It is possible to compare the dependency ratio for the Member States of the EU for 2007. Here, the economically active population has been defined as the 15-64 age group. These figures show that Denmark is one of five countries in EU with the highest demographic dependency ratios in the EU with a ratio at 0.51. Slovakia had the lowest demographic dependency ratio at 0.39. France had the highest demographic dependency ratio at 0.53, followed by Sweden at 0.52. The EU average was 0.49.

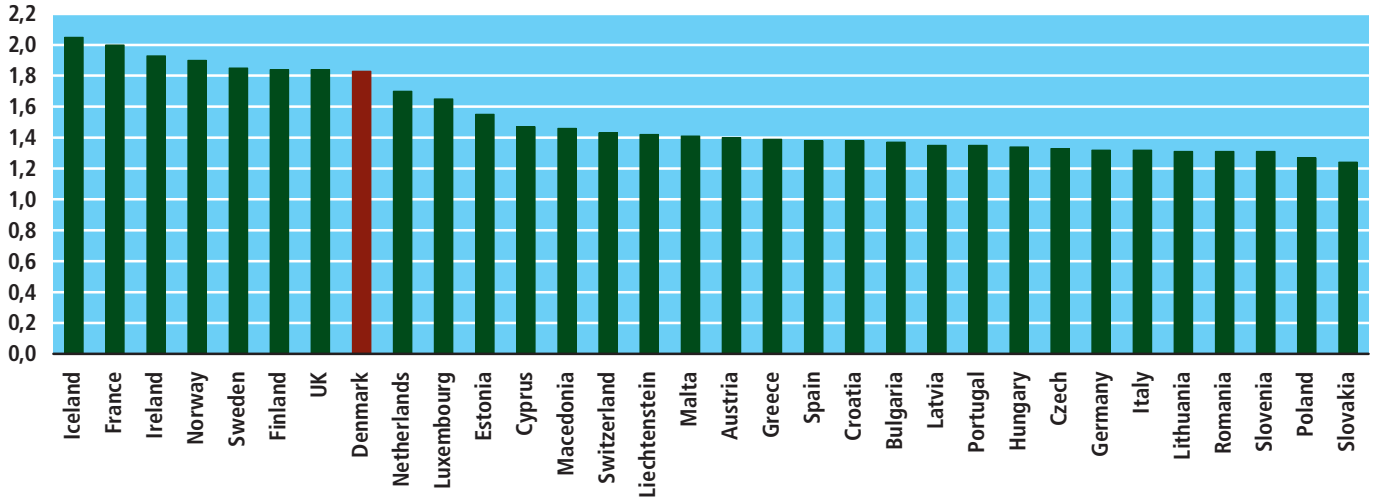
3. Births

How many children are born each year?
During recent years, the number of live births has been about 65,000 a year, but with a falling tendency corresponding to an average of 180 a day. The number of births during a given period depends on the number of women of childbearing age and on the number of children born to each woman. In 2007, the *total fertility rate*, i.e. the average number of live births per woman, was 1.85 in Denmark.

A fertility rate at 2.07 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 and now seems to have stabilised at a little more than 1.8.

One of the highest fertility rates in EU
With 1.85 children per woman, Denmark has one of the highest fertility rates in the EU. In 2006, Iceland had the highest fertility rate (2.05) while Slovakia had the lowest (1.24).

Figure 4 Fertility rates in European countries. 2006



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

Older mothers

Over the years, women have become increasingly mature before becoming mothers. In 2007, the average age of women giving birth for the first time was 30.4 years. This development has been especially pronounced since 1970, when the total average age of women giving birth was 26.7 years. The average for first-time mothers was 28.9 years in 2005.

4. Adoptions

Two third of the adopted children were born abroad

In recent years, the annual number of adoptions has had a falling tendency. In 2007 the number was 1,064. In a little more than half of the cases, the child adopted is either a child of one of the spouses or a child of the registered partner. Nearly one third of the children adopted come from abroad. In 2007, 366 out of 1,064 children were born abroad. China had the biggest number, 117 children, Vietnam, Thailand and India each gave 30-40 children.

5. Living arrangements

We get married later…

The way in which Danes form families has changed during the last 30 years. The forms of partnership have changed; but marriage is still the dominant form of partnership. 77 per cent of all couples living together are married. However, this percentage is decreasing, especially among the younger generations. In 1980, 66 per cent of all 30 year-oldd were married. In 2008, the corresponding figure is only 35 per cent for all 30 year-olds. Simultaneously, the average age of women when

they first get married has increased from 22.9 years to 31.5 years and from 25.1 years to 33.8 years for men during the period 1970-2007.

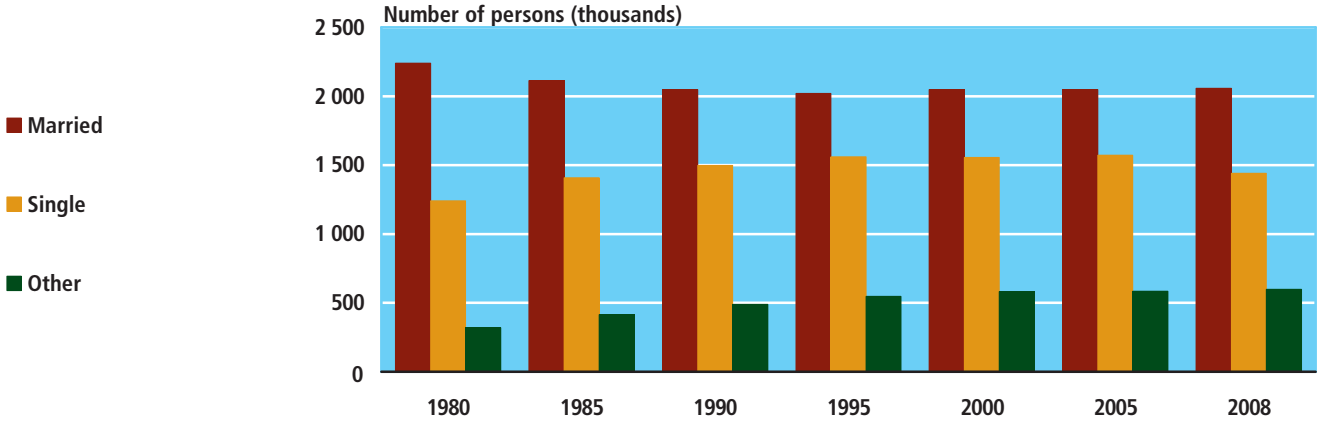
… but still live as couples

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

Many singles

More than one third of all adults live without a partner and women comprise the majority of 54 per cent of them. Of those individuals with no partner, 68 per cent of the women and 69 per cent of the men live completely alone. The rest live with other persons, who – depending on the age of the person in question – are often parents or children.

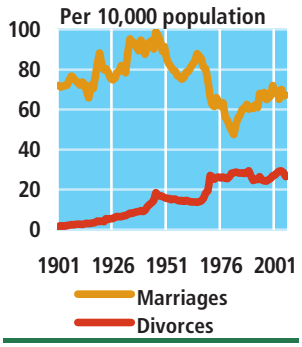
Figure 5 **Development in family types for adults**



Note: From 2008 the calculation method has changed. Among other things, this causes a decrease in singles.

See table 41 and 42.

Figure 6
Marriages and divorces



See table 35.

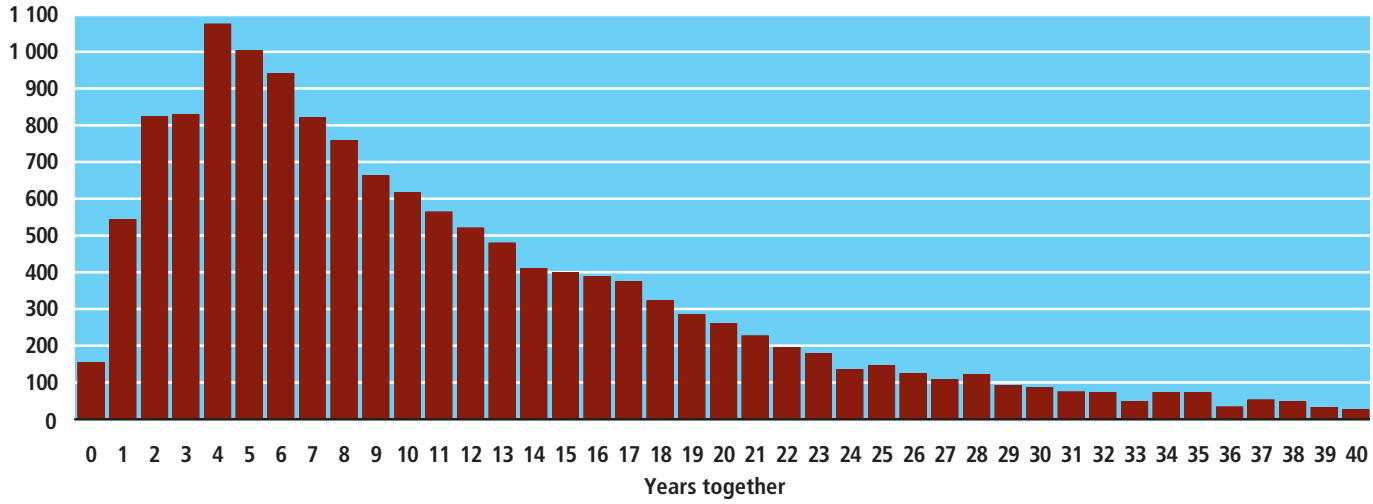
Fewer weddings and more divorces

During the last 100 years the marital relations of the Danes have seen considerable changes. In the latter half of the 20th century the number of divorces was particularly high, and in the same period fewer people got married. The low point of marriages was reached in 1982, and since then the level has increased and remained stable throughout the 1990s onwards.

There are many reasons for the increasing number of divorces and the falling number of marriages. Since the beginning of the 20th century, a number of political initiatives have implied that it is easier to get a divorce. In connection with the legal amendments where the period of separation was reduced, the number of divorces increased temporarily. Another reason is that many Danes are now more financially independent, and unlike previously it is no longer necessary to marry in order to achieve a reasonable living standard. The financial independence was also assisted by the circumstance that women entered to an increasing extent the labour market in the 1970s.

High number of divorces after 4 to 5 years of marriage
More than half of all divorces take place within the first 9 years of marriage. Divorces are most common after 4 to 5 years of marriage. At the same time, more long-lasting marriages are dissolved by divorce than previously. While 18 per cent of all marriages in 1950 were dissolved by divorce after 25 years, 40 per cent of all marriages in 1980 were dissolved.

Figure 7 **Divorces by duration of marriage. 2006**

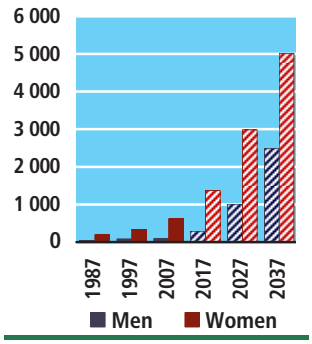


See table 40.

6. Mortality

Most of the people in Denmark live past 70
In recent years, the number of deaths in Denmark has been approximately 56,000 deaths a year. In 2007, the figure was approximately 55,600. About 86 per cent of all deaths occurred in the over-60 age group and 48 per cent in the over-80 age group.

Figure 8
Persons 100 years or more



See table 47.

More Danes are older than 100 years
The number of people who are 100 years of age or more is rising. On 1 January 2008, a total of 731 people (628 women and 103 men) were 100 years or more. In 1980, only 158 people (118 women and 40 men) were 100 years of age or older. That is close to five times as much in a period of 28 years.

Excess mortality for men compared to women
Men have a higher risk of dying in all age groups. This is to say that there is an excess mortality for men in relation to women. The greatest difference is evident in the 18-35 age group, where the mortality rate for men is up to two or three times higher than that for women.

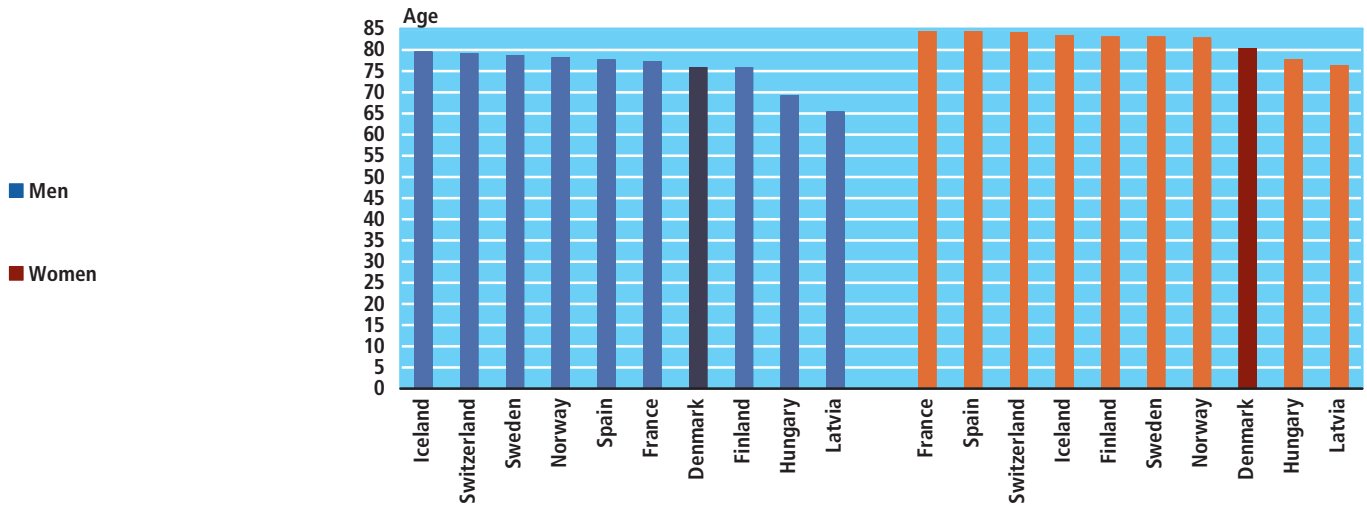
Life expectancy reflects the health of a population

Life expectancy is one of the most commonly used statistics for assessing the health of a population. Life expectancy is the average number of years that a person can expect to live, based on the latest figures for mortality. The latest life expectancy has been calculated at 76.0 years for men and 80.5 years for women.

Higher life expectancy rates

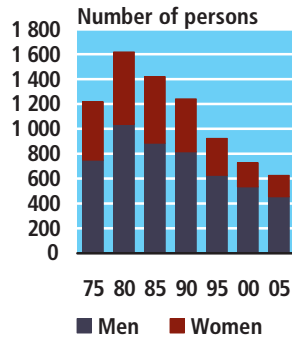
The trend as regards life expectancy has not been as positive in Denmark as it has in many other countries. The trend towards stagnation in life expectancy was especially pronounced among Danish women. In the 1960s, Denmark was among the countries with the highest life expectancy in the world, but later on Danish life expectancy was among the lowest in Western Europe. However, life expectancy has increased a little more during recent years. During the latest ten years life expectancy has increased by 2.7 years for men and 2.1 years for women.

Figure 9 **Life expectancy rates in selected countries. 2006**



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

Figure 10
Number of suicides



One quarter of all deaths are caused by cancer

Cancer, heart diseases and cardio-vascular disorders are the three main causes of death. Almost two thirds of all deaths are caused by one of these conditions. The number of deaths from heart disease has fallen in recent years, whereas the number of deaths by cancer shows the opposite tendency.

Fewer suicides

The number of suicides has been decreasing for some years, and the latest figures show 628 suicides in 2005, corresponding to approximately 1.2 per cent of all deaths. Suicide is more than twice as common among men as among women.

7. Internal and external migration

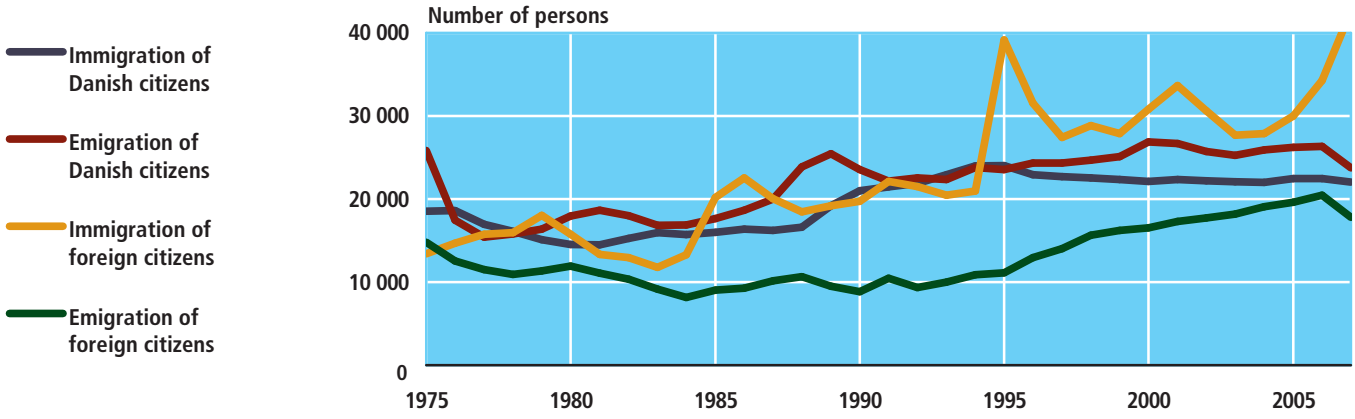
Immigration and emigration (external migration)

Denmark has more immigrants than emigrants. The level of immigration is, however, relatively low when compared to immigration statistics for countries such as Sweden and Germany. Immigration is often thought of as immigration of foreign citizens, but Danes can also be immigrating. One third of all immigrants are Danish citizens returning after a shorter or longer period abroad or who are born by Danish parents abroad.

Danes emigrate – and then come back

When studying the Danish emigration statistics, it appears that the majority of emigrants (57 per cent) are Danish citizens. These are usually individuals who go abroad for a period of time to study or work. Thus, most of these people will subsequently appear in the statistics as immigrants.

Figure 11 **Immigration and emigration**

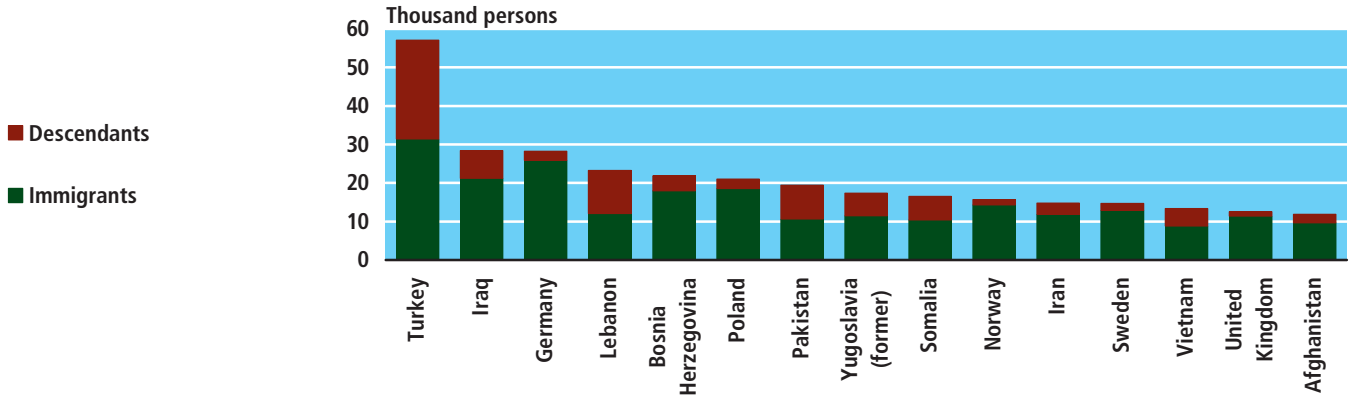


See table 11 and 19.

More immigrants from remote countries

Previously, foreign citizens who migrated to Denmark came mainly from the other Nordic countries, the EU countries or the United States, and to some extent from Turkey and the former Yugoslavia. During the 1980s and 1990s, a large proportion of all immigrants continued to come from these countries; a new trend did, however, emerge: an increase in immigration from Asian countries such as Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan as well as African countries such as Somalia and Ethiopia. These groups consist mainly of refugees (and their families) who have been granted Danish residence permits.

Figure 12 Immigrants and descendants after country of origin. 2008



See table 18.

Immigrants and descendants

In January 2008, immigrants and descendants comprised 9.1 per cent of the total Danish population (498,000 persons) – about 6.9 per cent are immigrants and 2.2 per cent are descendants. 45 per cent of all immigrants and descendants originate from a European country. Together they represent about 200 different countries. The majority originate in Turkey, Germany, or Iraq. However, a substantial number come from Norway, Sweden, Lebanon, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Pakistan, Iran, and Somalia.

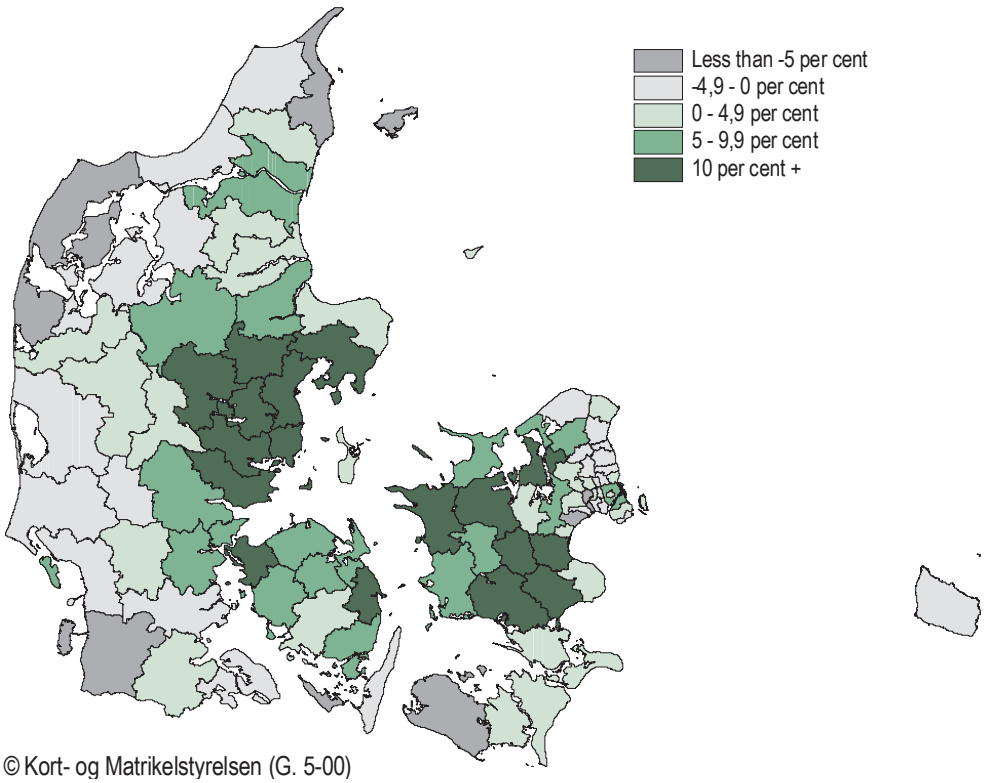
One in eight people move each year

In 2007, more than 836,000 internal migrations are registered. This corresponds to almost one in eight people moving each year. However, more than 109,300 people moved twice or more during the year. 34 per cent of the registered internal migrations were migrations from one municipality to another.

Major difference in the population growth among municipalities

In the coming years, the Danish municipalities will experience different trends in population growth. The municipalities of East Jutland, West and South Zealand and Funen will generally experience an increase in the number of inhabitants, while the municipalities of North Zealand, North Jutland and South Jutland will partially 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 13 **Population projections for municipalities. 2007-2030**



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See table 46-48.

8. Names

Jens and Anne are the most common forenames

In Denmark the most common forenames are Jens and Peter. On 1 January 2008, the number was 53,686 and 51,357 persons, respectively, which corresponds to 19.8 and 18.9, respectively, per 1,000 men. Anne and Kirsten with 48,313 and 47,657 persons were number three and four on the list, corresponding to 17.5 and 17.2 per 1,000 women. At the same time, the two names were number one and two on the list of girl's names.

Jensen, Nielsen and Hansen are the most common Danish surnames

282,249 and 279,122 Danes have the surnames Jensen and Nielsen, respectively. Slightly less common is Hansen, which is the surname of 234,079 Danes. Together, these names cover each seventh Dane. This is followed by a number of names, such as Pedersen, Andersen, Christensen, Larsen and Sørensen. These names cover a total of 13 per cent of all Danes.

Mikkel and Mathilde are the most popular forenames among new-born children

In the first 6 months of 2007 Mikkel was the most popular name among new-born boys and was given to 25 out of 1,000 boys. Lucas and Mathias are also popular boy's names. Among new-born girls, 26 out of 1,000 new-born girls were given the name Mathilde, followed by 24 out of 1,000 with the name Emma. The forenames

Sofie and Laura, who were number one and two on the girl's list, are still among the five most popular girl's names.

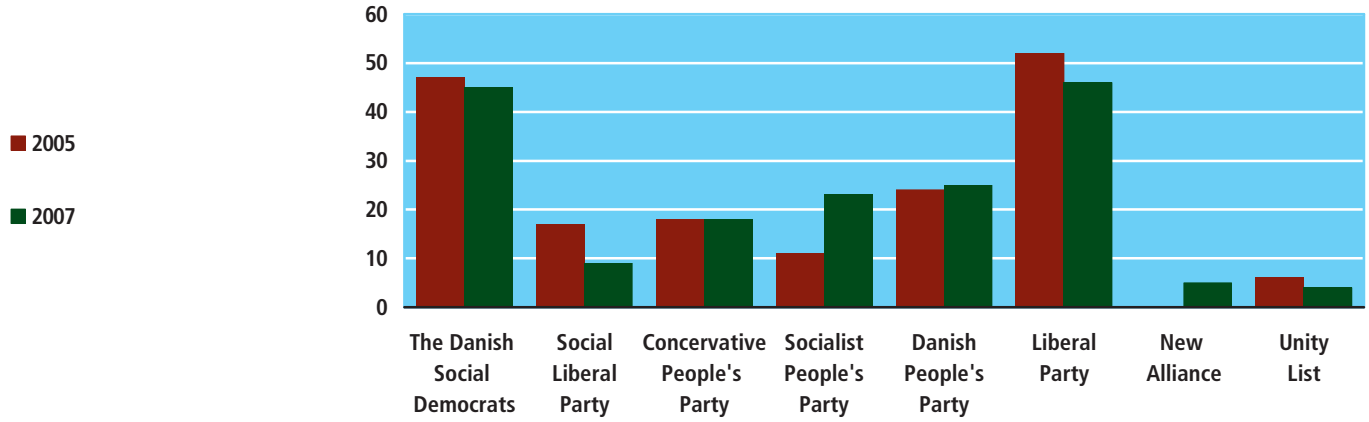
The popularity of names for new-born children is rapidly changing. Very few parents called their children Lucas from 1985 to 1993, and since then the name has become very popular until today, when it has remained stable. The same was true of Mathilde, who experience more or less the same increase in the period, but its popularity peaked in 2004.

9. Elections

Elections to the Folketing (general elections)

Statistics are published on a number of different election types; general elections (to the Folketing), elections to county councils, elections to municipality councils, elections to the European Parliament, and elections to local church councils. Statistics on referendums are also available. Elections to the Folketing (the Danish parliament) are held before four years after the latest election; elections may, however, be called after a shorter span of time. A total of 175 members of parliament are elected in Denmark, two members are elected on the Faroe Islands, and two members are elected in Greenland. 15 general elections have been held since 1970. Five general elections were held during the 1970s, one every other year. Four elections were held during the 1980s, and the 1990s saw three elections – in 1990, 1994, and 1998. The latest election was held in 2007.

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



See table 52.

Parties nominated and elected

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

Electoral turnout

At the first four elections in the 1970s, more than 87 per cent of the electorate exercised their right to vote. Subsequent elections have attracted fluctuating electoral turnouts, with the minimum rate being 82.8 per cent in 1990. The latest general election attracted 86.6 per cent of all voters. The electoral turnout in Denmark is among the highest in Europe.

Elections to the European Parliament

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

Referendums

Since 1920, 14 referendums and two consultative referendums have been held. Three of these referendums have involved constitutional amendments (in 1920, 1939, and 1953), and five have concerned the voting age (in 1953, 1961, 1969, 1971, and 1978). Four referendums and one consultative referendum have addressed Denmark's relationship with the EEC/EU (in 1972, 1992, 1993, 1998 and 2000). One referendum, in 1963, concerned acquisition of farms and conservation of nature. Electoral turnout for referendums has varied a great deal. The 1972 referendum on Danish accession to the EEC attracted the largest number of voters (90.1 per cent of the total voting population).

Table 9 Population in Denmark

	Central Copenhagen Region[1]	Rest of the Islands	Jutland	Total	Annual increase in per cent	Population per km²
1769	82 086	364 835	350 663	797 584		20.5
1787	92 701	397 616	351 489	841 806	0.30	21.6
1801	104 109	439 768	385 124	929 001	0.74	23.8
1840	125 903	618 032	545 140	1 289 075	0.86	33.1
1850	135 641	678 131	600 876	1 414 648	0.97	36.3
1860	166 967	741 189	700 206	1 608 362	1.37	41.3
1870	202 327	794 295	788 119	1 784 741	1.10	45.8
1880	266 466	834 062	868 511	1 969 039	1.03	50.5
1890	367 262	862 998	942 120	2 172 380	1.03	55.8
1901	468 936	916 812	1 063 792	2 449 540	1.16	62.9
1911	584 089	974 530	1 198 457	2 757 076	1.26	70.8
1921[2]	700 610	1 068 742	1 498 479	3 104 209	1.26	79.7
1921	700 610	1 068 742	1 498 479	3 267 831	•	76.1
1930	771 168	1 156 126	1 623 362	3 550 656	0.96	82.7
1940	890 130	1 230 882	1 723 300	3 844 312	0.83	89.6
1950	974 901	1 404 281	1 902 093	4 281 275	1.14	99.7
1960	923 974	1 643 114	2 018 168	4 585 256	0.71	106.6
1970	802 391	1 941 598	2 193 590	4 937 579	0.77	114.6
1980	654 437	2 129 762	2 337 866	5 122 065	0.21	118.9
1985	633 412	2 126 674	2 351 022	5 111 108	-0.02	118.6
1990	617 637	2 139 424	2 378 348	5 135 409	0.11	119.2
1995	625 810	2 171 062	2 418 846	5 215 718	0.37	121.0
2000	653 983	2 212 855	2 463 182	5 330 020	0.31	123.7
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

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ft

Table 10 Urban and rural population

	1901	1921	1940	1960	1970	1981	1990	2008
	Inhabitants							
Denmark total	**2 449 540**	**3 269 554**	**3 844 312**	**4 585 256**	**4 937 579**	**5 123 989**	**5 135 409**	**5 475 791**
The Greater Copenhagen[1]	491 276	700 610	1 021 499	1 289 406	1 380 204	1 381 882	1 337 114	1 153 615
Other urban areas with:								
over 100 000 inhabitants	-	-	127 366	307 067	459 669	432 778	452 773	517 532
10 000-99 999 inhabitants	250 830	547 364	691 891	913 860	998 485	1 024 886	1 067 874	1 410 561
1 000-9 999 inhabitants	273 129	374 295	388 172	513 030	688 789	1 021 714	1 085 531	1 216 777
500-999 inhabitants	33 866	99 437	123 697	160 066	202 905	237 774	227 478	235 088
200-499 inhabitants	11 370	82 384	103 345	209 915	216 105	198 058	185 669	192 011
Rural districts	1 389 069	1 465 464	1 388 342	1 191 912	991 422	826 897	778 970	743 700
No fixed address	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6 507

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

Table 11 Population, births, deaths, external migration

	Estimated population on 1 July	Live births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Live births	Deaths	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age as a percentage of live births
	thousands					— per thousand inhabitants —		per cent
1851/60 average[1]	1 523	49 400	31 300	. . .	. . .	32.4	20.6	13.0
1861/70 average	1 714	52 700	34 100	. . .	. . .	30.7	19.9	13.1
1871/80 average	1 888	59 300	36 700	. . .	. . .	31.4	19.4	13.3
1881/90 average	2 087	66 600	38 700	. . .	. . .	31.9	18.5	13.4
1891/00 average	2 301	69 400	40 100	. . .	. . .	30.2	17.4	13.4
1901/10 average	2 594	74 156	36 927	. . .	. . .	28.6	14.2	11.4
1911/20 average	2 921	72 588	37 914	. . .	. . .	24.9	13.0	9.4
1921/30 average	3 426	71 215	38 317	. . .	. . .	20.8	11.2	8.2
1931/40 average	3 705	66 239	39 612	12 045	9 847	17.9	10.7	6.6
1941/50 average	4 070	85 311	39 378	14 041	15 755	21.0	9.7	4.3
1951/60 average	4 445	76 165	40 388	21 358	26 594	17.1	9.1	2.5
1961/70 average	4 774	79 220	46 976	30 146	27 420	16.6	9.8	1.8
1971	4 963	75 359	48 858	35 026	31 626	15.2	9.8	1.4
1972	4 992	75 505	50 445	31 200	25 762	15.1	10.1	1.2
1973	5 022	71 895	50 526	41 948	29 703	14.3	10.1	1.1
1974	5 045	71 327	51 637	33 146	39 751	14.1	10.2	1.1
1975	5 060	72 071	50 895	31 946	40 659	14.2	10.1	1.0
1976	5 073	65 267	54 001	33 320	30 000	12.9	10.6	1.0
1977	5 088	61 878	50 485	32 740	26 906	12.2	9.9	0.9
1978	5 104	62 036	52 864	32 059	26 735	12.2	10.4	0.9
1979	5 117	59 464	54 654	33 183	27 731	11.6	10.7	0.9
1980	5 123	57 293	55 939	30 311	29 913	11.2	10.9	0.8
1971/80 average	5 059	67 210	52 030	33 488	30 879	13.3	10.3	1.0
1981	5 122	53 089	56 359	27 874	29 719	10.4	11.0	0.8
1982	5 118	52 658	55 368	28 223	28 328	10.3	10.8	0.8
1983	5 114	50 822	57 156	27 718	25 999	9.9	11.2	0.8
1984	5 112	51 800	57 109	29 035	25 053	10.1	11.2	0.8
1985	5 114	53 749	58 378	36 214	26 715	10.5	11.4	0.8
1986	5 121	55 312	58 100	38 932	27 928	10.8	11.3	0.8
1987	5 127	56 221	58 136	36 296	30 123	11.0	11.3	0.8
1988	5 130	58 844	58 984	35 051	34 544	11.5	11.5	0.8
1989	5 133	61 351	59 397	38 391	34 949	12.0	11.6	0.8
1990	5 141	63 433	60 926	40 715	32 383	12.3	11.9	0.7
1981/90 average	5 123	55 728	57 991	33 845	29 574	10.9	11.3	0.8
1991	5 154	64 358	59 581	43 567	32 629	12.5	11.6	0.7
1992	5 171	67 726	60 821	43 377	31 915	13.1	11.8	0.7
1993	5 189[2]	67 369	62 809	43 400	32 344	13.0	12.1	0.5
1994	5 205[2]	69 666	61 099	44 961	34 710	13.4	11.7	0.5
1995	5 228[2]	69 771	63 127	63 187	34 630	13.3	12.1	0.5
1996	5 262[2]	67 638	61 043	54 445	37 312	12.9	11.6	0.6
1997	5 284[2]	67 648	59 898	50 105	38 393	12.8	11.3	0.5
1998	5 301[2]	66 174	58 453	51 372	40 340	12.5	11.0	0.5
1999	5 319[2]	66 220	59 179	50 236	41 340	12.4	11.1	0.4
2000	5 337[2]	67 084	57 998	52 915	43 417	12.6	10.9	0.5
1991/2000 average	5 245[2]	67 365	60 401	49 757	36 703	12.8	11.5	0.5
2001	5 355[2]	65 458	58 355	55 984	43 980	12.2	10.9	0.5
2002	5 374[2]	64 075	58 610	52 778	43 481	11.9	10.9	0.4
2003	5 387[2]	64 599	57 574	49 754	43 466	12.0	10.7	0.4
2004	5 401[2]	64 609	55 806	49 860	45 017	12.0	10.3	0.4
2005	5 416[2]	64 282	54 962	52 458	45 869	11.9	10.1	0.4
2006	5 435[2]	64 984	55 477	56 750	46 786	12.0	10.2	0.4
2007	5 457[2]	64 082	55 604	64 656	41 566	11.7	10.2	0.4

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bef1, bef607 and hisb3

Table 12 Population by sex and age. 2008

1 January	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Total	**2 712 666**	**2 763 125**	**5 475 791**				
0 years	32 976	31 436	64 412	50 years	36 930	36 283	73 213
1 years	33 797	31 925	65 722	51 years	37 129	36 546	73 675
2 years	33 129	31 864	64 993	52 years	36 677	35 973	72 650
3 years	33 280	31 936	65 216	53 years	35 542	35 510	71 052
4 years	33 398	31 865	65 263	54 years	36 198	35 969	72 167
5 years	33 269	31 442	64 711	55 years	35 297	35 264	70 561
6 years	33 615	32 210	65 825	56 years	34 825	34 416	69 241
7 years	34 593	33 088	67 681	57 years	35 340	35 754	71 094
8 years	34 174	32 765	66 939	58 years	35 056	35 434	70 490
9 years	34 534	32 749	67 283	59 years	36 890	36 960	73 850
10 years	35 332	33 495	68 827	60 years	38 982	39 133	78 115
11 years	35 555	33 737	69 292	61 years	40 313	39 960	80 273
12 years	36 924	34 853	71 777	62 years	38 560	38 451	77 011
13 years	36 875	35 266	72 141	63 years	36 117	36 486	72 603
14 years	35 822	34 013	69 835	64 years	32 600	33 689	66 289
15 years	36 271	34 251	70 522	65 years	30 543	31 314	61 857
16 years	34 634	32 961	67 595	66 years	26 640	27 887	54 527
17 years	34 652	32 798	67 450	67 years	25 473	26 960	52 433
18 years	33 490	31 849	65 339	68 years	23 993	25 371	49 364
19 years	32 550	30 807	63 357	69 years	23 211	25 086	48 297
20 years	31 662	30 027	61 689	70 years	21 586	24 185	45 771
21 years	31 720	30 361	62 081	71 years	20 516	22 785	43 301
22 years	31 140	30 178	61 318	72 years	18 944	21 551	40 495
23 years	30 313	29 424	59 737	73 years	17 834	20 746	38 580
24 years	29 713	29 259	58 972	74 years	16 450	19 430	35 880
25 years	30 646	29 971	60 617	75 years	15 393	19 153	34 546
26 years	30 393	30 208	60 601	76 years	14 537	18 218	32 755
27 years	32 182	32 200	64 382	77 years	13 773	17 726	31 499
28 years	32 978	32 941	65 919	78 years	12 901	16 838	29 739
29 years	34 179	34 025	68 204	79 years	12 298	16 659	28 957
30 years	34 170	33 896	68 066	80 years	10 884	15 634	26 518
31 years	35 694	35 066	70 760	81 years	10 338	15 169	25 507
32 years	38 401	38 499	76 900	82 years	9 235	14 585	23 820
33 years	38 008	37 877	75 885	83 years	8 427	13 860	22 287
34 years	38 247	37 821	76 068	84 years	7 159	12 905	20 064
35 years	39 811	39 609	79 420	85 years	6 235	11 419	17 654
36 years	39 870	38 730	78 600	86 years	5 635	11 236	16 871
37 years	38 074	37 357	75 431	87 years	4 794	10 232	15 026
38 years	38 207	37 109	75 316	88 years	3 531	7 844	11 375
39 years	39 833	38 283	78 116	89 years	3 037	7 001	10 038
40 years	42 446	41 189	83 635	90 years	2 248	5 869	8 117
41 years	45 722	44 156	89 878	91 years	1 877	4 986	6 863
42 years	44 144	42 873	87 017	92 years	1 362	3 960	5 322
43 years	43 412	41 671	85 083	93 years	1 085	3 393	4 478
44 years	42 229	41 080	83 309	94 years	757	2 580	3 337
45 years	39 985	38 789	78 774	95 years	569	1 994	2 563
46 years	38 787	37 873	76 660	96 years	370	1 404	1 774
47 years	38 823	37 815	76 638	97 years	243	1 069	1 312
48 years	37 140	36 415	73 555	98 years	141	699	840
49 years	37 210	36 445	73 655	99 years	79	464	543
				100 years +	103	628	731

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bef1a07

Table 13 (page 1 of 5) Population in urban areas with more than 1 000 inhabitants

Municipal. code		Population 1 January 1998	Population 1 January 2008
	All Denmark	**5 294 860**	**5 475 791**
	The Greater Copenhagen Reg.[1]	**1 379 413**	**1 153 615**
	Other urban areas		
573	Agerbæk	1 212	1 310
550	Agerskov	1 226	1 253
400	Allinge-Sandvig	1 905	1 795
707	Allingåbro	1 957	1 891
621	Almind	1 131	1 630
573	Alslev	1 082	1 131
561	Andrup	•	1 054
270	Annisse Nord	1 471	1 437
740	Ans	1 495	1 699
573	Ansager	1 448	1 381
846	Arden	2 356	2 425
575	Askov	1 179	1 738
306	Asnæs	2 567	2 900
421	Assens	5 700	5 965
719	Assens	1 577	1 505
730	Assentoft	2 210	2 981
810	Asaa	1 333	1 235
540	Augustenborg	3 081	3 315
657	Aulum	2 883	2 977
707	Auning	2 454	2 662
779	Balling	1 183	1 163
751	Beder	3 986	4 285
787	Bedsted	1 013	•
461	Bellinge	4 177	4 253
849	Biersted	1 726	1 720
530	Billund	5 796	6 049
860	Bindslev	1 155	1 155
	Birkerød[1]	•	19 540
201	Of which in Allerød Municipality	•	25
190	Of which in Birkerød Municipality	•	14
230	Of which in Farum Municipality	•	19 501
791	Bjerringbro	7 201	7 590
259	Bjæverskov	2 071	2 819
270	Blistrup	•	1 043
201	Blovstrød[1]	•	2 150
480	Bogense	3 294	3 629
580	Bolderslev	1 220	1 248
756	Bording	2 130	2 314
259	Borup	2 757	3 965
561	Bramming	6 511	7 020
756	Brande	6 214	6 642
550	Bredebro	1 583	1 522
630	Bredsten	1 375	1 642
630	Brejning	2 191	2 718
671	Bremdal	1 434	1 868
410	Brenderup	1 139	1 334
540	Broager	3 159	3 384
430	Brobyværk	1 036	1 035
849	Brovst	2 622	2 805
420	Brylle	1 166	1 194
740	Bryrup	1 166	1 194
615	Brædstrup	3 206	3 466
810	Brønderslev	11 365	11 882
575	Brørup	4 156	4 414
461	Bullerup[2]	3 094	•
580	Bylderup-Bov	1 452	1 478
630	Børkop	2 962	3 948
621	Christiansfeld	2 603	2 846
320	Dalby	1 717	2 085
851	Dall Villaby	1 115	1 102
766	Daugård	•	1 071
340	Dianalund	3 487	3 866
155	Dragør[1]	•	11 251
810	Dronninglund	2 927	3 102
540	Dybbøl	2 140	2 449
420	Ebberup	1 291	1 308
706	Ebeltoft[3]	4 396	7 501
615	Egebjerg	1 541	1 914
561	Egebæk	1 184	1 191
540	Egernsund	1 613	1 538
630	Egtved	1 977	2 236
259	Ejby By	2286	2727
350	Ejby By	1762	2023
410	Ejby By	1864	1922
461	Ejlstrup	•	1 309
756	Ejstrupholm	1 609	1 711
813	Elling	1 265	1 195
756	Engesvang	1 873	1 943
607	Erritsø By[4]	7 266	•
561	Esbjerg	73 422	70 880
376	Eskilstrup	1 060	1 164
	Espergærde[1,5]	•	11 524
210	Of which in Fredensborg-Humlebæk	•	66
217	Of which in Helsingør Municipality	•	11 458
820	Farsø	3 098	3 305
190	Farum[1]	•	18 376
320	Faxe	3 810	3 943
320	Faxe Ladeplads	2 663	2 906
580	Felsted	1 110	1 116
370	Fensmark	3 898	4 632
849	Fjerritslev	3 332	3 361
330	Forlev	2 031	2 400
461	Fraugde	•	1 280
210	Fredensborg St.by[1]	•	8 464
607	Fredericia[4]	29 376	39 391
791	Frederiks	1 655	1 853
340	Frederiksberg	2 917	3 311
813	Frederikshavn	24 768	23 551
250	Frederikssund	14 244	15 115
260	Frederiksværk	11 368	12 052
851	Frejlev	1 954	2 506
370	Fuglebjerg	1 838	2 001

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

[1] The Greater Copenhagen Region: In 1999, 12 municipalities covering 40 towns were excluded from the Greater Copenhagen Region. [2] Included from 1 January 2007 in Odense. [3] Several expansions during the years. [4] Included from 1 January 2000 in Fredericia. [5] Excluded from Helsingør.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

Table 13 (page 2 of 5) Population in urban areas with more than 1 000 inhabitants

Municipal. code		Population 1 January 1998	Population 1 January 2008
430	Faaborg	7 352	7 222
306	Fårevejle Stationsby	1 798	1 821
730	Fårup	1 062	1 062
740	Fårvang	1 134	1 266
219	Gadevang	1 021	1 083
265	Gadstrup	1 835	1 842
740	Galten	4 244	7 729
746	Gammel Rye	1 018	1 294
851	Gandrup	1 529	1 533
240	Ganløse	2 703	2 773
615	Gedved	1 371	1 847
370	Gelsted	1 173	1 351
	Gelsted	1 556	1 720
420	Of which in Assens Municipality	•	10
410	Of which in Middelfart Municipality	1 556	1 710
350	Gevninge	1 400	1 542
270	Gilleleje	5 233	6 374
430	Gislev	1 567	1 376
316	Gislinge	1 156	1 341
851	Gistrup	3 714	3 590
630	Give	4 092	4 375
657	Gjellerup[1]	3 598	•
740	Gjern	1 112	1 322
420	Glamsbjerg	3 064	3 178
370	Glumsø	1 558	2 075
779	Glyngøre	1 615	1 627
851	Godthåb[2]	1 642	•
510	Gram	2 681	2 512
561	Gredstedbro	1 042	1 062
707	Grenaa	14 441	14 439
530	Grindsted	9 497	9 494
250	Græse Bakkeby By	1 287	2 348
270	Græsted	3 086	3 315
540	Gråsten	3 779	4 077
540	Guderup	2 254	2 649
657	Gullestrup	1 707	2 058
265	Gundsømagle	2 202	2 261
561	Gørding	1 702	1 770
326	Gørlev	2 180	2 492
219	Gørløse	•	1 098
630	Gårslev	•	1 102
510	Haderslev	21 106	21 279
710	Hadsten	6 616	7 552
846	Hadsund	4 848	5 068
791	Hald Ege	•	1 228
851	Hals	2 216	2 511
710	Hammel	5 618	•
657	Hammerum By[1]	2 991	•
787	Hanstholm	2 574	2 383
665	Harboøre	1 848	1 662
751	Harlev[3]	2 686	3 440
730	Harridslev	•	1 023
400	Hasle	1 880	1 723
320	Haslev	10 058	10 972
615	Hatting	1 385	1 543
269	Havdrup[4]	•	3 946
169	Hedehusene[4,5]	•	11 401
766	Hedensted	8 761	10 797
530	Hejnsvig	•	1 053
217	Hellebæk	5 081	5 454
270	Helsinge	6 283	7 241
217	Helsingør[6]	44 860	34 350
370	Herlufmagle	1 085	1 244
657	Herning	29 231	44 763
219	Hillerød	27 019	29 296
710	Hinnerup	5 926	7 176
860	Hirtshals	6 949	6 346
810	Hjallerup	3 170	3 490
671	Hjerm	1 084	1 141
580	Hjordkær	1 734	1 716
751	Hjortshøj	2 213	2 795
860	Hjørring	24 881	24 815
846	Hobro	10 704	11 387
316	Holbæk	22 920	26 267
360	Holeby	1 926	1 631
370	Holme Olstrup	1 084	1 164
661	Holstebro	30 770	33 939
575	Holsted	3 100	3 201
217	Hornbæk	3 240	3 581
706	Hornslet	4 561	5 192
766	Hornsyld	1 388	1 644
615	Horsens	48 410	51 670
727	Hov	1 101	1 420
615	Hovedgård	1 571	1 917
210	Humlebæk[4]	•	8 942
260	Hundested	8 260	8 917
787	Hurup	2 791	2 753
671	Hvidbjerg	1 217	1 251
760	Hvide Sande	3 249	3 132
306	Højby	1 468	4 570
461	Højby	4 178	1 484
550	Højer	1 520	1 304
779	Højslev St.by[7]	1 870	2 657
326	Høng	3 725	4 331
746	Hørning	5 582	6 507
	Hørsholm[4]	•	32 886
210	Of which in Fredensborg	•	9 434
223	Of which in Hørsholm Municipality	•	23 439
230	Of which in Rudersdal Municipality	•	13
540	Høruphav	2 281	2 612
306	Hørve	2 286	2 416
420	Haarby	2 287	2 497
336	Hårlev	2 329	2 522
376	Idestrup	1 021	1 240
756	Ikast	14 014	14 714
779	Jebjerg	1 303	1 209
630	Jelling	2 615	3 178
575	Jels	1 682	1 814
766	Juelsminde	2 992	3 866
316	Jyderup	3 707	3 961

[1] Included from 1 January 2006 in Herning. [2] Included from 1 January in Svenstrup. [3] Previously called Framlev. [4] The Greater Copenhagen Region: In 1999, 12 municipalities covering 40 towns were excluded from the Greater Copenhagen Region. [5] Previously called Fløng. [6] See Espergærde. [7] From 1 January 2007 inclusive of Dommerby.

Table 13 (page 3 of 5) Population in urban areas with more than 1 000 inhabitants

Municipal. code		Population 1 January 1998	Population 1 January 2008
265	Jyllinge	8 181	10 034
250	Jægerspris	3 516	4 041
326	Kalundborg	15 400	16 489
320	Karise	1 792	2 186
370	Karrebæksminde	1 388	1 691
791	Karup	2 152	2 240
440	Kerteminde	5 468	5 766
657	Kibæk	2 433	2 672
350	Kirke Hvalsø[1]	3 373	3 871
350	Kirke Hyllinge	1 217	1 923
350	Kirke Såby	1 652	1 737
190	Kirke Værløse[2]	•	1 019
740	Kjellerup	4 180	4 676
851	Klarup	3 739	3 817
580	Kliplev	1 179	1 213
621	Kolding	53 012	55 596
706	Kolind	1 666	1 725
580	Kollund	1 017	•
751	Kolt[3]	4 763	•
851	Kongerslev	1 325	1 337
430	Korinth	1 074	1 115
330	Korsør	14 515	14 659
580	Kruså	1 829	1 712
250	Kulhuse	1 155	•
430	Kværndrup	1 498	1 622
259	Køge	32 935	34 792
849	Kås	2 041	2 049
440	Langeskov	3 565	3 972
730	Langå	2 609	2 808
350	Lejre	1 916	2 312
760	Lem	1 423	1 432
665	Lemvig	7 302	7 148
	Lille Skensved	1 345	1 486
259	Of which in Køge Municipality	1 345	1 436
269	Of which in Solrød Municipality[2]	•	50
201	Lillerød[2]	•	15 339
657	Lind By[4]	3 624	•
766	Lindved	1 121	1 289
260	Liseleje	2 725	2 544
615	Lund	1 297	1 638
621	Lunderskov	2 420	3 006
201	Lynge[2]	•	4 013
751	Lystrup	8 652	9 606
791	Løgstrup	1 350	1 651
820	Løgstør	4 552	4 389
751	Løgten	4 332	5 780
550	Løgumkloster	3 133	3 113
580	Løjt Kirkeby	1 878	2 143
860	Løkken	1 502	1 519
746	Låsby	1 529	1 763
751	Malling	3 043	3 285
846	Mariager	2 288	2 517
360	Maribo	5 604	6 104
492	Marstal	2 522	2 259
661	Mejrup Kirkeby[5]	1 275	•
390	Mern	•	1 045
410	Middelfart	12 898	14 081
370	Mogenstrup	1 315	1 704
480	Morud	1 079	1 529
851	Mou	1 081	1 158
440	Munkebo	5 386	5 480
791	Møldrup	1 238	1 301
706	Mørke	1 405	1 412
316	Mørkøv	1 688	1 780
751	Mårslet	2 568	4 067
360	Nakskov	14 769	14 013
461	Neder Holluf[6]	5 763	•
390	Neder Vindinge	1 977	2 217
400	Nexø	3 717	3 833
851	Nibe	3 925	4 784
210	Nivå[2]	•	7 907
540	Nordborg	7 763	7 157
563	Nordby	2 659	2 569
376	Nordbyen[7]	•	1 529
787	Nors	1 125	1 027
219	Ny Hammersholt	1 440	1 420
450	Nyborg	15 861	16 467
540	Nybøl	•	1 040
376	Nykøbing Falster	16 244	16 260
773	Nykøbing Mors	9 319	9 189
306	Nykøbing Sjælland	5 202	5 212
390	Nyråd	2 127	2 361
376	Nysted	1 397	1 372
461	Næsbyhoved Broby	1 069	1 197
370	Næstved	39 270	41 810
219	Nødebo	1 842	1 920
840	Nørager	•	1 055
849	Nørhalne	1 109	1 232
376	Nørre Alslev	2 103	2 425
430	Nørre Broby	1 367	1 468
430	Nørre Lyndelse	1 626	1 822
573	Nørre Nebel	1 178	1 326
665	Nørre Nissum	•	1 064
756	Nørre Snede	1 860	1 897
410	Nørre Aaby	2 608	2 840
727	Odder	9 886	11 109
461	Odense	145 296	158 163
573	Oksbøl	2 669	2 779
479	Ollerup	1 170	1 292
350	Osted	1 916	2 049
480	Otterup	4 383	4 726
573	Outrup	•	1 022
461	Over Holluf	•	1 404
730	Over Hornbæk[8]	1 549	•
510	Over Jerstal	1 194	1 136
580	Padborg	4 751	4 585
849	Pandrup	2 702	2 877
390	Præstø	3 486	3 961

[1] Previously called Hvalsø. [2] The Greater Copenhagen Region: In 1999, 12 municipalities comprising 40 towns were excluded from the Greater Copenhagen Region. [3] Included from 1 January 2004 in Århus. [4] Included from 1 January 2006 in Herning. [5] Previously called Mejrup, included from 1 January2007 in Holstebro.. [6] Included from 1 January 2006 in Odense. [7] Is an amalgamation of Bangsebro, Møllehave and Stubberup from 1 january 2007. [8] Included from 1 January 2007 in Randers.

Table 13 (page 4 of 5) Population in urban areas with more than 1 000 inhabitants

Municipal. code		Population 1 January 1998	Population 1 January 2008
270	Ramløse	1 474	1 582
730	Randers	56 123	59 565
479	Rantzausminde	1 593	1 928
820	Ranum	1 244	1 177
766	Rask Mølle	1 560	1 017
316	Regstrup	1 571	1 965
740	Resenbro[1]	1 571	•
561	Ribe	8 046	8 229
430	Ringe	4 846	5 380
760	Ringkøbing	9 166	9 638
329	Ringsted	17 883	20 188
540	Rinkenæs	1 163	1 239
265	Roskilde	42 462	45 824
779	Roslev	1 391	1 415
482	Rudkøbing	4 849	4 647
340	Ruds Vedby	1 357	1 565
746	Ry	4 778	5 345
706	Ryomgård	1 888	2 298
430	Ryslinge	1 874	1 779
360	Rødby	2 512	2 294
360	Rødbyhavn	2 101	1 966
575	Rødding	2 587	2 632
779	Rødding	•	1 016
580	Rødekro	5 280	6 002
791	Rødkærsbro	1 706	1 584
336	Rødvig	1 359	1 599
706	Rønde	2 041	2 405
400	Rønne	14 342	14 056
320	Rønnede	2 043	2 487
306	Rørvig	•	1 053
751	Sabro	1 792	2 338
376	Sakskøbing	4 796	4 762
461	Sankt Klemens	2 704	2 584
461	Seden[2]	3 203	•
169	Sengeløse[3]	•	1 357
740	Silkeborg	36 762	41 674
860	Sindal	3 011	3 052
813	Skagen	10 674	8 941
791	Skals	1 660	1 797
746	Skanderborg	12 067	13 864
250	Skibby	2 440	3 057
630	Skibet[4]	•	1 963
779	Skive	20 557	20 643
760	Skjern	6 949	7 563
575	Skodborg	1 277	1 306
230	Skodsborg[3]	•	1 190
746	Skovby[5]	2 410	•
330	Skælskør	6 107	6 564
607	Skærbæk	1 517	1 915
550	Skærbæk	3 120	3 115
219	Skævinge	1 575	2 182
840	Skørping	2 273	2 785
479	Skårup	1 464	1 579
330	Slagelse	fredericia.31 012	31 879
250	Slangerup	5 633	6 774
270	Smidstrup	•	1 339
	Smørumnedre[3,6]	•	19 528
151	Of which in Ballerup Municipality	•	8 061
240	Of which in Egedal Municipality	•	9 070
190	Of which in Furesø Municipality	•	1 212
787	Snedsted	1 120	1 185
657	Snejbjerg[7]	3 500	•
607	Snoghøj[8]	2 023	•
751	Solbjerg	2 685	2 974
269	Solrød Strand[3]	•	14 845
510	Sommersted	1 118	1 092
740	Sorring	•	1 029
340	Sorø	6 678	7 535
730	Spentrup	2 222	2 451
760	Spjald	1 267	1 282
510	Starup	1 997	2 326
751	Stavtrup	3 371	3 698
390	Stege	3 876	3 973
340	Stenlille	1 771	2 039
240	Stenløse[9]	12 472	5 526
217	Stenstrup	•	1 093
479	Stenstrup	1 498	1 722
390	Stensved	1 307	1 530
730	Stevnstrup	1 458	1 637
461	Stige	2 280	2 484
746	Stilling	3 422	3 782
791	Stoholm	2 049	2 408
336	Store Heddinge	3 244	3 492
316	Store Merløse	1 270	1 240
851	Storvorde	2 498	3 123
813	Strandby	2 531	2 416
410	Strib	3 948	4 473
671	Struer	11 272	10 846
336	Strøby Egede[10]	2 495	3 656
376	Stubbekøbing	2 265	2 296
580	Stubbæk	1 200	1 191
840	Støvring	5 639	6 641
840	Suldrup	1 083	1 217
851	Sulsted[11]	•	1 537
376	Sundby	2 941	2 905
657	Sunds	3 419	3 960
400	Svaneke	1 111	1 157
326	Svebølle	2 060	2 271
740	Svejbæk	3 495	3 842
479	Svendborg	27 604	27 318
330	Svenstrup	1 727	2 016
851	Svenstrup	4 555	6 431
316	Svinninge	2 331	2 671
265	Svogerslev	4 192	4 261
813	Sæby	8 584	8 892
710	Søften	1 951	2 413
360	Søllested	1 477	1 548
621	Sønder Bjert	1 919	1 992
657	Sønder Felding	1 493	1 493
530	Sønder Omme	1 883	1 783
540	Sønderborg	26 546	27 286
480	Søndersø	2 827	2 993
330	Sørbymagle	•	1 128

[1] Included from 1 January 2006 in Silkeborg. [2] Included from 1 January in Odense. [3] The Greater Copenhagen Region: In 1999, 12 municipalities comprising 40 towns were excluded from the Greater Copenhagen Region. [4] Inclusive of Østengård. [5] Included from 1 January in Galten. [6] Måløv included from 1 January 2006 in Smørumnedre. [7] Included from 1 January 2006 in Herning. [8] Included from 1 January in Fredericia. [9] The section from the old Ølstykke municipality is included from 1 January 2006 in Ølstykke Stationsby. [10] Inclusive of Strøby Ladeplads and Jærnen from 1 January 2006. [11] Sulsted Stationsby included from 1 January 2006 in Sulsted.

Table 13 (page 5 of 5) Population in urban areas with more than 1 000 inhabitants

Municipal. code		Population 1 January 1998	Population 1 January 2008
657	Sørvad	•	1 035
155	Søvang[1]	•	1 730
615	Søvind	•	1 038
760	Tarm	3 978	4 126
561	Tarp	1 326	1 533
607	Taulov	2 641	2 953
400	Tejn	1 023	1 068
840	Terndrup	1 528	1 514
740	Them	1 811	2 192
787	Thisted	12 609	12 835
740	Thorning	•	1 013
706	Thorsager	1 260	1 325
710	Thorsø	1 467	1 712
479	Thurø	3 213	3 410
665	Thyborøn	2 750	2 337
630	Thyregod	1 235	1 298
580	Tinglev	2 790	2 843
573	Tistrup	1 366	1 423
270	Tisvilde	1 671	1 555
561	Tjæreborg	2 093	2 471
550	Toftlund	3 477	3 352
420	Tommerup	1 494	1 641
420	Tommerup St.by	2 142	2 313
751	Tranbjerg[2]	7 542	•
751	Trige	2 331	2 642
479	Troense	1 149	1 146
	Trørød[1]	•	11 456
223	Of which in Hørsholm Municipality	•	188
230	Of which in Rudersdal Municipality	•	11 268
219	Tulstrup	1 224	1 241
253	Tune[1]	•	5 042
661	Tvis	1 132	1 155
851	Tylstrup	1 036	1 292
316	Tølløse	2 857	3 788
550	Tønder	8 161	7 831
766	Tørring	2 233	2 448
860	Tårs	1 872	1 952
169	Taastrup[1]	•	31 917
326	Ubby[3]	1 170	2 003
270	Udsholt Strand	•	1 156
706	Ugelbølle	•	1 169
766	Uldum	1 188	1 316
661	Ulfborg	1 902	2 010
450	Ullerslev	2 527	2 730
851	Ulsted	1 051	1 019
710	Ulstrup	1 902	1 999
316	Undløse	1 015	1 131
219	Uvelse	•	1 008
851	Vadum	2 198	2 242
621	Vamdrup	4 329	4 962
573	Varde	12 478	12 913
265	Veddelev	1 176	1 163
270	Vejby	1 018	1 073
575	Vejen	8 507	8 910
430	Vejle	1 023	1 091
430	Vejle	47 839	50 213
240	Veksø	1 873	1 886
661	Vemb	1 353	1 324
259	Vemmedrup	1 707	1 745
851	Vestbjerg	2 349	2 289
851	Vester Hassing	2 145	2 478
621	Vester Nebel	•	1 524
479	Vester Skerninge	•	1 053
540	Vester Sottrup	1 310	1 465
791	Viborg	31 872	34 831
265	Viby	4 169	4 596
760	Videbæk	3 870	4 300
306	Vig	1 284	1 515
657	Vildbjerg	3 348	3 680
479	Vindeby	2 164	2 253
661	Vinderup	3 013	3 139
265	Vindinge	1 838	2 079
316	Vipperød	2 256	2 353
740	Virklund	2 823	3 299
420	Vissenbjerg	3 112	3 184
851	Vodskov	4 269	4 469
740	Voel	•	1 312
510	Vojens	7 885	7 749
530	Vorbasse	1 170	1 164
390	Vordingborg	8 713	9 131
860	Vrå	2 205	2 382
376	Væggerløse	1 389	1 380
190	Værløse[1]	•	12 441
492	Ærøskøbing	1 045	•
630	Ødsted	1 203	1 372
573	Ølgod	3 823	3 965
260	Ølsted	1 347	1 783
240	Ølstykke St.[4]	5 138	14 472
450	Ørbæk	1 266	1 548
390	Ørslev	1 854	1 845
707	Ørsted	1 483	1 529
791	Ørum	1 180	1 315
615	Østbirk	1 496	1 940
730	Øster Bjerregrav	•	1 057
766	Øster Snede	•	1 108
813	Øster Vrå	1 392	1 405
580	Aabenraa	16 218	15 966
849	Aabybro	4 346	5 096
265	Ågerup	1 364	1 357
630	Ågård[5]	1 144	1 291
400	Aakirkeby	2 087	2 123
851	Aalborg	119 157	121 818
851	Heraf: Aalborg	•	100 873
851	Heraf: Nørresundby	•	20 945
813	Ålbæk	1 590	1 596
820	Aalestrup	2 824	2 716
751	Århus[2,6]	215 587	237 551
820	Aars	7 066	7 771
430	Årslev	2 856	3 450
420	Aarup	2 443	2 895

[1] The Greater Copenhagen Region: In 1999, 12 municipalities comprising 40 towns were excluded from the Greater Copenhagen Region. [2] Included from 1 January 2008 in Århus. [3] Inclusive of Jerslev from 1 January 2006. [4] See item 9 in Stenløse By. [5] Previously called Gravens. [6] Inclusive of Kolt By from 1 January 2006.

Table 14 (page 1 of 2) Population in municipalities and regions. 2008

Mu-nicp. code		Population 1 January	Urban areas[1]	Population density[2]
	All Denmark	**5 475 791**	**4 725 584**	**127.1**
84	**Greater Copenhagen Region**	**1 645 825**	**1 598 313**	**670.0**
	Copenhagen city	**656 582**	**656 302**	**3 645.5**
101	Copenhagen	509 861	509 861	5 777.5
147	Frederiksberg	93 444	93 444	10 655.0
155	Dragør	13 261	12 981	731.0
185	Tårnby	40 016	40 016	616.1
	Copenhagen suburban	**504 481**	**501 907**	**1 483.4**
165	Albertslund	27 602	27 602	1 198.0
151	Ballerup	47 116	46 722	1 382.1
153	Brøndby	33 831	33 831	1 638.3
157	Gentofte	68 913	68 913	2 698.2
159	Gladsaxe	62 562	62 562	2 502.5
161	Glostrup	20 673	20 673	1 553.2
163	Herlev	26 567	26 567	2 206.6
167	Hvidovre	49 380	49 380	2 253.8
169	Høje Taastrup	47 158	45 592	601.4
183	Ishøj	20 687	20 073	797.5
173	Lyngby-Taarbæk	51 449	51 449	1 323.3
175	Rødovre	36 144	36 144	2 982.2
187	Vallensbæk	12 399	12 399	1 355.1
	Northzealand	**441 849**	**407 815**	**304.2**
201	Allerød	23 493	21 527	348.4
240	Egedal	40 533	36 951	322.2
210	Fredensborg	39 240	35 929	350.1
250	Frederikssund	44 102	38 653	177.4
190	Furesø	37 667	36 667	664.6
270	Gribskov	40 512	33 402	144.7
260	Halsnæs	30 824	28 265	254.3
217	Helsingør	60 844	58 139	500.3
219	Hillerød	46 568	41 893	217.2
223	Hørsholm	24 197	23 627	771.1
230	Rudersdal	53 869	52 762	734.5
	Bornholm	**42 913**	**32 289**	**72.9**
400	Bornholm	42 817	32 289	72.8
411	Christiansø	96	•	240.0
85	**Region Zealand**	**819 427**	**651 747**	**112.7**
	Eastzealand	**232 459**	**213 090**	**287.8**
253	Greve	47 773	46 886	793.8
259	Køge	56 637	50 385	221.7
350	Lejre	26 603	20 153	110.8
265	Roskilde	80 687	75 790	380.8
269	Solrød	20 759	19 876	519.1
	West- and Southzealand	**586 968**	**438 657**	**90.8**
320	Faxe	35 418	26 119	87.6
376	Guldborgsund	63 496	44 144	70.3
316	Holbæk	69 010	54 829	119.2
326	Kalundborg	49 743	35 473	82.4
360	Lolland	48 219	33 195	54.1
370	Næstved	80 732	64 417	118.0
306	Odsherred	33 129	21 437	93.2
329	Ringsted	32 092	25 501	108.6
330	Slagelse	77 457	63 726	136.5
340	Sorø	29 180	21 365	94.2
336	Stevns	21 892	14 957	87.5
390	Vordingborg	46 600	33 494	75.0
83	**Region Southsdenmark**	**1 194 659**	**984 285**	**97.9**
	Funen	**482 410**	**396 240**	**138.4**
420	Assens	42 054	29 306	82.1
430	Faaborg-Midtfyn	51 950	35 997	81.5
440	Kerteminde	23 630	18 352	114.8
482	Langeland	13 741	8 391	47.2
410	Middelfart	37 274	29 171	124.3
480	Nordfyn	29 470	16 993	65.3
450	Nyborg	31 607	24 754	114.4
461	Odense	186 932	180 460	614.2
479	Svendborg	59 040	48 310	141.7
492	Ærø	6 712	4 506	74.2
	Jutland	**2 528 129**	**2 079 284**	**84.9**
	Southjutland	**712 249**	**588 045**	**81.7**
530	Billund	26 181	20 854	48.8
561	Esbjerg	114 244	102 790	151.8
563	Fanø	3 192	2 862	57.2
607	Fredericia	49 463	47 318	367.9
510	Haderslev	56 414	44 432	69.4
621	Kolding	87 781	76 672	143.5
540	Sønderborg	76 913	67 326	154.9
550	Tønder	40 367	28 522	32.2
573	Varde	50 125	35 190	40.2
575	Vejen	42 447	29 522	52.1
630	Vejle	104 933	84 837	98.4
580	Aabenraa	60 189	47 720	63.9
82	**Region Middlejutland**	**1 237 041**	**1 032 658**	**94.3**
	Eastjutland	**812 373**	**699 530**	**137.5**
710	Favrskov	45 604	35 601	84.3
766	Hedensted	45 561	32 034	82.6
615	Horsens	80 102	69 891	155.5
707	Norddjurs	38 581	28 089	53.5

Note: Some parishes in Jutland are divided between two municipalitys. The area is allot the municipality who had most inhabitants.[1] Urban areas refers to an area of unbroken buildings with at least 200 inhabitants. The Greater Copenhagen Region belongs to the category of urban area. [2] Population density refers to number of inhabitants per km^2.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

Table 14 (page 2 of 2) Population in municipalities and regions. 2008

Mu-nicip. code		Population 1 January	Urban areas[1]	Population density[2]
727	Odder	21 562	15 776	95.8
730	Randers	93 644	81 563	125.5
741	Samsø	4 085	1 566	35.8
740	Silkeborg	87 371	72 526	101.0
746	Skanderborg	56 044	46 358	121.2
706	Syddjurs	41 281	28 227	59.3
751	Århus	298 538	287 899	636.7
	Westjutland	**424 668**	**333 128**	**58.8**
657	Herning	84 208	70 989	63.6
661	Holstebro	57 020	47 139	71.3
756	Ikast-Brande	39 893	32 405	54.2
665	Lemvig	22 067	15 010	43.4
760	Ringkøbing-Skjern	58 368	41 138	39.2
779	Skive	48 356	36 631	70.0
671	Struer	22 672	17 667	90.4
791	Viborg	92 084	72 149	64.9
81	**Region Northjutland**	**578 839**	**458 581**	**73.0**
810	Brønderslev	35 525	25 011	56.1
813	Frederikshavn	62 751	54 546	96.7
860	Hjørring	67 121	49 924	72.2
849	Jammerbugt	38 957	28 181	44.6
825	Læsø	2 003	1 151	17.6
846	Mariagerfjord	42 667	31 508	59.0
773	Morsø	22 091	13 923	60.1
840	Rebild	28 753	18 712	46.2
787	Thisted	45 549	30 909	41.3
820	Vesthimmerlands	38 277	26 573	49.3
851	Aalborg	195 145	178 143	170.6

Table 15 Population of regions by sex and age. 2008

1 January	0-6 years	7-16 years	17-24 years	25-39 years	40-64 years	65 years +	Total population
Males and females, total	**456 142**	**691 892**	**499 943**	**1 074 285**	**1 900 488**	**853 041**	**5 475 791**
Region Hovedstaden	139 181	189 091	153 580	371 378	549 276	243 319	1 645 825
Region Sjælland	66 771	107 851	64 222	140 784	304 759	135 040	819 427
Region Syddanmark	97 183	157 887	106 685	215 755	420 505	196 644	1 194 659
Region Midtjylland	107 609	162 757	120 726	242 826	421 927	181 196	1 237 041
Region Nordjylland	45 398	74 306	54 730	103 542	204 021	96 842	578 839
Males, total	**233 464**	**354 714**	**255 240**	**540 693**	**956 354**	**372 201**	**2 712 666**
Region Hovedstaden	71 658	96 805	75 784	185 029	274 212	100 991	804 479
Region Sjælland	34 362	55 383	33 562	69 731	152 762	60 478	406 278
Region Syddanmark	49 354	80 881	55 254	109 401	212 474	87 223	594 587
Region Midtjylland	54 791	83 445	61 845	123 085	213 441	80 298	616 905
Region Nordjylland	23 299	38 200	28 795	53 447	103 465	43 211	290 417
Females, total	**222 678**	**337 178**	**244 703**	**533 592**	**944 134**	**480 840**	**2 763 125**
Region Hovedstaden	67 523	92 286	77 796	186 349	275 064	142 328	841 346
Region Sjælland	32 409	52 468	30 660	71 053	151 997	74 562	413 149
Region Syddanmark	47 829	77 006	51 431	106 354	208 031	109 421	600 072
Region Midtjylland	52 818	79 312	58 881	119 741	208 486	100 898	620 136
Region Nordjylland	22 099	36 106	25 935	50 095	100 556	53 631	288 422

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bef1a07

Table 16 Population change by region. 2007

	Population 1 Jan. 2007	Live births	Deaths	From rest of Denmark	From foreign countries	Increase[1]	Population 1 Jan. 2008
				net migration into area			
Total	**5 444 242**	**64 082**	**55 604**	**-**	**23 090**	**31 549**	**5 475 791**
Region Hovedstaden	1 635 233	21 340	16 737	- 1 669	7 637	10 592	1 645 825
Region Sjælland	816 003	8 526	9 018	1 882	2 070	3 424	819 427
Region Syddanmark	1 189 463	13 220	12 289	-363	4 660	5 196	1 194 659
Region Midtjylland	1 226 754	14 871	11 390	758	6 019	10 287	1 237 041
Region Nordjylland	576 789	6 125	6 170	-608	2 704	2 050	578 839

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bev107

Table 17 Foreign nationals resident in Denmark by citizenship. 2008

1 January	Males 0-14 years	Males 15-64 years	Males 65 years +	Males Total	Females 0-14 years	Females 15-64 years	Females 65 years +	Females Total	Total 1980	Total 2007	Total 2008
Total	**23 921**	**116 671**	**7 159**	**147 751**	**22 625**	**118 873**	**9 241**	**150 739**	**99 796**	**278 096**	**298 490**
Western countries	6 120	55 833	3 718	65 671	5 625	51 305	4 643	61 573	57 791	113 864	127 244
Non-western countries	17 801	60 838	3 441	82 080	17 000	67 568	4 598	89 166	42 005	164 232	171 246
EU countries	4 201	42 948	2 535	49 684	3 836	36 564	3 082	43 482	38 246	81 219	93 166
Of which: Finland	87	546	74	707	83	1 257	181	1 521	2 201	2 156	2 228
France	208	2 319	52	2 579	160	1 679	97	1 936	1 734	4 061	4 515
Netherlands	630	2 781	120	3 531	584	1 803	102	2 489	1 555	5 810	6 020
Ireland	27	746	16	789	26	410	15	451	853	1 205	1 240
Italy	112	2 335	129	2 576	105	1 101	38	1 244	1 729	3 457	3 820
Latvia	88	474	2	564	89	874	4	967	-	1 261	1 531
Lithuania	178	1 524	0	1 702	135	1 649	3	1 787	-	2 945	3 489
Poland	516	6 747	47	7 310	502	5 769	172	6 443	970	9 701	13 753
Romania	74	959	8	1 041	72	1 236	37	1 345	49	1 672	2 386
Spain	48	1 458	32	1 538	36	1 321	34	1 391	1 048	2 620	2 929
United Kingdom	598	7 748	614	8 960	516	3 669	512	4 697	9 361	13 183	13 657
Sweden	459	4 105	513	5 077	457	5 563	1 002	7 022	7 726	11 555	12 099
Germany	916	7 861	801	9 578	851	6 794	778	8 423	8 788	15 435	18 001
Hungary	28	442	4	474	20	518	7	545	204	724	1 019
Austria	42	424	62	528	42	392	38	472	798	887	1 000
Other Europe	7 769	33 136	2 762	43 667	7 309	35 623	3 529	46 461	35 426	87 765	90 128
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	993	4 549	669	6 211	932	4 045	870	5 847	-	12 229	12 058
Iceland	1 052	2 921	89	4 062	952	3 176	111	4 239	2 651	7 984	8 301
Yugoslavia (former)	936	3 015	367	4 318	918	2 891	435	4 244	7 126	8 720	8 562
Macedonia	273	821	36	1 130	234	786	35	1 055	-	2 109	2 185
Norway	535	4 742	608	5 885	526	6 984	1 031	8 541	10 030	14 170	14 426
Russian Federation	242	738	11	991	218	2 207	40	2 465	-	3 269	3 456
Switzerland	41	612	91	744	27	499	115	641	1 226	1 330	1 385
Serbia-Montenegro	553	1 109	23	1 685	557	1 088	37	1 682	-	3 281	3 367
Turkey	2 837	11 040	829	14 706	2 660	10 696	781	14 137	14 086	28 752	28 843
Ukraine	92	2 666	5	2 763	98	1 863	20	1 981	-	3 398	4 744
Africa	2 813	7 923	210	10 946	2 805	7 379	311	10 495	4 112	20 801	21 441
Of which: Ghana	68	474	4	546	82	361	3	446	150	939	992
Morocco	255	989	85	1 329	221	1 186	91	1 498	1 943	2 760	2 827
Somalia	1 578	2 923	73	4 574	1 590	2 521	164	4 275	102	9 012	8 849
North America	251	3 679	355	4 285	242	3 341	279	3 862	5 096	7 515	8 147
Of which: Canada	45	718	77	840	39	716	68	823	825	1 522	1 663
United States	206	2 961	278	3 445	203	2 625	211	3 039	4 271	5 993	6 484
South and Central America	237	1 696	35	1 968	197	2 751	56	3 004	1 644	4 512	4 972
Of which: Brazil	68	372	3	443	61	976	9	1 046	129	1 288	1 489
Asia	8 167	24 976	1 111	34 254	7 783	31 279	1 800	40 862	13 671	70 974	75 116
Of which: Afghanistan	1 612	3 248	85	4 945	1 517	2 879	144	4 540	26	9 432	9 485
Philippines	171	526	21	718	151	3 481	64	3 696	784	3 464	4 414
India	218	1 882	35	2 135	226	887	36	1 149	1 048	2 365	3 284
Iraq	3 162	6 373	186	9 721	2 967	5 355	271	8 593	102	18 133	18 314
Iran	348	1 822	177	2 347	291	1 476	271	2 038	215	4 388	4 385
Japan	23	310	26	359	28	627	45	700	568	1 055	1 059
China	261	2 715	60	3 036	316	3 133	83	3 532	212	6 114	6 568
Lebanon	181	525	44	750	159	729	74	962	1 586	1 680	1 712
Myanmar	179	463	1	643	144	270	1	415	-	807	1 058
Pakistan	610	2 400	166	3 176	603	2 717	228	3 548	6 400	6 587	6 724
Sri Lanka	238	841	54	1 133	233	1 110	164	1 507	181	2 662	2 640
Thailand	400	753	3	1 156	446	5 094	40	5 580	353	6 248	6 736
Viet Nam	346	1 100	207	1 653	355	1 605	324	2 284	1 319	3 909	3 937
Oceania	46	935	40	1 021	43	744	25	812	548	1 661	1 833
Of which: Australia	36	668	31	735	36	590	19	645	406	1 235	1 380
Stateless and not known	437	1 378	111	1 926	410	1 192	159	1 761	1 053	3 649	3 687

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bef2a and krbef2a

Table 18 Immigrant population by country of origin. 2008

1 January	Immigrants			Descendents			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	**185 952**	**192 713**	**378 665**	**60 904**	**58 393**	**119 297**	**246 856**	**251 106**	**497 962**
Western countries	68 054	72 916	140 970	8 006	7 503	15 509	76 060	80 419	156 479
Non-western countries	117 898	119 797	237 695	52 898	50 890	103 788	170 796	170 687	341 483
EU countries	53 346	54 324	107 670	6 212	5 773	11 985	59 558	60 097	119 655
Of which: Finland	989	2 254	3 243	246	198	444	1 235	2 452	3 687
France	2 423	1 937	4 360	164	142	306	2 587	2 079	4 666
Netherlands	3 072	2 205	5 277	484	446	930	3 556	2 651	6 207
Italy	2 589	1 170	3 759	116	113	229	2 705	1 283	3 988
Latvia	564	989	1 553	50	70	120	614	1 059	1 673
Lithuania	1 607	1 783	3 390	143	110	253	1 750	1 893	3 643
Poland	8 934	9 572	18 506	1 351	1 195	2 546	10 285	10 767	21 052
Romania	1 400	1 877	3 277	224	175	399	1 624	2 052	3 676
Spain	1 623	1 518	3 141	77	59	136	1 700	1 577	3 277
United Kingdom	7 372	3 986	11 358	578	612	1 190	7 950	4 598	12 548
Sweden	4 831	8 038	12 869	944	900	1 844	5 775	8 938	14 713
Germany	12 417	13 410	25 827	1 243	1 219	2 462	13 660	14 629	28 289
Hungary	895	956	1 851	157	142	299	1 052	1 098	2 150
Other Europe	48 935	53 185	102 120	20 997	20 286	41 283	69 932	73 471	143 403
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	9 036	8 951	17 987	1 978	1 881	3 859	11 014	10 832	21 846
Iceland	3 587	3 901	7 488	472	451	923	4 059	4 352	8 411
Yugoslavia (former)	5 823	5 686	11 509	2 970	2 893	5 863	8 793	8 579	17 372
Macedonia	1 113	992	2 105	643	601	1 244	1 756	1 593	3 349
Norway	5 140	9 152	14 292	695	687	1 382	5 835	9 839	15 674
Russian Federation	1 133	2 874	4 007	179	197	376	1 312	3 071	4 383
Serbia-Montenegro	1 349	1 362	2 711	370	359	729	1 719	1 721	3 440
Turkey	16 511	14 922	31 433	13 061	12 635	25 696	29 572	27 557	57 129
Ukraine	2 763	2 084	4 847	132	123	255	2 895	2 207	5 102
Africa	16 489	14 366	30 855	7 520	7 187	14 707	24 009	21 553	45 562
Of which: Egypt	902	473	1 375	272	256	528	1 174	729	1 903
Ghana	796	614	1 410	145	143	288	941	757	1 698
Morocco	2 678	2 348	5 026	2 292	2 153	4 445	4 970	4 501	9 471
Somalia	5 498	4 859	10 357	3 136	3 057	6 193	8 634	7 916	16 550
North America	4 230	4 058	8 288	470	446	916	4 700	4 504	9 204
Of which: Canada	835	959	1 794	153	123	276	988	1 082	2 070
United States	3 395	3 099	6 494	317	322	639	3 712	3 421	7 133
South and Central America	3 268	5 015	8 283	388	382	770	3 656	5 397	9 053
Of which: Brazil	577	1 381	1 958	73	73	146	650	1 454	2 104
Asia	58 026	60 494	118 520	25 042	24 094	49 136	83 068	84 588	167 656
Of which: Afghanistan	5 138	4 485	9 623	1 127	1 127	2 254	6 265	5 612	11 877
Philippines	1 016	5 240	6 256	430	477	907	1 446	5 717	7 163
India	2 833	1 672	4 505	581	492	1 073	3 414	2 164	5 578
Iraq	11 712	9 469	21 181	3 732	3 500	7 232	15 444	12 969	28 413
Iran	6 921	4 932	11 853	1 519	1 392	2 911	8 440	6 324	14 764
Jordan	561	443	1 004	482	482	964	1 043	925	1 968
China	3 380	4 113	7 493	507	550	1 057	3 887	4 663	8 550
Kuwait	637	471	1 108	344	323	667	981	794	1 775
Lebanon	6 573	5 461	12 034	5 723	5 529	11 252	12 296	10 990	23 286
Pakistan	5 671	4 946	10 617	4 476	4 385	8 861	10 147	9 331	19 478
Sri Lanka	3 303	3 321	6 624	1 903	1 961	3 864	5 206	5 282	10 488
Syria	819	959	1 778	814	732	1 546	1 633	1 691	3 324
Thailand	1 258	6 528	7 786	226	245	471	1 484	6 773	8 257
Viet Nam	4 264	4 571	8 835	2 381	2 204	4 585	6 645	6 775	13 420
Oceania	1 076	839	1 915	77	78	155	1 153	917	2 070
Stateless and not known	582	432	1 014	198	147	345	780	579	1 359

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

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

Table 19 Foreign nationals resident in Denmark. 2007

	Number 1 Jan. 2007	Live births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Naturalizations	Net change	Corrections	Number 1 Jan. 2008
Total	**278 096**	**2 785**	**935**	**42 623**	**17 795**	**3 648**	**23 030**	**-2 636**	**298 490**
Western countries	113 864	793	496	27 906	13 410	386	14 407	-1 029	127 242
Non-western countries	164 232	1 992	439	14 717	4 385	3 262	8 623	-1 607	171 248
EU countries	81 219	544	323	21 381	8 708	248	12 646	-699	93 166
Of which: Finland	2 156	11	12	424	331	9	83	-11	2 228
France	4 061	24	12	1 098	568	6	536	-82	4 515
Netherlands	5 810	57	17	611	408	9	234	-24	6 020
Ireland	1 205	2	3	116	67	2	46	-11	1 240
Italy	3 457	19	15	865	428	3	438	-75	3 820
Latvia	1 261	20	3	505	204	12	306	-36	1 531
Lithuania	2 945	47	5	1 198	617	8	615	-71	3 489
Poland	9 701	66	21	5 435	1 355	39	4 086	-34	13 753
Romania	1 672	16	3	877	153	12	725	-11	2 386
Spain	2 620	11	7	901	493	2	410	-101	2 929
United Kingdom	13 183	68	55	1 139	550	37	565	-91	13 657
Sweden	11 555	66	91	1 844	1 215	48	556	-12	12 099
Germany	15 435	100	69	3 984	1 380	42	2 593	-27	18 001
Hungary	724	3	1	457	146	2	311	-16	1 019
Austria	887	5	3	253	131	4	120	-7	1 000
Other Europe	87 765	807	364	7 699	4 204	1 235	2 703	-321	90 147
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	12 229	77	77	103	30	224	- 151	-20	12 058
Iceland	7 984	148	16	1 683	1 420	18	377	-60	8 301
Yugoslavia (former)	8 720	96	44	65	44	165	- 92	-66	8 562
Macedonia	2 109	23	7	81	7	25	65	11	2 185
Norway	14 170	62	98	1 806	1 382	93	295	-39	14 426
Russian Federation	3 269	35	4	429	160	54	246	-59	3 456
Switzerland	1 330	5	13	173	95	3	67	-12	1 385
Serbia-Montenegro	3 281	54	2	112	15	57	92	-6	3 367
Turkey	28 752	256	97	717	220	527	129	-38	28 843
Ukraine	3 398	23	2	2 131	725	22	1 405	-59	4 744
Africa	20 801	435	34	1 297	313	560	825	-185	21 441
Of which: Morocco	2 760	40	5	105	12	40	88	-21	2 827
Somalia	9 012	235	13	98	91	317	- 88	-75	8 849
North America	7 515	29	39	2 389	1 563	21	795	-163	8 147
Of which: Canada	1 522	6	9	410	219	4	184	-43	1 663
United States	5 993	23	30	1 979	1 344	17	611	-120	6 484
South and Central America	4 512	16	6	902	327	56	529	-69	4 972
Of which: Brazil	1 288	2	1	342	116	9	218	-17	1 489
Asia	70 974	909	143	7 734	2 405	1 470	4 625	-483	75 116
Of which: Afghanistan	9 432	172	15	103	20	178	62	-9	9 485
Philippines	3 464	14	6	1 390	405	27	966	-16	4 414
India	2 365	29	4	1 456	447	43	991	-72	3 284
Iraq	18 133	337	24	533	96	515	235	-54	18 314
Iran	4 388	39	16	148	58	89	24	-27	4 385
Japan	1 055	6	4	215	181	1	35	-31	1 059
China	6 114	55	2	1 331	670	162	552	-98	6 568
Lebanon	1 680	19	5	75	14	27	48	-16	1 712
Myanmar	807	25	1	223	1	1	245	6	1 058
Pakistan	6 587	79	23	316	99	93	180	-43	6 724
Sri Lanka	2 662	31	14	90	42	73	- 8	-14	2 640
Thailand	6 248	17	4	667	111	61	508	-20	6 736
Viet Nam	3 909	34	20	222	54	129	53	-25	3 937
Oceania	1 661	5	7	474	239	4	229	-57	1 833
Of which: Australia	1 235	3	6	386	192	2	189	-44	1 380
Stateless and not known	3 649	40	19	747	36	54	678	-659	3 668

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

Table 20 Change to Danish citizenship. 2007

		Men	Woman	Total
Total		**1 597**	**2 051**	**3 648**
Western countries		**155**	**231**	**386**
Non-western countries		**1 442**	**1 820**	**3 262**
EU countries		**93**	**155**	**248**
Of which:	Polen	5	34	39
	United Kingdom	21	16	37
	Sweden	24	24	48
	Germany	17	25	42
Other Europe		**574**	**661**	**1 235**
Of which:	Bosnia and Herzegovina	110	114	224
	Iceland	7	11	18
	Yugoslavia (former)	78	87	165
	Marcedonia	14	11	25
	Norway	44	49	93
	Russia	14	40	54
	Serbia-Montenegro	25	33	58
	Tyrkey	259	268	527
	Ukraine	7	15	22
Africa		**243**	**317**	**560**
Of which:	Egypt	9	7	16
	Etiopia	16	16	32
	Gambia	7	8	15
	Ghana	6	12	18
	Marocco	16	24	40
	Nigeria	6	9	15
	Somalia	134	183	317
	Tunesia	9	7	16
North America		**7**	**14**	**21**
Of which:	United States	5	12	17
South- and Central America		**18**	**38**	**56**
Asia		**637**	**833**	**1 470**
Of which:	Afghanistan	109	69	178
	Philippines	6	21	27
	India	21	22	43
	Iraq	244	271	515
	Iran	43	46	89
	China	29	133	162
	Lebanon	12	15	27
	Pakistan	46	47	93
	Sri Lanka	22	51	73
	Sputh Korea	12	2	14
	Thailand	25	36	61
	Vietnam	42	87	129
Oceania		**1**	**3**	**4**
Stateless and unknown		**24**	**30**	**54**

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/dkstat

Table 21 Fertility and reproduction

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007
Number of live births	57 293	53 749	63 433	69 771	67 084	64 282	64 082
	per thousand women						
Crude birth rate	11.2	10.5	12.3	13.3	12.6	11.9	11.7
General fertility rate	46.8	42.2	48.5	53.8	53.5	52.0	53.3
Total fertility rate	1 546	1 447	1 668	1 807	1 772	1 802	1 850
Gross reproduction rate	754	708	810	878	862	882	901
Net reproduction rate	742	697	798	867	853	873	893

Note: Fertility deals with livebirths.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod107 and fod3

Table 22 Average age of mothers

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2007
Average age of mother at 1st child	23.1	23.7	24.6	26.4	28.1	28.9	. . .
Average age of mother, total	27.0	26.7	26.8	28.5	29.7	30.2	30.4

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod11

Table 23 Age-related fertility rates

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007
	per thousand women						
15-19 years	16.8	9.1	9.1	8.3	7.8	5.8	5.9
20-24 years	101.7	76.7	71.5	61.6	51.7	43.4	42.4
25-29 years	117.9	118.1	134.8	139.1	128.3	125.2	125.4
30-34 years	54.6	64.1	86.7	108.5	116.7	127.1	131.0
35-39 years	15.7	18.4	27.3	38.5	43.0	50.5	55.3
40-44 years	2.4	2.8	3.9	5.3	6.7	8.1	9.0
45-49 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3

Note: Fertility deals with livebirths.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod3

Table 24 Legal abortions by age and residence of the woman. 2006

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

Source: National Board of Healt.

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

Table 25 Life tables. 2006-2007

	Survivors	Death rate for age group[1]	Average life expectancy[2]	Survivors	Death rate for age group[1]	Average life expectancy[2]
	men			women		
0 years	100 000	475	76.0	100 000	355	80.5
1 years	99 525	46	75.3	99 645	34	79.8
2 years	99 479	22	74.3	99 611	17	78.8
3 years	99 457	13	73.4	99 594	9	77.8
4 years	99 444	9	72.4	99 585	10	76.8
5 years	99 435	9	71.4	99 575	9	75.8
6 years	99 426	13	70.4	99 566	9	74.8
7 years	99 413	16	69.4	99 557	11	73.8
8 years	99 397	10	68.4	99 546	8	72.8
9 years	99 387	9	67.4	99 538	5	71.9
10 years	99 378	11	66.4	99 533	9	70.9
11 years	99 367	8	65.4	99 524	7	69.9
12 years	99 359	8	64.4	99 517	4	68.9
13 years	99 351	16	63.4	99 513	8	67.9
14 years	99 335	24	62.4	99 505	17	66.9
15 years	99 311	25	61.5	99 488	22	65.9
16 years	99 286	41	60.5	99 466	25	64.9
17 years	99 245	51	59.5	99 441	27	63.9
18 years	99 194	57	58.5	99 414	21	62.9
19 years	99 137	65	57.6	99 393	14	61.9
20 years	99 073	76	56.6	99 379	14	61.0
21 years	98 998	86	55.6	99 365	19	60.0
22 years	98 913	76	54.7	99 346	22	59.0
23 years	98 838	67	53.7	99 324	18	58.0
24 years	98 772	63	52.8	99 306	25	57.0
25 years	98 710	68	51.8	99 281	30	56.0
26 years	98 643	70	50.8	99 251	23	55.0
27 years	98 574	63	49.9	99 228	25	54.0
28 years	98 512	68	48.9	99 203	32	53.1
29 years	98 445	68	47.9	99 171	35	52.1
30 years	98 378	76	47.0	99 136	30	51.1
31 years	98 303	92	46.0	99 106	30	50.1
32 years	98 213	93	45.0	99 076	36	49.1
33 years	98 122	89	44.1	99 040	38	48.1
34 years	98 035	89	43.1	99 002	50	47.2
35 years	97 948	97	42.2	98 952	56	46.2
36 years	97 853	110	41.2	98 897	54	45.2
37 years	97 745	129	40.3	98 844	60	44.2
38 years	97 619	138	39.3	98 785	74	43.3
39 years	97 484	147	38.4	98 712	78	42.3
40 years	97 341	169	37.4	98 635	85	41.3
41 years	97 176	206	36.5	98 551	102	40.4
42 years	96 976	221	35.5	98 450	119	39.4
43 years	96 762	220	34.6	98 333	135	38.4
44 years	96 549	251	33.7	98 200	161	37.5
45 years	96 307	289	32.8	98 042	172	36.6
46 years	96 029	303	31.9	97 873	181	35.6
47 years	95 738	336	31.0	97 696	220	34.7
48 years	95 416	385	30.1	97 481	239	33.8
49 years	95 049	452	29.2	97 248	246	32.8
50 years	94 619	518	28.3	97 009	278	31.9
51 years	94 129	564	27.5	96 739	357	31.0
52 years	93 598	628	26.6	96 394	391	30.1
53 years	93 010	673	25.8	96 017	385	29.2
54 years	92 384	694	25.0	95 647	422	28.3
55 years	91 743	755	24.1	95 243	477	27.5
56 years	91 050	834	23.3	94 789	525	26.6
57 years	90 291	869	22.5	94 291	567	25.7
58 years	89 506	921	21.7	93 756	611	24.9
59 years	88 682	1 015	20.9	93 183	625	24.0
60 years	87 782	1 117	20.1	92 601	700	23.2
61 years	86 801	1 240	19.3	91 953	828	22.3
62 years	85 725	1 349	18.6	91 192	872	21.5
63 years	84 569	1 474	17.8	90 397	909	20.7
64 years	83 322	1 583	17.1	89 575	1 004	19.9
65 years	82 003	1 727	16.3	88 676	1 109	19.1
66 years	80 587	1 874	15.6	87 693	1 213	18.3
67 years	79 077	1 962	14.9	86 629	1 294	17.5
68 years	77 526	2 190	14.2	85 508	1 445	16.7
69 years	75 828	2 492	13.5	84 272	1 649	16.0
70 years	73 938	2 748	12.8	82 882	1 892	15.2
71 years	71 906	3 064	12.2	81 314	2 097	14.5
72 years	69 703	3 412	11.5	79 609	2 300	13.8
73 years	67 325	3 782	10.9	77 778	2 560	13.1
74 years	64 779	4 215	10.3	75 787	2 833	12.4
75 years	62 049	4 700	9.8	73 640	3 148	11.8
76 years	59 133	5 136	9.2	71 322	3 511	11.2
77 years	56 096	5 498	8.7	68 818	3 797	10.6
78 years	53 012	6 182	8.2	66 205	4 160	9.9
79 years	49 735	6 894	7.7	63 451	4 683	9.4
80 years	46 306	7 531	7.2	60 480	5 183	8.8
81 years	42 819	8 213	6.8	57 345	5 810	8.2
82 years	39 302	9 044	6.3	54 013	6 516	7.7
83 years	35 748	10 240	5.9	50 494	7 099	7.2
84 years	32 087	11 409	5.5	46 909	7 828	6.7
85 years	28 426	12 304	5.1	43 237	8 908	6.3
86 years	24 928	13 408	4.8	39 385	9 962	5.8
87 years	21 586	14 774	4.5	35 461	10 988	5.4
88 years	18 397	16 289	4.1	31 565	12 365	5.0
89 years	15 400	18 238	3.9	27 662	13 849	4.7
90 years	12 591	19 538	3.6	23 831	15 198	4.3
91 years	10 131	20 824	3.4	20 209	16 739	4.0
92 years	8 021	23 712	3.1	16 826	18 498	3.7
93 years	6 119	24 903	2.9	13 714	20 221	3.5
94 years	4 595	26 556	2.7	10 941	21 798	3.2
95 years	3 375	29 722	2.5	8 556	24 262	3.0
96 years	2 372	30 175	2.4	6 480	26 203	2.8
97 years	1 656	33 904	2.1	4 782	28 263	2.6
98 years	1 095	38 321	2.0	3 430	30 869	2.4
99 years	675	42 433	1.9	2 371	33 835	2.2

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hisb7, hisb8 and hisb9

Table 26 (page 1 of 2) Mens causes of death. 2005

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod5

Table 26 (page 2 of 2) Causes of death. 2005

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod5

Table 27 Womans causes of death. 2005

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod5

Table 28 Non-natural deaths

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

[1] Whether accident or premeditated action, not stated.

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

Table 29 Deaths by sex and age

	Men		Woman		Total	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Total	**27 197**	**27 045**	**28 280**	**28 559**	**55 477**	**55 604**
0-4 years	165	179	124	129	289	308
5-9 years	20	16	14	12	34	28
10-14 years	26	22	15	16	41	38
15-19 years	75	82	36	34	111	116
20-24 years	118	105	27	30	145	135
25-29 years	105	116	44	53	149	169
30-34 years	168	163	66	65	234	228
35-39 years	263	239	129	118	392	357
40-44 years	444	458	262	240	706	698
45-49 years	667	661	358	423	1 025	1 084
50-54 years	1 115	1 140	657	671	1 772	1 811
55-59 years	1 631	1 584	1 037	999	2 668	2 583
60-64 years	2 408	2 419	1 504	1 589	3 912	4 008
65-69 years	2 499	2 554	1 801	1 738	4 300	4 292
70-74 years	3 230	3 148	2 488	2 469	5 718	5 617
75-79 years	4 028	3 879	3 560	3 419	7 588	7 298
80-84 years	4 357	4 318	4 747	4 851	9 104	9 169
85-89 years	3 464	3 585	5 392	5 605	8 856	9 190
90-94 years	1 855	1 815	4 061	4 087	5 916	5 902
95 years +	559	562	1 958	2 011	2 517	2 573

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod207

Table 30 Average life expectancy according to life tables

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hisb8 and hisb9

Table 31 Occupational mortality. 1996-2000

	Population aged 20-64 years 1/1-1996	Deaths	Mortality index	Population aged 20-64 years 1/1-1996	Deaths	Mortality index
	men			women		
Economically active persons, total	**1 373 194**	**21 698**	**100**	**1 195 054**	**11 136**	**100**
Self-employed	169 736	3 531	92	55 261	711	105
Of whom: Farmers	35 471	654	68	3 027	35	80
Fishermen	2 630	71	131	. .	. .	. .
Retail trade	15 710	301	97	9 575	112	106
Restaurant	4 086	71	128	2 441	30	126
Assisting spouses	1 020	24	93	22 287	401	96
Top Managers	52 958	934	74	10 294	116	93
Salaried employees, highest level	162 314	2 048	71	120 719	995	83
Of whom: Doctors at hospitals	5 994	66	63	3 354	28	123
Teachers at gymnasium	8 197	143	79	6 091	62	92
Teachers at primary school	21 016	279	67	35 543	350	84
Journalists	4 231	69	102	2 420	18	96
Salaried employees, medium level	157 477	2 304	89	225 753	1 703	89
Of whom: Nurses	. .	. .	. .	29 620	176	80
Teachers	2 630	26	100	22 289	145	87
Programmers	6 298	59	94	2 294	13	97
Captains, Sea pilots	2 617	91	158	. .	. .	. .
Salaried employees, basic level	611 170	9 126	109	565 343	4 982	103
Of whom: Clerk	21 101	232	127	94 175	918	109
Cooks, waiters	11 032	157	159	18 691	181	150
Psychiatric nursing aid	5 028	97	116	13 887	180	108
Backers	3 567	52	106	. .	. .	. .
Other salaried employees	217 499	3 716	135	195 363	2 227	114

Note: The table includes persons aged 20-64 on 1.1.1996. Mortality was observed in the period 1.1.1996 up to and including 31.12.2000. The mortality index measures mortality in an occupation in relation to the total number of men and women in the occupation. Calculations take account of the differences in age distribution between occupations.

Table 32 Immigration and emigration by citizenship and country moved to/from. 2007

	Danish nationals			Foreign nationals			Total		
	Immi-gration	Emi-gration	Net migration	Immi-gration	Emi-gration	Net migration	Immi-gration	Emi-gration	Net migration
Total	**22 033**	**23 771**	**-1 738**	**42 623**	**17 795**	**24 828**	**64 656**	**41 566**	**23 090**
Faroe Islands	1 374	1 064	310	13	9	4	1 387	1 073	314
Greenland	2 729	2 034	695	23	23	-	2 752	2 057	695
Western countries	13 842	16 410	-2 568	28 847	13 090	15 757	42 689	29 500	13 189
Non-western countries	4 088	4 263	-175	13 740	4 673	9 067	17 828	8 936	8 892
EU countries	9 606	11 842	-2 236	21 960	8 289	13 671	31 566	20 131	11 435
Of which: Belgium	306	227	79	197	115	82	503	342	161
Bulgaria	18	21	-3	297	44	253	315	65	250
Finland	58	48	10	392	297	95	450	345	105
France	576	651	-75	1 114	484	630	1 690	1 135	555
Netherlands	309	260	49	639	387	252	948	647	301
Ireland	185	175	10	113	53	60	298	228	70
Italy	298	214	84	852	332	520	1 150	546	604
Latvia	35	31	4	513	185	328	548	216	332
Lithuania	25	27	-2	1 200	588	612	1 225	615	610
Poland	97	125	-28	5 484	1 210	4 274	5 581	1 335	4 246
Portugal	52	39	13	213	52	161	265	91	174
Romania	21	21	-	861	118	743	882	139	743
Slovakia	29	34	-5	294	69	225	323	103	220
Spain	922	1 042	-120	994	443	551	1 916	1 485	431
United Kingdom	2 208	2 353	-145	1 144	505	639	3 352	2 858	494
Sweden	2 439	4 812	-2 373	2 079	1 588	491	4 518	6 400	-1 882
Czech Republic	53	41	12	265	127	138	318	168	150
Germany	1 551	1 324	227	4 128	1 275	2 853	5 679	2 599	3 080
Hungary	42	42	-	460	126	334	502	168	334
Austria	86	87	-1	272	114	158	358	201	157
Other Europe	1 830	2 174	-344	7 722	4 148	3 574	9 552	6 322	3 230
Of which: Iceland	137	169	-32	1 663	1 334	329	1 800	1 503	297
Norway	1 018	1 274	-256	1 874	1 556	318	2 892	2 830	62
Russian Federation	53	50	3	412	117	295	465	167	298
Switzerland	324	385	-61	227	151	76	551	536	15
Turkey	167	161	6	643	160	483	810	321	489
Ukraine	25	36	-11	2 169	685	1 484	2 194	721	1 473
Africa	815	680	135	1 206	243	963	2 021	923	1 098
North America	2 007	1 927	80	2 569	1 509	1 060	4 576	3 436	1 140
Of which: Canada	228	247	-19	440	186	254	668	433	235
United States	1 779	1 680	99	2 129	1 323	806	3 908	3 003	905
South and Central America	523	411	112	889	256	633	1 412	667	745
Of which: Brazil	95	78	17	359	90	269	454	168	286
Asia	2 084	2 301	-217	7 557	1 747	5 810	9 641	4 048	5 593
Of which: Philippines	53	47	6	1 311	144	1 167	1 364	191	1 173
India	83	105	-22	1 411	354	1 057	1 494	459	1 035
Iraq	49	28	21	490	42	448	539	70	469
Japan	73	57	16	212	171	41	285	228	57
China	366	470	-104	1 320	516	804	1 686	986	700
Lebanon	25	19	6	398	11	387	423	30	393
Pakistan	109	87	22	290	58	232	399	145	254
Thailand	254	228	26	668	104	564	922	332	590
Vietnam	107	78	29	218	37	181	325	115	210
Oceania	745	811	-66	552	247	305	1 297	1 058	239
Of which: Australia	570	649	-79	441	210	231	1 011	859	152
New Zealand	161	158	3	104	37	67	265	195	70
Stateless and not known	320	527	-207	132	1 324	-1 192	452	1 851	-1 399

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

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

Table 33 Residence permits granted in Denmark

	2000	2006	2007
Total	**32 331**	**46 543**	**58 503**
In asylum cases	**5 156**	**1 095**	**1 275**
Refugee status	4 388	838	1 015
Of which: Geneva Convention status	1 327	201	. . .
De facto-status	2 541	107	. . .
Quota refugee	464	530	. . .
Other status	768	257	260
Of which: Humanitarian residence permit	31	216	. . .
Family unification	**10 021**	**3 582**	**4 462**
Spouses or cohabitants	6 399	2 787	3 619
Minor children	3 384	795	841
Parents over the age 60	238	-	2
EC/EEA residence permits	**5 925**	**12 802**	**14 595**
Other residence permits	**11 229**	**29 064**	**38 171**
Employment reasons	2 195	16 235	22 941
Educational reasons	4 239	5 170	6 143
Other reasons	4 795	7 659	9 087

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

Source: The Danish Immigration Service.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/van6

Table 34 Internal migration by sex and age. 2007

	Migration from one municipality to another			Migration within a municipality			Total internal migration		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	**143 566**	**141 037**	**284 603**	**275 115**	**276 140**	**551 255**	**418 681**	**417 177**	**835 858**
0- 4 years	9 905	9 066	18 971	18 532	17 637	36 169	28 437	26 703	55 140
5- 9 years	5 487	5 062	10 549	16 461	15 535	31 996	21 948	20 597	42 545
10-14 years	4 854	4 944	9 798	14 228	13 990	28 218	19 082	18 934	38 016
15-19 years	12 560	17 083	29 643	20 063	24 999	45 062	32 623	42 082	74 705
20-24 years	31 093	34 894	65 987	44 811	49 370	94 181	75 904	84 264	160 168
25-29 years	22 664	21 580	44 244	37 240	35 247	72 487	59 904	56 827	116 731
30-34 years	16 912	13 807	30 719	29 430	25 758	55 188	46 342	39 565	85 907
35-39 years	11 121	7 960	19 081	22 757	19 210	41 967	33 878	27 170	61 048
40-44 years	8 561	6 399	14 960	19 151	16 668	35 819	27 712	23 067	50 779
45-49 years	5 680	5 039	10 719	13 158	11 853	25 011	18 838	16 892	35 730
50-54 years	4 270	4 224	8 494	9 317	8 756	18 073	13 587	12 980	26 567
55-59 years	3 433	3 480	6 913	7 080	6 810	13 890	10 513	10 290	20 803
60-64 years	3 280	3 111	6 391	6 276	6 315	12 591	9 556	9 426	18 982
65-69 years	1 708	1 632	3 340	4 529	4 886	9 415	6 237	6 518	12 755
70-74 years	910	895	1 805	3 532	4 064	7 596	4 442	4 959	9 401
75-79 years	550	637	1 187	2 889	4 005	6 894	3 439	4 642	8 081
80-84 years	313	516	829	2 721	4 170	6 891	3 034	4 686	7 720
85-89 years	179	433	612	1 858	3 765	5 623	2 037	4 198	6 235
90-94 years	78	209	287	856	2 301	3 157	934	2 510	3 444
95 years +	8	66	74	226	801	1 027	234	867	1 101

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fly33 and fly66

Table 35 Marriages contracted, by age of both spouses. 2006

	Age of bridegroom									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	Total	
Age of bride										
Total	**72**	**9 313**	**15 102**	**6 404**	**3 252**	**1 187**	**287**	**835**	**36 452**	**34.8**
Under 20 years	38	216	21	3	-	-	-	74	352	18.9
20-29 years	17	7 355	5 004	356	35	4	-	426	13 197	26.6
30-39 years	-	1 367	8 762	2 443	247	37	1	207	13 064	34.1
40-49 years	-	54	835	2 845	1 277	154	6	87	5 258	44.3
50-59 years	-	3	32	401	1 355	499	32	31	2 353	54.2
60-69 years	-	-	1	23	162	407	117	6	716	63.7
70 years +	-	-	-	-	5	30	119	2	156	75.4
Not stated	17	318	447	333	171	56	12	2	1 356	•
Average age of bridegroom	18.9	27.3	34.3	44.3	54.5	63.6	75.9	•	37.4	•

Note: The average age at first marriage was in 2006 33.8 years for men and 31.5 years for women.

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/vie207

Table 36 The most common names for children born in 2006

		Number	Per thousands boys born	Ranking in 2005			Number	Per thousands girls born	Ranking in 2005
		boys					girls		
1	Lucas	909	27	(1)	1	Laura	823	26	(2)
2	Mikkel	823	24	(7)	2	Sofie	801	25	(3)
3	Frederik	770	23	(4)	3	Mathilde	768	24	(1)
4	Magnus	768	23	(2)	4	Emma	749	23	(4)
5	Mads	751	22	(11)	5	Freja	738	23	(6)
6	Emil	742	22	(6)	6	Caroline	718	22	(5)
7	Oliver	742	22	(5)	7	Ida	691	22	(7)
8	Sebastian	729	22	(10)	8	Anna	645	20	(10)
9	Mathias	725	21	(3)	9	Sara	629	20	(8)
10	Tobias	721	21	(9)	10	Julie	601	19	(9)
11	Victor	693	21	(8)	11	Maja	575	18	(13)
12	Noah	680	20	(16)	12	Clara	503	16	(14)
13	Christian	658	19	(15)	13	Cecilie	470	15	(11)
14	Marcus	637	19	(14)	14	Emilie	457	14	(18)
15	William	618	18	(23)	15	Signe	457	14	(17)
16	Rasmus	588	17	(13)	16	Victoria	424	13	(20)
17	Nikolaj	583	17	(12)	17	Amalie	408	13	(16)
18	Alexander	567	17	(22)	18	Isabella	407	13	(24)
19	Gustav	554	16	(25)	19	Josefine	407	13	(12)
20	Jonas	538	16	(17)	20	Lærke	401	13	(19)

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.

For further information visit www.dst.dk/navne

Table 37 The most common names in Denmark. 2008

1 January		Number in 2008	Per thousand	Number in 2007	Per thousand		Number in 2008	Per thousand	Number in 2007	Per thousand
		boys					girls			
1	Jens	53 686	20	54 464	20	Anne	48 313	17	48 423	18
2	Peter	51 357	19	51 590	19	Kirsten	47 657	17	48 159	18
3	Lars	47 035	17	47 207	18	Hanne	41 606	15	41 856	15
4	Michael	45 933	17	45 943	17	Mette	39 541	14	39 611	14
5	Henrik	43 834	16	43 989	16	Anna	37 190	13	37 476	14
6	Søren	43 535	16	43 771	16	Helle	35 018	13	35 095	13
7	Niels	42 732	16	43 453	16	Susanne	32 328	12	32 483	12
8	Thomas	42 177	16	42 133	16	Lene	31 949	12	32 051	12
9	Hans	41 743	15	42 726	16	Karen	31 117	11	31 973	12
10	Jørgen	41 461	15	42 276	16	Inge	30 155	11	30 698	11
11	Jan	40 399	15	40 529	15	Marianne	28 004	10	28 097	10
12	Martin	37 308	14	37 267	14	Inger	27 723	10	28 554	10
13	Christian	36 694	14	36 418	14	Maria	27 260	10	27 025	10
14	Ole	35 870	13	36 261	13	Bente	26 549	10	26 770	10
15	Erik	35 824	13	36 553	14	Lone	26 341	10	26 433	10
16	Anders	35 233	13	35 201	13	Else	26 336	10	27 274	10
17	Per	34 883	13	35 168	13	Pia	24 795	9	24 866	9
18	Morten	34 657	13	34 718	13	Jette	24 680	9	24 797	9
19	Jesper	34 494	13	34 542	13	Camilla	24 453	9	24 330	9
20	Poul	31 487	12	32 328	12	Charlotte	23 999	9	23 987	9

For further information visit www.dst.dk/navne

Table 38 The most common used surnames in Denmark. 2008

1 January		Number in 2008	Per thousands	Number in 2007	Per thousands			Number in 2008	Per thousands	Number in 2007	Per thousands
1	Jensen	282 249	52	288 050	53	26	Frederiksen	20 970	4	21 045	4
2	Nielsen	279 122	51	283 928	52	27	Laursen	18 623	3	18 713	3
3	Hansen	234 079	43	238 251	44	28	Henriksen	18 123	3	18 262	3
4	Pedersen	175 422	32	178 578	33	29	Lund	17 090	3	16 964	3
5	Andersen	166 936	30	168 761	31	30	Schmidt	15 835	3	15 832	3
6	Christensen	126 425	23	128 168	24	31	Holm	15 386	3	15 328	3
7	Larsen	123 792	23	125 438	23	32	Eriksen	15 207	3	15 287	3
8	Sørensen	118 396	22	119 929	22	33	Kristiansen	14 126	3	14 248	3
9	Rasmussen	100 045	18	101 154	19	34	Clausen	13 353	2	13 445	2
10	Jørgensen	93 998	17	95 244	17	35	Simonsen	13 185	2	13 125	2
11	Petersen	86 382	16	88 036	16	36	Svendsen	12 133	2	12 242	2
12	Madsen	67 521	12	68 251	13	37	Andreasen	12 038	2	12 091	2
13	Kristensen	62 783	11	63 487	12	38	Iversen	10 853	2	10 888	2
14	Olsen	51 322	9	52 075	10	39	Jeppesen	10 131	2	10 190	2
15	Thomsen	39 923	7	40 125	7	40	Østergaard	9 996	2	9 924	2
16	Christiansen	38 726	7	39 112	7	41	Lauridsen	9 346	2	9 399	2
17	Poulsen	33 250	6	33 441	6	42	Nissen	9 314	2	9 314	2
18	Johansen	32 229	6	32 478	6	43	Mogensen	9 231	2	9 356	2
19	Knudsen	30 793	6	31 129	6	44	Jespersen	9 125	2	9 171	2
20	Møller	30 574	6	30 635	6	45	Vestergaard	8 827	2	8 675	2
21	Mortensen	30 328	6	30 555	6	46	Jepsen	8 713	2	8 726	2
22	Jakobsen	28 501	5	28 662	5	47	Frandsen	8 712	2	8 743	2
23	Jacobsen	25 454	5	25 599	5	48	Kjær	8 600	2	8 510	2
24	Olesen	23 328	4	23 484	4	49	Nørgaard	8 285	2	8 141	1
25	Mikkelsen	22 947	4	23 019	4	50	Søndergaard	7 655	1	7 517	1

For further information visit www.dst.dk/navne

Table 39 Divorces by age of both spouses. 2006

Age of wife	18-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Not stated	Total
	age of husband								
Total	**2**	**744**	**4 391**	**5 176**	**2 713**	**869**	**164**	**284**	**14 343**
15-19 years	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
20-29 years	2	524	781	101	13	2	-	92	1 515
30-39 years	-	167	3 013	1 712	174	37	1	98	5 202
40-49 years	-	15	500	3 012	1 146	131	10	61	4 875
50-59 years	-	3	34	278	1 248	333	30	23	1 949
60-69 years	-	-	4	18	103	334	74	8	541
70 years +	-	-	2	-	4	20	47	1	74
Not stated	-	27	57	55	25	12	2	-	178

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ski107

Table 40 Divorces by duration of marriage

	2000	2005	2006
Total	**14 381**	**15 300**	**14 343**
Under 1 year	293	169	155
1 year	686	568	544
2 years	856	872	824
3 years	1 148	1 088	830
4 years	1 149	1 277	1 076
5 years	1 001	1 107	1 004
6-7 years	1 679	1 763	1 763
8-9 years	1 351	1 416	1 421
10-14 years	2 460	2 816	2 593
15-19 years	1 354	1 832	1 771
20-24 years	1 031	1 008	999
25 years +	1 369	1 383	1 361
Not stated	4	1	2

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/ski107

Table 41 Households by size. 2008

1 January	Single man with/without children	Single woman with/without children	Married couple with/without children	Unmarried couple with/without children	Child 18 not living with parents	Total	Other households total	Total number of households
	households comprising only one family							
Total	**482 846**	**648 697**	**963 908**	**290 266**	**1 458**	**2 387 175**	**160 202**	**2 547 377**
1 person	459 305	525 155	•	•	1 458	985 918	•	985 918
2 persons	17 780	66 216	523 324	171 519	•	778 839	61 131	839 970
3 persons	4 824	43 692	138 503	58 871	•	245 890	46 304	292 194
4 persons	800	10 665	213 086	46 114	•	270 665	21 373	292 038
5 persons	112	2 211	72 636	11 165	•	86 124	15 430	101 554
6 persons +	25	758	16 359	2 597	•	19 739	15 964	35 703

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/fam55n

Table 42 Families by size. 2008

1 January	Single persons	Married couples	Other couples	Total	Single persons	Married couples	Other couples	Total	Children under 18 years not living with parents	Total number of families
	families without children				families with children					
Total	**1 278 362**	**558 788**	**175 136**	**2 012 286**	**161 328**	**470 126**	**124 572**	**756 026**	**16 492**	**2 784 804**
1 person	1 278 362	•	•	1 278 362	•	•	•	•	16 492	1 294 854
2 persons	•	558 788	175 136	733 924	93 801	•	•	93 801	•	827 725
3 persons	•	•	•	•	51 984	150 091	61 895	263 970	•	263 970
4 persons	•	•	•	•	12 238	224 780	48 167	285 185	•	285 185
5 persons	•	•	•	•	2 475	77 481	11 745	91 701	•	91 701
6 persons +	•	•	•	•	830	17 774	2 765	21 369	•	21 369

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fam44

Table 43 Children analysed by type of family. 2008

	Children living at:						Children not living with their parents	Total
	Single father	Single mother	Married couple	Registered partnership	Consensual union	Cohabiting couple		
All children	**34 229**	**214 661**	**908 205**	**924**	**159 301**	**45 044**	**16 492**	**1 378 856**
0-2 years	957	18 467	118 893	296	54 210	1 721	583	195 127
3-5 years	2 105	26 494	132 450	185	29 728	3 345	883	195 190
6-8 years	3 223	32 460	135 364	138	21 698	6 171	1 391	200 445
9-11 years	4 452	35 728	136 920	108	17 787	8 192	2 215	205 402
12-14 years	6 246	38 389	140 419	86	15 407	9 692	3 514	213 753
15-17 years	7 931	36 922	130 699	67	11 902	9 472	7 906	204 899
18 years +	9 315	26 201	113 460	44	8 569	6 451	•	164 040

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fam111n

Table 44 Adoptions by type and by age of child. 2007

	Adoptions of female spouse's child	Adoptions of male spouse's child	Adoptions of reg. partner's child	Total	Child born in Denmark	Child born outside Denmark	Total	Adoptions total
	stepchild adoptions				other adoptions			
Total	**566**	**43**	**103**	**712**	**74**	**278**	**352**	**1 064**
Boys	228	23	59	310	32	111	143	453
Girls	338	20	44	402	42	167	209	611
Age of child								
Under 1 year	-	1	88	89	28	95	123	212
1- 4 years	7	1	14	22	7	161	168	190
5- 9 years	59	9	1	69	3	17	20	89
10-14 years	71	7	-	78	1	1	2	80
15-19 years	108	5	-	113	10	2	12	125
20 years +	321	20	-	341	25	2	27	368

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/adop1

Table 45 Conscripts by height

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

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

Source: Ministry of Defence.

Table 46 Population projections for Denmark, changes

	2007	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2049
Live births	63 890	61 040	59 755	62 596	64 876	64 567	63 154	61 699	61 200	61 855
Deaths	54 797	53 254	52 715	54 021	56 616	60 116	63 784	66 809	68 856	70 077
Immigration	56 515	56 905	57 553	58 202	58 851	59 500	59 500	59 500	59 500	59 500
Emigration	47 591	50 585	53 326	55 273	56 735	57 825	57 461	57 408	57 626	57 802
Population growth	18 017	14 106	11 266	11 504	10 376	6 127	1 411	-3 018	-5 782	-6 525
Percentage population growth	0.33	0.26	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.11	0.02	-0.05	-0.10	-0.11

Note: The forecast is based on the following conditions: For women of Danish origin the total fertility rate will increase from 1.849 in 2007 to 1.900 in 2030; for immigrants from western countries the total fertility rate will increase from 1.659 in 2007 to 1.750 in 2030; for immigrants from non-western countries the total fertility rate will decrease from 2.030 in 2007 to 1.900 in 2030; for descendants from western countries the total fertility rate will increase from 1.498 in 2007 to 1.750 in 2030; for descendants from non-western countries the total fertility rate will decrease from 2.040 in 2007 to 1.900 in 2030. After 2030 the fertility rate is constant for all groups. Deaths are based on the life expectancy for 2005/2006 which was 75.88 for men and 80.43 for women. Life expectancy is assumed to increase to 83 years for men and 86 years for women in 2049. Immigration is assumed to increase from 56,515 in 2007 to 59,500 in 2030 split up on the different population groups. After 2030 the immigration will stay at the same level. Emigration is based on rates for all ages and all groups of persons. The forecast assumes that the emigration rates will increase steadily by 0.5 per cent per year until 2030.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prog10

Table 47 Population projections in five-year age groups

	2007		2010		2020		2030		2040		2050	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	**2 696 662**	**2 750 422**	**2 722 690**	**2 773 979**	**2 783 306**	**2 832 866**	**2 830 318**	**2 886 701**	**2 838 462**	**2 897 707**	**2 814 771**	**2 868 831**
0- 4 years	166 381	158 502	164 310	156 688	157 547	150 105	168 315	160 298	162 519	154 779	159 872	152 257
5- 9 years	172 068	164 148	168 323	160 710	156 568	149 335	165 696	157 966	166 712	158 900	160 304	152 814
10-14 years	181 190	171 864	177 166	168 130	166 291	158 545	159 674	152 097	170 121	161 976	164 640	156 757
15-19 years	165 784	157 037	179 366	170 185	171 893	163 774	160 585	152 756	169 517	161 162	170 561	162 104
20-24 years	150 535	145 720	161 512	155 482	182 581	174 187	172 160	165 035	166 027	159 220	175 808	168 068
25-29 years	162 254	161 568	151 482	150 497	180 521	175 541	173 036	168 987	163 093	159 358	170 944	166 436
30-34 years	189 259	188 119	174 024	173 694	159 651	158 191	176 548	173 401	167 618	165 357	162 395	160 275
35-39 years	197 949	192 267	193 127	191 266	151 286	152 058	176 102	173 940	169 385	167 813	160 754	159 190
40-44 years	215 543	208 447	209 124	203 177	173 484	174 205	159 163	158 510	174 857	172 800	166 830	165 397
45-49 years	189 246	185 052	201 422	196 500	189 823	190 058	149 969	151 613	173 488	172 677	167 416	166 927
50-54 years	181 838	179 903	182 907	180 604	201 260	199 536	168 135	171 372	154 785	156 271	169 945	170 191
55-59 years	182 743	182 755	174 673	175 436	190 847	190 822	181 052	184 902	144 121	148 147	166 689	168 679
60-64 years	180 609	181 558	185 406	187 026	170 072	172 319	188 332	190 952	158 869	164 706	146 962	150 652
65-69 years	123 532	131 233	145 899	152 837	156 016	162 827	172 896	178 384	165 709	173 457	132 834	139 387
70-74 years	92 336	106 216	102 008	114 239	154 391	165 481	145 818	154 792	163 573	172 409	139 182	149 114
75-79 years	68 331	88 586	70 455	89 009	109 013	124 954	121 947	136 448	138 462	151 520	134 226	147 859
80-84 years	45 710	72 946	47 172	70 698	63 026	81 782	103 191	124 101	102 064	119 214	116 308	133 679
85-89 years	22 661	47 713	24 715	49 553	32 035	50 945	57 510	78 392	68 827	89 022	80 693	100 817
90-94 years	7 304	20 775	7 928	21 410	13 255	26 866	22 513	36 390	41 343	59 506	43 300	59 438
95 years +	1 389	6 013	1 671	6 838	3 746	11 335	7 676	16 365	17 372	29 413	25 108	38 790

Note: The forecast is based on the following conditions: For women of Danish origin the total fertility rate will increase from 1.849 in 2007 to 1.900 in 2030; for immigrants from western countries the total fertility rate will increase from 1.659 in 2007 to 1.750 in 2030; for immigrants from non-western countries the total fertility rate will decrease from 2.030 in 2007 to 1.900 in 2030; for descendants from western countries the total fertility rate will increase from 1.498 in 2007 to 1.750 in 2030; for descendants from non-western countries the total fertility rate will decrease from 2.040 in 2007 to 1.900 in 2030. After 2030 the fertility rate is constant for all groups. Deaths are based on the life expectancy for 2005/2006 which was 75.88 for men and 80.43 for women. Life expectancy is assumed to increase to 83 years for men and 86 years for women in 2049. Immigration is assumed to increase from 56,515 in 2007 to 59,500 in 2030 split up on the different population groups. After 2030 the immigration will stay at the same level. Emigration is based on rates for all ages and all groups of persons. The forecast assumes that the emigration rates will increase steadily by 0.5 per cent per year until 2030.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prog7a

Table 48 Population projections, by country of origin

	2007	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Total	**5 447 084**	**5 496 669**	**5 616 172**	**5 717 019**	**5 736 169**	**5 683 602**
Western countries:	**147 175**	**163 314**	**193 661**	**211 239**	**223 146**	**231 458**
Immigrants	130 303	144 578	167 875	178 962	185 911	190 784
Descendants	16 872	18 736	25 786	32 277	37 235	40 674
Non-western countries:	**330 525**	**352 141**	**414 145**	**459 560**	**492 177**	**515 238**
Immigrants	230 599	241 600	273 719	298 005	311 853	317 088
Descendants	99 926	110 541	140 426	161 555	180 324	198 150
Persons of Danish origin	**4 969 384**	**4 981 214**	**5 008 366**	**5 046 220**	**5 020 846**	**4 936 906**

Note: The forecast is based on the following conditions: For women of Danish origin the total fertility rate will increase from 1.849 in 2007 to 1.900 in 2030; for immigrants from western countries the total fertility rate will increase from 1.659 in 2007 to 1.750 in 2030; for immigrants from non-western countries the total fertility rate will decrease from 2.030 in 2007 to 1.900 in 2030; for descendants from western countries the total fertility rate will increase from 1.498 in 2007 to 1.750 in 2030; for descendants from non-western countries the total fertility rate will decrease from 2.040 in 2007 to 1.900 in 2030. After 2030 the fertility rate is constant for all groups. Deaths are based on the life expectancy for 2005/2006 which was 75.88 for men and 80.43 for women. Life expectancy is assumed to increase to 83 years for men and 86 years for women in 2049. Immigration is assumed to increase from 56,515 in 2007 to 59,500 in 2030 split up on the different population groups. After 2030 the immigration will stay at the same level. Emigration is based on rates for all ages and all groups of persons. The forecast assumes that the emigration rates will increase steadily by 0.5 per cent per year until 2030.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prog7a

Table 49 Elections to the Folketing

	8 February 2005			13 November 2007		
	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	The Faroe Islands	Greenland
The electorate	4 003 616	34 166	39 588	4 022 920	34 529	39 634
Votes cast	3 384 560	24 936	23 516	3 483 533	23 214	25 589
Invalid votes	27 348	94	457	24 113	149	500
Valid votes	3 357 212	24 842	23 059	3 459 420	23 065	25 089
Of which personal	1 689 703	23 362	22 342	1 756 636	21 149	24 564
Votes cast as percentage of electors	84.5	73.0	59.4	86.6	66.8	65.6
Invalid votes	0.8	0.4	1.9	0.7	0.6	1.9
Personal votes	50.3	94.0	96.9	50.8	46.1	97.9
Candidates	947	111	16	808	94	16
Of whom women	299	33	6	260	34	9
Elected	175	2	2	175	2	2
Of whom women	66	-	-	66	-	1

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

Source: Ministry of Social Welfare.

Table 50 Elected members of the Folketing. 13 November 2007

	A	B	C	F	K	O	V	Y	Ø	Inde-pendent	Total
All Denmark	**45**	**9**	**18**	**23**	**-**	**25**	**46**	**5**	**4**	**-**	**175**
Of whom women	**15**	**4**	**8**	**11**	**-**	**9**	**15**	**2**	**2**	**-**	**66**
The Capital of Denmark	**12**	**3**	**6**	**8**	**-**	**6**	**10**	**2**	**2**	**-**	**49**
Of whom women	**7**	**2**	**4**	**6**	**-**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**27**
Copenhagen Constituency	4	1	2	4	-	2	2	1	1	-	17
Of whom women	4	1	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	11
Copenhagen Suburbs Constituency	4	1	2	2	-	2	3	-	1	-	15
Of whom women	2	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	7
North Zealand Constituency	3	1	2	2	-	2	4	1	-	-	15
Of whom women	1	1	1	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	9
Bornholm Constituency	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Of whom women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Zealand-South Denmark	**16**	**3**	**6**	**8**	**-**	**11**	**19**	**2**	**1**	**-**	**66**
Of whom women	**5**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**-**	**6**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**25**
Zealand Constituency	7	1	2	3	-	5	8	1	1	-	28
Of whom women	1	-	-	1	-	4	2	1	1	-	10
Funen Constituency	4	1	2	2	-	2	3	-	-	-	14
Of whom women	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	5
South Jutland Constituency	5	1	2	3	-	4	8	1	-	-	24
Of whom women	3	1	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	10
Central Jutland-North Jutland	**17**	**3**	**6**	**7**	**-**	**8**	**17**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**60**
Of whom women	**3**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**-**	**1**	**5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14**
Eastern Jutland Constituency	7	1	2	3	-	3	6	1	1	-	24
Of whom women	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	6
West Jutland Constituency	4	1	1	2	-	2	6	-	-	-	16
Of whom women	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
North Jutland Constituency	6	1	3	2	-	3	5	-	-	-	20
Of whom women	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	7

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

Source: Ministry of Social Welfare.

Table 51 (page 1 of 3) The election to the Folketing. 11 November 2007

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

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

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

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Health.

Table 51 (page 2 of 3) The election to the Folketing. 11 November 2007

	Electoral turnout	Relative distribution of votes in per cent									
		A	B	C	F	K	O	V	Y	Ø	Inde-pendent
Zealand Constituency (continued)											
Holbæk	86.7	25.5	5.2	8.8	12.6	0.5	15.2	27.4	3.0	1.8	0.0
Kalundborg	85.3	24.6	4.0	6.6	12.5	0.3	20.2	27.9	2.4	1.5	0.0
Ringsted	87.0	25.2	4.1	8.6	11.8	0.5	16.6	28.6	3.1	1.5	0.0
Slagelse	84.5	26.0	2.9	7.6	12.0	0.4	19.9	27.5	2.4	1.3	0.0
Funen Constituency	**86.6**	**26.9**	**5.0**	**13.3**	**14.0**	**0.4**	**14.8**	**21.4**	**2.4**	**1.8**	**0.0**
Odense Øst	82.5	31.2	5.6	11.7	18.8	0.5	13.3	13.6	2.6	2.7	0.0
Odense Vest	86.6	29.0	4.7	16.3	14.9	0.3	14.5	16.2	2.3	1.8	0.0
Odense Syd	88.2	24.3	6.5	17.9	14.4	0.5	12.5	18.9	3.1	1.9	0.0
Assens	86.7	26.9	4.3	13.2	11.7	0.4	15.9	24.1	2.4	1.1	0.0
Middelfart	87.4	26.2	4.4	13.3	10.8	0.3	16.3	25.6	2.2	0.9	0.0
Nyborg	87.5	28.4	3.9	11.7	13.2	0.3	15.9	23.4	2.0	1.2	0.0
Svendborg	86.6	25.4	5.2	10.7	14.7	0.4	15.5	23.2	2.3	2.6	0.0
Faaborg	87.2	24.9	5.0	12.1	12.5	0.4	15.0	26.3	2.3	1.5	0.0
South Jutland Constituency	**85.9**	**22.9**	**3.4**	**8.3**	**11.4**	**1.0**	**15.7**	**34.6**	**1.9**	**0.8**	**0.0**
Sønderborg	86.7	25.6	3.0	7.2	9.5	0.5	18.2	33.5	1.8	0.7	0.0
Aabenraa	85.5	22.9	3.0	8.3	8.5	0.8	17.1	37.2	1.6	0.6	0.0
Tønder	84.2	22.0	3.0	7.7	8.9	1.3	15.4	39.4	1.6	0.7	0.0
Esbjerg By	83.5	30.8	2.8	6.6	14.6	0.7	15.5	26.0	1.7	1.3	0.0
Esbjerg Omegn	87.8	23.4	3.4	7.6	10.8	0.7	13.8	37.9	1.6	0.8	0.0
Varde	87.0	18.4	3.5	7.2	7.6	1.3	14.0	45.9	1.5	0.6	0.0
Vejen	85.9	20.4	3.1	7.9	8.6	1.2	15.5	40.9	1.9	0.5	0.0
Vejle Nord	88.5	18.9	4.6	9.9	11.0	1.2	15.6	35.3	2.5	1.0	0.0
Vejle Syd	84.7	22.6	4.4	9.4	13.4	1.2	15.8	29.5	2.6	1.1	0.0
Fredericia	84.8	26.6	3.1	9.3	13.8	0.9	16.4	27.0	2.0	0.9	0.0
Kolding Nord	86.5	18.6	4.4	11.3	15.8	0.8	13.8	32.0	2.4	0.9	0.0
Kolding Syd	85.9	19.9	3.8	10.9	16.0	1.1	15.7	29.8	1.9	0.9	0.0
Haderslev	86.1	23.2	2.9	7.2	11.3	1.2	15.8	35.8	1.9	0.7	0.0
Central Jutland-North Jutland	**86.7**	**26.8**	**4.5**	**9.9**	**11.3**	**1.5**	**12.9**	**29.4**	**2.3**	**1.4**	**0.0**
Eastern Jutland Constituency	**87.3**	**27.6**	**5.4**	**8.7**	**13.3**	**0.8**	**12.2**	**27.0**	**2.9**	**2.1**	**0.0**
Århus Syd	89.3	26.9	7.2	10.3	15.8	0.7	9.3	23.9	3.4	2.5	0.0
Århus Vest	86.3	30.9	5.2	7.9	15.4	0.9	12.2	20.8	2.9	3.8	0.0
Århus Nord	87.3	29.5	7.9	8.0	19.5	1.3	9.2	17.4	3.4	3.8	0.0
Århus Øst	88.7	24.1	9.4	10.5	18.5	0.8	7.2	21.8	3.8	3.9	0.0
Djurs	85.1	27.3	3.7	8.0	10.9	0.6	15.3	30.8	2.1	1.3	0.0
Randers Nord	85.3	34.9	3.1	6.6	9.4	0.7	14.7	27.9	1.8	0.9	0.0
Randers Syd	85.0	30.7	3.3	8.0	9.6	1.1	14.5	29.8	2.0	1.0	0.0
Favrskov	88.2	25.8	5.0	9.3	9.4	0.6	13.0	33.1	2.8	1.0	0.0
Skanderborg	89.8	26.5	5.1	9.2	12.0	0.5	11.4	30.5	3.2	1.6	0.0
Horsens	86.6	27.3	3.6	8.3	11.1	0.5	14.5	30.4	3.2	1.1	0.0
Hedensted	88.4	20.0	3.0	8.0	8.2	1.8	16.5	39.6	2.2	0.7	0.0

Table 51 (page 3 of 3) The election to the Folketing. 11 November 2007

	Electoral turnout	Relative distribution of votes in per cent									
		A	B	C	F	K	O	V	Y	Ø	Inde-pendent
West Jutland Constituency	**87.3**	**23.0**	**3.9**	**7.7**	**9.4**	**2.8**	**13.0**	**37.3**	**2.1**	**0.8**	**0.0**
Struer	87.4	22.4	3.4	6.5	13.0	2.3	12.4	37.7	1.6	0.7	0.0
Skive	86.1	28.2	4.6	5.4	10.1	1.0	13.2	35.2	1.4	0.9	0.0
Viborg Vest	85.9	27.0	4.3	7.1	10.3	1.1	12.5	34.7	2.1	0.9	0.0
Viborg Øst	87.7	22.8	4.1	8.3	8.3	1.9	12.6	39.2	2.1	0.7	0.0
Silkeborg Nord	88.9	23.8	3.9	9.6	9.4	2.2	13.5	33.3	3.3	1.0	0.0
Silkeborg Syd	87.8	27.6	4.5	12.4	12.4	0.9	11.1	25.5	3.8	1.8	0.0
Ikast	86.9	19.9	3.1	8.4	7.0	3.8	17.3	38.2	1.7	0.6	0.0
Herning Syd	85.8	21.2	4.5	7.3	8.2	3.5	13.8	39.1	1.7	0.7	0.0
Herning Nord	90.0	17.7	3.8	7.1	6.2	4.7	12.9	45.2	1.7	0.6	0.1
Holstebro	87.5	24.4	3.8	5.4	10.3	2.7	11.3	39.8	1.5	0.8	0.0
Ringkøbing	87.2	17.2	3.3	7.7	7.8	6.5	13.6	41.5	1.9	0.5	0.0
North Jutland Constituency	**85.3**	**29.3**	**3.9**	**13.4**	**10.3**	**1.1**	**13.6**	**25.5**	**1.8**	**1.1**	**0.0**
Frederikshavn	83.8	31.8	2.7	11.4	8.2	1.0	16.7	26.1	1.4	0.7	0.0
Hjørring	84.9	27.4	3.8	16.2	9.9	1.1	13.2	26.0	1.6	0.8	0.0
Brønderslev	85.9	29.8	3.0	12.5	9.0	1.3	14.2	28.0	1.5	0.7	0.0
Thisted	86.1	26.7	3.9	11.0	9.2	1.6	14.2	31.0	1.5	0.9	0.0
Himmerland	85.5	23.2	3.6	16.7	9.5	1.1	13.4	29.6	2.0	0.9	0.0
Mariagerfjord	85.4	27.8	3.6	12.8	9.5	1.0	14.1	28.5	1.9	0.8	0.0
Aalborg Øst	85.0	34.6	4.7	11.8	13.2	0.8	12.8	18.3	2.1	1.7	0.0
Aalborg Vest	86.7	28.7	5.4	15.9	12.3	0.6	11.2	22.1	2.1	1.7	0.0
Aalborg Nord	84.7	33.0	4.5	12.7	11.7	0.8	13.0	20.6	2.0	1.7	0.0

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

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

Source: Ministry of welfare.

Table 53 Referendums

	Total electorate	Votes cast		Percentage voting	Per cent of valid votes		Per cent of electorate	
		Total	Invalid		For	Against	For	Against
Constitutional amendments								
6/9 1920	1 291 745	640 759	6 940	49.6	96.9	3.1	47.5	1.5
23/5 1939	2 173 420	1 063 764	11 770	48.9	91.9	8.1	44.5	3.9
28/5 1953	2 585 800	1 527 658	25 231	59.1	78.8	21.2	45.8	12.3
Voting age								
28/5 1953: 25 to 23 or 21 years	2 815 100	1 608 625	67 688	57.1	54.6[1]	45.4[1]	29.9[1]	24.9[1]
30/5 1961: 23 to 21 years	2 880 337	1 074 558	9 299	37.3	55.0	45.0	20.3	16.6
24/6 1969: 21 to 18 years	3 309 551	2 103 854	8 443	63.6	21.4	78.6	13.5	49.8
21/9 1971: 21 to 20 years	3 378 087	2 911 749	78 201	86.2	56.5	43.5	47.4	36.5
19/9 1978: 20 to 18 years	3 615 158	2 283 276	8 984	63.2	53.8	46.2	33.8	29.1
Other issues								
25/6 1963: Acquisition of farms	3 043 170	2 222 264	23 920	73.0	38.4	61.6	27.7	44.5
Act on small farm-holdings		2 222 123	25 687		38.6	61.4	27.9	44.3
Municipal right of pre-emption		2 222 238	22 160		39.6	60.4	28.6	43.7
Nature conservation		2 222 195	23 391		42.6	57.4	30.8	41.5
2/10 1972: Danish accession to the EEC	3 453 763	3 113 122	19 316	90.1	63.3	36.7	56.7	32.9
2/6 1992: Denmark's accession to the European Union Treaty	3 962 005	3 290 610	30 879	83.1	49.3	50.7	40.5	41.7
18/5 1993: Denmark's accession to the Edinburgh Agreement and the Maastricht Treaty	3 974 672	3 436 940	34 635	86.5	56.7	43.3	48.6	37.0
28/5 1998: Danish accession to the Amsterdam Treaty	3 996 333	3 046 781	56 494	76.2	55.1	44.9	41.2	33.6
Consultative referendums 1916-86								
14/12 1916: Sale of West Indian Islands	1 200 000	449 094	7 267	37.4	64.2	35.8	23.6	13.2
27/2 1986: Danish accession to the EEC reform package	3 883 429	2 927 652	29 383	75.4	56.2	43.8	41.9	32.7
Specification of referendum on 28/9 2000: Single EU currency								
All Denmark	3 999 325	3 503 525	40 358	87.6	46.8	53.2	40.5	46.1
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg	446 155	376 291	5 874	84.3	45.7	54.3	37.9	45.1
The Islands	1 707 985	1 510 086	15 576	88.4	46.4	53.6	40.6	46.9
Jutland	1 845 185	1 617 148	18 908	87.6	47.4	52.6	41.0	45.6

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

Table 54 Elections to county councils. 15 November 2005

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/akva3

Table 55 Elections to county councils. 15 November 2005

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/akva3

Table 56 Elections to county councils, distribution of votes cast

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/akva3

Table 57 Elections to municipality councils. 15 November 2005

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/valgk3

Table 58 Elections to municipality councils, distribution of votes cast

	20 November 2001				15 November 2005			
	Valid votes cast		Candi-dates	Of whom elected	Valid votes cast		Candi-dates	Of whom elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
Total	**3 471 416**	**100.0**	**16 914**	**4 647**	**2 880 007**	**100.0**	**11 407**	**2 522**
The Danish Social Democrats	1 125 859	32.4	3 611	1 551	986 829	34.3	2 295	900
Social Liberal Party	134 018	3.9	993	88	148 882	5.2	1 067	86
Conservative People's Party	391 111	11.3	2 107	444	295 596	10.3	1 430	257
Centre Democratic Party	15 024	0.4	169	3	•	•	•	•
Socialist People's Party	261 301	7.5	1 325	237	211 793	7.4	1 071	162
Danish People's Party	188 452	5.4	829	168	169 902	5.9	611	125
Christian Democrats	37 192	1.1	491	31	•	•	•	•
Schleswig Party	4 072	0.1	69	7	4 301	0.2	74	4
Liberal Party	983 856	28.3	3 846	1 666	793 061	27.5	2 283	804
Progress Party	9 609	0.3	268	5	•	•	•	•
Unit List, Red/Green Party	60 503	1.7	349	11	78 116	2.7	544	24
Others	260 419	7.5	3 857	436	191 527	6.7	2 032	160

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/valgk3

Table 59 Elections to the European Parliament, summary

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

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

[1] Postal votes in consideration.

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Health.

Table 60 Elections to the European Parliament, distribution of votes cast

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

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

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Health.

Table 61 Elections to local church councils. 9 November 2004

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

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

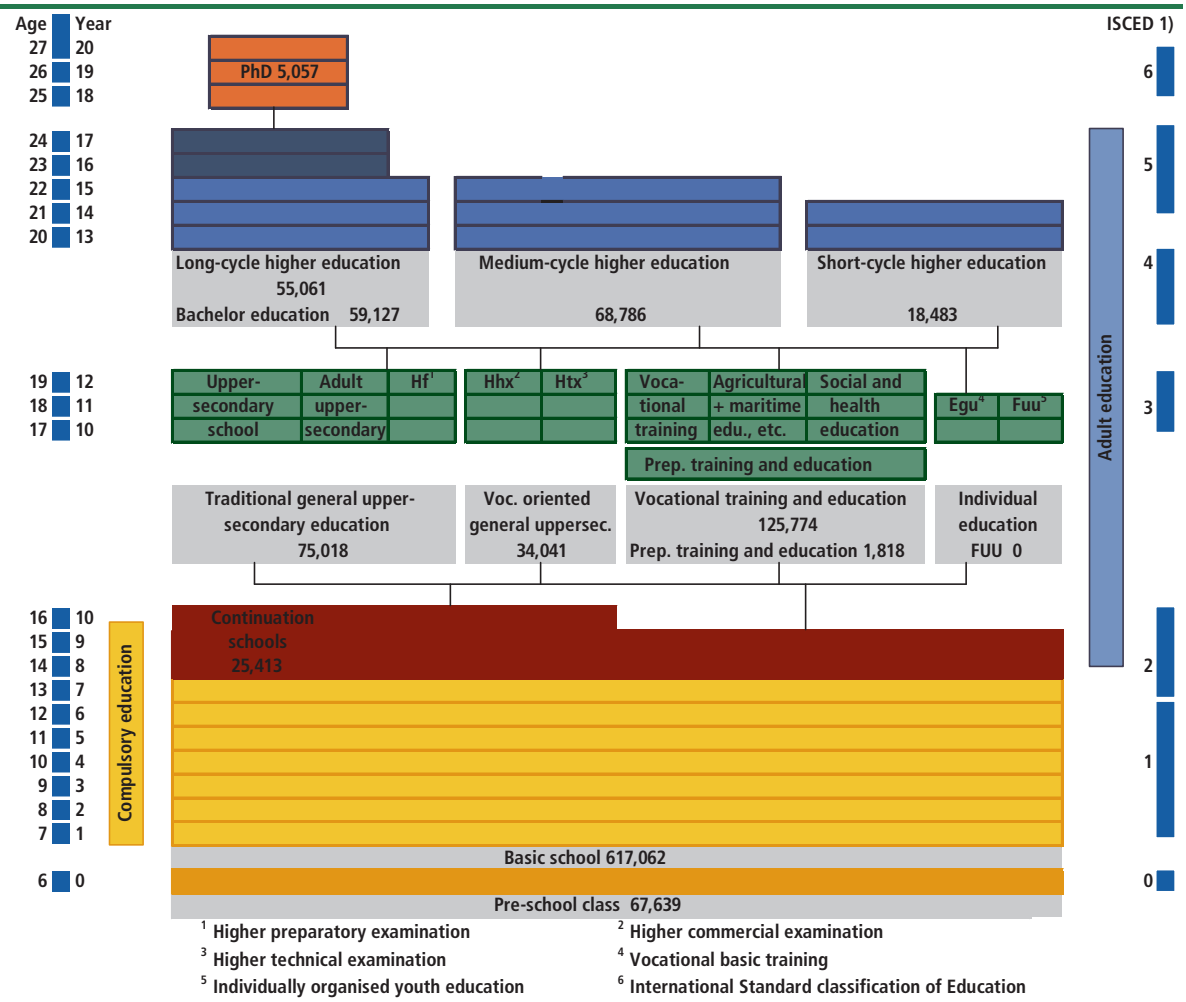
Education and culture

1. Education

Pre-school to grade 10

Basic school forms the foundation of the Danish educational system. It begins with pre-school form and leads up to the voluntary 10th school year. In 2006, 710,100 pupils attended basic school. Of these, 67,600 had started in pre-school forms, while 164,100 attended 8th to 10th form, and among these, 25,400 attended continuation schools. Due to changes in the age composition of the population, the number of pupils in pre-school forms has increased by 7 per cent since 1996. However, the number of pupils in 8th to 10th form declined by 5 per cent from 1996 to 1999, but it has subsequently increased by 16 per cent. Figure 1 gives an overview of the structure and admission systems in the Danish educational system, from pre-school through secondary education to higher education.

Figure 1 **Number of students in the educational system. 1 October 2006**

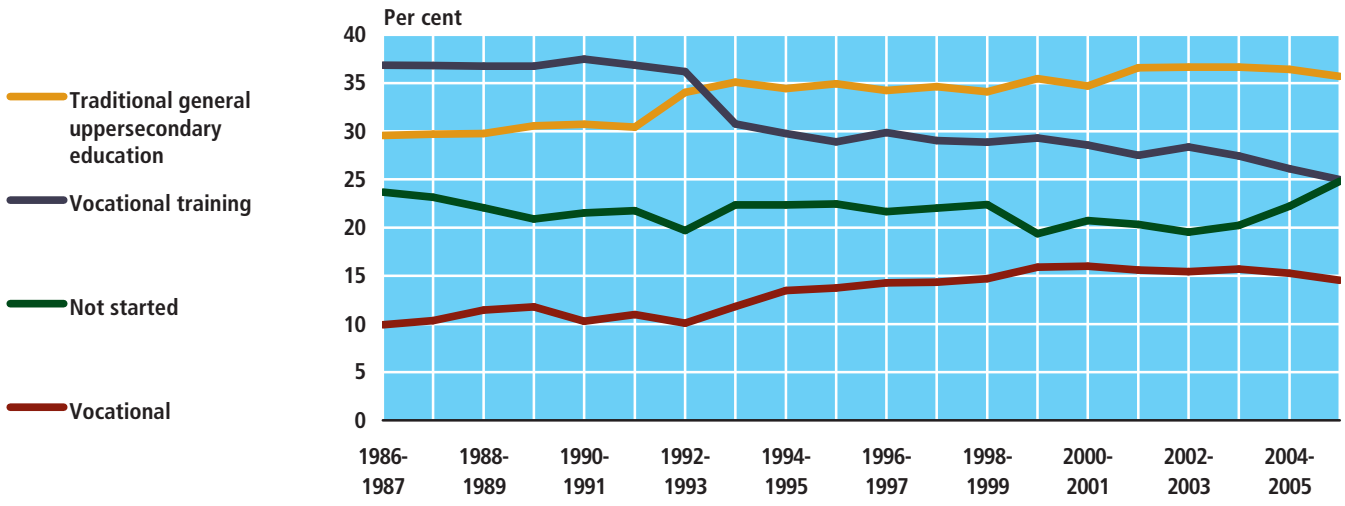


[1] International Standard Classification of Education.

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

Of all students leaving school in 2005-06, 75 per cent had commenced further education after a period of three months. 50 per cent had chosen to attend general upper-secondary education or vocational education (general programmes of education at second level, second stage, hhx, htx), while 25 per cent opted for vocational education and training, e.g. carpenters, bricklayers or hairdressers. 40 per cent of the students leaving school in 1986-87 attended general upper-secondary education or vocational education, while 37 per cent opted for vocational education and training within a period of three months after leaving basic school.

Figure 2 **Students three months after leaving basic school**



17 per cent of the students from general upper-secondary education enrols for an education immediately

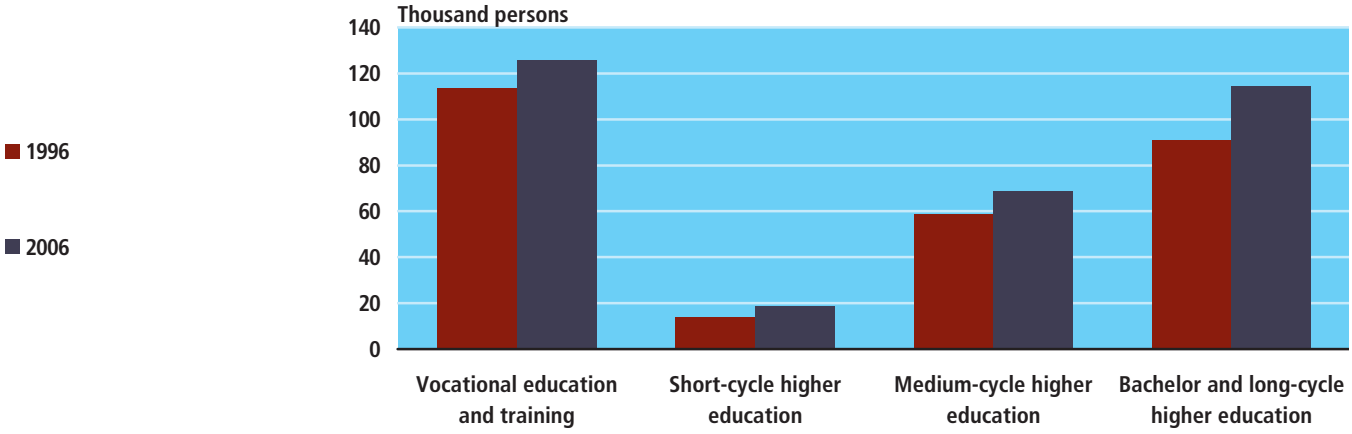
17 per cent of students who graduated from general upper-secondary education in 2005-06 continued their education immediately after completing their general upper-secondary education. The corresponding proportion of graduates from 1996-97 was 16 per cent. The proportion of graduates from 2005-06 who continued their education immediately after graduating from vocational general upper-secondary education was 36 per cent.

71 per cent of the graduates from general upper-secondary education or vocational education in 2005-06 who had enrolled for further education three months after their graduation chose higher education.

More students commence education and training

In 2006, the number of students attending vocational education and training was 125,800, while the total number attending higher education, e.g. police officers, nurses or doctors, including 5,100 research students, reached 206,500. Since 1996, the number of students attending vocational education and training has increased by 11 per cent, and by 23 per cent for higher education.

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



See table 63.

Social science accounts for the highest number of students

Of the 206,500 students attending higher education, social science, educational teaching and the humanities account for the highest number of students, with 26, 19 and 18 per cent, respectively. Within social science, a large number of students attend education as marketing economists, MSc's (economics and business administration), or study law and economics, whereas educationalists and school teachers prevail within educational teaching. The humanities mainly comprise languages, history, philosophy and theology.

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

273,600 attended courses in adult education at private course suppliers

Besides the institutions behind adult education and training regulated by law, different types of suppliers of training courses offer training on a private basis. These include private commercial firms, but also the social partners, trade organisations and self governing institutions. In 2006, 273,600 attended courses in adult education at private course suppliers.

Most course participants at adult vocational training centres

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

In the school year 2005-06, a little more than one million course participants completed their participation in public-managed adult or supplementary courses, and course participants at adult vocational training constituted 62 per cent of these. Course participants at general courses, i.e. 8th and 9th grade and higher preparatory course, constituted 26 per cent, while course participants at further education constituted 12 per cent, respectively.

39 per cent of the course participants had vocational training as highest education completed, 36 per cent had basic school or unknown education stated, and 17 per cent had completed a higher education.

66 per cent of the course participants at general courses were women
51 per cent of the participants in public courses were women. The proportion of women at the general courses was 66 per cent, while the corresponding figure at the adult vocational training centres was a mere 43 per cent. At the higher education centres, 55 per cent were women.

Ten years after basic school half of the Danes have professional qualifications
Ten years after leaving basic school in 1995-96, about 49 per cent had completed training providing them with professional qualifications. Of this group, 31 per cent had completed a vocational education course and 18 per cent had completed higher education, while 26 per cent were still studying. "The educational remainder" – young people who had not attended any educational institution or had completed an education course providing them with professional qualifications ten years after leaving basic school – accounted for 25 per cent of the year 1995-96. The corresponding proportion was 30 per cent for graduates from 1986-87.

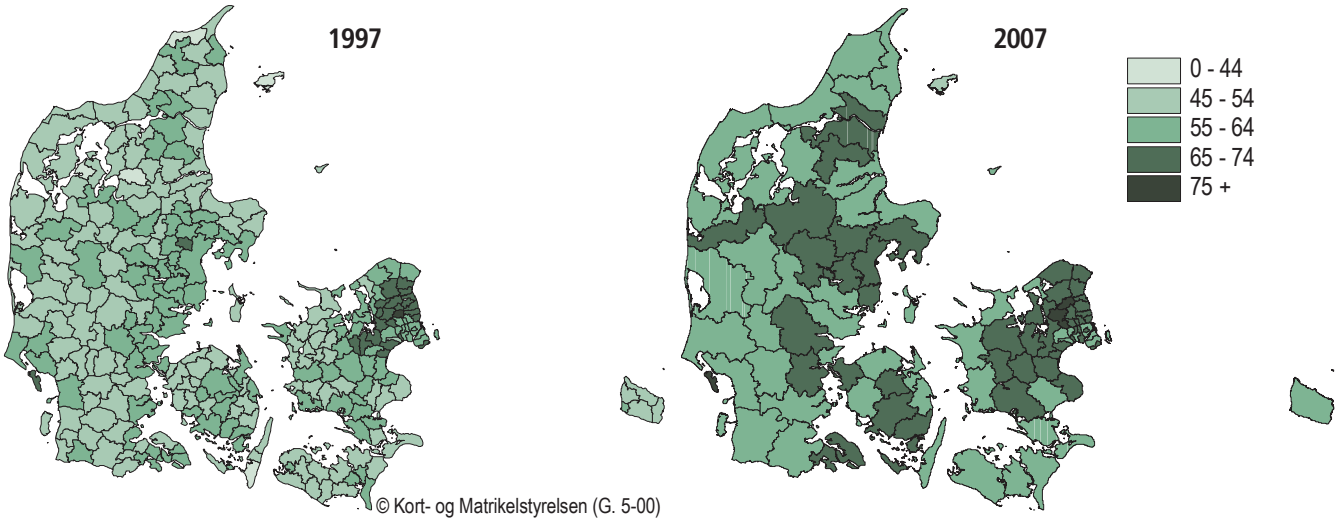
2. The population's educational level

Increase in the level of education since 1997
In 2007, 67 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds had completed education providing them with professional qualifications, defined as vocational or higher education aimed at specific types of jobs. This proportion has increased by 8 percentage points from 1997 to 2007. A few more men than women have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications (51 per cent). Another characteristic feature is the fact that the young generation is more highly educated than their parents.

High frequency of vocational education
The highest level of qualifications among the 30-69 age group was most frequently a vocational education. 38 per cent had completed this type of education, while 29 per cent had completed higher education in 2007. Since 1997, the proportions have increased by 2 and 7 percentage points, respectively. Among the remaining 33 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds of the population, 26 per cent had completed basic school education, 5 per cent general upper secondary education as the highest level of education, while there is no information for the last 2 per cent.

Great regional differences
Great regional differences were evident with regard to educational patterns within the Danish population in 2007. The proportion of individuals who have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications varied within each region. There was, however, a trend for the highest proportion completing education courses providing them with professional qualifications to be found around the large cities, with correspondingly lower proportions being evident in the provinces.

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



Differences in educational levels sharply evened out in a geographic perspective
The highest proportion of individuals who have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications was in Allerød Municipality (78 per cent), while the lowest figure was in Ishøj (55 per cent). Over the recent decade, differences have been sharply evened out as many outlying districts have experienced a higher increase than the major urban areas. Large differences still exist within each region.

Immigrants are in the educational system for a shorter period of time
The educational patterns of young immigrants are different from those of the population as a whole. Fewer immigrants attend an upper-secondary examination, higher preparatory examination, or higher commercial examination and higher technical examination, while more only attend basic school. These differences are, however, less significant when compared to 1997 levels; this has implied that more immigrants attend an upper-secondary examination, higher preparatory examination, and vocational education.

Increasing proportion of descendants on medium-cycle and bachelor educations
From 1997 to 2006, there was an increase in the share of 20-24-year-olds non-western descendants who were receiving education courses providing professional qualifications from 33 per cent to 40 per cent. Especially, medium-cycle higher education and bachelor education accounted for this increase.

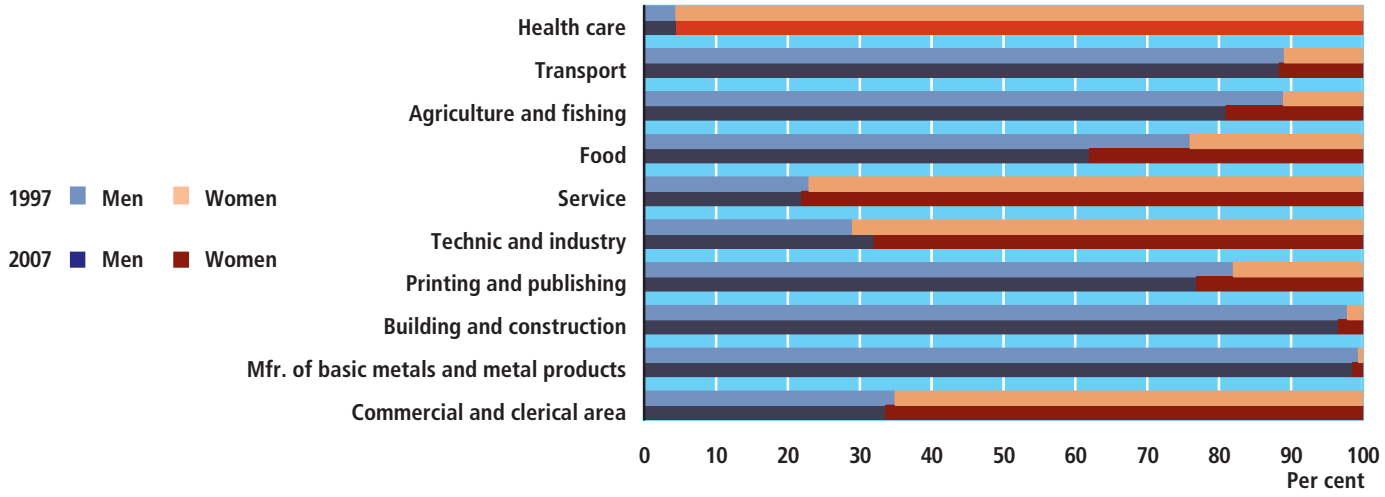
3. Sex and education

Sharp divisions in educational patterns
Sharp distinctions were observed in the educational patterns for 30-69-year-old men and women with regard to both educational levels and fields. More men than women had completed vocational education or long-cycle higher education in 2007, 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 their master.

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

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



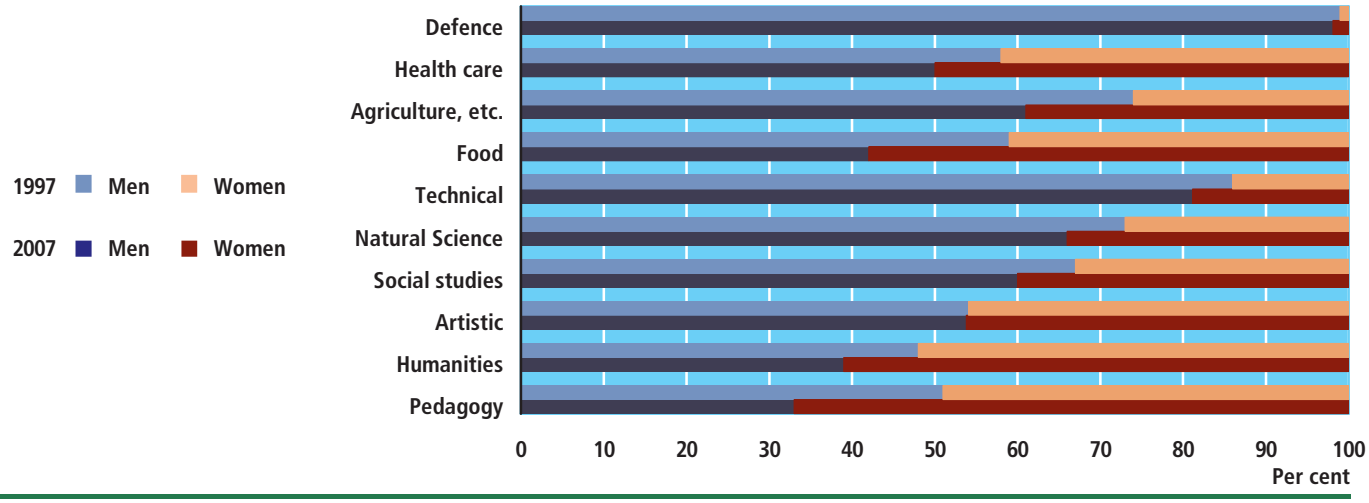
Most medium-cycle courses are dominated by either men or women

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

Long-cycle higher education is more mixed

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

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



Women increased their foothold in certain fields

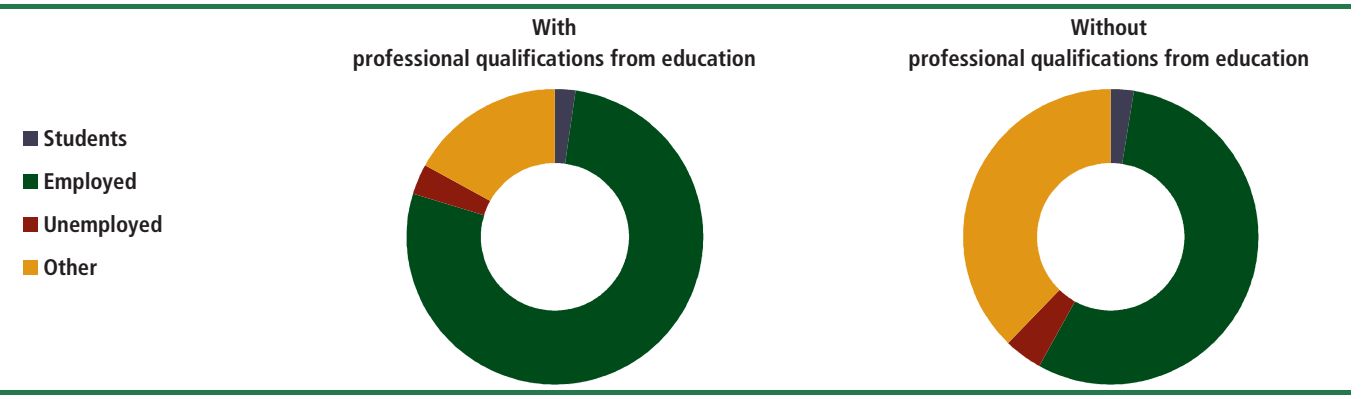
Even though the educational system continued to be highly divided in terms of gender in 2007, some progress has been made during the period from 1997 to 2007 as regards the education choices made by women and men. The dividing lines remain most rigid for vocational education and training, where the proportion of women has only gone up by 2 percentage points. The greatest degree of relaxation of the gender barriers was evident in long-cycle higher education, where the proportion of women increased by 9 percentage points.

4. Education and employment

Education has a significant effect on employment

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

Figure 7 The relation of the labour market to the 30-69-year-olds. 1 January 2006



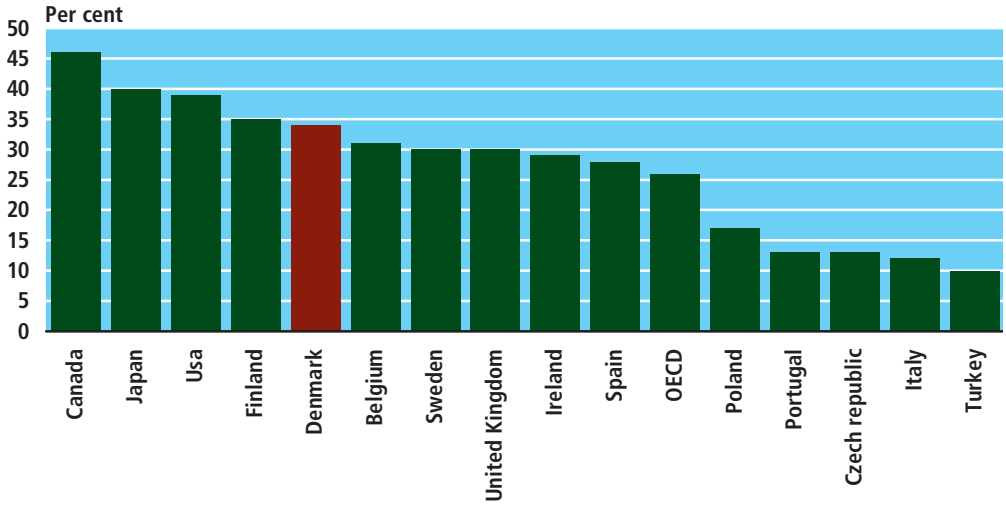
See table 77.

5. Education in an international perspective

Level of education in Denmark above OECD average

In all the OECD countries, an average of 26 per cent of the 25-64-year-olds had completed a higher education in 2005. At 34 per cent, Denmark was among those OECD countries with a high percentage. The three highest percentages were found in Canada, United States, and Japan, while Czech republic, Italy and Turkey accounted for the three lowest percentages.

Figure 8 **Persons having completed further education in selected OECD countries. 2005**



Source: OECD, *Education at a glance 2007.*

Danes proceed through many years of education

Children that began pre-school in Denmark in 2005 will proceed through an average of approximately 17.2 years of education before completing a full-time education course providing them with professional qualifications. United Kingdom and Australia account for the highest number of years of education with 20.9 years and 20.2 years, followed by New Zealand with 19.4 years, then Finland and Iceland with 19 years. Mexico and Turkey account for the lowest number of years of education with 13 and 11.9 years. The OECD average was 16.7 years in 2005.

6. Culture

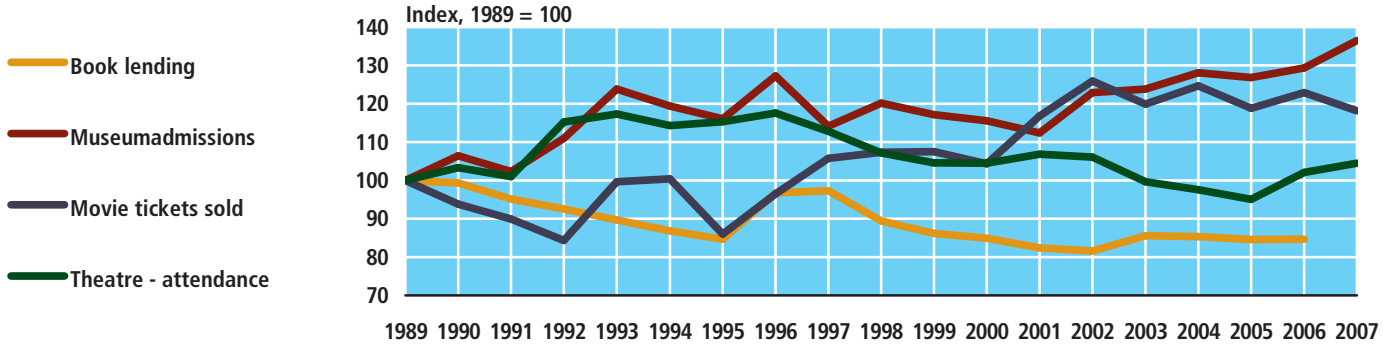
Most theatre admissions for plays

Admissions to state-subsidized theatres showed an increase of 2 per cent during the season of 2006-2007 compared to the previous season. Plays accounted for 33 per cent of the 2.3 million admissions, while children's theatres accounted for 19 per cent. The remaining types of theatres were distributed as follows: Opera (12 per cent), light operas/musicals (16 per cent) and ballet/dance (11 per cent), while performance and revues/cabarets had a total of less than 1 per cent of the admissions. During the 2006-2007 season, the state, including the Danish Arts Council, subsidized 114 theatres compared to 121 theatres the previous year.

Non state-subsidized theatres

The 62 theatres that did not receive state-subsidies during the season 2006-2007 had a total of 148 performances. The performances were shown 3,516 times and there were a total of 637,000 admissions, corresponding to an average of 181 admissions per performance. Children's theatres accounted for 28 per cent of the admissions, ballet/dance for 24 per cent, and plays for 7 per cent. The non state-subsidized theatres accounted for 21 per cent of the total number of admissions for plays in Denmark.

Figure 9 **Various cultural institutions – activities**



Decline for American films

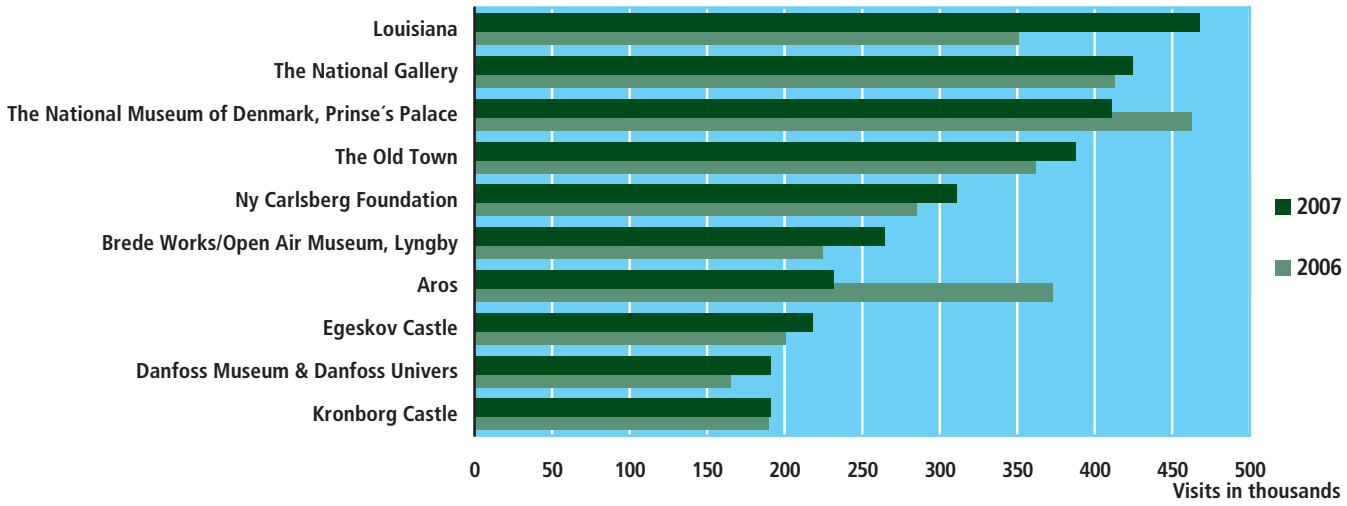
In 2007, the number of tickets sold for films screened at Danish cinemas reached 12.1 million, which was 4 per cent less than in 2006. The number of tickets sold for American films decreased by 3.8 per cent, while the number of tickets sold for Danish films was almost the same as in 2006. In 2007, the three films seen by most people were *Harry Potter and the order of the Phoenix*, *Pirates of the Caribbean: At the world's end* and *Shrek the third*.

Danish films accounted for 26 per cent of all tickets sold in 2007. Compared to the previous year, this is a increase of 1 percentage point. The most popular Danish film was *Anja og Viktor- brændende kærlighed*, which accounted for 339,500 tickets in 2007.

10.8 million visits to museums

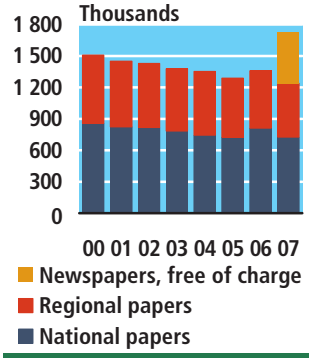
In 2007, admission rates of Danish museums reached 10.8 million visitors. Compared to the 2006 admission rate, there has been a increase of about 2.6 per cent. Of the 272 museums in the statistics, 168 of them were subsidized by the state. In 2006, the zoological and botanical gardens had a total of 3.8 million visitors which is almost 100,000 more visitors than in 2006.

Figure 10 The 10 highest admission rates



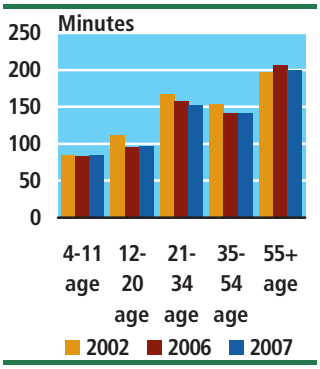
See table 108.

Figure 11
Average daily circulation, total



See table 87 and 88.

Figure 12
Average viewing rates



See table 95.

Louisiana accounts for the highest admission rates

In 2007, the gallery Louisiana accounted for the highest admission rates of 468,200 visitors, which was 117,000 or 33 per cent more visitors compared to the previous year. Subsequently, The National Gallery had 425,000 visitors the same year. Aros had a decrease of 38 per cent in visitors.

Decreasing circulation

From 2006 to 2007, the average circulation of daily newspapers has decreased by about 115,000 newspapers, corresponding to 6.2 per cent, while there was a decrease of 53,000 newspapers on Sundays, corresponding to 4.7 per cent. The daily newspapers distributed free of charge (Urban and MetroXpress) are included.

The elderly watch most television

97 out of 100 households in Denmark have a television and most of them have access to DR1 or TV2. The average viewing rates of Danes were 2 hours and 28 minutes per day in 2007 which is a decrease of 3 minutes since 2006.

There is a general increase in daily television consumption with age, and persons over 55 years have by far the highest television consumption reaching an average of 3 hours and 20 minutes per day.

Children aged 4 to 11 watch on average television 1 hour and 24 minutes per day, and this age group thus accounts for the lowest television consumption.

In 2007, the most time spent on watching TV was accounted for by the channels TV2, DR1, DR2, TV2 Zulu and TV3.

The number of people watching a TV channel naturally is widely dependent on the number of people who have access to the channel. For example, almost all households in Denmark with a television set have access to DR1 and TV2, while 64 per cent have access to TV3.

Table 62 Educational institutions. 2006

	Number of institutions	Students		Total
		Men	Women	
Total	**2 968**	**569 488**	**582 973**	**1 152 461**
General schools	**2 778**	**391 374**	**392 155**	**783 529**
Basic schools, public	1 868	304 114	288 737	592 851
Basic schools, private	495	45 764	44 861	90 625
Continuation schools	253	12 642	12 771	25 413
Upper-secondary schools	152	28 708	45 481	74 189
Home economics, arts and crafts schools	10	146	305	451
Vocational institutions of education	190	178 114	190 818	368 932
Vocational schools	**90**	**96 203**	**63 107**	**159 310**
Social and health schools	20	1 096	13 095	14 191
Maritime institutions of education	13	1 592	75	1 667
Institutions of education within police and defence	6	1 932	549	2 481
Artistic institutions of education	18	2 431	3 281	5 712
Centres for higher education (CVU)	20	16 590	42 025	58 615
Institutions of higher education outside CVU	11	1 806	5 335	7 141
Universities	9	55 995	63 018	119 013
Other schools	3	469	333	802

Note: The number of institutions is the legal entities. Previously, the number of departments falling under the legal entities was compiled.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/u11

Table 63 Students in the educational system. 2006

1.10.2005 – 30.09.2006	Students	Entrance[1]	Graduates[2]	Did not complete education
Total	**1 152 461**	**252 481**	**182 630**	**82 655**
Basic school/preparatory	711 114	70 171	77 932	13 980
General upper-secondary education	109 059	44 577	31 796	8 679
Vocational education and training	125 774	71 767	29 460	40 402
Short-cycle higher education	18 483	9 389	5 402	2 856
Medium-cycle higher education	68 786	20 454	15 344	5 939
Bachelor	59 127	20 490	10 156	6 726
Long-cycle higher education	60 118	15 633	12 540	4 073
Men, total	**569 489**	**120 250**	**84 895**	**42 005**
Basic school/preparatory	362 951	34 911	39 461	6 195
General upper-secondary education	48 571	20 155	13 556	4 446
Vocational education and training	70 684	36 811	13 681	21 805
Short-cycle higher education	9 784	5 184	3 003	1 696
Medium-cycle higher education	21 626	6 517	4 562	2 284
Bachelor	27 891	9 348	4 492	3 335
Long-cycle higher education	27 982	7 324	6 140	2 244
Women, total	**582 972**	**132 231**	**97 735**	**40 650**
Basic school/preparatory	348 163	35 260	38 471	7 785
General upper-secondary education	60 488	24 422	18 240	4 233
Vocational edu. and training	55 090	34 956	15 779	18 597
Short-cycle higher education	8 699	4 205	2 399	1 160
Medium-cycle higher education	47 160	13 937	10 782	3 655
Bachelor	31 236	11 142	5 664	3 391
Long-cycle higher education	32 136	8 309	6 400	1 829

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

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/u1107, u2107, u3107 and u4107

Table 64 Students. 2006

	Basic school/ preparatory	General upper-secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total	Total students as percentage of year group
	per cent								per cent
Total	**62**	**9**	**11**	**2**	**6**	**5**	**5**	**1 152 461**	**27**
6 - 14 years	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	603 979	97
15 - 19 years	41	39	19	0	0	1	0	259 666	83
20 - 24 years	-	5	32	7	20	28	7	134 357	46
25 - 29 years	-	1	17	6	26	14	36	83 864	25
30 - 34 years	-	1	22	6	26	10	35	33 459	9
35 - 39 years	-	1	29	6	30	9	25	15 816	4
40 - 66 years	-	0	32	4	27	13	24	21 320	1
Men	**64**	**9**	**12**	**2**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**569 489**	**26**
6 - 14 years	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	307 677	96
15 - 19 years	42	33	24	0	0	1	0	132 752	82
20 - 24 years	-	6	39	7	13	28	7	61 822	42
25 - 29 years	-	1	19	8	20	15	37	38 773	23
30 - 34 years	-	1	22	8	20	12	37	15 202	8
35 - 39 years	-	1	28	9	21	12	30	5 987	3
40 - 66 years	-	1	29	7	21	17	27	7 276	1
Women	**60**	**10**	**9**	**1**	**8**	**5**	**6**	**582 972**	**27**
6 - 14 years	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	296 302	98
15 - 19 years	41	45	13	0	0	1	0	126 914	83
20 - 24 years	-	4	27	6	27	28	7	72 535	50
25 - 29 years	-	1	16	5	30	12	35	45 091	27
30 - 34 years	-	1	22	5	31	9	32	18 257	10
35 - 39 years	-	1	29	4	36	8	22	9 829	5
40 - 66 years	-	0	34	2	30	11	22	14 044	1

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/u1107 and bef1a

Table 65 Students by region. 2006

Place of residence on 1 january 2007	Basic school[1]/ preparatory	General upper-secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total
	per cent							
Denmark, total	**27**	**18**	**21**	**3**	**11**	**10**	**10**	**607 265**
The Capital Region of Denmark	22	16	15	3	12	15	16	196 380
Region Zealand	34	21	26	2	10	3	3	73 358
Region South Denmark	32	20	24	3	11	5	5	122 165
Region Central Jutland	28	19	21	3	11	9	9	142 393
Region North Jutland	30	19	24	2	10	8	6	62 998
Not stated[2]	5	4	18	8	13	18	35	9 971

[1] Excluding pre-school class to the 7th grade. [2] Students who live abroad, but go to school in Denmark.

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/u1107

Table 66 Students by national origin. 2006

	Basic school[1]/ preparatory	General upper-secondary school	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total
	per cent							
Men and women, total	**27**	**18**	**21**	**3**	**11**	**10**	**10**	**607 265**
Of whom immigrants and descendants	26	15	20	5	10	11	13	61 378
Western countries	11	9	12	6	14	21	27	14 509
Non western countries	30	17	22	5	9	8	9	46 863
Men, total	**29**	**17**	**24**	**3**	**7**	**10**	**10**	**290 081**
Of whom immigrants and descendants	28	15	21	5	8	10	13	28 993
Western countries	13	10	13	6	12	18	27	6 228
Non western countries	32	16	23	5	7	8	9	22 762
Women, total	**26**	**19**	**17**	**3**	**15**	**10**	**10**	**317 184**
Of whom immigrants and descendants	24	16	18	5	12	13	13	32 385
Western countries	9	9	11	6	16	23	26	8 281
Non western countries	29	18	21	5	10	9	8	24 101

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/u13

Table 67 Students enrolled in general education

	Students on 1 Oct. 2005		Entrance of students[1] 1 Oct. 2005-30 Sept. 2006		Graduates 1 Oct. 2005-30 Sept. 2006		Students on 1 Oct. 2006[2]	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	**412 538**	**408 525**	**55 066**	**59 682**	**53 017**	**56 711**	**411 522**	**408 651**
Basic school/preparatory	366 120	349 986	34 911	35 260	39 461	38 471	362 951	348 163
Upper-secondary school	23 622	37 309	9 956	15 306	6 800	11 046	25 299	39 682
Higher preparatory examination	3 560	6 216	1 859	3 128	1 497	2 794	3 292	5 714
Adult upper secondary school	346	471	242	358	137	192	341	522
Entrance course to higher education	39	159	14	127	16	92	20	148
Higher commercial examination	11 360	12 663	4 596	4 583	2 873	3 580	11 928	12 530
Higher technical examination	6 876	1 572	2 954	741	1 824	401	7 175	1 744
Entrance examination to engineers	615	149	534	179	409	135	516	148

[1] Influx to the basic school is equal to entrance of students in pre-school class. [2] The newest number of students is equal to the old number of students plus the entrance of students minus those who either graduates or leaves without examination.

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/u1107, u2107 and u3107

Table 68 Students in upper-secondary education. 2006

	Completed with examination		Without examination		Average mark		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Total	**18 240**	**13 556**	**4 446**	**4 233**	•	•	**40 475**
Upper-secondary school	6 800	11 046	1 479	1 887	8.3	8.4	21 212
Higher preparatory examination	1 497	2 794	630	836	7.9	7.8	5 757
Adult upper-secondary school	137	192	110	115	8.3	8.3	554
Entrance course to higher education	16	92	17	46	•	•	171
Higher commercial examination	2 873	3 580	1 155	1 136	7.9	8.0	8 744
Higher technical examination	1 824	401	831	168	8.0	8.3	3 224
Entrance examination to engineers	409	135	224	45	•	•	813

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/u3107 og u4107

Table 69 Students in vocational education and training

	Students on 1 Oct. 2005		Entrance of students 1 Oct. 2005-30 Sept. 2006		Graduates[1] 1 Oct. 2005-30 Sept. 2006		Students on 1 Oct. 2006[2]	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	**69 359**	**54 510**	**36 811**	**34 956**	**13 681**	**15 779**	**70 684**	**55 090**
Educational	280	1 145	197	772	139	777	275	1 040
Commerce, clerical trades	12 415	21 726	6 681	11 707	2 458	4 537	12 868	22 927
Construction	24 067	2 049	12 837	1 683	4 351	238	26 419	2 403
Iron and metal	17 482	990	7 689	936	3 374	168	16 910	1 040
Graphic	1 917	1 080	1 436	952	241	142	2 108	1 183
Technical and other industry	565	1 208	351	430	166	341	563	861
Service	847	4 057	684	3 130	222	447	940	4 581
Food industry and home economics	5 381	5 434	2 550	3 181	851	1 128	5 119	5 170
Agriculture and fishing	3 123	2 447	1 549	1 387	765	450	1 913	2 079
Transport, etc.	2 371	290	2 036	243	658	60	2 714	318
Health care	898	14 081	801	10 535	443	7 488	855	13 488
Public security	13	3	. .	. .	13	3	. .	. .

[1] With vocational qualifications. [2] The newest number of students is equal to the old number of students plus the entrance of students minus those who either graduates or leaves without examination.

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

Table 70 Students in vocational education and training. 2006

	Graduates		Without examination		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Total	**13 681**	**15 779**	**21 805**	**18 597**	**69 862**
Educational	139	777	63	100	1 079
Commerce, clerical trades	2 458	4 537	3 770	5 969	16 734
Technical	4 351	238	6 134	1 091	11 814
Iron and metal	3 374	168	4 887	718	9 147
Construction	241	142	1 004	707	2 094
Graphic	166	341	187	436	1 130
Service	222	447	369	2 159	3 197
Food industry and home economics	851	1 128	1 961	2 317	6 257
Agriculture and fishing	765	450	1 994	1 305	4 514
Transport, etc.	658	60	1 035	155	1 908
Health care	443	7 488	401	3 640	11 972
Public security	13	3	. .	. .	16

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/u34 and u4107

Table 71 Students in higher education

	Students 1 Oct. 2005		Entrance of students 1 Oct. 2005–30 Sept. 2006		Graduates 1 Oct. 2005–30 Sept. 2006		Students[1] 1 Oct. 2006	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	**86 665**	**116 919**	**28 373**	**37 593**	**18 197**	**25 245**	**87 283**	**119 231**
Short-cycle higher education	**9 299**	**8 053**	**5 184**	**4 205**	**3 003**	**2 399**	**9 784**	**8 699**
Communication and applied language	948	531	623	395	296	168	1 063	635
The artistic	313	535	78	149	69	105	309	550
Social sciences	3 786	3 421	2 183	1 864	1 002	1 029	4 080	3 639
Technical	1 703	1 859	928	1 003	578	567	1 747	2 044
Food industry and home economics	135	120	67	61	43	30	136	130
Agriculture and fishing	474	209	510	166	376	82	556	273
Transport, etc.	402	41	284	28	258	26	318	29
Health care	41	836	19	347	8	256	47	887
Public security	1 497	501	492	192	373	136	1 528	512
Medium-cycle higher education	**21 955**	**47 660**	**6 517**	**13 937**	**4 562**	**10 782**	**21 626**	**47 160**
Educational	9 858	26 860	2 595	6 846	1 889	6 117	9 559	25 747
Communication and applied language	848	1 024	257	345	193	267	845	1 002
The artistic	242	404	71	99	57	114	242	370
Social sciences	386	2 825	169	1 021	62	581	443	3 101
Technical	7 708	1 859	2 424	678	1 663	466	7 619	1 853
Food industry and home economics	137	1 584	60	530	28	275	142	1 692
Transport, etc.	943	20	350	6	225	3	990	18
Health care	1 510	13 062	492	4 401	302	2 953	1 513	13 350
Public security	323	22	99	11	143	6	273	27
Bachelor	**26 370**	**29 149**	**9 348**	**11 142**	**4 492**	**5 664**	**27 891**	**31 236**
The humanities	7 423	11 933	2 401	4 202	1 291	2 382	7 478	12 205
The artistic	257	179	131	98	14	6	358	265
Natural sciences	4 792	2 828	1 270	891	691	480	4 747	2 864
Social sciences	10 284	10 299	3 692	3 818	2 169	2 239	10 525	10 723
Technical	2 311	1 212	1 224	634	127	152	3 152	1 571
Food industry and home economics	48	155	14	55	9	24	50	174
Agriculture and fishing	258	500	73	261	46	71	263	646
Health care	997	2 043	543	1 183	145	310	1 318	2 788
Lange videregående uddannelser	**26 408**	**29 824**	**6 502**	**7 598**	**5 614**	**5 990**	**25 275**	**29 786**
The humanities	622	1 857	229	697	26	100	780	2 343
The artistic	4 656	8 737	1 292	2 283	815	1 705	4 806	8 778
Natural sciences	491	481	51	58	135	100	387	400
Social sciences	3 667	2 127	1 041	654	793	542	3 571	2 123
The humanities	9 651	9 102	2 771	2 933	1 935	2 035	9 594	9 415
Technical	4 490	2 010	763	360	1 202	474	3 746	1 794
Food industry and home economics	45	200	12	75	15	52	42	215
Agriculture and fishing	428	975	58	94	90	193	378	863
Health care	2 226	4 332	168	434	473	786	1 854	3 845
Public security	132	3	117	10	130	3	117	10
Forskeruddannelser	**2 633**	**2 233**	**822**	**711**	**526**	**410**	**2 707**	**2 350**
The humanities and theology	334	354	91	88	70	69	322	333
The artistic	62	56	23	18	11	12	72	60
Natural sciences	479	285	201	145	110	57	533	361
Social sciences	312	298	94	88	68	57	257	270
Technical	810	293	212	67	173	58	818	285
Food industry and home economics	157	231	40	61	26	41	165	241
Health care	479	716	161	244	68	116	540	800

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

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

Table 72 Students in higher education. 2006

	Graduates			Without examination			Total
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Total	**18 197**	**25 245**	**43 442**	**9 559**	**10 035**	**19 594**	**63 036**
Short-cycle higher education	**3 003**	**2 399**	**5 402**	**1 696**	**1 160**	**2 856**	**8 258**
Communication and applied language	296	168	464	212	123	335	799
The artistic	69	105	174	13	29	42	216
Social sciences	1 002	1 029	2 031	887	617	1 504	3 535
Technical	578	567	1 145	306	251	557	1 702
Food industry and home economics	43	30	73	23	21	44	117
Agriculture and fishing	376	82	458	52	20	72	530
Transport, etc.	258	26	284	110	14	124	408
Health care	8	256	264	5	40	45	309
Public security	373	136	509	88	45	133	642
Medium-cycle higher education	**4 562**	**10 782**	**15 344**	**2 284**	**3 655**	**5 939**	**21 283**
Educational	1 889	6 117	8 006	1 005	1 842	2 847	10 853
Communication and applied language	193	267	460	67	100	167	627
The artistic	57	114	171	14	19	33	204
Social sciences	62	581	643	50	164	214	857
Technical	1 663	466	2 129	850	218	1 068	3 197
Food industry and home economics	28	275	303	27	147	174	477
Transport, etc.	225	3	228	78	5	83	311
Health care	302	2 953	3 255	187	1 160	1 347	4 602
Public security	143	6	149	6	..	6	155
Bachelor	**4 492**	**5 664**	**10 156**	**3 335**	**3 391**	**6 726**	**16 882**
The humanities	1 291	2 382	3 673	1 055	1 548	2 603	6 276
The artistic	14	6	20	16	6	22	42
Natural sciences	691	480	1 171	624	375	999	2 170
Social sciences	2 169	2 239	4 408	1 282	1 155	2 437	6 845
Technical	127	152	279	256	123	379	658
Food industry and home economics	9	24	33	3	12	15	48
Agriculture and fishing	46	71	117	22	44	66	183
Health care	145	310	455	77	128	205	660
Long-cycle higher education	**5 614**	**5 990**	**11 604**	**2 022**	**1 645**	**3 667**	**15 271**
Educational	26	100	126	45	111	156	282
The humanities and theology	815	1 705	2 520	327	537	864	3 384
The artistic	135	100	235	20	39	59	294
Natural sciences	793	542	1 335	344	116	460	1 795
Social sciences	1 935	2 035	3 970	893	585	1 478	5 448
Technical	1 202	474	1 676	306	101	407	2 083
Food industry and home economics	15	52	67	..	8	8	75
Agriculture and fishing	90	193	283	18	13	31	314
Health care	473	786	1 259	67	135	202	1 461
Public security	130	3	133	2	..	2	135
PhD-Degree	**526**	**410**	**936**	**222**	**184**	**406**	**1 342**
The humanities and theology	70	69	139	33	40	73	212
The artistic	11	12	23	2	2	4	27
Natural sciences	110	57	167	37	12	49	216
Social sciences	68	57	125	81	59	140	265
Technical	173	58	231	31	17	48	279
Agriculture and fishing	26	41	67	6	10	16	83
Health care	68	116	184	32	44	76	260

[1] Incl. Phd.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/u33 and u4107

Table 73 Educational level three years after leaving school

	Year of leaving school							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total number of students of the year	**23 942**	**23 537**	**23 782**	**22 594**	**20 927**	**19 904**	**20 311**	**19 439**
Total number receiving education three years after	**16 980**	**17 013**	**17 479**	**16 865**	**15 807**	**15 336**	**15 769**	**15 250**
Upper secondary education, total	331	223	238	203	165	165	28	19
Vocational education and training	1 880	1 801	1 728	1 540	1 438	1 368	1 515	1 322
Of which: Commerce, clerical trades	919	893	822	722	636	562	646	553
Health care	147	141	126	90	100	97	114	93
Food industry and home economics	117	97	114	96	83	80	67	84
Short-cycle higher education	958	1 117	1 290	1 108	837	828	911	943
Of which: Social sciences	520	573	709	540	400	361	433	415
Technical	105	128	130	195	163	197	180	210
Medium-cycle higher education	5 764	5 820	6 007	5 765	5 464	5 331	5 512	5 035
Of which: Educational	3 066	3 035	3 088	2 906	2 745	2 634	2 665	2 356
Health care	1 639	1 712	1 724	1 615	1 551	1 541	1 633	1 556
Technical	543	594	731	704	660	582	609	515
Bachelor	5 954	6 045	6 329	6 415	6 225	6 205	6 628	7 183
Of which: Social sciences	2 435	2 516	2 529	2 547	2 521	2 422	2 591	2 600
The humanities	2 352	2 336	2 452	2 422	2 240	2 277	2 257	2 340
Natural sciences	922	924	995	985	970	899	894	880
Long-cycle higher education	2 093	2 007	1 887	1 834	1 678	1 439	1 175	748
Of which: Technical	839	813	799	793	679	552	413	145
The humanities, theology	138	125	111	93	90	80	74	71
Natural sciences	95	70	64	70	53	40	52	39
Social sciences	132	146	160	170	173	159	167	200

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/03

Table 74 Highest general education completed by population. 2007

Age on 1 Jan. 2007	1 - 8 grade or not known	9 - 10 grade	Upper- secondary school, higher preparatory examination, adult upper-secondary school	Higher commercial education, higher tech. education, and entrance examination for technical colleges	Total
Total	**888 165**	**1 870 770**	**823 428**	**270 587**	**3 852 950**
15 - 24 years	112 451	356 730	103 198	46 697	619 076
25 - 29 years	29 533	136 891	104 736	52 661	323 821
30 - 39 years	56 659	378 063	227 544	105 328	767 594
40 - 49 years	78 665	471 539	197 092	50 992	798 288
50 - 59 years	241 783	339 147	134 646	11 663	727 239
60 - 69 years	369 074	188 400	56 212	3 246	616 932
Men	**477 202**	**978 350**	**346 663**	**137 076**	**1 939 291**
15 - 24 years	60 532	194 243	36 929	24 615	316 319
25 - 29 years	15 007	82 308	38 376	26 562	162 253
30 - 39 years	31 078	217 420	89 248	49 462	387 208
40 - 49 years	48 211	247 301	83 609	25 668	404 789
50 - 59 years	135 262	153 466	67 435	8 418	364 581
60 - 69 years	187 112	83 612	31 066	2 351	304 141
Women	**410 963**	**892 420**	**476 765**	**133 511**	**1 913 659**
15 - 24 years	51 919	162 487	66 269	22 082	302 757
25 - 29 years	14 526	54 583	66 360	26 099	161 568
30 - 39 years	25 581	160 643	138 296	55 866	380 386
40 - 49 years	30 454	224 238	113 483	25 324	393 499
50 - 59 years	106 521	185 681	67 211	3 245	362 658
60 - 69 years	181 962	104 788	25 146	895	312 791

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hfu1

Table 75 Highest education completed analysed by age and sex. 2007

Age on 1 Jan. 2007	Basic school or not known	General upper-secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total
	per cent							
Total	**28.8**	**4.7**	**38.0**	**5.6**	**14.6**	**1.1**	**7.2**	**2 910 053**
30 - 39 years	21.9	7.3	36.2	7.1	14.9	2.5	10.1	767 594
40 - 49 years	26.1	5.7	38.7	6.2	15.1	1.0	7.3	798 288
50 - 59 years	29.5	3.3	39.3	5.0	16.0	0.4	6.5	727 239
60 - 69 years	40.3	1.8	37.6	3.7	12.0	0.1	4.4	616 932
Men	**27.7**	**4.7**	**41.0**	**6.6**	**10.7**	**1.0**	**8.4**	**1 460 719**
30 - 39 years	24.3	6.9	38.2	8.4	9.9	2.1	10.3	387 208
40 - 49 years	27.2	5.4	40.6	7.6	10.0	0.9	8.3	404 789
50 - 59 years	26.3	3.8	44.0	5.5	11.6	0.5	8.3	364 581
60 - 69 years	34.3	2.0	41.3	4.3	11.5	0.2	6.4	304 141
Women	**30.0**	**4.6**	**34.9**	**4.6**	**18.6**	**1.2**	**6.0**	**1 449 334**
30 - 39 years	19.5	7.7	34.1	5.7	20.1	2.9	10.0	380 386
40 - 49 years	24.9	5.9	36.7	4.8	20.2	1.1	6.3	393 499
50 - 59 years	32.8	2.7	34.6	4.5	20.5	0.2	4.7	362 658
60 - 69 years	46.1	1.6	34.1	3.2	12.5	0.1	2.5	312 791

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 76 Highest education completed analysed by county of residence. 2007

30-69 year-olds Place of residence on 1 Jan. 2007	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	Uoplyst	Total
Denmark, total	**764 326**	**135 804**	**1 104 451**	**163 337**	**425 409**	**30 764**	**210 849**	**75 113**	**2 910 053**
Greater Copenhagen Region	187 664	59 916	287 923	48 407	135 102	14 979	110 226	30 569	874 786
Copenhagen	55 759	22 795	65 541	13 240	38 711	7 167	39 055	13 552	255 820
Frederiksberg	7 492	4 376	12 141	2 832	8 475	1 403	10 562	2 099	49 380
Regions Zealand	128 115	16 910	190 363	24 369	61 438	2 858	20 973	9 369	454 395
Regions South Denmark	183 175	22 181	1 913 729	289 099	761 116	61 826	418 355	145 651	3 795 132
Regions Middle Jutland	171 555	27 173	250 770	37 752	96 098	6 193	39 385	13 535	642 461
Region North Jutland	93 817	9 624	122 085	15 895	40 790	2 079	13 575	6 691	304 556

[1] Incl. Christiansø.

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 77 Highest completed education, by labour market. 2006

30-69 year-olds	Students	Non-students			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	
Total	**67 130**	**2 031 482**	**84 309**	**714 902**	**2 897 823**
Basic school[1]	13 249	445 631	31 323	363 852	854 055
General upper-secondary education	12 454	94 758	4 697	22 080	133 989
Vocational education and training	17 806	826 521	29 870	226 913	1 101 110
Higher education	23 621	664 572	18 419	102 057	808 669
Men	**26 353**	**1 081 192**	**40 041**	**307 493**	**1 455 079**
Basic school[1]	5 212	246 214	14 459	141 864	407 749
General upper-secondary education	5 525	49 651	2 235	10 064	67 475
Vocational education and training	5 984	465 849	14 659	111 191	597 683
Higher education	9 632	319 478	8 688	44 374	382 172
Women	**40 777**	**950 290**	**44 268**	**407 409**	**1 442 744**
Basic school[1]	8 037	199 417	16 864	221 988	446 306
General upper-secondary education	6 929	45 107	2 462	12 016	66 514
Vocational education and training	11 822	360 672	15 211	115 722	503 427
Higher education	13 989	345 094	9 731	57 683	426 497

[1] Incl. not known.

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/krhfu2

Table 78 Participants in courses by private course organizers

	2005	2006	Change
Total	**273 102**	**273 655**	**553**
Private commercial organizers of courses	94 736	107 193	12 457
Employer and trade organizations	30 174	32 498	2 324
Employee organizations	64 577	57 237	-7 340
Associations of Graduates	20 142	19 576	-566
Non-profit institutions, associations and societies	59 601	51 812	-7 789
Adult education associations	3 872	5 339	1 467

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/konpriv1

Table 79 Participants in courses by private course organizers by type of course

	2005	2006	Change
Total	**273 102**	**273 655**	**553**
Management and human resource development	43 690	40 546	-3 144
Law, economics, insurance and financing	25 162	22 735	-2 427
Purchasing, sales and service	25 449	31 491	6 042
Exports	2 194	282	-1 912
Edp	31 730	41 550	9 820
Presentation and training technique	8 013	4 574	-3 439
Communication and media technique	11 650	3 894	-7 756
Environment and safety	7 312	11 044	3 732
Personal development and training	15 289	14 026	-1 263
Language	4 135	4 313	178
Politics, cooperation, etc.	53 618	50 455	-3 163
Other courses, including special training	40 988	43 406	2 418
General courses, not further specified	3 872	5 339	1 467

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/konpriv1

Table 80 Participants in courses of adult and supplementary education. 2005/2006

Public courses	Highest completed level of education								
	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	Total
Total[1]	**301 001**	**83 746**	**393 119**	**52 508**	**80 330**	**7 929**	**29 837**	**58 567**	**1 007 037**
Participants in general and preparatory courses	**124 502**	**29 391**	**46 791**	**5 368**	**11 486**	**665**	**4 131**	**39 782**	**262 116**
Basic school	72 583	6 485	29 327	2 863	6 542	142	1 701	19 871	139 514
Of which: General adult education	65 987	4 632	27 439	2 471	6 027	141	1 449	7 904	116 050
Danish lessons by language centres	6 596	1 853	1 888	392	515	1	252	11 967	23 464
Preparatory education	2 858	3 986	1 622	529	840	70	803	17 472	28 180
Of which: General and vocational courses	2 000	2 965	450	56	136	32	21	702	6 362
Danish lessons by language centres	858	1 021	1 172	473	704	38	782	16 770	21 818
Upper secondary education	48 715	18 421	15 330	1 823	3 970	434	1 562	2 277	92 532
Of which: Higher prep. courses	48 521	16 018	15 161	1 758	3 914	393	1 544	2 145	89 454
Entrance courses to long-cycle higher education	194	2 403	169	65	56	41	18	132	3 078
Vocational education at second level	346	499	512	153	134	19	65	162	1 890
Participants in vocational courses	**176 499**	**54 355**	**346 328**	**47 140**	**68 844**	**7 264**	**25 706**	**18 785**	**744 921**
Vocational training and main courses	3 055	1 638	4 345	750	582	117	265	458	11 210
Supplementary education of semi-skilled and skilled manual workers	166 765	37 497	313 743	32 937	29 814	3 835	9 488	14 613	608 692
Of which: Manufact. and metal produc.	30 267	4 784	63 603	4 822	3 870	362	1 161	2 816	111 685
Distributive trade, administration, communication and management	35 598	15 966	97 061	15 305	12 779	2 343	5 150	2 592	186 794
Service sector	12 918	2 080	13 354	1 054	1 451	110	332	1 551	32 850
Construction, manufacturing	16 297	1 527	23 415	1 446	1 245	82	312	1 892	46 216
Dairy industry and agriculture	6 348	787	11 353	1 501	512	53	272	296	21 122
Kitchens, hotels, restaurants, baker's shops and meat industry	6 615	1 792	5 464	618	903	98	154	739	16 383
Transport sector	35 352	6 087	41 502	3 252	2 776	374	769	2 971	93 083
Educational, social and health services	8 863	1 180	22 667	545	1 557	83	101	214	35 210
Other courses	14 507	3 294	35 324	4 394	4 721	330	1 237	1 542	65 349
Short-cycle higher education	5 097	4 622	16 210	6 919	3 222	853	2 313	1 186	40 422
Medium-cycle higher education	1 335	9 198	11 284	5 817	30 729	1 713	7 624	1 144	68 844
Bachelor	95	558	169	184	611	286	1 780	144	3 827
Long-cycle higher education	152	842	577	533	3 886	460	4 236	1 240	11 926

[1] Includes only courses which are publicly financed and supervised.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/veu107

Table 81 National Church, recognized religions and religious denominations. 2001

1 january 2001	Members	Churches or church rooms	Seats	Baptisms etc.	Confirmations, etc.	Marriages	Funerals
	number						
National Church	4 526 693	2 343	. . .	56 807	45 482	15 948	53 903
Aalborg Church Centre	255	1	692	3	3	5	2
Aars Vineyard Christian Fellowship	105	2	300	2	-	2	-
Apostolic Church in Denmark	2 973	38	3 776	63	36	24	37
Bahaii	306	1	80	-	-	1	3
Bethel Missionary Baptist Church	139	2	330	13	-	-	1
Brahma Kumaris Spiritual World University	325	2	70	-	-	-	-
Brønshøj Christian Fellowship	100	1	100	-	-	-	-
City Church, Herning	99	1	70	-	-	1	-
Danish Baptist Union	5 218	62	7 807	92	-	20	97
Covenant Church of Denmark	2 017	23	2 915	21	27	20	32
Danish Pentecostals	5 273	50	7 903	282	-	42	51
Lutheran, Non-Conformist Congregations	128	5	500	1	4	-	3
Salvation Army	1 253	31	2 900	1	4	-	10
Free Church at the Harbour	145	2	330	-	-	-	2
Højbjerg Free Church	66	1	100	-	-	-	1
International Harvest Christian Center	150	1	150	-	-	2	-
Jehovah's Witnesses	14 672	172	24 540	215	-	119	130
Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday-Saints	4 143	23	3 070	80	80	-	-
Karma-Kadjypa School	1 180	4	650	105	-	6	1
Karmapa Trust	592	3	70	5	-	2	3
Norwegian King Haakon Church	2 000	1	250	17	6	103	9
Coptic-Orthodox Church	300	1	170	12	-	4	2
Krishna Movement/Iskcon	400	1	170	-	-	-	-
Christian Centre of Herning	210	1	400	-	-	-	2
Christian Centre Church	290	4	320	-	-	-	-
Christian Community, North Zealand	150	1	300	2	-	-	-
Christian Community, Copenhagen	150	1	225	3	-	2	2
Christian Society	120	3	120	32	71	2	10
Methodist Church in Denmark	1 351	17	2 324	29	19	10	30
Jewish Community in Denmark	3 000	1	700	-	31	9	71
New Apostolic Church in Denmark	387	6	450	-	-	1	2
Russian Orthodox	300	1	. . .	32	-	6	4
Reform Church	300	1	260	1	4	-	3
Roman Catholic Church	34 884	70	8 128	642	462	122	307
Russian Orthodox (The Moscow Patriarchate)	710	-	-	12	-	8	1
Sathya Sai Baba	182	8	265	-	-	-	-
Siri Guru Sing Sabha, Copenhagen	230	1	50	6	-	5	-
St. Alban's English Church	142	1	200	18	-	9	3
Sunnataram Copenhagen	1 350	1	300	9	15	2	2
Swedish Gustav Church	4 000	1	360	21	4	123	11
Seventh Day Adventists	2 671	39	3 198	38	-	12	57
The Brethren	71	1	180	3	-	-	-
The International Church	172	1	200	3	4	1	-
World of Faith	150	1	220	-	-	4	-
German Reformed Church	280	1	300	4	-	2	-
Wat Thai Denmark (Buddhists)	1 450	3	350	8	37	4	9
Assyrian Church of the East	335	-	-	16	-	-	-
Other religious denominations	422	14	1 328	17	-	4	5

Note: The table includes denominations and religions which the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs has granted authority to perform marriages. It has not been possible to calculate the number of members of the Muslim church.

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Table 82 National Church divisions 2008

1 January	Church divisions				
	Churches	Vicars	Deaneries	Pastorates	Parishes
	number				
All Denmark	**2 344**	**1 991**	**107**	**1 354**	**2 121**
København Diocese	121	218	11	104	107
Helsingør Diocese	163	267	13	122	142
Roskilde Diocese	338	249	13	179	316
Lolland-Falster Diocese	109	64	4	53	101
Fyn Diocese	244	187	12	142	225
Haderslev Diocese	186	179	14	161	284
Ribe Diocese	213	155	11	145	257
Århus Diocese	354	274	14	187	335
Viborg Diocese	288	176	8	125	184
Aalborg Diocese	328	222	7	136	170

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Statistics Denmark.

Table 83 Religious ceremonies at the National Church. 2007

	Religious ceremonies		
	Baptisms as per cent of children born in 2007	Confirmations in 2007 as per cent of 14-15 year-olds 1 Jan. 2008	Church funerals as per cent of all deaths 2007
	per cent		
All Denmark	**83.8**	**71.9**	**89.8**
Copenhagen Diocese	53.6	43.4	78.2
Helsingør Diocese	79.8	61.7	85.1
Roskilde Diocese	93.6	67.9	91.0
Lolland-Falster Diocese	104.7	76.3	89.9
Funen Diocese	89.3	78.2	93.0
Haderslev Diocese	95.7	83.7	94.8
Ribe Diocese	93.1	81.9	95.9
Århus Diocese	88.7	78.0	92.4
Viborg Diocese	95.8	81.4	95.3
Aalborg Diocese	92.1	77.6	93.2

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Table 84 Membership of the National Church. 2008

1 January	National Church members as percentage of population							National Church members
	All Denmark			Dioceses of residence				
	Males	Females	Total	Copenhagen	Helsingør, Roskilde and Lolland-Falster	Funen	Jutland	
	per cent							thousands
Total	**80.3**	**83.8**	**82.1**	**66.0**	**80.0**	**85.4**	**87.3**	**4 495**
Age:								
0- 4 years	70.4	70.6	70.5	46.2	68.3	73.9	78.4	230
5- 9 years	78.2	78.6	78.4	51.5	75.8	81.7	85.3	261
10-14 years	80.7	81.2	81.0	55.7	77.8	84.4	87.1	285
15-19 years	82.2	83.9	83.1	61.2	79.8	85.8	88.6	278
20-29 years	76.0	77.9	76.9	65.6	73.3	81.4	83.6	480
30-39 years	78.2	81.1	79.6	64.5	78.0	84.2	85.9	601
40-49 years	79.9	84.9	82.4	67.9	81.0	85.2	86.5	666
50-59 years	80.6	85.2	82.9	67.8	80.5	85.5	87.4	595
60-69 years	84.9	89.8	87.4	74.5	84.9	90.0	91.5	560
70-79 years	89.9	92.6	91.4	83.1	89.3	93.1	94.2	330
80 years +	92.1	94.3	93.5	88.6	92.1	95.2	95.6	210

Table 85 Books published. 2007

	Decimal classification	Books and pamphlets						
		Type		Edition		Total	Of which	
		Pamphlets (17-48 pages)	Books (over 48 pages)	First editions	Revised editions		School text books[1,2]	Children's books[1]
		number of titles						
Total		**3 647**	**9 787**	**10 983**	**2 451**	**13 434**	**861**	**1 992**
Fiction, total	82-88	**1 008**	**2 465**	**2 757**	**716**	**3 473**	**312**	**1 569**
Novels and short stories		22	1 294	863	453	1 316	30	1 292
Plays		4	52	56	-	56	-	21
Poetry		57	119	165	11	176	-	47
Comics, etc.		8	66	69	5	74	-	209
Books for children and young persons		917	934	1 604	247	1 851	282	•
Non-fiction, total	00-81,89-99	**2 639**	**7 322**	**8 226**	**1 735**	**9 961**	**549**	**423**
General	00-07	69	216	261	24	285	6	3
Philosophy	10-19	64	430	375	119	494	17	8
Religion	20-29	66	318	345	39	384	41	24
Sociology	30-39, 59	751	1 634	1 874	511	2 385	61	47
Geography and travel	40-49	139	362	374	127	501	25	30
Natural sciences	50-58	254	434	617	71	688	127	95
Applied sciences	60-69	790	2 025	2 292	523	2 815	57	97
Arts, games, sports	70-79	292	755	948	99	1 047	30	76
Literature, languages	80-81,89	68	248	239	77	316	146	4
History	90-99	146	900	901	145	1 046	39	39

Note: The table shows the number of titles registered by the Danish Bibliographic Centre on the basis of the Danish National Bibliography, and because of the time taken to register titles, the number may vary by up to 5 per cent in relation to the number of titles published during the year. Unchanged editions, newspapers, journals, and annual publications, as well as foreign books under commission and publications in microfilm (4,965 titles in 2007) have not been included.

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

Source: Danish Bibliographic Centre.

Table 86 Books translated. 2007

	Original language								Danish translations, total
	Swedish	Norwegian	Other Nordic languages[1]	English/ American	German	French	Russian	Other languages	
	number of titles								
Translations, total	**358**	**146**	**20**	**1 960**	**209**	**145**	**18**	**230**	**3 086**
Fiction	197	83	18	1 224	108	112	14	199	1 955
Non-fiction	161	63	2	736	101	33	4	31	1 131

[1] Finnish, Faroese, Icelandic and Oldicelandic.

Source: Danish Bibliographic Centre.

Table 87 Daily newspapers

	Number of daily newspapers				Circulation			
	Weekdays[1]		Sundays		Weekdays		Sundays	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
					thousands			
Daily newspapers, total[2]	**36**	**36**	**10**	**10**	**1 843**	**1 728**	**1 130**	**1 077**
By size of cir. per issue:								
Under 10 000	7	6	-	-	39	30	-	-
10 000-19 999	10	11	-	-	138	146	-	-
20 000-29 999	5	5	-	-	117	113	-	-
30 000-49 999	1	3	-	1	49	114	-	42
50 000-99 999	7	6	5	4	514	456	350	293
100 000 +	6	5	5	5	987	870	780	743

[1] Inclued tree newspapers and *Metroxpress.* [2] Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half year of 2007.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2007* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Table 88 The 20 largest daily newspapers

	Circulation[1]			
	Weekdays[2]		Sundays	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
	thousands			
Urban	233	246	•	•
MetroXpress	251	244	•	•
Jyllands-Posten	149	140	199	189
Berlingske tidende	125	124	144	142
Politiken	126	116	164	149
Ekstra Bladet	104	98	139	133
B.T.	90	87	133	129
JydskeVestkysten	78	74	89	83
Børsen	70	71	•	•
Nordjyske Stiftstidende	69	69	79	78
Fyens Stiftstidende	60	57	75	71
Frederiksborg Amts Avis	53	49	•	•
Erhvervs Bladet	94	34	•	•
Århus Stiftstidende	49	31	48	42
Kristelig Dagblad	27	27	•	•
Vejle Amts Folkeblad/Fredericia Dagblad	23	22	•	•
Information	21	22	•	•
Sjællandske	23	22	•	•
Lolland-Falster Folketidende	22	21	•	•
Fyns Amts Avis	18	17	•	•

Note: In addition to this, 24timer Centrum and 24timerXtra have a day-to-day circulation of 21,811 and 20,054, respectively.

[1] Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half of 2007. [2] Include free newspayers Urban and MetroXpress.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2007* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Table 89 Journals, periodicals and magazines. 2006

	By size of circulation per issue					Total
	Under 10 000	10 000 -19 999	20 000 -49 999	50 000 -99 999	100 000 +	
Journals and periodicals[1]	**19**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**30**
By frequency:						
Weekly	-	1	-	1	-	2
Fortnightly	3	-	-	1	-	4
Monthly	9	1	1	-	-	11
Under 10 issues annually	7	2	1	1	2	13
Magazines[2]	**5**	**17**	**29**	**9**	**7**	**67**
By frequency:						
Weekly	1	2	2	5	6	16
Fortnightly	-	4	3	2	-	9
Monthly	2	9	21	2	1	35
Under 10 issues annually	2	2	3	-	-	7

[1] 1 July 2006 - 30 June 2007. [2] Verified circulation, first half year.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2007* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Table 90 Magazines

	Circulation	
	2006	2007
	thousands	
Familie Journalen	212	204
Billed Bladet	198	201
Se & Hør	193	188
Ude og Hjemme	175	168
Hjemmet	166	158
Her & Nu	116	118
Ugebladet Søndag	99	94
Bo Bedre	88	84
Alt for damerne	83	76
Femina	76	71
Illustreret Videnskab	69	68
Kig Ind	69	67
I Form	57	63
Anders And og Co.	59	61
Hendes Verden	48	48
M!	49	46
Woman	54	46
Vi Unge	47	45
Komputer for alle	45	43
Q	45	41

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

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2007* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Table 91 Advertising expenditure

	2005		2006	
	DKK mio.	per cent	DKK mio.	per cent
Advertising expenditure, total	**25 595**	**100.0**	**27 983**	**100.0**
Press advertising turnover, total	**8 030**	**31.4**	**8 665**	**31.0**
Daily papers	3 139	12.3	3 493	12.5
Magazines	404	1.6	454	1.6
Professional journals, etc.	905	3.5	987	3.6
Local papers	2 323	9.1	2 467	8.8
Other	1 259	4.9	1 264	4.5
Other advertising activities, total	**17 565**	**68.6**	**19 318**	**69.0**
Radio	280	1.1	283	1.0
TV	2 254	8.8	2 471	8.8
Cinemas	57	0.2	55	0.2
Printed matter	6 538	25.6	6 405	22.9
Sports sponsorship	1 060	4.2	1 136	4.1
Outdoor advertising	370	1.4	405	1.4
Internet	742	2.9	1 794	6.4
Telemarketing	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Exhibitions and conferences	1 335	5.2	1 363	4.9
Commercial articles	471	1.8	515	1.8
Costs for administration and production	4 458	17.4	4 891	17.5

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 2006,* Danish Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Table 92 The Danish Broadcasting Corporation and TV 2/DANMARK, revenue and expenditure

	Danish Broadcasting Corporation		TV 2/DANMARK	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	thousands			
Radio and TV licenses[1]				
Combined radio and TV licences	2 230[2]	2 264[3]	2 230[2]	2 264[3]
Of which: Black-and-white TV licences	4	•	4	•
Colour TV licences	2 226	•	2 226	•
Licences for radio only	93	80	•	•
Radio licences, total	**2 323**[2]	**2 344**[4]	•	•
	mio. kr.			
Annual accounts				
Revenue, total	3 412	3 408	1 703	1 980
Of which: Licenses	3 094	3 139	-	-
Commercial, sponsors	3	1	1 425	1 586
Other	315	268	278	394
Total expenditure	3 112	3 225	1 495	1 752

[1] The Danish Broadcasting Corporation collects the total TV license fees for the Danish Broadcasting Corporation and TV 2/DANMARK. [2] 1 Jan. 2006. [3] 1 Jan. 2007 Medielicenses. [4] 1 Jan. 2007.

Source: Danish Broadcasting Corporation and TV 2/DANMARK.

Table 93 Hours of radio broadcasting

	Danish Broadcasting Corporation			
	2005		2006	
	Analog	Digital	Analog	Digital
	hours			
Radio hours of broadcasting, total	**54 245**	**161 539**	**53 653**	**208 199**
Channel 1	8 760	•	8 760	•
Channel 2	8 760	•	8 760	•
Channel 3	8 760	•	8 760	•
Channel 4	26 555	•	26 420	•
Channel 5/6	1 410	•	953	•
Short wave[1]	-	-	-	-
DR Barracuda	•	7 128	•	8 670
DR Danish	•	-	•	-
DR Bussiness	•	2 760	•	-
DR Events	•	500	•	93
DR Oldies but Goldies	•	8 760	•	8 526
DR Jazz	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR Kanonkamelen	•	7 405	•	28
DR Classical	•	8 760	•	8 525
DR Litterature	•	6 501	•	8 520
DR Oline	•	-	•	8 732
DR Channel 2 Classical	•	-	•	234
DR Channel 2 Plus	•	-	•	228
DR Channel 4 Denmark	•	5 424	•	234
DR Channel 4 Hit	•	-	•	234
DR Cultur (former DR Plus)	•	8 682	•	8 532
DR Policy (former Democracy)	•	525	•	686
DR Rock	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR Boogie (former Boogie skum)	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR Hiphop (former DR Ghetto)	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR Electronica (former Electric Skum)	•	3 285	•	8 760
DR Soft	•	8 760	•	8 397
DR Sport	•	8 760	•	8 525
DR News	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR Allegro	•	2 349	•	8 760
DR Barometer	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR Country	•	5 853	•	8 760
DR Dansktop	•	2 613	•	8 760
DR Evergreen	•	5 853	•	8 760
DR Folk	•	3 093	•	8 760
DR Modern Rock	•	3 021	•	8 760
DR R&B	•	5 853	•	8 760
DR World	•	3 093	•	8 760
DR X	•	-	•	6 545
By kind of programme	**54 245**	**161 539**	**53 653**	**208 199**
News service	4 780	10 969	•	•
Current affairs	20 754	3 203	•	•
Information and culture	6 459	6 878	•	•
Drama/Fiction	695	9 427	•	•
Music	12 244	106 622	•	•
Entertainment	6 587	14 710	•	•
Sports	813	9 260	•	•
Presentation and Service	1 913	470	•	•

Source: Danish Broadcasting Corporation.

Table 94 Hours of television broadcasting

	DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation)		TV 2/DANMARK	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	hours			
Television hours of broadcasting, total	**10 534**	**10 981**	**11 884**	**12 382**
National TV, total	**10 534**	**10 981**	**6 431**	**6 962**
News service[1]	1 058	1 034	570	564
Current affairs	1 592	1 647	846	941
Information and culture	3 173	3 164	656	510
Education	302	347	-	-
Music	467	416	43	17
Entertainment	378	419	358	361
Danish drama	414	466	219	254
Foreign drama	2 533	2 751	2 870	3 204
Sports	264	417	579	775
Programme introduction & service	353	321	290	336
Other	-	-	-	-
Regional TV, total	•	•	**4 348**	**4 115**
Advertising	•	•	**1 105**	**1 305**
By kind of production[2]				
Own productions	3 152	3 377	1 296	1 287
Other productions	1 979	1 762	2 695	3 089
Repeat broad casts	5 403	5 842	2 440	2 586

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

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

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

Table 95 Average television viewing per day: Danish and other TV-channels

	4-11 years	12-20 years	21-34 years	35-54 years	55 years +	Total	Men	Women
	(hours : minutes) per day							
All stations, 2007	**01:24**	**01:37**	**02:32**	**02:21**	**03:20**	**02:28**	**02:20**	**02:37**
DR1	00:29	00:16	00:27	00:38	01:02	00:39	00:36	00:43
DR2	00:01	00:01	00:04	00:06	00:14	00:07	00:06	00:07
TV 2	00:16	00:27	00:48	00:50	01:13	00:50	00:44	00:55
TV 2 Zulu	00:01	00:05	00:08	00:03	00:02	00:04	00:04	00:03
TV2 Charlie	00:00	00:01	00:01	00:04	00:09	00:04	00:03	00:05
TV3	00:02	00:09	00:15	00:08	00:05	00:08	00:06	00:10
TV3+	00:01	00:07	00:10	00:05	00:04	00:06	00:06	00:05
Channel 5	00:01	00:03	00:08	00:04	00:03	00:04	00:04	00:04
TV Denmark	00:00	00:01	00:04	00:02	00:01	00:02	00:01	00:02
Other TV	00:33	00:27	00:27	00:21	00:27	00:24	00:30	00:23
All stations, 2006	**01:23**	**01:36**	**02:37**	**02:21**	**03:27**	**02:31**	**02:24**	**02:37**

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

Table 96 Household access to TV-channels

	2006		2007	
	Number of house-holds	Number of house-holds with television-sets	Number of house-holds	Number of house-holds with television- sets
	thousands	per cent	thousands	per cent
Total number of households per 1 Jan.	**2 517**		**2 532**	
Of which households with television sets	**2 417**	**100**	**2 444**	**100**
TV 2	2 416	100	2 445	100
DR 1	2 417	100	2 444	100
DR 2	2 096	87	2 164	89
TV3	1 600	66	1 629	67
3+	1 570	65	1 600	65
TV 2 Zulu	1 509	62	1 480	61
Discovery Channel	1 456	60	1 442	59
TV 2 Charlie	1 354	56	1 425	58
Channel 5/TvDenmark 1	1 428	59	1 403	57
TvDenmark	1 826	76	1 392	57
Animal Planet (Great Britain)	1 285	53	1 307	53
ARD (Germany)	1 154	48	1 251	51
ZDF (Germany)	1 135	47	1 231	50
Sweden 1	1 272	53	1 230	50
MTV	1 256	52	1 219	50
Cartoon Network	1 212	50	1 206	49
TV 2 Film	1 068	44	1 202	49
Sweden 2	1 210	50	1 143	47
TV4 Sweden	1 098	45	1 143	47
TV 2 News	-	-	1 082	44
TV 2 Sport DK	-	-	1 068	44
Voise TV	796	33	842	34
TV2 Norway	722	30	829	34
NRK/Norway 1	935	39	776	32
NDR (Germany)	846	35	759	31
NRK/Norway 2	530	22	437	18
Viasat Sport DK	1 096	45	•	•

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

Source: Gallup A/S, *Annual Survey 2007.*.

Table 97 Cinemas. 2007

	The Capital Region of Denmark	Bornholm and Christiansø	Region Zealand	Region South Denmark	Region Central Jutland	Region North Jutland	Denmark total
Cinemas at end of year							
Number of cinemas	44	3	25	39	34	22	167
Number of cinema screens	22	1	6	12	13	5	59
Cinema activity							
Paid admissions (thousands)	5 400	67	1 130	2 110	2 489	925	12 121
Admissions takings excl. VAT (DKK mio.)	301	3	61	112	133	49	659
Film hire (DKK mio.)	129	1	28	50	59	22	289

Note: Includes public showings of feature films.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bio1 and bio2

Table 98 Films by nationality. 2007

	Number of films shown	Paid admissions	Admission takings total	Film hire	Film hire as percentage of admissions takings
		thousands	DKK thousands		per cent
Films shown in cinemas, total	**676**	**12 121**	**658 588**	**289 385**	**44**
Danish	114	3 102	153 207	65 773	43
Foreign, total	562	9 019	505 381	223 612	44
Of which European	226	1 742	90 492	37 006	41
American	293	7 043	403 009	182 389	45
Other	43	234	11 880	4 217	35
Films shown in cinemas in 2006	674	12 604	674 487	296 562	44

Note: Includes public showings of feature films.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bio1 and bio2

Table 99 Films by year when first shown. 2007

	Number of films shown	Paid admissions	Admissions takings, total	Film hire	Film hire as percentage of admissions takings
		thousands	DKK thousands		per cent
Films shown in cinemas, total	**676**	**12 121**	**658 588**	**289 385**	**44**
First shown:					
2007	235	11 060	605 479	269 150	44
2006	152	977	50 015	19 096	38
2001-2005	158	58	1 914	675	35
1996-2000	43	5	152	55	36
1991-1995	15	2	73	25	34
1981-1990	23	4	153	52	34
1971-1980	16	5	389	158	41
1961-1970	9	1	38	18	48
1960 and before	25	9	375	156	42

Note: Includes public showings of feature films.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bio1 and bio2

Table 100 Films by censor rating. 2007

	Number of films shown	Paid admissions	Admissions takings, total	Film hire as percentage of admissions takings
		thousands	DKK thousands	per cent
Films shown in cinemas, total	**676**	**12 121**	**658 588**	**44**
Permitted for all[1]	274	5 020	255 405	43
Permitted for children over 11 years	159	4 485	260 152	46
Permitted for children over 15 years	131	2 229	121 032	41
Uncensored or not stated	112	387	21 999	42

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bio1 and bio2

Table 101 The most popular films shown in cinemas

1976-2007				2007			
	Week and year when first shown	Film titles	Total number of paid admissions		Week and year when first shown	Film titles	Total number of paid admissions
			thousands				thousands
1	04-1998	Titanic	1 363	1	28-2007	Harry Potter and the order of the Phoenix	645
2	51-2001	The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring	1 330	2	21-2007	Pirates of the Caribbian; At world's end	586
3	40-1976	Olsen banden ser rødt[1]	1 201	3	35-2007	Shrek the third	543
4	51-2003	The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King	1 166	4	40-2007	Ratatouille	427
5	51-2002	The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers	1 122	5	03-2007	Anja og Viktor - brændende kærlighed[1]	339
6	11-1976	One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest	1 120	6	26-2007	Live free or die hard	326
7	39-1977	Olsen banden deruda'[1]	1 045	7	31-2007	The Simpsons movie	316
8	51-1982	E.T. – The Extra Terrestrial	1 019	8	02-2007	Ledsaget udgang[1]	309
9	37-1978	Grease	1 006	9	18-2007	Spider-man 3	288
10	40-1978	Olsen banden går i krig[1]	1 006	10	41-2007	Guldhornene[1]	251

[1] Danish films.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bio1 and bio2

Table 102 Music sales

	Sales		Turnover	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
	number		DKK thousand	
Total[1]	**9 930 913**	**19 556 131**	**612 428**	**615 137**
CD-albums	8 713 707	7 475 289	509 957	455 144
LP	10 648	12 407	975	1 136
MC	115	7 663	22	488
DVD-audio	39 255	41 109	2 992	3 274
CD-sets[2]	819 257	950 766	72 103	77 284
CD/sacd	3 395	1 624	257	142
CD-maxi	17 160	6 805	425	192
CD-single	28 205	8 344	565	190
Digital albums	•	350 183	•	16 488
Digital single	•	4 782 934	•	25 548
Digital other	•	4 736 782	•	4 813
Other	299 171	1 182 225	25 132	30 438

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

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

Source: IFPI Denmark.

Table 103 Danish National Archives and provincial archives. 2007

	Collections		Material received under delivery schemes	Reading rooms		Long-distance loans	Staff paid out of own budget
	Total shelf capacity	Size at the end of the year		Visitors	Circulation	Circulation	
	thousand metres		metres	thousands		number	
Archives total	**361**	**388**	**12 795**	**62**	**187**	**16 437**	**270**
Danish National Archives	161	182	5 163	17	52	7 236	165
Provincial archives in:							
Copenhagen	50	49	-	18	23	1 732	12
Odense	24	18	1 310	9	8	903	15
Viborg	62	66	4 441	11	90	4 527	40
Aabenraa	17	19	7	4	5	725	11
Industrial Archives	47	54	1 874	3	9	1 314	16
Danish Data Archives	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

Source: Danish National Archives.

Table 104 The Danish Arts Foundation. 2006

	3-year scholarships	Lump sum grants	Competitions and prizes	Purchases	Other grants	Total
	DKK thousands					
Total	**23 880**	**41 671**	**2 907**	**5 114**	**17 633**	**91 205**
Visual arts	5 880	9 050	965	3 554	14 557	34 006
Literature	7 560	8 332	712	-	-10	16 594
Contemporary music	1 680	3 679	400	-	833	6 592
Classical music	1 680	2 390	100	220	2 058	6 448
Common music	840	160	-	-	195	1 195
Applied arts and designing	2 880	7 066	130	1 340	-	11 416
Architecture	2 520	6 018	-	-	-	8 538
Film and theatre	840	4 976	600	-	-	6 416

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

Source: Annual report of the Danish Arts Foundation.

Table 105 Libraries. 2006

	Full-time staff at end of year		Expenditure (Accounts figures)		Books, periodicals and other media	
	Total	Of whom librarians	Total	Of which salaries	Stock at the end of the year	Circulation during the year
	number		DKK mio.		thousands units	
Public libraries, total	**4 732**	**2 253**	**2 941**	**1 724**	**28 066**	**72 843**
Central libraries	1 868	871	1 084	642	9 910	32 055
Other full-time libraries	2 864	1 382	1 857	1 082	18 156	40 788
School libraries, total	**3 449**	**2 800**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**38 426**	**25 145**
Research libraries, total	**1 519**	**588**	**953**	**564**	**40 941**[1]	**10 119**
The Royal Library, Copenhagen	395	92	229	141	23 413	1 568
National libraries	237	66	145	89	4 420	1 132
University libraries and libraries at institutes of higher education	488	172	320	187	8 308	3 532
Other libraries at institutes of higher education	204	148	107	54	2 178	2 831
Libraries at institutes	. . .	. . .	47	26	2 622	238
Special libraries	195	110	105	67	. . .	818

[1] Excl. special libraries.

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

Table 106 Public libraries: lending of books. 2006

	Places of service open to the public	Stock			Lendings		
		Books per capita	Books per adult (14 years+)	Books per child (0-13 years)	Books per capita	Books per adult (14 years+)	Books per child (0-13 years)
Public libraries	**681**	**4.38**	**3.54**	**8.34**	**8.95**	**6.75**	**19.39**
Copenhagen Municipality	22	3.20	2.75	5.91	10.35	8.42	21.97
Frederiksberg Municipality	4	3.68	3.34	5.84	12.58	10.45	26.30
Copenhagen County	61	5.06	4.11	9.32	10.74	8.09	22.74
Frederiksborg County	39	5.07	4.03	9.50	9.98	7.25	21.68
Roskilde County	28	5.26	4.50	8.49	9.46	6.80	20.78
West Zealand County	40	4.53	3.55	9.11	7.73	5.79	16.84
Storstrøm County	39	4.93	3.96	10.02	7.18	5.25	16.38
Bornholm Municipality	7	6.27	4.95	13.57	8.81	6.07	24.04
Funen County	66	4.68	3.64	9.76	8.08	5.95	18.50
South Jutland County	32	4.12	3.15	8.68	6.88	5.09	15.33
Ribe County	31	4.52	3.73	8.10	8.51	6.35	18.99
Vejle County	39	3.94	3.29	6.82	7.74	6.01	15.38
Ringkøbing County	39	5.05	4.29	8.39	8.69	6.25	19.31
Århus County	75	3.22	2.69	5.64	9.07	7.08	18.28
Viborg County	61	4.55	3.39	9.82	8.04	5.07	21.41
North Jutland County	98	4.40	3.41	9.27	8.37	6.40	18.01

Source: Danish National Library Authority.

Table 107 Public libraries: lending of other media. 2006

	Places of service open to the public	Stock			Lendings		
		Books per capita	Books per adult (14 years+)	Books per child (0-13 years)	Books per capita	Books per adult (14 years+)	Books per child (0-13 years)
Public libraries	**681**	**0.74**	**0.71**	**0.87**	**3.74**	**3.20**	**6.31**
Copenhagen Municipality	22	0.51	0.49	0.64	4.47	4.06	6.94
Frederiksberg Municipality	4	1.13	1.16	0.93	6.56	6.09	9.61
Copenhagen County	61	1.05	1.02	1.23	5.04	4.29	8.42
Frederiksborg County	39	0.83	0.79	0.99	3.68	3.16	5.89
Roskilde County	28	0.82	0.82	0.84	3.60	3.01	6.11
West Zealand County	40	0.64	0.61	0.81	3.05	2.53	5.47
Storstrøm County	39	0.87	0.85	1.00	2.78	2.27	5.12
Bornholm Municipality	7	0.68	0.59	1.16	2.97	2.33	6.54
Funen County	66	0.77	0.73	0.92	3.26	2.78	5.66
South Jutland County	32	0.53	0.51	0.62	1.95	2.17	4.24
Ribe County	31	0.73	0.67	0.99	2.46	2.81	6.79
Vejle County	39	0.65	0.66	0.60	3.01	2.80	3.93
Ringkøbing County	39	0.90	0.91	0.87	3.82	3.16	6.72
Århus County	75	0.56	0.52	0.71	4.40	3.79	7.21
Viborg County	61	0.65	0.62	0.77	2.93	2.25	5.97
North Jutland County	98	0.66	0.61	0.85	3.06	2.51	5.72

Source: Danish National Library Authority.

Table 108 Admissions to museums

	2006	2007
Total number of museums	**256**	**256**
Museums under the National Museum	7	7
Cultural historical museums	184	184
Art museums	51	51
Natural science museums	8	8
Other museums	6	6
Admissions	— thousands —	
a. Museums under the National Museum total	**815**	**823**
Of which:		
The National Museum, Prince´s Palais	463	411
Industrial Works of Brede/Open Air Museum, Lyngby	225	265
The Museum of Danish Resistance	56	61
b. Cultural historical museums, total	**6 239**	**6 416**
Of which:		
Den Gamle By	362	388
Egeskov Castle	201	218
Danfoss Universe	165	191
Kronborg Castle	190	191
The Rosenborg Collection	222	188
The Museum of natio. history at Frederiksborg Castle	185	183
Fisheries and Maritime Museum	147	160
PTT museum of Denmark	155	142
The Viking Ship Museum	126	138
Carlsberg visit centre	131	137
The Frigate Jutland	135	132
Moesgård Museum	120	120
Danish film Institute/ Museum and Cinematek	120	112
Workers Museum Copenhagen	103	111
Danish Agricultural Museum Gl. Estrup	94	106
Jutland manor house Museum, Gl. Estrup	94	106
The Funen Village	103	105
Hjerl Hedes Open Air Museum	91	102
Museum at Koldinghus	82	100
The Danish Railway Museum	92	98
H.C. Andersens House	115	92
Museum Erotica	83	75
Museum of Amalienborg	53	74
Valdemar Castle	56	73
Museum of Langeland	72	69
The Antiquated Collection, Ribe	63	67
Lemvig Museum	51	65
Hanstholm Museum	63	65
Andelslandsbyen Nyvang	57	61
Museum at Sønderborg Castle	57	58
Citymuseum Moentergaarden	52	56
Tøjhusmuseet (Danish Defence Museum)	65	55
Danish Maritime Museum	41	48
Cultural historical Museum Randers	43	46
National Museum of Science and Technology	47	46
Danish Museum of Electricity	45	45
House of Fisceries	40	45
Women's Museum in Denmark	45	45
The Museum of Copenhagen	36	43
Historical Centre Dybbøl Banke	38	43
The Industrial Museum, Horsens	37	38
Spøttrup Castlemuseum	32	36
Morslands historical Museum	32	35
Museum of Media	27	34
Karen Blixen-Museum	32	34
The Position of Tirpitz	31	33
Maritime Museum, Marstal	29	32
The Museums of Helsingør Municipality	30	31
Gavnø Castle	42	30
The Museum of Histrical culture, Tønder	29	30
c. Art museums, total	**2 762**	**2 820**
Of which:		
Louisiana Museum	351	468
The Danish National Gallery	413	425
New Carlsberg Glyptotek	285	311
ARoS	373	232
Arken	95	116
Skagen Museum	124	110
The Art Museum Trapholt	47	75
Danish Museum of Decorative Art	47	72
The Art Museum Ordrupgaard	66	67
Thorvaldsen Museum	61	62
Bornholm Art Museum	52	58
North Jutlands Art Museum	73	57
Randers Artmuseum	57	49
The Glass houses, Ebeltoft	46	46
Johannes Larsen Museum	35	46
The Museum of Photo Art	30	38
Silkeborg Art Museum	35	38
Michael and Anna Anchers House and Saxilds Gaard	34	33
Art Museum of South Jutland, Tønder	29	30
d. Natural science museums, total	**300**	**312**
Of which:		
Zoological Museum of the University	108	111
Naturama	61	60
Fur Museum	44	**53**
Natural history Museum	49	48
e. Other Museum, total	**117**	**126**
Of which:		
Lejre Experimental Centre	55	53
Voergård Castle	28	36
a-e. Total admission[1]	**10 234**	**10 498**

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

[1] The further for total number of visitors include visitors to double museums.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mus

Table 109 Admissions to zoological gardens

	2006	2007
Total number of zoological gardens	**16**	**16**
	thousands	
Admissions total	**3 701**	**3 800**
Zoologisk Have	1 148	1 161
Odense Zoo	378	420
Aalborg Zoologiske Have	389	392
Den selvejende institution Givskud Zoo	339	350
Knuthenborg (Hippotigris A/S)	258	262
Nordsømuseet	217	236
Kattegatcentrets Driftsfond	215	215
Jyllands Park Zoo Aps	179	178
Danmarks Akvarium	162	159
Ree Park - Ebeltoft Safari	73	102
Skandinavisk Dyrepark A/S	150	100
Fjord- og bæltcentret i Kerteminde	70	70
Øresundsakvariet	29	53
Odsherred Zoo - Dyrepark A/S	47	48
Bornholms Sommerfuglepark & tropeland	26	31
Skærup Zoo	19	22

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mus

Table 110 Theatres. 2006/2007

	Permanent stages	Number of productions	Number of seats	Number of performances				Audience	
				Total	Of which Danish	New performances		Total	Paid admissions
						Total	Of which Danish		
	number							thousands	
State-subsidized theatres, total	**85**	**11 275**	**26 937**	**497**	**363**	**323**	**219**	**2 327**	**. . .**
The Royal Theatre, total	**5**	**814**	**3 843**	**53**	**15**	**34**	**10**	**478**	**428**
Plays	. . .	384	. . .	14	5	14	5	114	89
Operas	. . .	186	. . .	14	2	9	2	209	201
Ballets	. . .	221	. . .	24	7	10	2	120	105
Other	. . .	23	. . .	1	1	1	1	35	33
The regional theatres, total	**18**	**1 874**	**5 746**	**66**	**34**	**65**	**33**	**628**	**531**
Theatre cooperation of greater Copenhagen theatre	5	767	2 940	17	13	16	12	373	312
Regional theatres outside Copenhagen	13	1 107	2 806	49	21	49	21	255	219
Other state-subsidized theatres, total	**62**	**8 587**	**17 348**	**378**	**314**	**224**	**176**	**1 221**	**. . .**
The Danish National Opera and Det Danske Teater	3	451	1 964	11	5	11	5	195	. . .
Local city-theatres	20	2 324	2 936	74	55	62	48	286	. . .
Local theatres	29	2 352	11 329	138	115	74	54	431	. . .
The touring children's theatre and itinerant theatres	3	1 440	371	50	45	16	14	114	. . .
Theatres subsidized by the Danish Arts Council	7	2 020	748	105	94	61	55	195	. . .
Non subsidized theatres, total	**. . .**	**3 516**	**. . .**	**148**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**637**	**. . .**
Ballet and dance	. . .	373	. . .	5	. . .	. . .	. . .	150	. . .
Performance	. . .	31	. . .	4	. . .	. . .	. . .	3	. . .
Opera	. . .	40	. . .	4	. . .	. . .	. . .	7	. . .
Operetta and musical	. . .	129	. . .	2	. . .	. . .	. . .	93	. . .
Plays	. . .	505	. . .	20	. . .	. . .	. . .	147	. . .
Childrens theatre	. . .	2 162	. . .	98	. . .	. . .	. . .	180	. . .
Revue and cabaret	. . .	210	. . .	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	49	. . .
Other	. . .	66	. . .	5	. . .	. . .	. . .	8	. . .

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/teat1, teat2 and teat3

Table 111 Sports federations and youth and outdoor activities organizations

	Number of members	
	2006	2007
	thousands	
Youth organizations, total[1]	**91**	**88**
The Danish Scout Association	26	25
Voluntary Christian Boys' and Girls' Association, FDF	27	26
The Green Girl Guides in Denmark	6	6
YMCA Scouts in Denmark	26	25
Danish Baptists' Scout Organisation	1	1
DUI - LEG og VIRKE Children's Organisation	5	5
Sports Federations[2]		
The Danish Sports Federations	**1 633**	**1 630**
Badminton	112	104
Football (DBU)	297	305
Golf	133	142
Gymnastics	133	126
Handball	130	123
Riding	76	78
Sailing	57	58
Swimming	126	127
Tennis	66	62
Other federations	503	505
The Danish Gymnastics and Athletics Federations	**1 582**	**. . .**
Badminton	157	. . .
The Danish Rifle Federation	142	. . .
Football	263	. . .
Gymnastics	311	. . .
Handball	126	. . .
Swimming	159	. . .
Tennis	49	. . .
Other federations	318	. . .
Sports for families with children and disabled persons, etc.	30	. . .
Continuation schools, etc.	27	. . .
The Danish Firms' Sports Federations	**327**	**329**
Badminton	22	22
Football	41	38
Handball	4	4
Bowling	29	29
Fitness centre	48	48
Keep-fit exercises	10	11
Jogging	21	23
Other sports	152	154
Other outdoor activities organizations		
The Danish Camping Association	217	165
The Danish Cyclist Federation	19	18
The Danish Society for the Conservation of Nature	140	140
The Danish Hunting Federation	93	93
The Danish Garden Society	50	47

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

Source: The organizations.

Table 112 Danish Plays

	2005	2006	2007
	DKK mio.		
Betting stakes and receipts, total[1]	**9 866**	**10 591**	**11 179**
Sports games	**1 801**	**2 064**	**2 128**
The football pools	218	197	181
Oddset[2]	1 546	1 867	1 947
Måltips/Måljagt	37	•	•
Number games	**4 766**	**4 995**	**5 040**
Lotto[3]	3 037	3 997	4 075
Viking Lotto	715	•	•
Bingo	•	19	116
Joker	702	665	560
Boxen	40	41	37
Trackside	57	67	67
Keno	215	206	184
Scratch games	**839**	**803**	**941**
Quick	344	803	911
Other scratch games	495	•	29
Dantoto (former Horse games)	**469**	**538**	**636**
Vending machine games and other receipts	**1 991**	**2 191**	**2 434**
Expenditure[4]	**8 072**	**10 560**	**11 149**
Of which to:			
Winnings after deduction of tax	4 088	6 294	6 810
Operating expenses etc.	1 313	1 403	1 437
State tax	1 072	1 243	1 283
Remaining surplus paid out for specific purposes:			
Athletics	627	635	634[5]
Culture	271	275	275
Societies	226	227	227
Youth and information service	203	205	205
Other	272	278	278

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

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

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

Table 113 Attendance at selected sporting events

	Season 2005/2006			Season 2006/2007			Per cent changes in the number of avr. attendance from 2005/2006 to 2006/2007
	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	
Football							
Sasleague – men	1 574 217	198	7 951	1 605 459	198	8 108	2.0
Viasat Division – men	283 894	240	1 183	401 909	240	1 675	41.6
2nd Division – men	146 418	182	804	145 545	182	800	-0.5
Handball							
Handball league – men	221 975	190	1 168	227 682	191	1 192	2.1
1st Division – men	64 026	195	328	70 115	186	377	14.9
Handball league – women	216 016	141	1 532	204 978	141	1 454	-5.1
1st Division – women	30 850	196	157	37 472	186	202	28.7
Ice hockey							
Al-Bank league – men	239 165	160	1 495	310 667	225	1 381	-7.6
Play-offs and final games - men	85 789	42	2 043	68 172	39	1 748	-14.4
Season, total[1] – men	324 954	202	1 609	378 839	264	1 435	-10.8
Badminton[2]							
Denmark Open (Århus)	5 405	. . .	. . .	5 243	. . .	. . .	. . .
Copenhagen Masters (Cph.)	4 542	. . .	. . .	5 593	. . .	. . .	. . .
DM (Aalborg)	2 362	. . .	. . .	2 778	. . .	. . .	. . .
Hold-finalen (Guldmatchen - Cph.)	1 498	. . .	. . .	1 936	. . .	. . .	. . .
Basketball							
Basketball league – men	44 569	131	340	54 698	152	360	5.9

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

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

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

Table 114 Public expenditure on individual cultural areas. 2006

	Constructive and creative activities				Preservation and dissemination of the cultural heritage			Further and higher educations	Other cultural expenditure[2]	Culture total
	Grants to artists[1]	Music	Theatre	Films	Libraries	Archives etc.	Museums			
	DKK mio.									
Total expenditure	**654**	**531**	**1 003**	**418**	**2 901**	**144**	**1 027**	**840**	**854**	**8 373**
Central government	654	212	653	416	656	144	670	840	384	4 629
Counties	. . .	63	219	-	-	. . .	108	. . .	32	423
Municipalities	. . .	256	130	2	2 245	. . .	249	. . .	438	3 321
	DKK per citizen									
Total expenditure	**120**	**98**	**185**	**77**	**535**	**27**	**189**	**155**	**157**	**1 543**
Central government	120	39	120	77	121	27	123	155	71	853
Counties	…	12	40	-	-	…	20	…	6	78
Municipalities	…	47	24	0	414	…	46	…	81	612

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

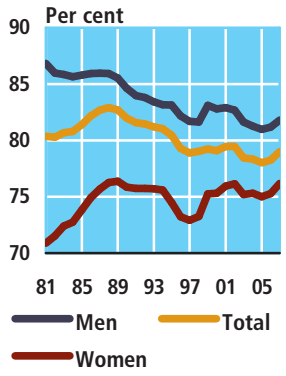
[1] Including authors etc. [2] Including National Accounts account number 21.11 excl. 21.11.71-79, 21.81 (Radio and TV) and the Ministry of Cultural Affairs' share of pools and lottery money for general cultural purposes. Municipal expenditure includes account number 3.64 (other cultural tasks) in municipal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

Source: National accounts and municipal accounts.

Labour market

1. The Danish labour market

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



See table 125.

Men and women's activity rate – the difference decreases

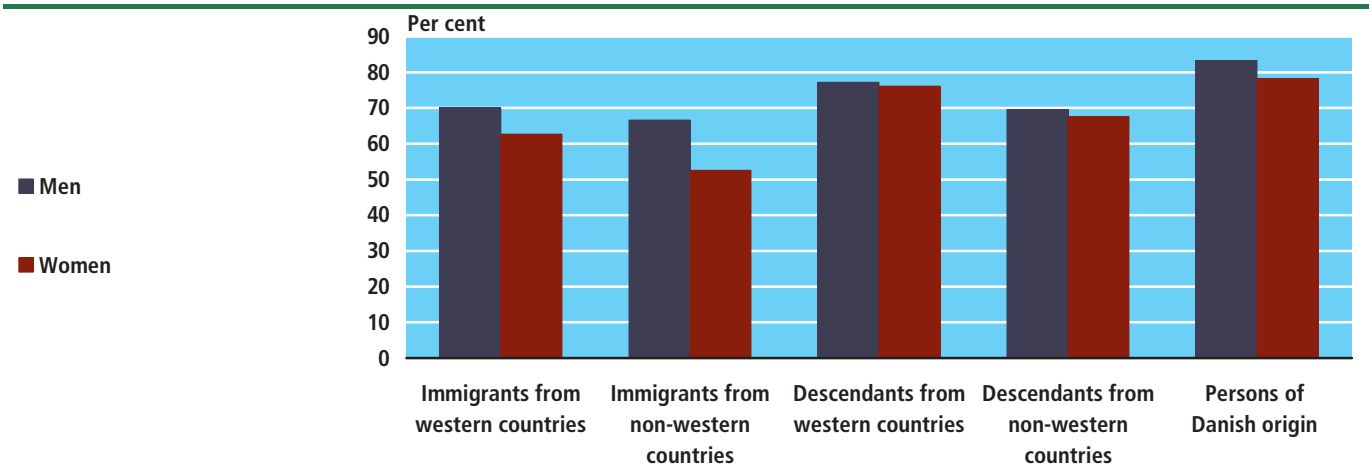
Labour market statistics are based on the basic concepts adopted by the International Labour Organization (ILO), according to which the population is divided into three groups: The employed and the unemployed (which combined constitute the labour force) and those outside the labour force. Developments from 1981 to 2007 show significant differences between men and women. The part of the population that is of working age (16-64-year-olds) has increased by 9.2 per cent for men and 8.7 per cent for women following the general population change. The actual labour force has increased by 1.5 per cent for men and 14.1 per cent for women in the same period. In other words, there has generally speaking been an increase in the female part of the labour force, while there – generally speaking – has been a decrease in the male part of the labour force.

Women's activity rate increased primarily in the 1980s, while that of men decreased. 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. However, the fall in women's activity rate stopped in 1997, while the activity rate of men continued to fall. The activity rate is the labour force's proportion of the total population.

Immigrants and their descendants in the labour market

The number of immigrants and their descendants of working age has increased from 108,000 to 339,000 in the period 1981-2007. 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 225,000 in 2007.

Figure 2
Activity rate of immigrants and their descendants. 2007



See table 125.

Immigrants' activity rate is lower than that of persons of Danish origin. Immigrants from non-western countries account for the lowest activity rate of 59.6 per cent. Simultaneously, the difference between men's and women's activity rate is relatively large.

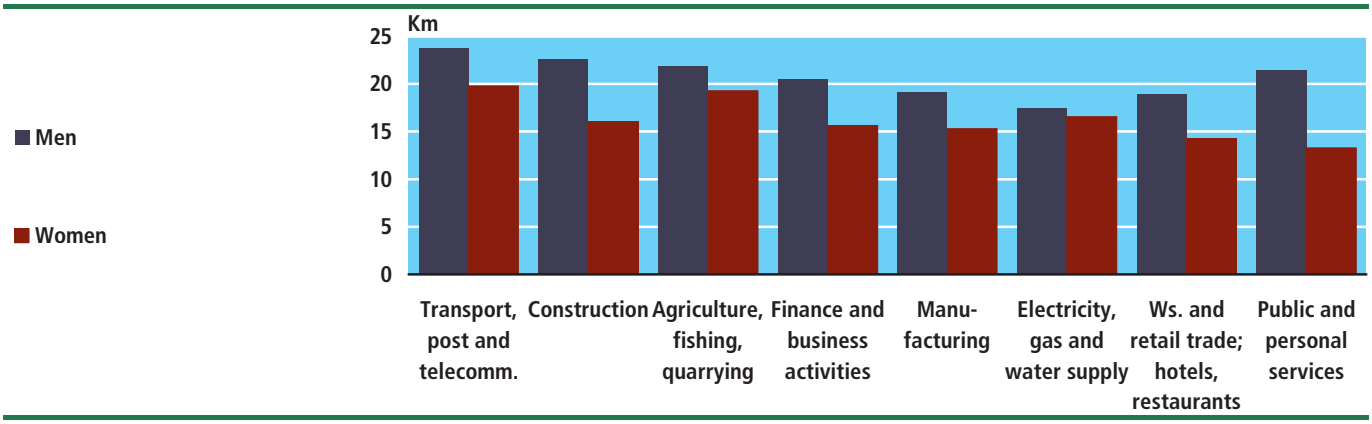
Descendants from non-western countries have a higher activity rate (68.6 per cent) than immigrants, and the difference between men's and women's activity rate is smaller than that of immigrants. The group of descendants of working age is still relatively small, and consequently caution should be exercised in interpreting the figures. Furthermore, most descendants of working age are between 16 and 30 years, implying that many attend an education and are subsequently not necessarily economically active.

2. Commuting

Longer commuting distances

In 2006, every Dane travelled, on average, a distance of 17.6 km to and from the home and work. Compared to 2005, this is 0.1 km longer and 0.5 km longer in relation to 2003. On average, men are working 20.7 km away from their home, while women only need to travel 14.3 km to their job. This implies that the average commuting distance between men and women is 6.4 km, which is slightly shorter than in 2003, when it was 6.6 km. The commuting distance is calculated as the shortest road distance between the home and work. The statistics cover all employed persons who are not living and working at the same address. Commuting usually involves a daily journey between the home and work, but in some cases the journey takes place at more irregular intervals.

Figure 3 **Commuting distances. 2006**



Note: Commuting distances are the shortest distance between the residence and the workplace for employees not living and working on the same address.

Commuters from Copenhagen account for the shortest distance – commuters from West and South Zealand account for the longest distance

People living in West and South Zealand account for the longest commuting distance to their work, i.e. 24.9 km. In addition to employed persons living in West and South Zealand, employed persons living in East Zealand and in Bornholm

have an average commuting distance of more than 20 km. However, the commuting distance of employed persons living in Copenhagen town and Copenhagen suburbs is only 12.0 km and 12.1 km, respectively, to their work.

Considerable differences among industries

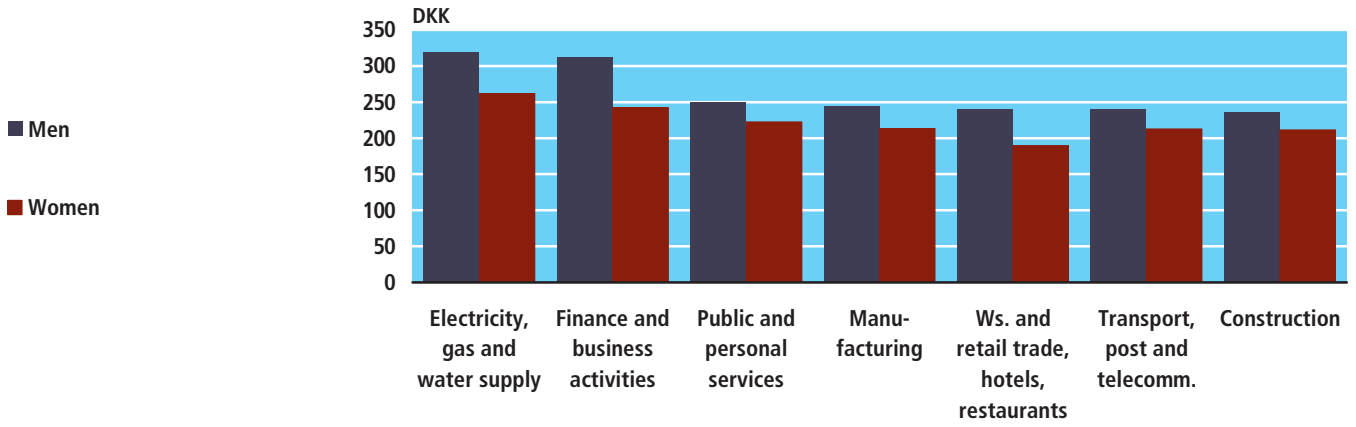
There are considerable differences with respect to how far a person commutes from the home and work, which depends on the industry in which the person is employed. Employed persons within *transport, post and telecommunications* commute on average 22.7 km, followed by *construction* with 22.1 km and *agriculture, fishing and quarrying* accounting for 21.3 km. The shortest average commuting distance of 15.9 km is accounted for by persons within *public and personal services*. This industry also accounts for the greatest difference in the commuting distance between the sexes. Men employed within *public and personal services* commute on average 8.2 km longer than women to their work. The smallest difference is seen within *electricity, gas and water supply*, where men's commuting distance is, on average, 0.9 km longer than that of women.

3. Pay and hourly earnings

Men in the financial sector account for the highest pay

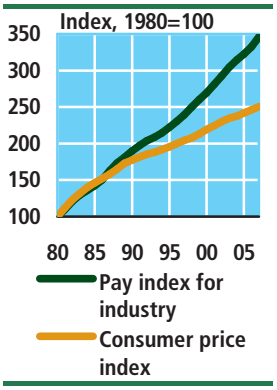
Women earn less than men regardless of their business, even when employed in the same industry. The greatest difference between men and women's pay is seen in *finance and business activities* with 22.5 per cent and the smallest occurs in *construction* with 10.5 per cent. However, it is important to be careful in drawing firm conclusions from the gender distribution. There are great differences in the types of jobs men and women occupy in the different industries. The number of men employed in managerial positions is generally higher, compared to women. Earnings statistics illustrate, e.g. what individual employees get out of making their labour available to employers per hour worked.

Figure 4 **Hourly earnings for employees in the private sector. 2006**



See table 128.

Figure 5
Pay index for industry and consumer price index



Real earnings have increased in the past 20 years

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

4. Unemployment and labour market policy measures

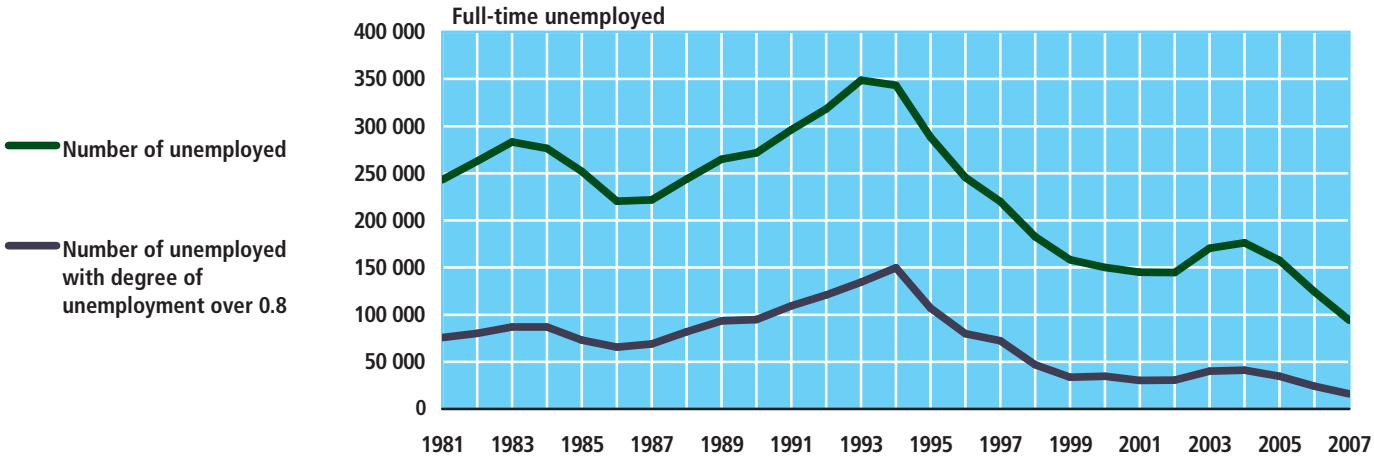
Three periods of unemployment peaks

Figure 6 shows both total unemployment and unemployment for persons unemployed for more than 80 per cent of the year (long-term unemployed). Examination of unemployment developments from 1981 to 2007 reveals a curve with three marked peaks. These peaks are in 1983, in 1993 and in 2004. Between these peaks, the development has been influenced by periods of upturns in employment.

Drop in unemployment 1994-2002

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

Figure 6 Unemployment and long-term unemployment



See table 140-145.

Now we experience the lowest unemployment rate in 33 years

From 2002 to 2004, the number of full-time unemployed increased from 145,000 to 176,000, but subsequently, unemployment decreased with 82,000. In 2007, because of an upturn in employment, it was as low as 94,000. That is the lowest unemployment rate since 1974.

The fringe of the labour market

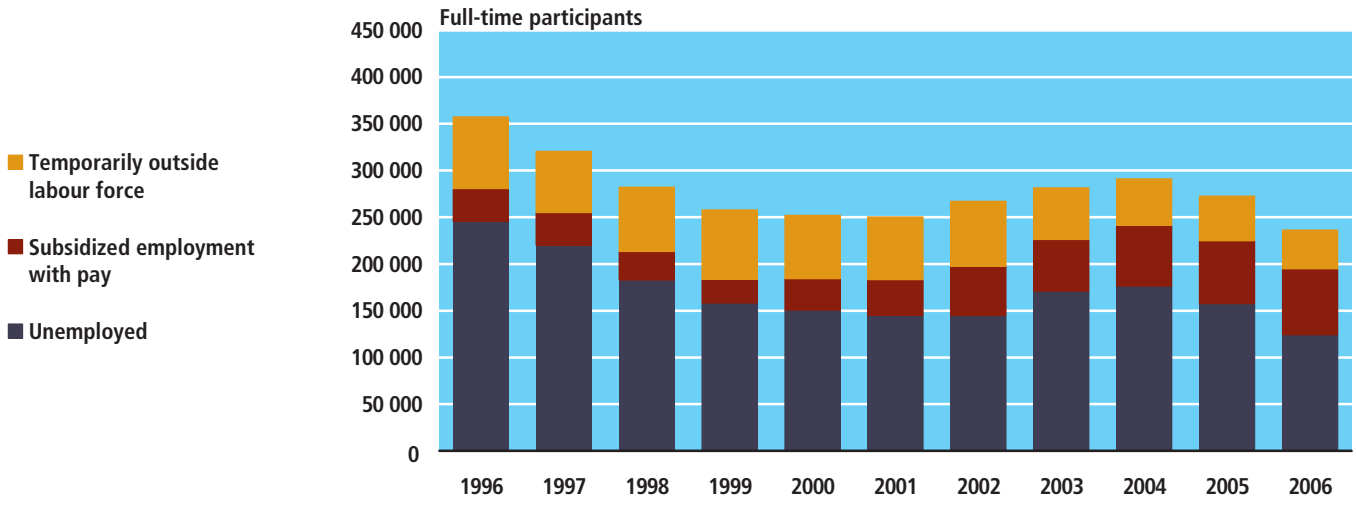
The development in the number of persons on the fringe of the labour market is shown in figure 7 in order to conduct an extended analysis of unemployment, converted to full-time (full-time participants). This group comprises the unemployed, persons in subsidized employment with pay and persons temporarily outside the labour force (subsidized employment without pay, educational and training measures, leave from unemployment, etc.).

Drop in the fringe of the labour market

There has been a steady fall in the number of full-time participants on the fringe of the labour market from 358,000 in 1996 to 250,000 in 2001. This is primarily due to a marked decrease in the number of full-time unemployed, while the number of full-time persons in subsidized employment with pay or temporarily outside the labour force has remained more or less constant. From 2001 to 2004, the number of full-time participants on the fringe of the labour market increased by 41,000 to 291,000. From 2004, the development changed again, and the number decreased by 55,000 to 236,000 in 2006.

From 2004 to 2006, the number of unemployed has decreased by 52,000, persons in subsidized employment with pay has increased by 5,000, while the number of full-time participants temporarily outside the labour force has decreased by 8,000.

Figure 7 The fringe of the labour market

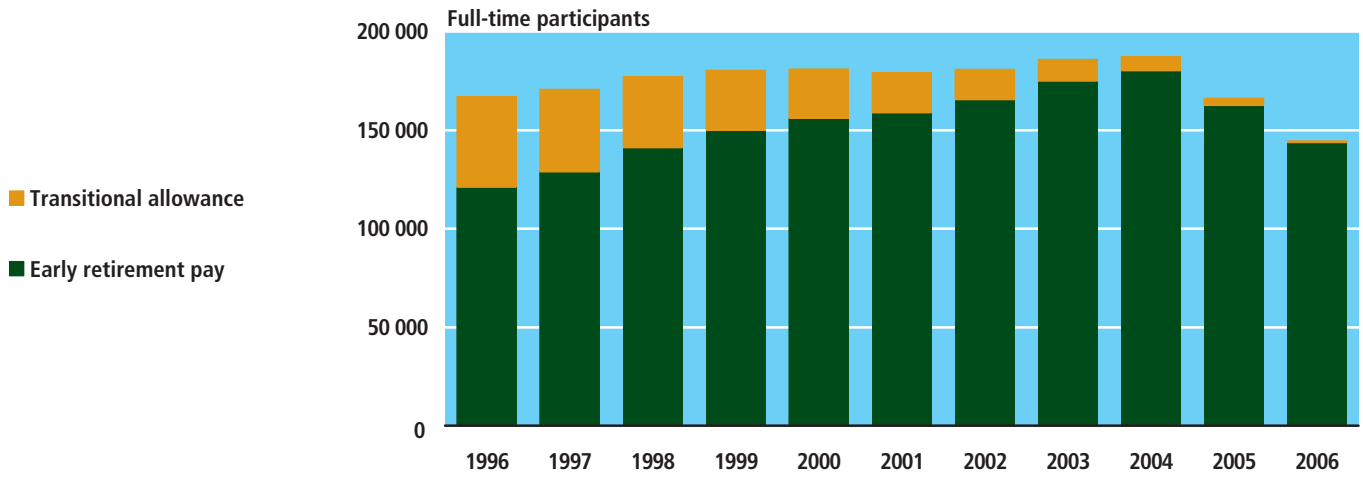


5. Retirement from the labour market

The decrease in the number of full-time participants on the fringe of the labour market from 1995 to 2000 is partly counterbalanced by an increase in the number of full-time participants who have left the labour force. The number of full-time participants receiving early retirement pay increased during this period, while the number of full-time participants receiving transitional allowances increased drastically until 1996, when the intake to the scheme stopped.

A major contributory factor to the decline in the number of long-term unemployed since 1994 was the possibility to leave the labour force and claim transitional allowances in the mid-1990s.

Figure 8 **Retirement**



See table 147.

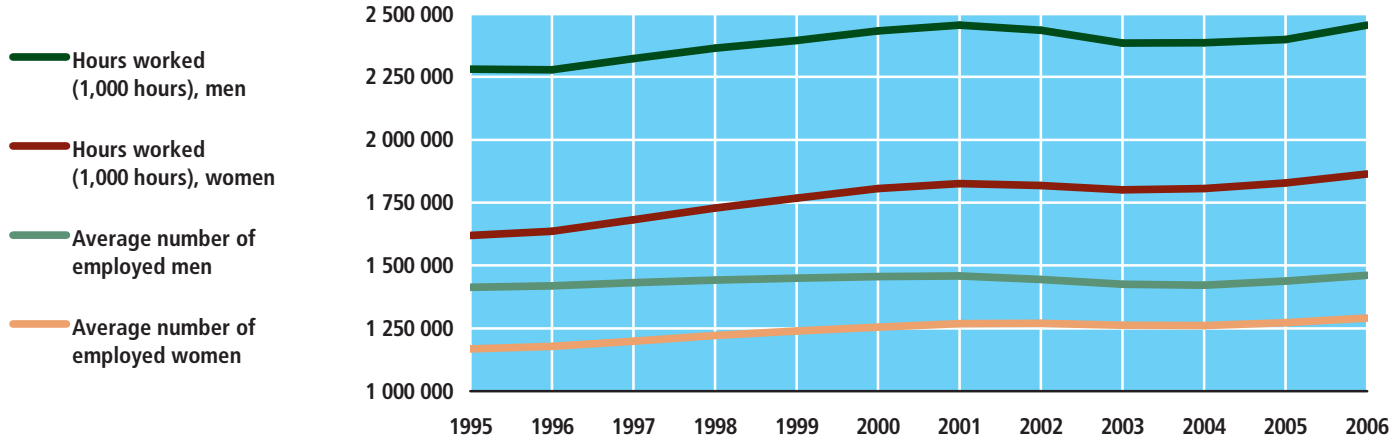
The number of persons receiving early retirement pay has increased steadily from 1995 to 2004. The number of full-time participants receiving early retirement pay increased from 2003 to 2004 despite the lowering of the retirement age from 67 to 65 years for persons born on 1 July 1939. Since 2004, the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

6. Hours worked

From 2005 to 2006, the number of hours worked by employed persons increased by 2.2 pct. During the same period, the number of persons employed increased by 1.5 pct. Consequently, an employed person worked, on average, more hours in 2006 than in 2005.

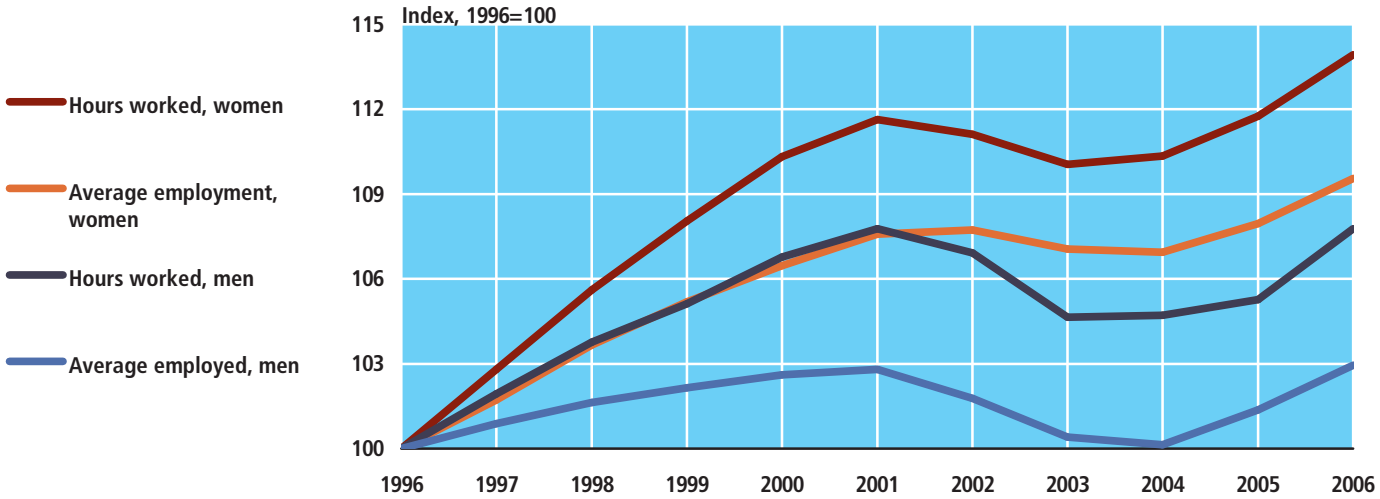
Especially full-time employed persons, defined as persons working at least 27 hours per week, contributed to the overall increase in the number of hours worked, as full-time employees account for 80 pct. of all persons in employment, but accounted for 90 pct. of the increase in the number of hours worked from 2005 to 2006.

Figure 9 **Hours worked and a average employment**



Particularly full-time employed men worked more hours in 2006. From 2005 to 2006, the number of hours worked increased by 2.7 pct. for men working full-time. The corresponding increase for women was 1.7 pct. One of the most important reasons why men accounted for the highest increase in the number of hours worked was due to the favourable economic trends for the male-dominated industry *construction*.

Figure 10 **Hours worked and employment**



Seen in a longer perspective, it is women who have attributed to the largest increase in the number of hours worked. During the period 1997 to 2006, the

number of hours worked by women increased by 10.8 pct., while the number of hours worked by men increased by 5.7 pct. during the same period. However, the increase in the number of hours worked is mainly due to an increase in employment by 7.7 pct. for women, while the corresponding increase in employment for men was only 2.0 pct.

In 2006, 23.6 pct. of women and 16.6 pct. of men were working part time. In 1997, the corresponding percentages were 26.0 for women and 15.4 for men.

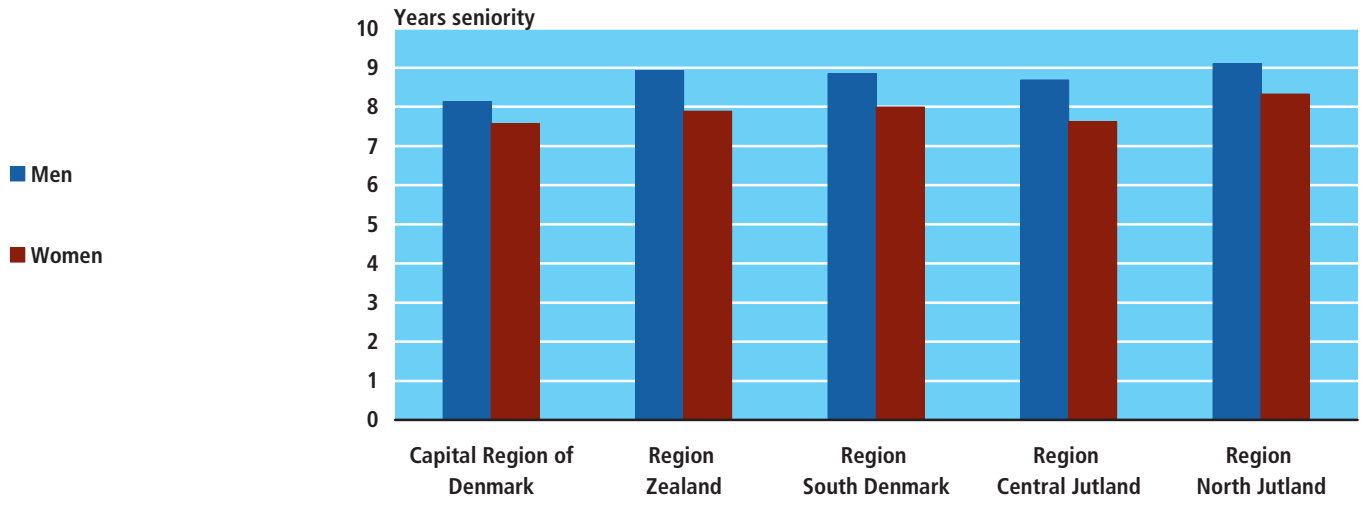
7. Seniority

Seniority in the Danish Labour Market

Seniority in present employment varies with gender and geography, and between the public and the private sector. This is shown in the Danish Labour Force Survey for 2007.

8.3 years is the average seniority in present employment for those in the age group 15-66 years. There is a minor gender variation with 8.6 years for men and 7.8 years for women respectively. Those employed in the Capital Region of Denmark area have the lowest seniority in their present job with 7.9 years, while those employed in Region North Jutland have the highest seniority with 8,8 years.

Figure 11 **Seniority. 2007**



Considering the difference between the public and the private sector it is nearly as great as the difference defined by gender and by regional variance. Employees in the public sector have an average seniority of 8.9 years, while employees in the private sector have an average seniority of 8.1 years.

In the public sector the regional differences in seniority vary between 8.4 years in the Capital Region of Denmark area and 9.6 years in Region North Jutland. In

Region Zealand and Region Central Jutland the average seniority for employees in the public sector is 9.0 years, while it is 9.4 years in Region South Denmark.

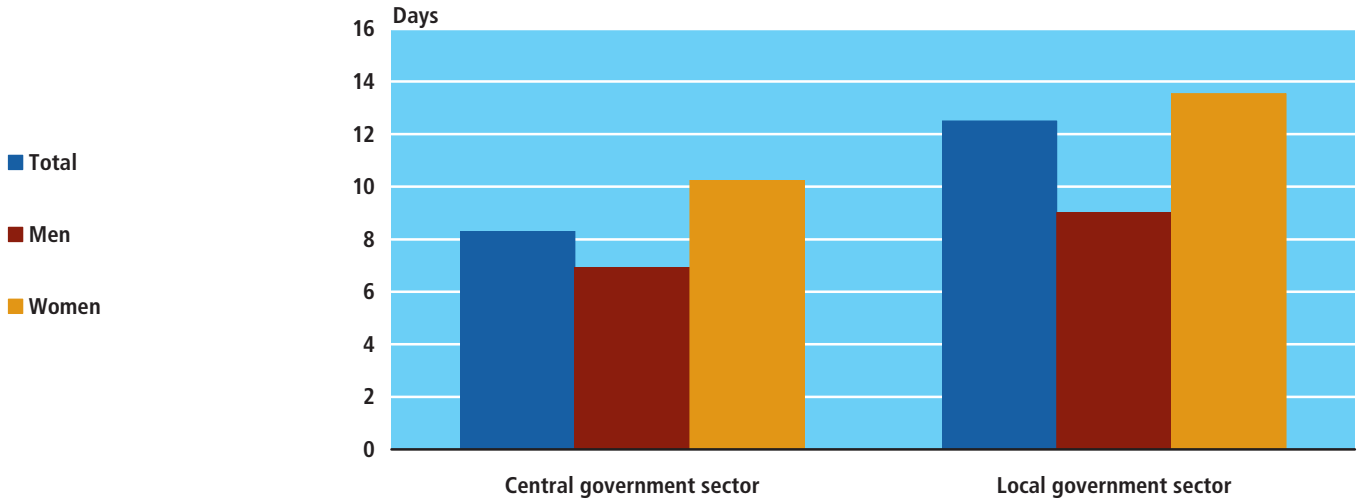
In the private sector the regional differences in seniority vary between 7.7 years in the Capital Region of Denmark and 8.5 years in Region North Jutland. In Region Central Jutland the average seniority for employees in the private sector is 8.0 years, while it is 8.2 years in Region South Denmark and 8.3 years in Region Zealand.

8. Absence

Women are more absent due to sickness than men

In the central government sector, employees are, on average, absent 8.3 days due to sickness every year, while the corresponding figure for employees in the local government sector is 12.5 days. In both sectors women are around 50 pct. more absent due to sickness than men.

Figure 12 **Absence caused by own sickness. 2006**



See table 126.

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

9. A European perspective

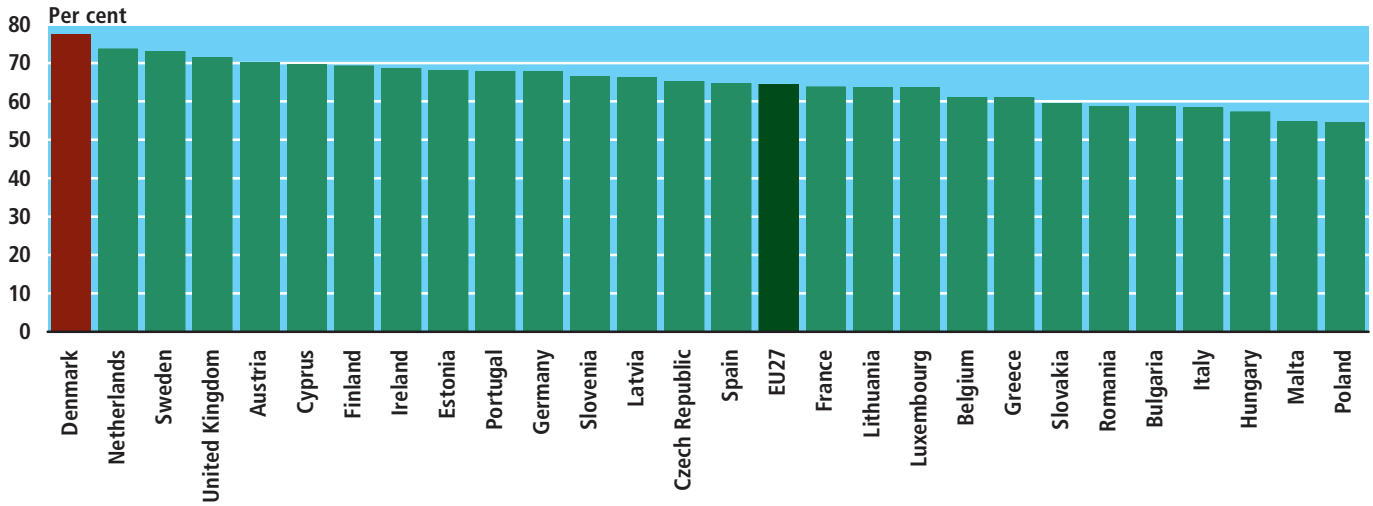
Denmark has the highest employment rate in the EU
With 77.4 per cent of the population in the age 15-64 years in employment, Denmark has the highest employment rate in the European Union according to the labour force survey.

In 2006 Denmark was well above the 64.5 per cent average employment rate for the current 27 EU-member countries (counting Romania and Bulgaria after the 2007 expansion). Denmark is several percentage points ahead of the Netherlands and Sweden with employment rates of 73.7 and 73.1 per cent respectively.

Employment rates for men and women are the highest in the EU at 81.2 and 73.4 per cent respectively-

Denmark has had the highest employment rate for women in the EU since 2004, while 2006 is the first year since 1999 where Denmark has had the highest employment rate for men.

Figure 13 **Total employment rates in the EU27. 2006**



Source: Eurostat.

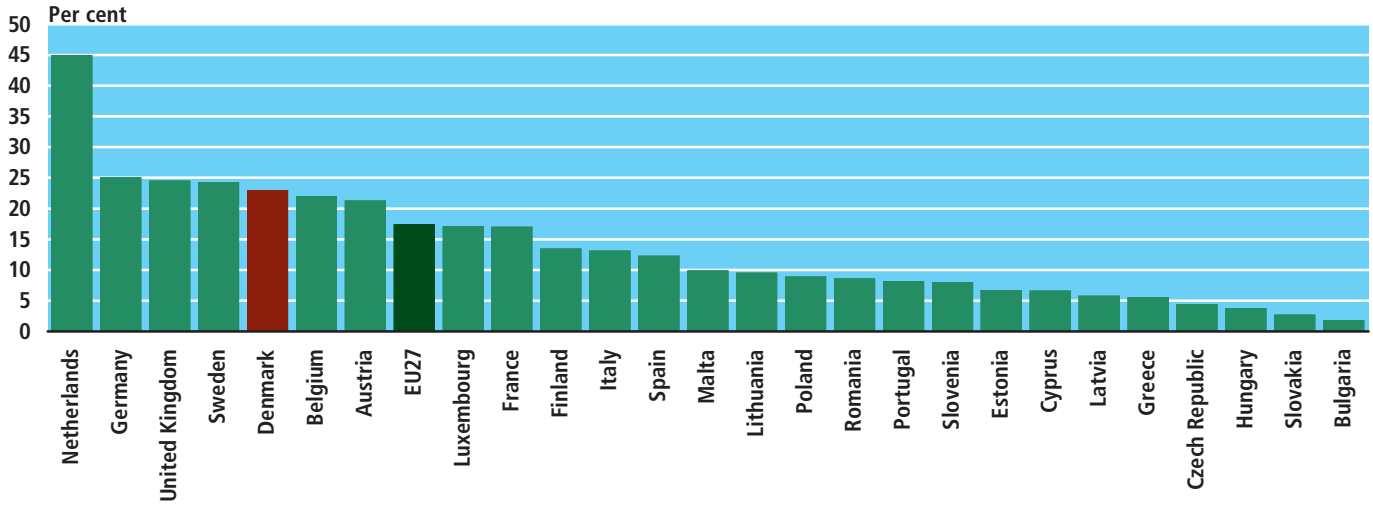
Part time employment in the European Union
In 2006 part time employment accounted for 23 per cent of the total employment for the age 15-64 years in Denmark. This is considerably above the 17.5 per cent average for the 27 European Union countries. In the labour force survey there is no fixed definition of full-time and part-time employment, thus part-time employment is simply employment with fewer working hours than full-time in the respective country.

The 17.5 per cent average for the EU countries consist of substantial variations between member countries. The Netherlands, Germany, United Kingdom and Sweden have higher rates of part time employment than Denmark.

With 45 per cent the Netherlands has the highest rate of part time employment in the EU, while Bulgaria with 1.8 per cent has the lowest rate of part time employment among the European Union countries.

Except for the Netherlands, Denmark has a higher part time employment rate for men than the other EU countries. For women, Denmark is placed further down the list, after the Netherlands, Germany, United Kingdom, Belgium, Austria, Sweden and Luxembourg.

Figure 14 **Part time employment in the EU27. 2006**



Note: Data is not available for Ireland.
Source: Eurostat.

Average exit age from the labour force

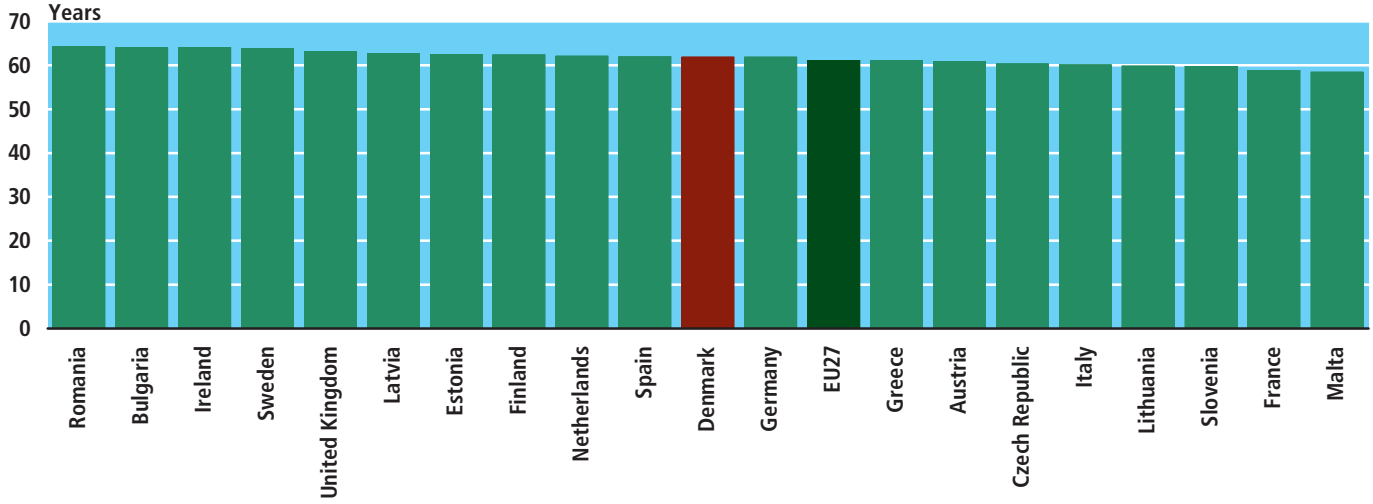
The exit age from the labour force is the age at which members of the labour force definitely withdraw from the labour market, i.e. it is the age at which they leave the labour force. Therefore, a change in the exit age will have a great influence on the availability of labour. The average Danish exit age from the labour force is very close to the average exit age for the 27 European Union countries.

The average Danish exit age from the labour force in 2006 was 61.9 years, exactly the same as in Germany.

The average exit age among the EU countries is 61.2 years. At 64.3 years Romania has the highest exit age in the EU, ahead of Bulgaria and Ireland, both with exit ages at 64.1 years.

The average exit age for Danish men is 62.5 years, while it is 61.3 years for Danish women. Sweden has the highest average exit age for men at 64.2 years, while Ireland has given the highest average exit age for women at 64.7 years.

Figure 15 Average exit age from the labour force in the EU27. 2006



Note: Data is not available for Belgium, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Hungary, Poland, Portugal and Slovakia.
Source: Eurostat.

Table 115 Population by industry in the censuses

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

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

Table 116 Population by industry in the censuses

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

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

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

Table 117 Employed persons by industry

	1981	1990	2000	2007
	thousands			
Total	**2 552**	**2 674**	**2 759**	**2 822**
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	200	157	108	88
Manufacturing	481	504	464	396
Electricity, gas and water supply	16	19	16	14
Construction	180	167	168	191
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	436	461	503	523
Transport, post and telecommunications	179	182	183	175
Finance and business activities	176	282	344	424
Public and personal services	871	886	962	998
Activity not stated	12	15	11	11

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ras9 and rasb1

Table 118 Employed persons by sex, industry and socio-economic status. 2007

	Self-employed persons	Assisting spouses	Salaried employees						Salaried employees total	Employment total
			Top managers	Upper levels	Intermediate levels	Basic levels	Other	Not further specified		
	thousands									
Males and females, total	**188.0**	**7.2**	**70.5**	**342.7**	**462.3**	**1 031.0**	**232.1**	**487.8**	**2 626.4**	**2 821.6**
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	38.1	3.0	0.2	0.9	1.2	12.3	1.7	31.1	47.3	88.4
Manufacturing	9.1	0.4	14.1	27.4	50.8	205.8	29.5	59.2	386.7	396.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.9	3.2	4.7	1.2	2.3	13.6	14.3
Construction	20.2	0.5	4.5	3.4	8.4	104.5	19.0	30.9	170.6	191.4
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	39.2	1.7	16.4	10.6	58.8	202.9	49.8	144.1	482.5	523.4
Transport, post and telecommunications	9.7	0.3	2.7	6.3	25.3	76.4	13.3	40.6	164.6	174.6
Finance and business activities	34.5	0.8	9.7	66.8	83.9	79.6	51.7	97.0	388.6	423.9
Public and personal services	26.4	0.4	22.8	225.3	230.7	344.7	65.9	82.2	971.6	998.4
Activity not stated	10.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	11.0
Males, total	**140.0**	**0.7**	**51.7**	**179.7**	**176.1**	**522.0**	**135.3**	**291.3**	**1 356.1**	**1 496.9**
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	34.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	9.7	1.3	22.8	35.4	70.0
Manufacturing	7.3	0.0	12.1	19.6	29.0	146.5	19.2	38.1	264.6	271.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.5	2.3	3.3	1.0	1.9	10.2	10.8
Construction	19.5	0.0	4.1	3.0	6.0	96.0	18.4	26.7	154.2	173.7
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	27.2	0.3	12.7	6.4	33.7	102.7	29.8	75.9	261.2	288.6
Transport, post and telecommunications	8.9	0.0	2.1	4.5	17.5	51.0	10.9	33.3	119.5	128.4
Finance and business activities	24.9	0.1	7.7	47.3	43.1	31.5	25.3	56.3	211.4	236.4
Public and personal services	11.2	0.1	12.4	96.6	43.7	81.2	29.3	35.9	299.2	310.5
Activity not stated	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	6.5
Females, total	**48.0**	**6.5**	**18.8**	**163.1**	**286.2**	**508.9**	**96.8**	**196.4**	**1 270.2**	**1 324.7**
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	3.6	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.6	0.4	8.2	11.9	18.4
Manufacturing	1.8	0.4	2.0	7.8	21.8	59.2	10.4	21.1	122.2	124.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.4	3.4	3.5
Construction	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.4	8.5	0.6	4.2	16.4	17.6
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	12.0	1.4	3.7	4.3	25.1	100.2	20.0	68.2	221.3	234.7
Transport, post and telecommunications	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.8	7.7	25.4	2.3	7.3	45.1	46.2
Finance and business activities	9.6	0.7	1.9	19.4	40.8	48.1	26.3	40.6	177.3	187.5
Public and personal services	15.2	0.3	10.3	128.7	187.1	263.5	36.6	46.2	672.4	687.9
Activity not stated	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	4.6

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/rasb1

Table 119 Employed population, by sex, region and industry. 2007

	Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, post and telecommunications	Finance and business activities	Public and personal services	Activity not stated	Total
	thousands									
Men og woman, total	**88.4**	**396.3**	**14.3**	**191.4**	**523.4**	**174.6**	**423.9**	**998.4**	**11.0**	**2 821.6**
The Capital Region of Denmark	6.3	74.3	4.3	45.4	157.3	59.2	182.1	328.5	3.8	861.1
Region Zealand	13.3	50.7	2.5	38.1	76.7	26.5	56.2	149.4	1.6	415.1
Region South Denmark	27.6	106.2	3.1	42.7	114.7	37.6	69.0	202.0	2.3	605.3
Region Central Jutland	26.0	116.6	3.1	43.0	121.3	35.7	82.9	217.7	2.3	648.5
Region North Jutland	15.3	48.4	1.4	22.2	53.4	15.4	33.7	100.7	1.1	291.6
Province Copenhagen Town	1.0	22.7	1.3	14.4	61.9	27.3	80.2	145.4	1.6	355.9
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	1.1	22.7	1.3	14.7	49.1	18.6	54.9	92.6	1.0	256.0
Province North Zealand	3.1	26.5	1.5	14.8	42.5	11.9	45.6	82.5	1.2	229.4
Province Bornholm	1.1	2.4	0.1	1.5	3.8	1.4	1.5	8.0	0.1	19.8
Province East Zealand	1.7	13.1	0.6	9.3	25.2	8.4	23.3	42.6	0.4	124.7
Province West and South Zealand	11.5	37.6	1.9	28.8	51.5	18.2	32.9	106.9	1.2	290.5
Province Funen	10.5	35.4	1.0	17.7	44.2	13.3	29.0	86.5	0.9	238.5
Province South Jutland	17.1	70.8	2.1	25.0	70.5	24.4	40.0	115.5	1.3	366.8
Province East Jutland	12.3	64.9	1.8	27.2	81.4	26.0	60.4	147.6	1.6	423.1
Province West Jutland	13.7	51.7	1.2	15.8	40.0	9.7	22.5	70.1	0.7	225.4
Province North Jutland	15.3	48.4	1.4	22.2	53.4	15.4	33.7	100.7	1.1	291.6
Men, total	**70.0**	**271.9**	**10.8**	**173.7**	**288.6**	**128.4**	**236.4**	**310.5**	**6.5**	**1 496.9**
The Capital Region of Denmark	4.8	45.8	3.0	41.0	87.6	42.7	103.7	112.7	2.2	443.4
Region Zealand	10.4	34.5	2.0	34.8	43.2	19.5	30.3	44.2	1.0	220.0
Region South Denmark	21.4	75.5	2.4	38.6	62.3	28.1	37.2	58.9	1.3	325.8
Region Central Jutland	20.7	81.4	2.3	38.9	66.8	26.6	46.0	64.4	1.4	348.5
Region North Jutland	12.7	34.6	1.1	20.4	28.7	11.5	19.1	30.2	0.7	159.1
Province Copenhagen Town	0.7	14.0	0.9	13.2	33.2	19.2	45.7	54.3	0.9	182.2
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	0.8	14.0	0.9	13.1	28.2	13.7	30.8	29.9	0.6	132.0
Province North Zealand	2.3	16.0	1.1	13.3	24.3	8.7	26.4	25.9	0.6	118.7
Province Bornholm	0.9	1.7	0.1	1.4	1.9	1.0	0.8	2.7	0.0	10.6
Province East Zealand	1.3	8.6	0.5	8.4	14.5	5.9	12.6	12.7	0.2	64.5
Province West and South Zealand	9.2	26.0	1.5	26.4	28.8	13.7	17.7	31.6	0.7	155.5
Province Funen	7.5	26.1	0.8	16.1	23.8	10.3	16.2	26.2	0.5	127.5
Province South Jutland	13.9	49.4	1.7	22.5	38.5	17.8	21.0	32.7	0.8	198.4
Province East Jutland	9.6	45.3	1.4	24.6	45.0	19.2	34.2	44.4	0.9	224.5
Province West Jutland	11.1	36.2	1.0	14.3	21.7	7.4	11.8	20.1	0.4	124.0
Province North Jutland	12.7	34.6	1.1	20.4	28.7	11.5	19.1	30.2	0.7	159.1
Woman, total	**18.4**	**124.3**	**3.5**	**17.6**	**234.7**	**46.2**	**187.5**	**687.9**	**4.6**	**1 324.7**
The Capital Region of Denmark	1.4	28.6	1.3	4.4	69.7	16.6	78.4	215.7	1.6	417.7
Region Zealand	2.8	16.2	0.5	3.3	33.5	7.0	25.9	105.2	0.7	195.1
Region South Denmark	6.3	30.7	0.7	4.1	52.4	9.5	31.8	143.1	0.9	279.5
Region Central Jutland	5.3	35.1	0.7	4.0	54.6	9.1	36.8	153.3	0.9	300.0
Region North Jutland	2.6	13.8	0.3	1.8	24.6	3.9	14.6	70.5	0.4	132.5
Province Copenhagen Town	0.3	8.7	0.4	1.2	28.8	8.1	34.5	91.1	0.6	173.7
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	0.3	8.7	0.4	1.6	20.9	4.9	24.0	62.7	0.4	124.0
Province North Zealand	0.7	10.4	0.5	1.4	18.2	3.2	19.2	56.6	0.5	110.8
Province Bornholm	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.4	0.7	5.3	0.0	9.2
Province East Zealand	0.4	4.6	0.1	1.0	10.7	2.5	10.7	29.9	0.2	60.2
Province West and South Zealand	2.4	11.6	0.4	2.4	22.7	4.5	15.1	75.3	0.5	134.9
Province Funen	3.0	9.2	0.2	1.6	20.4	3.0	12.8	60.3	0.4	111.0
Province South Jutland	3.3	21.4	0.5	2.5	32.0	6.5	19.0	82.8	0.5	168.5
Province East Jutland	2.7	19.6	0.4	2.6	36.4	6.8	26.2	103.2	0.6	198.6
Province West Jutland	2.6	15.5	0.3	1.4	18.2	2.3	10.6	50.1	0.3	101.4
Province North Jutland	2.6	13.8	0.3	1.8	24.6	3.9	14.6	70.5	0.4	132.5

[1] Incl. Christinsø.

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/rasb1

Table 120 Population by sex, age, and socio-economic status. 2007

	Labour force population					Persons outside the labour force				Population Total
	Self-employed persons	Assisting spouses	Employees	Un-employed persons	Total	Tem-porarily outside the labour force	Retire-ment pen-sioners	Pen-sioners	Other persons outside the labour force	
	thousands									
Males and females, total	**188.0**	**7.2**	**2 626.4**	**80.3**	**2 901.9**	**88.8**	**138.3**	**970.5**	**1 347.5**	**5 447.1**
16-66 years, total	**165.3**	**6.4**	**2 560.4**	**80.3**	**2 812.4**	**88.7**	**138.3**	**306.7**	**292.1**	**3 638.3**
Under 16 years	0.0	0.0	34.5	0.0	34.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 052.1	1 086.6
16-19 years	0.3	0.0	152.4	1.8	154.5	2.2	0.0	4.4	93.9	255.0
20-24 years	2.7	0.0	223.0	6.6	232.3	6.8	0.0	3.9	53.2	296.2
25-29 years	8.1	0.1	252.2	9.2	269.6	11.9	0.0	4.5	38.2	324.2
30-34 years	15.2	0.4	305.5	11.2	332.2	14.7	0.0	7.7	23.9	378.6
35-39 years	20.5	0.6	315.1	10.2	346.5	13.6	0.0	12.1	18.9	391.0
40-44 years	25.2	0.8	338.7	9.5	374.1	12.4	0.0	19.7	17.0	423.3
45-49 years	22.8	0.8	294.7	7.2	325.4	9.6	0.0	25.9	12.9	373.8
50-54 years	21.6	0.9	276.9	6.7	306.3	8.2	0.0	36.1	11.0	361.5
55-59 years	23.2	1.4	260.3	15.0	299.9	7.2	0.1	48.1	10.8	366.0
60-64 years	19.7	1.1	125.3	2.9	149.0	2.1	138.2	60.0	11.2	360.5
65-66 years	6.0	0.3	16.3	0.0	22.6	0.0	0.0	84.4	1.2	108.2
67 years +	22.7	0.8	31.5	0.0	55.0	0.0	0.0	663.8	3.3	722.1
Males, total	**140.0**	**0.7**	**1 356.1**	**36.2**	**1 533.2**	**31.3**	**58.8**	**400.1**	**673.4**	**2 696.6**
Males 16-66 years, total	**121.2**	**0.7**	**1 315.0**	**36.2**	**1 473.1**	**31.3**	**58.8**	**136.2**	**134.5**	**1 833.7**
Under 16 years	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	537.6	556.8
16-19 years	0.2	0.0	78.2	0.9	79.3	1.1	0.0	2.3	48.2	131.0
20-24 years	2.1	0.0	116.2	3.0	121.3	2.7	0.0	2.2	24.3	150.4
25-29 years	6.1	0.0	130.3	4.0	140.4	3.5	0.0	2.5	16.1	162.5
30-34 years	11.0	0.0	156.7	4.5	172.2	4.0	0.0	4.0	9.7	189.9
35-39 years	14.7	0.0	161.2	4.3	180.2	4.0	0.0	6.1	8.1	198.4
40-44 years	17.9	0.1	170.8	4.3	193.1	4.4	0.0	9.6	8.1	215.1
45-49 years	16.3	0.1	147.0	3.5	166.9	3.8	0.0	12.0	6.4	189.0
50-54 years	15.6	0.1	138.2	3.4	157.3	3.5	0.0	15.8	5.1	181.7
55-59 years	17.0	0.1	131.9	6.7	155.7	3.1	0.0	19.9	4.3	183.0
60-64 years	15.3	0.1	73.8	1.8	91.1	1.1	58.7	25.1	3.7	179.6
65-66 years	4.9	0.0	10.8	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	36.7	0.5	53.0
67 years +	18.8	0.1	22.0	0.0	40.9	0.0	0.0	263.9	1.4	306.2
Females, total	**48.0**	**6.5**	**1 270.2**	**44.0**	**1 368.8**	**57.5**	**79.6**	**570.5**	**674.1**	**2 750.4**
Females 16-66 years, total	**44.1**	**5.8**	**1 245.4**	**44.0**	**1 339.3**	**57.5**	**79.6**	**170.5**	**157.7**	**1 804.6**
Under 16 years	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	514.5	529.9
16-19 years	0.1	0.0	74.2	0.9	75.2	1.1	0.0	2.1	45.6	124.0
20-24 years	0.5	0.0	106.8	3.6	111.0	4.1	0.0	1.7	28.9	145.7
25-29 years	2.0	0.1	121.9	5.2	129.2	8.4	0.0	2.0	22.0	161.8
30-34 years	4.3	0.3	148.8	6.7	160.1	10.7	0.0	3.7	14.2	188.6
35-39 years	5.8	0.6	154.0	5.9	166.3	9.6	0.0	6.0	10.8	192.6
40-44 years	7.3	0.7	167.8	5.3	181.1	8.0	0.0	10.1	9.0	208.2
45-49 years	6.5	0.7	147.7	3.7	158.6	5.8	0.0	13.9	6.5	184.8
50-54 years	6.0	0.8	138.8	3.4	149.0	4.7	0.0	20.2	5.9	179.8
55-59 years	6.2	1.2	128.5	8.3	144.2	4.0	0.1	28.1	6.5	183.0
60-64 years	4.4	1.0	51.4	1.1	57.9	1.0	79.5	34.9	7.6	180.8
65-66 years	1.1	0.3	5.5	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	47.7	0.7	55.3
67 years +	3.9	0.7	9.5	0.0	14.1	0.0	0.0	400.0	1.9	416.0

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/ras207

Table 121 Population by sex, region and socio-economic status. 2007

	Labour force population					Persons outside the labour force				Population Total
	Self-employed persons	Assisting spouses	Employees	Un-employed persons	Total	Tem-porarily outside the labour force	Retire-ment pen-sioners	Pen-sioners	Other persons outside the labour force	
	thousands									
Men and woman, total	**188.0**	**7.2**	**2 626.4**	**80.3**	**2 901.9**	**88.8**	**138.3**	**970.5**	**1 347.5**	**5 447.1**
The Capital Region of Denmark	52.5	1.2	807.3	27.8	888.9	25.0	33.9	275.3	413.6	1 636.7
Region Zealand	30.4	1.1	383.6	11.1	426.3	12.5	24.4	156.1	196.8	816.1
Region South Denmark	40.2	1.9	563.1	14.9	620.2	20.5	32.4	225.7	291.0	1 189.8
Region Central Jutland	43.2	1.9	603.4	14.5	663.0	21.1	30.6	204.8	308.0	1 227.4
Region North Jutland	21.6	1.0	269.0	12.0	303.6	9.8	17.0	108.5	138.0	577.0
Men, total	**140.0**	**0.7**	**1 356.1**	**36.2**	**1 533.2**	**31.3**	**58.8**	**400.1**	**673.4**	**2 696.6**
The Capital Region of Denmark	36.9	0.2	406.4	13.5	456.9	9.3	14.2	111.1	207.9	799.4
Region Zealand	22.8	0.1	197.1	4.9	224.9	4.4	10.6	66.2	98.4	404.6
Region South Denmark	30.5	0.2	295.2	6.4	332.3	7.1	14.0	93.7	144.8	591.8
Region Central Jutland	33.1	0.2	315.3	6.3	354.8	7.1	12.8	83.9	153.2	611.7
Region North Jutland	16.8	0.1	142.2	5.2	164.3	3.3	7.2	45.1	69.1	289.1
Woman, total	**48.0**	**6.5**	**1 270.2**	**44.0**	**1 368.8**	**57.5**	**79.6**	**570.5**	**674.1**	**2 750.4**
The Capital Region of Denmark	15.7	1.1	400.9	14.3	432.0	15.7	19.7	164.2	205.7	837.3
Region Zealand	7.6	1.0	186.5	6.3	201.4	8.1	13.8	89.9	98.4	411.5
Region South Denmark	9.8	1.7	268.0	8.4	287.9	13.3	18.5	132.0	146.2	598.0
Region Central Jutland	10.1	1.7	288.1	8.2	308.2	14.0	17.8	120.9	154.8	615.7
Region North Jutland	4.8	1.0	126.7	6.8	139.3	6.4	9.8	63.4	68.9	287.9

[1] Incl. Christiansø.

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/ras207

Table 122 Commuting to and from work in municipalities. 2007

	Persons with place of work in the municipality			Employed persons resident in the municipality			Incoming commuters, net		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	persons								
København	171 811	170 328	342 139	142 731	134 578	277 309	29 080	35 750	64 830
Århus	93 680	86 190	179 870	80 693	75 638	156 331	12 987	10 552	23 539
Aalborg	55 958	49 678	105 636	52 338	45 528	97 866	3 620	4 150	7 770
Odense	50 221	50 154	100 375	48 793	44 389	93 182	1 428	5 765	7 193
Esbjerg	33 768	28 538	62 306	31 779	27 275	59 054	1 989	1 263	3 252
Vejle	28 786	26 850	55 636	29 421	25 850	55 271	- 635	1 000	365
Randers	22 319	21 156	43 475	25 513	21 622	47 135	-3 194	-466	-3 660
Frederiksberg	17 815	21 036	38 851	25 293	25 505	50 798	-7 478	-4 469	-11 947
Viborg	29 535	23 456	52 991	26 711	22 146	48 857	2 824	1 310	4 134
Kolding	27 592	23 595	51 187	24 953	21 811	46 764	2 639	1 784	4 423
Silkeborg	22 299	19 651	41 950	24 696	21 415	46 111	-2 397	-1 764	-4 161
Herning	26 005	21 090	47 095	24 545	20 403	44 948	1 460	687	2 147
Roskilde	20 840	21 477	42 317	22 271	20 989	43 260	-1 431	488	- 943
Næstved	16 937	17 400	34 337	22 028	19 590	41 618	-5 091	-2 190	-7 281
Horsens	22 232	19 342	41 574	22 473	19 305	41 778	- 241	37	- 204
Slagelse	18 957	16 668	35 625	20 305	17 757	38 062	-1 348	-1 089	-2 437
Sønderborg	19 968	18 199	38 167	20 150	17 514	37 664	- 182	685	503
Gentofte	18 155	19 889	38 044	17 778	17 679	35 457	377	2 210	2 587
Holbæk	14 395	15 170	29 565	18 909	16 814	35 723	-4 514	-1 644	-6 158
Hjørring	16 683	14 773	31 456	18 161	15 258	33 419	-1 478	-485	-1 963
Guldborgsund	13 856	13 458	27 314	16 210	14 062	30 272	-2 354	-604	-2 958
Frederikshavn	17 145	14 064	31 209	16 966	14 029	30 995	179	35	214
Gladsaxe	19 047	16 224	35 271	16 254	15 330	31 584	2 793	894	3 687
Helsingør	11 618	11 592	23 210	15 591	14 538	30 129	-3 973	-2 946	-6 919
Aabenraa	16 292	14 133	30 425	16 276	13 743	30 019	16	390	406
Svendborg	12 615	12 963	25 578	15 155	13 313	28 468	-2 540	-350	-2 890
Ringkøbing-Skjern	18 888	14 343	33 231	17 616	13 965	31 581	1 272	378	1 650
Holstebro	16 720	14 936	31 656	16 447	14 054	30 501	273	882	1 155
Køge	13 904	12 932	26 836	15 507	14 210	29 717	-1 603	-1 278	-2 881
Haderslev	14 486	11 691	26 177	15 490	12 895	28 385	-1 004	-1 204	-2 208
Skanderborg	13 135	11 055	24 190	15 919	14 212	30 131	-2 784	-3 157	-5 941
Rudersdal	15 396	13 010	28 406	13 888	13 019	26 907	1 508	-9	1 499
Lyngby-Taarbæk	18 813	15 798	34 611	13 363	12 877	26 240	5 450	2 921	8 371
Faaborg-Midtfyn	12 359	9 950	22 309	13 962	11 759	25 721	-1 603	-1 809	-3 412
Varde	13 611	10 823	24 434	14 726	12 062	26 788	-1 115	-1 239	-2 354
Hvidovre	14 381	12 143	26 524	12 993	12 280	25 273	1 388	-137	1 251
Kalundborg	11 562	10 032	21 594	13 285	11 216	24 501	-1 723	-1 184	-2 907
Fredericia	15 519	12 328	27 847	13 499	11 593	25 092	2 020	735	2 755
Lolland	10 295	8 976	19 271	11 484	9 389	20 873	-1 189	-413	-1 602
Skive	14 415	10 979	25 394	14 004	11 215	25 219	411	-236	175
Greve	9 232	8 162	17 394	13 144	12 515	25 659	-3 912	-4 353	-8 265
Ballerup	21 719	17 570	39 289	11 829	11 197	23 026	9 890	6 373	16 263
Høje-Taastrup	17 663	13 343	31 006	12 990	11 674	24 664	4 673	1 669	6 342
Vordingborg	9 765	9 226	18 991	11 834	10 307	22 141	-2 069	-1 081	-3 150
Hillerød	13 217	14 760	27 977	12 594	12 064	24 658	623	2 696	3 319

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pendab2

Table 123

Incoming and outgoing commuting to and from work in municipalities. 2007

	Incoming commuters as percentage of persons with place of work in the municipality			Outgoing commuters as percentage of employed persons resident in the municipality		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	per cent					
København	52.4	48.3	50.3	42.7	34.5	38.7
Århus	31.3	24.5	28.0	20.2	14.0	17.2
Aalborg	24.8	20.5	22.8	19.6	13.2	16.6
Odense	30.2	26.6	28.4	28.1	17.1	22.9
Esbjerg	22.1	15.9	19.3	17.3	12.0	14.8
Vejle	33.5	28.8	31.3	35.0	26.1	30.8
Randers	24.7	21.0	22.9	34.1	22.7	28.9
Frederiksberg	73.7	71.9	72.7	81.5	76.8	79.1
Viborg	32.8	23.3	28.6	25.7	18.7	22.5
Kolding	35.2	27.4	31.6	28.4	21.4	25.1
Silkeborg	26.6	19.3	23.2	33.8	25.9	30.1
Herning	28.3	23.5	26.1	24.0	20.9	22.6
Roskilde	55.7	47.7	51.7	58.6	46.5	52.7
Næstved	25.5	21.1	23.3	42.7	29.9	36.7
Horsens	32.4	25.4	29.2	33.2	25.2	29.5
Slagelse	30.8	21.2	26.3	35.4	26.1	31.1
Sønderborg	12.4	11.2	11.8	13.2	7.7	10.7
Gentofte	74.5	72.4	73.4	73.9	69.0	71.4
Holbæk	32.3	29.3	30.7	48.5	36.2	42.7
Hjørring	18.5	14.8	16.8	25.1	17.5	21.6
Guldborgsund	16.9	16.0	16.5	29.0	19.6	24.6
Frederikshavn	21.7	13.9	18.2	20.9	13.7	17.6
Gladsaxe	77.5	71.1	74.6	73.6	69.4	71.6
Helsingør	32.7	25.7	29.2	49.8	40.7	45.4
Aabenraa	25.7	22.4	24.1	25.6	20.2	23.1
Svendborg	19.5	18.0	18.7	33.0	20.1	27.0
Ringkøbing-Skjern	22.3	17.6	20.3	16.7	15.4	16.1
Holstebro	29.5	26.4	28.0	28.4	21.8	25.3
Køge	51.1	42.2	46.8	56.2	47.4	52.0
Haderslev	27.7	20.8	24.6	32.4	28.2	30.5
Skanderborg	45.3	34.9	40.5	54.8	49.4	52.3
Rudersdal	73.4	68.9	71.3	70.6	68.9	69.7
Lyngby-Taarbæk	78.9	72.2	75.8	70.3	65.9	68.1
Faaborg-Midtfyn	33.9	28.3	31.4	41.5	39.3	40.5
Varde	25.4	20.0	23.0	31.0	28.2	29.8
Hvidovre	76.4	65.3	71.3	73.8	65.7	69.9
Kalundborg	26.0	20.3	23.3	35.6	28.7	32.4
Fredericia	41.9	31.7	37.4	33.2	27.3	30.5
Lolland	14.0	13.2	13.7	22.9	17.1	20.3
Skive	23.5	17.6	21.0	21.3	19.3	20.4
Greve	61.5	49.9	56.1	73.0	67.3	70.2
Ballerup	82.4	74.3	78.8	67.7	59.6	63.7
Høje-Taastrup	76.8	65.8	72.1	68.4	61.0	64.9
Vordingborg	27.3	22.1	24.8	40.0	30.3	35.5
Hillerød	60.0	57.0	58.5	58.1	47.4	52.9

Note: Municipalities are listed according to number of inhabitants and include all municipalities with more than 25.000 inhabitants.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pend4

Table 124 Employees by sex, sector and working time

	2006		2007	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	persons			
Total[1]	**1 322 544**	**1 236 577**	**1 356 142**	**1 270 249**
Full-time	1 142 986	1 031 608	1 171 082	1 059 683
Part-time	179 558	204 969	185 060	210 566
Private sector, total	**1 020 764**	**606 732**	**1 055 047**	**633 745**
Full-time	878 055	465 514	904 039	484 365
Part-time	142 709	141 218	151 008	149 380
Public sector, total	**301 765**	**629 815**	**301 021**	**636 481**
Full-time	264 917	566 068	266 974	575 300
Part-time	36 848	63 747	34 047	61 181
Public corporations, etc.	**52 155**	**31 247**	**52 012**	**31 232**
Full-time	48 194	27 931	48 337	28 230
Part-time	3 961	3 316	3 675	3 002
General government, total	**249 610**	**598 568**	**249 009**	**605 249**
Full-time	216 723	538 137	218 637	547 070
Part-time	32 887	60 431	30 372	58 179
Central government sector	**95 614**	**81 496**	**97 454**	**84 518**
Full-time	80 724	70 989	84 600	73 461
Part-time	14 890	10 507	12 854	11 057
Social security funds	**633**	**1 463**	**690**	**1 798**
Full-time	608	1 402	666	1 737
Part-time	25	61	24	61
Counties	**46 766**	**145 949**	**47 102**	**147 374**
Full-time	42 305	135 867	42 419	137 424
Part-time	4 461	10 082	4 683	9 950
Municipalities	**106 597**	**369 660**	**103 763**	**371 559**
Full-time	93 086	329 879	90 952	334 448
Part-time	13 511	39 781	12 811	37 111
Foreign sector	**3**	**5**	**3**	**2**
Full-time	2	3	3	1
Part-time	1	2	0	1

[1] Including not known and persons employed abroad.

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/rasoff11

Table 125 16-64-year-old persons analysed by ancestry and labour market attachment

	2006					2007				
	Population	Labour force	Persons employed	Activity rate	Employ-ment rate	Population	Labour force	Persons employed	Activity rate	Employ-ment rate
	persons			per cent		persons			per cent	
Total population	**3 520 612**	**2 755 134**	**2 647 491**	**78.3**	**75.2**	**3 530 083**	**2 789 845**	**2 709 577**	**79.0**	**76.8**
Immigrants from:										
The Western World	98 932	64 807	61 784	65.5	62.5	105 148	69 697	67 301	66.3	64.0
The non-Western World	196 156	110 441	96 327	56.3	49.1	200 886	119 641	107 270	59.6	53.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	14 752	8 755	7 936	59.4	53.8	14 954	9 180	8 583	61.4	57.4
Iraq	16 015	6 542	5 098	40.9	31.8	16 433	7 419	6 075	45.2	37.0
Iran	10 542	6 082	5 379	57.7	51.0	10 597	6 450	5 879	60.9	55.5
Yugoslavia (former)	10 070	5 984	5 329	59.4	52.9	9 951	6 021	5 502	60.5	55.3
Lebanon	11 289	4 483	3 569	39.7	31.6	11 332	4 859	4 017	42.9	35.5
Pakistan	9 524	5 258	4 550	55.2	47.8	9 422	5 581	4 840	59.2	51.4
Somalia	8 459	3 095	2 118	36.6	25.0	8 411	3 905	2 909	46.4	34.6
Turkey	28 693	18 078	15 371	63.0	53.6	28 719	18 843	16 479	65.6	57.4
Descendants	**30 494**	**20 711**	**19 584**	**67.9**	**64.2**	**33 434**	**23 697**	**22 637**	**70.9**	**67.7**
Persons of Danish origin	**3 195 026**	**2 559 174**	**2 469 795**	**80.1**	**77.3**	**3 190 615**	**2 576 810**	**2 512 369**	**80.8**	**78.7**

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

Table 126 Absence by cause of absence. 2006

	Governmental sector			Municipalities		
	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Woman	Total
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed					
Age, total	**6.94**	**10.25**	**8.31**	**9.02**	**13.54**	**12.49**
- 19 years	5.26	7.54	6.00	6.63	10.17	9.49
20-24 years	5.92	10.34	7.11	9.21	13.06	12.23
25-29 years	5.95	9.48	7.42	8.86	15.20	14.01
30-34 years	5.70	9.10	7.29	8.76	14.92	13.60
35-39 years	5.93	9.58	7.69	9.05	14.28	13.19
40-44 years	6.55	10.59	8.37	9.27	13.34	12.53
45-49 years	6.96	11.14	8.59	8.99	12.69	11.88
50-54 years	7.30	10.91	8.67	8.87	13.32	12.19
55-59 years	9.08	11.68	10.10	9.66	13.09	12.13
60 years +	7.60	8.76	8.03	8.38	11.63	10.47

For further information visit www.statistikbanken.dk/fra05

Table 127 Earnings by occupation, private sector. 2006

	Number employed	Per hour worked, all hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners[1]	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus Average	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed-salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus Average[2]
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
		amount in DKK						DKK
Total	**1 276 704**	**242.41**	**238.15**	**171.18**	**208.59**	**268.92**	**715 912**	**35 571**
Men	**788 744**	**255.85**	**250.52**	**178.13**	**215.17**	**284.07**	**414 889**	**38 862**
Women	**487 960**	**216.77**	**214.55**	**158.84**	**195.68**	**246.04**	**301 023**	**30 564**
Legislators, senior officials and managers	56 935	400.87	400.20	245.74	335.00	473.76	56 309	54 276
Men	45 869	418.41	417.71	255.44	351.01	495.24	45 410	56 792
Women	11 066	322.35	321.81	217.59	277.44	379.28	10 899	43 007
Professionals	129 132	322.43	321.18	239.57	302.35	377.62	117 472	43 773
Men	84 493	336.61	335.26	252.42	317.85	392.01	79 216	45 905
Women	44 639	291.07	290.05	218.01	268.51	341.91	38 256	38 995
Technicians and associate professionals	245 047	272.64	270.81	205.39	247.99	310.68	222 436	36 736
Men	133 432	295.31	292.77	218.40	268.74	338.31	124 606	40 050
Women	111 615	242.21	241.33	193.18	227.01	271.75	97 830	32 242
Clerks	149 646	212.62	211.10	168.87	197.17	238.49	123 122	28 720
Men	53 964	219.33	216.70	166.21	194.40	248.99	41 450	30 162
Women	95 682	209.30	208.33	170.47	198.24	234.96	81 672	28 027
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	158 660	175.41	171.43	133.31	160.36	193.98	74 980	24 859
Men	60 779	187.10	182.04	140.55	172.64	207.90	30 747	26 880
Women	97 881	166.69	163.51	129.91	152.98	182.54	44 233	23 188
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	2 523	188.23	183.76	159.03	181.66	198.40	1 275	26 268
Men	1 806	191.85	186.41	162.87	183.30	199.79	934	26 686
Women	717	177.72	176.04	151.66	171.25	194.43	341	24 889
Craft and related trades workers	164 122	218.75	212.46	183.33	204.06	232.28	34 255	30 354
Men	152 908	220.67	214.21	185.18	205.37	233.71	31 444	30 711
Women	11 214	188.26	184.69	155.21	176.66	204.36	2 811	25 963
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	165 808	201.54	190.18	159.72	180.55	209.06	37 759	27 761
Men	124 866	206.05	193.81	162.57	184.09	213.41	28 944	28 488
Women	40 942	185.65	177.42	152.89	169.61	191.24	8 815	24 937
Elementary occupations	191 272	184.61	178.74	147.23	169.69	199.03	42 197	25 509
Men	121 991	193.26	186.31	154.06	178.67	207.97	28 484	26 542
Women	69 281	164.72	161.34	139.01	152.84	173.56	13 713	23 126

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

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

For futher information visit www.statbank.dk/lon02

Table 128 Earnings by industry, private sector. 2006

	Number employed	Per hour worked, all hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners[1]	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus Average	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed-salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus Average[2]
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
		amount in DDK						DKK
Total	**1 276 704**	**242.41**	**238.15**	**171.18**	**208.59**	**268.92**	**715 912**	**35 571**
Men	**788 744**	**255.85**	**250.52**	**178.13**	**215.17**	**284.07**	**414 889**	**38 862**
Women	**487 960**	**216.77**	**214.55**	**158.84**	**195.68**	**246.04**	**301 023**	**30 564**
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying[3]	5 192	328.34	315.63	209.92	254.39	376.05	3 102	50 147
Men	4 509	329.78	316.07	209.99	253.21	376.00	2 476	51 845
Women	683	318.45	312.59	209.52	266.53	376.92	626	42 218
Manufacturing	341 197	235.63	228.53	173.73	202.72	249.57	153 266	36 178
Men	237 170	244.61	236.33	179.54	207.96	257.17	97 266	38 787
Women	104 027	213.44	209.23	162.48	188.51	232.42	56 000	31 172
Electricity, gas and water supply	7 371	304.41	299.18	219.13	262.24	344.67	7 245	40 780
Men	5 259	318.92	312.28	225.69	271.99	359.66	5 163	42 973
Women	2 112	262.39	261.26	205.02	238.44	293.64	2 082	34 502
Construction	102 153	233.80	229.50	188.21	212.49	250.61	22 354	35 710
Men	93 966	235.86	231.22	189.57	213.69	252.26	16 973	37 732
Women	8 187	211.17	210.61	172.03	198.44	231.84	5 381	28 936
Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	290 029	220.13	217.92	152.23	190.24	244.49	184 468	31 708
Men	161 202	239.81	237.22	165.28	203.60	268.09	103 605	35 054
Women	128 827	189.57	187.93	139.28	169.08	212.88	80 863	26 778
Transport, post and telecommunications	122 254	231.84	224.07	162.68	190.42	243.11	83 557	32 835
Men	82 936	239.59	230.28	162.29	190.76	248.73	51 748	35 139
Women	39 318	212.86	208.85	163.71	189.76	232.81	31 809	28 671
Finance and business activities	296 420	282.13	280.59	189.76	250.52	336.43	185 237	40 566
Men	155 293	312.55	310.67	204.23	283.42	374.90	103 289	45 331
Women	141 127	242.31	241.21	176.43	225.24	279.69	81 948	34 068
Finance and insurance	66 750	316.38	315.29	235.00	285.52	363.88	63 448	41 947
Men	31 038	359.44	358.00	266.14	331.43	413.58	29 459	48 205
Women	35 712	274.87	274.11	220.64	256.86	305.09	33 989	35 918
Letting and sale of real estate	22 677	236.93	235.66	172.66	205.22	258.86	15 614	33 265
Men	14 495	245.48	243.75	173.92	203.97	268.41	9 942	34 874
Women	8 182	221.74	221.27	169.38	207.95	249.29	5 672	30 598
Business activities	206 993	272.87	271.09	175.07	237.24	329.36	106 175	40 803
Men	109 760	304.63	302.57	195.45	273.38	367.30	63 888	45 515
Women	97 233	227.00	225.64	157.82	204.53	261.71	42 287	33 168
Public and personal services	111 610	235.47	233.11	173.74	213.83	264.75	76 522	32 775
Men	48 115	250.39	246.71	178.22	220.94	282.20	34 274	35 104
Women	63 495	222.55	221.33	169.42	209.32	252.35	42 248	30 743
Activity not stated	478	188.38	184.66	143.53	170.36	203.85	161	26 675
Men	294	200.41	195.57	153.16	175.30	221.26	95	26 733
Women	184	165.58	164.00	141.42	147.19	176.65	66	26 470

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

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

For further information www.statbank.dk/lon04

Table 129 Earnings by level of education, private sector. 2006

	Number employed	Per hour worked, all hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners[1]	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus Average	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed-salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus Average[2]
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
		amount in DKK						DKK
Total	**1 276 704**	**242.41**	**238.15**	**171.18**	**208.59**	**268.92**	**715 912**	**35 571**
Men	**788 744**	**255.85**	**250.52**	**178.13**	**215.17**	**284.07**	**414 889**	**38 862**
Women	**487 960**	**216.77**	**214.55**	**158.84**	**195.68**	**246.04**	**301 023**	**30 564**
Basic school 8-10 grade	329 956	199.92	193.38	152.84	179.04	213.78	113 211	28 943
Men	200 808	208.66	200.64	159.09	184.85	219.54	61 771	30 865
Women	129 148	183.74	179.93	144.49	167.56	200.67	51 440	26 354
General upper secondary school	88 639	232.91	228.64	145.43	190.87	268.07	39 432	35 713
Men	42 731	259.27	253.82	155.94	206.30	304.27	21 098	39 837
Women	45 908	200.77	197.94	135.60	173.60	235.14	18 334	30 326
Vocational upper secondary school	46 561	228.93	226.05	153.17	197.44	259.83	26 654	33 211
Men	25 097	248.27	244.49	156.39	205.99	289.15	13 653	37 030
Women	21 464	205.77	203.97	149.47	190.14	236.15	13 001	29 000
Vocational education and training	498 157	230.82	226.45	176.66	206.91	251.18	292 525	32 419
Men	328 535	239.95	234.39	182.80	211.42	258.08	167 865	34 930
Women	169 622	210.97	209.18	163.88	195.42	238.00	124 660	28 711
Short-cycle higher education	75 118	258.30	256.21	196.00	235.33	291.31	63 260	35 521
Men	42 766	274.63	271.78	204.39	249.44	311.73	34 769	38 501
Women	32 352	234.63	233.63	187.02	218.86	262.58	28 491	31 552
Medium-cycle higher education	90 830	318.29	316.17	223.69	287.74	368.65	76 071	43 900
Men	57 029	345.38	343.15	245.91	315.41	394.20	51 080	47 823
Women	33 801	259.73	257.86	199.22	238.21	297.58	24 991	35 095
Bachelor	24 122	264.93	263.44	174.73	225.27	301.11	16 160	37 826
Men	11 400	300.53	298.70	183.69	248.40	354.96	7 712	43 771
Women	12 722	230.06	228.92	168.63	211.41	262.69	8 448	32 088
Long-cycle higher education	69 902	358.89	357.68	250.30	321.14	416.51	65 383	48 905
Men	44 336	382.78	381.45	264.29	341.84	442.74	41 733	52 563
Women	25 566	313.17	312.20	229.95	287.82	365.39	23 650	41 932
Phd-degree	3 528	407.34	406.66	316.47	375.25	460.55	3 440	55 168
Men	2 523	419.69	419.03	325.09	384.00	473.60	2 462	57 128
Women	1 005	373.79	373.07	300.90	353.32	421.74	978	49 843
Unknown	49 891	237.78	231.77	149.94	186.36	254.48	19 776	38 600
Men	33 519	250.93	243.64	155.85	191.87	264.41	12 746	42 007
Women	16 372	206.58	203.59	140.09	170.72	234.43	7 030	31 762

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon01

Table 130 Earnings by occupation, local government. 2006

	Number employed	Per hour worked, all hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners[1]	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus Average	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed-salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus Average[2]
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
		amount in DKK						DKK
Total	**778 235**	**220.54**	**212.60**	**172.24**	**201.35**	**236.36**	**709 222**	**28 483**
Men	**174 945**	**245.31**	**237.01**	**182.70**	**218.33**	**262.76**	**158 464**	**32 452**
Women	**603 290**	**212.73**	**204.90**	**170.05**	**196.83**	**227.62**	**550 758**	**27 233**
Legislators, senior officials and managers	17 678	330.57	327.19	247.59	292.44	358.55	17 642	44 958
Men	8 707	369.56	364.83	279.69	324.48	411.85	8 682	50 467
Women	8 971	291.57	289.52	236.52	261.64	309.92	8 960	39 447
Professionals	153 232	277.61	270.30	229.99	251.10	286.37	147 575	36 412
Men	57 043	294.59	284.77	235.13	257.74	304.00	54 392	38 944
Women	96 189	267.29	261.51	227.46	248.21	275.10	93 183	34 877
Technicians and associate professionals	224 857	219.17	211.69	190.19	209.09	226.77	218 758	27 866
Men	34 232	224.33	218.00	193.14	213.72	237.64	33 116	29 305
Women	190 625	218.19	210.50	189.68	208.36	225.13	185 642	27 595
Clerks	45 955	199.56	197.44	180.71	195.48	209.41	44 680	26 297
Men	4 187	198.81	196.79	175.74	197.47	214.59	3 790	26 843
Women	41 768	199.63	197.50	181.04	195.35	209.03	40 890	26 248
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	261 897	181.67	170.04	153.55	168.79	183.64	213 166	22 646
Men	37 364	179.07	166.54	142.00	164.19	186.33	27 225	22 548
Women	224 533	182.04	170.54	154.93	169.19	183.36	185 941	22 659
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1 882	209.52	205.15	185.05	200.41	219.35	1 875	27 313
Men	1 497	211.55	206.76	187.24	201.36	220.11	1 495	27 706
Women	385	200.15	197.69	169.35	193.93	214.71	380	25 492
Craft and related trades workers	5 136	218.86	210.58	194.63	206.67	222.54	5 052	28 455
Men	4 751	219.51	210.86	195.19	206.84	222.62	4 692	28 530
Women	385	208.21	205.92	183.60	202.70	220.81	360	27 201
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 888	201.63	189.29	169.58	183.03	196.42	1 869	24 748
Men	1 659	200.37	188.25	169.27	182.98	195.68	1 644	24 823
Women	229	212.02	197.90	171.58	184.17	206.30	225	24 125
Elementary occupations	64 927	174.58	169.86	152.57	165.84	183.43	57 851	22 892
Men	25 264	185.75	180.09	162.39	178.19	194.90	23 191	24 537
Women	39 663	164.45	160.59	147.78	158.66	169.15	34 660	21 370

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon42

Table 131 Earnings by industry, local government. 2006

	Number employed	Per hour worked, all hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners[1]	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus Average	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed-salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus Average[2]
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
		amount in DKK						DKK
Total	**778 235**	**220.54**	**212.60**	**172.24**	**201.35**	**236.36**	**709 222**	**28 483**
Men	**174 945**	**245.31**	**237.01**	**182.70**	**218.33**	**262.76**	**158 464**	**32 452**
Women	**603 290**	**212.73**	**204.90**	**170.05**	**196.83**	**227.62**	**550 758**	**27 233**
Public administration	60 093	252.00	250.12	202.45	225.81	274.40	59 536	33 755
Men	19 176	289.68	285.83	218.24	262.00	317.17	18 982	39 178
Women	40 917	233.15	232.25	198.31	216.98	246.68	40 554	31 043
Education	129 222	241.41	237.08	210.32	238.59	258.13	121 744	31 797
Men	43 819	247.92	243.34	213.79	242.66	265.93	40 503	33 174
Women	85 403	237.85	233.66	208.66	236.00	255.01	81 241	31 047
Human health activities	146 037	252.08	237.00	186.01	211.57	247.07	141 856	31 482
Men	26 980	318.79	297.64	197.02	247.46	390.62	26 101	40 679
Women	119 057	236.24	222.60	184.60	208.27	234.04	115 755	29 304
Social institutions etc.	379 704	192.86	185.14	160.31	179.28	205.32	328 488	24 641
Men	54 176	196.99	190.08	156.73	186.41	216.04	44 128	25 805
Women	325 528	192.22	184.38	160.65	178.49	203.75	284 360	24 465
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	31 059	206.00	200.85	169.73	191.09	224.45	28 504	27 495
Men	19 096	204.76	198.43	170.21	188.40	216.02	17 901	27 183
Women	11 963	208.40	205.56	168.29	199.44	238.08	10 603	28 121
Other activity	32 120	203.02	195.94	160.61	183.18	213.54	29 094	26 564
Men	11 698	218.53	209.59	171.56	194.62	225.38	10 849	28 595
Women	20 422	190.97	185.35	156.42	172.57	204.60	18 245	24 962

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon44

Table 132 Earnings by level of education, local government. 2006

	Number employed	Per hour worked, all hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners[1]	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus Average	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed-salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus Average[2]
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
		amount in DKK						DKK
Total	**778 235**	**220.54**	**212.60**	**172.24**	**201.35**	**236.36**	**709 222**	**28 483**
Men	**174 945**	**245.31**	**237.01**	**182.70**	**218.33**	**262.76**	**158 464**	**32 452**
Women	**603 290**	**212.73**	**204.90**	**170.05**	**196.83**	**227.62**	**550 758**	**27 233**
Basic school 8-10 grade	127 091	181.43	175.22	154.23	169.95	190.02	104 990	23 565
Men	29 549	192.31	185.16	158.97	178.81	201.37	24 668	25 131
Women	97 542	177.77	171.87	153.16	167.80	185.72	80 322	23 032
General upper secondary school	55 307	185.14	177.78	134.92	168.58	208.87	39 064	24 408
Men	15 024	201.56	193.88	139.14	177.37	224.43	10 880	26 950
Women	40 283	178.18	170.95	133.13	165.76	202.19	28 184	23 309
Vocational upper secondary school	12 177	178.60	173.37	135.77	169.83	205.27	8 954	23 704
Men	3 940	183.15	177.35	133.82	164.03	213.45	2 809	24 532
Women	8 237	176.43	171.48	136.90	171.44	202.16	6 145	23 317
Vocational education and training	227 440	197.85	188.62	164.53	181.38	203.93	213 594	25 104
Men	41 219	212.58	204.64	173.17	195.58	222.12	38 368	27 818
Women	186 221	194.22	184.67	163.27	178.83	199.21	175 226	24 437
Short-cycle higher education	17 249	213.23	207.87	178.54	205.06	227.60	15 955	28 054
Men	4 518	225.30	218.31	185.08	213.52	240.60	4 122	29 911
Women	12 731	208.76	204.00	176.44	202.40	223.47	11 833	27 372
Medium-cycle higher education	268 153	235.64	228.71	200.50	221.66	247.94	260 763	30 267
Men	51 050	250.99	245.56	212.29	240.67	264.20	49 572	33 222
Women	217 103	231.62	224.31	198.17	218.05	243.21	211 191	29 495
Bachelor	6 567	202.51	196.76	158.65	189.81	221.33	5 063	27 335
Men	2 331	207.81	201.17	158.36	193.07	227.56	1 754	28 538
Women	4 236	199.49	194.25	158.81	188.30	217.56	3 309	26 674
Long-cycle higher education	48 570	334.89	322.74	252.43	296.70	366.43	47 675	44 081
Men	22 122	364.39	347.96	266.75	309.70	437.09	21 736	48 061
Women	26 448	307.46	299.28	241.55	286.46	326.15	25 939	40 379
Phd-degree	2 450	405.72	385.77	300.12	379.96	463.43	2 428	53 238
Men	1 354	418.01	395.49	303.16	391.91	470.84	1 343	54 810
Women	1 096	388.56	372.19	297.38	365.97	452.96	1 085	51 038
Unknown	13 231	210.36	198.30	150.85	180.75	222.05	10 736	27 019
Men	3 838	234.58	220.03	162.71	194.48	246.24	3 212	30 417
Women	9 393	198.67	187.80	146.86	175.13	214.24	7 524	25 346

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon41

Table 133 Earnings by occupation, central government. 2006

	Number employed	Per hour worked, hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners[1]	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus Average	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed-salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus Average[2]
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
		amount in DKK						DKK
Total	**176 715**	**254.06**	**248.07**	**195.70**	**232.51**	**281.05**	**168 369**	**33 481**
Men	**103 526**	**262.99**	**254.66**	**199.86**	**240.67**	**289.15**	**100 692**	**34 530**
Women	**73 189**	**240.74**	**238.25**	**191.01**	**220.78**	**269.26**	**67 677**	**31 865**
Military services	25 846	238.83	224.30	178.96	206.63	249.58	25 846	30 317
Men	24 406	239.71	224.99	179.60	207.38	250.50	24 406	30 467
Women	1 440	223.61	212.37	169.28	194.32	234.49	1 440	27 721
Legislators, senior officials and managers	3 537	413.72	413.32	323.25	396.89	478.14	3 531	56 956
Men	2 338	429.93	429.50	336.35	410.51	496.11	2 334	59 448
Women	1 199	380.58	380.24	300.32	368.96	442.51	1 197	51 862
Professionals	58 341	295.08	293.25	246.60	280.28	322.25	58 042	39 649
Men	32 854	300.40	298.29	249.72	286.06	328.42	32 730	40 725
Women	25 487	287.51	286.09	242.13	273.20	312.01	25 312	38 116
Technicians and associate professionals	28 301	235.57	232.96	197.80	220.28	254.49	27 847	30 893
Men	10 529	259.49	254.58	215.43	246.99	275.29	10 316	34 330
Women	17 772	220.11	218.98	191.70	210.01	232.56	17 531	28 673
Clerks	20 568	205.71	203.12	180.29	198.59	218.43	19 238	26 713
Men	4 789	210.58	205.09	178.36	201.01	225.11	4 137	27 699
Women	15 779	204.27	202.54	180.84	198.11	216.58	15 101	26 427
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	16 574	227.93	212.49	179.22	205.79	243.79	16 428	28 113
Men	12 524	233.58	218.37	185.09	217.51	246.46	12 502	29 001
Women	4 050	207.98	191.70	163.22	182.59	207.70	3 926	24 925
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	936	191.00	188.94	171.04	182.31	200.16	873	24 892
Men	732	189.70	187.60	170.99	181.32	199.31	693	24 772
Women	204	197.12	195.22	174.78	190.46	205.84	180	25 469
Craft and related trades workers	5 065	225.45	218.02	198.55	212.24	230.70	5 050	29 013
Men	4 731	225.69	217.88	198.75	212.36	231.02	4 718	29 059
Women	334	221.75	220.15	195.55	208.89	224.31	332	28 306
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3 792	239.78	208.60	187.82	206.77	222.25	3 779	28 055
Men	3 585	240.69	208.95	188.33	207.46	222.47	3 573	28 125
Women	207	219.86	200.88	179.58	196.71	212.24	206	26 515
Elementary occupations	13 755	193.50	189.28	152.58	176.22	207.66	7 735	26 950
Men	7 038	207.38	201.27	168.75	186.40	216.87	5 283	27 280
Women	6 717	175.41	173.66	138.51	156.71	186.52	2 452	26 140

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon32

Table 134 Earnings by industry, central government. 2006

	Number employed	Per hour worked, hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners[1]	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus Average	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed-salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus Average[2]
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
		amount in DKK						DKK
Total	**176 715**	**254.06**	**248.07**	**195.70**	**232.51**	**281.05**	**168 369**	**33 481**
Men	**103 526**	**262.99**	**254.66**	**199.86**	**240.67**	**289.15**	**100 692**	**34 530**
Women	**73 189**	**240.74**	**238.25**	**191.01**	**220.78**	**269.26**	**67 677**	**31 865**
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	790	216.30	215.05	172.33	188.04	255.52	724	28 761
Men	661	214.85	213.48	172.06	186.30	255.29	623	28 523
Women	129	226.90	226.52	180.16	202.91	272.79	101	30 537
Construction	1 162	241.57	212.42	180.91	199.09	225.28	1 156	29 099
Men	1 058	242.42	211.12	180.25	198.43	224.61	1 053	29 009
Women	104	230.61	228.89	193.53	210.73	243.19	103	30 241
Transport	13 697	245.19	225.29	185.29	211.57	242.70	13 211	30 306
Men	9 376	251.98	229.85	191.81	214.72	244.79	9 128	31 113
Women	4 321	227.03	213.09	161.89	197.08	236.70	4 083	28 134
Business activities	9 246	268.87	267.45	206.42	249.79	313.76	8 831	35 609
Men	4 354	286.08	284.11	220.51	274.93	329.49	4 209	38 329
Women	4 892	251.80	250.92	199.99	228.76	287.66	4 622	32 865
Public administration	91 805	252.22	245.96	193.63	227.04	273.67	90 290	32 804
Men	57 926	258.12	249.33	194.80	234.65	277.12	57 394	33 573
Women	33 879	242.28	240.28	191.95	218.13	266.89	32 896	31 502
Education	54 309	259.01	256.52	205.48	248.03	292.27	49 755	35 388
Men	27 447	276.19	273.03	225.26	260.09	305.62	26 163	37 486
Women	26 862	239.50	237.78	191.59	228.86	272.51	23 592	32 821
Social institutions etc.	967	227.08	220.52	182.48	205.58	242.37	760	30 043
Men	390	228.58	219.56	181.95	202.09	236.68	296	30 004
Women	577	226.02	221.19	183.07	209.94	243.26	464	30 070
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	3 603	238.63	236.99	188.25	219.53	272.07	2 998	32 358
Men	1 786	243.17	241.20	190.65	222.84	281.50	1 506	33 147
Women	1 817	233.65	232.37	186.38	217.49	259.52	1 492	31 475
Other activityotal	1 136	251.06	248.53	208.46	246.52	282.79	644	35 271
Men	528	262.41	259.39	227.65	252.19	285.28	320	36 295
Women	608	240.43	238.36	190.77	238.84	281.28	324	34 207

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon34

Table 135 Earnings by level of education, central government. 2006

	Number employed	Per hour worked, hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners[1]	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus Average	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed-salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus Average[2]
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
		amount in DKK						DKK
Total	**176 715**	**254.06**	**248.07**	**195.70**	**232.51**	**281.05**	**168 369**	**33 481**
Men	**103 526**	**262.99**	**254.66**	**199.86**	**240.67**	**289.15**	**100 692**	**34 530**
Women	**73 189**	**240.74**	**238.25**	**191.01**	**220.78**	**269.26**	**67 677**	**31 865**
Basic school 8-10 grade	22 209	211.71	202.60	169.85	193.81	223.00	20 006	27 511
Men	13 635	219.45	207.31	174.15	195.46	226.63	13 194	27 915
Women	8 574	199.34	195.07	158.08	191.05	218.86	6 812	26 747
General upper secondary school	10 472	237.63	229.01	172.45	203.48	260.59	9 281	31 383
Men	6 769	241.71	231.65	173.49	202.89	263.23	6 243	31 782
Women	3 703	229.68	223.87	169.01	204.61	255.49	3 038	30 565
Vocational upper secondary school	4 570	212.90	204.73	170.77	192.45	226.33	4 275	27 563
Men	2 841	212.90	201.30	164.32	187.23	223.93	2 679	27 500
Women	1 729	212.90	209.76	178.60	199.95	229.18	1 596	27 656
Vocational education and training	53 378	223.29	216.18	186.93	208.99	235.88	51 653	28 754
Men	29 062	232.56	221.30	190.87	214.48	242.78	28 549	29 698
Women	24 316	211.80	209.83	182.89	203.10	225.95	23 104	27 553
Short-cycle higher education	20 441	245.11	236.87	202.48	234.61	256.77	20 078	31 431
Men	13 688	253.40	243.44	211.74	242.55	261.38	13 530	32 517
Women	6 753	226.12	221.80	191.75	211.49	238.51	6 548	28 924
Medium-cycle higher education	15 243	273.33	269.03	228.21	257.07	296.15	14 797	36 418
Men	8 635	285.26	279.56	237.89	267.64	308.38	8 473	38 125
Women	6 608	257.09	254.69	219.03	245.19	276.02	6 324	34 072
Bachelor	4 575	230.47	227.60	188.66	213.48	256.38	3 653	31 194
Men	2 040	240.38	236.55	190.00	226.12	268.89	1 663	32 972
Women	2 535	221.27	219.30	187.95	205.55	239.55	1 990	29 541
Long-cycle higher education	35 102	319.65	317.53	262.75	300.03	348.68	34 386	43 037
Men	19 763	329.58	326.79	269.26	307.11	362.79	19 446	44 740
Women	15 339	306.16	304.93	255.87	289.98	331.10	14 940	40 718
Phd-degree	5 818	326.42	326.25	278.26	309.74	349.46	5 765	44 307
Men	3 900	330.96	330.79	281.46	314.93	359.11	3 872	45 244
Women	1 918	316.54	316.37	271.88	303.02	334.17	1 893	42 263
Unknown	4 907	258.80	252.11	197.18	245.08	283.94	4 475	35 050
Men	3 193	271.22	262.59	207.02	250.49	296.85	3 043	36 244
Women	1 714	232.89	230.26	180.93	221.42	260.77	1 432	32 309

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon31

Table 136 (page 1 of 2) Membership of employees' trade unions. 2008

1 January	Number of members	
	Total	Of whom women
Danish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO)[1]	**1 251 367**	**613 554**
Plumbers' Organisation in Denmark	8 741	30
The Danish Artist Union	1 426	605
Danish Union of Electricians	29 769	282
Danish Hairdressers' and Beauticians' Union	4 906	4 704
Danish Railway Union	5 492	835
Danish Metal Workers' Union	132 113	6 159
The Danish Federation of Salaried Employees	18 777	4 572
Fagligt Fælles Forbund	341 672	113 487
Danish Trade Union of Public Employees	204 979	180 004
Wood Industry and Building Workers' Union	65 537	7 250
Union of Commercial and Clerical Employees in Denmark	329 679	244 490
Union of Enlisted Privates and Corporals in the Danish Army	4 492	253
Union of Painters in Denmark	12 666	3 398
Danish Food and Allied Workers' Union	29 454	9 484
National Federation of Social Educators	33 236	25 592
Spillerforening	728	68
Danish Association of Professional Technicians	27 700	12 341
Salaried Employees' and Civil Servants' Confederation (FTF)	**359 319**	**247 418**
Attorfillit Kattuffiat, Greenland	692	397
Federation of Early Childhood Teachers	55 521	47 591
CO II – group in FTF	30 072	9 574
Of which:		
Danmarks Kordegneforening	562	390
Dansk Kirkemusiker Forening	466	310
Danish Federation of Technical Education	4 797	1 240
Dansk Told- og Skatteforbund	4 866	2 683
Erhvervsskolelederne i Danmark	501	114
Foreningen af Præliminære Organister	639	305
Association of Technical and Administrative Public Employees	1 075	561
Union of Public Servants within Armed Forces	1 299	254
Association of Commercial College Teachers	1 585	780
The Police Union in Denmark	12 132	2 138
Trafikforbundet	731	207
Other unions	1 419	592
Cabin Union Denmark	1 637	1 171
Association of Permanent Defence Personnel	5 875	333
The Danish Union of Teachers	67 419	46 563
Danish Musicians' Union	3 000	660
Danish Association of Social Workers	9 963	8 423
Danish Nurses' Organisation	55 406	53 492
Dansk Tandplejerforening	1 047	1 025
Association of Actors and Theatrical Technicians	1 678	895
Danske Afspændingspædagoger	697	662
Association of Medical Laboratory Technilogists	5 431	5 155
Organisation of Danish Insurance Employees	6 504	4 553
The Danish Physiotherapist Association	6 535	5 620
The Danish Union of Production Schools	617	321
Danish Assoication of Occupational Therapists	5 826	5 551
Danish Parmacopeia Commission	4 440	4 392
Danish Film and TV Workers' Union	760	304
The Financial Services' Union	46 527	25 227
Foreningen af Mejeriledere og Funktionærer	512	63
The Radiographers' Union in Denmark	1 345	376
Ass. of Teachers for Private Independent Schools	8 114	5 004
Funktionærforeningen Carlsberg Tuborg	799	305
Funktionærforeningen i FDB/COOP Danmarks	590	236
Halinspektørforeningen	571	37
JID	1 205	374
Jordmoderforeningen	1 471	1 466
Danish Association of Constructing Architects	3 533	544
Kort- og Landmålingsteknikernes Forening	615	185
Kost og Enæringsforbundet	7 115	6 991
Københavns Kommunale Embedsmandsforening	670	302
Federation of Teachers in Adult and Youth Edu.	3 781	2 529
Lederforeningen i TeleDanmark	1 333	605
LederForum	690	614
Civil Aviation Salaried Employees	1 100	737
Assocation of Academy and Market Economists	1 442	779
PROSA – Association of Computer Professionals	8 315	1 350
SAFU Assocation of Salaried Employees	1 413	777
Other unions	5 058	2 235
Danish Association of Managers and Executives	**76 260**	**16 735**
Danish Association of Managers and Executives	76 260	16 735

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

[1] Incl. sleeping members (pensioners and people on early-retirement pay), conscripts, etc. [2] Only employees. [3] Estimated figure for women.

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

Table 136 (page 2 of 2) Membership of employees' trade unions. 2008

1 January	Number of members Total	Of whom women		Number of members Total	Of whom women
Confederation of Professional Associations (AC)[2]	**174 178**	**74 558**	**Outside joint organisations**	**202 100**	**85 689**
Federation of Danish Architects	4 450	2 033	Brancheafdelingen Trafik & Jernbane[3]	3 423	1 712
Danish Union of Librarians	4 190	3 232	Danmarks Frie Fagforening	-	-
Association of Danish Lawyers and Economists	9 895	3 464	Dansk Formands Forening	2 161	29
Dansk Musikpædagogosk Forening	832	452	Danish Prison Officers' Union	3 427	1 065
The Association of Food Scientists in Denmark			Danish Union of Journalists	13 528	5 602
and the Danish Veterinary Surgeons	1 672	920	Business Danmark	26 133	4 077
Defence group in AC	3 650	128	Fagforeningen Danmark[3]	29 178	10 923
National Union of Upper Secon. School Teachers	10 834	5 565	Forbundet af Kirke- og Kirkegårdsansatte	1 616	576
The Society of Danish Engineers	43 475	7 621	Forbundet for Tjenestemænd ved Fødevare- og		
Danish Federation of Graduates in Agriculture,			Undervisningsministeriet m.fl.	495	59
Horticulture, Forestry and Landscape Architecture	3 649	1 541	Funktionærkartellet/Teknikersammenslutningen	22 558	11 674
Jurist- og Økonomforbundet	30 955	14 648	Kristelig Fagforening	92 802	49 930
Communications and Languages	5 565	5 137	Maskinmestrenes Forening	6 779	42
Danish Association of Chartered Surveyors	788	171			
Danish Medical Association	14 953	6 445			
Danish Association of Masters and PhDs	25 795	14 399			
Pharma-Danmark	3 305	2 583			
The Danish Association of Clergy	2 588	1 263			
Danish Phychologists' Association	4 185	3 103			
Tandlægeforeningen	1 487	767			
Tandlægernes Ny Landsforening	857	703			
Other unions	1 053	383			

Table 137 Members of unemployment insurance funds

		2007[1]	2008[1]
Number of funds		**30**	**29**
Number insured against unemployment, total		**2 255 569**	**2 086 488**
Full-time insured		2 220 297	2 061 776
Of which:	LO[2]	1 100 560	978 993
	FTF[3]	356 032	335 300
	Managers[4]	82 032	79 201
	AC[5]	239 231	237 719
	Other organizations[6]	442 442	430 563
Part-time and combination-insured		35 272	24 712
Of which:	LO[2]	20 564	13 122
	FTF[3]	5 515	4 165
	Managers[4]	40	32
	AC[5]	739	649
	Other organizations[6]	8 414	6 744

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

Source: The National Directorate of Labour.

For further informations visit www.statbank.dk/04

Table 138 Unemployment benefits, early retirement pay and transitional allowance

	2006	2007
Average number of people receiving unemployment benefits	87 664.0	61 100.0
Unemployment benefits paid (excl. holiday pay), in DKK mio.	14 609.0	10 406.6
Benefits paid, DKK mio.	15 955.2	11 595.5
Early retirement pay paid, DKK mio.	20 556.9	20 618.6
Transitional allowances paid, DKK mio.	143.6	0.2
Net grants from central government:		
DKK mio.	23 924.9	19 322.5
Percentage of total paid	65.3	60.0

[1] Excl. tax-exempt premium paid out.

Source: The National Directorate of Labour.

Table 139 Recipients of unemployment benefits by reason for unemployment

	Average number of recipients		Benefits paid, (excl. holiday pay), total		Average benefits paid	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	persons		DKK mio.		DKK	
Total	**116 363**	**87 665**	**18 925.8**	**14 529.1**	**162 644**	**165 735**
Made redundant by employer	62 729	46 828	10 376.1	7 892.1	165 407	168 536
Temporarily sent home	509	1 008	84.7	167.6	166 418	166 229
Resigned	7 746	6 333	1 270.0	1 061.3	163 968	167 579
Certificate of release work sharing	839	499	135.3	81.9	161 313	164 139
School leaver or completed national service	6 616	5 076	925.1	723.8	139 827	142 572
Completed activation	16 975	11 909	2 754.0	1 972.8	162 220	165 654
Education, parental or maternity leave	3 614	3 176	579.0	516.8	160 232	162 737
Temporary absence from the labour market	2 076	1 513	333.5	247.8	160 606	163 709
Stopped self-employment	4 245	3 238	683.2	529.5	160 959	163 524
Other	10 368	7 664	1 681.6	1 267.7	162 172	165 396
Reason for unemployment unknown	645	419	103.7	67.9	160 810	161 835

For further infomation visit www.statbank.dk/dura3, durg3 and duru3

Table 140 Unemployed persons, and unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. 2007

	Unemployed persons			Unemployed persons as percentage of the labour force		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
Total	**40 725**	**53 297**	**94 021**	**2.8**	**4.0**	**3.4**
16-17 years	3	13	16	0.0	0.0	0.0
18-19 years	598	594	1 193	1.4	1.4	1.4
20-24 years	2 929	3 365	6 295	2.4	3.0	2.7
25-29 years	4 605	6 557	11 162	3.3	5.1	4.1
30-34 years	5 318	8 527	13 845	3.1	5.3	4.2
35-39 years	5 064	7 780	12 844	2.8	4.7	3.7
40-44 years	5 090	6 951	12 041	2.6	3.8	3.2
45-49 years	4 279	4 933	9 212	2.6	3.1	2.8
50-54 years	3 951	4 288	8 239	2.5	2.9	2.7
55-59 years	5 501	6 952	12 452	3.5	4.8	4.2
60-64 years	3 386	3 336	6 722	3.7	5.8	4.5

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ru12207 and ras3307

Table 141 Unemployed persons by sex, age and region. 2007

	Unemployed			Unemployed in per cent of the labour force		
	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Woman	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
Denmark, total	**40 725**	**53 297**	**94 021**	**2.8**	**4.0**	**3.4**
The Capital Region of Denmark	15 452	17 138	32 590	3.5	4.1	3.8
Region Zealand	5 767	7 892	13 659	2.7	4.0	3.3
Region South Denmark	7 597	10 738	18 335	2.4	3.8	3.1
Region Central Jutland	7 091	10 478	17 569	2.1	3.5	2.8
Region North Jutland	4 770	7 012	11 782	3.1	5.2	4.1
Denmark, total	**40 725**	**53 297**	**94 021**	**2.8**	**4.0**	**3.4**
Province Copenhagen Town	8 743	9 022	17 765	4.7	5.1	4.9
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	4 058	4 504	8 562	3.1	3.6	3.4
Province North Zealand	2 125	2 881	5 006	1.9	2.6	2.2
Province Bornholm	525	731	1 256	5.0	7.6	6.3
Province East Zealand	1 161	1 636	2 797	1.9	2.7	2.3
Province West and South Zealand	4 606	6 256	10 862	3.1	4.6	3.8
Province Funen	3 608	4 815	8 423	2.9	4.3	3.6
Province South Jutland	3 989	5 923	9 912	2.1	3.5	2.8
Province East Jutland	5 320	7 278	12 598	2.4	3.7	3.0
Province West Jutland	1 772	3 199	4 971	1.5	3.2	2.3
Province North Jutland	4 770	7 012	11 782	3.1	5.2	4.1

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ru12207 and ras3307

Table 142 Unemployed persons by sex and country of origin

	Men		Woman		Total	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	number of persons					
Total	**54 746**	**40 725**	**69 616**	**53 297**	**124 362**	**94 021**
Denmark	44 803	32 312	59 093	43 858	103 896	76 170
Rest of the world, total	9 914	8 368	10 503	9 414	20 417	17 782
Of which: Western country's	1 759	1 341	2 058	1 720	3 816	3 060
Non-western country's	8 155	7 027	8 445	7 695	16 600	14 722
EU countries (EU 25)	1 414	1 086	1 521	1 309	2 935	2 395
Of which: Poland	188	146	380	333	568	479
United Kingdom	295	215	133	111	428	326
Sweden	174	120	296	217	470	338
Germany	294	216	296	223	590	439
Europe ekscl. EU 25, total	3 120	2 574	3 604	3 093	6 725	5 667
Of which: Bosnia and Herzegovina	402	284	463	388	865	672
Yugoslavia (former)	390	334	413	356	803	690
Norway	127	89	267	205	394	293
Turkey	1 791	1 561	1 736	1 592	3 526	3 153
Africa, total	1 342	1 222	1 059	1 078	2 401	2 300
Of which: Somalia	567	521	418	464	985	986
North America, total	93	77	100	69	193	147
South and Central America, total	143	128	216	204	359	332
Asia, total	3 669	3 218	3 901	3 622	7 570	6 840
Of which: Iraq	850	784	651	684	1 501	1 468
Iran	433	358	300	262	733	619
Lebanon	515	441	464	449	980	890
Pakistan	498	469	564	533	1 062	1 002
Sri Lanka	182	128	273	206	455	334
Viet Nam	269	187	376	289	645	477
Oceania, total	27	19	15	13	42	31
Stateless	18	20	8	13	26	33
Unknown	88	24	77	13	165	38
Unknown country of origin	29	45	20	25	48	70

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ruie1

Table 143 Insured persons unemployed by sex and unemployment insurance fund. 2007

	Insured persons unemployed			Rates of unemployment in per cent		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	**40 725**	**53 297**	**94 021**	**3.0**	**4.1**	**3.6**
Academics (AAK)	1 074	1 527	2 601	3.3	3.7	3.5
Plumbers	104	0	104	1.4	1.2	1.4
Early Childhood Teachers & Youth Educators	246	1 561	1 807	3.0	3.1	3.1
Danish Employees (DLA)	846	941	1 787	2.8	4.0	3.3
Danish Health Organizations (DSA)	44	597	642	1.2	0.9	0.9
Business	407	167	574	1.9	3.8	2.3
Electrical Trade	140	4	144	0.6	2.2	0.7
General Workers (3FA)	9 141	7 797	16 938	4.9	8.6	6.1
Independent Employees (FFA)	169	422	591	2.3	3.2	2.9
Salaried Employees and Service Ind.	464	175	639	3.2	3.8	3.3
Salaried Employees and Public Servants (FTF-A)	1 414	2 312	3 726	2.9	3.2	3.0
Commercial and Clerical Employees (HK)	2 176	7 798	9 974	3.8	4.1	4.0
Engineers (IAK)	1 053	277	1 330	1.9	2.9	2.1
Computer Professionals (PROSA)	286	93	379	3.0	2.8	3.0
Journalism, Communications and Languages	390	750	1 140	5.5	6.2	5.9
The Christian Unemployment Fund	2 941	4 720	7 661	3.6	5.5	4.6
Managers and Executives	839	354	1 192	1.4	2.1	1.5
School teachers (DLF-A)	561	1 430	1 991	2.6	2.8	2.8
Masters (MA)	1 333	2 104	3 436	5.9	7.9	6.9
Painters and Maritime	244	84	328	3.8	3.0	3.6
Metal Workers	1 648	138	1 786	1.9	4.9	2.0
Danish Food and Allied Workers (NNF)	638	595	1 233	3.7	6.9	4.7
Trade and labour (FOA)	652	4 374	5 025	3.3	3.0	3.0
Workers in Social Education (SLA)	218	779	997	2.8	3.3	3.1
Self-employed Persons (DANA)	611	401	1 013	2.5	3.6	2.8
Self-employed Persons (ASE)	1 786	1 856	3 641	2.0	4.1	2.7
Government Officials and Telecom. Workers (STA)	397	342	739	2.0	3.3	2.4
Technicians and Engineers	465	876	1 342	3.2	6.8	4.9
Wood, Industry and Building Workers (TIB)	754	236	990	1.9	5.0	2.2
Business Economists (CA)	534	460	994	3.0	3.6	3.3

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

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/ru12207 and ru122a07

Table 144 Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force by insurance category. 2007

	Unemployed persons			Unemployed as percentage of the labour force		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number			per cent		
Total	**40 725**	**53 297**	**94 021**	**2.8**	**4.0**	**3.4**
Full-time insured persons	31 464	42 165	73 629	3.0	4.1	3.6
Part-time insured persons	108	1 008	1 116	8.6	4.3	4.5
Uninsured persons	9 152	10 124	19 276	2.2	3.6	2.8

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/ru12207, ras3307 and ab51307

Table 145 Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force by sex, age and region. 2007

	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	**2.4**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**3.3**	**4.2**	**4.0**	**2.8**	**3.5**	**3.4**
The Capital Region of Denmark	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.2	4.3	4.1	3.1	4.0	3.8
Region Zealand	2.8	2.7	2.7	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.3
Region South Denmark	2.1	2.5	2.4	3.3	4.0	3.8	2.6	3.2	3.1
Region Central Jutland	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.7	3.8	3.5	2.1	3.0	2.8
Region North Jutland	2.6	3.2	3.1	4.2	5.5	5.2	3.3	4.3	4.1
Province Copenhagen Town	3.3	5.4	4.7	3.3	6.0	5.1	3.3	5.7	4.9
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.4
Province North Zealand	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.2
Province Bornholm	3.0	5.5	5.0	5.9	7.9	7.6	4.4	6.7	6.3
Province East Zealand	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.9	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.3
Province West and South Zealand	3.2	3.0	3.1	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.8
Province Funen	2.3	3.1	2.9	3.3	4.6	4.3	2.8	3.8	3.6
Province South Jutland	1.9	2.2	2.1	3.3	3.6	3.5	2.5	2.8	2.8
Province East Jutland	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.7	4.0	3.7	2.3	3.3	3.0
Province West Jutland	1.2	1.6	1.5	2.6	3.3	3.2	1.9	2.4	2.3
Province North Jutland	2.6	3.2	3.1	4.2	5.5	5.2	3.3	4.3	4.1

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ru12207 and ras3307

Table 146 Average hours of work per week in main job. 2007

	Usual hours			Actual hours		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Woman	Total
	hours					
Total	**38.3**	**32.5**	**35.6**	**33.2**	**26.1**	**29.9**
Age						
15-29 years	31.3	25.4	28.5	27.4	19.9	23.8
30-54 years	41.0	35.2	38.3	35.4	28.4	32.1
55-66 years	38.7	33.1	36.3	33.4	27.3	30.7
Industry						
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	43.4	32.5	40.7	39.3	27.3	36.3
Manufacturing	39.0	34.1	37.4	33.6	27.5	31.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	38.5	35.6	37.8	32.9	28.0	31.7
Construction	40.3	33.6	39.7	34.8	27.3	34.1
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurant	35.6	28.5	32.4	31.7	23.6	28.1
Transport, storage and communication	40.9	34.2	38.9	34.8	27.2	32.6
Financial intermediation, business activities	39.6	33.6	37.0	34.8	27.6	31.7
Public and personal services	36.3	33.1	34.1	30.5	26.2	27.6
Activity not stated	41.4	32.5	37.4	31.4	22.9	27.3
Socio-economic status						
Self-employed	48.3	39.1	46.0	43.8	32.7	41.0
Assisting spouses	14.9	28.9	25.7	9.7	24.7	21.2
Salaried employees	37.1	32.3	34.7	31.9	25.8	28.9
Top managers	45.1	40.0	43.5	38.9	30.9	36.5
At upper level	39.1	36.6	38.0	33.2	28.4	31.0
At intermediate levels	38.3	34.2	35.9	33.0	27.4	29.8
At basic levels	36.7	30.8	33.8	31.5	24.9	28.2
Other employees	29.5	25.4	27.8	25.7	21.2	23.8

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

Table 147 Labour market policy measures. 2006

	Men			Women			Total		
	Partici-pants, total	Partici-pation rate	Full-time partici-pants	Partici-pants, total	Partici-pation rate	Full-time partici-pants	Partici-pants, total	Partici-pation rate	Full-time partici-pants
Total	**121 759**	**0.409**	**49 768**	**154 560**	**0.416**	**64 274**	**276 319**	**0.413**	**114 042**
Of which:									
Activation, central government	42 466	0.220	9 362	62 292	0.272	16 914	104 758	0.251	26 276
Activation, local government[1]	47 265	0.276	13 042	52 079	0.289	15 037	99 344	0.283	28 079
Guidance and upgrading, total	**70 547**	**0.184**	**12 968**	**89 361**	**0.226**	**20 229**	**159 908**	**0.208**	**33 197**
Guidance and clarification activities	30 037	0.091	2 721	34 516	0.101	3 500	64 553	0.096	6 221
Specially adapted projects[2]	23 301	0.223	5 202	22 969	0.236	5 432	46 270	0.230	10 634
Specially adapted educational activities	4 195	0.210	883	8 373	0.240	2 014	12 568	0.230	2 896
General education	22 950	0.181	4 163	35 387	0.262	9 283	58 337	0.230	13 446
Subsidized employment, total	**62 032**	**0.576**	**35 712**	**73 649**	**0.554**	**40 822**	**135 681**	**0.564**	**76 535**
Business in-service training[3]	16 598	0.169	2 798	21 883	0.161	3 532	38 481	0.165	6 331
Employment with wage subsidies	17 371	0.354	6 142	20 470	0.360	7 379	37 841	0.357	13 520
Flexible jobs[4]	20 384	0.865	17 626	27 631	0.863	23 850	48 015	0.864	41 476
Sheltered jobs[4]	3 890	0.868	3 375	2 934	0.874	2 563	6 824	0.870	5 938
Service jobs[5]	520	0.772	401	887	0.780	692	1 407	0.777	1 093
Adult apprenticeship support	7 731	0.695	5 370	4 439	0.632	2 807	12 170	0.672	8 177
Integration education, total	**1 513**	**0.320**	**484**	**2 550**	**0.315**	**803**	**4 063**	**0.317**	**1 287**
Courses in civics[6]	19	0.486	9	27	0.460	12	46	0.471	22
Lessons in Danish	1 406	0.310	436	2 394	0.304	729	3 800	0.307	1 165
Separately adapted lessons in Danish	121	0.315	38	176	0.352	62	297	0.337	100
Other measures, total	**2 161**	**0.279**	**604**	**7 738**	**0.313**	**2 419**	**9 899**	**0.305**	**3 023**
Childcare leave[7]	2 139	0.277	592	7 711	0.313	2 411	9 850	0.305	3 003
Trials	13	0.595	8	26	0.281	7	39	0.386	15
Voluntary unpaid work	9	0.504	5	1	1.000	1	10	0.554	6

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

For further figures and information visit http://www.statbank.dk/ab705, ab706 and www.dst.dk/amfora

Table 148 Labour market policy measures by county. 2006

	Men			Women			Total		
	Under 25 years	25 years +	Total	Under 25 years	25 years +	Total	Under 25 years	25 years +	Total
	number of full-time participants								
All Denmark[1]	**3 472**	**46 296**	**49 768**	**3 376**	**60 897**	**64 274**	**6 848**	**107 194**	**114 042**
Copenhagen Municipality	258	4 564	4 822	240	4 645	4 886	498	9 211	9 708
Frederiksberg Municipality	23	523	545	20	708	729	43	1 231	1 274
Copenhagen County	290	3 834	4 124	263	5 002	5 264	553	8 835	9 388
Frederiksborg County	152	2 199	2 352	111	3 002	3 113	263	5 203	5 465
Roskilde County	102	1 383	1 485	84	1 976	2 059	186	3 359	3 544
West Zealand County	189	2 483	2 673	200	3 292	3 493	390	5 777	6 166
Storstrøm County	259	2 825	3 085	263	3 467	3 731	521	6 295	6 816
Bornholm Municipality	27	487	515	17	529	544	44	1 015	1 059
Funen County	412	5 013	5 424	372	6 434	6 806	783	11 446	12 229
South Jutland County	196	2 161	2 356	200	3 106	3 304	396	5 263	5 660
Ribe County	136	1 820	1 954	134	2 626	2 760	269	4 445	4 714
Vejle County	221	3 209	3 430	251	4 487	4 739	472	7 697	8 169
Ringkøbing County	160	2 210	2 370	160	3 172	3 331	320	5 382	5 702
Århus County	493	6 560	7 053	519	8 916	9 435	1 013	15 475	16 487
Viborg County	185	2 275	2 460	174	2 913	3 086	359	5 187	5 546
North Jutland County	370	4 714	5 084	368	6 555	6 922	738	11 269	12 007

Note: Excl. early retirement pay and transitional allowance.
[1] Incl. unspecified regions.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ab705

Table 149 Work stoppages

	Work stoppages		Number of employees involved		Number of working days lost	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Number					
Total	**476**	**862**	**79 128**	**61 113**	**85 800**	**91 700**
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	2	-	57	-	0	-
Manufacturing, total	161	306	10 305	24 599	11 000	39 900
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	28	40	1 750	2 644	2 100	3 600
Mfr. of textiles and leather	-	2	-	65	-	-
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	24	28	597	1 154	800	5 900
Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products	10	22	366	899	600	1 900
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	16	18	796	1 143	1 800	2 100
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated products	76	169	6 504	17 884	5 000	25 100
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	7	27	292	810	700	1 300
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	95	103	1 642	2 751	2 700	4 200
Wholesale and retail trade	39	106	1 772	4 097	1 700	6 500
Hotels and restaurants	7	4	979	479	600	-
Transport, post and telecomm.	59	214	4 246	8 407	5 700	19 000
State, counties and municipalities	77	80	58 780	17 400	62 400	18 600
Other	29	49	734	3 380	1 100	3 500
Activity not stated	7	-	613	-	700	-

Table 150 Total labour costs in the private sector by industry. 2006

	Total labour costs	Other labour costs	Total earnings	Of which					
				Nuisance bonus	Sickness with pay etc.	Holiday allo-wances	Fringe benefits	Pension including ATP	Direct remune-ration
	DKK per hour								
Total	**252.39**	**9.97**	**242.41**	**4.26**	**6.48**	**30.05**	**1.84**	**26.69**	**173.09**
Manufacturing	244.48	8.85	235.63	7.10	7.15	28.34	1.54	26.20	165.29
Electricity, gas and water supply	317.85	13.44	304.41	5.23	7.76	37.09	1.60	39.51	213.22
Construction	242.43	8.63	233.80	4.30	5.58	30.44	1.23	24.87	167.38
Ws, and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	226.83	6.69	220.13	2.21	5.72	26.63	3.18	21.95	160.44
Transport, post and telecommunications	238.55	6.70	231.84	7.77	5.48	27.93	1.42	26.41	162.83
Finance and business activities	300.09	17.95	282.13	1.54	7.22	36.35	1.86	33.50	201.66
Finance and insurance	360.83	44.45	316.38	1.09	9.56	44.76	1.24	46.83	212.90
Letting and sale of real estate	250.80	13.86	236.93	1.27	6.19	30.50	1.70	25.03	172.24
Business activities	281.35	8.49	272.87	1.77	6.33	33.43	2.16	28.77	200.41
Personal services and social institutions	243.32	7.84	235.47	2.36	6.57	29.82	0.61	23.99	172.12

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

For further information www.statbank.dk/sao11

Table 151 Total labour costs in the private sector by occupation. 2006

	Total labour costs	Other labour costs	Total earnings	Of which					
				Nuisance bonus	Sickness with pay etc.	Holiday allo-wances	Fringe benefits	Pension including ATP	Direct remune-ration
	DKK per hour								
Total	**252.39**	**9.97**	**242.41**	**4.26**	**6.48**	**30.05**	**1.84**	**26.69**	**173.09**
Legislators, senior officials and managers	412.79	11.92	400.87	0.67	8.18	48.00	13.27	57.02	273.74
Professionals	333.73	11.30	322.43	1.25	7.69	39.87	1.94	39.14	232.54
Technicians and associate professionals	285.65	13.01	272.64	1.83	7.11	34.37	3.01	31.40	194.91
Clerks	225.61	12.98	212.62	1.52	6.56	27.30	0.52	22.87	153.86
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	180.79	5.38	175.41	3.98	4.39	21.28	0.41	14.78	130.56
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	194.76	6.53	188.23	4.48	5.32	23.57	0.17	17.45	137.25
Craft and related trades workers	226.69	7.94	218.75	6.29	6.23	27.20	0.21	22.24	156.58
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	209.55	8.02	201.54	11.35	6.59	24.15	0.06	20.31	139.07
Elementary occupations	191.48	6.88	184.61	5.87	5.02	23.16	0.15	16.34	134.07

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

For further information www.statistikbanken.dk/sao31

Social conditions, health and justice

1. Social conditions

Objectives of the Danish social security system

The social security system in Denmark has several objectives:

1) To secure the population financially in the event of, for example, sickness, unemployment and old age through income-substitute benefits.

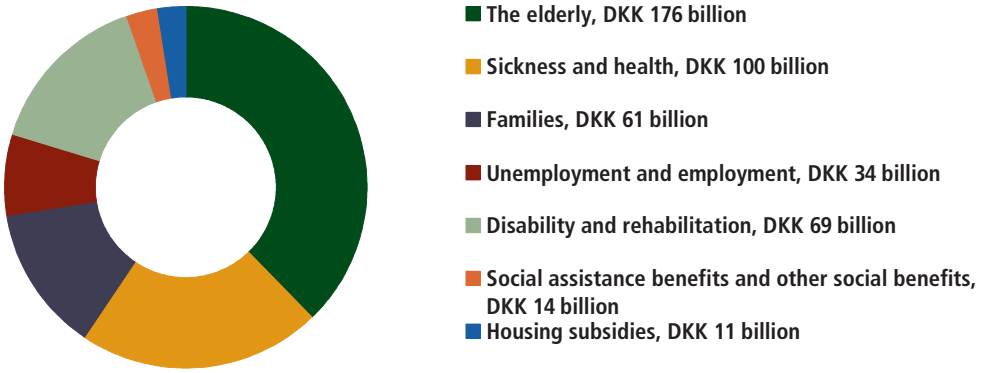
2) to offer support to bring down expenditure on, for example, housing and child care through supplementary subsidy schemes.

3) to provide appropriate services in areas such as child care, care of the elderly, care of the disabled, health care and home help through institutions and services.

Social expenditure amounts to DKK 465 billion

Total expenditure for social purposes amounted to DKK 465 billion in 2006 or DKK 86,000 per capita. Of which DKK 339 billion was public expenditure on social services corresponding to 42 per cent of all current public expenditure. Expenditure on social services measured in relation to GDP accounted for 29 per cent in 2006. Expenditure on old age is the largest social item and comprises, for example, pensions, nursing homes and home help for the elderly. Social expenditure is defined broadly in this context and also includes health services and labour market schemes expenditure.

Figure 1 **Expenditure on social services analysed by purpose. 2006**



See table 155.

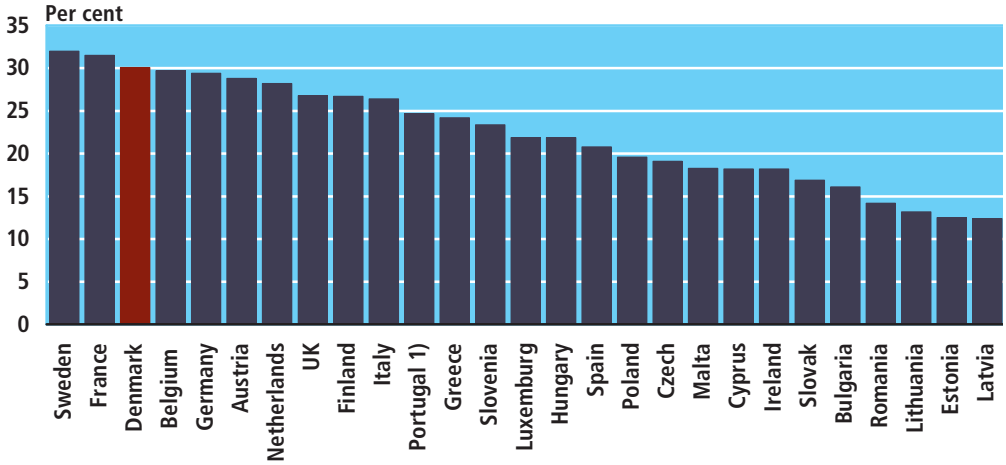
Financing of social expenditure

The public sector's proportion of total grants and contributions to social benefits reached 67 per cent in 2006, of which the central government accounted for 24 per cent and the local government authorities for 43 per cent. Employer contributions reached 12 per cent, while persons insured accounted for 21 per cent. The proportion paid by the state has a downward tendency while there is an increase in the proportions paid by the local and regional authorities, the employers and the persons insured.

Denmark ranks third in the EU

According to Eurostat, Denmark with its 30 per cent in 2005 ranks third among the 27 EU countries with respect to social expenditure in relation to gross domestic product. Sweden had the highest ranking with 32 per cent in 2005, while France ranked second. Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia were ranked at the bottom with a proportion of 13, 13 and 12 per cent, respectively. The comparison of social expenditure is not corrected for differences in income taxes on social benefits and legislation concerning payments of VAT and indirect taxes, etc., in each country. International comparisons are difficult. This also applies to comparisons of social expenditure.

Figure 2 **Social expenditure as a proportion of GDP. 2005**



[1] Portugal: 2004-figures.

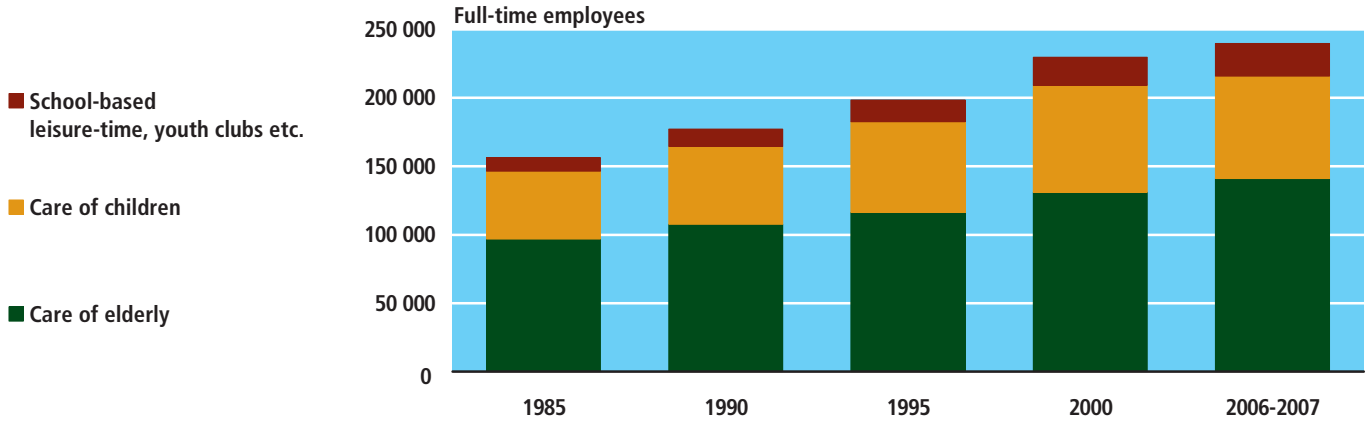
Note: Calculations are based on Eurostat's joint classification (ESSPROS) in which expenditure is calculated gross.

Source: Eurostat, *European social statistics. Social protection - Data 1997-2005.*

The number of employees increases

In 2006-2007, a total of 279,000 people were employed in social institutions and social service schemes. When converted into full-time employment, the number of employees in the social sector totals 240,000. Since 1985, the number of employees in the social sector has grown by more than 50 per cent.

Figure 3 Employees in the social sector



Note: Care of elderly also includes residential institutions for children and young people, institutions for drug addicts etc.
See table 152 and 153.

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

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

More elderly people

In an area such as care of the elderly, the increasing number of employees is closely connected to population developments. The number of people in Denmark increased by 7 per cent over the period 1985 to 2007, but the increase in the number of elderly people aged 80 and over was 37 per cent. Consequently, there is also a much greater need for home help and residential care.

New social and health schemes

Since 1985, new social and health schemes such as preventive "home-visits", shared accommodation for disabled adults, contact persons and companion schemes have also been established. Since the mid-1980s, a considerable restructuring of the area concerning care of the elderly has taken place, including efforts to let the elderly stay in their own homes and more dwellings for the elderly to replace the closing down of rest homes. Today, there are 32,000 dwellings for the elderly, 13,000 dwellings in rest homes and 2,000 dwellings in sheltered housing plus 27,000 council housing for the elderly.

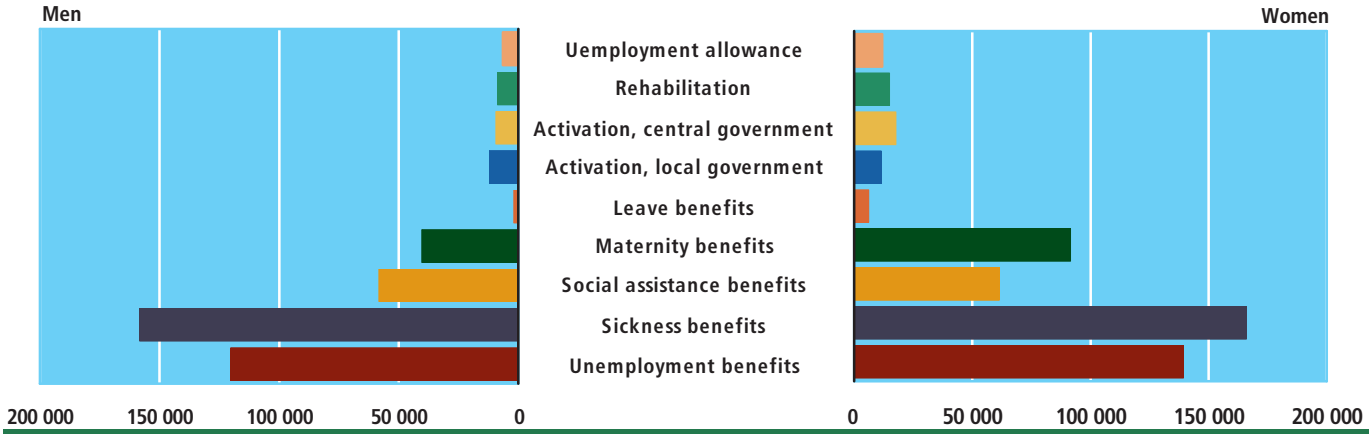
Care of the elderly

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

2.2 million people receive income-substitute benefits

A total of 2.2 million people in Denmark received income-substitute benefits in 2006. The recipients are described in separate statistical tables, e.g. unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, and social assistance benefits. Recipients are grouped in the most predominant category of benefit, i.e. the benefit that they have received for the longest time in a year. Benefits are divided into temporary and permanent benefits. Of the 2.2 million people who received income-substitute benefits, 951,000 were men and 1,209,000 were women.

Figure 4 **Recipients of income-substitute benefits – temporary benefits. 2006**

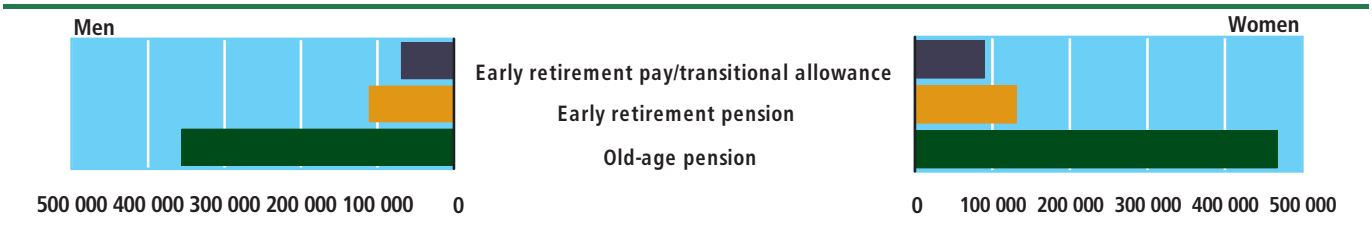


See table 158.

More women than men received income-substitute benefits

In 2006, more women than men received income-substitute benefits. With regard to the old age pension, this can be explained by the fact that 58 per cent of the population over 66 years of age were women. A substantial proportion of recipients of leave benefits and maternity benefits were also women. However, there are also many women in the group that schemes were intended to benefit.

Figure 5 **Recipients of income-substitute benefits – permanent benefits. 2006**



See table 158.

Supplementary subsidy schemes

With regard to the supplementary subsidy schemes, a total of 189,000 households received DKK 212 million through rent subsidies in December 2007, while 317,000 pensioner households received a total of DKK 704 million through rent allowances.

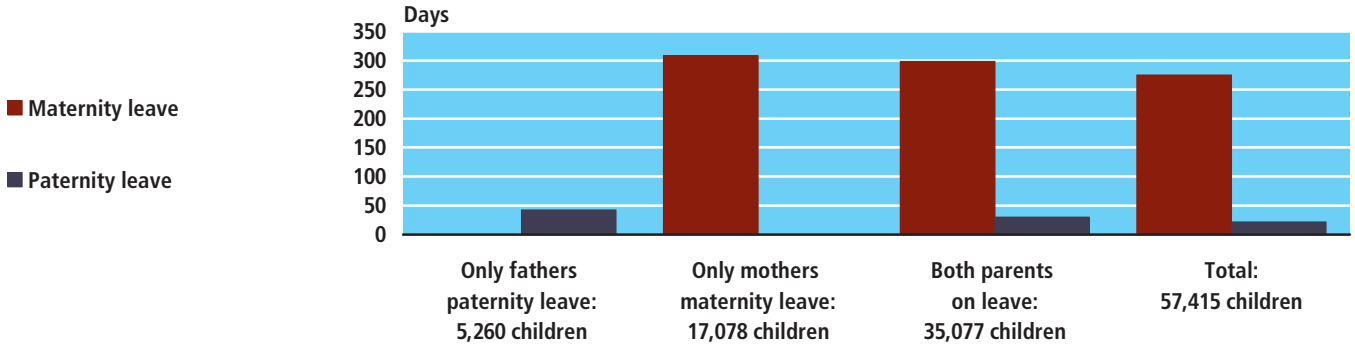
Total expenses for rent subsidies and rent allowance was respectively DKK 2.6 and 8.6 billion in 2006. 681,000 families received child benefits, of which 125,000

families also received one or more additional types of child subsidy in the fourth quarter of 2006. Total expenditure on child benefits was DKK 15 billion in 2006.

Parents have 297 days of maternity leave

Children born in 2006 were happy to see that their parents stayed at home to look after them for 297 days after their birth. The mothers had the major part of the maternity leave, 275 days, while the fathers had 22 days. Only economically active persons are entitled to maternity leave and to maternity benefits. Among others are, for example, students and recipients of social assistance, etc. When 17,078 children experienced that only their mother had maternity leave, this does not always mean that the father was not at home. He might not have been economically active, or he might have spent his holiday at home.

Figure 6 **Maternity and paternity leave after birth. 2006**



See table 162.

Child care

Day carers, day-care institutions and school-based leisure-time activities looked after a total of 533,000 children under the age of 10 in October 2007. This corresponds to 81 per cent of all children under the age of 10. The proportion of children in public organized child-care institutions was greatest for children aged 3-5. In this age group, 96 per cent of all children were looked after by day carers and day-care institutions. The proportion of children who were looked after was 66 per cent for 0-2-year-old children and 81 per cent for 6-9-year-olds. In 1997, the percentage of 0-2-year-olds who were looked after outside the home was 51 per cent, 87 per cent for 3-5-year-olds and 70 per cent for 6-9-year-olds. Only a few of the small children who were looked after were less than 1 year old – about 10,000 corresponding to 15 per cent while 85-90 per cent of the 1-2-year-olds were looked after at day carers and day-care institutions.

Children and young people receiving assistance

At the end of 2005, 29,000 children and young people received assistance. The assistance includes placements outside home and various kinds of preventive measures. The share of preventive measures has increased significantly in recent years. At the end of 2005, 16,000 children and young people were recipients of preventive measures, while there were 14.000 placements outside home. More than 90 per cent of all placements are voluntary, i.e. with consent. More than half of all preventive measures are in the form of relief stays for children and young

people living at home, and the share of children and young people who have a permanent contact person is increasing noticeably.

2. Health

Danes have one of the lowest life expectancies in Western Europe

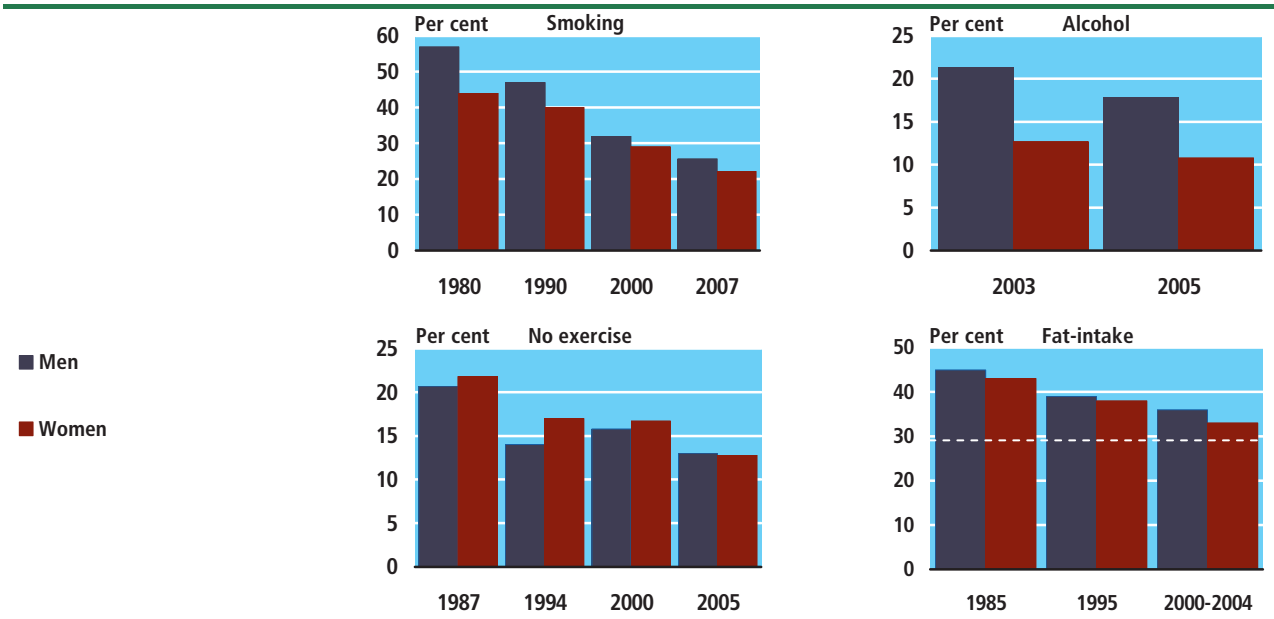
Life expectancy is often used to measure the state of a population's health. In Denmark, life expectancy has stagnated, but since the middle of the 1990's the trend is again positive. However, life expectancy in Denmark is still among the lowest in Western Europe. In 2006-2007, life expectancy was 76.0 years for men and 80.5 years for women.

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

Danes' lifestyle

The proportion of the population who are smokers has fallen from about half of the Danes in 1980 to about a fourth in 2007. During the whole period, the number of male smokers has been higher than the number of female smokers. However, this difference has diminished considerably.

Figure 7 **Danes' lifestyle**



Note: Alcohol shows the percentage of the population who drink more alcohol than recommended by the National Health Board (21 alcoholic units for men and 14 for women). Physical activity shows the percentage of the population who are *not* physically active in their leisure time.

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

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

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

Experts recommend that 30 per cent of total intake of energy stems from fat. In 1985, fat represented 45 per cent of the men's and 43 per cent of the women's energy intake. In 2000-2004, the shares were reduced to 36 and 33 per cent.

Use of health services

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

Fall in the number of hospitals

In 2005, there were 49 general and 10 psychiatric hospitals in Denmark. This means that over a 10-year period the number of general hospitals dropped by 33 and psychiatric hospitals by two. A part of the fall is due to fusions of hospitals. In 2005, there were a total of 20,100 hospital beds, of which about 1,600 were in psychiatric hospitals and about 18,500 were in general hospitals. Overall, the patients in these 18,500 beds were in hospital for 5.8 million days, corresponding to 91 per cent occupancy of hospital beds. In psychiatric hospitals, occupancy of hospital beds was 91 per cent as well. There are about 1.2 million admissions a year to the hospitals. In addition, there are about 1 million visits to emergency and 6.2 million out-patient treatments.

One out of nine is hospitalized during a year

Approximately 600,000 people or about 11 per cent of the population are hospitalized one or more times a year. The proportion of the population who have been hospitalized is lowest among 5-14-year-olds, less than 5 per cent, and increases with age. Thus, about one third of the population aged 85 and above is admitted at least once in the course of a year. The average number of days in hospital beds also increases with age: approximately 3 days for 5-14-year-olds and approximately 15 days for 85-year-olds and above.

Little boys more frequently hospitalized than girls

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

The pattern of diagnosis

The most common cause of hospitalization for women is in connection with pregnancy, births, and abortions. When hospitalization due to birth, etc., is disregarded, diseases of the circulatory system and bodily injury and poisoning are the most common causes of hospitalization. Approximately 85,000 persons are hospitalized annually due to diseases of the circulatory system and the equal number due to bodily injury, for each group corresponding to about 13 per cent of the hos-

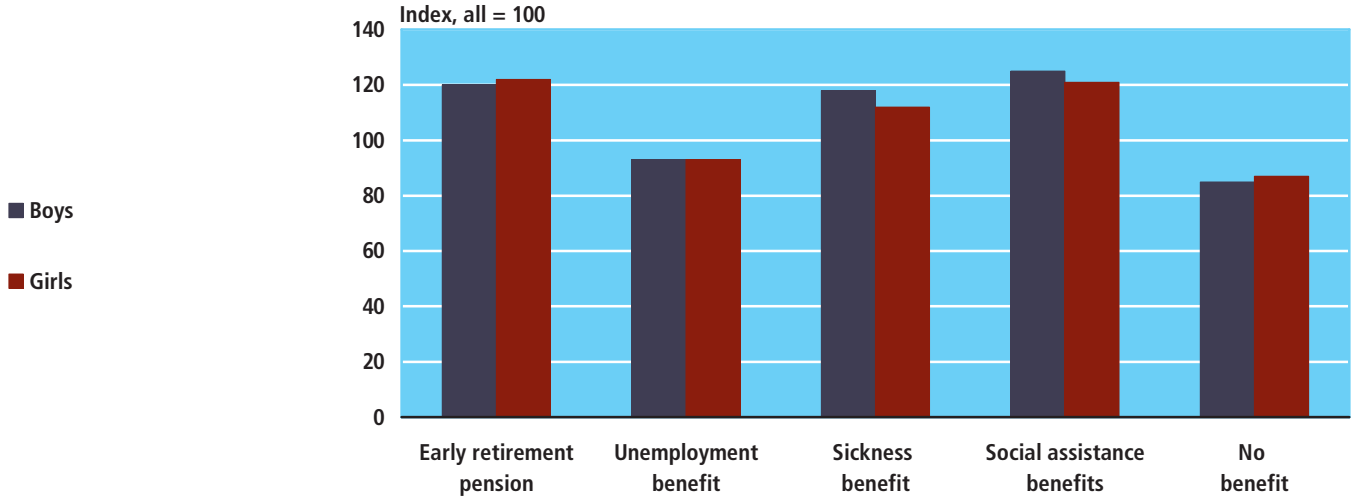
pitalized. However, there are marked differences between the different age groups: for example, 40 per cent of hospitalized 1-4-year-old boys and 35 per cent of 1-4-year-old girls are admitted because of respiratory diseases, and approximately 16 per cent of hospitalized 65-74-year-olds are admitted because of neoplasms.

Social differences determine use of hospitals

It appears that the use of hospitals is determined by social conditions. For example, adults who have completed education at third level (long-cycle higher education) use hospitals 35 per cent less than the average person, while adults without qualification from education use hospitals approximately 20 per cent more than the average person.

Social conditions also affect children's use of hospitals. For example, boys and girls who live with families that have received social assistance benefits for at least 6 months use hospitals 25 and 21 per cent more, respectively, than the average child. As opposed to this, children who live with families that do not receive any type of social benefit use hospitals approximately 15 per cent less than the average child.

Figure 8 **Frequency of hospitalization by the dominant social benefit received by the family. 2005**

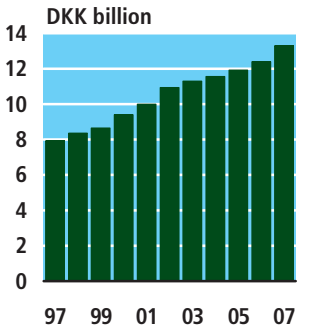


Note: Children aged 0-17.

92 per cent used the National Health Service in 2006

All persons who live in Denmark are covered by the National Health Service and can therefore receive full or some compensation for all expenses related to visits to a GP, a specialist doctor, dentist, chiropractor, chiropodist, physiotherapist, etc. Approximately 5 million people or 92 per cent of the population made use of this in 2006, and every person had contact with a GP, a specialist doctor, dentist etc. 10 times on average. Slightly more women than men received national health benefits. About 4.7 million contacted a GP and 2.6 million persons older than 17 years contacted a dentist one or more times. Both eye and ear specialists were contacted by about 0.5 million people, and chiropractors by 300,000 people.

Figure 9
Expenditure on medication



See table 191.
Source: Danish Medicines Agency.

Expenditure on medication increases

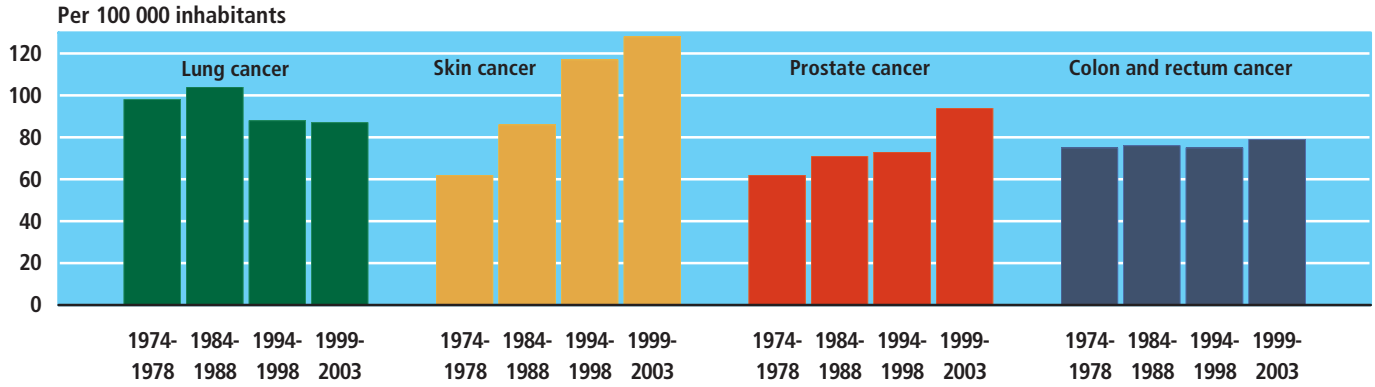
Approximately 40 per cent of the population use medicine regularly and approximately 60 per cent have used medication within a 14-day period. More women than men use medication and the use of medication increases with age. The most commonly used types of prescription medicine are analgesic medication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

The turnover of medicine has increased steadily during the last ten years. In 1998, turnover accounted for DKK 8.4 billion and DKK 13.3 billion in 2007. This is equivalent to an increase of 58 per cent. In 2007, turnover of tranquillizers accounted for DKK 3.8 billion and drugs for the cardiovascular for DKK 2.1 billion.

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

In 2003, about 34,000 new cases of cancer were registered, and by the end of 2003 there were about 229,500 persons who lived with a cancer disease. Among the new registrations, breast cancer was the most common form of cancer among women, and cancer in the category skin cancer (excl. birthmark cancer) was the most common among men.

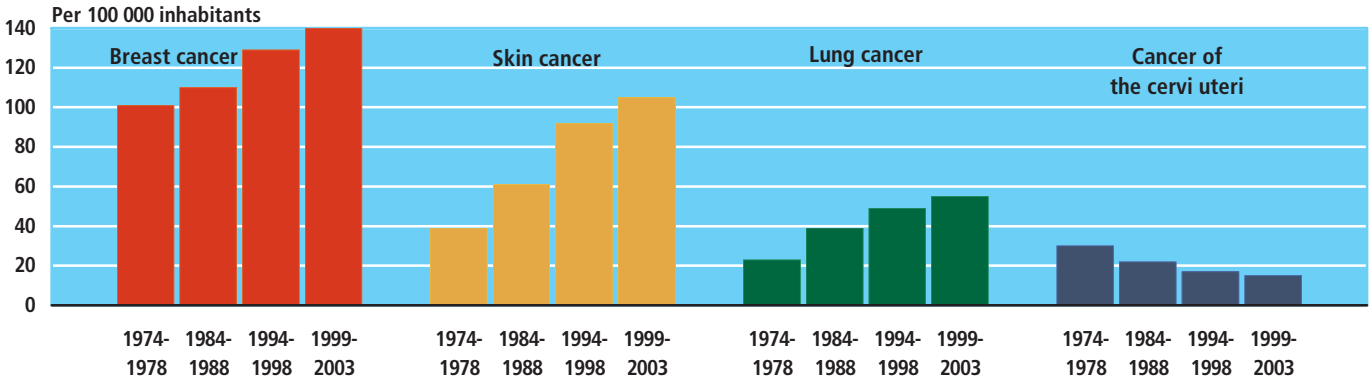
Figure 10 **New cases of selected types of cancer among men**



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

In the course of the last 30 years, the annual number of new incidents of cancer, measured in relation to the size and age of the population, has increased by 34 per cent for women and 24 per cent for men. Breast cancer was also the most common type of cancer among women 30 years ago. However, for men, lung cancer was the most common type of cancer.

Figure 11 New cases of selected types of cancer among women



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

Source: National Health Board.

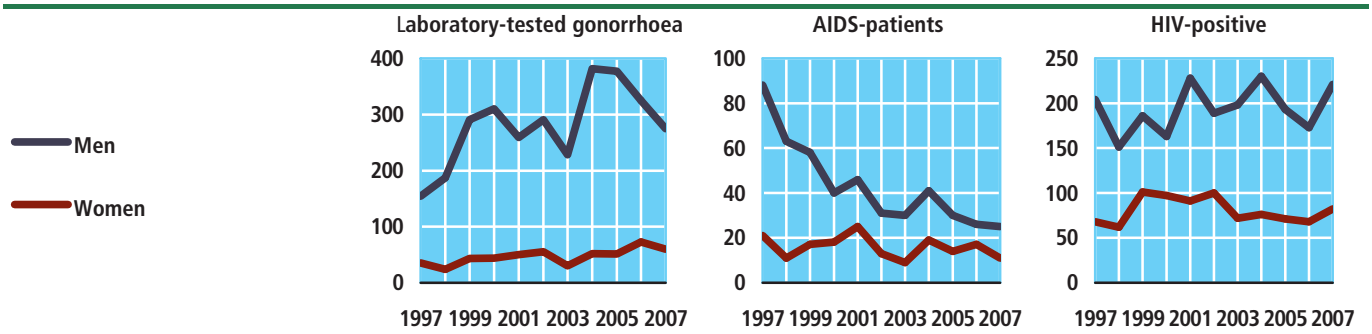
The number of AIDS patients has decreased drastically

In the period 1980-2007, a total of 2,672 people were diagnosed with AIDS. Of these, 2,002 had died by 31 December 2007. The number of diagnosed peaked in 1993 with 239 and hereafter it has generally fallen, except for an increase in 2001 and in 2004. In 2007, 36 persons were diagnosed. Registration of HIV-positive patients did not begin until August 1990. Until the end of 2007, a total of 5,072 HIV-positive people were reported. The number of HIV-positive patients has been moving up and down between 1995 and 2007.

Increase in the number of gonorrhoea cases

In 2007, the number of cases of gonorrhoea is higher than 10 years ago. The increase is primarily due to more cases among men. Men also account for by far the major part (82 per cent in 2007) of the cases. With regard to Chlamydia, it is just the opposite: approximately 63 per cent of all cases of Chlamydia are among women.

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



See table 184-186.

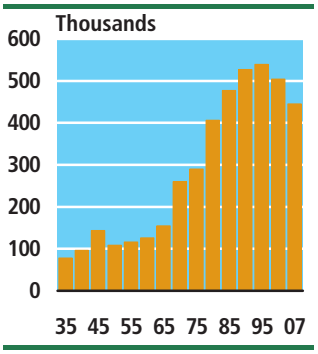
Source: State Serum Institute.

3. Justice

Crime and the administration of justice

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

Figure 13
Reports under the Penal Code



See table 194.

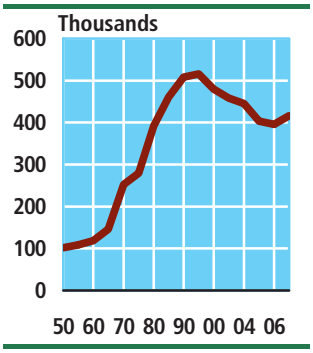
Peak in the number of reported crimes

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

From 1950 to 1994, the number of reported criminal offences has increased from about 110,000 to almost 550,000. Since then, the number of reported criminal offences has been decreasing, and in 2007 the police received 445,000 reports of crimes. In 1950, the number of reported crimes corresponded to 3,500 reports per 100,000 inhabitants (older than 15 years) compared to 12,700 reports in 1994 and 10,014 in 2007.

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

Figure 14
Reported offences against property



See table 194.

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.

Offences against property

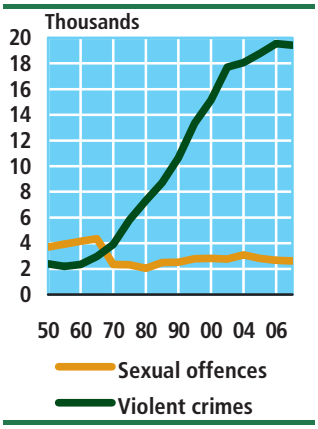
The number of reported offences against property each year makes up 90-95 per cent of the annual number of crimes reported. In 2007, 416,500 offences against property were reported, which is less compared to the first half of the 1990s, when more than 500,000 offences against property were reported every year. In 2007, there were 79,000 burglaries and 175,000 thefts, including 36,000 burglaries in houses and flats, and furthermore 16,000 car thefts and 67,000 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 19,400 in 2007. Almost 60 per cent of all reported acts of violence are assault against the individual, while the remainder is

mainly violence, etc. against public authorities (17 per cent) and threats (19 per cent).

Figure 15
Reported violent crimes and sexual offences



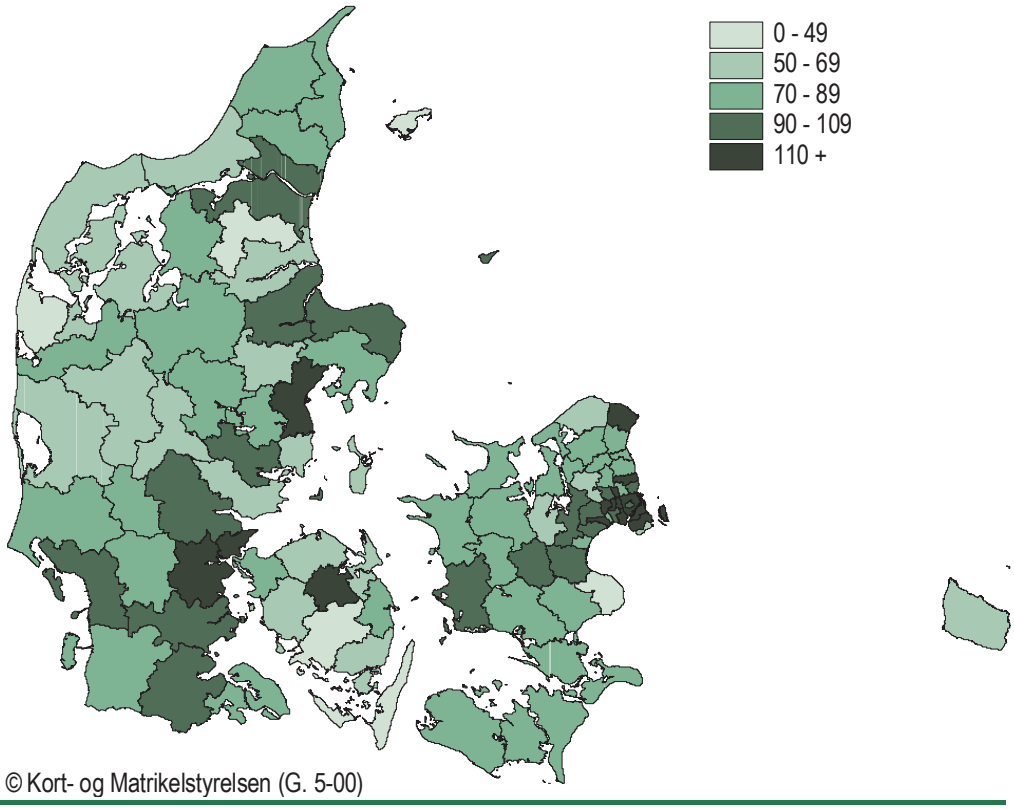
See table 194.

The dangerousness of violence against the individual is distributed to the following groups: *Simple violence*, *more serious violence* and *very serious violence*. In total, there were 11,635 reported offences of these kinds in 2007. Simple violence is the most common (85 per cent) and have increased by 46 per cent since 1990. In 2007, there were 232 reported homicides or attempts at homicide. In comparison the number was 234 in 1990. In 2007, 45 homicides were accomplished. Since 1990, there has been between 200 and 250 homicides or attempts at homicide on the whole.

Sexual offences

Sexual offences (e.g. rape or indecent exposure) fell in the last part of the 1960s (coinciding with the repeal of the Pornography Act), and has since then been steady at 2-3,000 reports a year with a slowly increasing tendency. 2,500 sexual offences were reported in 1990 against 2,600 in 2007. Nearly half of today's reports are of indecent exposure (47 per cent), while rape accounts for one-fifth of the sexual offences (22 per cent).

Figure 16 **Reported criminal offences per 1,000 inhabitants. 2007**



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

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

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

Less than every five reports leads to a charge

Charges are pressed in less than every fifth of the 450,000 reports, either against one or several people. In 2007, charges were pressed in 16 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 80 per cent of violent crimes and 70 per cent of sexual offences, while charges are only pressed in 12-13 per cent of offences against property.

Criminal decisions

Based on reports where the police have pressed charges and investigations have been closed as well as violations of the Road Traffic Act, almost 206,100 criminal decisions were made in 2006. The accused was either fined, given a prison sentence or acquitted. The number of criminal decisions is primarily due to the number of violations of the Road Traffic Act.

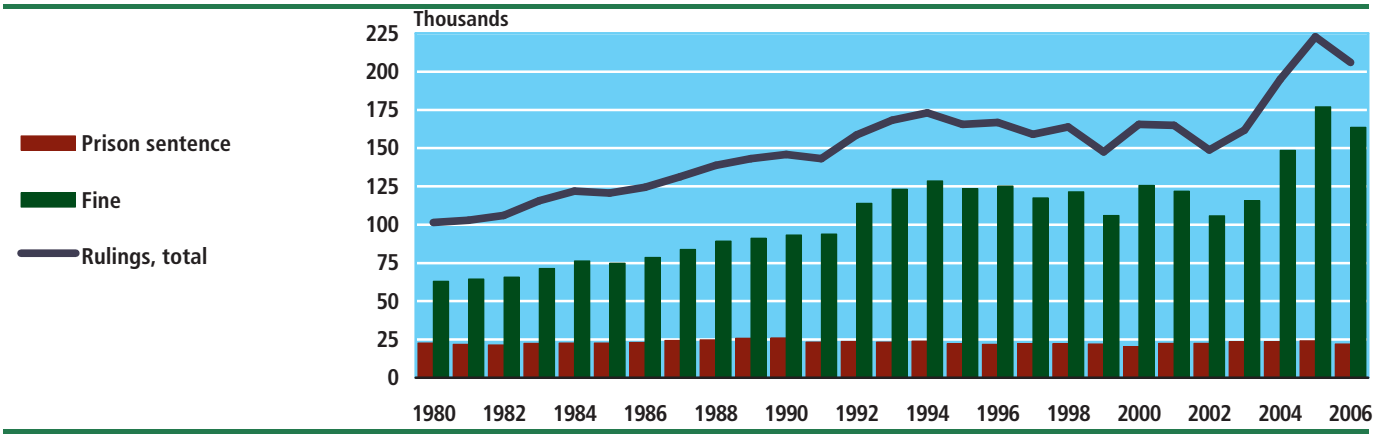
In 2006, a little more than 51,300 rulings concerned the Penal Code, 124,400 concerned the Road Traffic Act and the remaining 30,400 concerned the other special acts (e.g. Euphoriants Act, Police Regulations, Firearms Act or Act on Animal Welfare).

In 2006, 206,100 decisions comprised a total of 282,400 criminal offences for charges committed by almost 167,300 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 206,100 decisions in 2006, by far most of them (163,600) were fines, of which almost three-fourths originated from violation of the Road Traffic Act. 22,100 decisions were prison sentences (lenient imprisonment or imprisonment), and the remaining 20,500 decisions include no charges, dropped charges or acquittal. 10,700 or less than half of the prison sentences were unconditional in 2006.

Figure 17 **Criminal decisions, total, and convictions resulting in fine or prison sentence**



See table 192, 199, 201 and 207.

By far the most male offenders

81 per cent of all criminal decisions in 2006 involve men, but the proportion of violations by women is increasing. In 2006, 17 per cent of all criminal decisions concerned women compared to 9 per cent in 1980. The proportion of violations against the Penal Code by women has increased during the same period from 15 to 17 per cent and against the Road Traffic Act from 7 to 19 per cent. A minor proportion of the decisions (2 per cent) are against enterprises (such as violations of environmental acts).

Increase in the number of women convicted of violent crimes

Since 1990, the number of women committing violent crimes has tripled from 329 to 1,211 2006. The increase is greatest for women in the age group 15-19 years, where the number has become seven times as great since 1990. The 15-19-year-olds also constituted nearly a third of the decisions, and 48 per cent or close to half were below the age of 25 years. Common assault and grievous assault account for the largest increase, but assault against public authority and threats have also risen. Furthermore, the number of women sentenced to imprisonment in connection with convictions of violent crimes has quadrupled since 1990 – a total of 522 in 2006. A little more than one fourth was sentenced to prison.

Most violent crimes are committed by young men

In 2006, the average age of offenders was almost 35 years – for men 35 years and women 38 years – but there are variations among the different criminal offences. The lowest average age is that of violent criminals who are 29 years. About one fifth of all violent crimes are committed by young men under 20 years – all in all 90 per cent of crimes of violence is committed by men.

The average age of persons committing sexual offences is somewhat higher and was 36 years in 2006. Similarly, the average age of persons committing financial crimes was higher. The average age of persons having committed fraud against creditors, gross tax fraud, etc. or offences against legislation relating to taxation and excise duties ranged between 41 and 44 years.

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

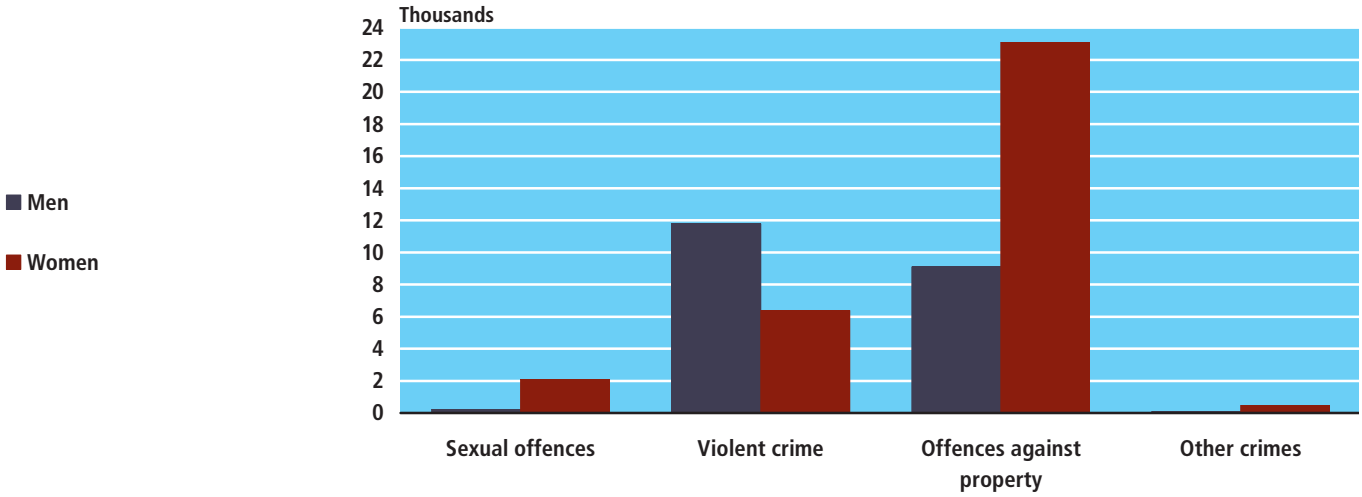
Of the 19,600 persons sentenced to prison in 2006, 45 per cent or almost half of them had previously received a prison sentence within the last five years. Of the 8,900 persons previously sentenced to prison in 2006, two thirds had previously received a prison sentence within the last two years.

Victims of criminal offences against the Penal Code

In 2007, almost 90 per cent of all victims of sexual offences were women, while nearly all sexual offences were committed by men. In contrast, one third of all victims of violent crimes were women, but also here 90 per cent 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. Male victims were in average 30 years and female victims were in average 32 years. One per cent of the victims were less than 10 years, and less than one per cent were more than 70 years.

Figure 18 Victims of violations against the Penal Code. 2007



See table 195.

Table 152 Welfare institutions for children and young people. 2007

	Number of institutions	Number of clients	Staff[1]
Day-care institutions	**7 398**	**638 569**	**97 332**
Day-care	•	66 007	20 652
Nurseries	361	13 339	6 057
Kindergartens	2 083	98 682	18 524
Age-integrated institutions	2 206	144 106	28 300
Outside school hours care	1 885	222 354	15 123
Recreation centres	243	20 398	3 749
Clubs	601	73 382	4 834
Playgroups	19	301	93

Note: The data relates to October 2007.

[1] Figures for October 2006. Converted to full-time employees, 37 hours per week.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pas22

Table 153 Welfare institutions and services for elderly people. 2007

	Number of institutions	Number of clients		Staff [1]
		Users	Residents	
Total	**1 167**	**30 109**[2]	**85 012**	**99 643**
Measures for elderly people etc.	•	•	•	99 643[3]
Permanent home help	•	. . . [2]	. . .	. . .
Residential nursing homes	351	•	12 235	. . .
Sheltered dwellings	96	•	2 242	. . .
Nursing dwellings	•	•	31 081	. . .
General dwellings for elderly persons	•	•	29 211	. . .
Other dwellings for elderly people	•	•	10 243	. . .
Day-care centres	720	30 109[4]	•	. . .

[1] Converted to full-time employees, 37 hours per week. [2] Figures about permanent home help for 2007 are not available. [3] Includes staff in integrated schemes, homehelp, district nurses, nursing homes, protected dwellings, accommodation for the elderly, day-care centres, preventative care at home, and general care, social education assistance and other treatment schemes. [4] Includes users at combined nursing and day homes.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 154 Welfare institutions and services for adults. 2006

	Number of institutions	Number of clients		Staff[1]
		Users	Residents	
Total	**533**	**32 968**	**22 214**	**24 713**
Socio-pedagogical assistance and treatment	•	16 833	•	. . .
Residence schemes for people with special needs	•	502	6 022	4 225
Residence schemes for disabled people	433	588	11 270	17 295
Reception centres, etc.	100	1 136	2 461	1 942
Contact persons and companion schemes	•	13 909	•	1 251

[1] Converted to full-time employees, 37 hours per week.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 155 Social welfare expenditure

	In cash		In kind[1]		Total	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	DKK mio.					
Social protection expenditure, total	**276 051**	**276 052**	**178 137**	**188 716**	**467 255**	**477 624**
Administration[2]	•	•	•	•	**13 069**	**12 856**
Sickness	**14 996**	**16 046**	**79 128**	**84 117**	**94 124**	**100 163**
Sick day benefits paid by employers	3 510	3 731	-	-	3 510	3 731
Sick day benefits paid by municipalities	11 046	11 884	-	-	11 046	11 884
Health insurance schemes	-	-	12 523	13 283	12 523	13 283
Hospitals and health authorities	-	-	58 365	62 005	58 365	62 005
Pharmaceutical products	-	-	6 474	6 864	6 474	6 864
Other	440	432	1 766	1 965	2 206	2 397
Disabilities and rehabilitation	**45 795**	**48 043**	**19 704**	**21 185**	**65 498**	**69 228**
Early retirement pension	27 655	28 530	-	-	27 655	28 530
Other	18 140	19 512	19 704	21 185	37 843	40 698
Old age	**142 171**	**145 759**	**28 203**	**30 047**	**170 374**	**175 806**
Old age, early retirement, and partial pensions	77 134	82 641	-	-	77 134	82 641
Early retirement pay etc.	23 457	21 012	-	-	23 457	21 012
Labour market supplementary pension and SP	6 657	7 642	-	-	6 657	7 642
Civil servants earned pensions[3]	18 436	18 973	-	-	18 436	18 973
Labour market pensions[4]	16 463	15 467	-	-	16 463	15 467
Residential institutions for pensioners and home help, etc.[5]	24	24	28 203	30 047	28 227	30 071
Survivors	**1**	**1**	**133**	**132**	**134**	**133**
Families and children	**23 958**	**24 429**	**34 770**	**36 591**	**58 728**	**61 020**
Benefits received during pregnancy and in connection with childbirth	8 374	8 574	-	-	8 374	8 574
Parental leave	312	296	-	-	312	296
Family/young persons' allowance and child cheque	14 990	15 171	-	-	14 990	15 171
Advance payments of child maintenance	282	388	-	-	282	388
Day institutions, day care	-	-	24 170	25 357	24 170	25 357
Residential institutions	-	-	10 585	11 219	10 585	11 219
Other	-	-	15	15	15	15
Unemployment	**37 338**	**31 824**	**1 619**	**1 635**	**38 956**	**33 459**
Unemployment benefit	20 405	15 955	-	-	20 405	15 955
Educational leave	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activation	16 933	15 869	1 619	1 635	18 551	17 504
Housing	**-**	**-**	**10 916**	**11 217**	**10 916**	**11 217**
Rent subsidies	-	-	2 590	2 604	2 590	2 604
Pensioners' rent subsidies	-	-	8 323	8 606	8 323	8 606
Other	-	-	3	8	3	8
Other social protection benefits	**11 792**	**9 949**	**3 664**	**3 793**	**15 456**	**13 742**
Social assistance	10 250	8 618	-	-	10 250	8 618
Danish Employees' Guarantee Fund	295	211	-	-	295	211
Other	1 247	1 120	3 664	3 793	4 911	4 913
Sociale ydelser i alt	**276 051**	**276 052**	**178 137**	**188 716**	**454 186**	**464 768**

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/udg1

Table 156 Cash rates for social security benefits

	1/10 2006	1/10 2007
Family allowances	DKK/quarter	
Ordinary, maximum per child	1 081	1 107
Special; orphans	5 520	5 652
Special; children of widows/widowers, etc.	2 760	2 826
Extra; maximum per family	1 100	1 126
Multiple births benefits	1 780	1 823
Family-allowance, per child 0-2 years	3 410	3 473
Family-allowance, per child 3-6 years	3 081	3 138
Family allowance, per child 7-17 years	2 424	2 469
Child maintenance	DKK/year	
Payable by the father or the mother	11 040	11 304
Daily benefits	DKK/week (7 days)	
Sickness, childbirth, adoption, max.	3 332	3 415
	DKK/week (5 days)	
Unemployment benefit, maximum		
Full-time insured	3 335	3 415
Part-time insured	2 225	2 275
First job seekers, full-time	2 735	2 800
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	157 820	161 720
Start at age 62 = maximum day benefit amount	173 420	177 580
Social pensions	DKK/month	
Married couple, both pensioners, benefit to each spouse:		
Basic payment, maximum	4 836	4 952
Pension supplement, maximum	2 273	2 328
Disability amount	2 352	2 408
Work incapacity amount when both are entitled	3 247	3 325
Single or married persons when only one spouse is a pensioner:		
Basic payment, maximum	4 836	4 952
Pension supplement, maximum	2 273	2 328
Pension supplement, single in reality	4 868	4 985
Disability amount	2 352	2 408
Work incapacity amount	3 247	3 325
Partial pension, maximum 30 hours/week	9 600	9 839
Total pension benefit, maximum		
Maximum early retirement pension:		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	12 708	13 013
Others	15 303	15 670
New early retirement pension (from 1.1.2003):		
Married couple	12 287	12 582
Others	14 456	14 803
Old-age pension benefit:		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	7 109	7 280
Others	9 704	9 937
Funeral help	DKK	
Funeral assistance, section 16 (maximum)	8 400	8 600
Persons under 18 years (maximum)	7 050	7 200

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

Source: Ministry of Social Welfare.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 157 Transfer payments. 2006

	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-59 years	60-64 years	65-66 years	67 years +	Total	Average amount paid
	number of persons							DKK
Total	**95 088**	**447 802**	**532 905**	**236 437**	**107 332**	**740 252**	**2 159 816**	**83 409**
Men	48 681	185 066	244 023	106 325	51 569	315 399	951 063	77 296
Women	46 407	262 736	288 882	130 112	55 763	424 853	1 208 753	88 201
	per cent							
Per cent of the population in the age-group	22.8	41.1	34.9	64.9	14.0	100.0	50.5	•

[1] Incl. 17,462 persons receiving unknown amounts or no payments at all. These figures are not included in calculations of the average amount paid.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/sam11 and sam22

Table 158 Transfer payments by type of benefit. 2006

	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-59 years	60-64 years	65-66 years	67 years +	Total
	number of whole-year recipients						
Total	**35 115**	**208 511**	**304 553**	**203 169**	**100 198**	**734 107**	**1 585 654**
Principal benefit:							
Temporary, total	**31 367**	**180 637**	**162 124**	**15 353**	**430**	**1 276**	**391 187**
Unemployment benefit	6 005	39 956	52 729	7 761	33	•	106 483
Sickness benefit	3 151	21 637	45 473	4 477	186	40	74 964
Maternity benefit	2 483	50 841	3 108	1	•	-	56 433
Cash benefit	13 679	35 797	31 260	2 090	200	1 235	84 262
Rehabilitation	2 313	11 042	6 033	42	•	•	19 429
Local government employment scheme	3 144	7 192	4 815	226	•	•	15 377
Activation from Public Employment Service	495	9 543	8 988	365	2	•	19 392
Leave benefits	•	2 006	953	2	•	•	2 961
Unemployment allowance	99	2 624	8 765	389	8	-	11 885
Permanent, total	**3 747**	**27 874**	**142 430**	**187 816**	**99 768**	**732 831**	**1 194 467**
Old-age pension	•	•	•	•	79 127	732 686	811 813
Early retirement pension	3 747	27 784	142 430	58 991	4 944	13	237 999
Early retirement pay/ transitional allowances	•	•	•	128 825	15 698	132	144 655
	per cent						
Per cent of the population in the agegroup	8.4	19.1	19.9	55.8	91.6	95.5	37.1

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/sam77

Table 159 Children and young persons receiving assistance under the Social Assistance Act. 2005

31 December	Number by age group 0-6 years	7-14 years	15-17 years	18 years +	Males	Females	Total
Total number receiving assistance, (net)	**3 309**	**12 924**	**10 147**	**2 599**	**16 678**	**12 324**	**29 002**
Placement outside home	**1 525**	**6 078**	**4 847**	**1 451**	**7 772**	**6 129**	**13 901**
By warranty:							
With consent	1 200	5 441	4 623	1 421	7 143	5 542	12 685
Without consent	320	629	212	30	615	576	1 191
Temporary placement	1	3	3	-	4	3	7
Prolonging of placement period	4	5	9	-	10	8	18
By kind of place:							
Private family	1 234	3 460	1 267	439	3 388	3 012	6 400
Residential institution	249	1 538	1 194	250	1 926	1 305	3 231
Socio-educational residence	33	894	1 251	365	1 609	934	2 543
Municipal full-time facility	-	147	550	80	38	36	777
Boarding school, etc.	-	5	527	297	443	334	829
Own room, etc.	7	20	35	12	332	497	74
Other[1] and not stated	2	15	23	8	36	11	48
Preventive measures	**1 810**	**7 058**	**5 727**	**1 299**	**9 338**	**6 556**	**15 894**
Appointment of personal adviser	14	293	466	170	559	384	943
Permanent contact person	92	1 182	1 494	625	2 171	1 222	3 393
Relief stays for children/young people with residence at home	1 713	5 250	998	64	4 716	3 309	8 025
Economical support for stays at boarding school, etc.	3	462	2 693	96	1 671	1 583	3 254
Arrangement for a trainee period	-	53	338	129	371	149	520
Establishment of a phasing-out plan in the care facility	1	24	140	295	294	166	460

[1] In a hospital or placed on board a ship.

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

Table 160 Family allowances. 4th quarter 2007

	Number of families	Number of children	Payments in DKK thousands	Average payments per family in DKK
Family allowances, total[1]	**684 760**	**1 200 400**	**3 805 898**	**5 558**
Family allowances, all families	684 684[2]	1 200 323	3 313 583	4 840
Ordinary family allowances	125 879	193 830	214 545	1 704
Additional family allowances	124 363	•	140 046	1 126
Special family allowances	28 066	40 901	120 388	4 289
Multiple birth family allowances	9 346	18 166	17 335	1 855

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

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

Table 161 Child maintenance. 2006

	Children total[1]	Number of parents entitled to benefits	Disbursed by local government	Received by local authorities from persons liable to pay child maintenance	Local authorities claims outstanding at end of year[2]
	number		DKK mio.		
Denmark, total	**163 730**	**110 417**	**1 797.3**	**1 531.3**	**3 953.6**
The Capital Region of Denmark	44 108	30 686	490.7	428.3	1 214.7
Region Zealand	29 953	20 340	325.6	282.1	595.1
Region South Denmark	36 492	24 264	401.3	334.4	889.2
Region Central Jutland	35 440	23 258	386.3	321.2	863.3
Region North Jutland	17 737	11 869	193.5	165.3	391.3
Province Copenhagen Town	16 935	11 685	189.9	187.3	610.3
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	14 891	10 426	163.4	131.9	341.1
Province North Zealand	10 833	7 575	120.0	94.0	230.3
Province Bornholm	1 449	1 000	17.4	15.2	33.1
Province East Zealand	6 957	4 790	76.8	60.3	127.7
Province West and South Zealand	22 996	15 550	248.8	221.8	467.4
Province Funen	14 806	9 966	166.8	139.1	391.4
Province South Jutland	21 686	14 298	234.5	195.3	497.7
Province East Jutland	23 124	15 294	253.9	209.1	625.6
Province West Jutland	12 316	7 964	132.4	112.1	237.6
Province North Jutland	17 737	11 869	193.5	165.3	391.3

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

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/bidrag11 and bidrag22

Table 162 Maternity and paternity leave in 2006-2007 shared between the father and mother - children born in 2006

	Number of children, total	Average number of days per child		
		Father's leave	Mother's leave	Total leave
All children	**57 415**	**22**	**275**	**297**
0-2 weeks per child	3 292	13	0	14
3-16 weeks per child	1 826	48	13	61
17-30 weeks per child	2 410	29	149	178
31-40 weeks per child	6 996	24	230	254
41-47 weeks per child	17 060	13	303	316
48 weeks per child	16 221	26	310	336
49-78 weeks per child	9 152	27	366	392
79 weeks + per child	458	38	566	604

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/socdag1 and socdag10

Table 163 Child care. 2007

	Number by age group					Number per 100 in the respective age groups				
	0-2 years	3-5 years	6-9 years	10-13 years	Total[1]	0-2 years	3-5 years	6-9 years	10-13 years	Total
Total	**128 094**	**187 621**	**217 790**	**29 532**	**563 037**	**65.6**	**96.1**	**81.3**	**10.5**	**59.9**
Day-care	65 495	512	. .	. .	66 007	33.6	0.3	. .	. .	7.0
Nurseries	13 218	121	. .	. .	13 339	6.8	0.1	. .	. .	1.4
Kindergartens	4 863	91 586	2 233	. .	98 682	2.5	46.9	0.8	. .	10.5
Age-integrated institutions	44 433	85 188	12 666	1 654	143 941	22.8	43.6	4.7	0.6	15.3
Outside school-hours care	85	9 506	184 990	26 357	220 938	. .	4.9	69.1	9.3	23.5
Recreation centres	. .	708	17 901	1 521	20 130	. .	0.4	6.7	0.5	2.1

Note: The data relates to October 2007.

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pas11 and bef1a07

Table 164 Rates of child care

	2006	2007	2008
	DKK per year		
Municipal day-care (0-2 years)	22 463	23 630	24 535
Municipal day-care (3-5 years)	13 453	22 091	23 448
Day nurseries	30 358	31 427	31 836
Kindergartens (3-5 years)	20 421	16 514	16 918
Age-integrated institutions (0-2 years)	29 049	30 116	31 173
Age-integrated institutions (3-5 years)	20 609	17 118	17 571
Age-integrated institutions (6-9 years)	14 394	14 125	12 976
Outside school-hours care (6-9 years)	14 952	15 402	15 976
Outs. school-hours care (10-13 years)	11 548	11 168	10 481
Recreation centres (6-9 years)	14 675	14 341	12 665
Recreation centres (10-13 years)	4 863	5 789	5 189
Youth club (14-18 years)	804	1 383	1 289

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/res8 and res88

Table 165 Measures for elderly people. 2007

	Number by age group					Number per 100 persons in the respective age groups				
	Under 67 years	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total	Under 67 years[1]	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total
Total	**9 133**	**19 109**	**31 830**	**14 697**	**74 769**	**0.6**	**3.8**	**16.8**	**41.4**	**3.3**
Nursing homes	830	2 557	5 476	3 372	12 235	0.1	0.5	2.9	9.5	0.5
Protected dwellings	383	512	866	481	2 242	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.4	0.1
Nursing dwellings	2 710	6 948	14 018	7 405	31 081	0.2	1.4	7.4	20.9	1.4
General dwellings for elderly persons	5 210	9 092	11 470	3 439	29 211	0.3	1.8	6.1	9.7	1.3

[1] Calculated for the 45-66 year age group.

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

Table 166 Persons receiving cash benefits under the Social Assistance Act. 2006

	Age of recipient[1]					Marital status			Total persons
	Under 18 years	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-67 years	68 years +	Co-habiting spouses	Other[2]	Of whom single women with children	incl. not known
	number of persons								
Recipients of cash benefits total, net[3]	**33 517**	**41 241**	**106 135**	**96 836**	**1 387**	**83 117**	**195 999**	**33 645**	**282 521**
Maintenance benefits, total	**3 736**	**32 670**	**67 329**	**54 993**	**1 171**	**29 862**	**130 037**	**21 350**	**161 996**
Maintenance benefits, breadwinners	387	7 273	44 376	29 945	27	24 138	57 870	20 805	82 958
Maintenance benefits, non-breadwinners	192	2 174	23 531	25 759	63	5 164	46 555	1 211	52 529
Maintenance benefits, persons without social pension or refugees[4]	1	16	103	1 011	1 105	973	1 263	69	2 335
Assistance for young people	3 268	26 001	2 374	122	3	432	31 336	355	32 064
Special assistance	16	283	6 584	10 820	13	1 039	16 677	995	17 964
Assistance to refugees	105	5	8	4	-	4	118	-	123
Rehabilitation, etc., total	**497**	**5 334**	**23 823**	**21 243**	**2**	**16 842**	**34 057**	**5 902**	**51 172**
Rehabilitation benefits	45	1 274	12 120	6 512	-	6 671	13 280	2 717	20 031
Rehabilitation connected to enterprise-rehabilitation	16	639	4 724	4 031	-	3 349	6 061	1 142	9 458
Support for special expenditure and extra costs of accommodation during rehabilitation	286	3 549	16 613	15 787	2	12 629	23 608	4 028	36 433
Cash benefits during pre-rehabilitation	288	2 283	2 391	1 555	-	636	5 881	788	6 541
Pay subsidies in training or education	21	21	151	94	-	116	171	31	292
Wage supplement connected to enterprise-rehabilitation	2	127	889	710	-	697	1 031	152	1 735
Subsidies for own enterprise	-	1	16	26	-	19	24	4	43
Subsidies for tools and equipment	5	94	359	487	-	331	614	89	952
Assistance to refugees	3	-	1	3	-	3	4	-	7
Activated recipients of cash benefits, total	**1 631**	**19 427**	**38 374**	**27 951**	**5**	**14 927**	**72 461**	**12 512**	**88 150**
Specific benefits, total	**30 363**	**12 837**	**36 228**	**37 612**	**484**	**42 383**	**75 141**	**15 599**	**118 980**
Assistance for expenses in connection with parents' visiting rights, etc.	107	84	1 091	1 063	8	152	2 201	198	2 379
Assistance for medical treatment, etc.	593	4 884	11 992	13 317	304	6 106	24 984	4 971	31 470
Assistance for individual expenses	908	7 786	15 346	11 449	87	3 444	32 132	7 141	36 262
Benefits for children with reduced abilities	28 639	241	1 382	1 545	40	18 272	13 575	2 936	32 097
Assistance for adults with reduced abilities	404	1 859	4 044	7 012	71	5 591	7 799	577	13 600
Lost income due to care for children with reduced abilities	1 250	61	7 449	7 665	1	11 265	5 161	1 995	16 488
Assistance for surviving dependants	-	-	23	410	34	2	465	50	476
Special assistance for refugees	184	11	48	32	-	140	135	24	282

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/kh1r

Table 167 Persons receiving benefits. 2006

	Number of recipients	All-year recipients	Average number of months receiving assistance per recipient	Average benefits paid per month	Benefits, total
	persons		months	DKK	DKK mio.
Financial assistance	**213 260**	**132 569**	**7.3**	**10 479**	**16 670**
Maintenance assistance, etc.	**161 996**	**82 254**	**6.0**	**9 201**	**9 082**
Of which: breadwinners	82 958	44 620	6.4	10 589	5 670
non-breadwinners	52 529	26 372	5.9	8 233	2 605
young people	32 064	9 405	3.4	4 630	523
Education assistance, etc.	**51 172**	**24 632**	**5.7**	**13 454**	**3 977**
Of which: Rehabilitation benefits	27 956	17 332	7.0	13 943	2 900
Recipients of cash benefits participating in training programmes	**88 150**	**35 485**	**4.6**	**8 480**	**3 611**

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/kh1r

Table 168 Rent subsidies

	Number of households receiving rent subsidy		Rent subsidies paid		Rent subsidy paid per household	
December	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Number		DKK thousands		DKK	
Rent subsidies, total	**536 323**	**525 973**	**926 891**	**943 674**	**1 728**	**1 794**
Rent subsidies to non-pensioners	**196 748**	**188 675**	**217 123**	**211 866**	**1 104**	**1 123**
Ordinary	195 195	187 453	215 566	210 709	1 104	1 124
Re-housing / improvements	1 452	1 113	1 433	1 029	987	925
Collective housing	101	109	124	128	1 228	1 174
Rent subsidies to pensioners	**323 919**	**317 487**	**688 291**	**704 153**	**2 125**	**2 218**
Tenants, total	293 704	288 266	656 515	671 875	2 235	2 331
Ordinary flats	238 543	231 881	485 981	490 272	2 037	2 114
Old peoples' housing	55 161	56 385	170 534	181 603	3 092	3 221
Owner-occupiers	1 462	1 226	1 956	1 687	1 338	1 376
Occupants in flats jointly owned by the occupants	27 970	27 274	28 416	29 175	1 016	1 070
Collective housing	783	721	1 404	1 416	1 793	1 964
Rent subsidy to new early retirement pensioners[1]	**15 656**	**19 811**	**21 477**	**27 655**	**1 372**	**1 396**

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 169 Benefits during sickness or in connection with childbirth. 2007

	Expenditure, total[1]	Weeks in which benefits were received[2]	Men	Women	Total
	DKK mio.	thousands	number of persons[3]		
Total	**23 102**	**7 588**	**264 418**	**342 851**	**601 098**
Sickness, total	14 011	4 606	215 351	253 002	468 353
Employees, total	13 295	4 336	195 213	242 940	438 153
The first 14/15 days	1 284	339	113 667	122 285	235 952
After 14/15 days	12 011	3 998	121 361	166 915	288 276
Self-employed, total	716	269	20 600	10 429	31 029
The first two weeks	171	53	16 305	8 315	24 620
After two weeks	545	216	12 274	5 472	17 746
Pregnancy, birth or adoption, total	9 091	2 982	49 067	103 548	152 615
Pregnancy	1 410	431		60 547	60 547
Birth, adoption	7 681	2 551	49 067	97 507	146 574

[1] Includes all payments in the year, i.e. both closed cases and cases in progress at the end of the year. [2] A benefits week covers payment to one person for seven calendar days, irrespective of the number of working days. [3] The number of persons is calculated net, i.e. a person transferring from one type of absence to another within a group is only counted once. Persons, who have received sick-day and birth benefits, are counted twice [4] Cases where the public sector has taken over the obligations of the employer to pay sickness benefit. In other cases the employer must pay sickness benefit (the employer period) for the first two weeks. [5] Especially self-employed with a voluntary insurance.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/socdag11

Table 170 Recipients of old age pensions. 2007

1 January	Basic payment: Full amount	Basic payment: Reduced amount	Basic payment: No amount[1]	Total
	number of persons			
Recipients, total	**788 652**	**40 500**	**6 483**	**835 635**
65-69 years	230 925	16 858	2 168	249 951
70-79 years	339 853	18 078	3 075	361 006
80-89 years	183 581	5 173	1 092	189 846
90 years +	34 293	391	148	34 832
Men, total	**336 989**	**21 342**	**3 193**	**361 524**
65-69 years	109 289	9 441	1 061	119 791
70-79 years	152 929	9 558	1 579	164 066
80-89 years	66 365	2 218	491	69 074
90 years +	8 406	125	62	8 593
Women, total	**451 663**	**19 158**	**3 290**	**474 111**
65-69 years	121 636	7 417	1 107	130 160
70-79 years	186 924	8 520	1 496	196 940
80-89 years	117 216	2 955	601	120 772
90 years +	25 887	266	86	26 239

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pen11, pen22 and pen33

Table 171 Recipients of early retirement pensions. 2007

1 January	Early retirement pensions: Highest	Early retirement pensions: Intermediate	Early retirement pensions: Ordinary/ increased	Early retirement pensions: New early retirement	Total
	number of recipients				
Recipients, total	**56 991**	**84 309**	**38 711**	**52 923**	**232 934**
18-29 years	2 792	1 409	96	4 526	8 823
30-39 years	7 450	6 438	1 501	6 812	22 201
40-49 years	13 863	16 865	6 817	13 504	51 049
50-59 years	20 516	34 093	16 217	20 916	91 742
60-64 years	12 244	25 229	13 886	7 135	58 494
65-66 years	126	275	194	30	625
Men, total	**29 838**	**36 670**	**14 962**	**24 840**	**106 310**
18-29 years	1 594	825	61	2 588	5 068
30-39 years	4 257	3 369	816	3 201	11 643
40-49 years	7 450	7 731	3 231	6 060	24 472
50-59 years	10 248	14 095	6 430	9 360	40 133
60-64 years	6 223	10 519	4 365	3 617	24 724
65-66 years	66	131	59	14	270
Women, total	**27 153**	**47 639**	**23 749**	**28 083**	**126 624**
18-29 years	1 198	584	35	1 938	3 755
30-39 years	3 193	3 069	685	3 611	10 558
40-49 years	6 413	9 134	3 586	7 444	26 577
50-59 years	10 268	19 998	9 787	11 556	51 609
60-64 years	6 021	14 710	9 521	3 518	33 770
65-66 years	60	144	135	16	355

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/pen11

Table 172 Petitions for early retirement pensions[1]. 2006

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

[1] The statistic contains only municipal decisions. [2] Includes petitioners with or without a pension, where the decision is not stated, as well as petitioners whose pension status is not stated.

Source: National Social Appeals Board.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pen11, pen22 and pen33

Table 173 Payments of old age pensions and early retirement pensions. January 2006

	Recipients					Amounts paid total	Average monthly amount paid per recipient				
	Old age pension	Highest/-inter-mediate early retirement pension	Ordinary/ incresed ordinary early retirement pension	New scheme for early retirement pension	Total		Old age pension	Highest/-inter-mediate early retirement pension	Ordinary/ incresed ordinary early retirement pension	New scheme for early retirement pension	Total
	number of recipients					DKK mio.	DKK				
Total	**835 635**	**141 300**	**38 711**	**52 923**	**1 068 569**	**9 059.7**	**7 613**	**11 869**	**9 321**	**12 474**	**8 478**
Men	361 524	66 508	14 962	24 840	467 834	3 841.1	7 085	12 257	9 825	12 776	8 210
Women	474 11	74 762	23 749	28 083	600 735	5 218.6	8 015	11 524	9 004	12 207	8 687
By type of amount paid											
Basic pension payment											
Total	829 152	138 630	38 218	52 554	1 058 554	5 516.5	4 825	4 848	4 806	12 560	5 211
Full	788 652	130 670	35 296	33 165	987 783	5 190.4	4 952	4 952	4 952	13 963	5 255
Reduced	40 500	7 960	2 922	19 366	70 748	325.8	2 352	3 141	3 040	10 154	4 605
No payment	6 483	2 670	493	369	10 015	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension supplement for single persons:											
Total	365 462	80 176	21 853	15	467 506	2 065.5	4 333	4 728	4 715	4 132	4 418
Full	251 214	69 549	18 831	10	339 604	1 692.9	4 985	4 985	4 985	4 985	4 985
Reduced	114 248	10 627	3 022	5	127 902	372.6	2 898	3 044	3 030	2 427	2 913
No payment	25 373	1 663	379	25 226	52 641	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension supplements for others:											
Total	356 449	41 274	12 983	12	410 718	837.8	2 030	2 108	2 103	1 828	2 040
Full	225 134	24 226	8 302	8	257 670	599.9	2 328	2 328	2 328	2 328	2 328
Reduced	131 315	17 048	4 681	4	153 048	237.9	1 518	1 795	1 703	828	1 554
No payment	88 351	18 187	3 496	27 670	137 704	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married couple's supplement	39	42	1	-	82	0.1	656	653	656	-	654
Assistance or nursing supplement	2 543	5 456	4	-	8 003	24.6	2 892	3 167	2 123	-	3 079
Disability supplement	5	-	-	-	5	-	534	-	-	-	534
Temporary supplement	2 646	-	-	-	2 646	1.0	365	-	-	-	365
Disability amount	11 713	140 305	-	-	152 018	362.1	2 375	2 383	-	-	2 382
Work incapacity amount	3 210	56 743	-	-	59 953	197.9	3 293	3 302	-	-	3 301
Early retirement amount	6 117	-	38 185	-	44 302	54.3	1 218	-	1 226	-	1 225
Extra supplement benefit	-	-	38 145	-	38 145	42.7	-	-	1 121	-	1 121

Note: The figures only concern payments in January.

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/pen11, pen22 and pen33

Table 174 Pensioners with pension from Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme

	2006	2007
	DKK mio.	
Benefits	**6 592**	**7 347**
	number	
With own pension, total	**636 200**	**660 700**
Men	315 200	324 100
Annual pension under DKK 2,000	7 500	7 400
DKK 2,000-3,999	21 700	20 900
DKK 4,000 +	286 000	295 800
Women	321 000	336 600
Annual pension under DKK 2,000	22 000	21 600
DKK 2,000-3,999	58 800	57 600
DKK 4,000 +	240 200	257 400
With spouse's pension, total	**16 900**	**15 100**
Men	200	200
Women	16 700	14 900

Source: Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 175 Appeals in social cases. 2007

	Cases decided, total	Dismissal/ referral	Confir- mation	Cancel- lation/ change	Remission	Cases decided, total	Dismissal/ referral	Confir- mation	Cancel- lation/ change	Remission
	number					per cent				
The social appeals boards in:										
All Denmark	**11 117**	**1 173**	**6 888**	**1 438**	**1 618**	**100.0**	**10.6**	**62.0**	**12.9**	**14.6**
State Administration for Greater Copenhagen	**4 616**	**468**	**3 033**	**541**	**574**	**100.0**	**10.1**	**65.7**	**11.7**	**12.4**
State Administration for Zealand	1 378	154	794	248	182	100.0	11.2	57.6	18.0	13.2
State Administration for Southern Denmark	2 465	246	1 516	228	475	100.0	10.0	61.5	9.2	19.3
State Administration for Central Jutland	1 612	216	927	249	220	100.0	13.4	57.5	15.4	13.6
State Administration for North Jutland	1 046	89	618	172	167	100.0	8.5	59.1	16.4	16.0

Source: National Social Appeals Board since 1999.

Table 176 National Health Service. 2006

	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Woman	Total
	1,000s persons			1,000s contacts			DKK mio.		
Total	**2 405**	**2 606**	**5 011**	**21 951**	**33 685**	**55 751**	**4 441**	**6 470**	**10 966**
General medical care, total	**2 164**	**2 492**	**4 655**	**15 231**	**23 605**	**38 929**	**2 430**	**3 573**	**6 029**
General medical care, consultation, daytime	1 937	2 295	4 233	7 613	10 919	18 580	861	1 232	2 099
General medical care, consultation, evening	317	346	663	459	497	964	89	97	188
General medical care, visit, daytime	67	113	180	185	326	512	36	63	99
General medical care , visit, evening, etc.	99	125	223	154	192	349	43	53	97
General medical care , phone cons., daytime	1 409	1 946	3 354	5 485	9 565	15 066	137	239	376
General medical care, phone cons., evening	389	514	903	662	913	1 581	64	89	154
General medical care, email consultation	67	128	195	159	311	471	8	16	24
General medical care, preventive, other ser.	316	470	786	515	880	1 407	539	826	1 382
General medical care , basic fee and doctor's practice fee[1]	•	•	•	•	•	•	651	959	1 611
Special medical care, total	**627**	**886**	**1 512**	**1 871**	**2 896**	**4 776**	**911**	**1 400**	**2 317**
Ear specialist	226	248	475	487	503	991	228	226	454
Eye specialist	214	315	529	381	580	963	165	263	429
Other special medical care	**284**	**495**	**779**	**1 003**	**1 813**	**2 822**	**519**	**910**	**1 434**
Dental care[2]	1 283	1 509	2 792	1 976	2 365	4 346	596	661	1 258
Chiropractic	1 181	1 387	2 568	855	1 056	1 915	41	49	91
Physiotherapy	152	158	309	1 953	3 569	5 525	329	518	847
Chiropody	143	256	398	. . .	. . .	. . .	4	7	11
Psychologist	10	32	42	52	180	233	21	74	95
Laboratories	. . .	. . .	. . .	•	•	•	100	180	302
Other services	0	0	1	12	13	25	8	8	16

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

[1] 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. [2] Persons below 18 years are secured by the public children and youth dental-care system and are therefore excluded from this table.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/sygk, sygks, sygp, sygps, sygu and sygus

Table 177 Hospitals. 2005

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

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

Source: National Board of Health.

Table 178 Hospitalizations at general hospitals. 2005

	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons		
Total, net[1]	**258 412**	**348 696**	**607 108**
Patients with no symptoms or diseases	11 244	19 208	30 452
Infectious and parasitic diseases	11 981	11 701	23 682
Malignant neoplasm	21 758	27 596	49 354
Nutritional and metabolic diseases	8 731	11 586	20 317
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	4 777	5 620	10 397
Mental disorders	6 778	4 796	11 574
Diseases of the nervous system and sensory organs	14 530	14 537	29 067
Diseases of the circulatory system	46 168	37 088	83 256
Diseases of the respiratory system	33 039	30 691	63 730
Diseases of the digestive system	31 652	32 262	63 914
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	16 625	29 125	45 750
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy and childbirth	•	75 516	75 516
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	6 728	5 683	12 411
Diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	21 606	26 807	48 413
Congenital anomalies	3 134	2 476	5 610
Certain conditions orginating in the perinatal period	262	215	477
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	61 595	66 907	128 502
Injury and poisoning	41 784	42 067	83 851

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pa1a

Table 179 Hospitalizations at general hospitals by age and sex. 2005

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pa1 and ud1

Table 180 Bed-days by sex and age. 2005

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ud3

Table 181 Hospitalization rate by education[1]. 2005

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

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pa4a

Table 182 The 10 most common cancer types among new cases. 2003

	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 + years	Total[1]
	men						
Total	**67**	**219**	**730**	**3 234**	**6 957**	**5 440**	**16 647**
Other skin	-	18	133	703	1 248	1 128	3 230
Lung	-	3	33	371	986	643	2 036
Colon and rectum	1	3	51	320	821	714	1 910
Prostate	-	-	-	215	1 219	1 003	2 437
Bladder	-	2	23	175	589	517	1 306
Brain and nervous system	21	23	59	134	133	61	431
Kidney	2	-	19	96	180	112	409
Melanoma of skin	-	25	76	165	166	103	535
Leukaemia	20	7	19	76	132	153	407
Non-Hodgkins lymphona	5	9	37	134	170	106	461
Other	18	129	280	845	1 313	900	3 485
	woman						
Total	**69**	**228**	**1 208**	**4 425**	**6 112**	**5 472**	**17 514**
Breast	-	11	359	1 419	1 411	838	4 038
Other skin	1	25	224	857	1 116	1 223	3 446
Colon and rectum	-	-	37	264	595	819	1 715
Lung	1	5	31	353	811	435	1 636
Uterus	1	10	34	169	204	134	552
Ovary	-	-	10	172	270	180	632
Cervix uteri	-	37	132	105	74	60	408
Brain and nervous system	18	25	52	142	138	116	491
Melanoma of skin	2	49	150	205	145	134	685
Bladder	-	1	11	64	168	181	425
Other	46	65	168	675	1 180	1 352	3 486

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

Source: National Board of Health. Cancer Registry.

Table 183 Persons diagnosed with cancer[1] and still alive[1]. 2003

Per 31 December	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 + years	Total
				men			
Total, net[2]	**548**	**1 783**	**6 688**	**18 651**	**33 715**	**29 681**	**91 066**
Head and neck	3	18	134	1 252	2 185	1 495	5 087
Colon and rectum	2	23	180	1 276	4 009	4 193	9 683
Bronchi and lung	-	7	56	518	1 386	814	2 781
Melanoma of skin	-	81	616	1 633	1 798	1 037	5 165
Other skin	3	67	968	5 621	11 661	12 724	31 044
Breast	-	1	8	42	68	95	214
Neck of the bladder	-	-	-	450	3 864	4 623	8 937
Testicle	14	412	2 331	2 395	1 075	260	6 487
Urinary system	35	64	269	1 757	4 949	4 900	11 974
Unspec. tumours in lymph and metastases	-	-	29	126	147	91	393
Lymphatic tissue	47	268	730	1 397	1 506	788	4 736
Hematopoietic tissue	181	255	188	420	720	507	2 271
Other	263	603	1 240	2 204	2 565	1 467	8 442
				woman			
Total, net[2]	**480**	**1 531**	**8 595**	**32 533**	**48 017**	**47 301**	**138 457**
Head and neck	3	29	123	507	820	795	2 277
Colon and rectum	4	28	187	1 236	3 652	6 023	11 130
Bronchi and lung	2	5	67	554	1 291	596	2 515
Melanoma of skin	2	205	1 335	2 616	2 468	2 032	8 658
Other skin	5	116	1 463	7 080	11 753	15 717	36 134
Breast	1	25	1 581	11 882	16 917	12 256	42 662
Cervix (uteri)	-	74	1 349	2 634	2 781	2 739	9 577
Uterus and ovary	6	64	384	2 171	4 805	6 001	13 431
Urinary system	40	60	117	654	1 910	2 122	4 903
Unspec. tumours in lymph and metastases	1	1	17	106	157	107	389
Lymphatic tissue	16	171	528	1 064	1 257	978	4 014
Hematopoietic tissue	159	198	169	297	481	533	1 837
Other	243	563	1 404	2 986	3 306	2 684	11 186

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

Source: National Board of Health. Cancer Registry.

Table 184 Reported cases of sexual transmitted infections. 2007

	1-14 year		15-19 years		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-39 years		40 + years		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Chlamydia[1]	21	192	2 461	6 866	3 775	5 613	1 804	1 987	1 188	1 122	389	292	9 660[2]	16 102[2]
Non-natal syphilis	-	-	2	-	8	2	8	1	24	1	53	1	95	5
Gonorrhoea	-	-	9	15	44	16	56	5	91	9	75	15	275	60

[1] In 2007, 33 cases were reported with unknown sex and age. These cases have not been included. [2] Incl. 22 cases for men and 30 cases for women under 1 year. Primarily new-borns with eye infection.

Source: National Serum Institute.

Table 185 Diagnosed cases of AIDS

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	I alt[1]
Men						
Number of diagnosed cases, total	180	184	41	29	25	2 293
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2007[2]	174	134	16	4	3	1 796
Total deaths during the year[3]	141	206	17	16	15	1 796
Women						
Number of diagnosed cases, total	17	29	18	20	11	379
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2007[2]	17	24	4	3	1	206
Total deaths during the year[3]	7	31	5	3	5	206

[1] Total in the period 1980-2007. [2] Diagnosed in the period 1 January to 31 December the stated year and dead as at 31 December 2007. [3] Total deaths during the year regardless of the year of diagnosis.

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

Table 186 Reported cases of HIV by mode of transmission

	1990	1995	2000	2006	2007	I alt[1]
Total	**140**	**304**	**260**	**244**	**303**	**5 072**
Men, total	**110**	**224**	**163**	**174**	**221**	**3 673**
Homo/bisexual	80	116	72	100	140	1 995
Injecting drug users	9	20	15	6	14	279
Heterosexual	15	69	68	62	61	1 128
Blood transfusion	3	1	1	-	-	15
Perinatal	-	1	2	1	1	27
Other/not known	3	17	5	5	5	229
Women, total	**30**	**80**	**97**	**70**	**82**	**1 399**
Homo/bisexual	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injecting drug users	6	14	5	4	6	170
Heterosexual	22	58	79	64	69	1 107
Blood transfusion	-	3	4	-	1	22
Perinatal	1	2	4	1	6	50
Other/not known	1	3	5	1	-	50

[1] Total reported cases in the period 1.8.1990-31.12.2007.

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

Table 187 Reported occupational accidents by industry and sex. 2006

DB03	Industry	Total			Of which deaths[2]		
		Men	Women	Total[1]	Men	Women	Total
	Total	**29 845**	**18 778**	**48 774**	**53**	**5**	**58**
0109	Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	499	201	705	11	4	15
0500	Fishing, etc.	12	1	13	-	-	-
1009	Mining and quarrying	45	4	50	2	-	2
1509	Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	2 688	1 119	3 809	-	-	-
1709	Mfr. of textiles and leather	118	51	169	-	-	-
2009	Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	723	227	952	1	-	1
2309	Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products	736	317	1 053	-	1	1
2600	Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	730	38	771	-	-	-
2709	Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.	4 442	699	5 152	9	-	9
3600	Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	532	220	752	-	-	-
4009	Electricity, gas and water supply	250	26	276	1	-	1
4500	Construction	5 255	137	5 422	7	-	7
5000	Sale and rep. of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel	635	49	688	2	-	2
5100	Wholesale except of motor vehicles	1 448	342	1 800	2	-	2
5200	Re. trade and repair work exc. of m. vehicles	819	850	1 672	-	-	-
5500	Hotels and restaurants	312	506	823	1	-	1
6009	Transport	2 363	411	2 788	4	-	4
6400	Post and telecommunications	1 014	633	1 649	2	-	2
6509	Finance and insurance	87	148	235	-	-	-
7009	Letting and sale of real estate	386	98	489	2	-	2
7209	Business activities	942	766	1 713	2	-	2
7500	Public administration	1 446	1 620	3 070	2	-	2
8000	Education	763	1 391	2 161	-	-	-
8519	Human health activities	312	1 542	1 858	1	-	1
8539	Social institutions, etc.	937	6 181	7 125	1	-	1
9009	Associations, culture and refuse disposal	1 381	589	1 974	-	-	-
9800	Activity not stated	970	612	1 605	3	-	3

Note: Includes only occupational accidents reported to the Working Environment Service in 2006.

[1] Incl. persons with unknown sex. [2] Includes occupational fatal accidents in 2006 reported up to 1 April 2007.

Source: Danish Working Environment Service.

Table 188 Reported occupational diseases by industry and sex. 2005

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

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

[1] Incl. persons with unknown sex.

Source: Danish Working Environment Service.

Table 189 Reported industrial injuries and decisions. 2007

	Accidents at work[1]	Occupational diseases	Damaged glasses	Sudden lifting injuries
Reported cases	**20 407**	**19 448**	**81**	**13**
Decided cases, total[2]	**21 874**	**20 573**	**95**	**70**
Recognised cases	16 651	4 789	43	27
Dismissed cases	4 579	14 888	29	43
Shelved cases[3]	644	896	23	-
Compensation granted[4]	**8 350**	**3 378**	**-**	**38**

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

[1] From 1999 including dental injuries. [2] A case is not necessarily decided in the same year as it is reported. Therefore the number of reported and decided cases is not the same. [3] Cases shelved before recognition. Shelving occurs when the injured party does not want the case processed, or if the injured party dies in circumstances which are not connected with the accident/occupational disease. [4] Approval of injury and compensation for loss of ability to work. Compensation is granted in cases which have previously been recognised, either in the year in question, or in previous years.

Source: National Board of Industrial Injuries.

Table 190 Pharmacies

	2005	2006
Sales units, total	**1 310**	**1 364**
Pharmacies	268	267
Pharmacy sub-branches	50	55
Pharmacy shops	127	132
OTC shops	664	675
Delivery facilities	201	235
Staff, total	**5 963**	**6 275**
Pharmacists	742	758
Pharmaconomicists	3 016	3 112
Other staff	2 205	2 405
Sales of prescription items in thousands units	**53 477**	**55 574**
To individuals	49 679	51 643
To hospitals	430	409
To veterinarians	3 369	3 522
Items per thousand inhabitants	9 181	10 240
Average price per item in DKK	172.5	174.4
Gross turnover	**11 383**	**11 987**
Prescription sales	9 275	9 697
OTC sales	1 855	1 973
Others	252	317

Source: Danish Medicines Agency.

Table 191 Consumption of drugs and medicines by therapeutic group

ATC Group		2006		2007	
		DKK mio.	DDD per inhabitant in thousands per day	DKK mio.	DDD per inhabitant in thousands per day
	Consumption of drugs	**12 404.0**	**1 286.5**	**13 305.4**	**1 356.1**
A	Alimentary tract and metabolism	1 453.0	136.0	1 572.3	138.0
A02	Drugs for acid related disorders	593.3	40.3	636.3	43.3
A10	Drugs used in diabetes	410.8	35.8	458.9	38.1
B	Blood and blood-forming organs	420.2	89.4	441.6	94.3
C	Cardiovascular system	1 923.7	444.8	2 146.8	490.3
C03	Diuretics	238.3	110.8	232.8	109.7
C07	Beta-blocking agents	236.8	32.9	254.7	33.8
C08	Calcium channel blockers	191.4	55.9	196.7	61.9
C09	Agents acting on the renin-angiotensin system	814.1	108.4	904.2	120.9
C10	Lipid modifying agents	300.8	116.9	430.8	144.3
D	Dermatologicals	290.4	37.7	289.5	37.4
G	Genito urinary system and sex hormones	909.5	101.8	934.8	100.8
G03	Sex hormones and modulators of the genital system	530.2	88.8	555.4	86.3
H	Systemic hormonal preparations excl. sex hormones and insulins	176.9	25.0	198.4	25.3
J	Antiinfectives for systemic use	727.2	15.9	883.5	16.9
J01	Antibacterials for systemic use	371.1	15.2	382.8	16.1
L	Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents	62.9	3.5	87.1	3.7
L01	Autineoplastic agents	6.3	. . .	7.4	. . .
M	Musculo-skeletal system	536.2	63.5	538.7	63.5
N	Central nervous system	3 743.5	243.5	3 845.6	251.9
N02	Analgesics	1 171.8	91.2	1 154.1	92.5
N05	Psycholeptics	915.1	58.1	954.5	55.9
N06	Psychoanaleptics	791.5	66.5	815.2	72.1
P	Antiparasitic products	76.9	1.3	79.6	1.3
R	Respiratory system	1 626.8	115.0	1 686.9	116.7
R03	Drugs for obstructive airway diseases	1 138.5	59.2	1 176.4	58.9
S	Sensory organs	283.2	9.0	287.7	9.0
V	Various[1]	174.0	-	305.8	-

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

[1] Inclusive magistral products etc.

Source: Danish Medicines Agency.

Table 192 Reported and decided criminal offences

	2000	2005	2006
Reported criminal offences			
Penal Code	504 231	432 704	425 093
Of which:			
Sexual offences	2 800	2 799	2 652
Crimes of violence	15 157	18 777	19 557
Offences against property	479 190	403 407	395 528
Other offences	7 084	7 721	7 356
Offences against special legislation[1]	66 265	75 232	81 463
Reported offences against the Penal Code with charges	95 430	80 375	75 202
Decisions, total			
Persons convicted, total[2]	136 657	179 935	167 264
Decisions, total[3]	165 487	222 799	206 089
Penal Code	52 455	56 552	51 307
Of which:			
Sexual offences	1 024	1 393	1 285
Crimes of violence	9 421	12 657	12 486
Offences against property	38 851	37 747	33 046
Other offences	3 159	4 755	4 490
Road Traffic Act	96 375	137 511	124 388
Other special legislation	16 657	28 736	30 394

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

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Table 193 Reported criminal offences against special legislation. 2007

	The Capital Region of Denmark	Region Zealand	Region South Denmark	Region Central Jutland	Region North Jutland
Offences, total	**27 438**	**7 668**	**13 537**	**12 481**	**5 776**
Euphoriants Act	8 226	1 215	2 818	3 306	1 028
Aliens Act	1 180	755	864	386	85
Firearms Act	2 812	845	1 461	1 285	445
Income Tax And Fiscal Acts	435	120	313	250	111
Police regulations	5 472	1 245	2 543	2 519	1 085
Building and housing legislation	74	16	23	21	6
Health and social security legislation	535	134	348	377	267
Environmental legislation	1 114	212	346	214	167
Animals, hunting, etc. legislation	883	1 100	1 498	1 592	1 036
Employment, transport, legislation	2 240	693	1 062	794	381
Gambling, licensing, trade legislation	2 083	537	919	726	412
Other special legislation, excluding road traffic acts	2 384	796	1 342	1 011	753

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

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Table 194 Reported offences and charges against the Penal Code

	Criminal offences reported		Criminal offences with charges		Charges as per cent of reported offences	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Penal Code, total	**425 093**	**445 271**	**75 202**	**73 078**	**17.7**	**16.4**
Sexual offences, total	**2 652**	**2 602**	**1 790**	**1 818**	**67.5**	**69.9**
Incest etc.	84	78	78	71	92.9	91.0
Rape etc.	527	566	367	387	69.6	68.4
Heterosexual offences, children under 12	188	184	164	162	87.2	88.0
Heterosexual offences, other	262	256	240	234	91.6	91.4
Homosexual offences, children under 12	17	14	17	14	100.0	100.0
Homosexual offences, other	16	18	12	17	75.0	94.4
Offences against decency	1 366	1 221	768	702	56.2	57.5
Prostitution etc.	192	265	144	231	75.0	87.2
Crimes of violence, total	**19 557**	**19 419**	**15 315**	**15 295**	**78.3**	**78.8**
Assaulting public servant	3 071	3 068	2 727	2 710	88.8	88.3
Gathering with disturbance of public order	24	208	21	201	87.5	96.6
Homicide	29	45	29	41	100.0	91.1
Attempted homicide	127	187	113	166	89.0	88.8
Assault against private person	11 628	11 635	8 823	8 758	75.9	75.3
Common assault	10 047	9 916	7 536	7 377	75.0	74.4
Grievous assault	1 544	1 685	1 255	1 351	81.3	80.2
Particularly grievous assault	37	34	32	30	86.5	88.2
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	30	44	29	43	96.7	97.7
Offences against life or body	353	344	279	279	79.0	81.1
Offences against personal liberty	240	263	210	217	87.5	82.5
Threats	4 055	3 625	3 084	2 880	76.1	79.4
Offences against property, total	**395 528**	**416 478**	**51 913**	**50 374**	**13.1**	**12.1**
Forgery	3 001	2 375	2 358	1 963	78.6	82.7
Arson	1 224	1 388	531	546	43.4	39.3
Burglary	71 583	78 787	4 956	4 856	6.9	6.2
Burglary in banks, shops	27 152	28 625	2 111	1 874	7.8	6.5
Burglary in dwellings	31 204	36 342	2 120	2 367	6.8	6.5
Burglary in empty buildings	13 227	13 820	725	615	5.5	4.5
Theft	165 952	175 337	25 130	24 411	15.1	13.9
Theft from cars, boats etc.	45 340	46 713	2 026	1 764	4.5	3.8
Theft from shops etc.	18 195	17 892	14 875	14 065	81.8	78.6
Other theft	102 417	110 732	8 229	8 582	8.0	7.8
Stealing reg. cars	16 712	17 754	2 619	2 605	15.7	14.7
Stealing mopeds	8 471	8 114	791	769	9.3	9.5
Stealing bicycles	66 273	67 307	517	399	0.8	0.6
Stealing other objects	6 361	8 525	579	717	9.1	8.4
Larceny by finding	693	689	497	484	71.7	70.2
Embezzlement, fraud, breach of trust	7 124	7 725	4 825	4 964	67.7	64.3
Blackmail and usury	201	220	170	178	84.6	80.9
Fraud against creditors	89	82	69	58	77.5	70.7
Receiving stolen goods	1 752	1 445	1 695	1 413	96.7	97.8
Robbery	2 650	2 994	1 067	1 138	40.3	38.0
Serious fraudulent tax evasion etc.	150	482	101	368	67.3	76.3
Malicious damage	42 963	42 895	5 784	5 239	13.5	12.2
Misappropriation and offences against property	329	359	224	266	68.1	74.1
Other offences, total	**7 356**	**6 772**	**6 184**	**5 591**	**84.1**	**82.6**
Selling narcotics etc.	1 010	848	963	831	95.3	98.0
Smuggling narcotics	101	131	93	119	92.1	90.8
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	218	251	211	247	96.8	98.4
Other stipulations in Penal Code	6 027	5 542	4 917	4 394	81.6	79.3

[1] Incl. Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities.

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Table 195 Victims of criminal offences. 2007

	Men	Women	Sex, not stated	Total
Total	**21 240**	**32 065**	**2 878**	**56 183**
Sexual offences	**245**	**2 101**	**15**	**2 361**
Incest, etc.	7	63	-	70
Rape, etc.	16	542	2	560
Hetero or homosexual offences	87	365	1	453
Offences against decency	135	1 131	12	1 278
Crimes of violence	**11 784**	**6 388**	**1 425**	**19 597**
Assaulting, etc. public servant	879	644	1 246	2 769
Homicide and attempted homicide	173	65	12	250
Assaulting private individual	8 399	3 876	74	12 349
Of which: Common assault	6 969	3 493	55	10 517
Grievous assault	1 408	378	19	1 805
Particularly grievous assault	22	5	-	27
Threats	2 044	1 625	50	3 719
Offences against property	**9 104**	**23 104**	**1 401**	**33 609**
Theft of handbags	313	2 347	52	2 712
Theft from pocket or handbag	6 363	19 413	1 248	27 024
Theft by trick in residences	288	727	6	1 021
Blackmail and usury	175	35	2	212
Robbery	1 922	575	93	2 590
Other criminal offences	**107**	**472**	**37**	**616**
Breach of caution given by the police	102	471	37	610
Slander, libel, defamation, insult	5	1	-	6

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 196 Victims of criminal offences by sex and age. 2007

	0-9 years	10-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70-79 years	80 years +	Years, not stated	Total
Victims, total	**589**	**10 117**	**11 209**	**7 835**	**6 876**	**5 174**	**4 771**	**3 665**	**3 062**	**2 885**	**56 183**
Men	200	5 400	5 390	3 413	2 809	1 700	1 138	654	531	5	21 240
Women	389	4 717	5 819	4 422	4 067	3 474	3 633	3 011	2 531	2	32 065
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 878	2 878
Sexual offences	**368**	**1 254**	**353**	**145**	**130**	**51**	**20**	**12**	**13**	**15**	**2 361**
Men	80	133	9	8	12	1	2	-	-	-	245
Women	288	1 121	344	137	118	50	18	12	13	-	2 101
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
Crimes of violence	**185**	**4 994**	**4 879**	**3 310**	**2 780**	**1 364**	**530**	**95**	**31**	**1 429**	**19 597**
Men	105	3 497	3 303	1 993	1 613	827	353	74	16	3	11 784
Women	80	1 497	1 576	1 317	1 167	537	177	21	15	1	6 388
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 425	1 425
Offences against property	**33**	**3 831**	**5 917**	**4 237**	**3 798**	**3 666**	**4 180**	**3 525**	**3 018**	**1 404**	**33 609**
Men	14	1 764	2 075	1 406	1 152	836	765	575	515	2	9 104
Women	19	2 067	3 842	2 831	2 646	2 830	3 415	2 950	2 503	1	23 104
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 401	1 401
Other criminal offences	**3**	**38**	**60**	**143**	**168**	**93**	**41**	**33**	**-**	**37**	**616**
Men	1	6	3	6	32	36	18	5	-	-	107
Women	2	32	57	137	136	57	23	28	-	-	472
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	37

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Table 197 Victims of criminal offences by type of offence. 2007

	0-9 years	10-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70-79 years	80 years +	Years, not stated	Total
Criminal offences, total	**589**	**10 117**	**11 209**	**7 835**	**6 876**	**5 174**	**4 771**	**3 665**	**3 062**	**2 885**	**56 183**
Sexual offences	**368**	**1 254**	**353**	**145**	**130**	**51**	**20**	**12**	**13**	**15**	**2 361**
Incest, etc.	38	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Rape, etc.	10	304	132	46	39	12	7	5	3	2	560
Heterosexual offences, children under 12 years	134	46	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	181
Heterosexual offences, other	10	195	17	6	7	1	-	1	4	1	242
Homosexual offences, children under 12 years	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Homosexual offences, other	-	14	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	17
Offences against decency	166	660	203	91	83	38	13	6	6	12	1 278
Crimes of violence	**185**	**4 994**	**4 879**	**3 310**	**2 780**	**1 364**	**530**	**95**	**31**	**1 429**	**19 597**
Assaulting public servant	-	7	173	444	482	338	78	1	-	1 246	2 769
Assaulting police at gatherings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, Infanticide, Attempted homicide	2	28	73	55	50	16	10	2	2	12	250
Assaulting private individual	153	3 964	3 619	1 968	1 535	645	306	64	19	76	12 349
Common assault	124	3 532	2 964	1 642	1 312	552	261	56	17	57	10 517
Grievous assault	29	424	647	322	220	91	44	7	2	19	1 805
Particularly grievous assault	-	8	8	4	3	2	1	1	-	-	27
Place a person in a helpless condition	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Offences against life and health	9	32	56	34	45	20	19	1	1	41	258
Refrain from helping a person in mortal danger	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Unlawful compulsion	-	73	33	24	14	9	3	1	1	2	160
Loss of liberty	3	23	23	11	7	4	1	-	1	-	73
Serious loss of liberty	-	3	5	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	13
Threats	17	862	896	772	645	331	111	26	7	52	3 719
Offences against property	**33**	**3 831**	**5 917**	**4 237**	**3 798**	**3 666**	**4 180**	**3 525**	**3 018**	**1 404**	**33 609**
Theft of handbags	2	264	693	374	296	310	295	234	192	52	2 712
Theft from pocket or handbag	29	2 514	4 625	3 540	3 185	3 068	3 677	2 991	2 144	1 251	27 024
Theft by trick in residences	-	6	7	13	26	36	71	237	619	6	1 021
Theft connected with prostitution	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Theft connected with violence	-	14	14	10	7	2	-	-	-	-	47
Blackmail	-	67	47	37	27	13	7	3	-	2	203
Usury	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	3	-	9
Robbery	2	951	504	244	236	222	119	54	56	88	2 476
Particularly serious robbery	-	15	26	19	15	15	10	5	4	5	114
Other criminal offences	**3**	**38**	**60**	**143**	**168**	**93**	**41**	**33**	**-**	**37**	**616**
Breach of a caution	3	38	60	143	167	89	40	33	-	37	610
Persecute at reiterate accusation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slander, libel, defamation, insult	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	6

Note: The age is calculated on the crimedate.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 198 Convictions for offences against the Penal Code by age and sex. 2006

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50+ years	Men total	Women total	Total
Penal Code offences, total	**12 540**	**8 961**	**6 646**	**10 830**	**7 307**	**5 017**	**42 326**	**8 975**	**51 301**
Sexual offences, total	**196**	**145**	**132**	**303**	**276**	**233**	**1 245**	**40**	**1 285**
Incest, etc.	2	1	2	13	19	13	49	1	50
Rape, etc.	51	44	35	56	42	12	240	0	240
Heterosexual offences, children under 12 years	12	3	4	25	28	33	102	3	105
Other heterosexual offences	68	31	16	33	31	19	195	3	198
Homosexual offences	2	4	0	7	8	3	22	2	24
Indecent exposure	49	54	57	126	115	123	517	7	524
Prostitution, etc.	12	8	18	43	33	30	120	24	144
Crimes of violence	**3 288**	**2 462**	**1 627**	**2 596**	**1 756**	**757**	**11 275**	**1 211**	**12 486**
Offences against public authorities	330	370	273	479	291	136	1 654	225	1 879
Gathering with disturbance of public order	22	22	9	6	0	0	53	6	59
Homicide	4	11	7	11	14	4	48	3	51
Attempted homicide	9	6	7	9	5	6	39	3	42
Assault on private person	2 508	1 711	1 043	1 634	1 086	452	7 638	796	8 434
Common assault	2 139	1 384	827	1 336	907	396	6 317	672	6 989
Grievous assault	368	322	208	285	175	54	1 291	121	1 412
Particularly grievous assault	1	5	8	13	4	2	30	3	33
Intentional bodily harm	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	2	5	2	2	5	6	19	3	22
Offences against life or body	43	49	26	34	20	21	185	8	193
Offences against personal liberty	31	32	20	26	26	9	132	12	144
Threats	339	256	239	395	309	123	1 506	155	1 661
Offences against property	**8 348**	**5 408**	**4 141**	**6 900**	**4 602**	**3 643**	**25 979**	**7 063**	**33 042**
Forgery	141	222	212	308	229	109	936	285	1 221
Arson	120	50	29	51	50	40	278	62	340
Housebreaking	1 097	772	459	608	236	36	3 066	142	3 208
Burglaries from bank, shops etc.	550	435	236	330	119	17	1 630	57	1 687
Burglaries from dwellings	422	272	188	246	99	13	1 164	76	1 240
Burglaries from non-residential buildings	125	65	35	32	18	6	272	9	281
Thefts	3 144	2 177	1 930	3 495	2 570	2 657	10 892	5 081	15 973
Thefts from cars, boats, etc.	291	200	121	144	57	12	799	26	825
Shoplifting, etc.	1 730	1 086	1 122	2 280	1 905	2 397	6 262	4 258	10 520
Other thefts	1 123	891	687	1 071	608	248	3 831	797	4 628
Theft of motor vehicles	586	299	205	277	122	21	1 375	135	1 510
Theft of mopeds	461	81	26	32	20	7	603	24	627
Theft of bicycles	128	66	37	89	36	13	345	24	369
Theft of other objects	197	65	33	55	30	4	370	14	384
Larceny by finding	102	66	53	95	51	40	370	37	407
Embezzlement, etc.	201	317	360	738	497	286	1 784	615	2 399
Blackmail and usury	36	18	22	15	17	1	102	7	109
Fraud against creditor	1	3	7	29	25	19	67	17	84
Handling stolen goods	293	325	256	358	215	96	1 361	182	1 543
Robbery	494	206	111	122	41	8	925	57	982
Serious fraudulent tax evasion	0	6	9	33	37	38	94	29	123
Malicious damage	1 285	694	362	529	368	240	3 191	287	3 478
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	15	14	10	18	13	7	65	12	77
Misappropriation and offences against property	47	27	20	48	45	21	155	53	208
Other offences	**708**	**946**	**746**	**1 031**	**673**	**384**	**3 827**	**661**	**4 488**
Selling narcotics	57	195	139	183	97	27	597	101	698
Smuggling etc. of narcotics	16	41	43	69	43	14	207	19	226
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	16	37	18	41	25	47	155	29	184
Other offences against the Penal Code	619	673	546	738	508	296	2 868	512	3 380

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/straf33

Table 199 Offences against the Penal Code by type of penalty. 2006

	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty[1]	Acquitted	Total
	Suspended sentence	Unsuspended sentence				
Penal Code, total	**8 072**	**8 143**	**17 269**	**16 341**	**1 482**	**51 307**
Sexual offences, total	**184**	**206**	**188**	**632**	**75**	**1 285**
Rape, etc.	1	46	1	176	16	240
Heterosexual offences	50	70	2	163	18	303
Homosexual offences	5	5	-	13	1	24
Indecent exposure	72	31	163	227	31	524
Other sexual offences	56	54	22	53	9	194
Crimes of violence, total	**3 010**	**3 552**	**709**	**4 553**	**662**	**12 486**
Offences against public authorities	400	596	340	488	55	1 879
Homicide	-	22	-	29	-	51
Attempted homicide	-	7	-	35	-	42
Assault on private person	2 275	2 483	192	2 963	521	8 434
Other crimes of violence	335	444	177	1 038	86	2 080
Offences against property	**4 312**	**3 289**	**15 009**	**9 818**	**618**	**33 046**
Forgery	399	226	165	394	38	1 222
Arson	50	60	4	215	11	340
Housebreaking	774	678	112	1 604	40	3 208
Theft	1 500	1 262	11 504	4 382	216	18 864
Embezzlement, fraud etc.	814	219	353	878	136	2 400
Fraud against creditors	26	6	4	46	2	84
Handling stolen goods	276	203	509	524	31	1543
Robbery	80	488	6	382	26	982
Malicious damage	246	67	1 930	1 142	93	3478
Other offences against property	147	80	422	251	25	925
Other offences	**566**	**1 096**	**1 363**	**1 338**	**127**	**4 490**
Narcotics	91	561	10	246	16	924
Other offences	475	535	1 353	1 092	111	3 566

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and straf4

Table 200 Convictions for offences against special legislation by age and sex. 2006

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 + years	Men total	Women total	Total
Special legislation, total[1]	**3 871**	**5 614**	**3 965**	**6 144**	**4 801**	**3 326**	**25 357**	**2 364**	**27 721**
Act on Euforiants	2 054	3 597	2 424	3 089	1 763	635	12 540	1 022	13 562
Aliens Act	50	61	91	172	115	71	487	73	560
The Firearms Act	595	539	368	544	463	305	2 647	167	2 814
Fire-prevention legislation, etc.	16	15	15	63	78	119	264	42	306
Police regulations	485	473	236	221	137	41	1 515	78	1 593
Financial legislation	5	38	37	103	102	105	358	32	390
Health and social legislation	26	78	46	106	114	112	449	33	482
Environmental legislation	14	61	73	225	263	270	769	137	906
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	29	78	144	433	600	640	1 518	406	1 924
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	10	100	210	542	660	680	2 107	95	2 202
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	118	161	152	236	146	86	791	108	899
Other special legislation	469	413	169	410	360	262	1 912	171	2 083

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

[1] Excl. 3,895 enterprises.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and straf4

Table 201 Convictions for offences against special legislation, by type of conviction. 2006

	Imprisonment			Fines	Other decisions[1]	Acquitted	Total
	Suspended	Unsuspended	Total				
Special legislation, total	**738**	**890**	**1 628**	**27 203**	**1 485**	**78**	**30 394**
Act on Euforiants	567	607	1 174	11 479	870	39	13 562
Aliens Act	2	118	120	424	70	9	623
The Firearms Act	86	98	184	2 237	377	19	2 817
Fire prevention legislation, etc.	-	-	-	313	-	-	313
Police regulations	-	-	-	1 592	3	-	1 595
Financial legislation	57	46	103	297	5	3	408
Health and social legislation	7	4	11	562	27	3	603
Environmental legislation	-	1	1	983	86	1	1 071
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	10	8	18	2 036	17	1	2 072
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	2	-	2	3 471	18	1	3 492
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	-	-	-	84	1	-	85
Other special legislation	7	8	15	3 725	11	2	3 753

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and straf4

Table 202 Unsuspended sentence for offences against Penal Code. 2006

	Unsuspended imprisonment				
	30 days	31-60 days	61 days - 3 months	3 months +	Total
Penal Code, total	**1 761**	**1 920**	**1 035**	**3 283**	**7 999**
Sexual offences	**17**	**19**	**21**	**145**	**202**
Rape	-	-	1	43	44
Crimes of violence	**750**	**1 099**	**490**	**1 170**	**3 509**
Assault against public servant while in discharge of his duties	259	169	58	102	588
Violence against the person	381	842	383	851	2 457
Threats	92	76	37	132	337
Offences against property	**750**	**637**	**452**	**1 358**	**3 197**
Burglary	89	135	124	324	672
Theft	474	259	191	328	1 252
Handling stolen goods	47	48	28	79	202
Robbery	9	13	32	363	417
Other offences	**244**	**165**	**72**	**610**	**1 091**
Trafficking or smuggling of drugs	12	21	22	504	559

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and straf4

Table 203 Unsuspended sentence for offences against special legislation. 2006

	Unsuspended imprisonment				
	30 days	31-60 days	61 days - 3 months	3 months +	Total
Road Traffic Acts total	**961**	**454**	**131**	**85**	**1 631**
Traffic acc under influence of alcohol	54	24	6	4	88
Drunken driving	525	255	94	70	944
Road Traffic Act, other	382	175	31	11	599
Special legislation total	**486**	**214**	**87**	**100**	**887**
Act on Euforiants	319	136	73	77	605
Aliens Act	69	44	3	2	118
The Firearms Act	65	16	5	12	98
Financial legislation	17	18	4	7	46
Other special legislation	85	44	5	4	138

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and straf4

Table 204 Convictions for offences against the Penal Code and special legislation, per 100,000 persons. 2006

	Men				Women			
	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total
15+ years, total	**1 937**	**4 565**	**1 160**	**7 662**	**397**	**1 036**	**105**	**1 538**
Number of convictions per 100,000 persons in the age group:								
15-19 years	6 272	5 459	2 158	13 888	1 239	513	149	1 901
20-24 years	5 152	7 935	3 504	16 592	785	1 313	205	2 304
25-29 years	3 543	7 220	2 298	13 061	585	1 562	164	2 311
30-39 years	2 337	6 652	1 451	10 440	499	1 870	156	2 525
40-49 years	1 413	5 281	1 034	7 727	389	1 548	147	2 085
50 + years	387	2 176	321	2 883	145	490	39	674

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and straf4

Table 205 Convictions relating to Penal Code and special legislation by sentence per 100,000 persons. 2006

	Men				Women				Total
	Fine	Imprisonment		Other	Fine	Imprisonment		Other	
		Suspended	Un-suspended			Suspended	Un-suspended		
Total 15 years +	**5 940**	**445**	**465**	**700**	**1 322**	**74**	**22**	**107**	**4 547**
Number per 100,000 at age:									
15-19 years	9 325	1 442	692	2 030	1 343	216	24	273	8 057
20-24 years	12 106	1 025	1 304	1 883	1 833	153	38	254	9 578
25-29 years	9 736	677	1 091	1 354	1 975	104	39	178	7 701
30-39 years	8 183	513	721	859	2 216	98	48	143	6 514
40-49 years	6 307	375	423	546	1 833	92	32	117	4 948
50 years +	2 517	126	85	145	616	20	4	32	1 716

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and straf4

Table 206 Convictions for offences against the Road Traffic Act, by age and sex. 2006

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 + years	Men total	Women total	Total
Road Traffic Act, total	**10 011**	**13 953**	**14 136**	**32 517**	**27 684**	**24 871**	**99 740**	**23 432**	**123 172**
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol and drunken driving	719	1 313	1 003	2 435	2 853	2 927	10 243	1 007	11 250
Drunken driving	566	1 122	867	2 153	2 572	2 653	9 099	834	9 933
Vehicle deficiencies	3 839	1 050	537	673	466	323	6 492	396	6 888
Other offences	5 453	11 590	12 596	29 409	24 365	21 621	83 005	22 029	105 034
Non-compliance with speed limits	1 987	6 541	7 735	19 004	16 647	14 936	50 670	16 180	66 850
Non-compliance with orders	80	73	55	66	35	40	326	23	349
Failure to give way toapproaching traffic	174	219	186	367	329	743	1 380	638	2 018
Overload	12	72	128	346	411	375	1 320	24	1 344
Other	3 200	4 685	4 492	9 626	6 943	5 527	29 309	5 164	34 473

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and straf4

Table 207 Convictions for offences against the Road Traffic Act, by type of conviction. 2006

	Imprisonment			Fines	Other decisions[1]	Acquitted	Total
	Suspended Imprisonment	Unsuspended Imprisonment	Total				
Road Traffic Act, total	**2 576**	**1 631**	**4 207**	**119 107**	**868**	**206**	**124 388**
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	2 210	1 032	3 242	7 655	315	38	11 250
Drunken driving	1 931	926	2 857	9	177	27	3 070
Vehicle deficiencies	-	-	-	6 973	22	6	7 001
Other offences	366	599	965	104 479	531	162	106 137
Non-compliance with speed limits	4	3	7	63 810	64	34	63 915
Non-compliance with orders	2	-	2	343	2	2	349
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	-	4	4	1 978	10	26	2 018
Over loading	-	-	-	1 805	11	-	1 816
Other	360	592	952	36 543	888	100	38 039

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and straf4

Table 208 Criminal cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2006

	Lower courts				High courts		First instance, total
	Copenhagen region[1]	Rest of the islands	Jutland	Total	Eastern High Court	Western High Court	
Cases concluded in First instance	**44 073**	**32 617**	**38 129**	**114 819**	**78**	**29**	**114 926**
With lay assessors	4 255	4 568	6 245	15 068	•	•	15 068
Without lay assessors	35 662	23 538	25 574	84 774	78	29	84 881
Confession	3 713	4 023	5 628	13 364	•	•	13 364
Other cases	443	488	682	1 613	•	•	1 613

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

Source: The Court Administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 209 Civil justice: cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2006

	Lower courts				High courts		First instance, total
	Copenhagen region[1]	Rest of the islands	Jutland	Total	Eastern High Court	Western High Court	
Proceedings, total	**33 786**	**39 740**	**52 072**	**125 598**	**618**	**537**	**127 159**
Type of cases							
Ordinary cases	24 618	29 415	39 119	93 152	618	537	94 713
Residential	3 409	2 769	3 940	10 118	-	-	10 118
Matrimonial	3 018	3 590	4 592	11 200	-	-	11 200
Paternity	413	481	650	1 544	-	-	1 544
Incapacitation	237	268	256	761	-	-	761
Cases pursuant to section 124 in Social Assistance Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other cases	2 091	3 217	3 515	8 823	-	-	8 823

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

Source: The Court Administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 210 Crime rate, by age, sex and national origin. 2005

	Western countries	Non-western countries	Origin			Danish origin	Population total
			Immi-grant	Descen-dant	Total		
Men, 15-79 years, total	**2 818**	**13 947**	**14 078**	**2 687**	**16 765**	**115 064**	**131 829**
Women, 15-79 years, total	**977**	**2 448**	**2 992**	**433**	**3 425**	**30 495**	**33 920**
	Index, population total = 100						
Men, 15-79 years	76	157	127	176	133	97	100
Of which:							
15-19 years	93	162	157	149	154	94	100
20-29 years	49	171	121	212	137	95	100
30-39 years	68	153	125	178	128	97	100
40-49 years	91	141	127	107	126	97	100
50-59 years	106	153	132	120	132	98	100
60-69 years	105	136	120	90	119	99	100
70-79 years	120	76	100	92	99	100	100
Women, 15-79 years	96	107	100	141	104	100	100

Note: Only persons found guilty of offences against the Penal Code, Road Traffic Act or other special legislation. Index = Crime rate by age for persons convicted in 2005.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 211 Persons sentenced to imprisonment in 2006 and previous imprisonment[1]

	Total	Age at the time of conviction							
		15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 years +	Men. total	Women. total
	number of persons imprisoned								
Total	**19 609**	**3 595**	**3 309**	**2 623**	**4 635**	**3 406**	**2 041**	**17 493**	**2 116**
Penal Code. total	**14 346**	**3 474**	**2 827**	**2 032**	**3 250**	**1 909**	**854**	**12 702**	**1 644**
Road Traffic Act. total	**3 905**	**32**	**251**	**386**	**1 036**	**1 185**	**1 015**	**3 557**	**348**
Special legislation. total	**1 358**	**89**	**231**	**205**	**349**	**312**	**172**	**1 234**	**124**
	percentage of persons previously imprisoned								
Total	**45.4**	**29.6**	**53.2**	**58.3**	**52.2**	**43.8**	**31.0**	**47.8**	**25.1**
Penal Code. total	**44.6**	**29.4**	**53.1**	**57.8**	**51.3**	**42.3**	**26.8**	**47.1**	**25.8**
Sexual offences	**21.7**	**13.2**	**26.3**	**29.4**	**29.7**	**21.2**	**12.2**	**22.4**	**10.0**
Rape. etc.	53.5	33.3	57.1	57.1	46.7	71.4	100.0	53.5	-
Crimes of violence	**42.4**	**27.3**	**55.8**	**57.0**	**48.1**	**40.1**	**21.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Violence. etc. against public servant	47.0	36.6	57.1	60.0	50.0	41.1	24.6	49.6	27.5
Violence against the person	40.0	25.4	54.5	54.2	45.4	37.5	20.4	42.1	16.0
Offences against property	**47.0**	**32.1**	**50.9**	**60.3**	**55.0**	**45.5**	**31.0**	**50.0**	**29.1**
Burglary (banks. shops. etc.)	57.6	33.0	63.7	68.1	72.0	76.2	100.0	58.2	38.1
Burglary (private houses)	64.4	44.5	62.9	81.3	76.9	77.8	66.7	65.4	45.5
Theft	53.3	28.3	45.0	63.2	63.8	64.3	50.6	55.5	44.4
Theft/appropriation of registered vehicles	50.9	31.6	59.3	70.6	70.9	58.3	57.1	51.8	39.1
Robbery	55.7	41.0	64.4	87.5	77.4	60.0	25.0	56.6	36.4
Other criminal offences	**49.0**	**30.9**	**54.9**	**55.1**	**51.9**	**46.6**	**40.2**	**52.2**	**27.6**
Trafficking of drugs	51.7	45.5	55.8	55.1	42.4	55.7	68.4	53.3	35.9
Road Traffic Act. total	**45.9**	**37.5**	**51.8**	**57.0**	**53.6**	**44.8**	**33.8**	**48.2**	**21.6**
Road traffic accidents under the influence of alcohol	29.6	50.0	40.9	29.7	36.3	33.0	13.4	31.9	17.0
Special legislation. total	**52.1**	**33.7**	**57.1**	**65.4**	**56.7**	**49.4**	**34.9**	**54.8**	**25.8**
Act on Euforiants	55.0	25.8	46.8	56.1	42.7	40.7	26.7	58.3	27.3

[1] Persons previously sentenced to imprisonment within a preceding 5-year period i.e. 2006-2001.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 212 Inmates in main prisons and local prisons and institutions[1]

	Men		Woman		Total	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Total	**17 032**	**17 613**	**1 445**	**1 448**	**18 477**	**19 061**
Local prisons and Copenhagen prisons	**4 019**	**3 903**	**187**	**197**	**4 206**	**4 100**
Average number of inmates per day	**1 554**	**1 516**	**90**	**97**	**1 644**	**1 613**
Custody and arrest	974	1 026	65	64	1 039	1 090
Prison and detention	539	449	22	29	561	478
Lenient imprisonment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fine	7	5	-	-	7	5
Admitted under the Aliens Act	34	37	3	3	37	40
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
State prisons						
Average number of inmates per day	**2 312**	**2 232**	**85**	**87**	**2 397**	**2 319**
Custody and arrest	4	7	1	1	5	8
Prison and detention	2 275	2 199	84	85	2 359	2 284
Lenient imprisonment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fine	15	10	-	-	15	10
Admitted under the Aliens Act	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	18	17		-	18	17
Institutions						
Average number of residents per day	**154**	**155**	**11**	**13**	**165**	**168**
Costody	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judge too suspended	4	1	1	-	5	1
Paroleed	6	3	-	-	6	3
Judge too prisons	119	117	5	7	124	124
Voluntary clientele	21	29	2	1	23	30
Non-clientele	4	5	4	5	8	10

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

[1] Excl. Sandholm camp and Åbenrå asylum department.

Source: Department of Prisons and Probation.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 213 Criminal justice, Appeals. 2006

	Eastern High Court	Western High Court	Total	Supreme Court			
				From Eastern High Court	From Western High Court	From other courts	Total
Appeals, total	**1 512**	**1 128**	**2 640**	**40**	**16**	**1**	**57**
Number of charged persons, total	1 711	1 268	2 979	-	-	-	-
Penalty increased	259	216	475	2	4	-	6
Penalty confirmed	958	698	1 656	38	9	-	47
Penalty mitigated	433	326	759	8	2	-	10
Other decisions	32	28	60	-	-	-	-
Appeals in interlocutory procedure, total	**1 986**	**2 114**	**4 100**	**2**	**1**	**-**	**3**
The appellant's claim:							
Allowed	176	152	328	1	-	-	1
Dismissed	1 810	1 962	3 772	1	1	-	2

Note: 59 cases were admissible to be reopened by the appeals court in 2006, of these four were reopened.

Source: The Court Administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 214 Suspension of driving licences and ban driving. 2006

	Unconditional suspensions	Conditional suspensions	Ban driving	Total
Total	**4 907**	**3 993**	**1 687**	**10 587**
Penal Code, total	**826**	**305**	**68**	**1 199**
Road Traffic Act, total	**4 081**	**3 688**	**1 619**	**9 388**
Accidents causing injury	120	17	13	150
Drunken driving	117	13	12	142
Accidents without injury	306	46	33	385
Drunken driving	301	41	33	375
Drunk driving and driving under the influence of alcohol	3 151	518	403	4 072
Drunken driving	3 129	498	396	4 023
Other offences against the Road Traffic Act	324	2 354	769	3 447
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	56	1 124	182	1 362
Non-compliance with speed limits	152	516	308	976

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and straf4

Table 215 Police activity

	2000	2005	2006
Staff			
Police force	10 197	10 628	10 759
Uniformed police	8 162	8 361	8 478
Criminal police	2 035	2 267	2 281
Clerical staff	2 084	2 130	2 020
Legal staff	416	453	454
Official cars	**2 115**	**2 503**	**2 503**
Duties			
Arrests, total	78 090	61 280	60 984
Offences against Police Regulations, etc.	20 815	13 369	14 343
Revocations of driving licenses	16 188	18 569	19 606
Parking fines[1]	82 556	56 245	55 876
Cases involving immigrants	29 705	41 919	41 602
Fines[2]	407 918	601 791	532 452
Police permits, granted	98 570	113 532	122 557
Lost property, items received	156 408	143 519	128 094
Lost property, items returned	66 547	60 386	52 255
Driving licences issued	283 065	315 179	333 128
Passports issued	358 068	655 088	627 883

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

[1] Enforced by the police and traffic wardens. [2] Amounting to DKK 1 030 mio. in 2006.

Source: The Police's annual report.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 216

Enforcement proceedings, registration, estates of deceased persons and bankruptcies, etc. 2006

	Copenhagen region[1]	Other islands	Jutland	Total
Enforcement proceedings, total	**64 153**	**90 818**	**113 162**	**268 133**
Ordinary cases:				
Demand, payments	35 684	51 255	62 391	149 330
Demand, payments, distress	1 737	3 419	3 716	8 872
Credit accord, Act	347	494	617	1 458
Other cases	85	89	106	280
Special cases:				
Custody cases	338	612	774	1 724
Enforcement proceedings, spontanely	10 213	7 248	9 531	26 992
Ban-evidences cases	232	128	201	561
Other cases	23	62	80	165
Inkassoproces:				
Claim payment	13 998	23 379	30 272	67 649
Petitions for auctions sales of real property	741	2 025	2 700	5 466
Auctions sales of real property	755	2 107	2 774	5 636
Of which:Consistently auctions sales	27	214	448	689
Notarial acts	**23 400**	**16 580**	**24 004**	**63 984**
Registrations, total	**483 573**	**981 345**	**1 642 718**	**3 107 636**
Of which:				
Conveyances and title deeds	32 278	78 372	114 958	225 608
Mortgages, etc. on real property	117 917	252 500	287 868	658 285
Car- and personsbook	-	-	224 998	224 998
Other registrations	333 378	650 473	1 096 867	2 080 718
Estates of deceased persons, total	**12 964**	**18 188**	**24 693**	**55 845**
Ordinary estates of deceased persons:				
Disposed of without adm. § 18	4 798	5 097	6 789	16 684
Passed to surviving spouse § 22	185	232	438	855
Undivided possession § 24	1 978	4 227	5 760	11 965
Private adm. out of court § 25	2 903	4 207	5 730	12 840
Simple adm. out of court §§ 33-34	1 520	2 308	3 545	7 373
Administreded by executor § 36	1 132	1 520	1 742	4 394
Disposed with admin.	218	215	202	635
Revived cases with changed erstates adm.	102	181	213	496
Other erstates	75	68	60	203
Special erstates total	53	133	214	400
Other probates[2]	**202**	**4 183**	**6 387**	**14 094**
Bankruptcy	-	1 170	1 666	4 154
Restructuring of debts	-	1 910	3 040	5 850
Suspension of payment	-	86	207	360
Liquidations	1	617	917	2 436
Spouse probates	194	301	386	881
Other cases	7	99	171	413
Of which:				
Bankruptcy closed	-	320	420	1 234
Restructuring of debts completed	-	604	1 207	1 988
Liquidations closed	85	112	122	319
Spouse probates closed without adm.	1	325	517	1 058

[1] Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region, i.e. nos. 1-12 and the Maritime and Commercial Court. Inclusive 3,322 cases tryed in the Maritime and Commercial Court.

Source: The Court Administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Income, consumption and prices

1. Developments in income and consumption

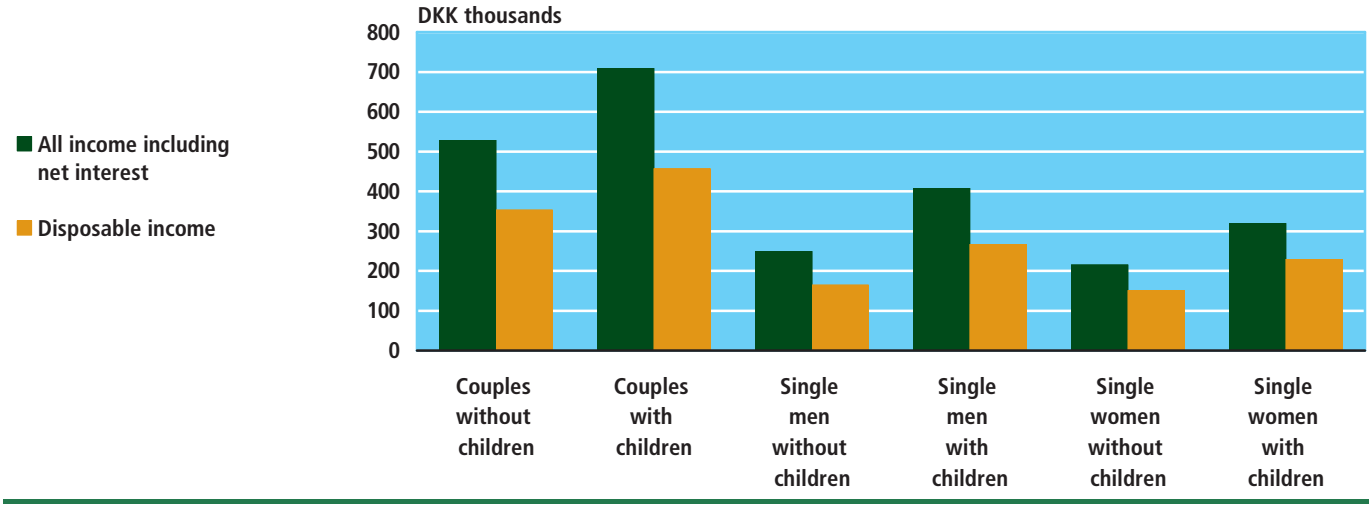
Concepts of income

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

Couples with children earn most

When considering families, couples with children had the highest average income in 2006 of DKK 709,300. The corresponding figure for couples without children was DKK 528,500. When making such comparisons, it should be noted that couples without children are normally older than couples with children and that children may contribute to total family income to some extent.

Figure 1 **Average family income. 2006**

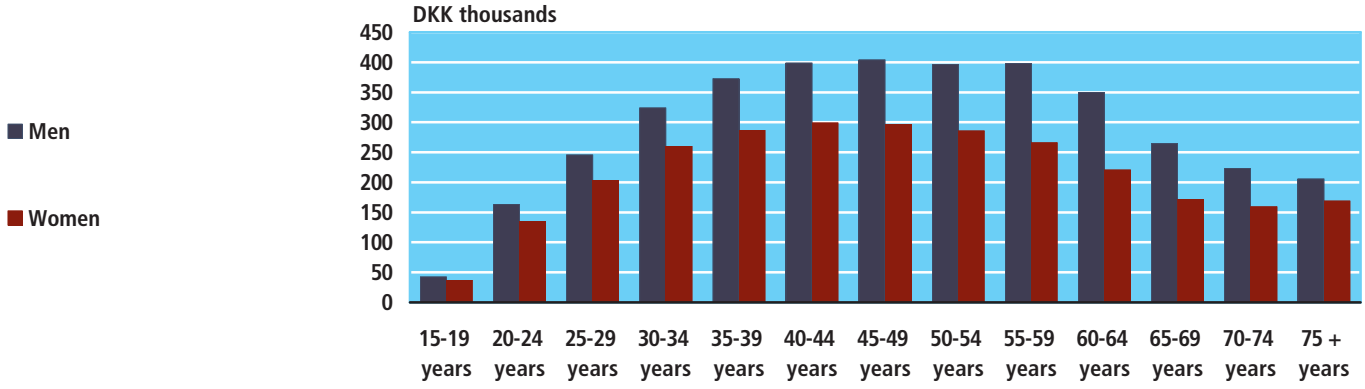


See table 217.

Men earn more than women

In 2006, the average personal income for persons aged 15 and above was DKK 261,900. Men had larger incomes than women as men's average income was DKK 308,800, while that of women was DKK 221,500.

Figure 2 **Average personal income by age group. 2006**

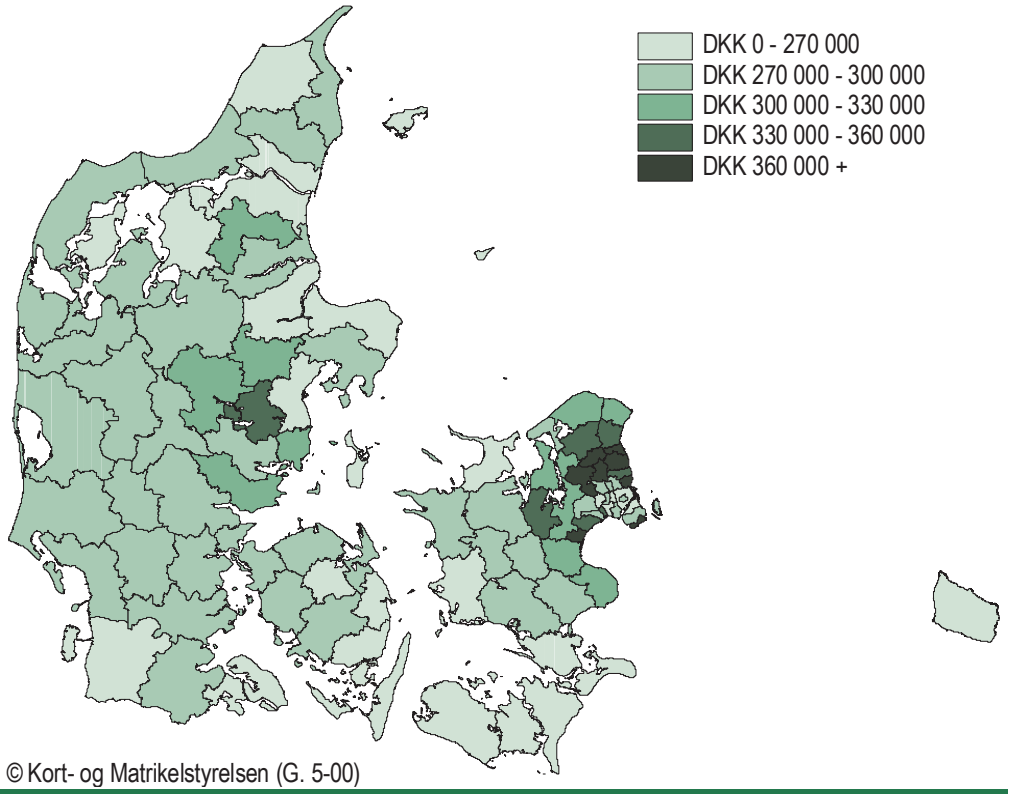


See table 226.

Wealthiest municipalities north of Copenhagen

Average family income after taxes, i.e. the disposable family income, was DKK 279,700 in 2006. The highest average disposable family incomes were recorded in the municipalities north of Copenhagen Municipality. Family income was DKK 476,600 in Rudersdal and DKK 470,300 in Gentofte. The lowest average family incomes were found in Copenhagen with DKK 218,900 and in Lolland with DKK 232,400.

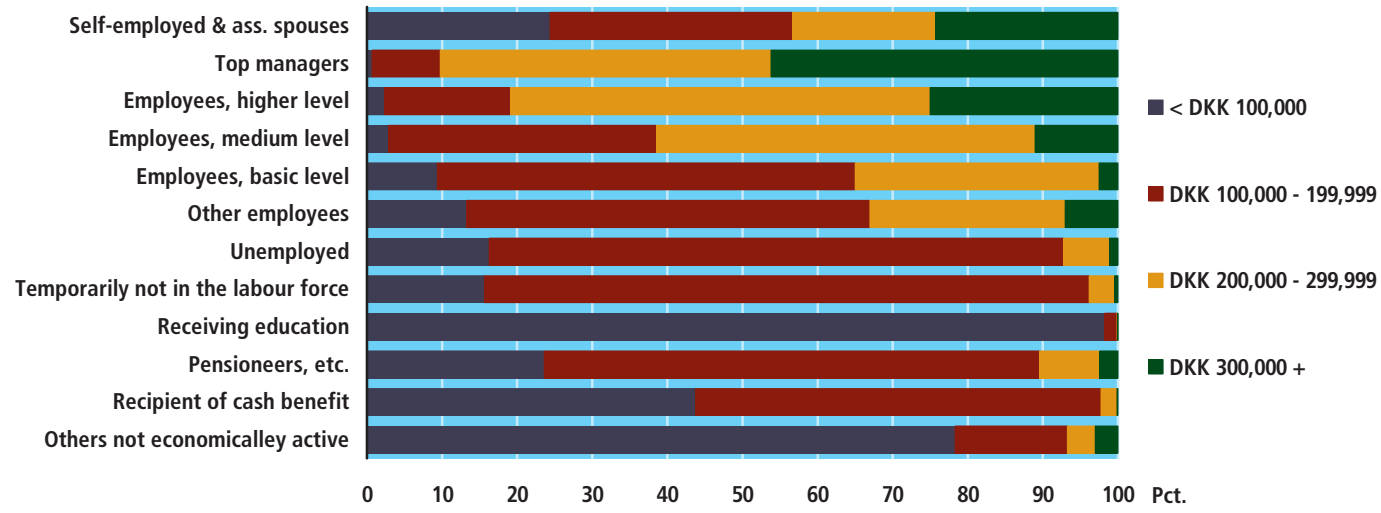
Figure 3 **Average family income in municipalities in DKK. 2006**



Personal income by socio-economic status

When considering disposable personal incomes as they relate to socio-economic status, it is seen that only 0.7 per cent of all top-level managers (salaried employees at upper levels) made less than DKK 100,000 in 2006. When considering the other end of the scale, 98.2 per cent of all students and 43.8 per cent of all recipient of cash benefit had incomes of less than DKK 100,000.

Figure 4 Distribution of disposable personal income by socio-economic groups. 2006

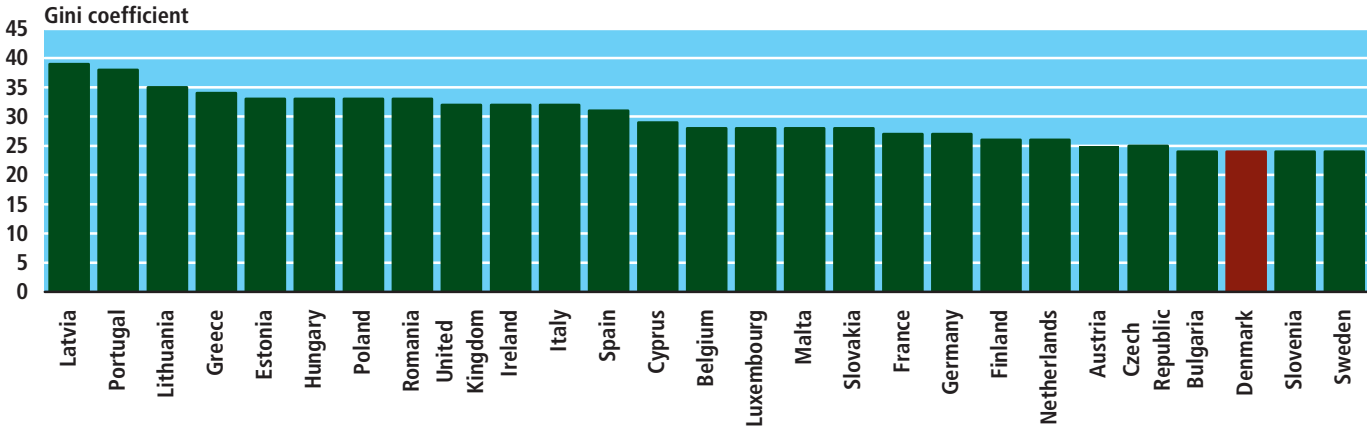


See table 222.

Denmark accounts for the greatest even income distribution

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

Figure 5 Gini coefficients in EU27. 2006



Source: Eurostat.

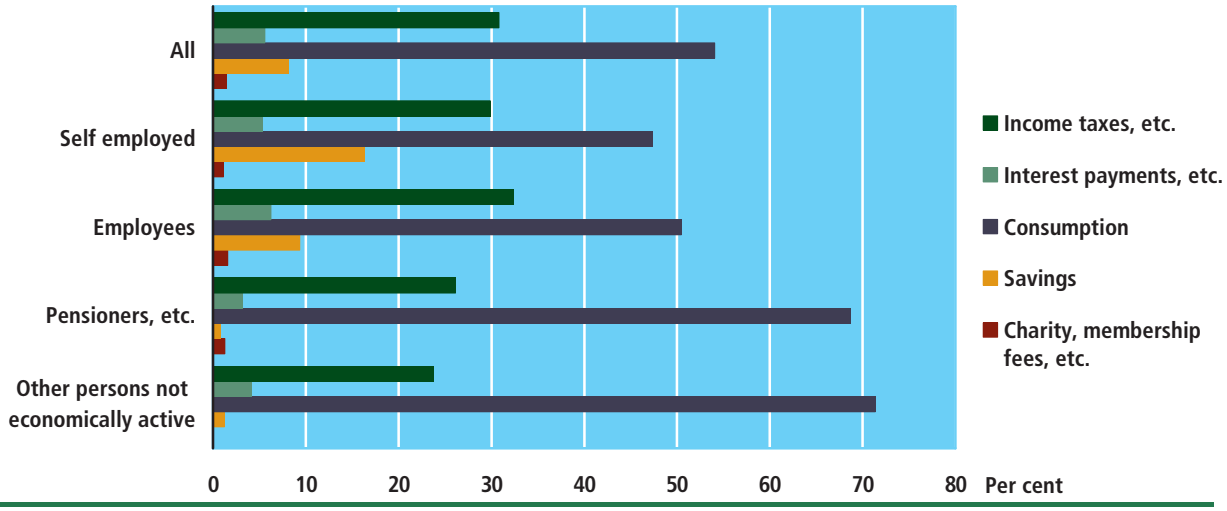
If the value of the Gini coefficient is 0, incomes are completely evenly distributed – i.e. everybody has exactly the same income. However, if the value is 100, incomes are completely unevenly distributed, i.e. one person accounts for all income in the country. The figures show that Denmark, Slovenia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

2. How is income spent?

The main part is spent on consumption

The household budget survey carried out by Statistics Denmark, which involves a study of private household finances, makes it possible to see how total household income is spent. According to the somewhat wider concept of income in the consumption survey, an average 2005 household had a total income of DKK 504,912. However, a large part of this income was not at the disposal of the household due to income tax, etc., and any interest payable on household debts (including mortgages) – DKK 183,889. The amount left to average households was DKK 321,024. The main part of this amount was spent on consumption – DKK 272,977 – while DKK 40,955 was used for savings (including pension savings and savings tied up in real property). The remaining DKK 7,091 was spent on membership fees, gifts, and charity.

Figure 6 How income is spent in selected households – per cent of total income. 2005



See table 229.

Self-employed and employee households pay most in income taxes

In 2005, self-employed and employee households constituted the groups where income taxes, etc. accounted for the largest percentage of the total income. Pensioner households and other households made up of persons not economically active (social security recipients, students, etc.) were characterized by spending a considerably greater percentage of their income on consumption than self-employed and employee households. Pensioners were also characterized by having the least savings.

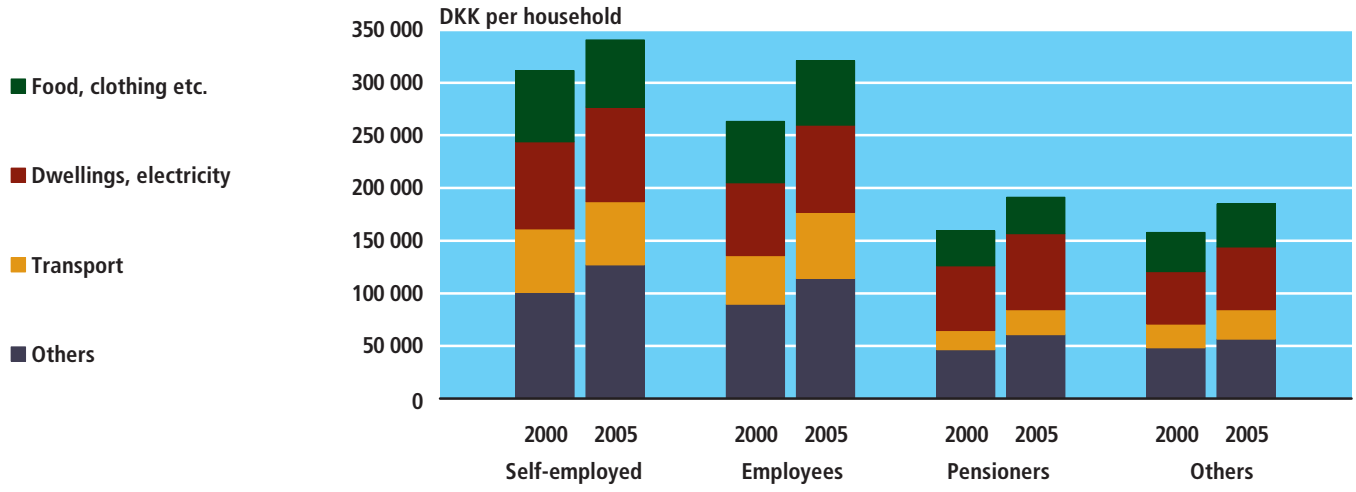
Households differ a lot

When assessing these differences, it should be noted that households vary greatly in nature. Households where the main breadwinner is an employee or self-employed are significantly larger than other household. These types of households are home to 2.5 and 2.3 persons per household on average, respectively, whereas the corresponding figure for pensioners' households is 1.4 persons and for other households 2.1 persons per household. Total income is significantly lower in households not economically active: The average income of pensioners' households is DKK 278,405, while that of households with other persons not economically active is DKK 259,018.

Employee households have the highest increase in consumer spending

From 2000 to 2005, employee households have accounted for the greatest increase in consumer spending (22 per cent), followed by pensioners (20 per cent) and households not economically active (17 per cent), while the consumer spending of the self-employed has increased by 9 per cent. The varying developments for the different groups can in large be attributed to the varying developments of the groups as a whole and to a lesser extent to the possible changes in the composition of each group. The statistical data are compiled at current prices, implying that inflation is not taken into account.

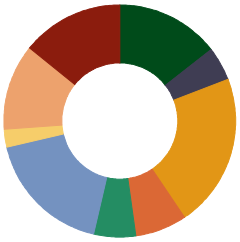
Figure 7 Change in consumer spending from 2000 to 2005



Most money was spent on housing

Housing constituted the largest single consumption item as housing consumption accounted for 22 per cent of total consumption in 2005, i.e. rent in rented accommodation and imputed rent in owner-occupied housing, plus maintenance, etc., not including an additional 7 per cent for heating and electricity. 18 per cent was spent on transport, etc., while food, beverages, and tobacco accounted for 14 per cent, the same as the item other goods and services, which includes expenditure on education and child care, restaurants and hotels, various services, insurance, etc. Recreational equipment and entertainment accounted for 12 per cent, while clothing and footwear accounted for only 5 per cent.

Figure 8 **Consumption by goods/services. 2005**



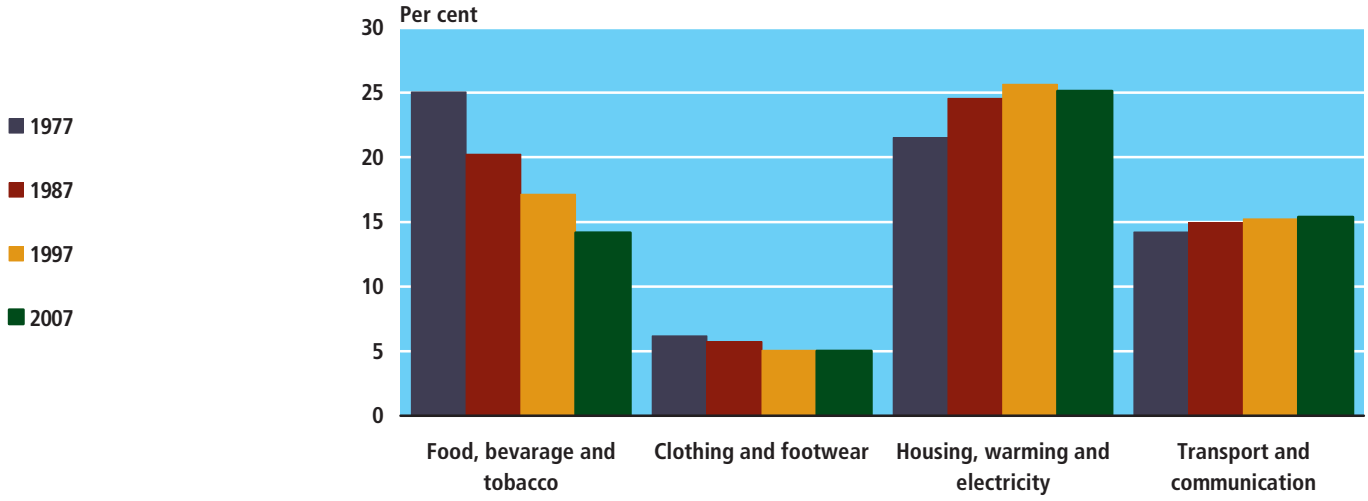
- Food, beverage, and tobacco, 14 per cent
- Clothing and footwear, 5 per cent
- Housing, 22 per cent
- Fuels and electricity, 7 per cent
- Furniture, etc., 6 per cent
- Transport, etc., 18 per cent
- Medical products and services, 3 per cent
- Recreational equipment, entertainment etc., 12 per cent
- Other goods and services, 14 per cent

See table 229.

Danes spend less on food and more on housing

The composition of consumption has undergone major changes over a long period of time. Since 1977, the consumption of food, beverages and tobacco has fallen from 25 per cent of the total consumption of private households to less than 15 per cent in 2007. Conversely, expenditure for housing, heating, and electricity has increased from 21 per cent in 1977 to 25 per cent in 2007. The consumption of clothing and footwear has fallen from 6 per cent in 1977 to 5 per cent in 2007, while expenditure for transport and communications have increased from 14 per cent in 1977 to 15 per cent in 2007.

Figure 9 **Selected consumption items' share of total consumption**



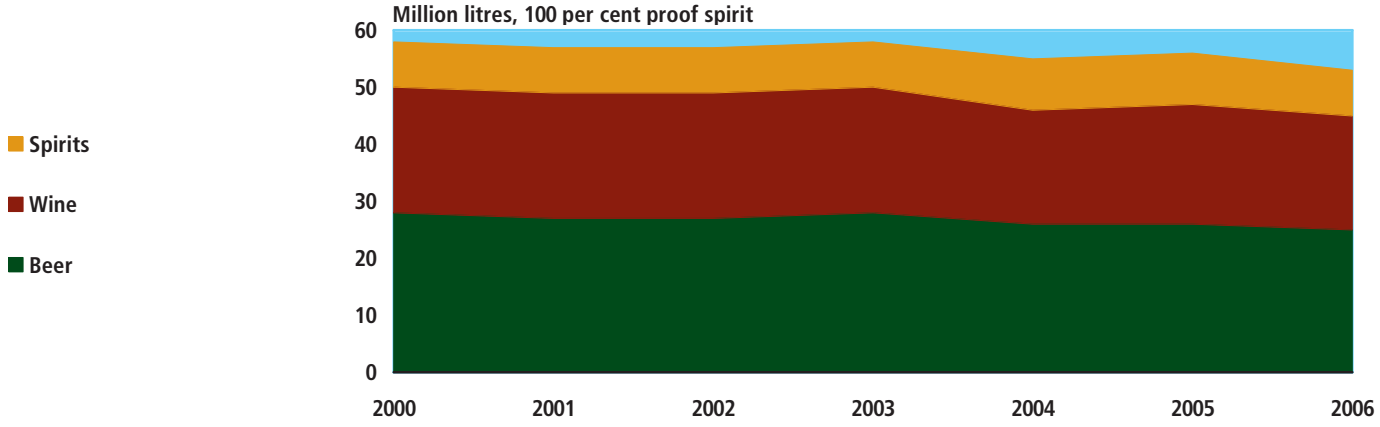
The consumption of beer, wine and spirits decreased in 2006

In 2006, the average beer consumption per citizen decreased compared to 2005 due to decreased domestic and cross-border sales. Also consumption of wine were reduced. While domestic sales of wine were reduced, a minor increase in cross-border sales were seen. Total consumption of spirits and alcopops were reduced primarily due to reduced cross-border sales of spirits.

In 2006 the average consumption per citizen of pure alcohol was 10,0 litres. This is a 0.4 litres reduction compared to 2005. For all types of alcohol, measured as pure alcohol, consumption declined. Consumption of beer fell from 26 million litres in

2005 to 25 million litres in 2006. Wine fell from 21 million litres to 20 million litres while consumption of spirits and alcopops where reduced from 9 to 8 million litres in 2006.

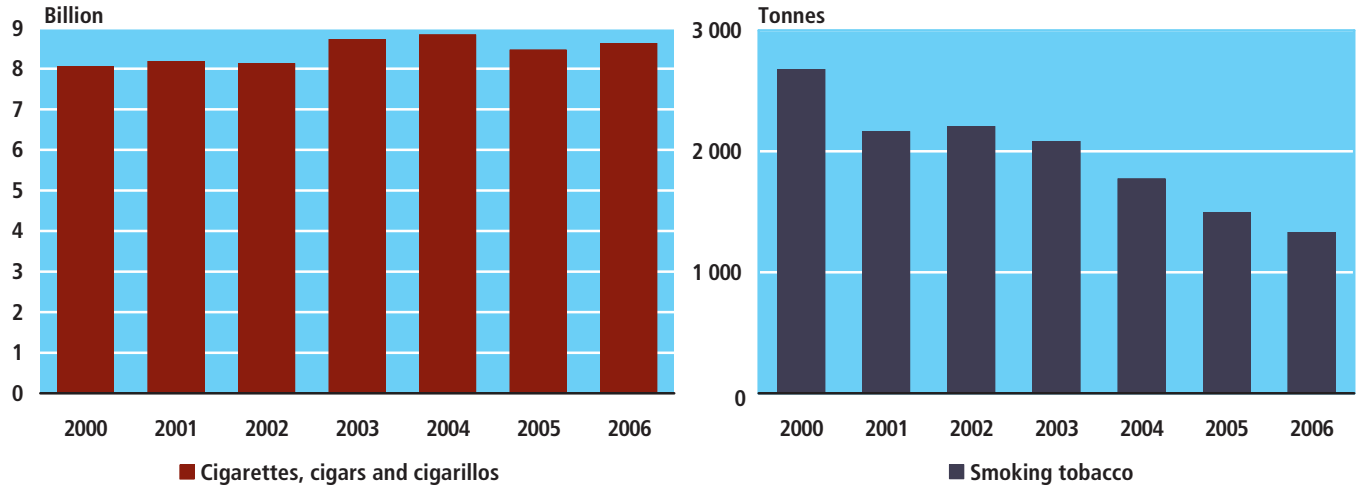
Figure 10 **Total consumption of dutiable alcohol**



See table 235.

Average cigarette consumption per citizen older than 14 years unchanged in 2006
Total consumption of cigarettes, cigarillos and cigars increased 2.0 per cent in 2006 compared to last year, due to increased domestic sales. The average cigarette consumption per citizen over 14 years were 1,924 pieces which is similar to 2005.

Figure 11 **Consumption of tobacco**



See table 235.

3. Households and the public sector

Indirect subsidies from the public sector

The household budget survey also calculates the value of the indirect public subsidies that households may be said to receive insofar as they utilize free or cost-reduced services in healthcare, education, and childcare. On the other hand, part of all household consumption actually constitutes payments to the public sector insofar as such consumption is liable to VAT or other taxes/duties. The net result of such transfers back and forth between individual households and the public sector can be calculated as shown below.

Household transfers to and from the public sector. 2005

	Age group					
	All	17-29	30-49	50-59	60-66	67 +
	DKK thousands					
Transfers to the public sector	**220**	**139**	**281**	**279**	**205**	**119**
Income taxes, etc.	156	93	203	201	139	79
VAT, duties, property taxes, etc.	65	45	78	78	66	41
Transfers from the public sector	**146**	**122**	**153**	**95**	**160**	**187**
Transfer income	83	57	63	58	136	135
Selected indirect transfers	63	66	91	37	24	52
Net transfers to the public sector	**75**	**17**	**128**	**184**	**45**	**-68**
Average household income	**505**	**324**	**643**	**636**	**454**	**284**

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

Income taxes, etc., also include subscriptions to unemployment insurance funds. Income transfers comprise a number of transfer incomes, including old-age pensions, cash benefits, sickness benefits, unemployment benefits, housing/rent benefits, and family allowances. As mentioned above, *selected transfers* include the most important services offered in healthcare, education, and childcare; subsidies for medical products have not, however, been included for practical reasons.

Net transfers to the public sector increase with age

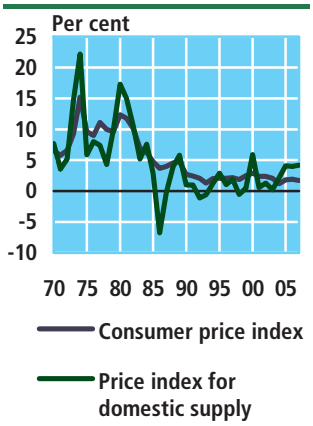
It is clear that net transfers from households to the public sector increase with age until the age of 60. From this age onwards, it becomes common to receive early retirement benefits and old-age pension benefits so for the older age group public transfers to households exceed the transfers made from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

4. Prices

Consumer price index and price index for domestic supply

The consumer price index shows the trend of the prices typically charged to consumers for goods and services. Real prices, including VAT and duties charged to consumers, are used for estimating price trends. The trend in the consumer price index reflects a country's rate of inflation, whereas the price trend in the first chain of turnover is reflected by the price index for domestic supply. Importers' real purchase prices, excluding VAT and duties, as well as producers' real sales prices, excluding VAT and duties, are used as the basis for estimating the price index for domestic supply.

Figure 12
Annual changes in price indices



See table 232 and 237.

Greater fluctuation in the price index for domestic supply

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

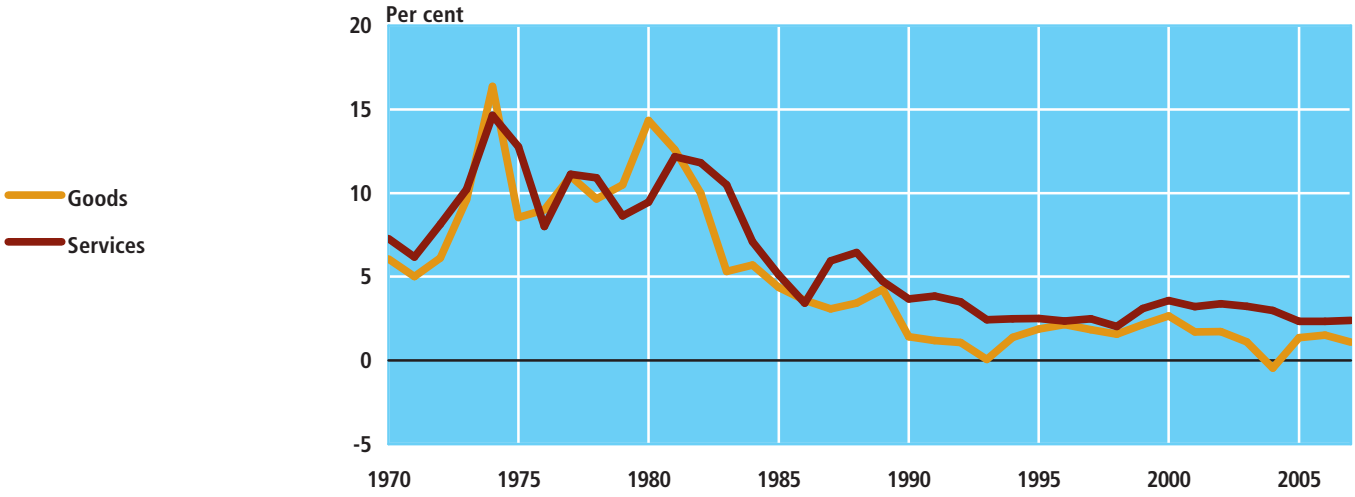
Inflation peaked in 1974

In 1974, inflation peaked with an annual change in the consumer price index of approximately 15 per cent and a change in the price index for domestic supply of approximately 22 per cent. In 1980, the annual change in the consumer price index was approximately 12 per cent, while the corresponding figure for the price index for domestic supply was approximately 17 per cent. The enormous oil price increases during these periods affected the price index for domestic supply to a greater degree than the other indices due to the greater weight of fuels. The repeated devaluation of the Danish krone at the end of the 1970s was also instrumental in increasing import prices, which also have greater weight in the price index for domestic supply. There was a fall in the price index for domestic supply in 1986-1987, 1992-1993 and 1998, while the consumer price index has increased during the entire period since 1970, which has resulted in higher prices charged to consumers.

Sub-indices for goods and services

Figure 13 illustrates the annual changes in the consumer price index by goods and services. Like the overall consumer price index, these indices reflect the high levels of inflation from the early 1970s to the early 1980s. The increases in the services index were greater than those in the goods index during the periods before and after the oil crises. Since the end of the 1980s, the services index has been higher than the goods index. This may be partly attributed to the fact that the services index to a greater extent than the goods index is influenced by developments in wages and salaries.

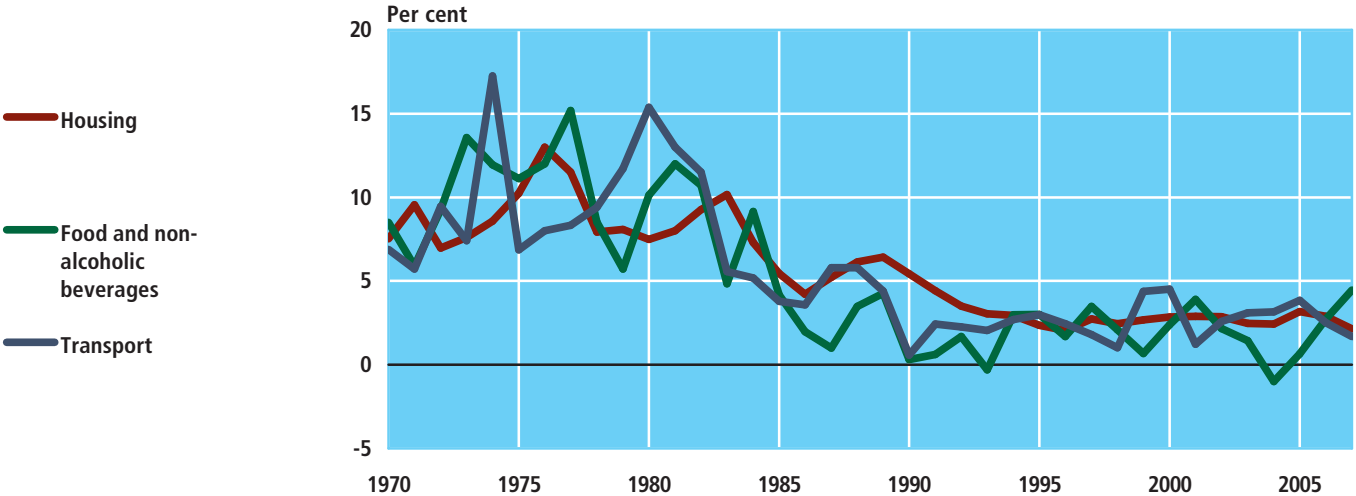
Figure 13 Annual changes in price indices



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

Figure 14 shows the annual changes in three of the sub-indices of the consumer price index: The housing index, the food index, and the transport index. Generally, these sub-indices show the same overall trend as the consumer price index, i.e. greatest change during the period around the two oil crises. From 2002 to 2006, the growth rate on food prices has been lower than that of housing and transport. In 2004, food prices were decreasing, while they in the following years have increased more and more. In 2007, the food prices increased somewhat more than the prices for housing and transport. The price development on transport and housing has in the period from 2002 till 2007 been quite stable.

Figure 14 Annual changes in selected sub-indices



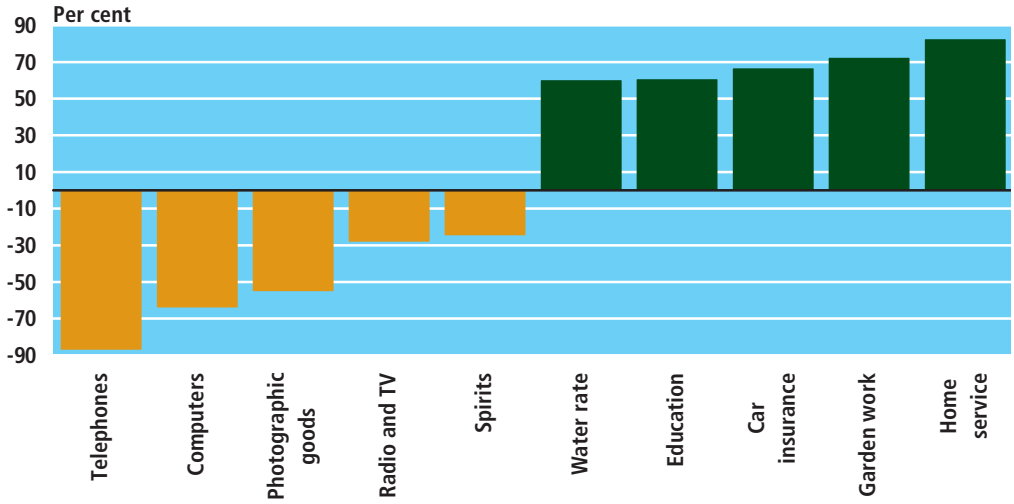
See table 239.

Greatest changes in consumer prices since 2000

Figure 15 shows the commodity and service groups that account for the greatest falls or increases in prices from January 2000 to January 2008. During the period, there was a fall of 87 per cent for telephones. Especially, mobile phones have been instrumental in reducing prices. There is also a sharp fall in computers (-64 per cent) and photographic equipment (-55 per cent). During the period, radio and TV accounts for a fall of 28 per cent while there was a fall in prices for spirits of 24 per cent, mainly due to a reduction in duties in October 2003. During the period, water rates increased by 60 per cent, and education also increased by 60 per cent, due to, among other things, a reduction in subsidies allocated to evening schools. Car insurance has increased by 66 per cent since 2000. Garden work, etc. has increased by 72 per cent and home service (e.g. cleaning activities and window cleaning) has increased by 82 per cent. The increase for the last two service groups is mainly due to the abolition of subsidies allocated to home service.

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

Figure 15 **Percentage change in consumer prices. Jan. 2000 – Jan. 2008**



International comparison of price trends

Until the middle of 2001, inflation in the EU and the United States ranged around 2 per cent and 4 per cent. From 2001 onwards, inflation has ranged at a lower level, between 1 per cent and 3 per cent. Since the beginning of 2004 and until the middle of 2006, inflation has been somewhat higher in the United States, compared to the EU, while Denmark has, on average, accounted for a considerably lower rate of inflation than in the EU. In the second half of 2007, the inflation in both the United States, the EU, Denmark and Japan rose considerably. This increase in inflation is mainly due to globally rising food and energy prices.

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

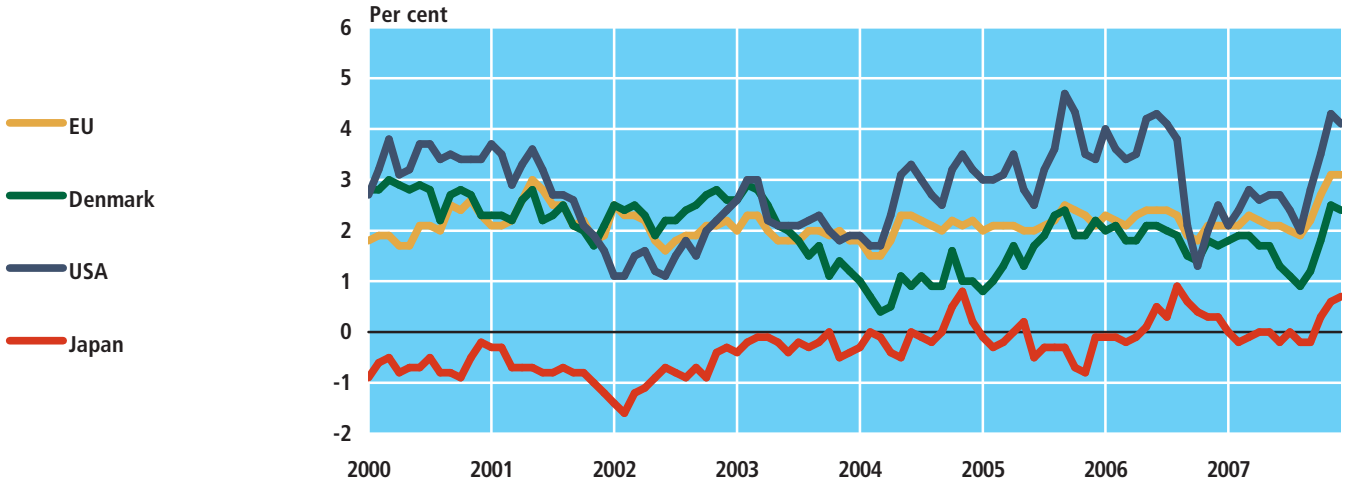


Table 217 Total family income before tax. 2006

	Number of families	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average
	thousands	DKK thousands			
Families, total	**2 723.8**	**193.2**	**324.6**	**559.5**	**421.0**
Without children	1 974.3	168.1	259.5	420.9	341.5
With 1 child	303.0	337.7	523.3	700.2	568.0
With 2 children	322.6	461.0	616.3	787.1	671.7
With 3 or more children	123.8	435.5	608.2	788.5	676.1
Couples, total	**1 321.1**	**381.0**	**549.7**	**720.6**	**609.5**
Without children	729.2	309.3	457.4	627.4	528.5
With 1 child	211.5	485.4	612.4	773.4	674.1
With 2 children	271.8	535.1	657.9	826.2	731.8
With 3 or more children	108.6	500.1	642.5	819.2	721.4
Single persons, total	**1 402.7**	**153.1**	**204.8**	**298.4**	**243.4**
Without children	1 245.1	148.9	191.2	282.1	231.9
With 1 child	91.5	219.3	292.6	381.5	322.7
With 2 or more children	66.0	255.3	317.8	399.0	350.4

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 218 Number of families by family type and level of family income. 2006

	Families total			Singles				Couples				
	Total	Without children	With children	Total	Without children	With 1 child	With 2 or more children	Total	Without children	With 1 child	With 2 children	With 3 or more children
	thousands											
Number of families	**2 723.8**	**1 974.3**	**749.4**	**1 402.7**	**1 245.1**	**91.5**	**66.0**	**1 321.1**	**729.2**	**211.5**	**271.8**	**108.6**
Income before tax												
Under 50 000 DKK	55.5	52.3	3.2	51.1	49.9	0.8	0.3	4.4	2.4	0.7	0.8	0.5
50 000 - 99 999 DKK	80.9	78.4	2.5	77.8	76.2	1.1	0.4	3.1	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.2
100 000 - 149 999 DKK	204.9	199.5	5.4	197.0	193.3	2.9	0.8	7.8	6.2	0.8	0.6	0.3
150 000 - 199 999 DKK	376.2	357.7	18.5	354.0	339.3	11.5	3.2	22.3	18.4	1.8	1.3	0.7
200 000 - 249 999 DKK	290.0	257.2	32.8	207.0	180.7	15.8	10.5	83.0	76.5	3.0	2.2	1.4
250 000 - 299 999 DKK	245.9	205.7	40.2	169.9	141.0	15.8	13.2	75.9	64.7	5.3	3.8	2.2
300 000 - 349 999 DKK	208.7	165.0	43.7	126.5	100.4	13.9	12.2	82.2	64.6	7.1	6.1	4.4
350 000 - 399 999 DKK	163.7	122.5	41.2	79.9	60.9	9.9	9.1	83.8	61.6	9.4	7.8	5.1
400 000 - 449 999 DKK	136.7	95.0	41.7	47.6	35.5	6.4	5.6	89.1	59.4	12.8	11.3	5.5
450 000 - 499 999 DKK	128.1	78.9	49.2	28.7	21.0	4.1	3.6	99.4	57.9	17.1	17.3	7.0
500 000 - 599 999 DKK	251.2	129.7	121.4	30.0	21.5	4.7	3.7	221.2	108.3	42.3	52.1	18.5
600 000 - 699 999 DKK	201.1	87.6	113.5	13.3	9.7	2.0	1.6	187.7	77.8	37.4	53.2	19.3
700 000 - 799 999 DKK	134.7	52.7	82.0	6.7	5.1	0.9	0.7	127.9	47.6	26.8	39.3	14.3
800 000 - 899 999 DKK	83.5	30.4	53.1	3.7	2.8	0.5	0.4	79.9	27.6	16.9	25.8	9.5
900 000 - 999 999 DKK	50.8	17.8	33.0	2.3	1.8	0.3	0.2	48.5	16.0	10.1	16.3	6.1
1 000 000 - 1 999 999 DKK	97.9	36.6	61.3	5.4	4.5	0.5	0.4	92.5	32.1	17.8	30.4	12.2
2 000 000 - 2 999 999 DKK	8.3	4.0	4.3	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.5	3.3	1.2	2.0	1.0
3 mio DKK +	5.9	3.4	2.5	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.6	0.7	1.1	0.6

Table 219 Total family income by type of dwelling. 2006

	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							
Family income before tax								
Families, total	**537.6**	**378.8**	**309.3**	**146.4**	**323.0**	**421.0**	**572.4**	**282.6**
Without children	434.6	313.2	276.1	141.6	269.8	341.5	478.2	245.1
With 1 child	665.3	518.8	433.7	273.6	545.5	568.0	687.3	410.1
With 2 children	731.2	609.5	496.2	320.2	724.6	671.7	748.8	484.0
With 3 or more children	750.1	604.1	463.9	379.4	665.7	676.1	772.3	476.5
Couples, total	**658.9**	**566.0**	**496.3**	**284.2**	**608.0**	**609.5**	**669.2**	**469.1**
Without children	570.7	483.7	456.7	277.4	534.5	528.5	585.3	414.2
With 1 child	723.6	658.0	558.9	322.5	660.6	674.1	734.1	537.5
With 2 children	762.1	710.9	589.4	354.0	808.4	731.8	771.7	586.8
With 3 or more children	775.0	681.2	516.0	401.3	715.3	721.4	788.5	536.9
Singles, total	**277.5**	**245.5**	**231.9**	**114.3**	**201.1**	**243.4**	**332.3**	**211.1**
Without children	262.8	228.5	224.0	113.4	194.6	231.9	319.6	200.5
With 1 child	372.8	330.4	291.8	181.3	315.5	322.7	418.8	285.3
With 2 or more children	387.5	354.9	317.3	209.3	344.5	350.4	433.8	316.0
Disposable family income								
Families, total	**353.0**	**256.3**	**208.3**	**104.8**	**218.8**	**279.7**	**375.2**	**192.4**
Without children	290.7	215.4	185.8	101.3	185.3	230.0	319.0	167.2
With 1 child	428.3	340.9	288.4	196.6	357.3	369.7	441.8	274.3
With 2 children	468.6	399.9	334.1	236.7	469.9	434.7	479.0	327.0
With 3 or more children	488.9	409.5	332.4	275.0	445.6	448.5	501.5	338.7
Couples, total	**430.5**	**374.6**	**328.5**	**199.0**	**402.7**	**399.9**	**436.9**	**312.8**
Without children	381.3	327.5	303.1	193.7	360.3	353.3	390.4	278.6
With 1 child	464.3	424.2	362.7	227.1	428.2	433.9	470.8	350.0
With 2 children	486.3	456.7	386.2	257.8	518.1	468.9	492.2	384.2
With 3 or more children	502.9	450.7	360.8	288.6	474.7	473.5	510.7	371.2
Singles, total	**186.9**	**172.1**	**158.6**	**82.9**	**140.2**	**166.5**	**222.1**	**146.3**
Without children	176.3	159.6	152.0	82.1	135.5	157.7	213.4	137.8
With 1 child	247.5	228.3	204.1	139.1	215.4	221.3	275.8	200.1
With 2 or more children	274.2	260.9	238.4	167.7	252.7	256.0	299.5	238.0

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 220 Total family income by age of children. 2006

	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						
Family income before tax								
Families, total	**749.4**	**570.5**	**607.2**	**644.0**	**658.9**	**670.1**	**710.5**	**630.5**
With 1 child	303.0	522.6	489.2	509.8	543.9	591.2	693.9	568.0
With 2 children	322.6	603.0	642.7	678.5	712.9	782.8	831.2	671.7
With 3 or more children	123.8	603.7	659.1	718.5	809.5	839.2	921.4	676.1
Couples, total	**591.9**	**606.9**	**686.4**	**744.7**	**769.1**	**787.2**	**818.0**	**709.3**
With 1 child	211.5	566.8	611.6	670.5	694.0	725.3	804.9	674.1
With 2 children	271.8	632.4	704.2	757.2	789.5	855.9	902.6	731.8
With 3 or more children	108.6	634.4	709.5	773.8	864.5	898.8	960.8	721.4
Singles, total	**157.5**	**238.7**	**292.2**	**330.2**	**350.2**	**369.7**	**429.1**	**334.3**
With 1 child	91.5	214.4	265.4	301.8	320.2	343.3	418.0	322.7
With 2 or more children	66.0	264.6	314.5	353.9	390.9	448.7	549.4	350.4
Disposable family income								
Families, total	**749.4**	**372.1**	**395.3**	**417.9**	**429.4**	**438.2**	**464.2**	**410.7**
With 1 child	303.0	338.3	319.7	331.1	353.4	386.0	452.7	369.7
With 2 children	322.6	391.7	413.7	436.9	463.8	511.5	546.7	434.7
With 3 or more children	123.8	402.6	437.1	474.8	536.5	561.3	619.5	448.5
Couples, total	**591.9**	**393.2**	**440.7**	**476.8**	**495.5**	**509.6**	**532.2**	**457.2**
With 1 child	211.5	364.5	391.5	426.4	443.8	467.6	523.0	433.9
With 2 children	271.8	408.4	448.1	481.4	508.0	555.1	590.5	468.9
With 3 or more children	108.6	419.2	464.4	505.8	568.0	597.4	652.9	473.5
Singles, total	**157.5**	**180.2**	**214.6**	**234.6**	**244.6**	**254.8**	**286.1**	**235.8**
With 1 child	91.5	155.8	188.3	207.8	218.5	235.3	278.1	221.3
With 2 or more children	66.0	206.1	236.4	257.0	280.0	313.2	373.0	256.0

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 221 Gross family income by family type. 2006

	Number of families	1st quartile group	2nd quartile group	3rd quartile group	4th quartile group	Maximum equalization percentage
	thousands	per cent				
Family income before tax						
Families, total	**2 723.8**	**7.8**	**15.1**	**25.7**	**51.3**	**28.5**
Without children	1 974.3	8.6	15.4	24.1	51.9	27.9
With 1 child	303.0	10.4	19.1	26.7	43.9	20.8
With 2 children	322.6	11.9	20.3	25.8	42.0	18.3
With 3 or more children	123.8	11.4	19.5	25.5	43.6	19.7
Couples	**1 321.1**	**11.1**	**19.3**	**25.8**	**43.8**	**20.1**
Without children	729.2	11.0	18.1	25.5	45.4	21.7
With 1 child	211.5	13.5	20.4	25.4	40.7	16.7
With 2 children	271.8	14.1	20.4	25.0	40.4	16.2
With 3 or more children	108.6	12.6	19.9	25.0	42.5	18.2
Singles, total	**1 402.7**	**10.5**	**18.0**	**25.5**	**46.0**	**22.5**
Without children	1 245.1	10.5	18.1	25.1	46.3	22.6
With 1 child	91.5	13.1	19.9	25.8	41.2	17.5
With 2 or more children	66.0	14.7	20.4	25.3	39.6	15.4
Disposable family income						
Families, total	**2 723.8**	**8.7**	**16.2**	**26.2**	**48.9**	**26.2**
Without children	1 974.3	9.4	16.7	24.4	49.5	25.6
With 1 child	303.0	11.6	19.8	26.9	41.7	18.8
With 2 children	322.6	13.3	21.2	26.0	39.5	15.7
With 3 or more children	123.8	13.1	20.6	25.7	40.7	16.7
Couples	**1 321.1**	**12.5**	**20.2**	**26.0**	**41.3**	**17.7**
Without children	729.2	12.4	19.2	25.6	42.8	19.0
With 1 child	211.5	14.5	21.1	25.6	38.7	14.7
With 2 children	271.8	15.3	21.3	25.3	38.1	13.8
With 3 or more children	108.6	14.0	20.9	25.2	39.9	15.7
Singles, total	**1 402.7**	**11.3**	**19.7**	**26.0**	**43.1**	**19.6**
Without children	1 245.1	11.4	20.0	25.8	42.9	19.2
With 1 child	91.5	14.8	21.1	25.8	38.2	14.3
With 2 or more children	66.0	16.1	21.7	25.6	36.6	12.5

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 222 Disposable income by sex and socio-economic group. 2006

	Number of persons	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average
	thousands	DKK thousands			
Men and women					
Self-employed, total[1]	**193.1**	**102.0**	**176.8**	**294.0**	**286.8**
Self-employed, with employees	47.9	127.1	243.6	454.5	365.4
Self-employed, without employees	136.4	96.2	166.0	264.7	268.2
Assisting spouses	8.9	112.1	145.0	179.4	147.5
Employees, total	**2 416.9**	**156.0**	**195.7**	**239.5**	**208.1**
Top managers, total	69.9	236.6	290.3	378.8	357.7
Employees, highest level, total	320.2	211.5	249.1	300.0	266.3
Employees, medium level, total	454.1	182.1	214.3	253.9	225.4
Employees, basic level, total	947.2	147.7	181.5	214.1	181.6
Other employees	185.0	133.6	165.4	197.3	166.0
Employees, not further specified	440.5	133.2	176.7	227.2	199.1
Unemployed	**82.0**	**111.7**	**130.7**	**156.3**	**138.1**
Temporarily outside the labour force	**47.1**	**110.8**	**126.5**	**146.2**	**130.5**
Not economically active					
Pensioners and others	1 100.8	101.7	125.5	155.8	138.7
Recipients of cash benefits	99.4	83.5	106.4	136.3	112.8
Other persons not economically active[2]	447.8	9.7	26.2	50.1	40.3
Men					
Self-employed, total[1]	**135.8**	**102.8**	**187.2**	**322.5**	**313.7**
Self-employed with employees	37.5	124.5	248.1	467.5	378.5
Self-employed without employees	97.4	98.5	172.7	280.4	290.3
Assisting spouses	0.8	86.2	125.4	153.0	125.2
Employees, total	**1 251.2**	**164.7**	**206.4**	**255.8**	**224.7**
Top managers	50.9	248.4	308.2	406.2	386.0
Employees, highest level, total	168.3	219.9	262.6	320.0	284.6
Employees, medium level, total	173.5	199.7	238.6	287.9	254.4
Employees, basic level, total	487.5	156.8	191.6	224.3	191.0
Other employees	111.1	145.2	177.5	209.3	177.1
Employees, not further specified	259.9	141.8	188.4	242.7	217.9
Unemployed	**36.2**	**104.4**	**125.8**	**151.9**	**135.8**
Temporarily outside the labour force	**13.9**	**104.1**	**120.2**	**134.1**	**124.8**
Not economically active					
Pensioners and others	465.8	108.3	131.8	169.2	151.8
Recipients of cash benefits	40.2	78.5	90.8	106.3	95.0
Other persons not economically active[2]	210.1	8.6	24.1	46.7	40.2
Women					
Self-employed, total[1]	**57.4**	**100.5**	**159.2**	**240.5**	**222.9**
Self-employed with employees	10.4	136.3	230.5	409.2	318.0
Self-employed without employees	38.9	90.9	151.9	231.5	212.8
Assisting spouses	8.1	115.1	146.9	180.9	149.7
Employees, total	**1 165.7**	**149.1**	**185.5**	**224.1**	**190.4**
Top managers	19.0	218.7	253.7	308.3	281.6
Employees, highest level, total	152.0	203.8	237.6	278.0	246.0
Employees, medium level, total	280.6	175.2	203.3	234.5	207.5
Employees, basic level, total	459.6	141.3	171.6	202.1	171.7
Other employees	73.9	121.3	150.5	175.9	149.3
Employees, not further specified	180.6	123.0	162.0	206.2	172.0
Unemployed	**45.8**	**116.8**	**134.5**	**158.8**	**139.9**
Temporarily outside the labour force	**33.2**	**113.8**	**130.2**	**149.0**	**132.9**
Not economically active					
Pensioners and others	635.0	94.9	121.7	147.1	129.2
Recipients of cash benefits	59.2	95.2	123.7	150.0	124.9
Other persons not economically active[2]	237.6	10.6	28.1	53.6	40.4

[1] Includes assisting spouses. [2] Includes unknown.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 223 Personal income by type of income. 2006

	Primary income			Transfer income				Property income, net	Disposablel income
	Wages and salaries, etc.	Entrepreneurial income etc.	Total	Unemployment benefits etc.	Pensions etc.	Social benefits	Total[3]		
	DKK thousands								
Men and women									
Self-employed, total[1]	**27.7**	**386.8**	**414.4**	**1.9**	**16.5**	**6.4**	**28.9**	**-7.9**	**286.8**
Self-employed with employees	14.3	624.6	638.9	0.3	7.2	5.6	15.7	-86.8	365.4
Self-employed without employees	33.4	319.1	352.5	2.5	19.8	6.7	33.6	18.6	268.2
Assisting spouses	11.6	143.1	154.8	0.6	14.6	5.4	28.6	11.5	147.5
Employees, total	**297.0**	**2.1**	**299.1**	**2.6**	**4.9**	**3.8**	**18.2**	**9.0**	**208.1**
Top managers	566.0	6.1	572.1	0.6	4.6	0.7	8.6	61.4	357.7
Employees, highest level	402.3	4.6	406.9	2.0	3.7	2.4	14.9	15.0	266.3
Employees, medium level	332.4	1.6	334.0	1.8	2.3	3.2	15.7	5.9	225.4
Employees, basic level	256.9	1.0	258.0	2.7	1.8	3.9	15.5	0.9	181.6
Other employees	231.6	0.8	232.4	4.2	2.7	5.1	18.3	-0.6	166.0
Employees, not further specified	254.6	3.3	257.9	3.0	15.9	5.1	30.7	20.9	199.1
Unemployed	**45.1**	**4.4**	**49.5**	**90.0**	**4.5**	**28.9**	**133.1**	**4.1**	**138.1**
Temporarily outside the labour force	**10.6**	**0.2**	**10.9**	**38.2**	**5.5**	**99.7**	**159.4**	**-1.6**	**130.5**
Not economically active									
Pensioners and others	2.2	0.5	2.7	0.2	149.6	1.2	159.1	22.7	138.7
Recipients of cash benefits	6.1	0.1	6.2	0.3	3.0	120.1	142.5	-2.7	112.8
Others persons not economically active[2]	12.6	0.9	13.5	0.2	5.7	4.4	23.7	5.2	40.3

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 224 Disposable income by sex and level of income. 2006

	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	thousands			per cent		
Persons, total	**2 153.1**	**2 233.9**	**4 387.1**	**49**	**51**	**100**
Disposable income						
Under 50 000 DKK	193.1	187.3	380.3	51	49	100
50 000 - 99 999 DKK	247.9	352.9	600.8	41	59	100
100 000 - 149 999 DKK	429.6	602.7	1 032.3	42	58	100
150 000 - 199 999 DKK	464.2	554,0	1 018.2	46	54	100
200 000 - 249 999 DKK	391.4	336.8	728.3	54	46	100
250 000 - 299 999 DKK	197.5	121,0	318.5	62	38	100
300 000 - 349 999 DKK	93.2	41.2	134.4	69	31	100
350 000 - 399 999 DKK	46.5	16.3	62.8	74	26	100
400 000 - 449 999 DKK	25.7	7.7	33.4	77	23	100
450 000 - 499 999 DKK	15.5	4.1	19.6	79	21	100
500 000 - 599 999 DKK	17.1	4,0	21.1	81	19	100
600 000 - 699 999 DKK	8.9	1.9	10.8	82	18	100
700 000 - 799 999 DKK	5.3	1.1	6.4	83	17	100
800 000 - 899 999 DKK	3.5	0.7	4.2	84	16	100
900 000 - 999 999 DKK	2.4	0.4	2.8	86	14	100
1 000 000 - 1 999 999 DKK	7.9	1.3	9.2	86	14	100
2 000 000 - 2 999 999 DKK	1.7	0.3	2,0	86	14	100
3 mio DKK +	1.8	0.3	2.2	85	15	100

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 225 Disposable income by sex and socio-economic group. 2006

	Number of persons	1st quartile group	2nd quartile group	3rd quartile group	4th quartile group	Maximum equalization percentage
	thousands	per cent				
Men and women	**4 387.1**	**8.3**	**19.2**	**26.9**	**45.6**	**22.8**
Self-employed, total[1]	**193.1**	**-0.4**	**12.1**	**19.8**	**68.5**	**43.5**
Self-employed with employees	47.9	-3.9	12.7	22.6	68.6	44.4
Self-employed without employees	136.4	0.9	12.2	19.5	67.4	42.4
Assisting spouses	8.9	13.1	22.1	27.2	37.6	14.8
Employees, total	**2 416.9**	**13.7**	**21.2**	**25.9**	**39.1**	**15.3**
Top managers	69.9	13.4	18.4	23.0	45.3	20.4
Employees, highest level	320.2	15.7	21.6	25.5	37.1	13.0
Employees, medium level	454.1	16.4	22.0	25.8	35.9	11.8
Employees, basic level	947.2	15.0	22.8	27.1	35.0	12.2
Other employees	185.0	14.6	22.7	27.2	35.5	12.7
Employees, not further specified	440.5	11.4	19.5	25.1	44.0	19.8
Unemployed	**82.0**	**15.4**	**22.1**	**25.7**	**36.8**	**12.8**
Temporarily not in the labour force	**47.1**	**17.1**	**22.9**	**25.9**	**34.1**	**10.1**
Not in the labour force						
Pensioners and others	1 100.8	14.4	20.6	24.9	40.1	15.7
Recipient of cash benefit	99.4	15.6	20.9	26.8	36.7	13.6
Others not in the labour force[2]	447.8	0.2	10.7	23.2	65.9	42.1
Men	**2 153.1**	**7.4**	**18.6**	**26.3**	**47.8**	**24.4**
Self-employed, total[1]	**135.8**	**-1.3**	**11.5**	**19.4**	**70.4**	**45.4**
Self-employed with employees	37.5	-4.7	12.3	22.4	69.9	45.7
Self-employed without employees	97.4	0.3	11.7	18.9	69.1	44.1
Assisting spouses	0.8	11.3	21.5	27.2	40.0	17.2
Employees, total	**1 251.2**	**13.1**	**20.7**	**25.4**	**40.7**	**16.6**
Top managers	50.9	12.9	18.0	22.7	46.5	21.6
Employees, highest level	168.3	15.3	21.2	25.4	38.1	14.0
Employees, medium level	173.5	15.6	21.6	25.7	37.2	13.2
Employees, basic level	487.5	14.8	23.0	27.1	35.1	12.3
Other employees	111.1	14.8	22.9	27.2	35.1	12.3
Employees, not further specified	259.9	10.8	19.0	24.4	45.7	21.2
Unemployed	**36.2**	**14.3**	**21.4**	**25.2**	**39.0**	**14.7**
Temporarily not in the labour force	**13.9**	**16.0**	**22.7**	**25.2**	**36.0**	**11.5**
Not in the labour force						
Pensioners and others	465.8	14.6	19.7	24.3	41.4	16.8
Recipient of cash benefit	40.2	17.3	22.1	25.8	34.8	10.8
Others not in the labour force[2]	210.1	-0.5	9.9	21.4	69.2	44.7
Women	**2 233.9**	**9.4**	**20.4**	**27.8**	**42.3**	**20.3**
Self-employed, total[1]	**57.4**	**2.6**	**14.7**	**21.9**	**60.9**	**36.0**
Self-employed with employees	10.4	-0.7	14.4	23.9	62.4	38.6
Self-employed without employees	38.9	2.6	14.3	22.0	61.0	36.2
Assisting spouses	8.1	13.4	22.2	27.2	37.3	14.5
Employees, total	**1 165.7**	**14.7**	**22.0**	**26.8**	**36.5**	**13.3**
Top managers	19.0	16.1	20.9	24.7	38.2	13.7
Employees, highest level	152.0	16.4	22.5	26.0	35.1	11.2
Employees, medium level	280.6	17.3	22.9	26.2	33.6	9.9
Employees, basic level	459.6	15.5	22.9	27.1	34.5	11.6
Other employees	73.9	15.0	23.0	27.2	34.7	11.9
Employees not further specified	180.6	12.6	20.9	26.5	40.0	16.7
Unemployed	**45.8**	**16.5**	**22.5**	**26.0**	**35.0**	**11.1**
Temporarily not in the labour force	**33.2**	**17.7**	**23.1**	**26.2**	**33.1**	**9.3**
Not in the labour force						
Pensioners and others	635.0	14.5	21.3	25.7	38.5	14.5
Recipient of cash benefit	59.2	15.2	22.2	27.3	35.3	12.6
Others not in the labour force[2]	237.6	0.9	11.5	24.8	62.8	39.7

[1] Includes assisting spouses. [2] Includes unknown.

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Table 226 Disposable income by sex and age. 2006

	Number of persons	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average
	thousands	DKK thousands			
Men and women					
Total	**4 387.1**	**106.8**	**158.8**	**214.5**	**172.8**
15-19 years	319.6	10.7	23.6	45.3	32.1
20-24 years	283.4	67.7	95.2	130.9	101.7
25-29 years	313.9	100.2	147.8	184.8	144.6
30-34 years	371.4	144.0	181.5	218.2	183.6
35-39 years	386.2	156.9	196.1	238.5	205.5
40-44 years	421.2	159.2	200.9	246.3	216.5
45-49 years	372.4	155.4	199.1	247.0	218.9
50-54 years	360.5	150.6	196.3	246.0	216.5
55-59 years	364.6	143.7	191.8	246.2	217.4
60-64 years	361.3	119.5	160.0	224.5	197.1
65-69 years	254.3	95.8	127.9	177.9	161.2
70-74 years	198.2	90.8	120.7	159.0	146.1
74 years +	380.2	101.3	124.2	153.1	144.0
Men					
Total	**2 153.1**	**111.9**	**173.3**	**232.7**	**191.9**
15-19 years	164.3	11.0	24.2	47.8	33.8
20-24 years	144.6	68.7	100.9	145.0	108.8
25-29 years	157.1	103.2	158.6	197.3	153.1
30-34 years	185.8	147.2	191.1	230.9	193.3
35-39 years	195.6	159.7	204.2	252.8	217.6
40-44 years	213.8	162.2	208.8	262.9	231.9
45-49 years	188.1	162.9	210.7	266.9	239.1
50-54 years	181.1	162.5	212.1	268.9	241.1
55-59 years	182.2	161.8	214.2	274.9	251.8
60-64 years	180.1	134.2	186.5	257.9	234.9
65-69 years	123.2	110.8	145.0	211.3	192.5
70-74 years	92.2	103.7	130.4	186.0	171.5
74 years +	145.0	103.1	126.3	170.8	162.2
Women					
Total	**2 233.9**	**102.1**	**147.9**	**197.7**	**154.3**
15-19 years	155.3	10.4	23.0	43.3	30.2
20-24 years	138.8	67.0	90.8	119.5	94.3
25-29 years	156.8	97.8	140.4	172.6	136.1
30-34 years	185.5	142.1	174.0	206.1	173.9
35-39 years	190.6	155.1	189.2	226.3	193.0
40-44 years	207.3	157.1	194.0	233.3	200.6
45-49 years	184.4	150.2	189.0	230.1	198.2
50-54 years	179.4	143.3	183.0	225.7	191.6
55-59 years	182.4	134.1	172.4	218.9	183.1
60-64 years	181.2	112.1	140.2	190.8	159.5
65-69 years	131.1	83.7	115.0	151.0	131.7
70-74 years	106.1	77.3	113.3	140.5	124.0
74 years +	235.2	99.1	123.4	145.3	132.7

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 227 (page 1 of 2) Average income in municipalities. 2006

Municipality-code		Men			Women			Men and women		
		Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income
		DKK thousands								
	All Denmark	**230.1**	**52.5**	**191.9**	**144.0**	**69.4**	**154.3**	**186.3**	**61.1**	**172.8**
	Copenhagen city	218.3	49.7	180.6	154.1	65.9	156.4	185.2	58.1	168.1
101	Copenhagen	207.7	48.1	171.0	150.0	64.5	151.3	178.2	56.5	160.9
147	Frederiksberg	265.5	55.6	218.3	169.1	72.6	174.7	213.5	64.8	194.8
155	Dragør	289.6	61.5	248.0	184.4	68.0	188.8	234.9	64.9	217.2
185	Tårnby	227.3	53.7	198.7	159.0	66.8	165.9	191.9	60.5	181.7
	Copenhagen surburban	**256.9**	**56.1**	**219.0**	**163.1**	**71.9**	**174.4**	**208.0**	**64.3**	**195.7**
165	Albertslund	201.2	52.7	171.8	146.2	67.1	150.8	173.5	60.0	161.2
151	Ballerup	224.4	60.4	192.8	153.7	72.9	161.2	187.8	66.9	176.4
153	Brøndby	196.3	59.7	176.6	133.5	75.5	150.4	163.8	67.9	163.0
157	Gentofte	433.8	63.6	375.1	211.3	75.3	233.4	313.4	70.0	298.4
159	Gladsaxe	238.3	52.5	200.5	160.8	71.4	169.5	197.9	62.4	184.4
161	Glostrup	235.2	52.9	193.9	154.1	71.0	160.9	192.6	62.4	176.6
163	Herlev	217.5	57.0	189.1	147.8	73.0	160.4	181.0	65.4	174.1
167	Hvidovre	217.4	52.4	183.5	151.1	69.3	157.4	183.1	61.2	170.0
169	Høje-Taastrup	234.1	49.3	192.5	157.8	64.9	160.0	195.4	57.2	176.1
183	Ishøj	209.7	46.9	172.1	146.0	65.1	150.0	177.5	56.1	161.0
173	Lyngby-Taarbæk	294.2	62.5	251.7	177.3	78.4	199.7	232.1	71.0	224.1
175	Rødovre	214.2	55.3	183.5	146.6	74.6	159.6	178.9	65.4	171.0
187	Vallensbæk	273.8	53.2	228.4	189.4	59.7	181.6	231.4	56.5	204.8
	North Zealand	**289.9**	**57.8**	**243.9**	**176.4**	**68.3**	**182.5**	**231.4**	**63.2**	**212.2**
201	Allerød	328.3	51.9	257.1	205.6	59.5	192.7	265.3	55.8	224.1
240	Egedal	298.7	43.1	228.3	199.6	54.7	180.9	248.7	49.0	204.4
210	Fredensborg	290.1	54.6	240.1	172.3	67.5	179.8	228.9	61.3	208.8
250	Frederikssund	251.2	50.5	206.0	163.7	65.6	165.7	206.8	58.2	185.5
190	Furesø	302.7	62.6	249.6	197.0	69.8	192.5	247.7	66.3	219.9
270	Gribskov	240.3	54.3	210.7	161.5	65.9	172.4	200.5	60.2	191.3
260	Halsnæs	209.8	56.8	186.3	147.3	71.0	157.9	178.3	64.0	172.0
217	Helsingør	241.1	61.1	208.2	152.4	74.0	167.8	195.1	67.8	187.2
219	Hillerød	274.3	51.5	219.9	178.2	63.8	175.4	224.5	57.9	196.8
223	Hørsholm	425.1	74.1	349.0	188.7	77.2	210.9	298.1	75.8	274.8
230	Rudersdal	390.7	74.2	359.3	194.6	76.6	219.2	287.5	75.5	285.6
	Bornholm	**173.8**	**65.0**	**163.3**	**111.5**	**79.0**	**137.9**	**142.0**	**72.1**	**150.3**
	East Zealand	**269.2**	**49.0**	**216.2**	**172.9**	**62.6**	**170.9**	**219.9**	**56.0**	**193.0**
253	Greve	272.2	49.9	222.5	179.5	61.7	176.5	224.8	55.9	199.0
259	Køge	249.9	47.0	199.7	159.9	64.6	161.9	203.7	56.0	180.3
350	Lejre	279.1	45.5	219.3	180.4	57.8	171.0	229.4	51.7	195.0
265	Roskilde	268.0	52.0	217.2	171.6	64.5	171.9	218.3	58.5	193.8
269	Solrød	307.0	45.4	239.5	189.3	57.3	178.4	246.9	51.5	208.3
	West and South Zealand	**209.8**	**55.9**	**179.1**	**134.0**	**72.2**	**147.7**	**171.3**	**64.2**	**163.2**
320	Faxe	233.8	48.2	183.8	145.3	67.2	149.9	189.1	57.8	166.7
376	Guldborgsund	184.4	61.5	170.6	121.1	75.4	143.5	152.3	68.6	156.9
316	Holbæk	231.2	48.8	187.3	149.8	66.4	154.4	189.7	57.8	170.5
326	Kalundborg	217.0	55.0	183.7	135.6	72.2	148.3	176.0	63.7	165.9
360	Lolland	163.0	68.9	157.1	104.9	82.8	133.0	134.0	75.8	145.0
370	Næstved	222.8	51.6	183.4	140.7	69.3	149.7	180.8	60.6	166.2
306	Odsherred	184.2	66.2	174.5	121.9	78.7	146.0	152.9	72.5	160.2
329	Ringsted	240.7	46.0	190.6	152.4	65.2	154.6	195.9	55.7	172.3
330	Slagelse	205.3	57.2	178.0	129.2	73.9	145.8	166.5	65.7	161.6
340	Sorø	234.6	50.6	189.6	145.2	69.4	152.6	189.1	60.2	170.8
336	Stevns	238.0	49.8	194.2	149.9	65.0	155.3	193.8	57.4	174.7
390	Vordingborg	195.3	60.8	171.2	128.1	75.8	146.9	161.0	68.4	158.8

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 227 (page 2 of 2) Average income in municipalities. 2006

Municipality-code		Men			Women			Men and women		
		Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income
		DKK thousands								
	Funen	**204.4**	**56.1**	**175.3**	**127.9**	**73.3**	**143.5**	**165.4**	**64.9**	**159.1**
420	Assens	214.5	52.2	177.7	132.7	70.4	142.8	173.3	61.4	160.1
430	Faaborg-Midtfyn	205.0	54.7	172.8	130.0	72.1	143.5	167.1	63.5	158.0
440	Kerteminde	222.3	54.5	182.4	132.4	72.4	146.7	176.7	63.6	164.3
482	Langeland	162.0	69.2	156.3	101.9	81.8	133.5	131.6	75.6	144.8
410	Middelfart	229.4	53.9	188.2	142.0	70.4	150.8	185.1	62.3	169.2
480	Nordfyns	215.1	49.3	175.5	130.5	69.9	141.7	173.0	59.5	158.7
450	Nyborg	204.2	60.6	175.5	127.1	76.2	143.0	165.2	68.5	159.1
461	Odense	201.0	55.8	173.3	127.0	73.5	143.2	162.9	65.0	157.8
479	Svendborg	195.2	58.9	176.5	124.2	74.7	143.5	159.1	66.9	159.7
492	Ærø	163.9	69.0	166.1	96.6	83.2	135.5	130.1	76.1	150.7
	South Jutland	**224.2**	**50.4**	**186.2**	**135.0**	**68.9**	**146.6**	**179.2**	**59.7**	**166.3**
530	Billund	232.8	45.0	186.9	136.4	68.1	147.3	184.7	56.5	167.1
561	Esbjerg	220.6	53.0	187.0	132.8	70.6	145.6	176.3	61.9	166.1
563	Fanø	217.2	64.8	209.9	133.3	72.7	150.5	174.5	68.9	179.7
607	Fredericia	221.8	55.9	189.1	135.0	73.3	148.7	178.1	64.6	168.8
510	Haderslev	213.6	53.1	180.3	128.9	72.3	143.5	170.9	62.8	161.7
621	Kolding	239.5	46.6	193.4	142.6	66.1	150.4	190.4	56.5	171.6
540	Sønderborg	205.8	54.1	177.5	130.8	69.5	143.0	167.9	61.9	160.1
550	Tønder	208.2	51.5	173.7	120.7	71.4	139.4	164.1	61.5	156.5
573	Varde	230.7	45.4	184.1	136.9	65.4	146.0	184.2	55.3	165.3
575	Vejen	229.4	44.8	179.2	130.8	67.9	142.3	180.6	56.2	160.9
630	Vejle	241.1	48.5	197.9	147.5	66.8	154.9	193.5	57.8	176.1
580	Aabenraa	214.3	50.9	182.6	128.1	68.0	142.2	170.6	59.6	162.1
	East Jutland	**231.1**	**49.9**	**190.5**	**140.5**	**67.9**	**151.2**	**185.1**	**59.0**	**170.5**
710	Favrskov	251.9	41.4	193.3	155.4	62.0	155.9	203.7	51.7	174.6
766	Hedensted	250.1	40.4	198.7	146.9	63.1	151.6	198.8	51.7	175.3
615	Horsens	226.5	47.5	186.2	137.7	67.7	148.0	181.9	57.7	167.0
707	Norddjurs	202.0	55.3	172.1	120.3	73.1	139.2	161.2	64.2	155.7
727	Odder	237.1	50.0	195.9	145.1	66.3	156.0	190.2	58.3	175.6
730	Randers	215.6	53.1	178.3	127.7	73.0	143.2	171.0	63.2	160.5
741	Samsø	171.9	68.0	163.8	107.0	84.5	137.5	138.3	76.5	150.2
746	Skanderborg	271.1	43.1	212.5	165.3	60.3	162.7	217.7	51.8	187.3
706	Syddjurs	222.6	54.1	188.9	134.8	70.2	151.8	178.4	62.2	170.2
751	Århus	220.3	52.8	188.7	140.0	68.4	152.2	179.0	60.9	169.9
	West Jutland	**232.2**	**46.7**	**186.2**	**135.9**	**67.3**	**145.9**	**184.1**	**57.0**	**166.1**
657	Herning	233.7	44.9	188.2	136.3	66.6	147.6	184.8	55.8	167.8
661	Holstebro	236.7	46.5	189.0	136.9	66.2	146.1	186.2	56.4	167.3
756	Ikast-Brande	225.3	44.5	185.4	131.9	67.2	143.9	179.0	55.7	164.8
665	Lemvig	233.7	50.2	186.8	124.5	70.1	140.6	179.8	60.0	164.0
760	Ringkøbing-Skjern	243.5	44.0	194.9	137.0	65.2	146.4	190.9	54.5	171.0
740	Silkeborg	263.8	46.5	204.4	145.0	66.3	154.0	203.6	56.6	178.9
779	Skive	219.5	50.1	176.2	129.1	70.0	141.5	174.8	59.9	159.0
671	Struer	221.0	50.9	181.6	131.7	69.9	142.7	176.6	60.4	162.2
791	Viborg	233.2	47.5	183.8	143.1	67.5	149.0	188.0	57.6	166.3
	North Jutland	**212.3**	**53.0**	**177.2**	**127.3**	**72.0**	**142.2**	**169.6**	**62.6**	**159.6**
810	Brønderslev	209.9	52.2	174.6	125.1	72.9	141.7	167.5	62.6	158.2
813	Frederikshavn	208.6	57.5	182.9	118.7	76.5	141.0	163.3	67.1	161.8
860	Hjørring	207.3	54.8	175.6	123.0	74.2	141.5	164.7	64.6	158.4
849	Jammerbugt	214.6	51.7	177.7	127.2	72.2	141.7	171.0	61.9	159.8
825	Læsø	195.6	65.5	177.6	98.3	83.2	131.5	146.9	74.4	154.5
846	Mariagerfjord	217.8	50.0	177.8	128.4	70.8	142.0	173.1	60.4	159.9
773	Morsø	202.5	54.3	169.8	115.1	73.6	135.6	158.9	63.9	152.7
840	Rebild	248.3	42.9	187.8	146.0	63.6	147.5	197.9	53.1	167.9
787	Thisted	218.8	49.6	177.1	126.6	69.2	140.2	172.6	59.4	158.6
820	Vesthimmerlands	212.6	50.2	171.0	124.9	72.0	139.4	168.9	61.1	155.3
851	Aalborg	208.7	54.4	176.6	131.4	71.4	144.2	169.7	63.0	160.2

Table 228 Income, consumption and taxation by household income. 2005

	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)	**27 285**	**50 376**	**216 034**	**504 813**	**911 083**	**340 995**
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	**26 245**	**47 315**	**208 153**	**481 529**	**819 376**	**317 245**
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	**1 040**	**3 061**	**7 881**	**23 284**	**91 707**	**23 751**
D. Property income	**4 379**	**16 610**	**30 972**	**41 853**	**89 912**	**37 391**
E. Private transfers	**5 005**	**24 088**	**43 888**	**30 076**	**57 440**	**34 287**
F. Transfers from the public sector	**70 620**	**121 541**	**96 302**	**60 508**	**37 423**	**82 951**
G. Other income and reconciliation	**2 574**	**1 846**	**6 160**	**4 528**	**8 807**	**4 723**
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	**109 862**	**214 462**	**393 356**	**641 778**	**1 104 665**	**500 347**
I. Capital transfers to the household	**243**	**1 373**	**2 281**	**4 182**	**15 645**	**4 565**
J. Total income (H+I)	**110 105**	**215 834**	**395 636**	**645 960**	**1 120 310**	**504 912**
K. Income taxes, etc.	**24 097**	**52 683**	**112 992**	**198 943**	**385 646**	**155 604**
L. Private interest payments, etc.	**2 091**	**7 633**	**19 717**	**41 924**	**67 265**	**28 285**
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	**83 917**	**155 518**	**262 928**	**405 093**	**667 399**	**321 024**
N. Payments from capital pensions	**0**	**4 101**	**1 892**	**3 224**	**8 066**	**3 723**
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	**0**	**1 640**	**756**	**1 289**	**3 218**	**1 488**
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	**83 917**	**157 978**	**264 063**	**407 028**	**672 247**	**323 259**
Q. Fines	**112**	**168**	**287**	**401**	**709**	**338**
R. Gifts, charity	**3 747**	**4 783**	**2 618**	**3 219**	**8 601**	**4 460**
S. Membership fees	**922**	**1 261**	**3 718**	**6 907**	**9 374**	**4 529**
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	**-41 728**	**-14 865**	**13 928**	**54 248**	**191 079**	**40 955**
U. Pension and ATP contributions (own and employer's)	**2 123**	**3 970**	**21 049**	**51 436**	**113 540**	**37 609**
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	**45**	**207**	**878**	**2 406**	**4 679**	**1 630**
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	**262**	**1 979**	**9 917**	**12 114**	**40 346**	**12 571**
Y. Other saving, including residual	**-44 157**	**-21 021**	**-17 917**	**-11 709**	**32 515**	**-10 856**
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	**120 864**	**166 631**	**243 512**	**342 253**	**462 485**	**272 977**
Food	12 881	17 871	25 610	35 629	45 482	28 203
Beverages and tobacco	7 623	7 906	10 970	12 802	15 702	11 086
Clothing and footwear	5 951	6 738	10 176	16 087	25 173	12 822
Rent (housing)	33 179	46 496	57 998	66 604	81 359	58 852
Electricity and fuels	8 940	14 765	18 298	21 517	29 277	19 203
Furniture, furnishings, household services	4 840	9 050	13 090	20 334	32 041	16 242
Medical products, services of physicians	3 530	6 043	6 905	8 311	9 610	7 196
Purchase of vehicles	3 182	3 720	12 096	32 938	30 221	17 117
Other transport services and communications	13 372	16 155	28 037	38 462	58 590	31 203
Recreation, entertainment, travel	14 483	19 633	26 392	37 737	60 418	32 012
Other goods and services	12 884	18 254	33 941	51 833	74 610	39 042
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	**84 535**	**45 992**	**49 379**	**69 508**	**90 708**	**62 886**
Child care	2 684	3 863	11 523	22 936	22 681	13 312
Education	33 716	13 120	24 121	35 950	58 389	30 350
Health	48 136	29 009	13 736	10 622	9 639	19 225
Taxes on production and imports, total	**24 769**	**36 040**	**56 996**	**84 148**	**114 287**	**64 776**
VAT	15 310	21 078	32 897	45 965	66 898	37 071
Excise duty	8 128	12 008	19 703	32 135	36 871	22 525
Real property tax	1	115	307	359	922	345
Stamp duties	1 329	2 839	4 089	5 689	9 596	4 834
	number					
Persons per household	**1.1**	**1.3**	**2.0**	**2.8**	**3.2**	**2.1**
Of whom adults	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.6
Households in the survey	**190**	**592**	**618**	**634**	**429**	**2 463**
Households in Denmark - thousands	**193**	**709**	**590**	**608**	**422**	**2 521**

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Table 229 Income, consumption and taxation, by socio-economic status. 2005

	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)	**558 520**	**742 890**	**550 843**	**437 222**	**125 221**	**56 552**	**9 162**	**83 560**	**340 995**
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	168 826	721 394	545 632	431 958	120 377	52 568	11 327	80 921	317 245
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	389 694	21 496	5 212	5 263	4 843	3 984	-2 165	2 639	23 751
D. Property income	**57 587**	**46 752**	**40 853**	**38 983**	**12 932**	**1 983**	**34 894**	**12 780**	**37 391**
E. Private transfers	**33 114**	**21 855**	**14 780**	**14 257**	**16 547**	**11 587**	**75 077**	**29 929**	**34 287**
F. Transfers from the public sector	**57 552**	**36 384**	**39 041**	**47 383**	**152 705**	**52 106**	**154 017**	**146 773**	**82 951**
G. Other income and reconciliation	**10 469**	**8 915**	**4 016**	**3 458**	**5 140**	**501**	**2 447**	**13 946**	**4 723**
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	**717 242**	**856 797**	**649 532**	**541 304**	**312 545**	**122 729**	**275 597**	**286 988**	**500 347**
I. Capital transfers to the household	**1 417**	**5 161**	**11 615**	**4 116**	**6 372**	**2 975**	**2 808**	**2 449**	**4 565**
J. Total income (H+I)	**718 659**	**861 957**	**661 147**	**545 420**	**318 917**	**125 705**	**278 405**	**289 438**	**504 912**
K. Income taxes, etc.	**214 713**	**301 499**	**216 317**	**167 448**	**81 049**	**23 482**	**72 771**	**69 231**	**155 604**
L. Private interest payments, etc.	**38 311**	**54 254**	**42 789**	**33 436**	**18 755**	**2 868**	**8 755**	**10 639**	**28 285**
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	**465 635**	**506 204**	**402 041**	**344 535**	**219 112**	**99 354**	**196 879**	**209 568**	**321 024**
N. Payments from capital pensions	**1 796**	**2 196**	**12**	**753**	**883**	**0**	**8 750**	**12 392**	**3 723**
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	**718**	**878**	**5**	**301**	**353**	**0**	**3 494**	**4 957**	**1 488**
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	**466 713**	**507 522**	**402 048**	**344 987**	**219 643**	**99 354**	**202 134**	**217 003**	**323 259**
Q. Fines	**524**	**532**	**563**	**385**	**152**	**288**	**116**	**196**	**338**
R. Gifts, charity	**4 225**	**7 221**	**1 096**	**3 276**	**742**	**136**	**7 327**	**521**	**4 460**
S. Membership fees	**4 487**	**8 366**	**6 216**	**5 878**	**2 946**	**1 654**	**1 330**	**2 032**	**4 529**
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	**117 020**	**82 278**	**68 770**	**47 909**	**1 765**	**-40 121**	**2 104**	**21 700**	**40 955**
U. Pension and ATP contributions (own and employer's)	**57 569**	**86 056**	**56 057**	**43 406**	**20 510**	**1 481**	**6 800**	**13 011**	**37 609**
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	**4 944**	**3 201**	**1 785**	**2 000**	**792**	**17**	**153**	**1 078**	**1 630**
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	**32 320**	**37 149**	**16 845**	**9 753**	**3 061**	**248**	**3 284**	**3 421**	**12 571**
Y. Other saving, including residual	**22 187**	**-44 128**	**-5 917**	**-7 251**	**-22 599**	**-41 867**	**-8 134**	**4 191**	**-10 856**
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	**340 456**	**409 126**	**325 405**	**287 540**	**214 038**	**137 398**	**191 258**	**192 553**	**272 977**
Food	35 473	40 606	33 482	29 094	27 720	14 943	19 885	25 117	28 203
Beverages and tobacco	14 209	14 420	10 778	11 738	14 108	4 988	8 631	11 477	11 086
Clothing and footwear	13 886	23 284	19 871	13 626	5 163	6 409	6 121	7 772	12 822
Rent (housing)	65 865	72 870	64 090	57 465	52 430	32 484	55 303	47 508	58 852
Electricity and fuels	24 167	23 066	21 494	19 345	20 050	8 426	17 058	14 540	19 203
Furniture, furnishings, household services	22 419	25 459	20 283	17 230	11 415	6 102	10 480	10 043	16 242
Medical products, services of physicians	7 513	8 903	7 195	6 221	3 667	4 264	8 634	3 487	7 196
Purchase of vehicles	24 417	31 579	17 206	21 965	4 531	423	7 483	7 918	17 117
Other transport services and communications	35 463	51 955	42 076	34 370	20 198	20 516	16 020	24 268	31 203
Recreation, entertainment, travels	37 430	53 319	36 189	33 523	27 330	19 674	21 977	18 047	32 012
Other goods and services	59 612	63 665	52 739	42 962	27 429	19 169	19 667	22 375	39 042
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	**49 546**	**77 875**	**70 897**	**62 917**	**63 276**	**89 869**	**48 845**	**90 658**	**62 886**
Child care	12 579	23 173	22 218	15 437	31 934	11 712	59	23 967	13 312
Education	31 237	47 280	41 665	38 562	23 515	74 231	1 775	55 498	30 350
Health	5 730	7 422	7 013	8 918	7 828	3 926	47 011	11 192	19 225
Taxes on production and import, total	**89 610**	**100 960**	**75 918**	**69 096**	**48 622**	**24 642**	**43 152**	**41 404**	**64 776**
VAT	48 295	59 558	44 150	39 478	29 234	17 827	23 663	24 978	37 071
Excise duty	32 002	33 195	25 577	25 021	16 282	5 477	15 157	14 084	22 525
Stamp duties	475	925	525	313	118	109	126	13	345
Real property tax	8 838	7 283	5 667	4 283	2 988	1 229	4 207	2 328	4 834
	number								
Persons per household	**2.3**	**2.8**	**2.6**	**2.4**	**2.0**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**2.4**	**2.1**
Of whom adults	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6
Households in the survey	**95**	**394**	**348**	**819**	**49**	**82**	**574**	**102**	**2 463**
Households in Denmark - thousands	**123**	**308**	**298**	**851**	**50**	**50**	**720**	**121**	**2 521**

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Table 230 Consumption expenditure of households by type of dwelling. 2005

	Owner occupied detached house	Owner-occupied flat	Rented detached house	Rented flat	Flat in housing co-operative	Rented room	Dwelling free of charge[1]	Total
	DKK per household							
Total income	**676 812**	**556 696**	**379 277**	**314 946**	**382 200**	**162 220**	**878 741**	**504 912**
Income taxes, etc.	**211 992**	**172 147**	**112 833**	**92 244**	**121 844**	**39 361**	**307 206**	**155 604**
Disposable amount	**421 663**	**340 733**	**257 678**	**216 048**	**251 234**	**119 714**	**532 746**	**323 259**
Net saving	**67 973**	**66 301**	**18 546**	**12 754**	**5 368**	**-5 337**	**113 159**	**40 955**
Total consumption	**341 850**	**266 517**	**227 886**	**197 751**	**236 059**	**122 602**	**413 962**	**272 977**
A Food	**33 972**	**25 677**	**26 850**	**22 220**	**23 904**	**12 817**	**38 840**	**28 203**
B Beverages and tobacco	**11 472**	**13 709**	**9 751**	**10 764**	**10 188**	**10 031**	**9 496**	**11 086**
C Clothing and footwear	**15 330**	**11 465**	**9 227**	**11 093**	**11 673**	**2 495**	**44 723**	**12 822**
D Housing, total	**69 278**	**59 597**	**54 291**	**49 009**	**50 987**	**21 375**	**46 968**	**58 852**
Rent	483	514	45 305	42 816	41 114	18 868	26 965	19 965
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	-	-	-	-	186	-	-	15
Permanent renting of secondary dwelling, etc.	148	171	23	157	249	-	-	145
Imputed rent, owner-occupied dwelling	43 384	30 653	-	-	-	-	-	22 112
Land tax, owner-occupied dwelling	7 170	4 555	96	67	71	146	-	3 669
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	238	938	-	-	-	-	-	155
Value of dwelling free of charge	-	-	-	1	-	-	11 192	16
Imputed rent, secondary dwelling	1 623	2 150	710	823	1 499	-	3 533	1 288
Land tax, secondary dwelling	490	820	299	193	602	-	1 462	399
Stamp duties, loans in secondary dwelling	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2
Materials for maintenance of dwelling	1 935	480	660	466	771	293	-	1 202
Materials for repair of dwelling	1 370	2 520	278	316	471	329	-	927
Flagstones, etc. for gardens	406	-	185	3	3	-	-	209
Repair, etc. workman, dwelling	3 404	3 933	1 519	347	1 838	-	-	2 163
Water supply	1 839	1 458	1 273	1 039	1 211	497	1 639	1 455
Refuse collection	2 125	1 501	1 925	1 725	1 504	790	918	1 873
Water drainage, sewerage	2 204	1 642	1 293	937	1 098	363	1 258	1 596
Miscellaneous maintenance	2 096	435	697	63	192	77	1	1 110
Payments to houseowners' association, etc.	363	7 830	27	51	178	14	1	550
E Electricity and fuels	**24 856**	**15 265**	**18 659**	**13 522**	**13 081**	**7 768**	**23 981**	**19 203**
F Furniture, furnishings, household services	**21 345**	**17 210**	**13 562**	**10 381**	**13 619**	**4 225**	**19 177**	**16 242**
G Medical products, services of physicians	**8 918**	**7 071**	**5 997**	**4 727**	**7 609**	**5 784**	**6 769**	**7 196**
H Purchase of vehicles	**25 872**	**13 413**	**11 593**	**6 328**	**16 072**	**3 860**	**29 679**	**17 117**
I Transport services and communications	**39 773**	**27 847**	**26 565**	**21 607**	**25 630**	**18 664**	**42 734**	**31 203**
J Recreation, entertainment, travels	**41 092**	**33 176**	**23 929**	**21 836**	**26 993**	**17 045**	**53 726**	**32 012**
K Other goods and services	**49 942**	**42 086**	**27 462**	**26 265**	**36 303**	**18 537**	**97 868**	**39 042**
Interest on mortgage loans	**35 913**	**33 779**	**1 009**	**617**	**948**	**658**	**-**	**19 025**
Extension, etc. of dwelling	**22 158**	**24 602**	**2 068**	**1 066**	**5 271**	**-**	**-**	**12 571**
Total income per person	**265 416**	**311 004**	**175 591**	**183 108**	**238 875**	**135 183**	**253 239**	**237 048**
Total consumption per person	**134 059**	**148 892**	**105 503**	**114 972**	**147 537**	**102 169**	**119 297**	**128 158**
	number							
Size of dwelling, square metre	**143**	**86**	**95**	**76**	**82**	**31**	**160**	**109**
Year of construction	**1947**	**1938**	**1959**	**1954**	**1953**	**1939**	**1934**	**1950**
Persons per household	**2.5**	**1.8**	**2.2**	**1.7**	**1.6**	**1.2**	**3.5**	**2.1**
Of whom adults	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.0	1.6
Households in the survey	**1 101**	**165**	**153**	**745**	**214**	**81**	**4**	**2 463**
Households in Denmark - thousands	**1 206**	**111**	**187**	**732**	**201**	**79**	**4**	**2 521**
Persons in Denmark - thousands	**3 075**	**199**	**405**	**1 257**	**321**	**96**	**13**	**5 365**

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

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

Table 231 (page 1 of 5) Consumption expenditure of households by type of household. 2005

		Single persons under 60 years without children	Single persons 60 years + without children	Single persons with children	2 adults, head of household under 60 years without children	2 adults, head of household 60 years + without children	2 adults with children	House-holds with at least 3 adults	Total
		DKK per household							
Total income		**304 014**	**245 320**	**349 054**	**638 816**	**434 486**	**790 050**	**866 695**	**504 912**
Disposable amount		**194 040**	**171 975**	**247 652**	**405 418**	**304 347**	**478 542**	**541 766**	**323 259**
Net saving		**12 919**	**2 641**	**26 963**	**67 030**	**27 345**	**75 749**	**94 458**	**40 955**
Consumption expenditure		**176 235**	**159 503**	**216 372**	**329 170**	**264 972**	**391 697**	**431 511**	**272 977**
Food		**14 377**	**15 280**	**27 643**	**31 097**	**29 083**	**44 784**	**47 856**	**28 203**
1111	Rice etc.	62	79	170	133	90	222	116	121
1112	Bread, dry cakes, cookies and biscuits	1 685	1 658	3 093	3 622	3 228	5 306	5 795	3 273
1113	Pasta products	170	36	334	295	80	438	376	232
1114	Cakes, ready-prepared dishes with bread	457	323	528	794	582	905	669	614
1116	Flour, cereals, etc.	323	200	794	681	538	1 542	1 388	727
1121	Beef and veal	943	637	1 788	2 061	1 764	2 863	3 023	1 750
1122	Pork	537	803	1 050	1 607	1 918	1 632	2 117	1 292
1123	Meat of lamb	41	37	135	86	205	187	107	107
1124	Poultry	523	436	835	929	861	1 461	2 087	929
1125	Offal, spreads, bacon, sausages, etc.	1 279	1 335	1 937	2 834	2 459	4 192	4 386	2 525
1126	Processed meat, meat products	161	308	150	264	238	290	243	243
1127	Other fresh meat	5	6	0	12	22	10	23	11
1131	Fresh and frozen fish	223	322	352	430	613	509	860	432
1132	Shellfish, not tinned	75	98	145	230	160	142	187	140
1133	Smoked and salted fish	61	165	104	196	207	131	151	142
1134	Processed fish, fish products	328	494	537	718	849	778	897	628
1141	Whole milk	76	97	205	90	220	313	343	172
1142	Semi-skimmed, skimmed, butter milk	505	402	1 122	928	797	1 968	1 620	991
1143	Breast-milk replacement, soya milk	13	0	2	22	34	122	14	36
1144	Junket, yoghurt, etc.	240	390	506	564	515	813	977	532
1145	Cheese	796	1 071	1 265	1 858	1 961	2 125	2 412	1 569
1146	Other dairy products	267	334	575	505	566	769	763	505
1147	Eggs	204	303	350	455	532	546	619	409
1151	Butter, etc.	218	355	510	417	531	725	798	469
1152	Margarine, in all forms	44	123	57	180	241	164	256	145
1153	Olive oil	21	13	22	39	60	77	61	42
1154	Other vegetable oils	24	15	57	36	60	81	70	45
1155	Lard, deep frying fat	2	18	0	17	21	9	3	11
1161	Citrus fruit	175	226	328	408	369	556	611	361
1162	Bananas	165	184	378	331	288	595	532	332
1163	Apples	192	263	446	463	473	677	610	423
1164	Pears	65	80	112	122	113	186	144	115
1165	Peaches, plums, avocado, cherries	74	59	141	136	185	235	250	143
1166	Berries	162	303	420	408	465	524	661	384
1167	Other fruit	80	57	231	180	154	275	267	161
1168	Dried fruit, nuts	209	173	306	416	355	540	733	363
1169	Conserved fruit, fruit salad	15	45	53	41	61	55	37	42
1171	Leaf and stick vegetables	195	203	356	480	354	631	824	402
1172	Cabbage	83	175	129	243	279	274	299	206
1173	Tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, peas	460	493	1 107	1 118	969	1 698	1 702	1 003
1174	Root vegetables, onions, mushrooms	309	331	725	701	628	935	898	604
1175	Dried vegetables	9	2	66	23	32	34	14	21
1176	Processed and mixed vegetables	286	250	379	582	503	616	698	456
1177	Potatoes	185	262	454	501	589	558	852	436
1178	Potato-based products	145	53	380	301	158	524	454	265
1181	Sugar etc.	66	106	142	115	265	223	427	167
1182	Jams, honey, etc.	139	240	186	268	373	387	407	278
1183	Chocolate	496	596	1 062	927	776	1 623	1 843	963
1184	Sweets, marzipan	791	391	1 981	1 402	848	2 595	2 547	1 367

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Table 231 (page 2 of 5) Consumption expenditure of households by type of household. 2005

		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							
1185	Ice-cream	293	291	845	726	594	1 235	1 041	668
1186	Other sugar products	9	20	21	16	23	41	12	21
1191	Sauces, condiments	299	212	480	774	475	865	1 095	563
1192	Salt, spices, vanilla, etc.	83	89	159	204	209	243	290	170
1193	Baking powder, yeast, soup, bouillon	102	99	129	189	183	309	209	176
1194	Preservatives, etc.	8	18	10	24	16	29	41	20
Beverages and tobacco		**9 074**	**6 462**	**9 080**	**14 589**	**11 437**	**12 571**	**16 439**	**11 086**
1211	Coffee, coffee products	529	657	390	964	1 121	869	1 142	804
1212	Tea, tea products	73	62	148	133	162	153	217	122
1213	Cocoa	16	7	60	29	24	53	27	28
1221	Mineral water	68	59	69	181	97	136	188	111
1222	Soft drinks, etc.	866	280	1 432	1 594	568	2 002	2 127	1 191
1223	Fruit juices	281	221	495	582	371	842	740	486
1224	Vegetable juices	6	1	0	12	27	28	18	14
2111	Spiritus	570	618	312	1 018	1 197	587	1 191	770
2121	Wine	1 310	1 484	1 421	3 108	3 243	2 502	3 735	2 305
2122	Port, fortified wine, champagne, etc.	75	85	37	220	201	176	348	155
2131	Beers	1 428	560	831	1 781	1 352	1 204	1 774	1 287
2211	Cigarettes	3 249	1 815	3 203	4 094	2 103	3 496	4 192	3 117
2212	Cigars, cheroots	35	166	0	105	128	26	1	75
2213	Tobacco, other tobacco products	569	449	684	769	846	498	739	623
Clothing and footwear		**7 792**	**5 239**	**16 355**	**13 821**	**9 187**	**23 350**	**19 219**	**12 822**
3111	Clothing materials	79	30	110	82	50	137	17	76
3121	Garments for men	2 228	611	1 591	3 670	2 003	3 631	6 387	2 711
3122	Garments for women	2 903	3 131	5 157	6 141	4 896	7 192	7 141	4 993
3123	Garments for children and infants	209	241	3 299	477	283	6 304	901	1 658
3131	Clothing, accessories, etc.	388	261	765	831	467	750	822	571
3141	Laundering, dry cleaning, repair of clothing	260	191	439	189	162	398	94	248
3211	Footwear for men	590	119	961	763	296	1 195	817	655
3212	Footwear for women	1 018	638	2 180	1 562	970	1 950	2 721	1 396
3213	Footwear for children and infants	91	0	1 853	76	6	1 764	294	487
3221	Repair of footwear	26	16	0	29	54	31	25	28
Rent (housing)		**42 328**	**51 749**	**55 791**	**62 421**	**67 646**	**70 369**	**72 634**	**58 852**
4111	Rentals for housing	23 749	27 017	39 738	18 421	14 166	13 269	11 811	19 980
4121	Permanent rentals for sencondary dwellings, etc.	60	95	92	204	407	95	79	145
4211	Rental value of owner-occupied dwelling	10 187	16 335	9 861	29 889	35 291	39 881	42 987	25 936
4221	Rental value of free accommodation	1	0	0	95	0	0	0	16
4222	Rental value of own secondary dwelling	1 047	1 011	633	2 257	3 255	1 486	2 284	1 689
4311	Materials for repairs, etc. of dwellings	1 389	255	360	2 825	2 796	4 285	4 084	2 338
4321	Repairs, services of skilled craftsmen	1 392	2 182	315	1 437	4 484	2 260	2 934	2 163
4411	Water supply	997	1 109	1 258	1 537	1 662	1 859	2 144	1 455
4421	Refuse collection	1 490	1 646	1 959	2 002	2 038	2 111	2 285	1 873
4431	Water drainage, sewerage	963	1 146	1 330	1 678	1 800	2 207	2 555	1 596
4441	Miscellaneous maintenance	1 053	954	246	2 076	1 749	2 916	1 472	1 660
Electricity and fuels		**13 667**	**14 676**	**17 257**	**19 885**	**21 202**	**23 726**	**30 746**	**19 203**
4511	Electricity	5 480	4 170	5 869	6 277	7 008	8 805	11 244	6 669
4521	Town, natural gas	576	1 162	1 014	1 970	1 292	2 837	2 942	1 633
4522	Bottled gas	5	14	-	14	81	2	21	18
4531	Liquid fuel	634	1 665	1 080	1 953	2 987	2 271	2 733	1 825
4541	Solid fuel	362	541	592	501	819	1 672	1 852	846
4551	District heating	6 610	7 125	8 702	9 170	9 015	8 139	11 954	8 212

Table 231 (page 3 of 5) Consumption expenditure of households by type of household. 2005

		Single persons under 60 years without children	Single persons 60 years + without children	Single persons with children	2 adults, head of household under 60 years without children	2 adults, head of household 60 years + without children	2 adults with children	House-holds with at least 3 adults	Total
		DKK per household							
Furniture, furnishings and household services		**9 389**	**7 758**	**9 703**	**23 666**	**16 330**	**24 407**	**21 212**	**16 242**
5111	Furniture and furnishing	3 464	2 126	3 022	9 445	4 474	8 502	5 953	5 535
5121	Carpets, rugs	340	264	362	675	701	560	439	483
5131	Repair of furniture, household articles, etc.	30	268	0	68	117	60	206	104
5211	Boligtekstiler	589	535	711	1 420	1 466	1 729	2 221	1 179
5311	Refrigerators, freezers	392	222	21	683	384	791	263	465
5312	Washing machines, tumbledriers, dishwashers	473	421	691	1 056	1 075	1 609	805	899
5313	Cookers	201	80	232	536	449	523	359	346
5314	Extractor fans, elec./gas fan ovens, etc.	74	11	111	188	124	316	140	143
5315	Vacuum cleaners, etc.	122	66	126	268	114	241	202	166
5316	Electric sewing machines	58	29	0	87	73	71	6	56
5317	Husholdningsapparater mv.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5321	Smaller household appliances	79	104	335	338	279	217	123	195
5331	Repair of household appliances	0	122	0	0	3	7	0	22
5411	Glasses, tableware, kitchen ware	158	134	363	658	411	343	593	348
5412	Cutlery, etc.	38	37	7	74	199	133	66	84
5413	Kitchen and domestic utensils	815	413	656	1 565	1 306	1 542	1 913	1 152
5511	Major tools and equipment	441	246	397	1 234	611	1 044	928	716
5521	Tools and equipment	722	742	439	1 726	1 598	1 940	2 267	1 344
5611	Cleaning and polishing agents	318	486	556	897	1 017	1 259	1 610	821
5612	Other consumables	600	576	1 004	1 492	1 152	1 720	1 897	1 149
5621	Domestic services	299	568	487	694	572	1 274	772	680
5622	Household service	174	309	183	562	207	527	451	356
Medical products and health services		**3 344**	**6 038**	**3 354**	**10 538**	**12 672**	**6 403**	**8 533**	**7 196**
6111	Medical products, vitamins, etc.	1 025	1 687	1 313	2 093	3 615	1 667	3 125	1 940
6121	Other medical products	60	39	9	78	76	130	94	76
6131	Spectacles, etc.	607	1 126	4	3 007	3 977	633	764	1 531
6211	General practitioner	25	66	33	68	139	202	119	96
6221	Dentist	1 071	1 468	1 067	3 311	3 748	2 330	2 637	2 224
6232	Physiotherapist, chiropractor, etc.	454	1 446	619	1 215	1 021	1 078	1 443	1 021
6233	Hire of contact lenses and spectacles	91	0	309	274	-	223	279	144
6311	Hospitals	11	206	-	492	96	140	72	165
Purchase of vehicles		**8 214**	**4 047**	**1 135**	**27 102**	**14 364**	**27 178**	**39 602**	**17 117**
7111	Cars	7 161	3 889	68	25 948	14 402	24 647	37 039	15 942
7121	Motor cycles, etc.	626	27	289	348	-237	862	1 845	482
7131	Bicycles	427	130	778	806	199	1 669	719	693
Other transport services and communications		**21 685**	**12 133**	**23 153**	**40 916**	**25 489**	**44 640**	**61 410**	**31 203**
7211	Spare parts, accessories for vehicles	765	643	469	1 576	1 076	3 051	2 903	1 507
7221	Petrol, lubricants	6 256	2 543	6 235	13 145	8 738	14 146	22 993	9 846
7231	Repair, etc. of vehicles	2 201	1 724	3 362	4 677	3 357	5 649	6 958	3 755
7241	Other services relating to vehicles	1 314	495	1 849	3 450	2 068	4 988	6 527	2 748
7251	Vehicle license duty	1 438	1 267	1 309	2 905	3 071	4 169	4 960	2 648
7321	Taxi-cabs	748	297	221	433	176	482	546	454
7331	Airline tickets	925	239	663	2 566	924	1 456	2 468	1 290
7341	Ferries	213	69	18	435	275	458	397	287
7351	Combined passenger transport	2 720	1 306	2 670	3 697	741	2 319	3 589	2 372
7361	Other transport services	259	135	53	365	234	227	24	221
8111	Postage	201	236	151	343	417	294	267	280
8211	Purchase of telephone and equipment	163	33	127	460	162	511	451	279
8311	Telephone services, call charges	4 481	3 146	6 026	6 864	4 249	6 893	9 329	5 516

Table 231 (page 4 of 5) Consumption expenditure of households by type of household. 2005

		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							
Recreation, entertainment and travels		**21 944**	**19 898**	**23 164**	**40 299**	**27 969**	**43 808**	**52 871**	**32 012**
9111	Radio, music players, etc.	2 246	14	402	1 093	681	1 335	493	1 090
9112	TV-sets, video recorders, etc.	1 062	517	1 057	2 937	1 237	2 380	2 327	1 660
9121	Photographic equipment, video cameras	530	50	327	908	292	774	607	528
9122	Microscopes, binoculars, magnifying glasses	-	0	0	92	0	0	0	16
9131	Personal computers, etc.	3 174	278	1 531	2 666	828	3 899	3 642	2 400
9141	Cd, video tapes and photos	987	409	965	1 163	878	1 679	2 053	1 116
9151	Repair of radio, TV-sets, pc, photo equipment, etc.	10	0	331	119	325	34	118	95
9211	Caravans, boats, etc.	168	2 508	-1 473	4 739	-634	2 501	12 799	2 486
9221	Musical instruments, etc.	437	5	212	130	380	373	578	292
9231	Repair of caravans, boats, musical instruments, etc.	0	0	3	15	21	1	0	6
9311	Games, toys, hobby goods	636	535	3 530	1 933	1 106	4 669	1 782	1 907
9321	Equipment for sports, camping, etc.	171	77	410	475	161	1 818	790	584
9331	Plants, flowers, fertilizers, etc.	875	2 055	1 202	2 737	3 340	2 191	2 343	2 085
9341	Pets, pet foods and accessories	948	270	330	1 325	911	2 049	3 208	1 239
9351	Veterinary and other services relating to pets	274	177	307	731	311	811	739	480
9411	Sporting activities, fairs, etc.	1 053	550	1 424	1 599	838	2 434	1 728	1 370
9421	Cinemas, theatres, concerts	911	444	915	1 100	903	1 189	1 335	949
9422	Museums, zoological gardens, etc.	128	98	109	233	144	369	94	187
9423	TV licence fees, rental of TV-equipment, films, etc.	3 039	3 264	3 601	3 907	3 478	3 932	3 928	3 544
9424	Musicians, photographers, film developing, etc.	134	59	189	285	178	676	396	280
9431	Football pools, lottery, bingo, etc.	1 184	1 641	1 440	2 216	1 861	1 433	2 753	1 693
9511	Books	1 316	591	954	1 661	1 032	1 471	1 863	1 269
9521	Newspapers, magazines	662	2 708	2 183	2 307	3 318	1 658	1 709	1 967
9531	Printed matter	72	94	262	176	147	228	188	151
9541	Stationary and drawing materials	154	137	310	369	203	519	434	292
9611	Package holidays	1 773	3 420	2 644	5 382	6 029	5 388	6 965	4 327
Other goods and services		**24 420**	**16 223**	**29 737**	**44 838**	**29 595**	**70 459**	**60 991**	**39 042**
9721	General schools, upper-secondary education, other education	181	157	1 779	714	77	1 712	2 329	777
9741	Further and higher education	214	0	257	214	0	117	73	124
9751	Leisure-time education, youth schools, etc.	81	222	368	172	210	182	320	186
9811	Restaurants, etc.	8 296	2 320	5 315	12 492	5 287	13 591	12 645	8 831
9812	Canteens	840	356	824	1 135	322	1 381	2 495	962
9821	Hotels, campsites, etc.	1 107	577	768	2 935	1 959	3 542	2 959	2 033
9911	Hairdressers, beauty, etc.	1 156	1 550	1 962	2 603	3 049	3 641	3 475	2 401
9912	Toiletries, electric razors, etc.	161	141	0	66	20	101	512	128
9913	Soap, toothpaste, diapers, etc.	1 957	1 754	3 305	3 882	2 801	6 776	7 053	3 723
9921	Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9931	Jewellery, watches, etc.	359	426	583	2 734	880	1 585	2 199	1 221
9932	Sunglasses, pipes, bags, prams, etc.	553	155	1 247	800	371	1 390	1 558	771
9941	Day-care institutions, etc.	119	662	4 825	8	14	16 333	162	3 584
9951	Life insurance	625	81	608	1 994	274	2 059	2 259	1 116
9952	Family and household insurance	2 598	2 842	2 144	4 065	4 485	4 648	5 343	3 707
9953	Accident and health insurance	1 027	700	1 366	2 399	2 043	3 266	3 674	1 978
9954	Transport insurance	2 923	2 753	2 823	6 524	6 315	7 252	11 590	5 398
9955	Other insurances	285	169	317	517	303	567	827	402

Table 231 (page 5 of 5) Consumption expenditure of households by type of household. 2005

		Single persons under 60 years without children	Single persons 60 years + without children	Single persons with children	2 adults, head of household under 60 years without children	2 adults, head of household 60 years + without children	2 adults with children	House-holds with at least 3 adults	Total
		DKK per household							
9962	One-time fees and service charges for bank and insurance services	418	221	230	795	350	968	903	574
9972	Other services	1 522	1 139	1 016	789	836	1 347	613	1 123
		number							
Persons per household		**1.0**	**1.0**	**2.5**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**3.9**	**3.7**	**2.1**
Of whom adults		**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**3.1**	**1.6**
Households in the survey		**608**	**285**	**119**	**446**	**349**	**540**	**116**	**2 463**
Households in Denmark – thousands		**558**	**418**	**116**	**429**	**330**	**496**	**174**	**2 521**

Table 232 (page 1 of 2) Price index for domestic supply

2000/ HS[1] chapter		Weight	2006 Average	2007 Average
		per cent	2000=100	
02	Meat and edible meat offals	1.99	106.9	106.5
03	Fish and crustaceans	1.42	140.5	141.5
04	Milk and dairy produce, etc.	1.99	103.9	111.3
05	Products of animal origin n.e.s.	0.24	117.5	129.0
07	Vegetables	0.78	137.8	151.2
08	Fruit, nuts, citrus fruit, melons	0.48	112.6	110.9
09	Coffee, tea, spices	0.31	110.1	111.6
10	Cereals	1.53	89.8	133.1
11	Products of the milling industry, malt, starch, inulin and wheat gluten	0.34	98.2	125.7
12	Oil seeds, oleaginous fruit; other seeds and fruit, etc.	1.10	124.5	127.5
13	Shellac, hydrated rubber and resin, etc.	0.20	97.5	99.8
15	Animal and vegetable fats and oils	0.59	130.4	157.2
16	Preparations of meat, fish and crustaceans	1.45	114.3	118.9
17	Sugar and sugar confectionery	0.69	108.9	112.3
18	Cocoa and other cocoa preparations	0.43	104.4	105.7
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk, bakery products	1.04	108.2	111.7
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other plants	0.71	112.4	127.3
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	0.67	110.5	114.4
22	Beverages, ethanol and vinegar	2.02	107.7	112.3
23	Residual products from the food processing industry, preparations of animal feedstuffs	1.50	116.8	132.2
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	0.48	114.0	120.8
25	Salt, sulphur, soil and stones; plaster, lime, cement	0.77	115.8	122.5
27	Mineral fuels, mineraloil and distillery products thereof	8.43	174.9	183.3
28	Inorganic chemicals	0.56	118.2	118.3
29	Organic chemicals	0.98	103.2	104.3
30	Pharmaceutical products	1.69	103.1	104.5
31	Fertilizers	0.32	142.9	155.9
32	Dyes, colours, paints	1.01	112.2	113.4
33	Volatile vegetable oils and essential oils; perfumery, cosmetics, toiletpreparations	0.45	110.5	113.7
34	Soap, washing and cleaning preparations	0.59	109.9	110.9
35	Albuminoidal substances, modified starch, glues, and enzymes	0.34	83.9	84.7
37	Photographic and cinematographic goods	0.44	99.8	100.2
38	Miscellaneous chemical products	1.05	107.4	111.7
39	Artificial resins and plastic materials	4.98	117.3	120.0
40	Rubber and articles thereof	0.73	104.3	106.7
41	Raw hides and skins and leather	0.07	83.4	86.5
42	Articles of leather; saddlery; luggage and bags, etc.	0.21	99.7	99.6
44	Wood and articles of wood	3.70	111.4	124.1
47	Paper-making material of wood or other cellulosic, materials	0.11	87.1	96.3
48	Paper and paperboard, articles thereof	3.50	101.4	104.6
51	Wool and animal hair; yarn and textiles fabrics of horsehair	0.11	102.1	101.9
52	Cotton	0.19	91.9	91.1
54	Continuous man-made fibers	0.32	106.0	106.6
55	Discontinuous man-made fibers	0.19	101.5	102.0
56	Cotton wool, nonwovens; cordage and rope, and articles thereof	0.15	105.5	105.8
57	Carpets and other flooring of textile materials	0.19	108.7	110.7
58	Special textile fabrics; tufted textiles, laces; tapestry and trimmings, embroidery	0.06	100.6	102.4
59	Impregnated, knitted or crocheted textile articles, technical textile articles	0.12	106.7	108.2
60	Knitted and crocheted goods	0.15	93.4	93.3
61	Articles of apparel and accessories, of knitwear	1.07	99.6	98.4
62	Articles of apparel and accessories, except knitwear	1.17	99.3	97.9
63	Other made up textile articles	0.39	114.6	113.5
64	Footwear, leggings and related parts	0.58	105.9	108.2
68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, etc.	1.75	113.7	125.2
69	Ceramic products	0.41	112.1	118.0

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

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

Table 232 (page 2 of 2) Price index for domestic supply

2000/ HS[1] chapter		Weight	2006 Average	2007 Average
		Per cent	2000 =100	
70	Glass and glassware	1.16	109.3	118.3
71	Precious metals and articles thereof	0.18	125.1	132.9
72	Iron and steel	1.73	157.2	176.7
73	Articles of iron and steel	4.13	126.6	133.8
74	Copper and articles thereof	0.44	128.2	138.7
76	Aluminium and articles thereof	1.70	113.2	121.9
79	Zinc and articles thereof	0.07	218.2	256.8
82	Tools and implements of base metal	0.49	110.3	110.4
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	0.76	110.6	116.5
84	Machinery and appliances; mechanical, implements and spare parts	11.65	91.1	89.3
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and related parts	9.86	99.0	99.9
87	Vehicles and spare parts	4.76	109.1	111.0
90	Optical photo and measuring equipment	2.33	105.8	106.5
91	Clocks and watches and related parts	0.08	103.9	98.2
94	Furniture and specified lightning equipment	3.44	109.7	113.2
95	Toys; games, sport goods, etc.	0.47	100.5	100.2

Table 233 Price index for domestic supply by categories of use

	Weight	2006 Average	2007 Average
	per cent	2000 =100	
Price Index for Domestic Supply total	**100.00**	**113.2**	**117.9**
Producers' materials	**69.89**	**113.7**	**119.5**
Raw materials for agriculture	3.64	117.3	139.1
Raw materials for other industries	45.69	118.1	125.0
Fuels and lubricants	4.39	163,4	170,9
Machinery and tools; goods transport equipment	16.17	92.0	91.2
Consumer goods	**30.11**	**110.9**	**113.3**
Foods of animal origin, excl. fish	5.37	107.2	110.8
Fish and fish products	1.89	134.9	135.9
Foods of vegetable origin	3.14	120.3	128.3
Beverages and tobacco	2.88	113.8	118.3
Other consumer goods	16.83	106.7	107.5
Distribution by origin:			
Danish goods	**43.23**	**119.0**	**126.8**
Danish producers' materials	29.78	120.5	130.0
Danish consumer goods	13.45	114.3	118.4
Imported goods	**56.77**	**107.0**	**109.6**
Imported producers' materials	40.10	107.5	110.7
Imported consumer goods	16.67	106.0	107.1
Imported unprocessed raw materials, total			
= Raw material price index[1] total	**10.03**	**144.1**	**155.8**
Unprocessed materials for agriculture	0.87	107.9	134.2
Unprocessed materials for other industries	6.95	140.9	151.0
Fuels and lubricants	2.22	174.0	183.8

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pris10 and pris11

Table 234 Domestic supply of some important food stuffs

	Supply, total		
	2005	2006	2007
	thousand tonnes		
Milk and cream			
Whole milk[1]	237	226	230
Skim- and buttermilk	257	271	279
Junket and yoghurt	105	107	111
Other milk products[2]	68	72	73
Cream (incl. cultured cream)	49	47	55
Fats			
Butter[3]	11	9	10
Margarine	50	47	46
Cheese	. .	. .	. .
Eggs	92	92	. .
Meat			
Beef and veal[4]	141	147	152
Pork[4]	239	240	. .
Poultry meat	125	117	124
Horse meat	1	1	0
Mutton and lamb	7	7	9
Game meat	4	4	4
Flour and groats, etc.			
Wheat flour	332	330	313
Durum wheat e.g. pasta products	27	33	38
Rye flour	78	84	84
Oat-meal	23	26	26
Rice and rice flour	34	33	35
Other flours and groats, etc.	67	68	66
Sugar	185	205	205
Potatoes	298	299	299
Organic products[5]			
Milk	144	148	166
Eggs	7	7	. .

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

[1] Excl. natural milk at producers for consumption. [2] Includes various cultured-milk products, chocolate milk and skimmed chocolate milk. [3] In addition, there are mixed products which comprise about 27 mio. kg a year since 1996. [4] The figures exclude consumption of edible offals. New calculation method for pork from 2005. [5] Part of total supply.

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

Table 235 Consumption of beverages and tobacco

	2004	2005	2006
	mio. litre		
Consumption of beer	**572**	**574**	**554**
Dutiable sales of lager equivalents	487	484	474
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	85	90	80
Consumption of wine	**171**	**173**	**172**
Dutiable sales	159	164	162
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	12	9	10
Consumption of spirits	**32**	**32**	**25**
Dutiable sales	25	28	23
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	7	4	2
Consumption of alcoholic soft drinks	**-**	**-**	**5**
Dutiable sales	-	-	5
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	-	-	-
	avg. litres		
Consumption of pure alcohol per capita	10.3	10.4	10.0
Consump. of pure alcohol per capita over 14 years	12.7	12.8	12.1
	mio. units		
Consumption of cigarettes, cigarillos, etc.	**8 842**	**8 469**	**8 635**
Dutiable sales	8292	8069	8335
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	550	400	300
	units		
Avg. consumption of cigarettes, cigarillos, etc.	**3 654**	**3 489**	**3 513**
Per capita	1 637	1 564	1 589
Per capita over 14 years	2 017	1 925	1 924
	tons		
Consumption of smoking tobacco	**1 775**	**1 497**	**1 332**
Dutiable sales	1 325	1 122	1 032
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	450	375	300

Note: Up to and including 2005, the statistics of dutiable sales of beer, wine and spirits also contain alcoholic soft drinks based on the type of alcohol in question. The figures on sales and thereby also consumption before and after 2006 are not strictly comparable. This applies especially to spirits.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/alko1

Table 236 Net price index

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average	Percentage annual increase
	2000=100													
2000	98.1	98.9	99.5	99.7	100.1	100.4	100.0	99.8	100.6	100.8	101.0	100.9	100.0	3.1
2001	100.4	101.4	102.0	102.5	102.9	102.9	102.4	102.3	102.8	103.0	102.8	103.0	102.4	2.4
2002	103.1	104.1	104.7	105.1	105.2	105.1	104.8	104.8	105.5	105.7	105.6	105.6	104.9	2.5
2003	105.8	107.0	107.8	107.8	107.6	107.5	106.9	106.9	107.5	107.6	107.8	107.6	107.3	2.3
2004	107.4	108.3	108.9	109.0	109.4	109.1	108.7	108.4	109.0	109.4	109.1	108.9	108.8	1.4
2005	108.7	109.9	110.6	111.2	111.1	111.2	111.0	111.0	111.9	111.8	111.5	111.6	111.0	2.0
2006	111.3	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.5	113.7	113.5	113.5	113.8	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.2	2.0
2007	113.3	114.7	115.1	115.4	115.6	115.5	115.1	114.9	115.6	116.0	116.8	116.7	115.4	1.9

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pris7

Table 237 Consumer price index, annual average

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

[1] Percentage annual increase.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pris8 and pris9

Table 238 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	2.4
2002	103.1	103.8	104.5	104.9	105.0	105.0	104.7	104.8	105.4	105.6	105.6	105.6	104.8	2.4
2003	105.8	106.8	107.5	107.5	107.3	107.3	106.7	106.6	107.4	107.1	107.2	107.1	107.0	2.1
2004	107.0	107.8	108.3	108.4	108.7	108.5	108.1	107.9	108.6	108.9	108.6	108.4	108.3	1.2
2005	108.1	109.2	109.8	110.4	110.3	110.4	110.3	110.3	111.2	111.1	110.8	110.8	110.2	1.8
2006	110.4	111.5	111.9	112.4	112.5	112.8	112.5	112.5	112.9	112.8	112.7	112.8	112.3	1.9
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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pris12

Table 239 Consumer price index and its sub-indices

	Weights at Jan. 2003	2006 average	2007 average
		2000=100	
Consumer price index, total	**100.00**	**112.3**	**114.2**
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	**13.23**	**110.2**	**115.1**
Food	11.49	110.0	114.8
Non-alcoholic beverages	1.74	111.7	117.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	**4.78**	**99.4**	**101.1**
Alcoholic beverages	2.38	93.7	95.2
Tobacco	2.40	105.9	107.7
Clothing and footwear	**5.11**	**99.1**	**97.4**
Clothing	4.24	97.2	94.1
Footwear	0.88	108.8	113.6
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	**28.73**	**117.9**	**120.4**
Actual and imputed rentals for housing	18.31	116.1	118.6
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	1.52	112.6	117.7
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	2.18	128.8	139.3
Electricity, gas and other fuels	6.02	121.4	121.5
Furnishings, household etc.	**5.98**	**109.4**	**110.8**
Furniture and furnishings, carpets etc.	2.24	105.3	105.8
Household textiles	0.51	107.1	107.5
Household appliances and repair of this	0.88	101.2	102.7
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0.70	111.8	114.5
Tools and equipment for house and garden	0.59	106.8	107.7
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	1.05	126.8	130.2
Health	**2.67**	**109.0**	**109.7**
Medical products, appliances and equipment	1.31	96.4	94.7
Out-patient services	1.07	123.3	126.7
Hospital services	0.30	119.2	122.4
Transport	**12.94**	**117.6**	**119.5**
Purchase of vehicles	4.09	113.5	112.5
Operation of personal transport equipment	7.16	118.7	121.9
Transport services	1.69	121.4	126.7
Communication	**2.07**	**87.6**	**87.6**
Recreation and culture	**10.05**	**102.6**	**102.9**
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	2.47	69.7	63.0
Other major durables for recreation and culture	0.34	107.2	108.8
Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets	2.19	101.9	102.8
Recreational and cultural services	2.29	121.5	126.0
Newspapers, books and stationery	1.76	120.1	125.6
Package holidays	1.00	119.5	123.1
Education	**0.81**	**146.1**	**152.7**
Restaurants and hotels	**5.65**	**115.8**	**118.8**
Catering services	5.00	115.7	118.7
Accommodation services	0.65	118.9	123.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	**7.95**	**122.4**	**122.9**
Personal care	2.29	115.6	118.7
Personal effects n.e.c.	0.76	109.9	113.7
Social protection	1.66	122.3	119.1
Insurance	2.09	137.5	138.6
Financial services n.e.c.	0.83	126.2	123.4
Other services n.e.c.	0.32	119.2	123.7
Goods	**53.94**	**107.2**	**108.3**
Services	**46.06**	**118.8**	**121.6**

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pris6

Table 240 Price index for sales of property

	One-family houses		
	2004	2005	2006
	1995=100		
All Denmark	**188.5**	**221.3**	**269.0**
Copenhagen Municipality	264.4	347.1	437.1
Frederiksberg Municipality	232.5	310.2	425.2
Copenhagen County	225.4	282.7	368.4
Frederiksborg County	219.6	269.6	344.6
Roskilde County	205.3	245.0	314.0
West Zealand County	205.5	235.0	280.3
Storstrøm County	199.3	226.7	263.6
Bornholm County	173.6	190.5	230.7
Funen County	165.7	190.0	232.3
South Jutland County	146.9	159.6	179.7
Ribe County	145.9	158.9	180.4
Vejle County	166.0	189.4	223.2
Ringkøbing County	144.8	157.6	178.7
Århus County	182.1	217.9	266.1
Viborg County	147.2	158.1	181.2
North Jutland County	163.6	181.7	209.3

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ejen9

Table 241 Forced sales of real property

	2006	2007
Total	**1 231**	**1 392**
Agricultural properties	50	38
One-family houses	792	867
Owner-occupied flats	98	148
Holiday dwellings	79	94
Multi-family houses	25	39
Combined residential and business properties	52	68
Building sites	18	33
Business properties	67	57
Farm closures, etc.	50	48

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/tvang1

Table 242 Indices for price trends, ordinary free trade

	2000	2006
	index 1995 = 100	
One-family houses	153.0	269.0
Residential properties with 2 flats	156.3	276.7
Residential properties with 3 flats	146.3	230.3
Residential properties with 4-8 flats	157.6	404.8
Residential properties with 9 flats and over	180.6	527.1
Residential and business properties	161.7	347.3
Business properties	162.0	222.3
Industrial properties and warehouses	129.5	156.0
Agricultural properties, total	157.9	306.4
Weekend cottages	145.4	321.0
Building sites under 2000 m^2	118.2	160.4
Owner-occupied flats	182.0	394.5

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ejen5

Table 243 Assessment of real property

	General assessment 2005			General assessment 2006		
	Assessments	Property values	Land values	Assessments	Property values	Land values
	number	DKK mio.		number	DKK mio.	
All Denmark	**2 003 471**	**3 914 823**	**984 276**	**2 031 495**	**4 871 017**	**1 244 762**
One-family houses	1 139 213	1 578 661	459 764	1 153 321	1 701 139	492 976
Two- and three-family houses	26 685	52 037	13 607	26 780	55 542	14 512
Multi-dwelling houses and commercial properties with or without residence	95 643	752 193	154 977	96 882	1 234 340	264 981
Owner-occupied flats	192 907	246 524	35 650	206 636	292 322	40 506
Holiday dwellings on own land	189 182	203 486	60 943	192 181	222 894	63 878
Industrial properties and warehouses	18 349	158 552	28 973	18 625	190 622	35 497
Agricultural properties	93 797	347 418	83 774	91 832	452 628	120 434
Nurseries and horticultural properties, fruit orchards, etc.	2 076	6 882	821	2 084	7 879	1 137
Forests and orchards separately assessed	5 321	18 866	4 934	5 385	22 613	6 115
Building sites	96 289	46 894	36 251	108 925	81 366	63 250
Government and municipal properties	13 495	204 310	42 793	13 519	258 788	64 463
Other assessed properties	130 514	299 000	61 789	115 325	350 884	77 014

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

Source: Central Tax Administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 244 Sales of real property in ordinary free trade

	Total number of sales		Average price per property DKK thousands		As percentage of public assessment[1]	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
One-family houses						
All Denmark	**59 888**	**52 564**	**1 511**	**1 748**	**136.9**	**132.0**
Copenhagen Municipality	778	603	3 213	4 100	149.3	138.9
Frederiksberg Municipality	64	46	5 629	6 983	147.7	145.7
Copenhagen County	5 091	3 714	3 099	3 978	148.0	138.1
Frederiksborg County	4 417	3 510	2 544	3 239	141.8	138.5
Roskilde County	3 144	2 247	2 242	2 817	137.7	136.3
West Zealand County	4 321	4 223	1 366	1 633	134.0	127.1
Storstrøm County	4 485	3 929	1 057	1 212	132.1	122.8
Bornholm County	884	909	730	886	133.9	129.3
Funen County	6 336	5 624	1 139	1 365	132.6	133.2
South Jutland County	2 895	2 848	909	1 045	120.6	123.9
Ribe County	2 629	2 452	1 008	1 139	126.6	125.0
Vejle County	4 910	4 369	1 292	1 503	134.3	128.6
Ringkøbing County	3 568	3 440	977	1 085	126.3	123.0
Århus County	6 979	5 755	1 562	1 897	144.7	137.8
Viborg County	3 276	3 043	868	971	121.2	123.1
North Jutland County	6 111	5 852	1 020	1 161	126.5	125.2
Owner-occupied flats						
All Denmark	**25 308**	**19 341**	**1 453**	**1 764**	**142.7**	**124.6**
Copenhagen Municipality	6 490	4 498	1 841	2 388	150.5	121.7
Frederiksberg Municipality	1 412	921	2 337	2 964	148.2	129.1
Copenhagen County	4 389	3 045	1 581	2 009	138.9	129.2
Frederiksborg County	1 589	1 371	1 525	1 852	136.0	131.6
Roskilde County	1 029	725	1 359	1 723	138.2	125.9
West Zealand County	612	676	926	1 107	128.9	117.1
Storstrøm County	581	527	773	931	128.5	116.8
Bornholm County	123	103	597	712	132.9	133.4
Funen County	1 235	962	856	1 161	136.1	130.3
South Jutland County	300	294	816	1 036	118.4	122.5
Ribe County	586	401	720	838	128.3	126.9
Vejle County	924	786	844	1 206	131.6	122.7
Ringkøbing County	588	519	748	840	122.5	118.0
Århus County	3 545	2 656	1 269	1 411	148.2	119.2
Viborg County	304	247	696	906	116.5	121.2
North Jutland County	1 601	1 610	882	1 099	126.6	128.9
Other properties:						
Residential properties with 2 flats	2 000	1 692	1 452	1 796	116.3	99.8
Residential properties with 3 flats	391	390	1 692	1 742	136.6	106.2
Residential properties with 4-8 flats	807	745	3 706	4 311	176.0	111.8
Residential properties with 9 flats and over	429	447	15 950	26 849	191.4	111.2
Residential and business properties	3 087	3 004	5 179	5 524	140.7	117.6
Business properties	1 856	1 842	9 407	9 391	125.1	115.8
Industrial properties and warehouses	1 377	1 567	6 968	10 148	112.3	108.1
Agricultural properties	4 875	4 192	160	197	131.0	123.1
Weekend cottages	11 610	8 900	1 140	1 344	156.3	122.8
Grounds under 2,000 m^2	12 279	11 894	284	484	147.2	130.9
Grounds over 2,000 m^2	2 508	2 623	81	106	157.9	120.0

Note: For land, average prices are per m^2, for agriculture, average prices are per hectare, and for other categories, prices are per item.

[1]For 2005 is used 2004-tax assessment. For 2006 is used 2005-tax assessment.

Source: Central Tax Administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ejen8

General economic statistics

1. The Danish business structure

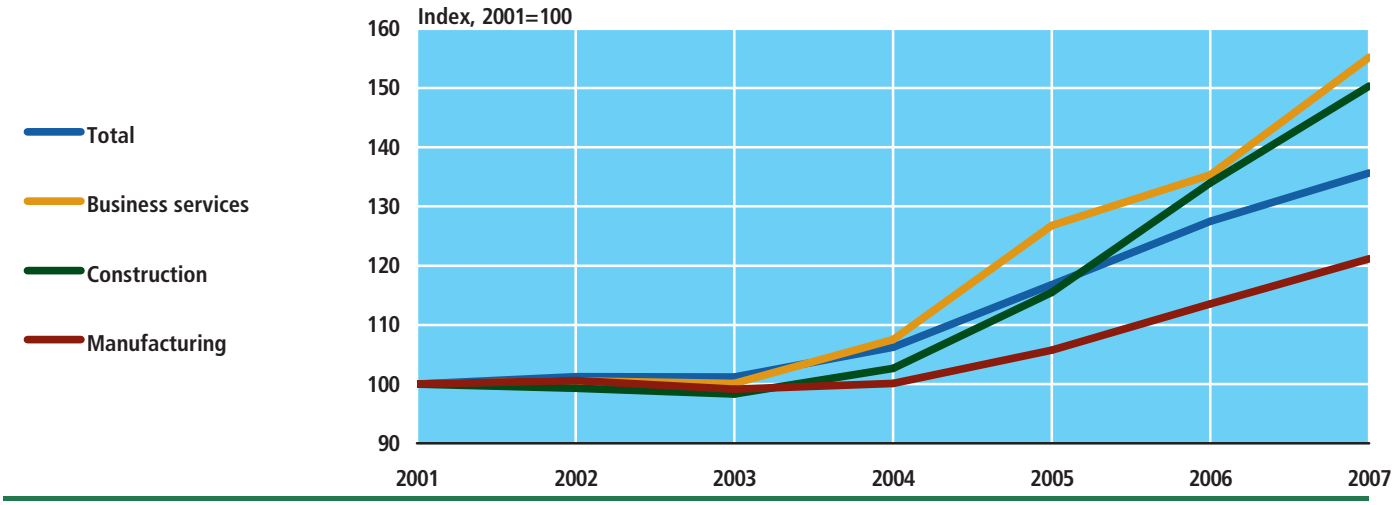
Continued importance of service sector

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

At the turn of the millennium, almost three fourths of all employed persons were working in the service sector. Services include private services in the form of trade, transport, finance, business services and personal services as well as public services. The growth of the service sector has continued in the new millennium.

The development can be illustrated by a look at the enterprises' turnover figures during the period 2001-2007. The total growth in business turnover is 36 per cent in this period, but there are great differences from one industry to another. Business services have increased by 55 per cent, while the turnover of the manufacturing industry has increased by only 21 per cent. Construction has experienced a marked growth in the turnover during the last years ending up in a growth of 50 per cent for the period.

Figure 1 **Development in total turnover. Selected industries**



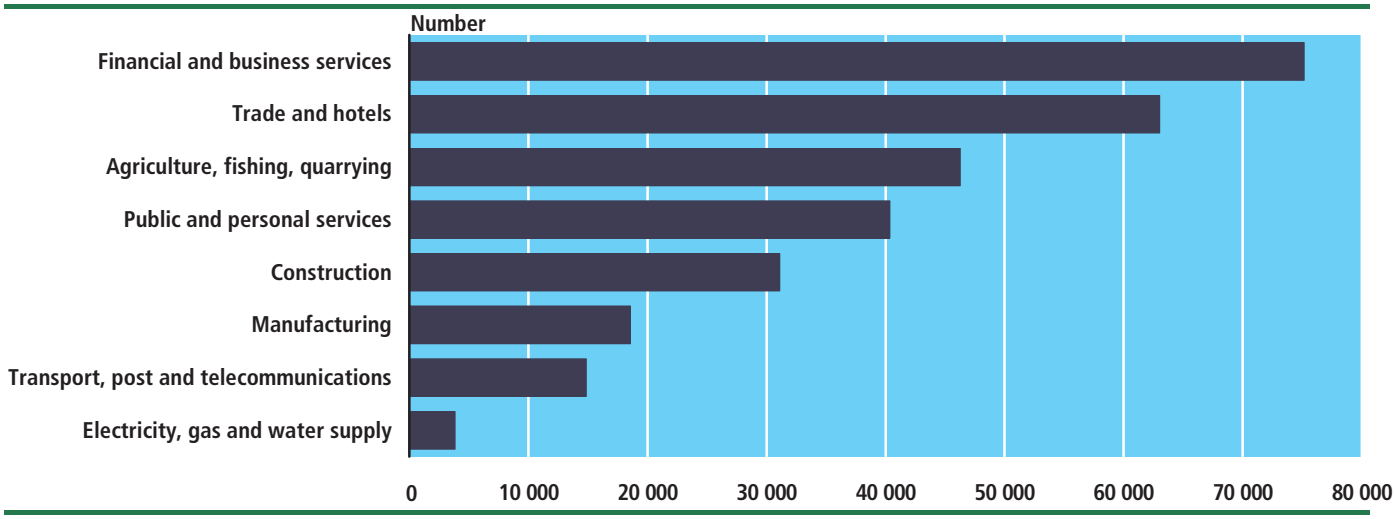
Enterprises and workplaces

Business structures are described by using two business levels: Enterprises and workplaces. The enterprise is the superior level, which is legally and financially responsible for the operation of the enterprise. A workplace is an organizationally delimited part of an enterprise at a given address, which produces one – or mainly one – type of goods or services. Thus, workplaces are the sites where the physical production of the goods or services takes place.

Number of enterprises

There are 294,000 enterprises in Denmark with a real activity. Financial and business services account for most of these enterprises (26 per cent) as well as wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants (21 per cent), while 16 per cent of the enterprises have their main activity in agriculture and fishing. 6 per cent has main activity in manufacturing.

Figure 2 **Enterprises by industry. 2005**

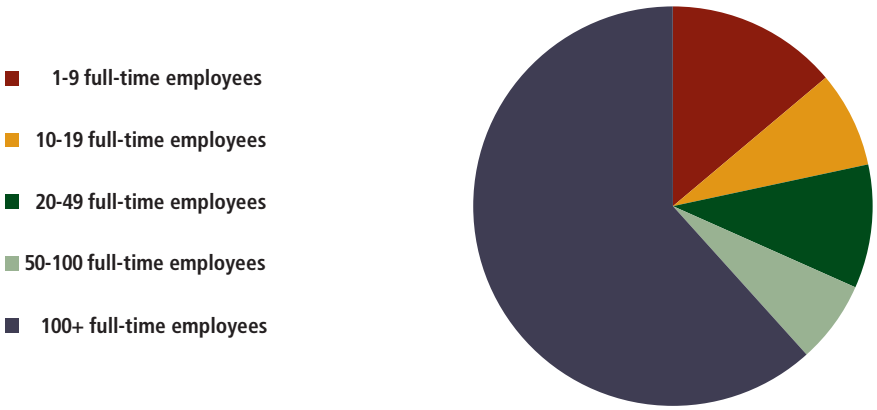


See table 245.

Manufacturing accounts for the largest enterprises

The Danish business structure is characterized by many small enterprises with less than ten full-time employees (92 per cent). Nevertheless, more than 1.3 million full-time employees – or 62 per cent of all full-time employees – work in the largest enterprises with 100 or more full-time employees. The largest concentration is seen in manufacturing, where 63 per cent are employed in the largest enterprises, while this group accounts for only 21 per cent of the full-time employees in construction.

Figure 3 Number of full-time equivalent employees by enterprise size. 2005



See table 247.

Turnover and exports

Danish enterprises had a total turnover of DKK 2,775 billion in 2005. Of this amount, exported goods and services accounted for DKK 676 billion. The remaining goods and services were sold in Denmark. Enterprises in manufacturing account directly for 42 per cent of all sales of goods and services abroad. Processed goods from agriculture and fishing account for a considerable part of manufacturing exports. This fact, and the fact that unprocessed goods from these primary sectors are exported through trading enterprises, explains why exports directly from agriculture and fishing are very limited (DKK 1,968 million). Construction is primarily oriented towards the domestic sector, as exports account for only about 1 per cent of total turnover.

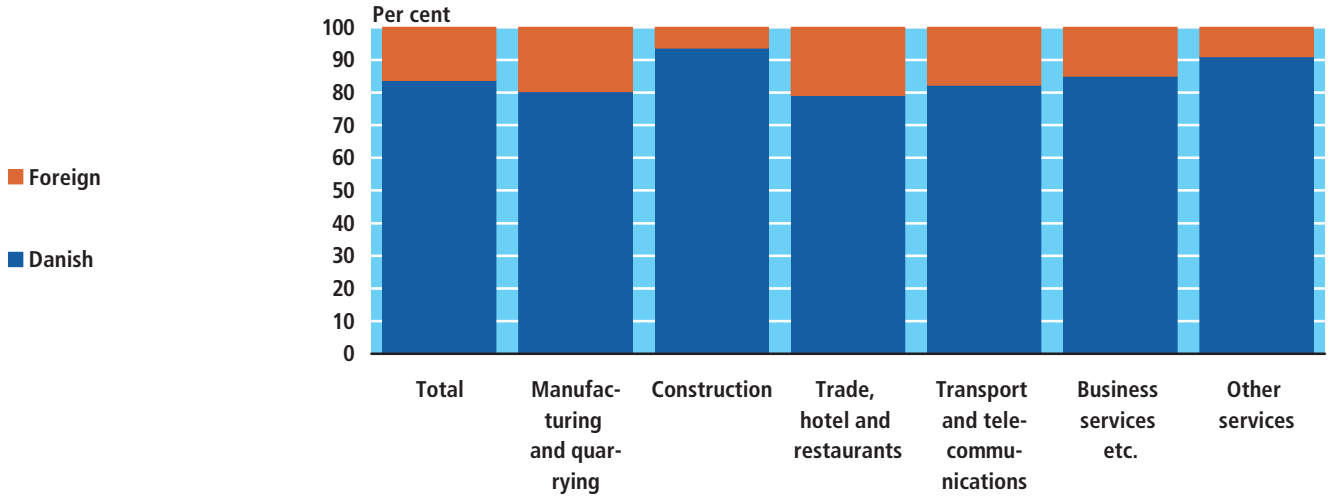
Foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark

Foreign-owned enterprises account for almost 20 per cent of total turnover though they make up only 1 per cent of the total number of enterprises in the private sector in Denmark. These enterprises had a turnover of DKK 465 billion and had 228,000 employees (given as full-time employees) – corresponding to 16 per cent of the wage-earner employment in the private sector.

Foreign-owned enterprises employ a considerable part of those employed in all industries, especially in manufacturing and mining and quarrying as well as wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants (about 20 per cent). In construction, foreign-owned enterprises have the smallest part of those employed (8 per cent).

Enterprises owned by foreigners are on average far larger than enterprises owned by Danes. On average, there were 74 employees per enterprise in the foreign-owned enterprises in 2003, while there were four employees per enterprise in the Danish-owned enterprises.

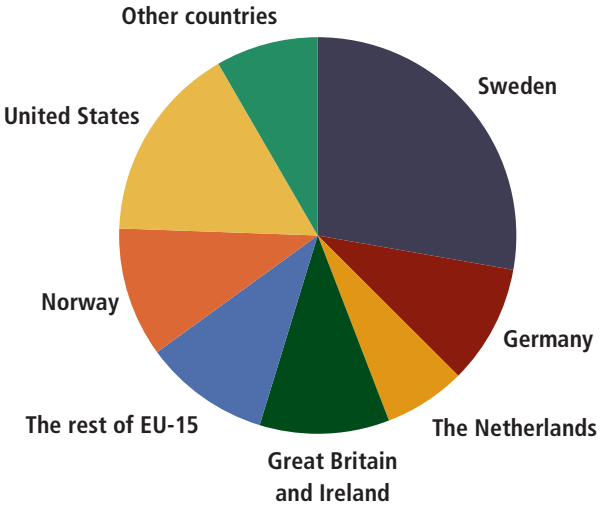
Figure 4 Employees by foreign and Danish enterprises. 2003



See table 254.

Sweden and USA are the two countries with the largest share of total turnover, and enterprises owned by persons from these two countries account for 28 and 16 per cent, respectively, of the total turnover in foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark.

Figure 5 Foreign-owned enterprises by share of total turnover. 2003



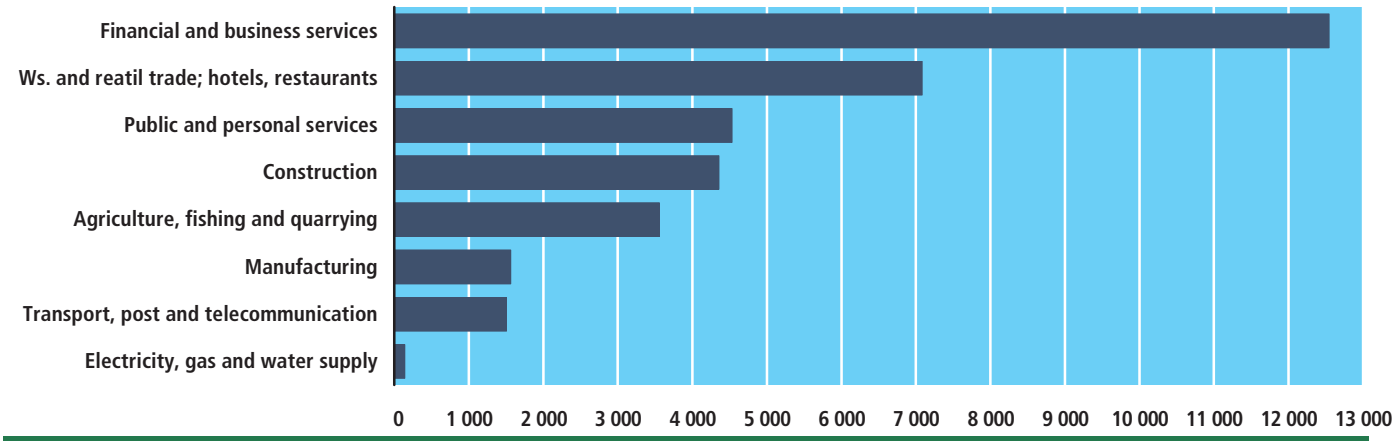
Considerable increase in the number of new enterprises

New enterprises are an important factor in a dynamic business structure since they create economic growth by offering new jobs and renewing production processes and product innovation. In 2005, about 35,500 new enterprises were established, while the number in 2004 was just above 30,000. Of these, one third was in financial and business services, while only 4 per cent of the new enterprises were in manufacturing. Construction was responsible for the largest percentage increase in the number of new enterprises. In total, 31,772 enterprises closed down in 2005,

which is more than the year before where 28,580 closed down. However, the net accession of enterprises was higher in 2005 than 2004, so that the Danish business sector in 2005 – contrary to the previous years - was characterized by more new enterprises than closed.

Of the almost 27,000 new enterprises in 2002, 55 per cent had survived until 2005. The largest share of surviving enterprises is found in construction, where 64 per cent of the enterprises survived the first two years in business. The lowest share of surviving enterprises (47 per cent) is found among the new enterprises in agriculture and fishing.

Figure 6 **Number of new enterprises by industry. 2005**



See table 248.

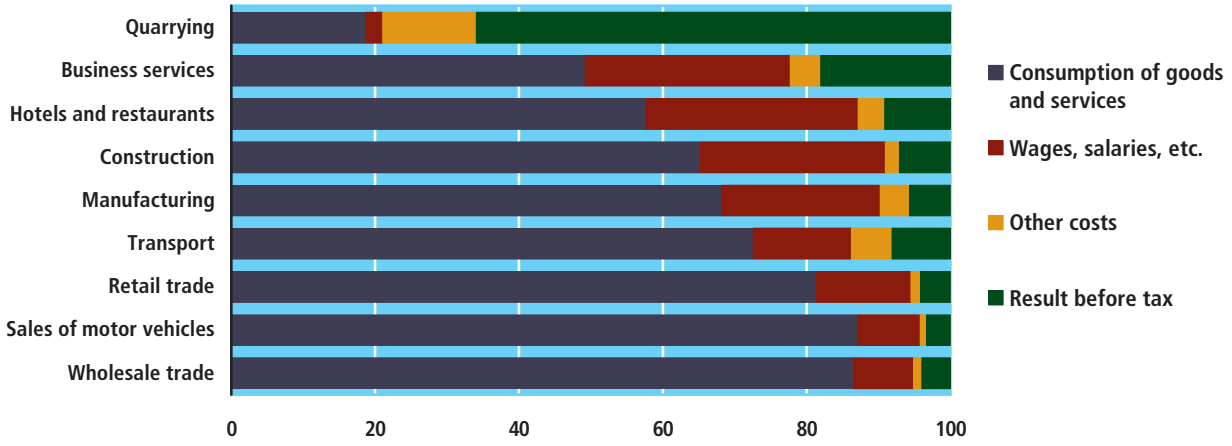
2. Value added

Low value added creation in distributive trades

It is important that enterprises have a high value added in order to maintain a welfare society. Enterprises' value added, i.e. current revenue, total, less consumption of goods and services, is spent on wages and new investments, among other things. In 2005, Danish enterprises had an average value added percentage of 28 relative to current revenue, total. Hotels and restaurants (42 per cent) and business services (48 per cent) had a high ranking, while wholesale and retail trade was below average (14 and 19 per cent, respectively).

The low percentage profit in trade is due to the fact that enterprises in these industries resell products without changing them. Consequently, the work performed per Danish krone earned is considerably less in trading enterprises than in enterprises in other industries, and profits are lower relative to turnover. This is reflected in the accounts so that the consumption of goods and services account for a very large part of the turnover in trading, while the other service industries as well as mining and quarrying have a relatively low consumption of goods and services. On the other hand, wages account for a large part of the costs in the service sector as well as in manufacturing and in construction.

Figure 7 Enterprise results. Selected industries. 2005



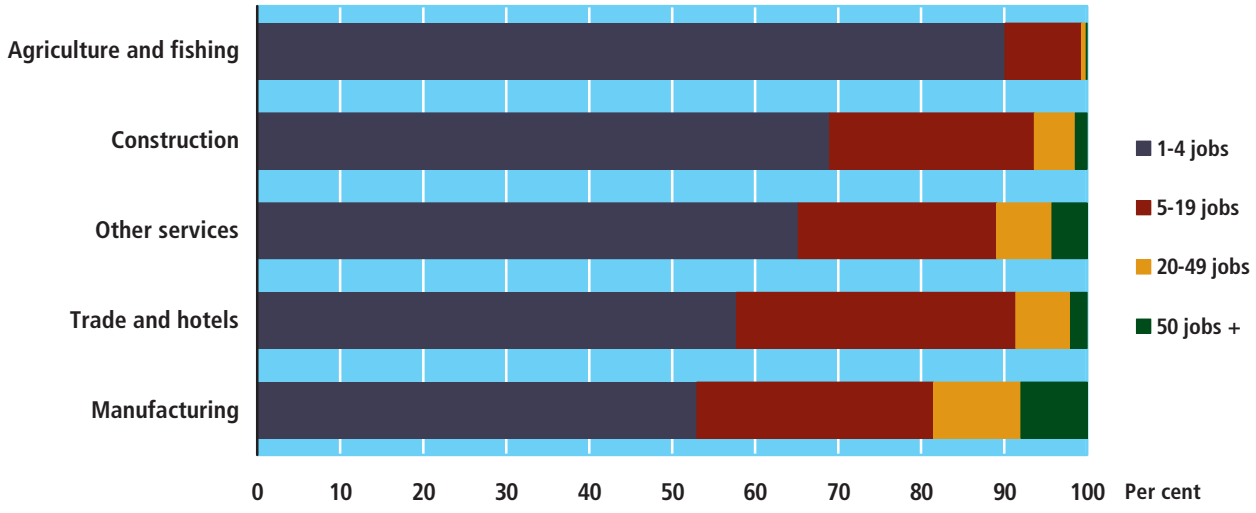
See table 251.

3. Workplaces

Most workplaces are small

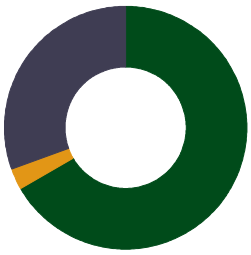
Denmark has a little more than 296,000 permanent workplaces. Almost half of the workplaces are situated in Jutland, while about one third of them are found in the metropolitan area. Approximately 3 million jobs are being performed at these workplaces. On average, there are about ten jobs per workplace, but the size of the workplaces varies much. By far most of the workplaces are small. Almost two thirds of the workplaces have less than five jobs, and only about 9,000 workplaces in Denmark have 50 or more jobs. The large workplaces are concentrated around the major cities. About 15 per cent of the workplaces with 100 or more jobs are situated in Copenhagen Municipality.

Figure 8 Workplaces by industry and size. 2006



See table 258.

Figure 9
Number of jobs by sector. 2006



Private sector
Public companies
General government

See table 260.

Especially in agriculture and fishing, workplaces are very small since more than 90 per cent of the workplaces in these industries have fewer than five jobs. Most workplaces comprise only one job, and the person working at such workplaces is usually the owner himself. The largest workplaces are found in manufacturing and in services. As regards services, large workplaces are particularly common in public service activities.

One third of all jobs are public sector jobs

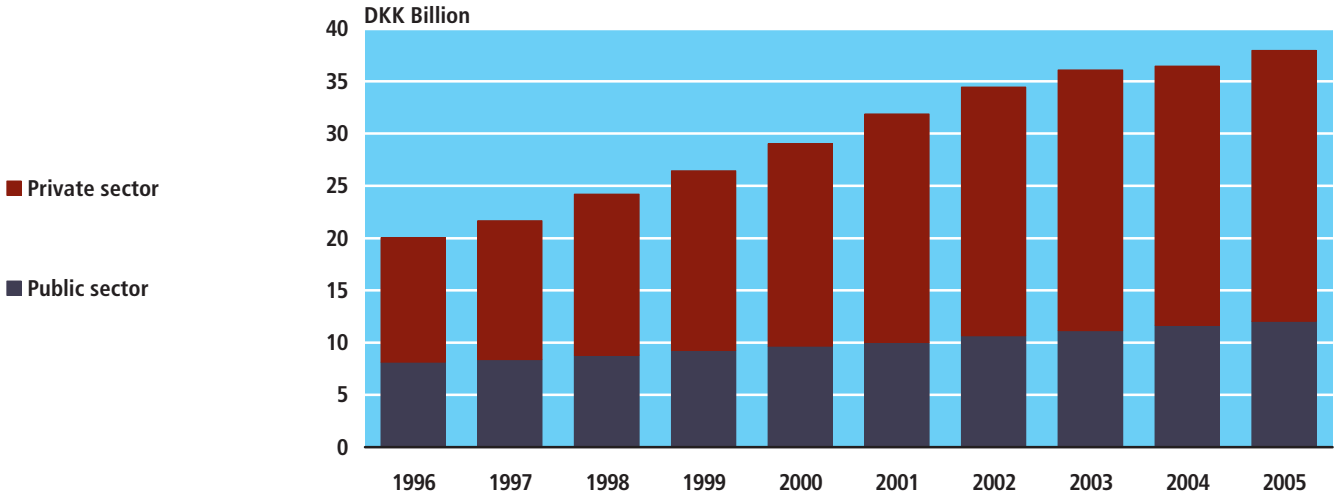
A little more than one third of all jobs in Denmark are found in the public sector, which comprises general government as well as publicly owned companies. General government accounts for 31 per cent of all jobs, whereas publicly owned companies account for 3 per cent of all jobs. The private sector is almost twice the size as almost two thirds of all jobs are in private enterprises.

Social institutions account for a little more than one third of all jobs in the public sector. Almost 25 per cent of the jobs are found in the educational sector, while a little more than 10 per cent of the jobs are found in public administration.

4. Research and development (R&D) and innovation

Research and development as well as innovation activities are important factors for the development of productivity and, consequently, for economic growth in society. The creation of new knowledge and its subsequent use in the enterprises are important factors for the dynamics and innovation of the business sector by way of introducing new products and production processes.

Figure 10 **R&D expenditure of the public and private sector**



Source: Danish Centre for Studies in Research and Research Policy.

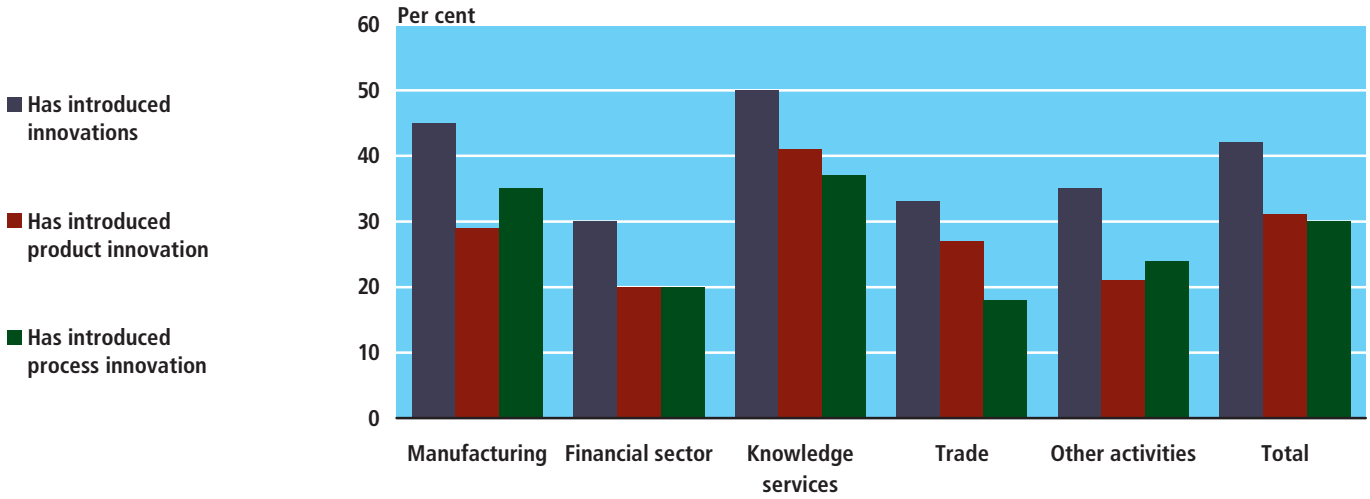
Increasing private sector share of R&D

R&D activities take place both in the private and the public sector. Total Danish R&D expenditure in the public and private sector has increased by 90 per cent in the period 1996-2005 and has been estimated to DKK 38.0 billion in 2005. The private sector's share of total R&D expenditure has been increasing since the 1990s and amounted to more than two thirds of total R&D expenditure in 2005.

Manufacturing and businesses in knowledge services account for the highest R&D expenditure

R&D expenditure is particularly high in manufacturing, and total expenditure on own R&D activities reached DKK 16.2 billion in 2004. This amount corresponds to 65 per cent of the private sector's expenditure on R&D. Enterprises in knowledge services, e.g. ICT service activities, research and development and consulting engineers, accounted for R&D expenditure amounting to DKK 5.9 billion, which corresponds to about one fourth (24 per cent) of R&D expenditure in the private sector in 2004.

Figure 11 **Percentage of innovative enterprises by selected industries. 2002-2004**



Source: Danish Centre for Studies in Research and Research Policy.

More than 40 per cent of all enterprises are innovative

By far the majority of Danish enterprises do not carry out research and development activities. Rather, they try to increase their competitiveness by introducing new products and production processes, i.e. innovation. 42 per cent of the Danish enterprises have introduced innovations during the period 2002-2004. Innovative enterprises are found primarily among businesses in knowledge services and manufacturing. In the period 2002-2004, 31 per cent of the enterprises have introduced new products and 30 per cent have introduced new production processes. Total innovation expenditure amounted to DKK 45.8 billion in 2004.

Table 245 Enterprises by kind of ownership and industry. 2005 – correction

	Sole proprie-torship	Partner-ship etc.	Public limited company	Private limited company	Founda-tion, society, etc.	Co-operative society, etc.	Public authority	Other owner	Total
	number of enterprises								
Total	**167 288**	**18 691**	**29 415**	**54 585**	**15 290**	**1 543**	**454**	**6 619**	**293 885**
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	39 923	4 063	683	1 343	174	21	. . .	70	46 277
Manufacturing	7 787	692	5 133	4 596	152	62	. . .	149	18 571
Electricity, gas and water supply	465	976	239	81	1 588	473	. . .	10	3 832
Construction	19 133	785	3 002	8 029	14	5	. . .	141	31 109
Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	34 134	3 401	8 393	14 889	654	623	. . .	937	63 031
Transport, post and telecomm.	9 920	627	1 506	2 274	285	51	2	194	14 859
Finance and business activities	33 598	5 530	9 696	19 317	5 782	201	. . .	1 032	75 156
Public and personal services	22 069	2 587	687	3 801	6 595	105	448	4 069	40 361
Activity not stated	259	30	76	255	46	2	4	17	689

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/gf5

Table 246 Enterprises by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2005

	Number of full-time equivalent employees						
	0	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total
	number of enterprises						
Total	**162 994**	**106 597**	**12 654**	**7 322**	**2 151**	**2 167**	**293 885**
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	34 741	9 244	286	118	18	8	44 415
Fishing	971	697	10	2	. . .	. . .	1 680
Mining and quarrying	74	72	17	9	3	7	182
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	329	936	242	138	59	81	1 785
Mfr. of textiles and wearing apparel, leather	455	396	77	46	21	13	1 008
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	1 384	1 252	275	224	85	82	3 302
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic	256	380	135	122	60	71	1 024
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	274	197	51	57	21	37	637
Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.	3 444	3 396	889	752	274	275	9 030
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	880	569	132	125	36	43	1 785
Electricity, gas and water supply	3 260	490	31	31	8	12	3 832
Construction	14 779	12 973	2 020	1 043	205	89	31 109
Sale and rep. of motor vehicles, sale of auto fuel	3 317	4 260	504	296	82	49	8 508
Wholesale except of motor vehicles	5 457	8 175	1 390	933	280	176	16 411
Re. trade and repair work exc. of motor vehicles	10 816	11 908	1 079	528	81	80	24 492
Hotels and restaurants	6 549	6 281	494	214	48	34	13 620
Transport	6 370	5 733	770	435	147	114	13 569
Post and telecommunications	914	262	39	33	18	24	1 290
Finance and insurance	3 560	1 019	112	104	49	89	4 933
Letting and sale of real estate	19 569	6 718	350	168	38	24	26 867
Business activities	27 540	13 050	1 439	846	252	229	43 356
Public administration	4	65	24	31	27	352	503
Education	1 223	962	559	353	109	112	3 318
Human health activities	9 099	5 913	227	24	5	8	15 276
Social institutions etc.	1	2 069	847	313	102	56	3 388
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	7 728	8 901	651	376	122	98	17 876
Activity not stated	. . .	679	4	1	1	4	689

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 247 Full-time equivalent by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2005

	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total
	number of full-time equivalent employees					
Total	**305 385**	**169 140**	**218 180**	**146 992**	**1 345 510**	**2 185 207**
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	19 634	3 689	3 353	1 147	1 610	29 433
Fishing	1 398	113	53	. . .	. . .	1 564
Mining and quarrying	267	222	259	217	1 757	2 722
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	4 056	3 193	4 219	4 014	48 679	64 161
Mfr. of textiles and leather	1 216	1 087	1 361	1 408	2 282	7 354
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	4 375	3 717	6 688	5 890	23 142	43 812
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products	1 444	1 801	3 726	4 091	34 489	45 551
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	634	690	1 663	1 452	10 705	15 144
Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.	12 094	12 008	23 072	18 765	89 627	155 566
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	1 898	1 835	3 926	2 328	13 083	23 070
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 281	403	813	520	5 693	8 710
Construction	42 788	26 939	30 501	13 923	29 472	143 623
Sale and rep. of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel	13 257	6 824	8 835	5 420	11 644	45 980
Wholesale except of motor vehicles	26 346	18 860	28 225	19 122	50 258	142 811
Re. trade and repair work exc. of m. vehic.	35 506	14 308	15 126	5 344	50 955	121 239
Hotels and restaurants	16 195	6 497	6 226	3 279	8 406	40 603
Transport	16 512	10 299	13 070	10 126	52 174	102 181
Post and telecommunications	702	527	1 082	1 247	41 335	44 893
Finance and insurance	2 627	1 539	3 356	3 266	60 171	70 959
Letting and sale of real estate	14 502	4 603	4 883	2 588	4 808	31 384
Business activities	34 952	19 226	25 397	17 625	82 892	180 092
Public administration	249	321	1 090	1 913	619 300	622 873
Education	3 547	7 864	10 264	7 515	38 792	67 982
Human health activities	15 836	2 794	635	351	20 408	40 024
Social institutions etc.	9 396	11 025	9 162	7 038	11 071	47 692
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	23 527	8 700	11 172	8 327	27 726	79 452
Activity not stated	1 146	56	23	76	5 031	6 332

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/gf5

Table 248 Actually new enterprises distributed on industries

	Number of enterprises		
	2003	2004	2005
Total	**30 084**	**30 090**	**35 473**
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	2 471	2 802	3 557
Manufacturing	1 486	1 525	1 563
Electricity, gas and water supply	132	135	140
Construction	2 878	3 407	4 356
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	7 176	6 944	7 085
Transport, post and telecomm.	1 181	1 298	1 510
Finance and business activities	11 544	10 125	12 545
Public and personal services	3 113	3 606	4 532
Industry not stated	103	248	185

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/demo4

Table 249 Enterprises by industry, etc. 2005

	Turnover	Exports	Result before financial items	Capital formation, net
	DKK mio.			
Total	**2 775 234**	**675 986**	**221 700**	**100 235**
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	84 253	1 638	. . .	. . .
Fishing	3 666	330	. . .	. . .
Mining and quarrying	55 373	22 066	36 863	8 091
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	150 401	67 058	6 274	5 752
Mfr. of textiles and leather	11 602	5 582	695	298
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	58 657	8 851	3 617	2 177
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products	96 446	61 975	11 215	5 450
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	21 533	3 639	1 885	800
Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.	217 935	122 562	9 182	7 475
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	33 606	17 739	1 261	1 579
Electricity, gas and water supply	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Construction	182 512	2 116	13 298	5 069
Sale and rep. of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel	162 602	7 102	5 445	1 781
Wholesale except of motor vehicles	690 316	165 844	27 851	6 608
Re. trade and repair work exc. of m. vehic.	249 878	7 584	10 494	4 179
Hotels and restaurants	36 317	984	3 420	1 790
Transport	287 420	138 254	26 300	19 113
Post and telecommunications	65 495	2 396	5 634	4 077
Finance and insurance	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Letting and sale of real estate	73 210	2 939	31 468	15 010
Business activities	222 567	35 619	24 245	7 962
Public administration	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Education	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Human health activities	22 985	65	. . .	. . .
Social institutions etc.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	48 461	1 643	2 554	3 025
Activity not stated	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 250 Bankruptcies by business activity

	2006	2007
Total	**1 987**	**2 401**
Agriculture, fishing ,quarrying	50	35
Manufacturing	152	206
Electricity, gas and water supply	2	1
Construction	342	438
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurant	586	674
Wholesale trade	223	245
Retail trade	180	215
Hotels and restaurants	129	151
Transport, post and telecommunication	124	110
Finance and business activities	405	493
Finance and insurance	31	33
Real estate activities	39	51
Business activities	248	286
Public and personal services	99	105
Activity not stated	227	339

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/konk2

Table 251 (page 1 of 2) Accounts statistics for enterprises for selected industries. 2005

	Total[1]	Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Sale and repair of motor vehicles, etc.
Operating results	DKK mio.				
Turnover	2 591 308	55 373	590 180	182 512	162 602
	as percentage of turnover				
Other operating income	2.2	1.0	2.0	3.2	1.0
Cost of goods consumed	54.7	4.2	51.8	41.0	81.7
Subcontractors, etc.	2.1	0.1	1.2	14.0	0.3
Wages and salaries, pensions	16.7	2.4	22.5	26.5	8.7
Depreciations	3.1	13.1	4.1	2.0	0.8
Other expenses	17.3	14.6	16.6	12.4	6.2
Result before financial items	8.3	66.6	5.8	7.3	3.3
Financial receipts	7.3	11.5	4.5	1.2	1.1
Financial expenses	3.0	4.5	2.9	1.4	1.1
Extraordinary expenses, net	-1.4	0.0	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1
Corporation tax	2.8	46.0	1.9	1.2	0.6
Result after corporation tax	11.2	27.6	6.1	6.4	2.8
Balance sheet data	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	2 868 754	67 269	573 112	102 385	60 004
	as percentage of assets				
Total assets:					
Fixed assets, total	61.6	77.9	54.4	37.1	30.1
Intangible assets	2.2	0.4	3.4	1.4	1.2
Land and buildings	17.5	0.9	12.0	12.7	16.8
Plant and equipment	6.5	31.1	9.7	4.3	1.5
Other tangibles	4.7	4.7	4.4	11.5	6.5
Financial assets	30.6	40.8	24.9	7.3	4.2
Current assets, total	38.4	22.1	45.6	62.9	69.9
Stocks	7.0	0.8	13.3	6.6	36.5
Trade debtors	11.4	7.4	14.1	27.4	18.0
Other debtors, cash, etc.	20.0	13.9	18.2	28.9	15.4
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	47.4	45.9	43.0	27.3	26.0
Provisions for liabilities	2.5	5.8	3.1	3.0	2.8
Long-term liabilities	19.1	25.8	15.9	13.8	13.9
Current liabilities	30.9	22.4	37.9	55.9	57.4
	DKK mio.				
Capital formation, net	93 433	8 091	23 530	5 069	1 781
	per cent				
Increase from 2004 to 2005					
Turnover	11.0	38.2	5.1	14.1	11.4
Result after tax	14.7	16.3	6.9	36.5	35.0
Total assets = total liabilities	9.4	37.9	4.4	19.0	7.6
Capital and reserves	6.1	15.4	3.1	22.0	5.7
Ratios, average					
Value added (per cent)	27.6	81.3	31.8	34.8	12.8
Gross profit (per cent)	43.2	95.7	47.0	45.0	18.1
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	93 433	8 091	23 530	5 069	1 781
Wages and salaries per employees (DKK thousand)	2 034	20 121	1 654	1 145	3 170
Number of enterprises	194 782	182	18 571	31 109	8 508
Number of persons employed (in full-time units)	1 301 339	2 779	363 763	164 373	51 825
of whom employees (in full-time units)	1 175 218	2 718	354 592	143 670	45 950

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/regn3 and regn3a

Table 251 (page 2 of 2) Accounts statistics for enterprises for selected industries. 2005

	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Hotels and restaurants, etc.	Transport,[2] post and telecomm.	Real estate[3] and business activities, etc.
Operating results	DKK mio.				
Turnover	690 316	249 878	36 317	328 353	295 777
	as percentage of turnover				
Other operating income	1.7	1.3	3.0	2.1	4.4
Cost of goods consumed	79.3	71.9	33.4	27.5	24.4
Subcontractors. etc.	0.2	0.1	0.3	3.5	2.8
Wages and salaries. pensions	8.5	13.2	30.4	14.0	29.8
Depreciations	1.0	1.3	3.7	5.7	4.2
Other expenses	8.7	10.5	25.7	43.2	24.4
Result before financial items	4.0	4.2	9.4	8.3	18.8
Financial receipts	1.7	1.8	1.2	12.0	32.2
Financial expenses	1.3	1.0	3.2	3.0	10.6
Extraordinary expenses. net	-0.1	-0.2	-0.7	-2.4	-7.7
Corporation tax	1.0	1.0	0.3	3.3	4.1
Result after corporation tax	3.5	4.2	7.8	16.5	44.1
Balance sheet tax	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	317 582	119 112	29 483	445 163	1 154 643
	as percentage of assets				
Total assets:					
Fixed assets. total	34.6	42.7	75.0	70.5	73.5
Intangible assets	2.5	1.7	3.0	3.1	1.4
Land and buildings	7.3	17.3	52.1	2.6	29.4
Plant and equipment	1.3	0.3	1.6	18.9	1.4
Other tangibles	5.9	7.3	14.0	6.2	2.8
Financial assets	17.7	16.1	4.2	39.7	38.5
Current assets. total	65.4	57.3	25.0	29.5	26.5
Stocks	18.4	23.0	2.6	0.8	0.5
Trade debtors	27.8	6.7	4.7	9.4	5.5
Other debtors. cash. etc.	19.2	27.6	17.7	19.3	20.4
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	35.6	40.4	24.5	47.6	57.1
Provisions for liabilities	1.6	1.5	3.4	2.4	2.3
Long-term liabilities	10.1	12.8	42.8	25.1	21.2
Current liabilities	52.6	45.2	29.3	24.8	19.3
	DKK mio.				
Capital formation. net	6 608	4 179	1 790	19 413	22 972
	per cent				
Increase from 2004 to 2005					
Turnover	14.4	4.3	6.9	13.0	14.5
Result after tax	32.8	24.3	24.7	15.1	10.8
Total assets = total liabilities	11.9	29.6	5.7	0.9	11.1
Capital and reserves	12.8	38.6	22.1	-5.4	7.4
Ratios. average					
Value added (per cent)	13.5	18.6	27.4	42.4	50.8
Gross profit (per cent)	20.6	28.0	69.0	66.3	72.8
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	6 608	4 179	1 790	19 413	22 972
Wages and salaries per employee (DKK thousand)	4 755	1 810	715	2 538	1 252
Number of enterprises	16 411	24 492	13 620	14 539	67 350
Number of persons employed (in full-time persons)	147 641	139 866	52 359	132 035	246 698
Of whom employees (in full-time persons)	142 738	121 295	40 772	120 975	202 508

[2] Excluding ports etc. and transport via railways and buses. [3] Excluding non-profit housing associations.

Table 252 (page 1 of 3) Regional accounts statistics. 2005

	Turnover	Cost of goods consumed, etc.	Gross profit	Capital formation, net	Gross profit, per cent	Number of establishments	Number of employees
	DKK mio.						
Total inclusive quarrying[1]							
Whole country	**2 595 824**	**1 473 821**	**1 122 003**	**84 099**	**43**	**213 436**	**1 177 582**
Total excluding quarrying[1]							
Whole country	**2 540 192**	**1 471 272**	**1 068 920**	**76 019**	**42**	**213 127**	**1 174 678**
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	390 717	165 475	225 242	13 601	58	27 886	142 478
Copenhagen County	469 151	273 003	196 148	12 909	42	25 505	191 447
Frederiksborg County	133 015	76 503	56 513	3 656	42	16 975	63 718
Roskilde County	78 621	46 905	31 716	2 170	40	10 252	40 177
West Zealand County	107 640	67 753	39 887	2 788	37	11 358	49 328
Storstrøm County	60 550	34 738	25 813	1 404	43	9 305	36 839
Bornholm County	10 275	6 152	4 122	1 196	40	1 496	6 366
Funen County	166 156	102 822	63 335	5 650	38	16 588	88 393
South Jutland County	109 236	69 712	39 524	2 407	36	8 736	54 438
Ribe County	112 067	59 938	52 129	3 594	47	8 350	54 327
Vejle County	198 373	129 926	68 446	5 839	35	14 552	92 855
Ringkøbing County	141 870	91 729	50 141	4 146	35	10 285	68 313
Århus County	275 618	167 196	108 422	8 281	39	25 187	138 395
Viborg County	94 165	57 999	36 166	2 903	38	8 798	51 366
North Jutland County	192 737	121 421	71 316	5 475	37	17 854	96 238
Quarrying							
Whole country	**55 632**	**2 548**	**53 084**	**8 080**	**95**	**309**	**2 904**
Manufacturing							
Whole country	**597 594**	**320 282**	**277 313**	**20 387**	**46**	**20 687**	**354 640**
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	31 639	12 266	19 373	1 019	61	1 710	16 306
Copenhagen County	71 525	30 917	40 608	2 143	57	1 876	37 692
Frederiksborg County	28 621	12 976	15 645	1 426	55	1 396	17 719
Roskilde County	14 793	7 230	7 563	450	51	853	10 291
West Zealand County	42 591	25 425	17 166	1 439	40	1 093	17 357
Storstrøm County	17 401	8 751	8 650	500	50	918	11 368
Bornholm County	3 198	2 093	1 105	120	35	177	1 843
Funen County	48 782	28 382	20 400	1 611	42	1 878	31 142
South Jutland County	33 593	18 294	15 299	898	46	931	23 318
Ribe County	35 361	19 640	15 720	1 353	44	974	22 327
Vejle County	56 928	32 667	24 262	2 216	43	1 774	35 026
Ringkøbing County	56 565	33 787	22 778	1 942	40	1 425	31 452
Århus County	63 527	34 137	29 390	1 861	46	2 562	40 529
Viborg County	39 941	23 665	16 276	1 483	41	1 203	25 863
North Jutland County	53 129	30 052	23 077	1 926	43	1 917	32 406
Construction							
Whole country	**184 136**	**101 248**	**82 888**	**4 854**	**45**	**31 680**	**144 869**
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	6 914	3 403	3 512	81	51	2 125	6 150
Copenhagen County	38 224	22 360	15 864	605	42	3 472	25 725
Frederiksborg County	11 987	6 636	5 350	201	45	3 028	8 076
Roskilde County	8 223	4 401	3 822	159	46	1 949	6 195
West Zealand County	10 807	5 555	5 252	268	49	2 450	8 951
Storstrøm County	7 345	3 883	3 463	183	47	1 934	6 582
Bornholm County	974	466	508	13	52	240	1 085
Funen County	14 734	7 882	6 852	1 127	47	2 592	12 733
South Jutland County	6 692	3 591	3 101	158	46	1 394	5 751
Ribe County	8 446	4 651	3 795	181	45	1 318	7 246
Vejle County	14 534	8 409	6 125	334	42	2 128	11 063
Ringkøbing County	9 661	5 397	4 264	230	44	1 547	7 542
Århus County	20 274	10 731	9 543	692	47	3 299	16 592
Viborg County	7 484	3 977	3 506	200	47	1 521	6 560
North Jutland County	17 838	9 905	7 933	422	44	2 683	14 619

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ regn4

Table 252 (page 2 of 3) Regional accounts statistics. 2005

	Turnover	Cost of goods consumed, net	Gross profit	Capital formation, net	Gross profit, per cent	Number of establishments	Number of employees
	DKK mio.						
Sale and repair of motor-vehicles, sale of auto. fuel							
Whole country	**163 904**	**134 324**	**29 580**	**1 743**	**18**	**9 795**	**46 525**
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	9 215	7 757	1 457	96	16	445	1 995
Copenhagen County	36 039	30 520	5 519	226	15	876	6 522
Frederiksborg County	11 180	9 282	1 898	178	17	715	3 143
Roskilde County	8 221	6 397	1 824	159	22	469	2 395
West Zealand County	7 735	6 204	1 530	96	20	662	2 707
Storstrøm County	5 319	4 229	1 090	60	20	521	1 958
Bornholm County	617	486	131	10	21	70	290
Funen County	11 319	9 002	2 317	109	20	846	3 793
South Jutland County	8 154	6 634	1 521	92	19	593	2 620
Ribe County	6 260	5 068	1 193	80	19	457	2 328
Vejle County	15 809	13 170	2 639	134	17	806	3 997
Ringkøbing County	7 395	6 042	1 353	87	18	602	2 428
Århus County	17 427	14 066	3 362	182	19	1 190	5 707
Viborg County	7 031	5 723	1 308	51	19	564	2 286
North Jutland County	12 182	9 742	2 440	182	20	979	4 356
Wholesale trade							
Whole country	**691 227**	**549 334**	**141 893**	**4 972**	**21**	**18 365**	**142 674**
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	81 085	67 718	13 367	464	16	1 863	12 533
Copenhagen County	173 343	129 195	44 148	896	25	2 989	35 678
Frederiksborg County	40 837	29 275	11 561	283	28	1 556	10 405
Roskilde County	20 843	15 888	4 956	184	24	915	5 091
West Zealand County	21 250	18 069	3 181	142	15	735	3 805
Storstrøm County	7 960	6 292	1 668	68	21	525	2 443
Bornholm County	1 147	902	245	10	21	74	332
Funen County	42 252	34 833	7 419	182	18	1 433	9 345
South Jutland County	33 495	27 467	6 027	151	18	806	6 759
Ribe County	20 189	15 852	4 336	301	21	697	5 323
Vejle County	61 573	50 868	10 706	677	17	1 486	11 626
Ringkøbing County	35 757	28 972	6 785	298	19	962	8 060
Århus County	79 924	65 121	14 804	700	19	2 285	17 295
Viborg County	17 485	13 761	3 724	227	21	662	4 100
North Jutland County	54 088	45 121	8 967	389	17	1 377	9 880
Retail trade							
Whole country	**240 439**	**170 489**	**69 950**	**3 807**	**29**	**31 155**	**120 969**
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	29 320	19 652	9 668	357	33	4 733	14 780
Copenhagen County	28 944	20 487	8 457	358	29	3 068	14 239
Frederiksborg County	14 995	10 722	4 273	141	28	2 169	7 451
Roskilde County	11 967	8 485	3 483	166	29	1 271	5 701
West Zealand County	12 586	9 108	3 478	166	28	1 720	6 048
Storstrøm County	11 799	8 496	3 303	191	28	1 546	6 015
Bornholm County	2 107	1 547	560	23	27	265	1 060
Funen County	19 627	14 050	5 577	300	28	2 538	9 960
South Jutland County	9 001	6 461	2 539	149	28	1 283	4 768
Ribe County	9 411	6 678	2 732	105	29	1 315	4 863
Vejle County	17 052	12 085	4 967	628	29	1 938	8 638
Ringkøbing County	12 431	8 976	3 455	426	28	1 537	6 378
Århus County	30 966	21 842	9 124	401	29	3 640	15 774
Viborg County	9 229	6 835	2 394	112	26	1 297	4 414
North Jutland County	21 004	15 065	5 938	283	28	2 835	10 880

Table 252 (page 3 of 3) Regional accounts statistics. 2005

	Turnover	Cost of goods consumed, etc.	Gross profit	Capital formation, net	Gross profit, per cent	Number of establishments	Number of employees
Hotels and restaurants	DKK mio.						
Whole country	**36 822**	**12 405**	**24 416**	**1 438**	**66**	**14 627**	**41 814**
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	8 805	2 675	6 129	271	70	2 811	10 177
Copenhagen County	4 424	1 498	2 925	325	66	1 254	5 077
Frederiksborg County	1 980	685	1 295	20	65	846	2 132
Roskilde County	1 111	387	725	31	65	458	1 278
West Zealand County	1 404	503	901	47	64	724	1 507
Storstrøm County	1 232	441	790	20	64	664	1 293
Bornholm County	447	158	289	31	65	240	476
Funen County	3 052	1 103	1 949	189	64	1 234	3 509
South Jutalnd County	1 280	440	840	49	66	667	1 404
Ribe County	1 620	596	1 024	53	63	609	1 861
Vejle County	2 238	725	1 514	72	68	898	2 570
Ringkøbing County	1 273	441	832	43	65	596	1 432
Århus County	3 744	1 247	2 497	113	67	1 675	4 309
Viborg County	1 095	479	615	55	56	578	1 099
North Jutland County	3 119	1 028	2 091	120	67	1 373	3 689
Transport[2], post and telecomm.							
Whole country	**329 574**	**102 922**	**226 652**	**18 289**	**69**	**16 093**	**121 360**
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	132 497	27 599	104 898	7 146	79	1 733	23 837
Copenhagen County	58 473	23 593	34 880	4 149	60	2 288	23 086
Frederiksborg County	6 853	2 255	4 598	153	67	967	4 125
Roskilde County	5 059	1 625	3 434	210	68	836	3 306
West Zealand County	5 174	1 569	3 605	221	70	931	4 336
Storstrøm County	4 476	1 412	3 065	145	68	754	3 288
Bornholm County	1 246	388	858	963	69	89	859
Funen County	11 807	3 431	8 376	790	71	1 096	7 510
South Jutland County	10 116	5 084	5 032	313	50	765	5 320
Ribe County	25 176	6 194	18 982	1 316	75	711	5 658
Vejle County	15 965	7 683	8 282	705	52	1 193	9 290
Ringkøbing County	7 141	2 993	4 148	420	58	790	4 722
Århus County	26 189	10 842	15 347	840	59	1 767	14 994
Viborg County	4 235	1 608	2 627	210	62	695	2 863
North Jutland County	15 167	6 646	8 521	709	56	1 478	8 166
Real estate[3] and business activities, etc.							
Whole country	**296 497**	**80 268**	**216 228**	**20 528**	**73**	**70 725**	**201 826**
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	91 242	24 405	66 837	4 168	73	12 466	56 699
Copenhagen County	58 180	14 433	43 747	4 207	75	9 682	43 428
Frederiksborg County	16 563	4 671	11 892	1 255	72	6 298	10 668
Roskilde County	8 405	2 494	5 911	810	70	3 501	5 919
West Zealand County	6 094	1 321	4 773	409	78	3 043	4 618
Storstrøm County	5 018	1 234	3 784	235	75	2 443	3 892
Bornholm County	539	112	427	25	79	341	421
Funen County	14 583	4 138	10 446	1 342	72	4 971	10 402
South Jutland County	6 905	1 740	5 164	597	75	2 297	4 498
Ribe County	5 604	1 258	4 347	206	78	2 269	4 719
Vejle County	14 273	4 320	9 953	1 073	70	4 329	10 646
Ringkøbing County	11 648	5 121	6 527	699	56	2 826	6 300
Århus County	33 567	9 212	24 355	3 492	73	8 769	23 196
Viborg County	7 666	1 950	5 716	566	75	2 278	4 179
North Jutland County	16 210	3 860	12 350	1 443	76	5 212	12 241

[2] Excluding ports etc. and transport via railways and buses. [3] Excluding general housing associations.

Table 253 Accounts statistics for Danish and foreign owned companies. 2003

	Manufacturing and mining and quarrying		Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants		Total[1]	
	Danish owned	Foreign owned	Danish owned	Foreign owned	Danish owned	Foreign owned
	DKK bn.					
Turnover	440	140	655	219	1 552	462
	per cent					
Turnover	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of goods consumed, etc.	49.6	47.8	77.3	73.9	55.2	57.9
Wage and salaries, pension, etc.	22.8	19.3	10.0	12.4	18.1	17.2
Other ordinary expenses	19.8	20.5	9.8	12.4	21.3	20.2
Financial receipts, net	1.2	0.1	0.4	-0.2	2.5	10.3
Financial expenses, net	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Result before corporation tax	9.1	12.7	3.3	1.1	8.1	15.2
	DKK bn.					
Total assets	421	125	317	96	1 582	411
Investments, net	25	5	10	2	64	12
	number					
Enterprises	9 617	515	21 932	1 412	66 583	2 835
Employees[2]	290 773	74 386	211 377	70 237	813 159	200 852
Employees[2] per enterprise	30	144	10	50	12	71
	DKK 1000's					
Turnover per employee	1 515	1 888	3 098	3 123	1 909	2 298
Wage and salaries per employee	319	339	289	357	319	363
	per cent					
Gross profit	49.7	51.7	22.1	25.4	44.1	41.3
Net profit ratio	7.9	12.4	2.9	1.3	5.4	4.7
Return on equity	15.9	30.0	13.4	4.0	12.4	37.2
Proprietary ratio	45.2	38.8	36.9	32.4	47.0	43.6

[1] Excluding agriculture and fishing, power stations, gasworks, etc., ports etc., transport via railways and buses, banks, insurance, non-profit building societies, public administration, etc. [2] In full-time persons.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fats1 and fats2

Table 254 Danish and foreign owned enterprises in the private sector

	2002			2003		
	total	Danish	Foreign	Total	Danish	Foreign
	DKK billion					
Turnover[1]	2 384	1 916	468	2 392	1 927	465
	number					
Employees[2]	1 422 304	1 193 056	229 248	1 403 560	1 175 516	228 044
Enterprises	274 316	271 279	3 037	268 530	265 464	3 066
Employees[2] per enterprise	5	4	75	5	4	74
	per cent					
Share of turnover[1]	100.0	80.4	19.6	100.0	80.6	19.4
Share of number of enterprises	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	98.9	1.1
Share of employees	100.0	83.9	16.1	100.0	83.8	16.2

[1] Sales exclude power stations and gasworks, banks and financial intermediation, etc. [2] In full-time persons.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fatsf1

Table 255 Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs, by county. 2006

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual wage and salary costs
				mio. DKK
Total	**296 379**	**3 095 179**	**2 245 506**	**753 880**
Copenhagen Municipality	28 535	378 530	275 122	106 996
Frederiksberg Municipality	4 332	43 551	29 219	10 204
Copenhagen County	29 662	404 332	317 298	119 633
Frederiksborg County	20 944	175 912	124 895	43 002
Roskilde County	12 625	113 706	81 114	26 675
West Zealand County	17 183	148 818	104 539	32 907
Storstrøm County	14 765	120 793	83 975	25 145
Bornholm Municipality[1]	2 417	21 105	14 827	4 272
Funen County	24 091	247 660	175 108	54 947
South Jutland County	14 101	133 534	99 576	30 598
Ribe County	12 921	132 417	95 769	30 468
Vejle County	19 837	215 329	158 558	50 937
Ringkøbing County	17 152	165 788	117 434	36 912
Århus County	34 946	376 861	266 813	87 284
Viborg County	15 183	136 955	97 107	29 975
North Jutland County	27 412	269 272	192 535	60 314
Outside Denmark	273	10 616	9 575	2 925
Not stated	-	-	2 042	688

Note: The method has been changed from 2004 so that the figures are no longer directly comparable with previous years. The changes are described in more detail in Statistiske Efterretninger.

[1] Incl. Christiansø.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/07

Table 256 Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by sector. 2006

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual aggregate wage and salary costs DKK mio.
Total	**296 379**	**3 095 179**	**2 245 506**	**753 880**
Private sector	271 498	2 064 611	1 406 915	487 808
Public sector, total	24 879	1 030 556	838 522	266 024
Public corporations and quasi-corporations	1 906	87 154	79 123	27 877
General government	22 973	943 402	759 399	238 147
Central government	5 006	207 829	159 108	56 464
Social security funds	161	2 586	2 706	943
Counties	2 799	208 196	178 325	58 934
Municipalities	15 007	524 791	419 260	121 807
Foreign sector	2	12	69	48

Note: The method has been changed from 2004 so that the figures are no longer directly comparable with previous years. The changes are described in more detail in Statistiske Efterretninger.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/07

Table 257 (page 1 of 3) Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by industry. 2006

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual wage and salary costs
				DKK mio.
Total	**296 379**	**3 095 179**	**2 245 506**	**753 880**
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	**40 897**	**98 803**	**36 661**	**11 002**
Agriculture	33 795	66 729	16 988	4 503
Market gardening	1 364	8 795	5 502	1 393
Machine pools and landscape gardening	2 623	11 314	6 913	1 962
Forestry	1 364	3 748	1 940	591
Fishing	1 490	3 793	1 420	720
Extr. of oil and natural gas	36	2 866	2 560	1 361
Extr. of gravel, clay etc.	225	1 558	1 338	473
Manufacturing	**18 763**	**413 540**	**355 852**	**122 059**
Production etc. of meat and meat products	225	17 396	17 307	5 688
Mfr. of dairy products	123	9 565	8 630	3 026
Baker's shops	970	12 742	5 555	1 375
Mfr. of other food products	583	26 964	23 484	7 899
Mfr. of beverages	98	4 632	4 318	1 524
Mfr. of tobacco products	10	1 209	1 174	404
Mfr. of textiles	468	6 125	5 144	1 579
Mfr. of wearing apparel	377	2 465	1 812	578
Mfr. of leather and footwear	53	373	277	85
Mfr. of wood and wood products	654	15 537	13 465	4 060
Mfr. of pulp, paper and paper products	172	7 020	6 588	2 269
Publishing of newspapers	199	10 775	6 472	2 622
Publishing activities, excluding newspapers	1 052	14 326	8 487	3 289
Printing activities	1 142	12 420	9 954	3 568
Mfr. of refined petroleum products, etc.	10	1 008	970	485
Mfr. of chemical raw materials	78	4 931	4 677	1 934
Mfr. of paints and soap	192	5 982	5 552	2 015
Mfr. of pharmaceuticals	90	17 027	16 801	7 495
Mfr. of rubber and plastic products	672	21 157	18 670	6 200
Mfr. of glass and ceramic goods	260	3 157	2 610	837
Mfr. of tiles, bricks, cement and concrete	591	13 428	12 008	4 221
Mfr. of basic metals	170	5 707	5 172	1 702
Mfr. of building materials of metal	3 313	30 294	24 433	7 933
Mfr. of various metal products	895	16 901	14 976	4 699
Mfr. of marine engines, compressors	290	21 212	19 950	6 702
Mfr. of ovens and cold-storage plants	670	18 537	16 976	5 957
Mfr. of agricultural machinery	462	5 308	4 497	1 441
Mfr. of machinery for industries	789	14 880	13 178	4 735
Mfr. of domestic appliances	55	3 039	2 701	862
Mfr. of computers, electric motors	944	24 175	21 625	7 394
Mfr. of radio and communication equipment	208	6 944	6 311	2 130
Mfr. of medical and optical instruments	714	16 754	15 185	5 584
Building ships and boats	237	5 747	5 488	1 933
Mfr. of transport equipment, excl. ships	248	9 293	8 739	2 879
Mfr. of furniture	969	19 074	16 648	4 923
Mfr. of toys and jewellery	780	7 436	6 018	2 031

Note: The method has been changed from 2004 so that the figures are no longer directly comparable with previous years. The changes are described in more detail in Statistiske Efterretninger.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/07

Table 257 (page 2 of 3) Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by industry. 2006

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual wage and salary costs
				DKK mio.
Electricity, gas and water supply	**2 387**	**17 089**	**12 157**	**5 145**
Production and distribution of electricity	978	8 987	6 809	2 933
Manufacture and distribution of gas	33	1 749	1 573	764
Steam and hot water supply	357	3 069	2 431	917
Collection and distribution of water	1 019	3 284	1 344	530
Construction	**31 624**	**204 406**	**156 400**	**48 760**
General contractors	5 618	60 594	50 041	17 063
Bricklaying	3 598	17 980	12 551	3 689
Install. of electrical wiring and fittings	2 981	29 903	25 368	7 922
Plumbing	3 224	21 403	16 919	5 296
Joinery installation	8 606	40 014	28 207	7 797
Painting and glazing	3 701	17 397	12 024	3 278
Other construction work	3 896	17 115	11 290	3 716
Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	**67 059**	**568 429**	**363 329**	**113 680**
Sale of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3 352	36 758	31 311	9 758
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	4 788	18 258	11 764	3 267
Retail sale of automotive fuel	1 087	12 999	5 023	1 219
Ws. of grain and animal feeds	652	6 408	5 259	1 847
Ws. of food, beverages and tobacco	1 603	21 458	16 977	5 941
Ws. of textiles and household goods	4 050	40 850	33 359	12 819
Ws. of wood and construction materials	1 131	16 399	13 974	4 773
Ws. of other raw mat. and semi manufactures	1 810	20 746	17 890	6 702
Ws. of machinery, equipment and supplies	4 215	49 890	44 287	18 066
Other wholesale trade	2 378	14 902	11 389	4 316
Re. sale of food in non-specialized stores	4 501	58 872	31 603	7 925
Re. sale of food in specialized stores	2 631	11 701	5 253	1 281
Department stores	199	32 100	17 542	4 436
Re. sale of phar. goods and cosmetic art	1 024	10 706	8 104	2 165
Re. sale of clothing and footwear	6 062	31 167	17 489	4 309
Re. sale of furniture and household appliances	3 893	30 675	21 027	5 851
Re. sale in other specialized stores	9 561	41 598	23 577	6 414
Repair of household goods	1 210	3 382	1 886	555
Hotels	1 587	26 492	13 724	3 782
Restaurants	11 325	83 068	31 891	8 255
Transport, post and telecomm.	**15 359**	**192 765**	**152 529**	**52 475**
Transport via railways and buses	444	21 741	19 844	6 260
Taxi operation and coach services	3 444	17 514	9 238	2 769
Freight transport by road and via pipelines	6 674	40 856	29 220	9 396
Water transport	383	15 114	12 273	4 692
Air transport	109	5 835	6 555	2 792
Supporting transport activities	2 328	37 092	31 610	11 422
Post and telecommunications	1 977	54 613	43 789	15 144

Table 257 (page 3 of 3) Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by industry. 2006

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual wage and salary costs
				DKK mio.
Finance and business activities	**64 170**	**487 886**	**318 568**	**130 413**
Financial institutions	2 151	48 035	43 448	18 746
Mortgage credit institutions	1 478	12 248	9 622	4 759
Insurance	524	19 006	16 370	7 998
Activities auxiliary to finance	465	5 293	4 384	2 178
Letting of own property	13 139	30 798	14 385	4 670
Real estate agents	3 412	18 983	12 375	4 914
Renting of transport equipment and machinery	1 754	9 056	5 546	1 903
Computer and related activities	7 046	50 216	41 858	20 350
Research and development	359	13 967	12 553	5 174
Legal advice	1 611	11 965	8 407	3 399
Accounting, book-keeping and auditing	4 233	21 135	15 697	6 724
Consulting engineers and architects	5 811	43 382	35 162	15 042
Advertising	2 343	19 609	9 867	3 697
Building-cleaning activities	5 330	55 960	31 262	8 659
Other business activities	14 514	128 233	57 632	22 202
Public and personal services	**55 927**	**1 111 873**	**849 726**	**270 245**
General public service activities	602	59 707	52 294	18 478
Administration of public sectors	879	38 324	34 729	11 783
Defence, police and administration of justice	840	67 448	53 249	18 822
Primary education	2 989	118 489	98 566	32 626
Secondary education	605	42 482	36 452	12 872
Higher education	217	37 363	25 475	9 648
Adult and other education	2 824	35 624	18 997	6 969
Hospital activities	225	112 703	101 166	34 491
Medical, dental and veterinary activities	14 780	61 845	35 616	11 725
Social institutions for children	7 905	168 856	132 374	35 226
Social institutions for adults	4 595	202 699	157 701	42 526
Refuse disposal and similar activities	955	21 043	19 829	6 158
Activities of membership organizations	4 524	51 226	30 543	11 784
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	5 775	65 395	39 789	13 711
Other service activities	8 212	28 669	12 946	3 427
Activity not stated	**193**	**388**	**284**	**101**

Table 258 Workplaces by size and industry/county. 2006

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November							
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total
	workplaces, total							
Total	**119 004**	**77 960**	**43 496**	**29 184**	**17 446**	**5 700**	**3 589**	**296 379**
Industry								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	24 918	11 843	2 995	839	247	44	11	40 897
Manufacturing	5 292	3 994	3 015	2 645	2 174	864	779	18 763
Electricity, gas and water supply	942	959	284	83	64	22	33	2 387
Construction	13 433	8 375	4 952	2 852	1 566	316	130	31 624
Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	17 516	21 210	13 700	8 878	4 402	939	414	67 059
Transport, post and telecommunications	5 608	4 239	2 341	1 484	1 040	365	282	15 359
Finance and business activities	34 247	16 064	7 047	3 740	2 075	586	411	64 170
Public and personal services	16 943	11 206	9 144	8 663	5 878	2 564	1 529	55 927
Activity not stated	105	70	18	-	-	-	-	193
County								
Copenhagen Municipality	11 341	7 538	3 859	2 762	1 838	658	539	28 535
Frederiksberg Municipality	2 028	1 084	545	328	236	61	50	4 332
Copenhagen County	11 468	7 515	4 277	3 058	2 092	695	557	29 662
Frederiksborg County	9 636	5 263	2 720	1 778	1 015	345	187	20 944
Roskilde County	5 661	3 124	1 660	1 172	691	198	119	12 625
West Zealand County	7 385	4 543	2 403	1 576	865	262	149	17 183
Storstrøm County	6 441	3 856	2 072	1 361	726	198	111	14 765
Bornholm Municipality[1]	951	642	377	246	141	37	23	2 417
Funen County	9 384	6 321	3 726	2 490	1 397	506	267	24 091
South Jutland County	5 392	4 027	2 193	1 384	742	233	130	14 101
Ribe County	4 715	3 544	2 122	1 381	740	271	148	12 921
Vejle County	7 595	5 278	2 945	2 002	1 332	427	258	19 837
Ringkøbing County	6 658	4 615	2 607	1 721	1 039	339	173	17 152
Århus County	13 729	8 960	5 289	3 706	2 142	663	457	34 946
Viborg County	6 274	4 094	2 179	1 430	812	271	123	15 183
North Jutland County	10 311	7 479	4 441	2 755	1 615	522	289	27 412
Outside Denmark	35	77	81	34	23	14	9	273

Note: The method has been changed from 2004 so that the figures are no longer directly comparable with previous years. The changes are described in more detail in Statistiske Efterretninger.

[1] Incl. Christiansø.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/07

Table 259 Workplaces by size and sector. 2006

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November							
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total
	number of workplaces							
Total	**119 004**	**77 960**	**43 496**	**29 184**	**17 446**	**5 700**	**3 589**	**296 379**
Private sector	117 978	75 021	38 795	22 370	12 162	3 173	1 999	271 498
Public sector, total	1 026	2 938	4 700	6 814	5 284	2 527	1 590	24 879
Public corporations and quasi-corporations	161	325	369	328	380	157	186	1 906
General government, total	865	2 613	4 331	6 486	4 904	2 370	1 404	22 973
Central government	234	936	1 054	1 014	977	384	407	5 006
Social security funds	7	38	61	23	20	7	5	161
Counties	83	220	436	640	750	405	265	2 799
Municipalities	541	1 419	2 780	4 809	3 157	1 574	727	15 007
Foreign sector	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2

Note: The method has been changed from 2004 so that the figures are no longer directly comparable with previous years. The changes are described in more detail in Statistiske Efterretninger.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/07

Table 260 Jobs by size of workplace and sector. 2006

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November								
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Not stated	Total
	number of jobs								
Total	**119 004**	**211 207**	**287 350**	**393 678**	**517 233**	**391 527**	**938 363**	**236 817**	**3 095 179**
Private sector	117 978	202 402	254 685	298 830	358 992	215 386	480 069	136 269	2 064 611
Public sector, total	1 026	8 801	32 657	94 848	158 241	176 141	458 294	100 548	1 030 556
Public corporations and quasi-corporations	161	965	2 497	4 495	11 661	11 132	55 936	307	87 154
General government, total	865	7 836	30 160	90 353	146 580	165 009	402 358	100 241	943 402
Central government	234	2 800	7 054	14 106	29 129	26 940	124 476	3 090	207 829
Social security funds	7	117	411	303	566	485	697	-	2 586
Counties	83	685	2 969	8 993	23 839	28 768	138 590	4 269	208 196
Municipalities	541	4 234	19 726	66 951	93 046	108 816	138 595	92 882	524 791
Foreign sector	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	12

Note: The method has been changed from 2004 so that the figures are no longer directly comparable with previous years. The changes are described in more detail in Statistiske Efterretninger.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/07

Table 261 Jobs by size and industry/county. 2006

	Jobs at the workplace at the end of November								
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Fictitious units	Total
	number of jobs								
Total	**119 004**	**211 207**	**287 350**	**393 678**	**517 233**	**391 527**	**938 363**	**236 817**	**3 095 179**
Industry									
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	24 918	30 383	18 824	10 663	7 263	2 872	3 198	682	98 803
Manufacturing	5 292	10 937	20 182	36 430	66 273	59 576	204 304	10 546	413 540
Electricity, gas and water supply	942	2 577	1 751	1 126	1 868	1 536	7 212	77	17 089
Construction	13 433	22 836	32 765	38 110	46 590	21 248	28 257	1 167	204 406
Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	17 516	59 081	90 506	118 905	128 122	62 629	80 265	11 405	568 429
Transport, post and telecommunications	5 608	11 492	15 373	19 962	31 148	25 119	76 732	7 331	192 765
Finance and business activities	34 247	42 309	46 202	49 956	60 265	40 585	110 361	103 961	487 886
Public and personal services	16 943	31 415	61 641	118 526	175 704	177 962	428 034	101 648	1 111 873
Activity not stated	105	177	106	-	-	-	-	-	388
County									
Copenhagen Municipality	11 341	20 341	25 390	37 483	54 316	45 488	161 808	22 363	378 530
Frederiksberg Municipality	2 028	2 916	3 564	4 399	6 913	4 430	15 742	3 559	43 551
Copenhagen County	11 468	20 327	28 273	41 840	61 388	48 770	165 737	26 529	404 332
Frederiksborg County	9 636	14 040	17 829	24 086	29 515	23 544	44 287	12 975	175 912
Roskilde County	5 661	8 379	10 893	15 739	20 242	13 519	29 256	10 017	113 706
West Zealand County	7 385	12 173	15 870	21 307	25 567	17 668	35 679	13 169	148 818
Storstrøm County	6 441	10 364	13 695	18 341	21 385	13 399	26 747	10 421	120 793
Bornholm Municipality[1]	951	1 757	2 518	3 281	4 181	2 643	4 464	1 310	21 105
Funen County	9 384	17 268	24 685	33 587	42 229	34 481	63 070	22 956	247 660
South Jutland County	5 392	11 008	14 375	18 351	22 202	15 568	35 028	11 610	133 534
Ribe County	4 715	9 651	14 076	18 449	21 925	18 293	35 560	9 748	132 417
Vejle County	7 595	14 374	19 451	26 954	40 423	29 965	57 060	19 507	215 329
Ringkøbing County	6 658	12 566	17 289	23 192	30 993	23 071	41 241	10 778	165 788
Århus County	13 729	24 244	35 130	50 156	63 117	45 442	112 552	32 491	376 861
Viborg County	6 274	11 028	14 417	19 102	24 360	18 454	35 187	8 133	136 955
North Jutland County	10 311	20 546	29 360	36 964	47 751	35 835	67 254	21 251	269 272
Outside Denmark	35	225	535	447	726	957	7 691	-	10 616

Note: The method has been changed from 2004 so that the figures are no longer directly comparable with previous years. The changes are described in more detail in Statistiske Efterretninger.

[1] Incl. Christiansø.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/07

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

1. Agriculture in Denmark

EU agricultural policies and their influence on statistics

Denmark and the other EU Member States lay down the EU agricultural policies, which constitute the overall framework for Danish agriculture. The collective agricultural policies exercise a direct and indirect influence on the incomes and decision-making behaviour of Danish farmers, and thus on the requirements made in relation to agricultural statistics.

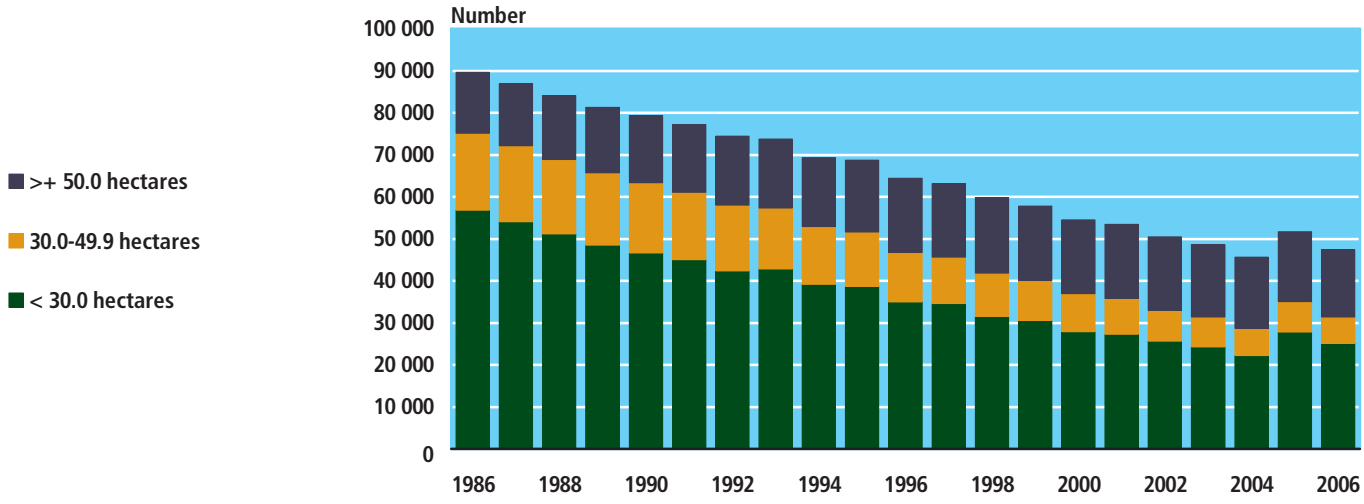
Falling significance to the Danish economy

Agriculture accounts for a falling share of the national economy due to an increase in the size of other sectors. While the relative importance of agriculture in terms of employment and overall economy has declined, agricultural production has increased in both scope and value. Agricultural exports continue to constitute an important part of exports, with pork as the most important product.

The structure of Danish agriculture – fewer, but larger farms

Throughout many years, structural trends within Danish agriculture have been marked by a steady annual decline in the number of farms. In 2006, the number of farms in Denmark constitutes 47,000 with more than 5 ha of farm area, which almost is as halved over a period of 20 years of time. The average farm size is currently 57 hectare, way above the EU-average.

Figure 1 **Number of farms by area**



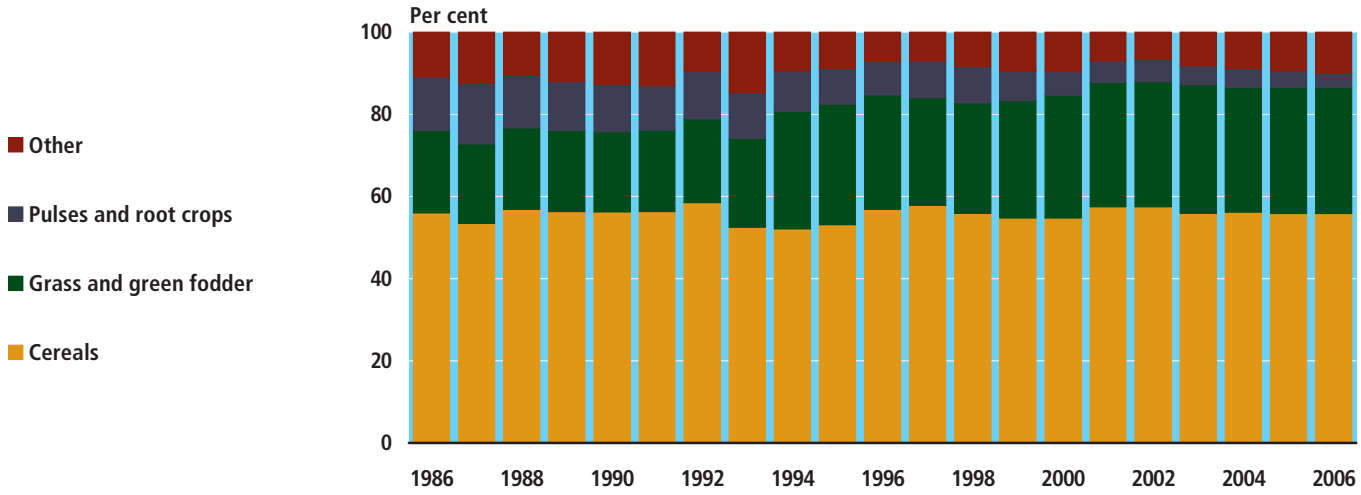
See table 262.

The smaller farms, extending to less than 30.0 ha, constitute a significant proportion of the total number of farms. This proportion has, however, fallen from 63 per cent in 1987 to 53 per cent in 2006. In terms of land area, the importance of agriculture has been sharply reduced from 29 per cent of the total area in 1987 to 12 per cent of the area in 2006. However, the importance of the large agricultural holdings of at least 50 hectares has substantially increased. The share of these holdings increased from 17 per cent to 34 per cent from 1987 to 2006, while their share of the total area increased from 46 per cent to 79 per cent.

Agricultural area by crop type

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

Figure 2 **Total arable area by crop type**



See table 270.

The figure above shows the distribution of the arable area by crop type. Please note that the category *other* includes industrial seeds, seeds for sowing, horticultural products, and other areas, while *grass and green fodder* includes areas in rotation as well as areas that are not in rotation, including permanent grasslands and areas that are set aside. More than half of the agricultural area is used for cereal production, whereas between 20 and 30 per cent is used for production of green fodder for livestock. During the period, there is a great fall in pulses and root crops and almost a similar increase in grass and green fodder, which is primarily due to fodder turnips having been replaced by maize for silage.

Greenhouses also account for cultivation, primarily flowers, ornamental plants, different vegetables and mushrooms. The total area is around 500 hectares.

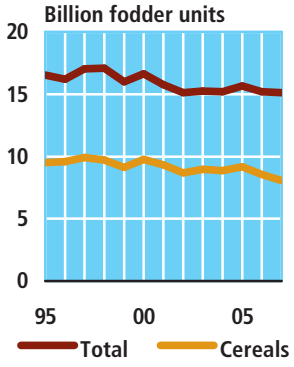
Crop production

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.

The group of foods that can be used directly comprises potatoes for human consumption, fruit, berries, and vegetables grown on fields and in greenhouses, while potatoes for flour manufacturing, beets for sugar production, and parts of the production of cereals and seeds for industrial use must be processed before being used as foods. Crop production constitutes a natural basis for agricultural livestock production, as it is the primary source of fodder for livestock. In addition to cereals, of which a large part of production is used as pig fodder, a large variety of grass and green fodder crops are grown for cattle fodder. Illustrated in figure 3 are the development trends in recent years as regards total crop production, except fruit, vegetables and other horticultural products.

Figure 3
Crop production

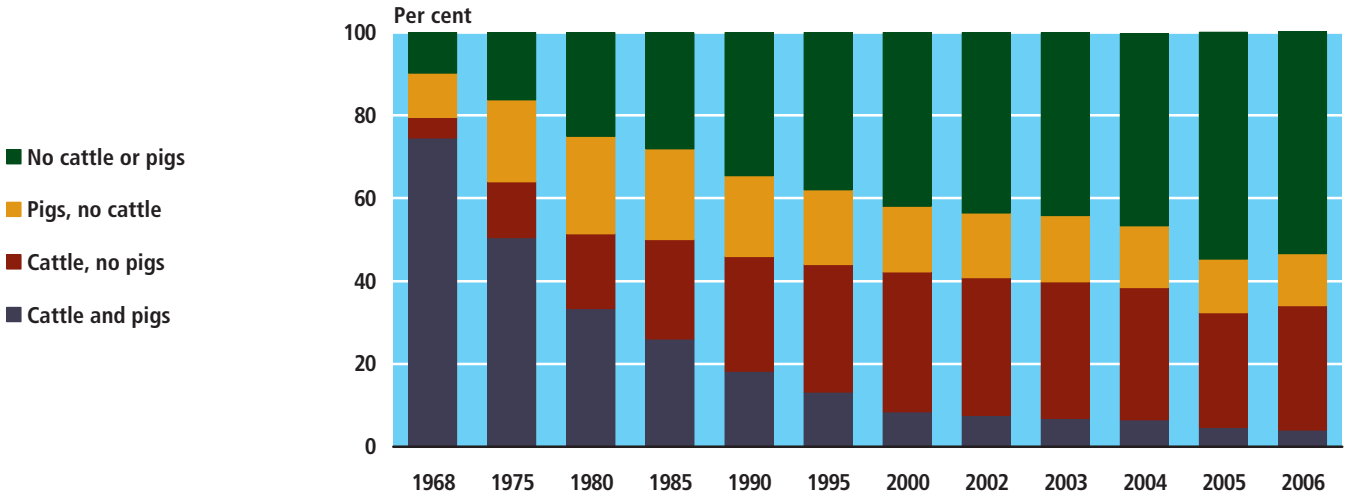


See table 272.

Livestock and livestock production

Figure 4 illustrates the development trends within livestock farming, as represented by the degree of specialization within the two main types of livestock farming: cattle farming and pig farming. Since the 1960s, many-sided farming has been replaced with specialised farming. More than 50 per cent has neither cattle nor pigs, while only 4 per cent of the farming has both cattle and pigs – against 70 per cent in 1968.

Figure 4 **Degree of specialization**



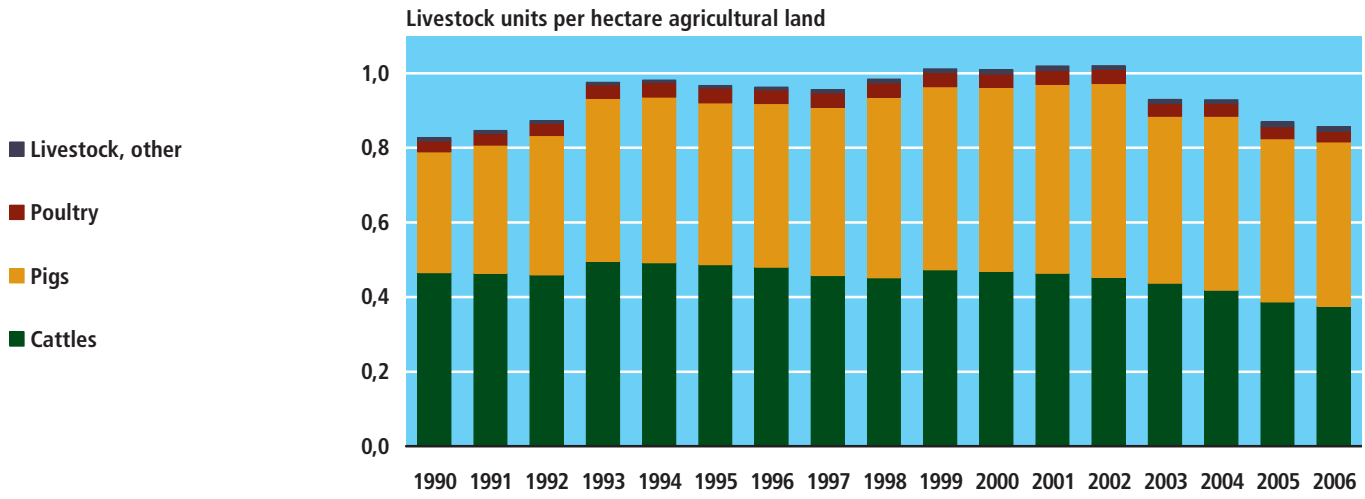
See table 264.

Livestock density indicates the environmental impact

Livestock density is a measurement of the number of livestock converted to livestock units in relation to the area suitable for fertilization. Livestock units reflect the quantity of nitrogen in the slurry, while the area suitable for fertilization is the land where the slurry can be spread.

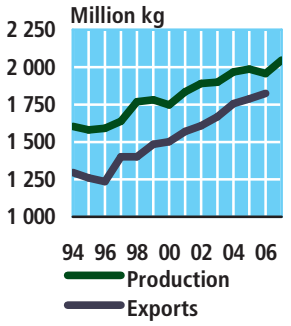
The livestock density was 0.86 DE per hectare in 2006, when it is calculated in proportion to the total area where it can be spread. This is an increase of 0.03, compared to the level in 1990. This increase took place from primarily 1992 to 1993, and since then there has only been a minor increase in livestock density. The reason is that in order to claim aid per hectare, it was required to set-aside land, and against this background the area suitable for fertilization was considerably reduced. The fall in the livestock density from 2002 to 2003 is due to changes in the factors for emission of nitrogen.

Figure 5 **Livestock density**



See table 277.

Figure 6
Production and exports of pork



See table 279.

Since 1990, the contribution by cattle to livestock density has decreased slowly, while the contribution by pigs has increased. In 2006, the pigs accounted for a little larger contribution to live stock density than the cattle. A great majority of the fertilization production stems from cattle and pigs, as the contribution of the livestock categories together accounted for 95 per cent. The fall in the contribution to livestock density from pigs from 2002 to 2003 is due to the mentioned change in the calculation of livestock units.

Pork production is the most significant factor in financial terms

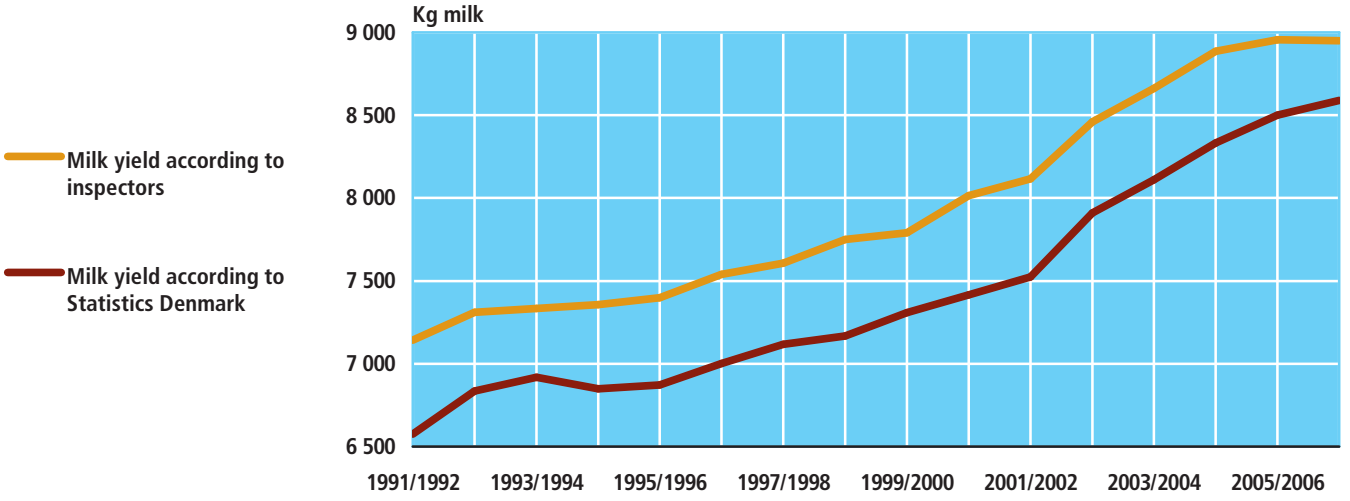
Through many years, the number of farms with livestock has been reduced, but this does not entail a reduction in the number of farm animals. For example, the stock of pigs has increased from 10 million in 1980 to almost 14 million now, and the average number of farm animals at each farm has increased from 150 to more than 1,700 during the same period. As the number of farm animals has gone up, efficiency has increased at pig farms, and these facts combine to make pork production the most significant single element in financial terms in Denmark's agricul-

tural production. In addition to the total production of pork, figure 6 also shows pork exports. Denmark is the world's leading exporter of pork.

Milk production

Economically, the second largest type of agricultural production is milk. Since the middle of the 1980s, the quantities of milk produced have been determined by an EU country quota, which has changed only slightly over the years. During the same period, the stock of dairy cows has fallen by one third. However, the increase in the average milk yield means that production has remained constant at 4.5 billion kg. During recent years, a part of this milk production has come from organic farming and now accounts for 10 per cent of all milk delivered to dairy plants.

Figure 7 **Average milk yield per dairy cow**



Note: Statistics Denmark calculates average milk yields on the basis of the total stock of dairy cows and the total milk yield. Inspectors calculate the yield from the periodic yield inspection, which covers approximately 88 per cent of the total stock of dairy cows.

See table 279.

The financial position of the agricultural sector

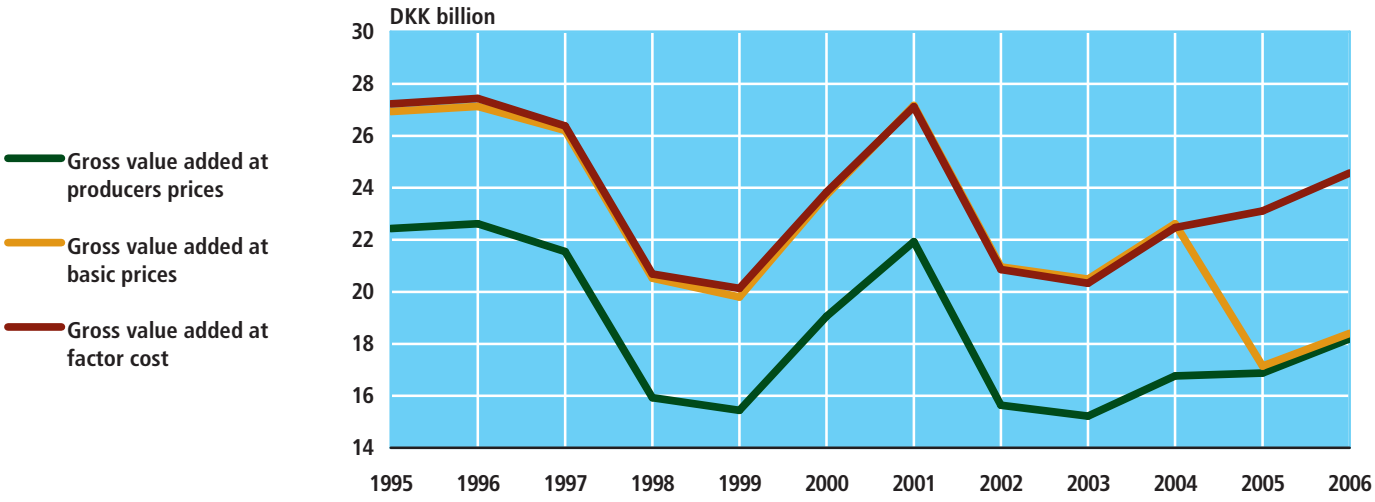
The financial circumstances of the agricultural sector can be described by preparing sector accounts for agriculture. The sector accounts can be briefly described as a statement of the production value of the agricultural sector, less the production costs involved. The sector accounts utilize three income concepts: Gross value added at producers' prices, gross value added at basic prices, and gross value added at factor cost. The difference in the three income concepts concerns incorporating the operating subsidies received by the agricultural sector and the taxes and duties paid by this sector.

It appears from figure 8 that gross value added at factor cost has varied greatly over the past 10 years with a low in 2003. The main reason is significant changes in the price of pork, which are the most important product and export for Danish agriculture.

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

Among EU countries, France, Italy and Spain, with about 16 per cent each, account for the largest share of total gross factor income in agriculture in the EU (EU27). Denmark accounts for almost 2 per cent of gross factor income in the EU, while the consumption of labour in order to generate this income was only 0.5 per cent of the labour force in EU's primary agriculture. Denmark received 2.3 per cent of EU's subsidies to agriculture from the Guarantee Fund of about DKK 400 billion.

Figure 8 **Gross value added at producers' prices, basic prices, and at factor cost**



See table 283.

Capital formation, liabilities and interest payments

In 2006, agricultural gross fixed capital formation reached DKK 11.7 billion and was consequently 1.9 billion larger than the previous years. About half of it was spent on new machinery and equipment, and the remaining part was spent on buildings and soil improvements. The depreciation was DKK 8.8 billion and reflects a positive net capital formation in the agricultural industry, which is also connected with the structural development. The figures exclude holdings specialised in horticulture or in furred animals.

At the end of 2006, farmers' liabilities are estimated at DKK 225 billion, and they have been increasing for several years. In 2006, interest payments amounted to DKK 8.9 billion, a slight increase after several years decrease. Lower interest rates and the use of new types of loan are the main reasons for the general lower interest payments, while liabilities are increasing.

6 per cent of all farms are organic

There has been a substantial increase in organic farming in Denmark during the last decade, but there has for some few years been a minor decline. In 2006, or-

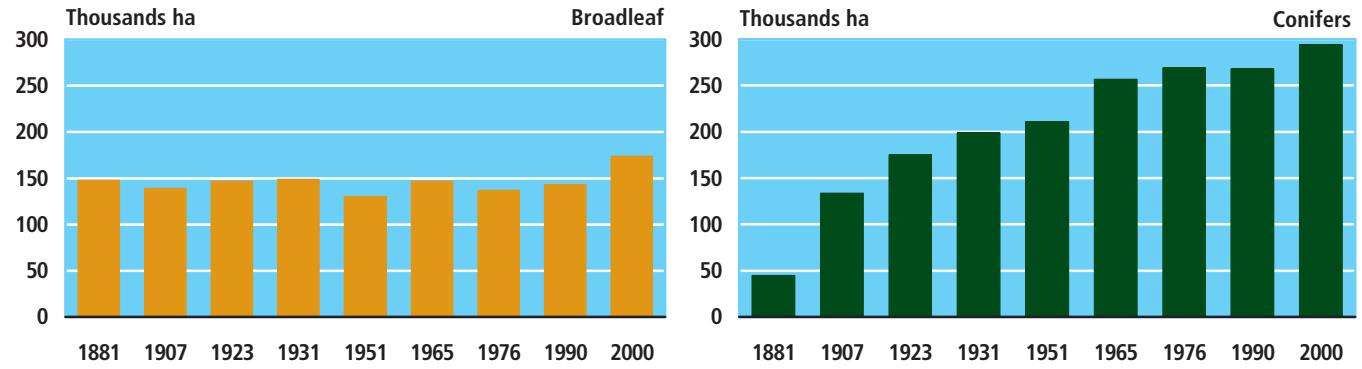
ganic farms made up about 6 per cent of all farms, whereas the 100 per cent reallotted organic area accounted for almost 5 per cent of the total agricultural area. In 1995, organic farms made up only about 1.5 per cent of all farms, and the organic area only about 0.5 per cent of the total agricultural area.

2. Forestry

Forestry censuses

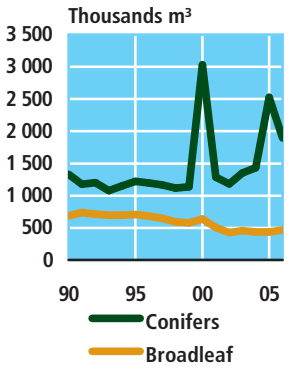
Denmark has a long tradition for preparing forestry statistics at regular intervals. This provides a good overview of the forestry resources. The first forestry statistics were prepared around 1800, and a total of nine forest censuses have been carried out since 1881. These statistics illustrate the development of forests as regards area, species mix, site quality, age range, etc.

Figure 9 **Forest area, broadleaf and conifers**



See table 286.

Figure 10
Felling



See table 288.

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.

Figure 9 shows the long-term development in the forest area from 1881 to 2000. During this period, the Danish forest area was doubled – primarily by means of an increase in the area with conifers. As regards future developments, the 1997 Nature Protection Act lays down a set of objectives which include an additional doubling of Danish forest areas during a period which corresponds to a tree generation (approximately 100 years).

Forest production

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

felling in 2005 was for energy purposes. The storm damage of 1999 and 2005 has a marked effect on the felling of conifers. For many years, there has been a decline in the production of broadleaf. However, latest figures indicate a minor increase.

3. Fishing

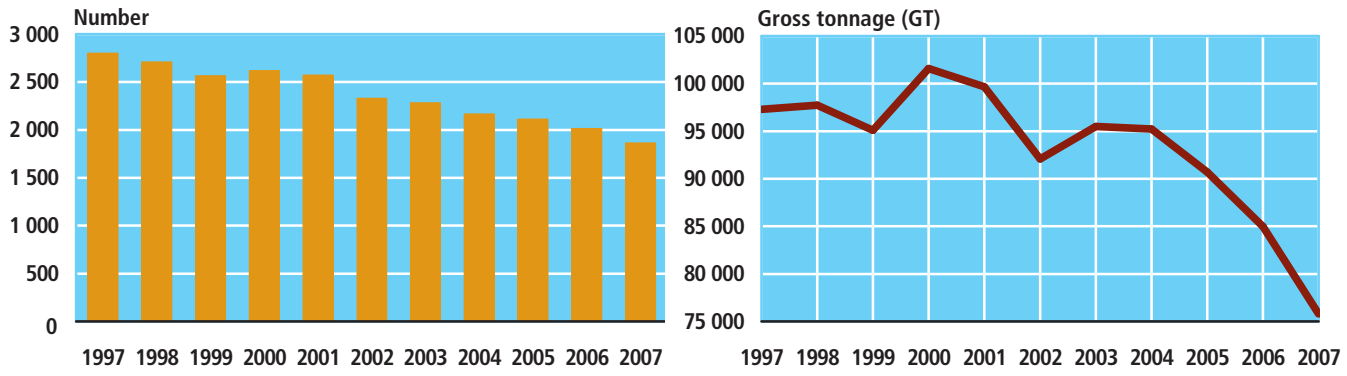
Common EU fishing policies

The common fishing policies of the European Union constitute the framework for Danish fishing. This framework includes a system that aims to preserve and utilize the biological resources of the sea through regulation of catches by quotas.

The fishing fleet

The Danish fishing fleet consists of the vessels registered in Denmark as fishing vessels. In order for a vessel to be registered as a fishing vessel, the Danish Directorate of Fisheries must authorize use of such a vessel for commercial fishing. As part of the ongoing structural measures within the fishing industry aimed at adapting the capacity of the fishing fleet to the fishing opportunities, public subsidies are available for discontinuing fishing vessels. As a result, a large number of vessels have ceased to be part of the fishing fleet. Developments in the number of Danish vessels for commercial fishing with a length of 6 metres and more are shown in the figure below.

Figure 11 **The Danish fishing fleet**

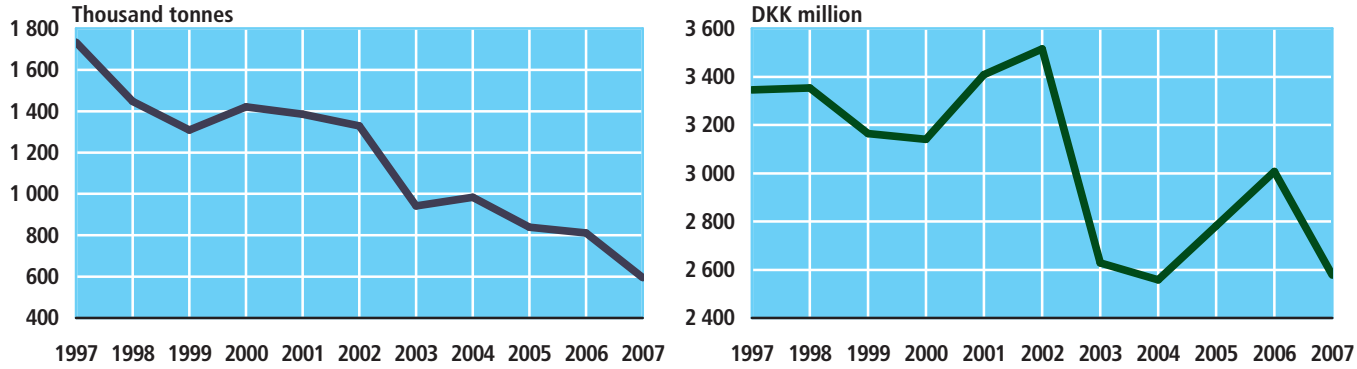


See table 289.

Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing has fallen in terms of quantities during the period 1997-2007: from 1.7 million tonnes in 1997 to less than 600,000 tonnes in 2007. In 2007 the value of the catch of DKK 2.6 billion was 25 pct. lower than in 1997 when calculated in current prices.

Figure 12 Salt-water fishing – total catch by Danish fishermen by quantity and value



See table 290.

Fishing vessels

Statistics on the Danish stock of fishing vessels, fish resources and fishing, catches and fish market as well as the aquaculture are prepared by the Danish Directorate of Fisheries.

Table 262 Farms and agricultural area

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006
	number farms				
Total number of farms	**148 512**	**119 155**	**79 338**	**54 541**	**47 385**
The Greater Copenhagen	7 767	6 337	4 033	3 055	3 101
West Zealand County	11 310	9 510	6 162	4 458	4 060
Storstrøm County	11 647	8 807	5 510	3 723	3 119
Bornholm Municipality	2 648	2 029	1 170	743	571
Funen County	16 180	12 805	7 488	4 827	3 944
South Jutland County	10 960	8 707	6 347	4 580	3 889
Ribe County	9 639	7 727	5 534	3 806	3 400
Vejle County	10 836	8 809	5 796	3 990	3 378
Ringkøbing County	14 013	11 598	8 375	5 772	4 595
Århus County	15 876	12 665	8 625	5 869	5 136
Viborg County	15 624	12 485	8 912	6 122	5 328
North Jutland County	22 012	17 676	11 385	7 597	6 864
Under 10.0 ha agricultural area	51 768	36 196	14 408	10 203	10 758
10.0 – 19.9 ha	43 971	30 838	18 561	11 188	9 100
20.0 – 29.9 ha	25 161	20 850	13 667	6 531	5 290
30.0 – 49.9 ha	18 923	19 506	16 688	9 017	6 278
50.0 – 99.9 ha	7 078	9 616	12 287	10 891	7 704
100.0 ha +	1 611	2 149	3 726	6 711	8 254
	ha				
Total agricultural area of farms	**2 965 545**	**2 904 745**	**2 788 276**	**2 646 982**	**2 710 507**
The Greater Copenhagen	139 418	132 111	122 561	111 904	121 164
West Zealand County	210 806	209 795	203 468	193 508	191 520
Storstrøm County	250 157	249 588	241 930	236 729	244 820
Bornholm Municipality	37 510	37 200	35 406	34 850	35 534
Funen County	256 277	250 648	237 736	219 818	225 395
South Jutland County	295 415	290 129	281 928	276 683	281 322
Ribe County	216 857	210 729	202 900	193 483	198 319
Vejle County	210 034	205 805	196 822	181 065	180 348
Ringkøbing County	327 773	322 547	316 827	299 549	300 075
Århus County	306 807	297 046	278 626	264 426	271 578
Viborg County	281 691	276 334	266 970	254 107	269 706
North Jutland County	432 800	422 812	403 101	380 859	390 727
Under 10.0 ha agricultural area	270 024	187 739	93 531	62 946	67 985
10.0 – 19.9 ha	628 478	447 535	269 576	164 418	131 245
20.0 – 29.9 ha	606 751	509 476	336 162	161 145	130 064
30.0 – 49.9 ha	703 232	739 268	642 319	352 518	244 770
50.0 – 99.9 ha	456 934	631 294	826 533	769 273	552 242
100.0 ha +	300 126	389 434	487 009	819 745	1 076 565

Note: The agricultural and horticultural surveys include farms with at least 5 ha cultivated area, or with agricultural production which at least corresponds to this. Because of rounding, the total do not necessarily agree with the individual figures.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf

Table 263 Farms with area in tenancy. 2006

	Agricultural area of farm						
	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						
Farms without tenant area	9 431	6 657	3 286	2 964	1 957	723	25 018
Farms with tenant area	1 327	2 443	2 005	3 314	5 747	7 531	22 367
	ha						
Area in tenancy	4 926	16 076	18 487	40 293	122 649	543 767	746 198
Average tenant area per farm	3.7	6.6	9.2	12.2	21.3	72.2	33.4

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf2

Table 264 Farms by type of farming and county. 2006

	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								
All Denmark	**25 251**	**778**	**494**	**8 808**	**2 478**	**1 036**	**574**	**7 965**	**47 385**
Copenhagen Region	2 003	112	76	472	37	71	12	319	3 101
West Zealand County	2 714	52	57	420	105	107	32	574	4 060
Storstrøm County	2 324	40	41	161	84	91	12	366	3 119
Bornholm Municipality	322	2	3	78	40	11	2	114	571
Funen County	1 930	290	149	565	200	158	29	623	3 944
South Jutland County	1 854	20	20	991	290	43	40	632	3 889
Ribe County	1 510	17	14	1 070	123	34	40	591	3 400
Vejle County	1 721	47	34	643	225	66	55	587	3 378
Ringkøbing County	2 201	23	15	1 037	336	80	68	835	4 595
Århus County	2 852	100	42	730	288	164	62	900	5 136
Viborg County	2 600	36	22	1 089	367	93	97	1 024	5 328
North Jutland County	3 221	38	22	1 552	385	119	126	1 400	6 864

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf

Table 265 Fur farms on agricultural farms

	2004	2005	2006
Fur farms	2 091	1 948	1 850
Of which, fur farms on agricultural farms	1 266	1 276	1 215
Percentage of fur farms on agricultural farms	60,5	65,5	65,7

Source: Copenhagen Fur.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pels3

Table 266 Organic farms by area

	2005		2006	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Total	**3 036**	**6.0**	**2 794**	**6.0**
Under 10 ha	727	7.0	723	7.2
10.0-19.9 ha	509	4.8	463	5.1
20.0-29.9 ha	322	5.2	284	5.4
30.0-49.9 ha	368	5.1	319	5.1
50.0-99.9 ha	524	5.8	410	5.3
100.0 ha +	442	5.9	463	5.6
No information on area	144	. . .	132	. . .

Source: Danish Plant Directorate.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/08

Table 267 Land use of organic farms. 2006

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as pct. of total area
	ha		per cent		
Total area[1]	**130 667**	**2 710 507**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**4.8**
Cereals	34 260	1 512 814	26.2	55.8	2.3
Pulses	1 960	11 353	1.5	0.4	17.3
Root crops	1 033	83 642	0.8	3.1	1.2
Seeds for industrial use	857	124 840	0.7	4.6	0.7
Seeds for sowing	3 428	103 941	2.6	3.8	3.3
Grass and green fodder	82 453	474 084	63.1	17.5	17.4
Horticultural products	1 399	20 429	1.1	0.8	6.8
Set aside	4 770	167 502	3.7	6.2	2.8
Other crops	508	22 518	0.4	0.8	2.3

Note: Crop figures for organic farms apply to areas which have been fully converted to organic production.

[1] Excl. forests, greenhouses, farmyards and similar.

Source: Danish Plant Directorate.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeko1 and afg1

Table 268 Livestock and production at organic farms

	2005	2006
Organic livestock	**1 170 601**	**1 196 726**
Cattle	122 760	132 147
Pigs	53 541	82 328
Poultry	979 241	966 512
Other animals	15 059	15 739
Organic farms with milk production	**490**	**480**
	mio. kg.	
Milk production	404	417
	pct.	
Share of total production	9	9
Organic farms with egg production	428	198
	mio. kg.	
Egg production	7,4	7,4
	per cent	
Share of total production	14	15

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeko2, oeko1, ani7 and ani8

Table 269 Turnover of organic foods in retail shops

	2005	2006
	DKK thousand	
Turn over, total	**2 285 173**	**2 701 330**
Rice, bread, pasta, flour, groats, cakes	**232 198**	**288 287**
Of which: Ryebread	43 076	55 099
Flour	43 389	47 530
Groats, cornflakes, müesli etc.	73 884	85 474
Meat, spreads, offal	**193 908**	**254 633**
Of which: Beef and veal	91 082	118 451
Pigmeat	31 943	38 366
Cold cuts of meat and poultry	57 018	77 648
Milk, cheese, eggs	**1 112 201**	**1 269 550**
Of which: Semi-skimmed milk	176 660	175 489
Minimilk	228 571	272 044
Skimmed milk	208 612	211 354
Cheese	92 766	98 043
Eggs	190 078	228 021
Fish, Shellfish	-	505
Fats, oils	**127 163**	**131 465**
Of which: Butter etc.	107 105	107 892
Fruits	**123 524**	**174 023**
Of which: Citrus fruits, fresh	34 147	47 737
Bananas, fresh	15 652	24 074
Apples, fresh	19 441	32 623
Dried fruits	27 618	35 025
Vegetables	**271 411**	**327 118**
Of which: Tomatoes, fresh	26 548	34 298
Carrots, fresh	105 206	107 378
Potatos, fresh	36 151	44 289
Onions, fresh	23 426	25 975
Sugar, jams, chocolate, candy, icecream etc.	**51 978**	**62 287**
Of which: Sugar	19 446	22 603
Syrup, honey	9 577	10 678
Jams etc.	11 620	12 865
Spices, stock cube etc.	**55 534**	**58 320**
Of which: Spices	15 766	10 806
Babyfood (canned goods)	25 113	30 823
Coffee, tea, cocoa etc.	**63 330**	**72 026**
Juices, fruit juices, wine, cider, beer etc.	**53 925**	**63 117**

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeko3

Table 270 Agricultural area by type of crop

	2004	2005	2006
	ha		
Total agricultural area	**2 645 304**	**2 707 236**	**2 710 507**
Cereals	1 485 639	1 510 833	1 512 814
Pulses	26 593	15 819	11 353
Root crops	96 027	92 895	83 642
Seeds for industrial use	121 755	113 571	124 840
Seeds for sowing	90 781	96 122	103 941
Grass and green fodder in rotation	431 941	464 164	474 084
Horticultural products	20 522	20 113	20 429
Other crops	2 538	25 551	22 518
Permanent grassland	369 508	368 168	356 886
Set aside[1]	207 914	199 800	193 348
Total arable area in per cent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Cereals	56.2	55.8	55.8
Pulses	1.0	0.6	0.4
Root crops	3.6	3.4	3.1
Seeds for industrial use	4.6	4.2	4.6
Seeds for sowing	3.4	3.6	3.8
Grass and green fodder in rotation	16.3	17.1	17.5
Horticultural products	0.8	0.7	0.8
Other crops	0.1	0.9	0.8
Permanent grassland	14.0	13.6	13.2
Set aside[1]	7.9	7.4	7.1

[1] Set-aside areas with prior subsidy are also included under grass areas and seeds for industrial use (except areas with non food).

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/afg07

Table 271 Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	million FU[1]		
Feeding stuffs, total	**15 274**	**15 499**	**15 904**
Fodder concentrates			
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	7 186	7 389	7 471
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 695	2 577	2 833
Other vegetable products	921	651	590
Fish meal, silage and waste	386	410	443
Milk and milk products	116	110	116
Coarse fodder			
Roots, total	358	331	208
Beet tops	3	-	-
Grass and green fodder	3 391	3 834	4 056
Straw	218	197	187
Commercial fertilizers	thousand tonnes		
Contents of pure nutrients	206	192	195
Nitrogen	15	14	14
Phosphorus	63	61	59
Potassium			
	tonnes		
Pesticides, total	**3 073**	**3 229**	**1 606**
Contents of active substances	2 198	2 394	1 240
Against weeds	649	615	268
Against fungi	29	47	29
Against insects	198	175	70

[1] 1 feed unit = feed value of 1,04 kg barley.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/foder1, pest1 and kvael2

Table 272 Crop production

	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	— thousand tonnes —		— mio. feed units[1] —		— Hkg per ha —	
Total crop production	•	•	**15 208**	**15 161**	•	•
Cereals (grain), total	**8 632**	**8 220**	**8 545**	**8 126**	**58**	**57**
Winter wheat	4 769	4 482	4 884	4 590	70	66
Spring wheat	33	37	34	38	35	47
Rye	130	135	130	135	47	45
Triticale	156	150	156	150	50	47
Winter barley	896	856	856	818	57	51
Spring barley	2 374	2 248	2 268	2 147	46	49
Oats and mixed grain	274	312	218	248	40	48
Rape, total	**435**	**589**	**741**	**1 003**	**35**	**33**
Winter rape	430	586	733	998	35	33
Spring rape	4	3	7	5	20	25
Pulses[2]	**32**	**19**	**35**	**21**	**31**	**34**
Straw, total	**3 005**	**3 071**	**563**	**575**	**32**	**31**
of which straw of cereals	2 950	3 006	549	559	32	31
Roots, total	**3 946**	**4 143**	**873**	**925**	**468**	**491**
Seed potatoes	118	136	23	26	268	299
Potatoes for flour manufacturing	747	950	203	258	397	458
Potatoes for human consumption	496	540	97	106	323	339
Beets for sugar production	2 314	2 255	501	488	559	572
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder	271	262	49	47	640	700
Grass and green fodder, total	**22 994**	**23 240**	**4 452**	**4 511**	•	•
Lucerne	217	219	29	29	506	569
Maize for green fodder	5 246	5 372	1 390	1 423	386	372
Cereals for green fodder etc.	1 137	1 126	317	314	177	186
Grass and clover in rotation	11 883	12 384	2 019	2 104	429	459
Permanent grass	3 667	3 402	584	542	162	146
Aftermath	845	738	113	99	73	59

[1] One feed unit equals 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 0.59 kg rape. A feed unit for straw is calculated as 5.5 kg wheat, 7.5 rye straw, 5 kg barley, 5.5 oats and triticale straw. For roots the calculation is based on the content of dry matter, and 1 feed unit equals 1 kg dry matter potatoes and 1.1 kg dry matter roots. [2] Includes fodder peas and broad beans.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hst6

Table 273 National supply and disposition of cereals

	2004	2005	2006
	thousand tonnes		
Crop production less waste	8 694	9 005	8 373
Imports	847	750	619
Stocks at beginning of period	5 726	6 118	6 751
Total, available	**15 267**	**15 873**	**15 743**
Exports	956	841	1 400
Used for sowing	285	287	285
Industrial uses	854	814	805
Stocks at end of period	6 118	6 751	5 918
Used for feeding	7 054	7 179	7 337

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/korn

Table 274 Livestock

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006
Horses	**45 413**	**49 596**	**38 215**	**39 737**	**52 882**
Cattle, total	**2 842 271**	**2 960 926**	**2 239 097**	**1 867 937**	**1 534 763**
Cows	1 152 681	1 104 468	839 988	760 310	650 351
Of which dairy cows	. . .	1 039 623	753 114	635 519	550 279
Of which cows kept for suckling	. . .	64 845	86 874	124 791	100 072
Pigs, total	**8 360 575**	**9 956 800**	**9 497 219**	**11 921 573**	**13 361 099**
Sows, total	998 874	1 070 927	903 820	1 083 192	1 127 345
Pigs for slaughtering	. . .	2 449 211	2 425 004	3 363 118	3 689 079
Sheep, total	**69 610**	**55 748**	**158 563**	**149 492**	**170 013**
Poultry			thousands		
Fowls, total	**17 847**	**14 243**	**15 498**	**20 982**	**17 425**
Of which hens	6 330	4 563	4 327	3 681	2 759
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 809	7 533	9 802	16 047	12 924
Turkeys	**504**	**382**	**213**	**546**	**122**
Ducks	**638**	**802**	**495**	**296**	**295**
Geese	**180**	**82**	**43**	**7**	**6**

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hdyr1

Table 275 Livestock in regions. 2006

	The Islands east of the Great Belt	Funen	Jutland	Total
Horses	**16 616**	**2 977**	**33 287**	**52 882**
Cattle, total	**113 769**	**90 191**	**1 330 803**	**1 534 763**
Cows	45 627	40 465	564 258	650 351
Of which dairy cows	29 089	34 917	486 273	550 279
Of which cows kept for suckling	16 540	5 548	77 984	100 072
Pigs, total	**1 831 438**	**1 246 319**	**10 283 343**	**13 361 099**
Sows, total	151 749	99 324	876 273	1 127 345
Pigs for slaughtering	505 423	371 674	2 811 983	3 689 079
Sheep, total	**41 574**	**7 961**	**120 478**	**170 013**
Poultry		thousands		
Fowls, total	**983**	**1 312**	**14 531**	**16 826**
Of which hens	605	180	1 974	2 759
Of which chickens for slaughtering	122	1 014	11 788	12 924
Turkeys	**17**	**0**	**105**	**122**
Ducks	**1**	**9**	**285**	**295**
Geese	**1**	**0**	**5**	**6**

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hdyr

Table 276 Farms employing permanent workers. 2005

	Agricultural area of farm						
	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
Farms employing permanent workers	1 265	1 071	725	1 224	3 338	5 450	13 072
As per cent of total	11	10	12	17	37	72	25
Permanent workers[1]	5 165	2 220	1 219	1 976	5 351	13 595	29 527

[1] Includes relations (but not school children), non-family workers, and co-owners of farms which are operated by more than one person and these co-owners work at the farm themselves.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf3

Table 277 Livestock density on holdings. 2006

	Holdings	Livestock units[1]	Area	Livestock density
	number	de	ha	de per ha
All Denmark	**47 385**	**2 179 311**	**2 543 005**	**0.86**
Copenhagen region	3 101	34 412	113 777	0.30
West Zealand County	4 060	83 644	178 693	0.47
Storstrøm County	3 119	84 522	228 055	0.37
Bornholm Municipality	571	30 905	33 197	0.93
Funen County	3 944	166 966	211 715	0.79
South Jutland County	3 889	285 406	265 646	1.07
Ribe County	3 400	191 634	185 893	1.03
Vejle County	3 378	164 343	169 392	0.97
Ringkøbing County	4 595	294 252	281 243	1.05
Århus County	5 136	197 199	254 503	0.77
Viborg County	5 328	277 510	255 640	1.09
North Jutland County	6 864	368 517	365 251	1.01
Type of farm				
Pig farms	9 133	878 532	596 260	1.47
Cattle farms	5 523	1 069 224	604 059	1.77
Poultry farms	293	64 442	20 439	3.15
Other livestock farms	1 947	65 021	51 548	1.26
Plant growers with livestock	30 488	102 093	1 270 699	0.08

Note: The type of farms are defined from the number of livestock units from pigs, cattle, poultry etc.

[1] A livestock unit (de) corresponds to 100 kilos of nitrogen in the manure ab stock.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/brug6

Table 278 Fur farming

	2005	2006	2007
Number of fur farms[1]		number of animals	
Minks	1 859	1 777	1 704
Foxes	44	35	35
Chinchilla	80	67	62
Number of furred animals			
Minks	2 547 338	2 703 918	2 778 592
Foxes	4 805	4 009	3 984
Chinchilla	12 596	12 044	12 271
Production of pelts		thousand pelts	
Minks	12 900	13 500	14 500
Foxes	20	10	. .
Other furred animals	25	28	28
Average price		DKK per pelt	
Minks	311	224	224
Foxes	438	426	. .
Other furred animals	329	382	482
Value of pelts		DKK mio.	
Value of sales, total	**4 022**	**3 032**	**3 255**
Minks	4 005	3 017	3 241
Foxes	9	4	. .
Other furred animals	8	11	14
Value of changes in livestock	49	32	. . .

[1] Farms which have several of the species are included in the figures for each of these species.

Source: Danish Fur Breeders' Association.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pels1 and pels3

Table 279 Output and exports of livestock products

	Production		Exports	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
Natural milk	thousands tonnes			
Milk	4 627	4 650	. . .	. . .
	kg			
Milk yield per dairy cow	8 319	8 520	•	•
	per cent			
Average fat content	4.31	4.26	•	•
Average protein content	3.42	3.42	•	•
Dairy products	mio. kg.			
Butter	38	36	65	59
Cheese	335	346	. .	. .
Whole milk and cream powder	91	93	76	76
Skim milk powder	27	19	21	17
Eggs (incl. eggs for hatching)	77	78	44	. . .
Meat[1] (incl. edible offal)				
Beef and veal	140	141	96	93
Pork	1 957	2 046	1 824	. .
Poultry meat	185	198	125	130
Horsemeat	1	1	0	. .
Mutton and lamb	2	2	1	1
Meat, total	2 285	2 388	. .	. .
Of which, edible offal	84	87	78	79
Game meat	3	3	0	0
Edible tallow and lard	82	85	32	31

Note: Production figures for milk, eggs and meat include producers own use for consumption and for sale direct to the consumer. Milk also includes amounts used for fodder.

[1] Incl. export of live animals for slaughtering.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/08 and 13

Table 280 Official prices of barley and wheat

	Barley		Wheat	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
	DKK per 100 kg			
National average	**87.81**	**140.06**	**87.39**	**148.19**
Regions:				
Sjælland with adjacent islands	88.38	133.68	83.06	140.52
Lolland-Falser with adjacent islands	98.31	129.00	83.45	145.19
Bornholm	72.89	130.08	75.74	146.60
Fyn with adjacent islands	91.37	141.56	92.91	158.62
Sønderjylland	85.97	147.60	88.21	152.40
Østjylland	86.08	137.61	87.48	144.93
Vestjylland	86.33	145.45	88.97	150.39
Nordjylland	83.63	142.87	85.79	147.53

Note: Prices for barley and wheat are average prices for 100 kg dry and cleaned barley or wheat which farmers have earned from sales to cereal merchants in the period from July to the end of December in the relevant year. It is used as basis for the regulation of form rents.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/kapit1

Table 281 Agricultural sales and intermediate consumption

	Weights (2000 values)	Quantity indices		Price indices	
		2005	2006	2005	2006
	per cent	2000 = 100			
Agricultural products sold, total	**100.0**	**103.8**	**104.0**	**96.4**	**98.8**
Crop products, total	**34.8**	**97.8**	**99.5**	**96.6**	**100.3**
Cereals, total	13.3	106.7	105.8	89.1	98.2
Barley	5.6	107.6	97.2	88.5	95.2
Wheat	6.7	108.0	117.1	90.1	101.3
Pulses, ripened	0.3	41.8	25.4	93.2	98.1
Potatoes	1.8	98.5	94.9	98.4	111.0
Seeds for sowing	1.3	127.0	126.6	72.1	74.3
Industrial seeds	0.8	112.3	142.8	101.2	111.2
Sugar beets	2.1	83.1	72.9	97.9	79.8
Vegetables, fruit and berries	2.1	89.2	91.0	118.9	122.4
Potted plants	4.4	93.3	95.4	104.1	105.0
Livestock products, total	65.2	106.9	106.4	96.3	98.1
Natural milk	21.0	97.0	98.0	91.7	91.6
Eggs for human consumption	1.0	109.7	106.7	97.7	102.8
Meat and live animals, total	**38.9**	**111.2**	**109.3**	**92.6**	**97.0**
Cattle	4.9	86.8	84.4	95.4	102.8
Pigs	31.5	115.8	114.6	91.5	96.8
Poultry	2.4	100.8	91.3	100.4	88.4
Furred animals	4.1	116.4	121.5	154.0	139.3
Intermediate consumption, total	**100.0**	**99.8**	**101.1**	**108.0**	**110.2**
Seeds, total	4.2	95.1	94.5	109.0	111.0
Feeding stuffs, total	**52.1**	**97.2**	**101.4**	**102.1**	**101.6**
Straight feeding stuffs, total	28.4	104.8	114.0	100.4	101.6
Cereals for feeding, total	10.1	120.5	123.4	89.9	96.6
Compound feeds, total	**23.7**	**88.2**	**86.3**	**104.1**	**101.7**
Compound feeds for cattle	5.5	72.4	74.6	104.0	101.1
Compound feeds fot pigs	14.7	91.0	87.5	104.0	101.4
Fertilizers, total	4.0	85.9	80.6	122.9	125.4
Pesticides	3.2	115.5	115.5	99.8	99.8
Energy	6.2	96.9	95.9	131.4	143.6
Repairs and maintenance	9.4	91.2	89.3	116.7	120.6
Services, other industries	13.9	111.8	111.9	113.8	118.5

Note: The table includes the extended agricultural sector, i.e. agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and bee-keeping. Agricultural products are gross sales of the individual products, including internal consumption of crop products, producers' private consumption of own produce and sales to middlemen. The intermediate consumption are gross buying of raw materials and other direct input in the production, including buying from middlemen, intra-used vegetable production, costs for maintenance and services. The price indices stated are calculated on the basis of developments in a representative sample of prices for the individual products. The indices are calculated as Laspeyres indices with 2000 as the base year. Some indices on quantities are calculated based on values and prices.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pipris and mipris

Table 282 Accounts of Danish farms. 2006

	Agricultural area of farm					
	Under 20.0 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	All farms
	DKK pr. farm					
Gross output, total	**565 922**	**290 768**	**544 873**	**1 420 194**	**421 7487**	**1 476 921**
Cereals	30 849	71 559	100 480	194 776	62 9248	209 887
Peas	173	19	493	1 050	2 990	1 039
Rape seeds	511	4 532	9 396	14 461	52 960	16 671
Seeds	37	1 383	6 646	14 286	65 841	18 150
Potatoes	2 533	3 637	6 716	9 037	56 234	17 253
Potatoes for industrial use	-	608	432	6 920	27 039	7 429
Sugar beets	820	1 312	6 668	13 438	53 444	16 234
Non food	-	483	1 328	3 847	10 963	3 425
Peas for canning	-	-	-	-	1 547	352
Subsidies for plant production	16	133	227	1 553	7 122	1 920
Horticulture	723	1 574	2 344	2 966	10 415	4 044
Fodder crops	14 351	19 284	44 434	119 035	261 131	93 201
Milk	17 795	19 188	74 406	380 412	808 860	270 929
Other cattle products	18 080	43 879	51 520	111 236	184 258	80 979
Subsidies for cattle	1 650	8 225	5 679	9 211	16 803	8 277
Pigs	125 972	42 371	119 609	378 243	1 662 195	501 961
poultry	73 387	7 869	18 244	40 752	94 650	43 801
Fure animals	242 236	45 263	57 234	45 539	66 763	102 267
Horses and other livestock	1 411	94	1 520	759	128	1 676
Sheep	4 363	810	439	105	669	1 474
Subsidies for breeding ewes	319	78	48	18	69	120
Other income, livestock	2 919	1 904	451	9 123	1 060	2 438
Other sources	27 777	16 564	36 562	63 429	203 098	73 396
Costs, total	**473 798**	**308 650**	**534 683**	**1 244 688**	**3 585 656**	**1 282 382**
Seeds for sowing	5 170	9 477	15 181	30 382	88 430	30 473
Fertilizers	5 670	12 926	19 895	34 304	86 339	31 975
Manure, purchased	122	212	72	198	556	268
Special fertilisers for organic farming	9	6	53	89	446	126
Chemicals	2 893	7 673	14 266	28 066	89 234	29 199
Packing	120	10	55	124	601	206
Biological auxiliary materials	-	61	-	-	10	17
Fees for use of water	1 289	978	1 488	3 832	9 742	3 598
Fodder	191 760	86 011	176 798	483 225	1 385 860	485 595
Energy	18 901	11 493	24 027	53 439	165 772	56 961
Maintenance	33 967	28 291	47 491	94 242	239 899	91 538
Contract operations	12 134	20 758	39 408	66 882	168 215	62 867
Costs of plant production	4 591	8 224	10 199	20 071	45 774	18 029
Medicine	5 413	934	2 521	6 691	36 729	11 434
Vet. service	5 627	3 678	7 476	22 148	50 148	18 621
Insemination	2 911	858	3 856	12 334	36 425	12 082
Other costs, livestock production	20 235	6 488	11 104	30 858	80 896	32 426
Private car	10 110	12 171	13 411	20 028	29 485	17 839
Insurances	12 910	12 381	19 045	28 394	57 715	26 558
Economic advisory and accounting	14 253	13 241	16 363	23 621	44 326	22 869
Miscellaneous	11 756	9 852	11 750	18 942	42 775	19 663
Depreciations	60 726	47 767	75 971	188 252	533 562	189 036
Paid labour	46 447	6 128	10 344	55 090	334 176	98 324
Land taxes	5 024	8 005	11 744	18 201	41 996	17 069
Environmental taxes	1 761	1 027	2 167	5 278	16 547	5 610

Note: The figures are based on accounting results from about 2 000 of 10.0 hectares +.

Source: The Danish Research Institute of Food Economics.

For further information please visit http://www.foi.life.ku.dk

Table 283 Gross value added at factor cost in agriculture

	2004	2005	2006
	DKK mio.		
A. Agricultural sales, total	**53 882**	**54 679**	**56 387**
Crop products, total	**18 602**	**17 943**	**18 992**
Cereals, total	6 999	6 831	7 502
Of which: Wheat	3 764	3 516	4 296
Barley	2 837	2 867	2 787
Pulses, ripened	91	49	31
Seeds for sowing	830	619	625
Industrial seeds	742	534	753
Sugar beets	988	907	649
Potatoes	998	961	1 019
Vegetables, fruit and berries	1 270	1 248	1 298
Flowers and potted plants	2 452	2 349	2 425
Nursery products and Christmas trees	468	461	455
Fodder beets, grass and green fodder	3 345	3 504	3 776
Other crop products	419	480	459
Livestock products, total	**35 280**	**36 735**	**37 395**
Natural milk	10 395	10 076	10 195
Eggs for human consumption	613	573	586
Meat and live animals, total	21 247	21 955	22 665
Of which: Cattle	2 227	2 311	2 389
Pigs	17 499	18 131	18 998
Poultry	1 395	1 383	1 141
Furs	2 931	4 021	3 815
Other livestock products	95	111	133
B. Value of agricultural services	**1 549**	**1 934**	**1 983**
C. Value of secondary activities	**638**	**853**	**853**
D. Changes in producers' stocks, total	**285**	**-183**	**573**
Changes in grain stocks	443	288	106
Changes in livestock	-158	-471	468
E. Intermediate consumption	**39 593**	**40 403**	**41 608**
Seeds, total	**1 627**	**1 609**	**1 595**
Feeding stuffs, total	**19 311**	**18 829**	**19 531**
Straight feeding stuffs	10 730	10 876	11 908
Compound feeding stuffs	8 581	7 952	7 623
Fertilizers	**1 465**	**1 552**	**1 459**
Pesticides	**1 367**	**1 323**	**1 323**
Energy	**2 366**	**2 880**	**3 117**
Repairs and maintenance	**3 386**	**3 573**	**3 573**
Other raw and auxiliary materials	**213**	**183**	**187**
Agricultural services	**2 910**	**3 075**	**3 180**
Billed bank changes	**892**	**1 043**	**1 043**
Services from other industries	**6 055**	**6 336**	**6 600**
F. Gross value added in producer prices(A+B+C+D-E)	**16 761**	**16 880**	**18 189**
G. Subsidies on products	**5 857**	**272**	**273**
H. Taxes on products	**4**	**-**	**63**
I. Gross value added in basic prices (F+G-H)	**22 614**	**17 152**	**18 399**
J. Subsidies on production	**1 011**	**6 988**	**7 195**
K. Taxes on production	**1 156**	**1 031**	**1 029**
L. Gross domestic product at factor cost (I+K-L)	**22 469**	**23 108**	**24 565**

Note: The table includes the extended agricultural sector, i.e. agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and beekee-ping. Calculations of GDP at factor cost for agriculture comply with the latest guidelines adopted by the EU.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lbfi

Table 284 Gross capital formation in agriculture

	2004	2005	2006
Amounts in current prices		DKK mio.	
Gross capital formation, total	**10 646**	**11 314**	**14 627**
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	**557**	**-26**	**971**
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stocks etc.)	114	-314	366
Changes in value of stocks	443	288	605
Gross fixed capital formation, total	**10 089**	**11 340**	**13 655**
Farm buildings	3 831	4 154	5 025
Machinery and equipment	4 729	5 563	6 553
Soil improvement and land reclamation	75	108	106
Breeding stock	1 454	1 515	1 971
Amounts in 2000 prices			
Gross capital, total	**10 090**	**10 110**	**11 881**
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	**589**	**-243**	**-116**
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stock etc.)	134	-303	336
Changes in value of stocks	456	60	-452
Gross fixed capital formation, total	**9 500**	**10 353**	**11 998**
Farm buildings	3 579	3 822	4 459
Machinery and equipment	4 331	4 897	5 639
Soil improvement and land reclamation	69	95	89
Breeding stock	1 521	1 539	1 811
Amounts in current prices		index 2000=100	
Gross capital formation, total[1]	**119**	**127**	**164**
Gross fixed capital formation, total[2]	**117**	**131**	**158**
Farm buildings	100	108	131
Machinery and equipment	100	118	139
Soil improvement and land reclamation	100	144	141
Amounts in 2000 prices			
Gross capital formation[1]	**113**	**113**	**133**
Gross fixed capital formation[2]	**117**	**128**	**148**
Farm buildings	93	100	116
Machinery and equipment	92	104	119
Soil improvement and land reclamation	92	127	119

Note: Includes narrow definition of agriculture, i.e. excl. horticulture, fur farming, hunting and beekeeping.

[1] Incl. stock and herd displacements. [2] Incl. breeding stock.

For further information visit www.statbank\lbf1 and lbf2

Table 285 Farmer's interest payments and liabilities

	2004	2005	2006
	DDK mio.		
Total interest payments	**9 094**	**9 098**	**8 932**
Total liabilities[1]	**191 204**	**212 677**	**225 173**
Credit Institute Loans (secured debt)	145 740	160 081	164 004
Short term liabilities (other debt)	37 634	42 797	50 795
	avg. amount per farm DKK thousands		
Total interest payments	**207**	**182**	**195**
Total liabilities[1]	**4 346**	**4 248**	**4 916**
Credit Institute Loans (secured debt)	3 313	3 197	3 581
Short term liabilities (other debt)	855	855	1 109

Note: Includes narrow definition of agriculture, i.e. excl. horticulture, fur farming, hunting and beekeeping.

[1] Finance loans are only included in *Total liabilities*.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/rent

Table 286 Forest and plantation area

	All Denmark			The Islands			Jutland		
	1976	1990	2000	1976	1990	2000	1976	1990	2000
	thousands ha								
Total forest area	**493**	**445**	**486**	**153**	**141**	**149**	**340**	**305**	**337**
Auxiliary areas	87	28	13	24	8	4	63	21	9
Total wooded area	**406**	**417**	**473**	**129**	**133**	**145**	**277**	**284**	**328**
Temporarily uncovered area[1]	. . .	6	5	. . .	2	1	. . .	4	4
Total broadleaves	**137**	**143**	**174**	**80**	**81**	**90**	**57**	**63**	**85**
Beech	75	72	80	46	43	44	29	29	36
Oak	25	30	43	14	15	19	11	15	24
Ash	10	10	13	6	6	8	4	4	5
Sycamore	5	8	9	4	6	6	1	2	3
Other broadleaf	22	23	30	10	11	13	12	12	17
Total conifers	**269**	**268**	**294**	**49**	**51**	**54**	**220**	**218**	**240**
Norwegian and Sitka spruce etc.	168	170	166	36	34	31	132	136	135
Silver fir and other spruce species	25	34	56	5	8	15	20	26	41
Other conifer species	76	64	72	8	8	9	68	56	63

[1] Temporarily bare area in 1976 has been distributed proportionally by species of tree.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skov1

Table 287 Percentage of forest area by species and ownership class. 2000

	Privately owned forests	Foun-dations etc.	Companies and other associ-ations	The National Forest and Nature Agency	Other public owned forests	Total
	per cent					
Total forest area	**46.1**	**6.3**	**19.3**	**23.2**	**5.1**	**100.0**
Auxiliary areas	34.4	7.2	25.2	25.3	8.0	100.0
Total wooded area	**46.4**	**6.3**	**19.2**	**23.2**	**5.0**	**100.0**
Temporarily uncovered area	60.1	4.8	25.4	4.2	5.5	100.0
Total broadleaves	**49.1**	**9.0**	**15.0**	**21.3**	**5.6**	**100.0**
Beech	48.4	10.2	14.2	22.4	4.8	100.0
Oak	39.2	8.2	17.3	29.2	6.0	100.0
Ash	61.8	9.0	14.7	10.5	4.0	100.0
Sycamore	60.5	9.9	14.5	12.6	2.5	100.0
Other broadleaves	56.3	6.6	13.7	14.4	9.1	100.0
Total conifers	**44.5**	**4.7**	**21.6**	**24.6**	**4.7**	**100.0**
Norway spruce	44.9	5.2	24.6	20.5	4.8	100.0
Sitka spruce etc.	32.2	6.8	23.6	32.9	4.5	100.0
Noble fir	60.4	4.6	22.0	11.0	2.0	100.0
Caucasian fir	74.1	3.3	15.8	5.7	1.1	100.0
Silver fir and other fir	30.9	4.3	28.6	30.0	6.2	100.0
Pine	34.1	1.9	12.5	45.8	5.7	100.0
Other conifers	47.0	5.8	21.9	18.6	6.6	100.0

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skov1

Table 288 Felling in forests. 2006

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	0 – 100 ha	100 – 1 000 ha	1 000 ha +
	thousand m³					
Broadleaf and conifer, total	**601.2**	**1 747.8**	**2 349.0**	**593.0**	**824.4**	**931.6**
Timber	311.8	881.8	1 193.6	184.5	463.1	546.0
Firewood	192.5	216.2	408.7	178.4	119.3	111.0
Wood for energy	96.9	649.9	746.8	230.2	242.0	274.7
Broadleaves, total	**300.9**	**163.1**	**464.0**	**130.2**	**155.1**	**178.7**
Total timber	104.1	31.6	135.7	19.4	51.0	65.3
Veneer and sawnwood logs	71.0	21.7	92.7	15.9	37.5	39.4
Industrial logs	28.0	6.3	34.3	2.8	10.9	20.6
Other timber	5.2	3.6	8.7	0.8	2.6	5.3
Firewood	176.6	96.1	272.6	77.0	96.9	98.7
Wood for energy	20.2	35.5	55.6	33.8	7.1	14.7
Beech, total	**152.6**	**66.7**	**219.3**	**36.5**	**80.5**	**102.4**
Total timber	54.5	16.2	70.7	8.7	24.5	37.6
Veneer and sawnwood logs	40.0	12.0	51.9	8.2	18.9	24.9
Industrial logs	13.2	3.1	16.4	0.3	4.5	11.5
Other timber	1.3	1.1	2.4	0.2	1.1	1.1
Firewood	98.1	50.5	148.6	27.8	56.0	64.8
Oak, total	**46.3**	**17.4**	**63.7**	**9.1**	**24.6**	**30.0**
Total timber	26.1	7.5	33.6	3.6	13.1	16.9
Veneer and sawnwood logs	17.0	4.7	21.6	2.5	9.4	9.6
Industrial logs	7.4	1.7	9.1	0.6	3.3	5.1
Other timber	1.8	1.2	3.0	0.4	0.4	2.2
Firewood	20.1	9.9	30.0	5.5	11.5	13.1
Other broadleaf, total	**81.8**	**43.5**	**125.3**	**50.8**	**42.9**	**31.6**
Total timber	23.5	7.9	31.3	7.2	13.4	10.8
Veneer and sawnwood logs	14.0	5.1	19.1	5.2	9.1	4.8
Industrial logs	7.3	1.5	8.8	1.8	3.1	3.9
Other timber	2.1	1.3	3.4	0.2	1.1	2.0
Firewood	58.4	35.6	94.0	43.7	29.5	20.8
Conifer, total	**300.3**	**1 584.7**	**1 885.0**	**462.8**	**669.3**	**752.9**
Total timber	207.7	850.2	1 057.9	165.1	412.1	480.7
Timber, rafters	35.2	176.6	211.8	39.4	81.5	90.8
Short timber	76.2	288.1	364.3	48.9	133.1	182.3
Industrial wood	91.9	372.9	464.8	72.7	187.7	204.4
Other timber	4.4	12.6	17.0	4.0	9.8	3.2
Firewood	15.9	120.1	136.0	101.4	22.4	12.3
Wood for energy	76.7	614.4	691.0	196.2	234.8	260.0

Note: Due to rounding differences, the sum of the individual figures in the table may differ from the totals.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skov6

Table 289 Fishing vessels

Gross tonnage	2006		2007	
31 December	Number	GT	Number	GT
Total	**2 017**	**84 984**	**1 866**	**75 810**
0 - 4.9 GT	822	2 391	798	2 294
5 - 9.9 GT	367	2 500	344	2 339
10 - 14.9 GT	143	1 741	131	1 597
15 - 19.9 GT	113	1 965	98	1 713
20 - 49.9 GT	273	8 828	236	7 555
50 - 99.9 GT	131	8 869	117	7 950
100 - 249.9 GT	86	14 714	71	12 051
250 - 499.9 GT	58	20 450	49	17 505
500 GT +	24	23 527	22	22 807

Note: Commercial fishing vessels of 6 metres or over. For craft where gross tonnage (GT) is unknown, gross registered tonnage is used.

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries.

Table 290 Salt-water fishing

	2006		2007	
	Nominal catches	Value	Nominal catches	Value
	tonnes	DKK thousands	tonnes	DKK thousands
Total catches by Danish fishermen	**811 359**	**3 007 036**	**594 892**	**2 577 725**
Landed in Denmark, total	**731 882**	**2 650 830**	**519 025**	**2 256 380**
Of which in:				
Esbjerg	182 232	259 387	123 743	188 878
Frederikshavn	188	5 746	118	4 585
Hirtshals	69 592	470 270	60 228	379 791
Hvide Sande	50 319	197 847	23 672	174 361
Skagen	83 272	291 603	77 758	272 111
Thyborøn	164 308	357 585	93 119	263 997
Hanstholm	79 390	334 624	64 603	298 399
Fishing grounds				
North sea[1]	566 492	1 552 401	361 387	1 167 830
Skagerrak	53 291	468 387	59 333	473 850
Kattegat	29 726	196 977	24 510	192 147
Øresund	4 376	51 915	5 645	61 203
Bælthavet and Western Baltic	28 596	148 042	17 284	137 423
Eastern Baltic	40 629	211 840	44 578	206 665
Limfjorden	8 181	16 651	5 823	13 417
Ringkøbing and Nissum fjorde	599	3 924	465	3 843
Types of catch				
For human consumption, total	211 823	2 095 534	172 643	1 839 163
Herring, sprat and mackerel	127 240	455 405	101 686	338 693
Codfish	40 870	557 435	32 525	496 612
Flatfish	28 701	516 315	25 005	458 894
Eel	565	35 865	509	33 592
Other kinds of fish	3 799	95 508	2 943	81 882
Lobster, shrimp and prawn	10 648	435 006	9 975	429 490
Not for human consumption[2]	520 068	554 602	346 383	417 216
Danish fishermen's catches landed in foreign countries	**79 477**	**356 206**	**75 867**	**321 345**
Of which:				
Sweden	4 408	32 844	2 435	27 925
Norway	14 834	54 552	12 151	50 526
Germany	11 809	31 573	22 758	50 612
United Kingdom	14 885	61 691	12 410	58 704
Holland	2 329	68 851	1 058	33 311
Belgium	2	159	3	143
Faroe Island and Greenland	21 761	89 614	12 974	74 819
Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total	**456 882**	**1 183 430**	**478 290**	**1 346 472**
Of which:				
Esbjerg	17 864	47 001	29 696	115 739
Thyborøn	58 934	158 706	70 556	172 800
Hanstholm	75 522	287 906	64 749	300 771
Hirtshals	28 938	165 124	21 872	111 739
Skagen	218 436	384 890	212 937	405 016
Bornholm	18 107	38 254	27 469	52 799

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

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

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries.

For further information visit www.fd.dk

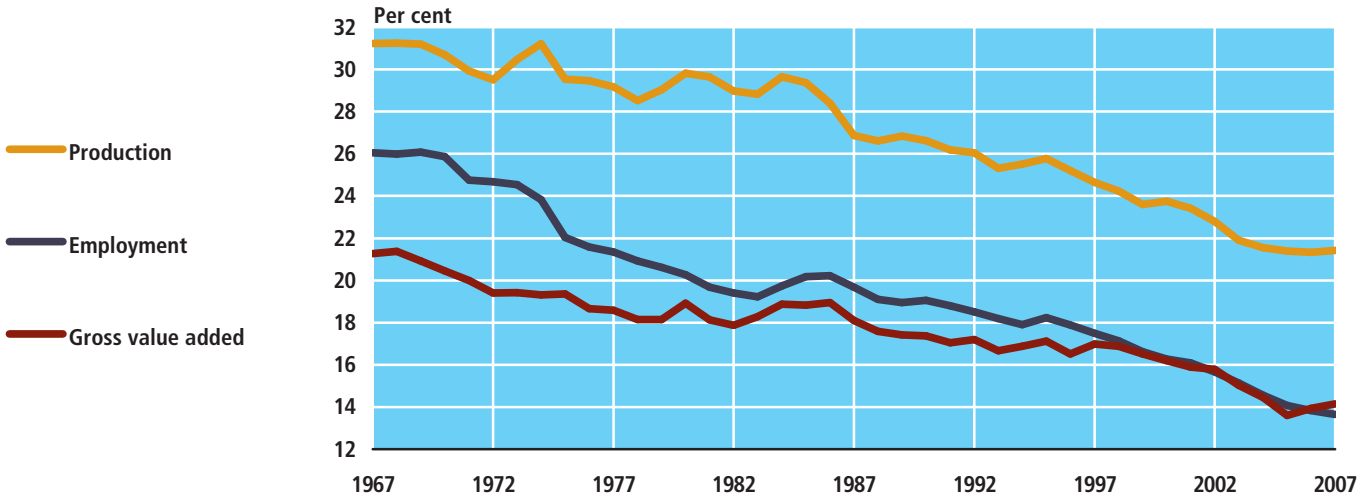
Manufacturing industries

1. Manufacturing industries' significance for the overall Danish economy

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

Manufacturing industries make up 14 per cent of employment and growth
Manufacturing industries' share of total employment has been markedly declining from 26 per cent in 1967 to 14 per cent in 2007. The manufacturing industries' share of total value added has also decreased from 21 per cent to 14 per cent. Finally, the production has fallen by 31 per cent in 1967 to 21 per cent in 2007.

Figure 1 **Manufacturing shares in per cent of total activity**



Note: Mining and quarrying are not included.

2. Manufacturing industries trends

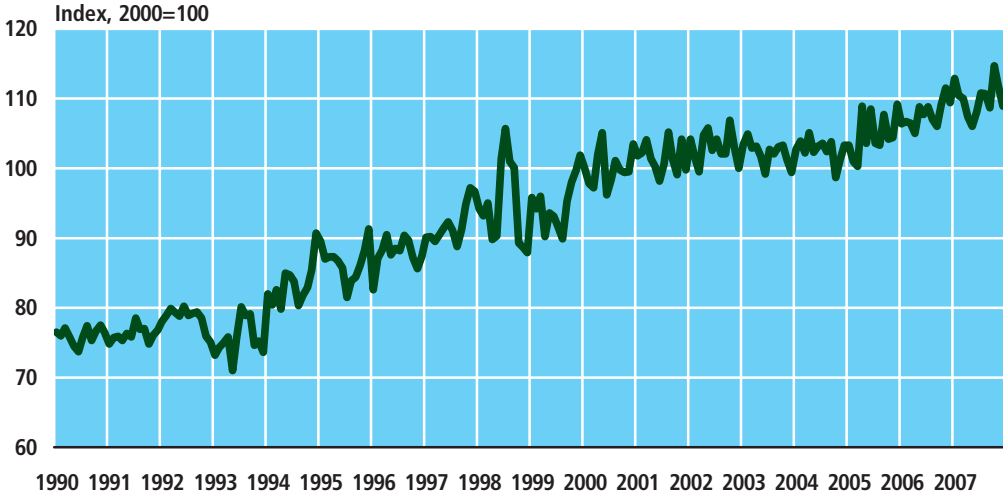
Production in the manufacturing industries
Production in the manufacturing industries can be illustrated by means of an index of production calculated at constant prices. The period 1990-2007 comprises a number of different business cycles, which are reflected in the index of production.

1990-2000
The period 1990-1991 was characterised by moderate economic growth, which was significantly influenced by the Gulf War. In the autumn of 1992, a period of economic recession followed the international instability in foreign currency markets. The following period of economic recovery peaked in the spring of 1995 and was followed by a six-month period (approximately) of zero growth. The zero-growth period was followed by a period of renewed growth in 1996 and 1997, but in 1998 the Danish economy lost its impetus after a five-year period of more or less uninterrupted growth. Manufacturing production increased again in 1999 and 2000 due to positive international economic trends.

2001-2004
The decline in the world economy from 2001 affected Danish manufacturing production which experienced a very modest increase in 2002 and 2003. The tendency continued throughout 2004 – affected by the weakened US-dollar.

2005-2007
In 2005-2007, the Danish manufacturing industry has been growing again.

Figure 2 **Production in the manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted values**



See table 292.

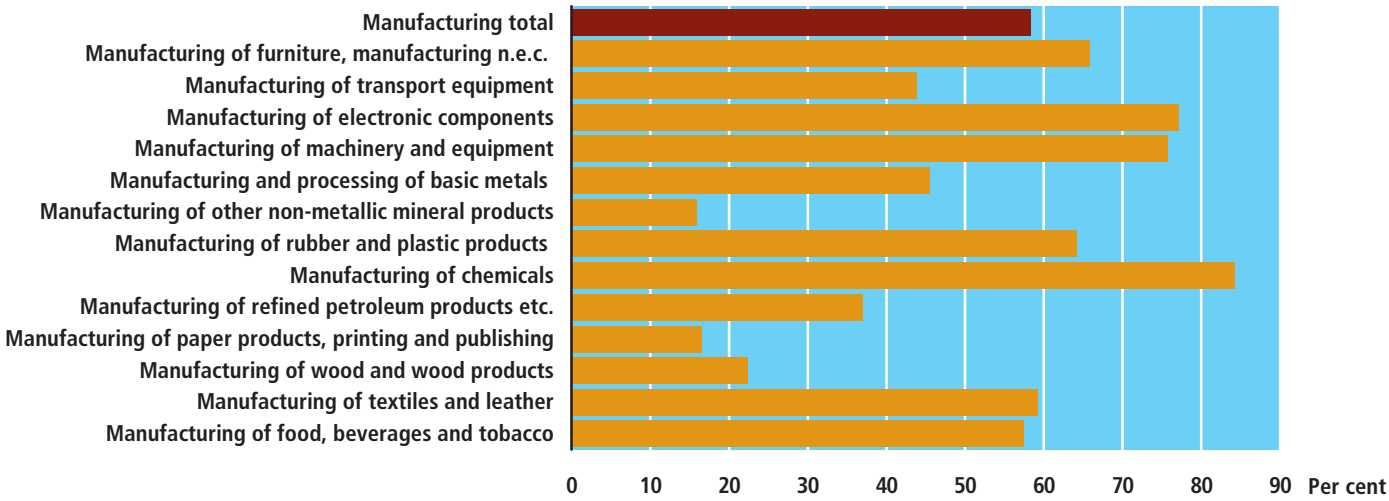
3. Exports of the manufacturing industries

Export shares of the manufacturing industries
Export markets are of great importance to the Danish manufacturing industries. In 2007, total export turnover accounted for 58 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries.

There are wide differences among the groups of industries in the export shares of the manufacturing industries. The industries *manufacturing of other non-metallic minerals, etc.* and *manufacturing of paper production; printing and publishing* ac-

counted for an export share of 16 and 17 per cent in 2007. With 84 per cent, *manufacturing of chemicals* accounts for the highest export share. Manufacturing of chemicals include pharmaceutical industry. Subsequently, *manufacturing of electrical and optical equipment* and *manufacturing of machinery and equipment* accounts for 77 and 76 per cent, respectively.

Figure 3 **Export shares of the manufacturing industries by groups of industries. 2007**



4. Manufacturing industries' total turnover by main sectors

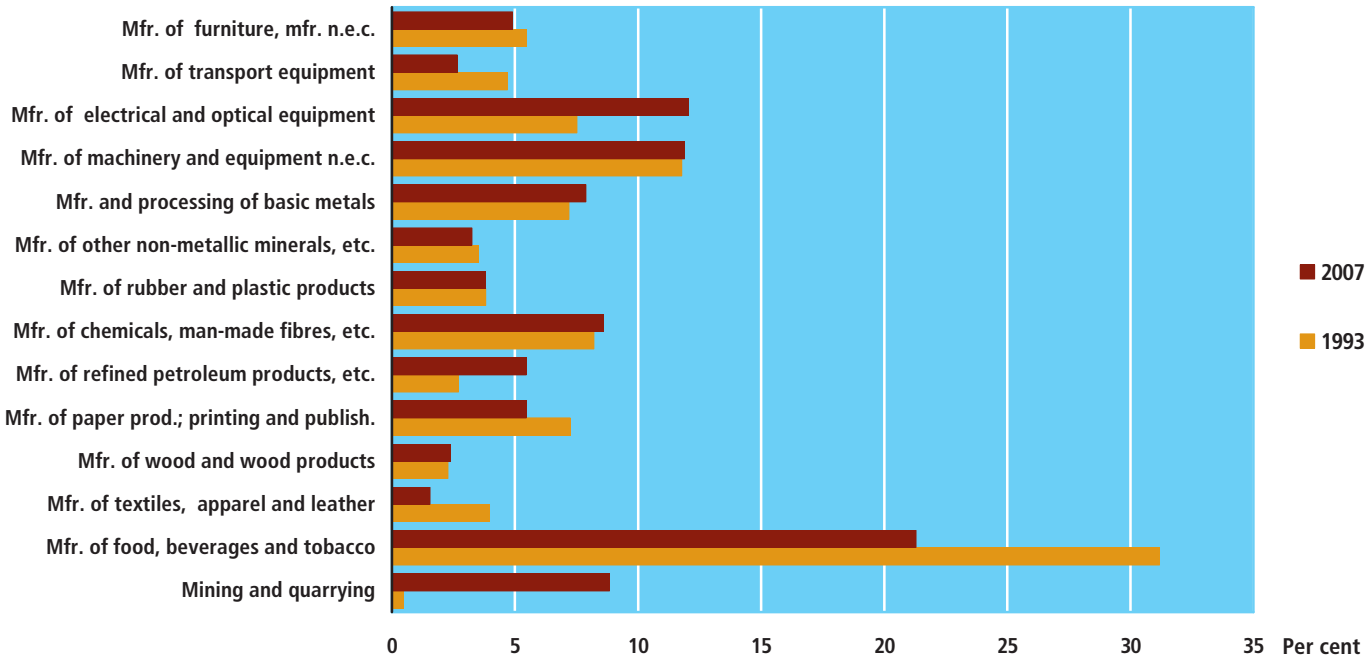
Manufacturing industries' sector profile in 2007

Since 1993, manufacturing industries' total turnover (at current prices) for enterprises with 10 employees or more have increased from DKK 343 billion to DKK 687 billion in 2007. *Manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* accounted for 21 per cent of the total turnover and had the largest turnover of all the industries. This was followed by *manufacturing of electrical and optical equipment* and *manufacturing of machinery and equipment*; each of these accounted for 12 per cent. *Manufacturing of chemicals* accounted for 9 per cent and *mining and quarrying* also accounted for 9 per cent of manufacturing industries' total turnover.

Growth in manufacturing of electrical and optical equipment and pharmaceuticals

The relative composition of Danish manufacturing industries has not seen radical changes since 1993, when *manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* also held the dominant position among manufacturers. This dominant position has, however, diminished in terms of relative importance, as the proportionate share of the manufacturers' total turnover has been reduced from almost one third to one fifth. This means that other main groups of industries have increased in terms of relative significance. This is particularly true regarding the *manufacturing of electrical and optical equipment* where the growth in particular is due to rising turnover of windmills.

Figure 4 Manufacturers' total turnover by groups of industries



See table 291.

5. Concentration ratio of enterprises and commodity groups

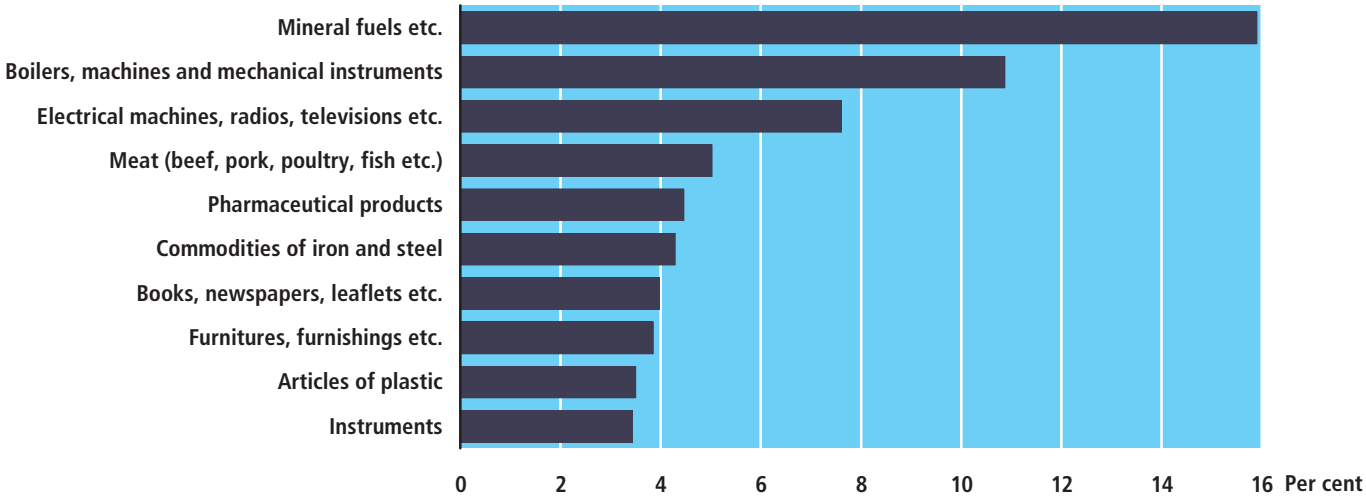
Concentration of industrial enterprises

The three largest enterprises in the manufacturing industries account for 10.0 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries, while the 10 largest enterprises account for 23.5 per cent. The concentration ratio, i.e. the share of total turnover accounted for by a limited number of enterprises, differs widely among the groups of industries. Turnover is concentrated on a few large enterprises in particular within *manufacturing of refined petroleum products* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 100 per cent of total turnover in 2007), *manufacturing of leather and footwear* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 93.3 per cent of total turnover), *manufacturing of tobacco products* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 91.8 per cent), and *manufacturing of dairy products* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 86.6 per cent of total turnover). *Manufacturing of building materials and metals* are examples of industries characterized by a very low concentration of large enterprises, as the 10 largest enterprises accounted for 20.9 per cent of total turnover in 2007.

Production in the manufacturing industries by commodity

The production of industrial products can be divided into about 100 main commodity groups, where the 10 commodity groups accounting for the highest output in Denmark in 2007 appear from figure 5. *Mineral fuel, etc.* accounted for 16 per cent of industrial turnover, while *boilers, machinery and mechanical apparatus* constituted 11 per cent.

Figure 5 Top 10 industrial commodity groups mainly produced. 2007



See table 293.

10,000 different groups of commodities

The manufacturing of industrial products can be divided into more detailed commodity groups, of which there are a total of about 10,000. In this account, manufacturing of crude oil, gas oil and natural gas have a prominent position. An overview of the 25 most commonly manufactured detailed commodity groups in Danish manufacturing industry is given in a table in one of the next pages of this chapter.

Table 291 Manufacturers' total turnover, by industry and concentration. 2007

DB03	Group of industry	Total turnover	Percentage of total turnover	
			The three largest groups	The ten largest groups
		DKK mio.	per cent	
1009+2	**Mining, quarrying and manufacturing**	**686 732**	**10.0**	**23.5**
1009	**Mining and quarrying**	**60 752**	**83.6**	**95.5**
2	**Manufacturing**	**625 980**	**9.8**	**20.9**
15009	**Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco**	**146 243**	**28.8**	**43.9**
151000	Production, etc. of meat and meat products	38 640	69.3	87.5
155000	Mfr. of dairy products	24 763	86.6	94.2
158909	Mfr. of other food products	66 448	12.6	32.9
159000	Mfr. of beverages	12 060	76.4	95.4
160000	Mfr. of tobacco products	4 333	91.8	100.0
17009	**Mfr. of textiles, clothing and leather**	**10 600**	**21.4**	**39.1**
170000	Mfr. of textile	7 319	29.3	50.1
180000	Mfr. of clothing	2 850	34.0	66.5
190000	Mfr. of leather, footwear and leather products	430	93.3	100.0
20000	**Mfr. of wood and wood products**	**16 382**	**25.0**	**48.8**
21009	**Mfr. of paper products; printing and publishing**	**37 473**	**15.4**	**30.5**
210000	Mfr. of pulp, paper and paper products	9 610	26.9	61.5
221200	Publishing of newspapers	7 439	48.7	74.3
221309	Publishing activities, excl. newspapers	9 385	26.5	48.1
222009	Printing activities, etc.	9 867	14.5	31.4
23000	**Mfr. of refined petroleum products, etc.**	**37 554**	**100.0**	**100.0**
24000	**Mfr. of chemicals, man-made fibres, etc.**	**58 989**	**46.8**	**66.7**
241009	Mfr. of chemical raw materials	10 813	62.1	86.5
243009	Mfr. of paints, soap, cosmetics, etc.	14 374	27.0	57.1
244000	Mfr. of pharmaceuticals, etc.	33 802	78.5	95.1
25000	**Mfr. of rubber and plastic products**	**26 063**	**22.0**	**38.9**
26000	**Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral, etc.**	**22 338**	**18.4**	**39.8**
261009	Mfr. of glass and ceramic goods, etc.	3 076	36.1	72.0
263009	Mfr. of bricks, cement and concrete	19 261	21.3	46.0
27009	**Mfr. and processing of basic metals**	**54 114**	**9.6**	**19.8**
270000	Mfr. of basic metals	10 559	42.7	75.2
281009	Mfr. of construction materials of metals	25 433	10.6	20.9
286009	Mfr. of hand tools, packaging of metal, etc.	18 122	15.6	30.4
29000	**Mfr. of machinery and equipment, n.e.s.**	**81 632**	**22.6**	**34.4**
291000	Mfr. of marine engines, compressors, etc.	31 541	58.5	80.8
292000	Mfr. of other general purpose machinery	24 384	14.0	30.2
293000	Mfr. of agricultural and forestry machinery	5 478	32.8	63.7
294009	Mfr. of machines for industries, etc.	17 378	9.5	26.3
297000	Mfr. of domestic appliances, n.e.s.	2 850	42.2	77.0
30009	**Mfr. of electrical and optical equipment**	**82 686**	**29.2**	**46.5**
300009	Mfr. of computers, electric motors, etc.	49 998	45.3	69.0
320000	Mfr. of radio and communication equipment, etc.	10 179	52.6	73.0
330000	Mfr. of medical and optical instruments	22 508	24.5	50.6
35009	**Mfr. of transport equipment**	**18 245**	**38.2**	**57.8**
351000	Building and repairing of ships and boats	8 225	78.4	93.1
352009	Mfr. of transport equipment, excl. ships	10 020	21.8	50.9
36000	**Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.s.**	**33 662**	**32.3**	**53.8**
361000	Mfr. of furniture	20 955	25.8	43.5
365009	Mfr. of toys, gold and silver articles, etc.	12 706	78.0	90.2

For further information visit www.statbank/oms2

Table 292 Industrial production index

		2006	2007
		2000 = 100	
1009+2	**Mining, quarrying, and manufacturing**	**107.8**	**110.0**
1009	**Mining and quarrying**	**105.8**	**95.2**
2	**Manufacturing**	**108.1**	**112.3**
15009	**Mfr. of food products, beverages and tobacco**	**111.0**	**118.7**
151000	Production, etc. of meat and meat products	94.5	94.5
155000	Mfr. of dairy products	97.6	117.4
158909	Mfr. of other food products	129.2	142.5
159000	Mfr. of beverages	115.4	113.6
160000	Mfr. of tobacco products	80.1	72.5
17009	**Mfr. of textiles, clothing and leather**	**67.0**	**59.6**
170000	Mfr. of textile	80.8	78.5
180000	Mfr. of clothing	63.3	42.9
190000	Mfr. of leather, footwear and leather products	12.3	11.6
20000	**Mfr. of wood and wood products**	**117.4**	**114.9**
21009	**Mfr. of paper products; printing and publishing**	**91.5**	**92.2**
210000	Mfr. of pulp, paper and paper products	89.7	86.9
221200	Publishing of newspapers	96.6	93.4
221309	Publishing activities, excl. newspapers	91.0	88.4
222009	Printing activities, etc.	90.1	97.8
23000	**Mfr. of refined petroleum products, etc.**	**133.5**	**142.3**
24000	**Mfr. of chemicals, man-made fibres, etc.**	**106.4**	**98.7**
241009	Mfr. of chemical raw materials	91.0	95.5
243009	Mfr. of paints, soap, cosmetics, etc.	100.3	78.2
244000	Mfr. of pharmaceuticals, etc.	114.2	107.6
25000	**Mfr. of rubber and plastic products**	**108.6**	**111.9**
26000	**Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral, etc.**	**106.3**	**108.7**
261009	Mfr. of glass and ceramic goods, etc.	90.7	95.4
263009	Mfr. of bricks, cement and concrete	110.5	112.3
27009	**Mfr. and processing of basic metals**	**101.7**	**109.9**
29000	**Mfr. of machinery and equipment, n.e.c.**	**110.1**	**119.9**
30009	**Mfr. of electrical and optical equipment**	**127.5**	**143.0**
35009	**Mfr. of transport equipment**	**113.8**	**100.7**
351000	Building and repairing of ships and boats	111.4	91.5
352009	Mfr. of transport equipment, excl. ships	115.4	106.6
36000	**Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.**	**110.7**	**109.0**
361000	Mfr. of furniture	91.4	88.2
365009	Mfr. of toys, gold and silver articles, etc.	175.0	178.1
4009	**Electricity, gas and water supply**	**123.2**	**90.7**

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prod01

Table 293 Best selling commodities made in Denmark

	2006	2007
	DKK thousands	
Production, total	**580 421 144**	**603 327 262**
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	43 029 714	40 919 090
Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of <= 0,05% by weight (excl. f	16 845 931	18 337 992
Natural gas in gaseous state	12 255 893	11 569 401
Medicaments containing insulin but not antibiotics, put up in forms or packings for retail sale	11 245 537	11 098 503
Windmills, output between 375 and kVA	6 479 496	9 878 500
Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes	8 754 039	9 046 208
Windmills, output over 750 kVA	8 858 340	8 870 832
Motor spirit, with a lead content <= 0,013 g/l, research octane number RON between 95 and 98	8 279 159	7 477 058
Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	7 682 401	6 933 250
Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	5 789 628	5 407 113
Roll-On/Roll-Off and other containers, seagoing, new	3 638 939	5 365 281
Articles of iron and steel, n.e.s.	4 789 230	5 249 605
Newspapers, published at least 4 times weekly, from the publishing house, not printed by own printing works	5 977 050	5 162 680
Feeding stuffs for pigs	3 799 797	5 152 531
Iron and steel structures and parts thereof, mainly sheets excl. sluices, chimneys and ceiting sheets with ridge	3 876 561	4 531 946
Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	4 771 306	4 438 800
Enzymes and prepared enzymes, n.e.s. (excl. rennet and concentrates thereof, lipoprotein lipase	4 186 114	4 304 549
Articles of glass fibre for windmills	3 934 848	4 026 603
Hearing aids (excl. parts and accessories)	2 999 581	3 464 585
Articles of plastics (incl. plastic film) n.e.s.	3 544 439	3 437 916
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude, in the form of natural gas condensates	4 077 477	3 422 554
Articles of iron and steel for windmills	3 467 895	3 403 834
Iron and steel constructions, n.e.s.	2 810 728	3 323 464
Fitted kitchen units, of wood	3 217 994	3 268 354
Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of <= 1% by weight	2 952 160	3 019 629

Note 1: Commodities may be absent because for confidentiality reasons.

Note 2: The table is based on a 10-digit nomenclature which is based on the 8-digit CN (Combined Nomenclature).

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/varer1

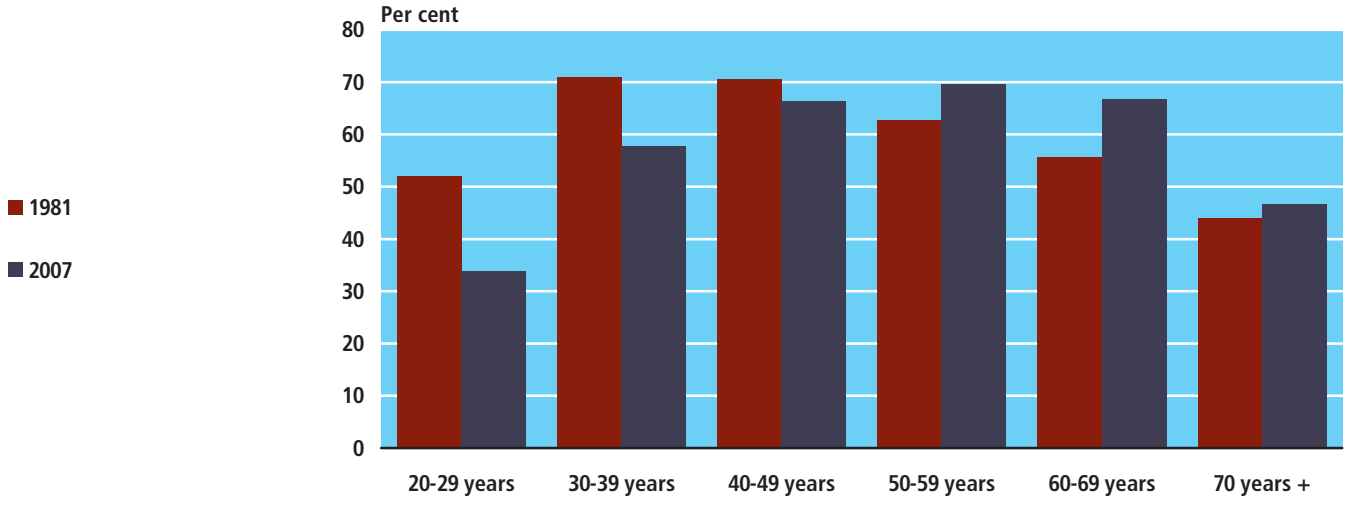
Construction and housing

1. Housing conditions

The majority of dwellings are one-family houses
On 1 January 2007, there were 2,684,002 dwellings in Denmark. That is 26,173 more than the previous year. 58 per cent of the dwellings are one-family houses, 38 per cent are dwellings in multi-family buildings, while the remaining dwellings are other types of dwellings. Dwellings occupied by the owners make up just over half of the dwellings, while rented dwellings and dwellings owned by non-profit housing associations make up 46 per cent of the occupied dwellings. The rest are not stated.

Fewer young people live in a privately owned dwelling
When looking at the way in which the Danish population live, it can be seen that 60 per cent of all persons live in a privately owned dwelling. Since 1981, this proportion has been relatively stable. The proportion of 20-39-year-olds living in a privately owned dwelling declined from 62 to 48 per cent during the same period. However, the proportion of persons aged 64 or older living in a privately owned dwelling has increased from 47 per cent to 52 per cent.

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



More space for each occupant

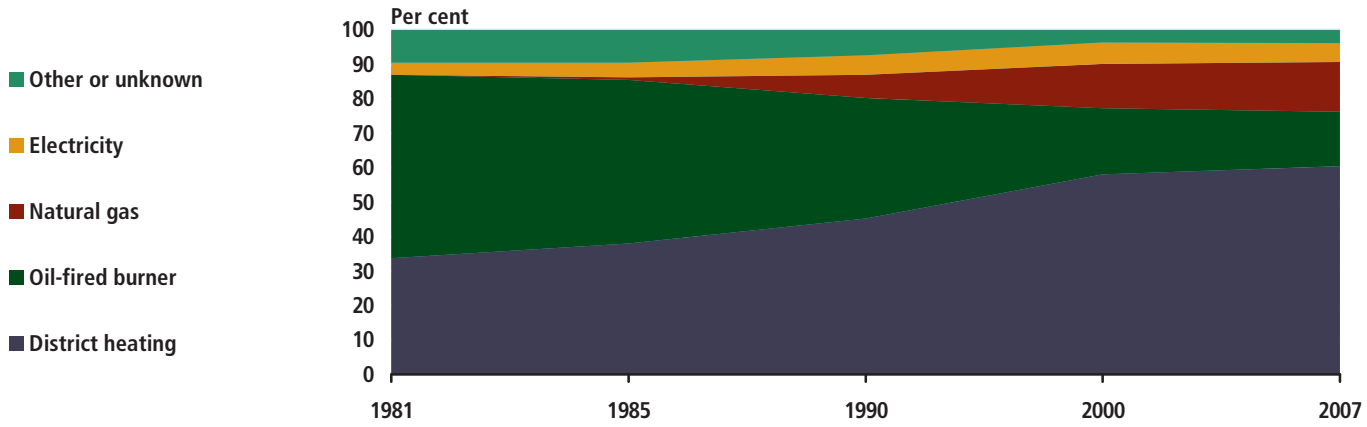
The average number of square metres per occupant was 51.7 m² in 2007. However, there are differences as to the number of square metres available to an occupant of an owner-occupied dwelling and a rented dwelling where the figures made up 54.3 and 45.8 m², respectively. The reason why there is more space for each occupant is that the size of households have decreased, while at the same time the size of dwellings have increased. The average household size has decreased from 2.5 persons in 1981 to 2.16 persons in 2007, and the average dwelling size has increased from 106.4 m² to 110.2 m² during the same period.

2. Heating of dwellings

District heating is most frequently used

Since 1981, the proportion of dwellings with district heating has increased from 34 to 61 per cent, while the proportion of oil-heated dwellings has decreased from 53 to 16 per cent. Natural gas, which was introduced in the beginning of the 1980s, is used in about 14 per cent of the dwellings. District heating is the most frequent type of heating in detached one-family houses and in multi-family buildings, where it is used in 41 and 87 per cent, respectively, of the dwellings.

Figure 2 **Dwellings by type of heating**



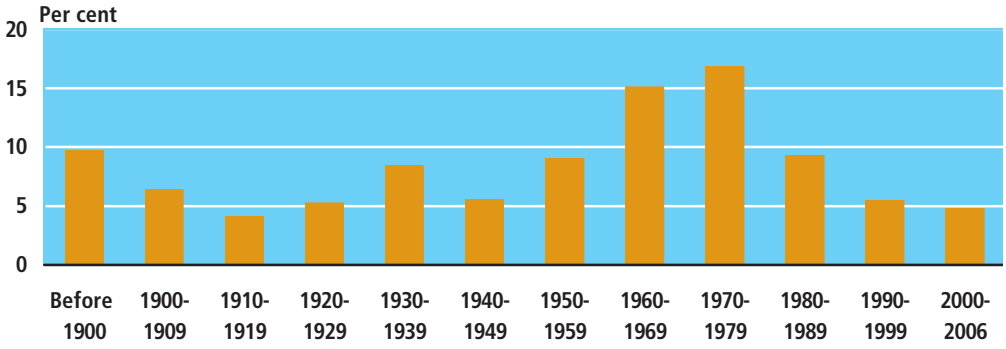
Note: 1 January.
See table 305.

3. Residential construction

9 out of 10 dwellings are built after 1900

Of the total 2.7 million dwellings in Denmark, 9 out of 10 are built after 1900. 4 per cent of one-family houses, 11 per cent of the semi-detached or terraced houses and 4 per cent of the multi-family buildings are built after 2000.

Figure 3 Dwelling stock by year of construction. 1 January 2007



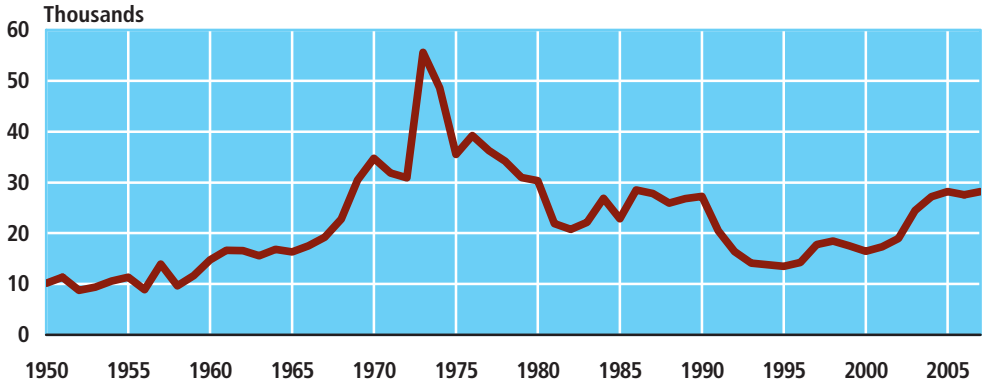
See table 303.

4. Construction

Residential construction peaked in the 1970s

In the late 1960s and the 1970s, changed family patterns and increased welfare led to a great demand for dwellings – primarily one-family houses. Consequently, the number of dwellings completed culminated from 1969 to 1974 and reached its peak in 1973 with more than 55,000 completed dwellings. The economic growth in the recent years has again implied an increase in the number of dwellings completed. Again, it is primarily one-family houses, which stands for the growth.

Figure 4 Dwellings completed

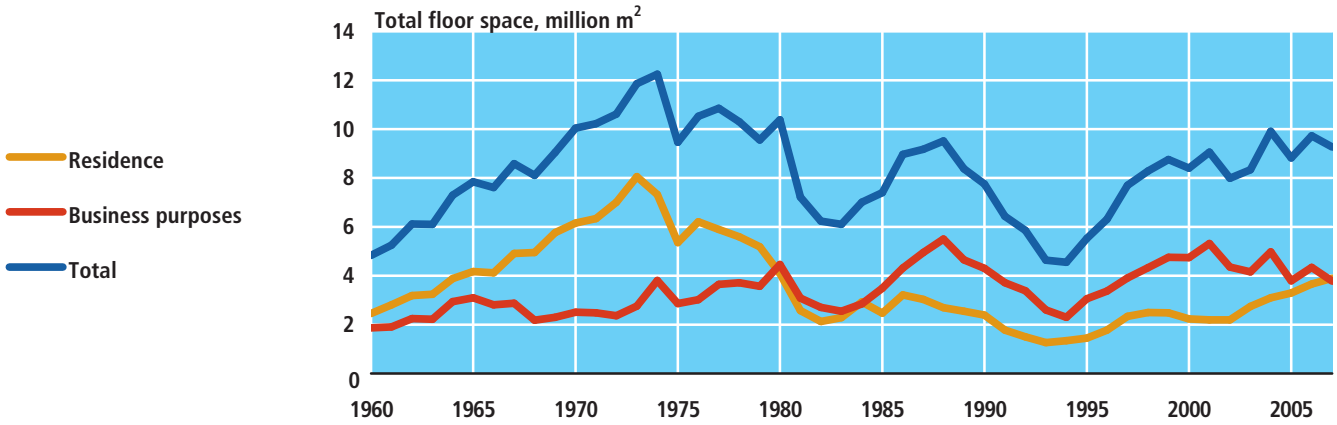


See table 296.

Most square-metres for business purposes since 1980

The decrease in construction from the mid-1970s is also evident if construction is calculated as total floor space completed. Until 1980, more square-metres were completed for residence each year than for business purposes. Since then, the trend has changed and more square-metres have been completed each year for business purposes than for residence. However, the increase in residential construction during the recent years have implied that the number of square-metres completed for residence have closed in – and in 2007 nearly reached – on the total floor space build for business purposes.

Figure 5 Construction in relation to floor space



See table 295.

5. Stock of buildings

Since 1990, the total area of buildings has increased by 16 per cent
On 1 January 2007, the total area of buildings made up 633.1 million m² – of which 48 per cent is used for habitation, 42 per cent for industry and 9 per cent for cultural and recreational purposes.

Total number of buildings has increased by 4 per cent since 1990
The total number of buildings used for habitants has since 1990 increased by 9 per cent. Here it is notable that the number of weekend cottages has increased by 24 per cent and that the semi-detached or terraced houses have increased by 28 per cent.

6. Construction's share of the Danish economy

Value added
The significance of the construction sector in the overall Danish economy (measured by its proportion of the total gross value added) has fallen since the start of 1970s. Since the mid-1990s, it has been stabilizing – the total gross value added has been about 5-6 per cent on an annual basis.

Construction employment
Since the end of the 1960s, the proportion of the construction sector with regard to total employment has constituted a continuously smaller part of the total employment in Denmark. Since the employment rate peaked in 1970 at 9.5 per cent of total employment, and this proportion have declined to 6.5 per cent in 2006.

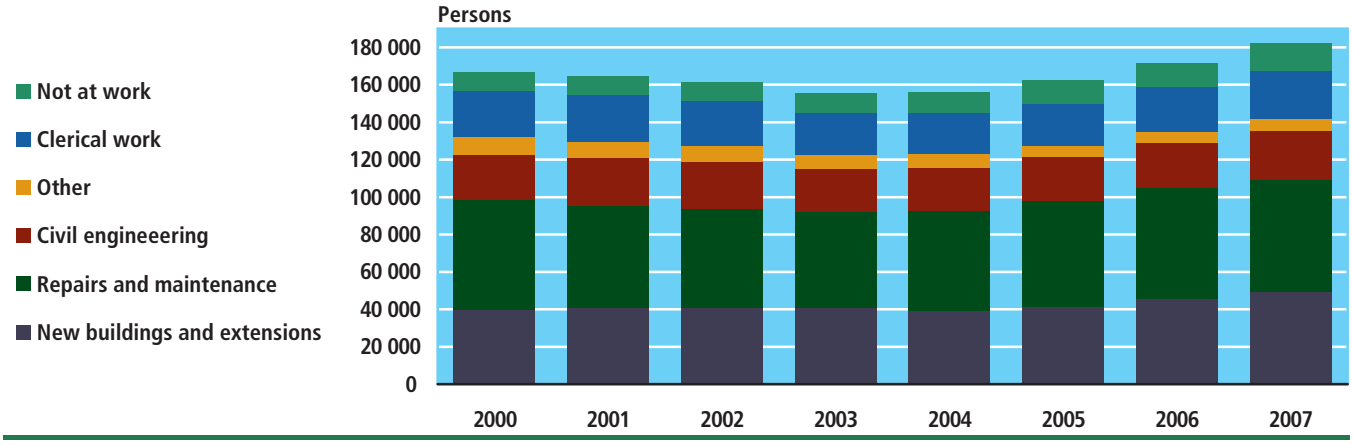
7. Construction employment by activity

Continued increase in construction employment
Since 2004, there has been an increase in the number of persons employed within construction. In 2007, 182,000 were employed in construction compared to 172,000 in 2006, which is an increase of 6 per cent.

No changes in the distribution of employment by activity
The increase in the number of persons employed in construction from 2006 to 2007 has not affected the relative distribution of employed people by activity. In 2007, the number of employed persons working on new buildings and extensions was 49,000, which is equivalent to 27 per cent. 60,000, or 33 per cent, were engaged in repairs and maintenance, while 26,000, or 14 per cent, worked on civil engineering projects.

An additional 6,600 were engaged in other types of work such as transport, stock maintenance and sales, while 25.500 were doing clerical work.

Figure 6 **Construction employment by activity**



Note: The annual figures are a simple average of the quarterly surveys, where employment is calculated in the middle of the quarter.
See table 301.

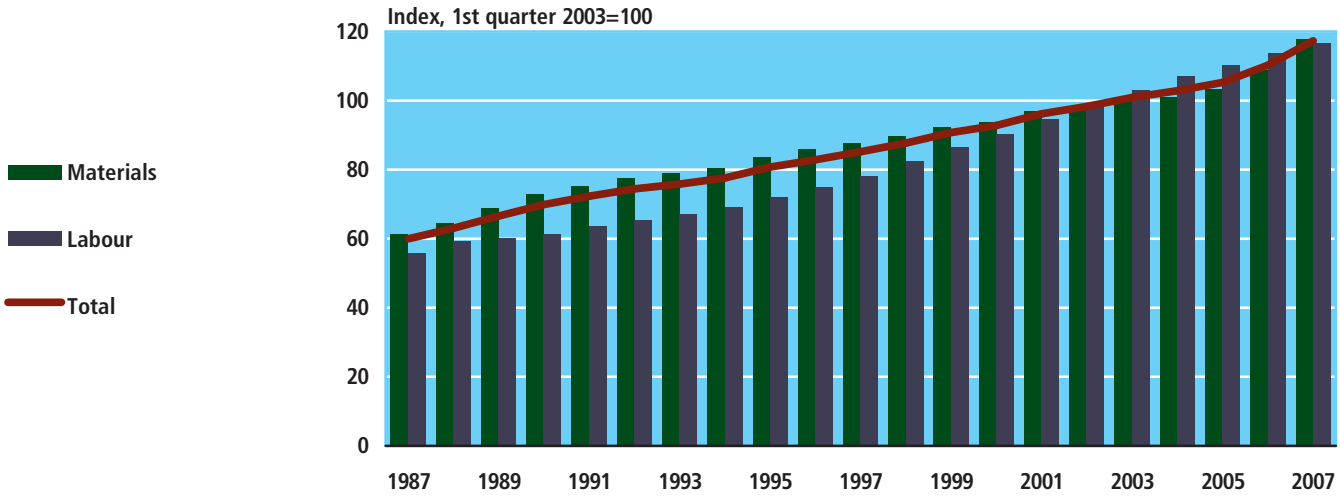
8. Building costs

Large increase in total building costs
In 2003, the previous *regulating price indices for residential buildings* were replaced by the present *construction cost indices for residential buildings*. Besides the general indices for residential building, indices are now calculated for one-family houses and multi-family houses as well.

Total construction costs have increased by 96 per cent from 1987 to 2007. During this period, the costs of materials have increased by 92 per cent and the costs of labour by 109 per cent. On a yearly basis the total construction costs have increased by 6 per cent, whilst the costs of materials have increased by 8 per cent

and the costs of labour have increased by 2 per cent. Overall, the increase of the total construction costs and the labour costs in 2007 is the largest over the last 20 years.

Figure 7 **Regulating index for residential construction**



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

See table 300.

Table 294 Building stock. 2007

1 January	Number of buildings	Type of heating installation				Utilised floor space (excl. area not used for habitation or business)[3]	Gross floor space (incl. cellars, but excl. attics which cannot be utilised)[4]
		District heating	Central heating	Heating stoves, electricity etc.[2]	None or not known		
		thousand m^2					
Building stock, total[1]	**2 491 488**	**275 125**	**221 093**	**43 482**	**154 032**	**487 416**	**693 733**
Building stock by principal use							
Residential buildings, total	**1 502 059**	**187 605**	**137 591**	**20 640**	**2 348**	**206 597**	**348 184**
Farmhouses and detached one-family houses	1 182 258	73 319	113 757	16 753	1 727	149 779	205 557
Terraced houses, etc.	219 587	23 876	9 910	2 646	155	27 173	36 587
Multi-family buildings	88 079	85 462	11 611	1 013	364	25 374	98 449
Other residential buildings	12 135	4 948	2 312	228	102	4 271	7 590
Industrial and commercial buildings	**690 914**	**55 458**	**68 876**	**6 484**	**148 150**	**233 114**	**278 968**
Non-residential farm buildings	481 363	1 195	13 041	906	120 450	127 072	135 592
Factories, workshops, etc.	70 076	11 299	30 711	2 300	11 008	48 297	55 317
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	73 993	36 035	19 931	1 986	7 928	41 120	65 880
Other industrial and commercial buildings	65 482	6 929	5 193	1 292	8 765	16 625	22 179
Other buildings, total	**298 515**	**32 062**	**14 626**	**16 358**	**3 534**	**47 705**	**66 581**
Buildings for institutional, educational, and cultural use, etc.	46 785	27 970	11 410	1 014	1 693	25 533	42 087
Holiday dwellings	210 210	80	806	13 907	497	14 519	15 290
Other buildings for leisure	41 520	4 013	2 410	1 437	1 343	7 653	9 204
Regions							
The Capital Region of Denmark	410 931	86 335	54 731	8 587	9 567	78 444	159 221
Region Sjælland	445 292	22 981	41 777	12 037	23 200	75 711	99 994
Region Syddanmark	634 214	63 774	52 794	8 854	45 997	131 496	171 418
Region Midtjylland	634 793	69 319	47 886	8 751	45 846	130 388	171 802
Region Nordjylland	363 752	32 497	23 588	5 185	29 293	70 843	90 563

[1] Incl. buildings where use is not known, but excl. garages, car ports and out houses. [2] Including electric panels. [3] Area of ground floor. [4] Area of all floors, including cellar/basement, but excl. attics which cannot be used.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk\bygb11

Table 295 Building activity

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	thousands m²					
Buildings in all Denmark, gross floor space	**13 430**	**9 615**	**12 278**	**7 972**	**9 763**	**8 854**
Residential buildings	**5 235**	**3 219**	**4 641**	**2 579**	**3 666**	**3 786**
Type of building						
Detached one-family houses[1]	3 110	2 235	2 666	1 751	2 066	2 052
Other one-family houses	995	487	834	415	666	688
Multi-family buildings	1 005	437	1 020	361	761	947
Other buildings	126	60	120	53	172	98
Industrial and administrative buildings, etc.	**6 189**	**4 967**	**5 806**	**4 188**	**4 360**	**3 553**
Farm buildings, etc.	3 288	2 333	3 223	2 274	2 192	1 668
Factories, workshops, etc.	812	698	700	537	705	489
Power stations, gasworks, etc.	30	31	22	18	31	35
Transport depots, etc.	111	89	103	63	96	67
Public administration, distributive and professional trades	1 728	1 631	1 548	1 141	1 116	1 160
Hotels and other service trade buildings	68	78	75	65	97	54
Other buildings	153	107	134	90	123	82
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	**343**	**225**	**306**	**194**	**359**	**298**
Of which:						
Buildings for education and research	152	119	158	101	211	101
Hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	31	23	30	18	52	39
Other buildings	**1 663**	**1 204**	**1 526**	**1 012**	**1 379**	**1 217**
Of which: Holiday dwellings	497	320	445	246	418	349
Regional distribution						
All Denmark	**13 430**	**9 615**	**12 278**	**7 972**	**9 763**	**8 854**
The Capital Region of Denmark	1 916	1 189	1 801	903	1 547	1 486
Region Zealand	1 970	1 320	1 780	1 105	1 429	1 168
Region South Denmark	3 401	2 648	3 136	2 233	2 581	2 176
Region Central Jutland	4 277	3 019	3 780	2 591	2 799	2 698
Region North Jutland	1 866	1 439	1 780	1 141	1 407	1 327

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

[1] Including farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/bygv111

Table 296 Residential construction

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	number of dwellings					
All Denmark, total	**34 194**	**19 857**	**32 116**	**16 755**	**28 200**	**28 314**
Of which:						
Conversion, etc. of buildings	2 538	1 323	2 045	1 398	2 553	2 488
Type of building						
Detached one-family houses[1]	11 709	9 258	10 773	7 203	9 267	8 835
Other one-family houses	8 695	4 174	7 592	3 449	6 244	6 382
Multi-family buildings	10 726	4 550	10 679	4 432	8 962	10 675
Student hostels	388	61	433	164	982	169
Residential institutions	726	266	869	295	1 216	808
Other buildings	1 950	1 548	1 770	1 212	1 529	1 445
Builders						
Private builders	31 283	18 385	29 224	15 385	24 820	25 063
Non-profit-making building societies	1 268	581	1 333	473	1 466	1 646
Public authorities	1 643	891	1 559	897	1 914	1 605
Regional distribution						
Denmark, total	**34 194**	**19 857**	**32 116**	**16 755**	**28 200**	**28 314**
The Capital Region of Denmark	8 421	3 282	8 533	2 856	8 281	7 904
Region Zealand	5 692	2 735	4 930	2 336	4 890	3 916
Region South Denmark	6 744	5 007	6 245	4 251	5 531	5 185
Region Central Jutland	10 037	6 423	9 269	5 560	7 135	8 007
Region North Jutland	3 299	2 410	3 138	1 752	2 362	3 302

[1] Incl. farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bygv3

Table 297 Total space of buildings

	1986	1990	2000	2007
	mio. m^2			
Total	**566.4**	**598.8**	**648.3**	**693.7**
Residential buildings	**293.8**	**305.4**	**326.9**	**348.2**
Of which: Detached one-family houses	146.8	152.1	166.9	178.4
Terraced houses, etc.	22.9	27.1	31.7	36.6
Multi-family buildings	85.8	87.9	92.5	98.4
Industrial and commercial buildings	**222.9**	**240.5**	**261.2**	**279.0**
Of which: Non-residential farm buildings	121.7	126.3	130.7	135.6
Factories, workshops, etc.	41.7	46.3	52.2	55.3
Buildings for public ad-ministration, distributive and professional trades	43.5	50.0	57.9	65.9
Other buildings	**49.7**	**52.8**	**60.2**	**66.6**
Of which: Buildings for cultural and institutional use	32.9	34.8	38.9	42.1
Holiday dwellings	11.4	12.0	13.4	15.3

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/bygb33

Table 298 Average size of new dwellings completed

		1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007
	m2 per dwelling						
Year-round dwellings, total[1]	**99**	**85**	**98**	**120**	**112**	**131**
Farmhouses	196	206	196	230	195	243
Detached one-family houses	129	134	145	164	149	189
Other one-family houses	83	80	84	91	96	107
Multi-family buildings	74	73	77	99	94	98
Student hostels	24	37	37	37	47	38
	number of dwellings					
New buildings completed, total	**22 831**	**27 237**	**13 503**	**16 455**	**28 209**	**28 314**
Farmhouses	287	245	251	250	418	379
Detached one-family houses	7 391	3 147	3 106	5 346	8 579	8 456
Other one-family houses	8 863	12 431	2 444	3 711	6 786	6 382
Multi-family buildings	5 416	9 417	6 266	4 761	9 188	10 675
Student hostels	227	833	306	391	944	169
Other buildings	647	1 164	1 130	1 996	2 294	2 253

Note: The average area of completed dwellings ia calculated alone on basis of new constructed dwellings.
[1] The statistics cover new-built dwellings only.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bygv1 and bygv3

Table 299 Construction cost indices for civil engineering projects

	Average 1997	Average 2006	Average 2007
	1995=100		
Road work	107.96	149.53	155.90
Earth work, etc.	108.68	145.88	151.27
Asphalt work	108.25	153.65	160.67
Concrete structures	106.00	147.75	154.63
Iron structures	102.59	155.55	162.39

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/byg7

Table 300 Construction cost index for residential construction

	Weights	Average 2006	Average 2007
	1st quarter 2003=100		
Construction cost index, total	**1 000**	**110.3**	**117.3**
Earth and concrete work	164	109.7	114.7
Concrete slab work	89	111.5	121.7
Bricklaying	165	111.1	116.3
Carpentry	253	112.0	120.3
Joinery	127	101.9	109.9
Painting	50	107.7	111.3
Heating and sanitary engineering	87	116.2	124.6
Electrical work	65	112.1	117.0
Subgrade	98	109.3	114.2
Raw buildings	301	113.0	121.9
Completion of buildings	379	109.1	115.5
Heating and sanitary installations	100	112.4	118.2
Electrical and mechanical installations	55	115.1	119.7
Fixtures	67	99.2	107.0

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/byg5

Table 301 Construction employment

	Average 2006	Average 2007
Total employment	**171 848**	**181 981**
General contractors, etc.	50 916	55 160
Master bricklayers	13 216	14 435
Electricians	25 415	25 989
Plumbers	18 669	18 711
Carpenters and joiners	31 466	33 462
Master painters	12 288	13 100
Master glaziers	1 311	1 367
Other construction activities	11 777	13 905
Public institutions, etc.	6 791	5 853

Note: Enterprises engaged in construction activities, whose main industry is outside the construction industry, are also included in the table.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/byg

Table 302 Housing conditions

1 January	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2007
	number					
Households (occupied dwellings)	1 475 620	1 796 648	2 000 231	2 245 599	2 414 513	2 516 568
Occupants	4 437 550	4 832 842	4 947 728	5 095 731	5 287 379	5 404 811
Average number of occupants per household	3.01	2.69	2.47	2.27	2.19	2.15
	per cent					
Occupants in the household						
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1 occupant	16.0	23.7	27.9	33.8	36.7	38.6
2 occupants	27.4	29.5	31.6	32.9	33.3	33.0
3 occupants	20.9	18.5	16.1	15.0	12.8	11.5
4 occupants	18.9	16.7	16.5	13.3	11.9	11.5
5 or more occupants	16.8	11.6	7.9	5.0	5.3	5.4
Type of building						
Total (incl. not stated)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Households in:						
Farmhouses	12.4	9.8	7.8	6.5	5.2	4.5
One-family houses, etc.	32.6	39.7	49.9	52.7	53.7	54.6
Multi-dwelling houses	55.0	49.0	41.6	39.4	39.3	39.2
Other dwellings	-	1.6	0.6	1.4	1.9	1.6
Tenure						
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Occupied by owner	44.9	46.9	54.6	54.2	53.3	50.9
Rented	55.1	53.1	44.1	44.2	46.4	46.2
Not stated	-	-	1.3	1.6	0.4	2.9
Installations						
Per cent with district- and central heating	47.0	84.0	91.3	89.1	92.1	93.2
Per cent with bath	45.0	71.3	84.0	89.5	93.9	95.5

[1] Residential institutions and holiday dwellings are not included.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/10

Table 303 Dwelling stock by type, size, etc. 2007

1 January	Dwellings by type of building					Dwelling stock total
	One-family houses detached	One-family houses (terraced or semidetached)	Dwellings in multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings[1]	
	number of dwellings					
Dwelling stock, total	**1 195 672**	**367 306**	**1 029 128**	**36 687**	**55 209**	**2 684 002**
By number of rooms[2] :						
1 room	916	9 984	71 477	7 959	2 218	92 554
2 rooms	22 324	73 017	356 048	3 355	5 417	460 161
3 rooms	136 042	105 714	323 663	603	6 519	572 541
4 rooms	346 022	116 710	144 620	42	6 488	613 882
5 or more rooms	624 071	43 245	41 285	53	8 803	717 457
Not stated	7 808	3 624	19 348	17 153	12 040	59 973
By floor space:						
0- 39 m^2	1 589	8 702	58 510	29 585	7 666	106 052
40- 59 m^2	7 185	23 134	214 438	5 089	8 611	258 457
60- 79 m^2	41 484	88 678	352 837	1 169	10 546	494 714
80- 99 m^2	115 803	125 648	252 117	151	6 009	499 728
100-119 m^2	192 552	73 362	88 655	48	3 826	358 443
120-159 m^2	468 379	40 286	44 720	116	4 093	557 594
160-199 m^2	231 994	5 315	10 812	69	2 029	250 219
200-299 m^2	119 444	1 783	5 225	110	3 277	129 839
300- m^2	17 242	398	1 814	350	9 152	28 956
By construction period:						
Before 1900	131 557	16 978	104 908	1 157	5 710	260 310
1900-1919	126 249	12 372	134 606	991	5 609	279 827
1920-1939	160 370	9 772	189 303	1 124	5 088	365 657
1940-1949	53 152	13 576	79 427	814	1 725	148 694
1950-1959	103 106	23 449	108 883	2 260	4 102	241 800
1960-1964	95 059	12 675	59 961	2 218	3 407	173 320
1965-1969	119 717	18 019	80 981	7 087	4 890	230 694
1970-1974	140 018	30 212	84 071	10 146	6 024	270 471
1975-1979	106 332	33 802	35 699	959	4 140	180 932
1980-1984	39 395	47 584	29 894	1 134	2 648	120 655
1985-1989	38 935	56 576	28 420	1 703	2 563	128 197
1990-1994	11 004	33 582	30 447	2 641	1 468	79 142
1995-1999	26 730	16 586	20 692	1 616	2 211	67 835
2000-2004	26 821	28 264	25 163	1 585	3 249	85 082
2005-2006	14 305	11 667	14 925	1 244	1 804	43 945
Not stated	2 922	2 192	1 748	8	571	7 441
By ownership:						
Individuals; limited liability company, etc.	1 173 842	179 521	497 659	25 695	43 715	1 920 432
Non-profit-making building society	9 413	132 429	363 087	8 602	1 926	515 457
Housing society	7 955	42 994	143 403	16	276	194 644
Public authority	4 462	12 362	24 979	2 374	9 292	53 469
By tenure[2] :						
Rented	92 195	222 681	801 544	26 773	19 935	1 163 128
Owner-occupied	1 022 818	121 969	120 094	6	14 957	1 279 844
Not occupied or not stated	22 170	7 644	34 803	2 386	6 593	73 596
By installations[2] :						
Toilet, central heating, and bath	1 094 015	346 336	886 893	25 336	29 931	2 382 511
Toilet and central heating but no bath	15 893	2 997	48 425	127	2 046	69 488
Toilet but no central heating	16 667	1 860	3 037	5	2 052	23 621
No toilet or not stated	10 608	1 101	18 086	3 697	7 456	40 948

[1] Including type of dwelling not known. [2] Occupied dwelling.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/10

Table 304 Dwellings, households and persons by type of building. 2007

1 January	Dwellings	Households (occupied dwellings)	Persons	Average number of persons per household
	number			
Total	**2 684 002**	**2 516 568**	**5 404 811**	**2.15**
Type of building				
Farmhouses	127 188	114 462	320 971	2.80
One-family houses (detached)	1 068 484	1 022 721	2 668 326	2.61
Terraced houses	367 306	352 294	681 040	1.93
Multi-family buildings	1 029 128	956 441	1 608 407	1.68
Student hostels	36 687	29 165	36 286	1.24
Dwellings in residential institutions	13 971	9 784	23 571	2.41
Holiday dwellings	15 435	15 435	27 596	1.79
Type of building not stated	25 170	15 633	37 212	2.38
Housing conditions not known	633	633	1 402	2.21

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.

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/bol33, bol44 and bol66

Table 305 Occupied dwellings stock by type of heating installation. 2007

1 January	District heating	Central heating from own unit				Heating stoves[1]	No heating installation or not known	Total
		Burning oil	Burning natural gas	Other or not known	Total			
	number of dwellings							
Dwelling stock total	**1 535 433**	**385 801**	**371 052**	**53 192**	**810 045**	**155 334**	**15 756**	**2 516 568**
Farmhouses	1 687	74 615	3 359	21 916	99 890	10 389	2 496	114 462
One-family houses (detached)	424 734	239 438	230 520	28 281	498 239	94 136	5 612	1 022 721
Terraced houses	232 869	20 242	70 285	1 136	91 663	26 144	1 618	352 294
Multi-family buildings	837 014	45 326	60 075	766	106 167	9 310	3 950	956 441
Student hostels	25 707	412	2 401	277	3 090	249	119	29 165
Other dwellings	13 422	5 768	4 412	816	10 996	15 106	1 961	41 485

[1] Including electric stoves and panels.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bol11

Table 306 Dwelling stock by type of building, regional analysis. 2007

1 january	Dwellings by type of building					Dwelling stock total
	One-family houses detached	One-family houses (terraced or semi-detached)	Dwellings in multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings[1]	
	number of dwellings					
Denmark, total	**1 195 672**	**367 306**	**1 029 128**	**36 687**	**55 209**	**2 684 002**
Greater Copenhagen Region	192 884	100 936	509 951	14 321	14 190	832 282
Regions Zealand	217 648	60 252	97 195	3 545	11 880	390 520
Regions South Denmark	314 184	93 377	158 689	7 380	11 077	584 707
Regions Middle Jutland	304 273	76 592	185 339	8 570	11 946	586 720
Region North Jutland	166 142	36 111	77 847	2 870	6 096	289 066

[1] Incl. dwellings where use is not known.

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/bol33

Table 307 Households by type of building. 2007

1 january	Type of building: Detached one family houses and farmhouses	Terraced houses, etc.	Multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings[1]	Households (occupied dwellings), total	Of which: Rented dwellings	Owner-occupied dwellings
Households, total	**1 137 183**	**352 294**	**956 441**	**29 165**	**41 485**	**2 516 568**	**1 163 128**	**1 279 844**
Of which with:								
0 children	714 159	267 387	796 400	28 153	35 503	1 841 602	943 541	841 849
1 child	151 732	39 856	85 651	808	2 489	280 536	109 279	163 025
2 children	196 533	35 367	52 743	161	2 164	286 968	77 549	203 095
3 or more children	74 759	9 684	21 647	43	1 329	107 462	32 759	71 875
Households with one single man, total	**117 113**	**58 491**	**264 358**	**13 995**	**11 587**	**465 544**	**293 806**	**151 021**
of which with:								
0 children	110 142	56 063	258 151	13 973	11 397	449 726	285 665	143 878
1 child	4 978	1 853	4 867	19	145	11 862	6 248	5 207
2 children	1 664	511	1 106	3	37	3 321	1 581	1 643
3 or more children	329	64	234	0	8	635	312	293
Households with one single woman, total	**116 715**	**127 909**	**353 107**	**10 302**	**11 553**	**619 586**	**445 219**	**154 005**
of which with:								
0 children	96 210	103 808	298 300	10 080	10 680	519 078	368 124	134 486
1 child	8 295	12 308	32 086	174	429	53 292	41 824	9 402
2 children	9 089	9 530	17 254	44	328	36 245	26 830	8 033
3 or more children	3 121	2 263	5 467	4	116	10 971	8 441	2 084
Households with one married couple, total	**608 757**	**104 761**	**141 008**	**364**	**10 627**	**865 517**	**192 856**	**658 696**
of which with:								
0 children	350 351	70 335	89 509	205	8 403	518 803	125 104	386 280
1 child	67 062	11 769	19 728	88	745	99 392	23 306	73 829
2 children	137 179	17 557	20 822	57	1 035	176 650	28 951	144 780
3 or more children	54 165	5 100	10 949	14	444	70 672	15 495	53 807
Households with two single adults of opposite sex, total	**129 433**	**31 750**	**110 515**	**2 410**	**2 610**	**276 718**	**124 554**	**141 644**
of which with:								
0 children	63 464	18 476	83 748	2 205	1 732	169 625	87 444	74 999
1 child	29 279	6 826	16 772	155	419	53 451	20 771	30 764
2 children	28 358	5 198	8 026	44	359	41 985	12 597	28 316
3 or more children	8 332	1 250	1 969	6	100	11 657	3 742	7 565
Households with more than one family or with children 18 and over	**108 141**	**19 374**	**29 909**	**13**	**1 367**	**158 804**	**41 586**	**114 998**
of which with:								
0 children	64 384	12 419	19 971	12	971	97 757	26 663	69 755
1 child	30 955	5 161	6 282	1	258	42 657	9 523	32 564
2 children	10 417	1 395	2 401	0	101	14 314	3 581	10 489
3 or more children	2 385	399	1 255	0	37	4 076	1 819	2 190
Households, other types, total	**57 024**	**10 009**	**57 544**	**2 081**	**3 741**	**130 399**	**65 107**	**59 480**
of which with:								
0 children	29 608	6 286	46 721	1 678	2 320	86 613	50 541	32 451
1 child	11 163	1 939	5 916	371	493	19 882	7 607	11 259
2 children	9 826	1 176	3 134	13	304	14 453	4 009	9 834
3 or more children	6 427	608	1 773	19	624	9 451	2 950	5 936

Note: Information is based on a combination of the construction and housing register (BBR) and the central person register (CPR). A household comprises the persons registered at the same address on the CPR. The table only includes households with known housing conditions. Known housing conditions for households and persons means that the same address is on both the BBR and CPR, while housing not known means that the address for households and people on the CPR is not on the BBR, or that there is no dwelling at the address on the BBR. Children are defined as unmarried, childless persons under 18 years of age who live at the same address as their parents.

[1] Incl. type of building not known.

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/bol44

Table 308 Number of rented dwellings by quality, size, etc. 2007

1 january	With all installations			Not with all installations			Total		
	All Denmark	The Capital Region of Denmark	Rest of Denmark	All Denmark	The Capital Region of Denmark	Rest of Denmark	All Denmark	The Capital Region of Denmark	Rest of Denmark
	number of rented dwellings in thousands								
Dwelling stock, total	**1 086.8**	**428.9**	**657.9**	**76.3**	**42.3**	**34.1**	**1 163.1**	**471.2**	**692.0**
By type of dwelling:									
Detached one-family houses	74.2	8.8	65.4	4.6	0.7	3.9	78.8	9.5	69.2
Terraced houses	219.7	47.5	172.2	3.0	0.8	2.2	222.7	48.3	174.4
Multi-family houses	741.1	357.9	383.1	60.5	38.5	22.0	801.5	396.4	405.1
By gross square meters:									
Under 40 m^2	57.1	23.6	33.5	12.1	4.4	7.7	69.2	28.0	41.2
40- 59 m^2	170.4	82.7	87.7	24.4	15.3	9.1	194.8	98.0	96.8
60- 79 m^2	350.9	140.7	210.2	20.8	12.4	8.3	371.6	153.1	218.6
80- 99 m^2	306.3	113.4	192.9	10.7	6.1	4.6	317.0	119.5	197.5
100-119 m^2	111.7	38.7	73.0	3.9	2.1	1.8	115.6	40.8	74.8
120-159 m^2	55.5	20.6	35.0	2.6	1.4	1.3	58.2	22.0	36.2
160 m^2-199 m^2	18.2	5.3	12.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	19.0	5.6	13.4
200 m^2 +	16.6	3.9	12.7	1.1	0.3	0.8	17.7	4.2	13.5
By ownership:									
Individuals, etc.	154.3	26.4	127.9	23.3	5.6	17.7	177.6	31.9	145.6
Non-profit building society	483.3	183.2	300.2	6.2	2.9	3.3	489.5	186.1	303.4
Limited liability companies, cooperative societies, etc.	94.2	28.9	65.3	10.6	4.4	6.2	104.7	33.2	71.5
Housing society	162.1	104.8	57.2	22.7	21.6	1.0	184.7	126.5	58.3
Public authorities	32.1	9.0	23.1	4.7	2.6	2.0	36.7	11.6	25.1
Rented freehold flats	100.0	43.7	56.3	2.5	1.3	1.3	102.5	44.9	57.6
Other or not stated	60.9	33.0	27.9	6.5	3.9	2.5	67.3	37.0	30.4
By construction period:									
Before 1900	76.1	34.7	41.4	20.0	13.4	6.6	96.1	48.1	48.0
1900-1919	91.2	39.7	51.6	21.4	12.6	8.8	112.7	52.3	60.4
1920-1939	138.5	81.4	57.1	17.7	10.2	7.6	156.3	91.6	64.6
1940-1949	73.0	35.8	37.2	6.5	3.2	3.3	79.5	39.0	40.5
1950-1959	116.9	53.8	63.2	3.6	1.3	2.3	120.5	55.0	65.5
1960-1964	62.8	27.3	35.5	1.4	0.4	1.0	64.2	27.7	36.5
1965-1969	81.5	32.3	49.2	1.2	0.2	1.0	82.7	32.5	50.2
1970-1974	91.2	36.4	54.9	0.7	0.2	0.5	91.9	36.5	55.4
1975-1979	47.5	17.3	30.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	47.9	17.5	30.4
1980-1984	60.7	15.4	45.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	61.5	15.7	45.8
1985-1989	70.2	15.5	54.7	0.7	0.1	0.6	70.9	15.5	55.4
1990-1994	61.6	14.7	46.9	0.5	0.1	0.4	62.1	14.7	47.3
1995-1999	35.3	8.8	26.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	35.4	8.8	26.6
2000-2004	46.6	7.3	39.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	46.8	7.3	39.5
2005-2006	27.2	7.4	19.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	27.3	7.5	19.9

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/10

Services sector and the information society

1. Structure of the services sector

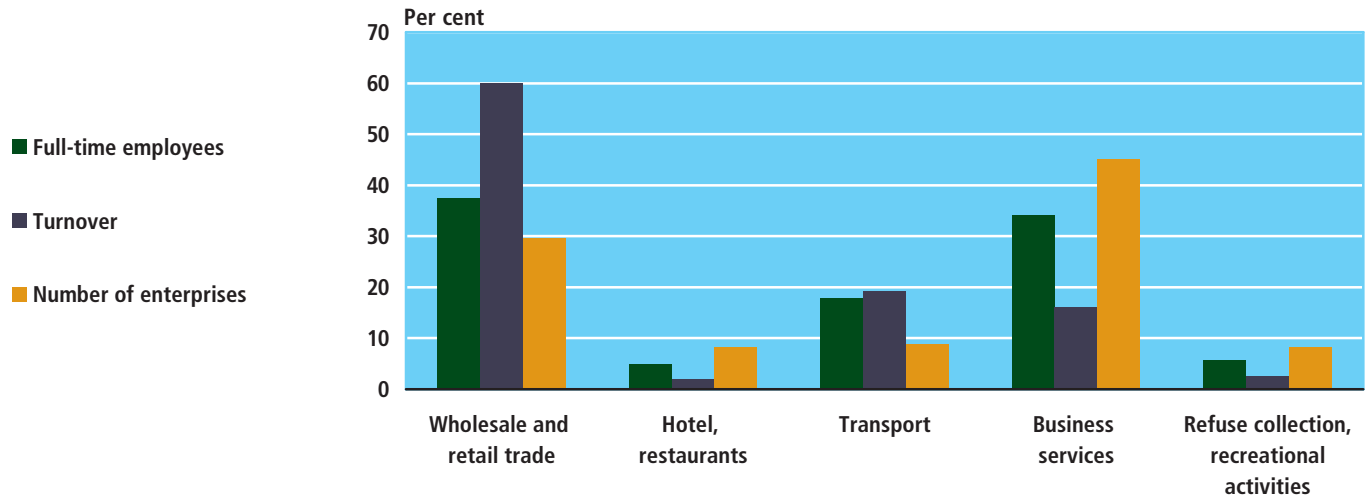
Services sector continues to grow

The services sector comprises a number of different businesses with one thing in common: the production of services. These businesses include the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, telecommunication and postal services, financial services and business services, comprising ICT services, research and development, auditing and book-keeping, cleaning, leasing of machinery and equipment, temporary employment agencies, etc. The services sector has experienced a 20 per cent increase in employment during the period 1992-1999, followed by a 8 per cent growth from 1999 to 2005. In comparison, the number of persons employed in manufacturing has declined by 3 per cent from 1992-1999. From 1999 to 2005 it has decreased by 13 per cent.

Wholesale and retail trade account for the highest turnover and number of employees

The structure of the private services sector is illustrated in figure 1. In 2005, the greatest number of persons employed was found within the wholesale and retail trade which accounted for 310,000 full-time employees. Next was business services with 282,000 persons employed. In 2005, the wholesale and retail trade accounted for the greatest part of the services sector's overall turnover with 60 per cent, followed by transport which generated 19 per cent, and business services with 16 per cent. Business services accounted for 45 per cent, or nearly half, of the total number of business enterprises within the services sector. Wholesale and retail trade accounted for 30 per cent.

Figure 1 **Employment, turnover and number of enterprises in the services sector. 2005**



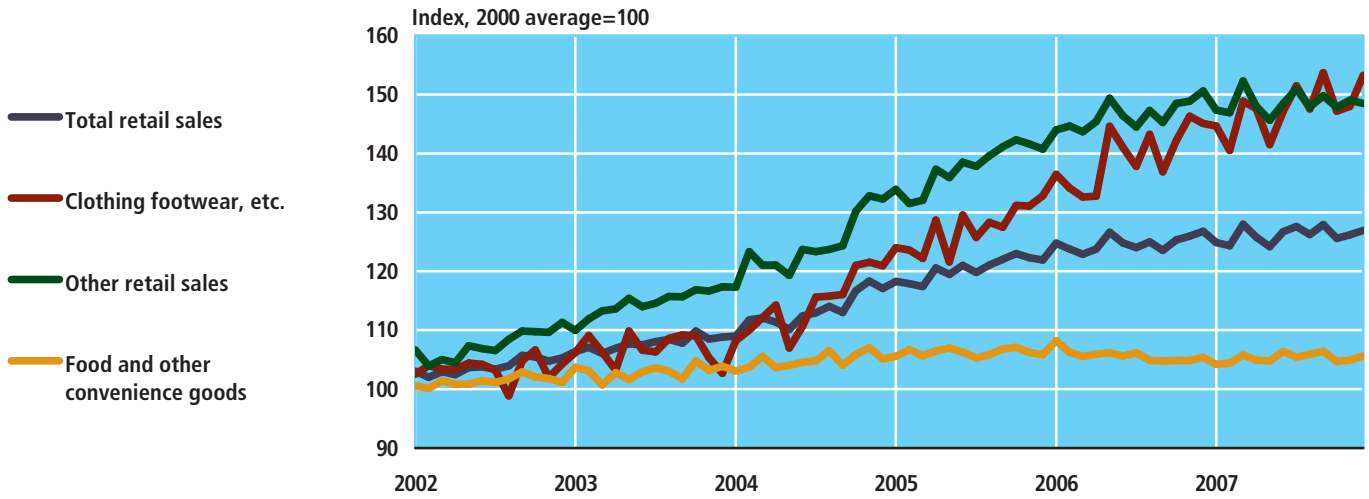
2. Retail trade

Slight increase in retail sales

Retail sales are divided into three categories: *Food and other everyday commodities, clothing, etc.,* and *other consumer goods* (equipment for accommodation and leisure). *Food and other everyday commodities* and *other consumer goods* represent 50 and 40 per cent, respectively, of total retail sales. *Clothing, etc.* represents the remaining 10 per cent.

The total turnover within retail sales has seen a slightly increasing trend in the recent years. There are great differences in the trends seen in retail sales for the three commodity groups. The seasonally adjusted quantity index for *food and other everyday commodities* shows a slight increase to 106 at the end of 2007, whereas *clothing, etc.,* and *other consumer goods* had increased markedly to 153 and 148, respectively, and this was the main reason for the increase in retail sales.

Figure 2 **Seasonally adjusted quantity index for retail sales**

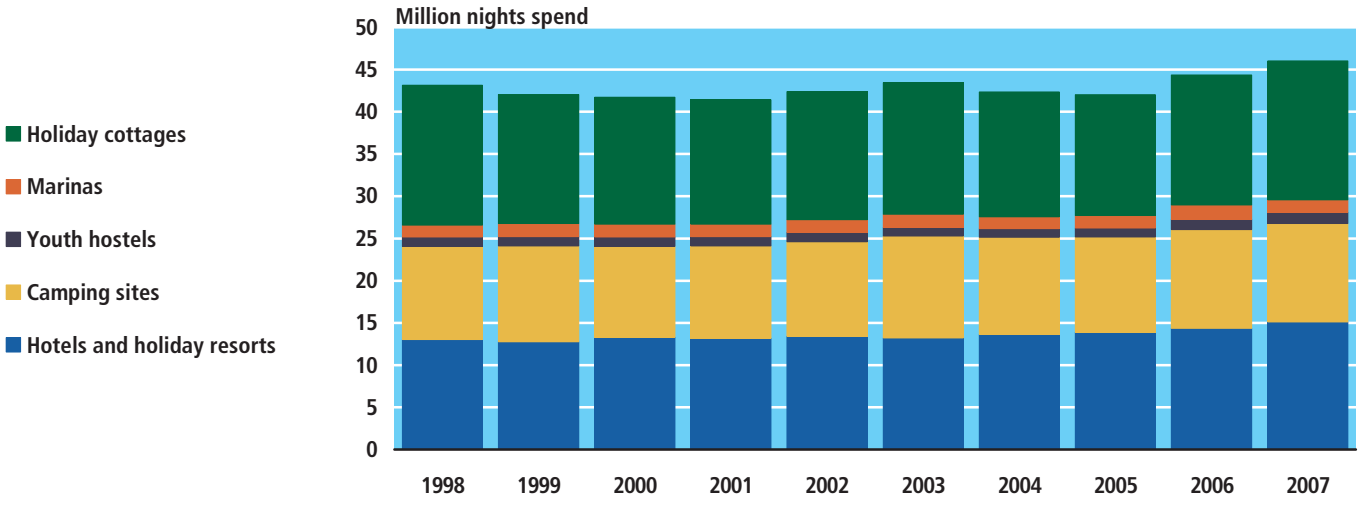


3. Tourism

Increase in nights spent in 2007

In 2007 the total number of nights spent at hotels, etc., camping sites, hostels, marinas and holiday dwellings rented through Danish agencies was 46 million. This is an increase of 1.7 million or 4 percent compared to the previous year. The increase includes 6 per cent more nights spent by Danes and 2 percent more nights spent by foreigners, compared to 2006. Not all types of accommodation experienced progress in 2007: Holiday dwellings rented through Danish agencies increased by 7 per cent., hotels etc. increased by 5 per cent. and youth hostels went up with 5 per cent. Camping sites remained the same and marinas decreased by 12 per cent.

Figure 3 Overnight stays by type

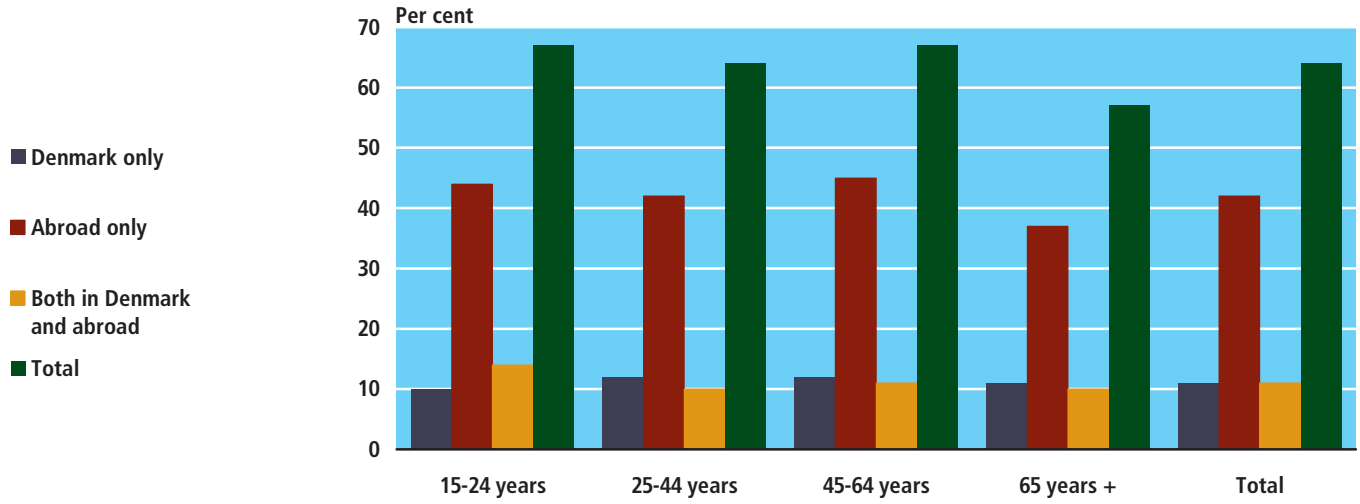


See table 313.

Danes on holiday and business trips

2.8 million adult Danes, corresponding to 64 per cent of the adult population, went on one or more trips with at least four nights in 2006. 60 per cent of the trips abroad were by plane, while tree out of four of the trips in Denmark were by car. For 23 per cent of the trips in Denmark, the type of accommodation was rented holiday dwellings, 27 per cent were with family/friends, and 12 per cent were in own holiday dwellings. Camping was also a popular way of going on holiday in Denmark with 18 per cent of all trips. The most popular type of accommodation abroad was hotels with 54 per cent, while 17 per cent stayed with family/friends. 5.9 million holiday trips with at least four nights were made by Danes in 2006, 70 per cent abroad.

Figure 4 Danes on holiday by age and destination. 2006



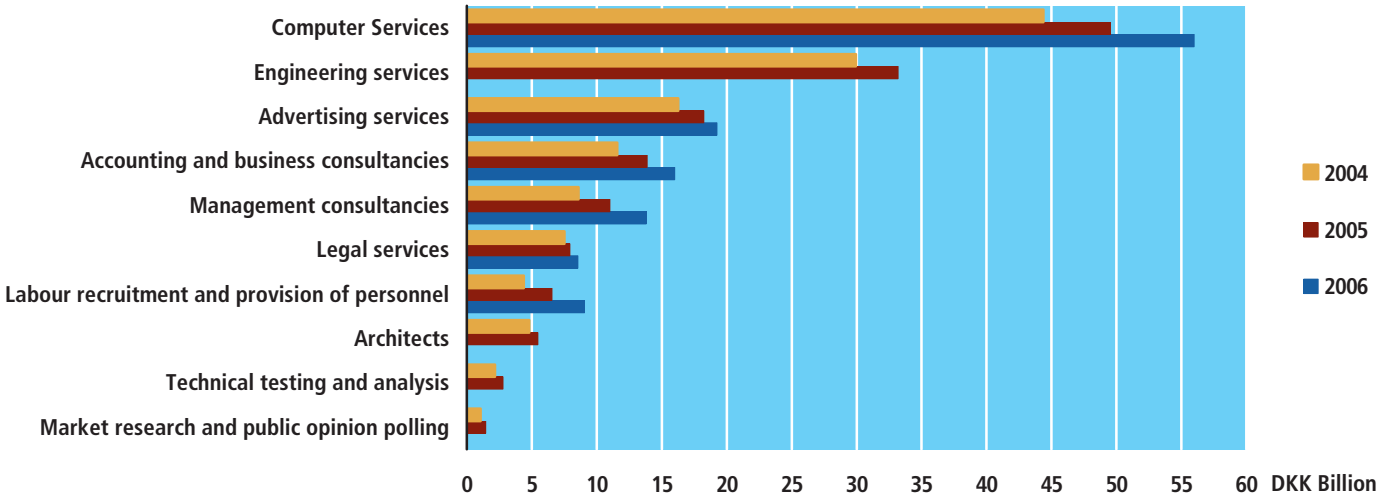
See table 310.

4. Business services

Business services

Business services comprise a range of different services. It includes the knowledge-intensive services like the ICT-consultancy, consulting engineers, auditing and book-keeping, architects, etc., but also operational services like cleaning, packaging and guard and surveillance-services. The common element is that the companies within business services primarily deliver services to other companies.

Figure 5 **Turnover in business services by industry**



Note: The figure shows the knowledge-intensive services. From 2006 some industries are only covered every second year.

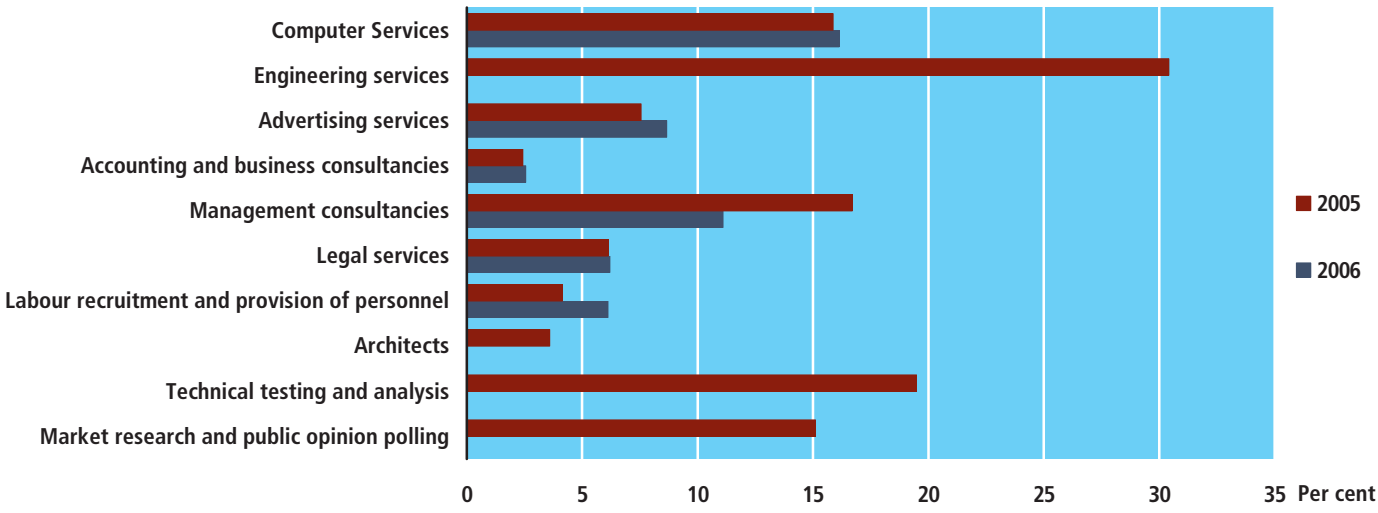
High turnover in the ICT-services sector

The total turnover in the business services covered in 2006 was approximately DKK 166 billion. With DKK 56 billion, firms in the ICT-services sector had the largest turnover, corresponding to one third of the total turnover in business services. In 2006, the services with the highest turnover was *computer programming* (DKK 19 billion). The private sector is the largest customer and 87 per cent. of the turnover was realized by this sector. Of this, 79 per cent stems from firms and 8 per cent from organizations and private individuals. The public sector represents 13 per cent of the total turnover.

Export of business services

The total export within business services was approximately DKK 29.3 billion in 2006 which corresponds to 18 per cent of the turnover. The largest export was found in the sector for forwarding and ICT-services. Together, they had an export of DKK 123.6 billion in 2006, corresponding to 81 per cent of the total export of the business services. In 2006, the largest exported service was *computer programming* (DKK 4 billion). In 2006, Danish firms exported more business services to EU than to the rest of the world. In this way, exports to EU constituted 67 percent of the total export, while export to the rest of the world constituted 33 per cent.

Figure 6 Export share of turnover in business services by industry



Note: The figure shows the knowledge-intensive services. From 2006 some industries are only covered every second year.

5. The information society

About the information society

An analysis of the information society can be made partly via the supply side in the form of enterprises and employment in the ICT sector and partly via the demand side in the form of the use of information technology by enterprises, the public sector and by individuals. Statistics Denmark's publications on the information society are available at www.dst.dk/it.

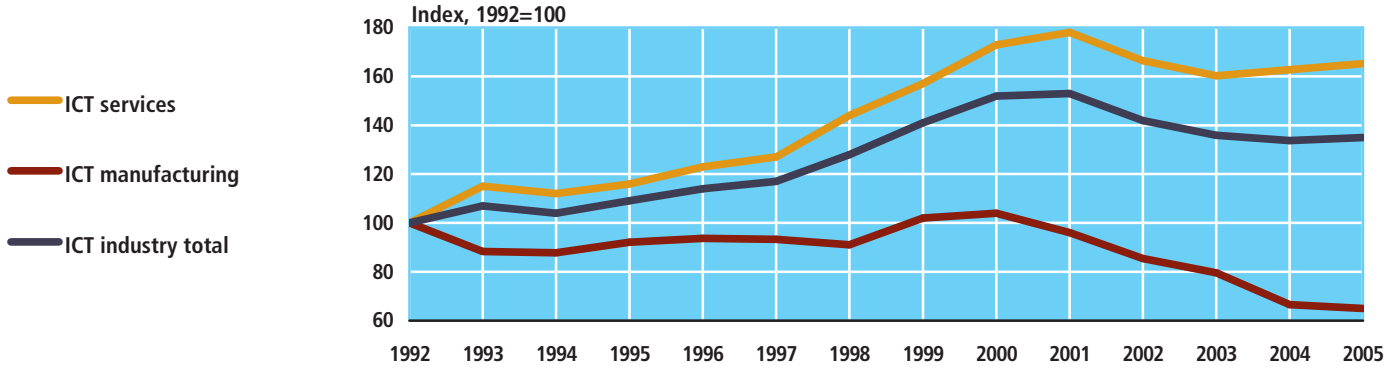
The ICT sector

The ICT sector comprises enterprises that produce products and services within electronics, ICT, computer software, telecommunications, and other areas primarily based on information technologies. The ICT sector can be divided into ICT manufacturing, ICT wholesale, telecommunications, and ICT consultancy services.

Unchanged employment in ICT manufacturing

In 2005, the Danish ICT sector employed a total of 92,400 full-time persons which is almost the same level as in 2004. Of these, consultancy services accounted for 41 per cent and ICT wholesale for 24 per cent, while ICT manufacturing and telecommunications accounted for, respectively, 15 per cent and 21 per cent. Even if the employment for the ICT industry as a whole was unchanged, ICT service industries have experienced a growth rate of 1.4 per cent compared to the previous year. Conversely ICT manufacturing has experienced a decrease of 1.7 per cent.

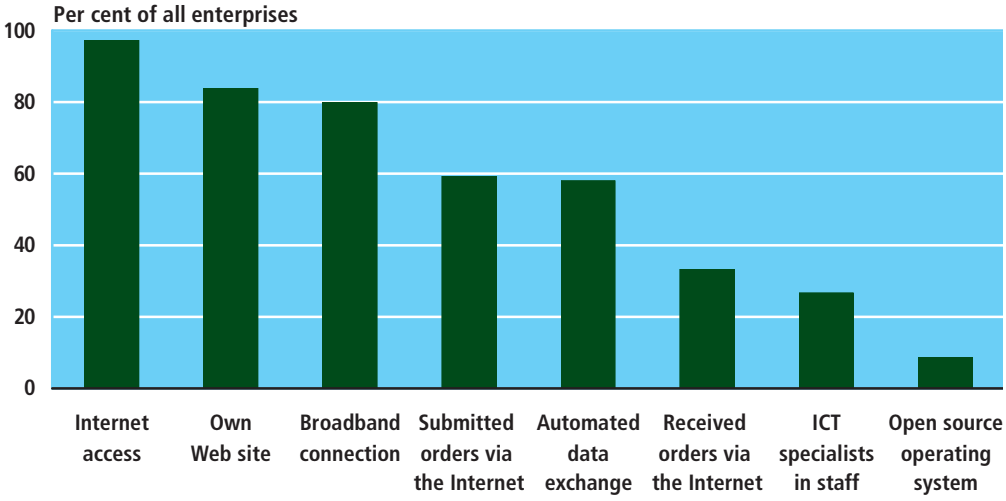
Figure 7 Full-time employees in the ICT sector



Use of ICT by enterprises

In the beginning of 2007, nearly all enterprises had access to the Internet and more than eight out of ten enterprises had their own website. Eight out of ten enterprises also had a broadband connection to the Internet (i.e. ADSL or another wire-based connection). As regards electronic commerce, approximately six out of ten enterprises had submitted orders via the Internet and more than every third enterprise had received orders.

Figure 8 Use of ICT by enterprises. 2007

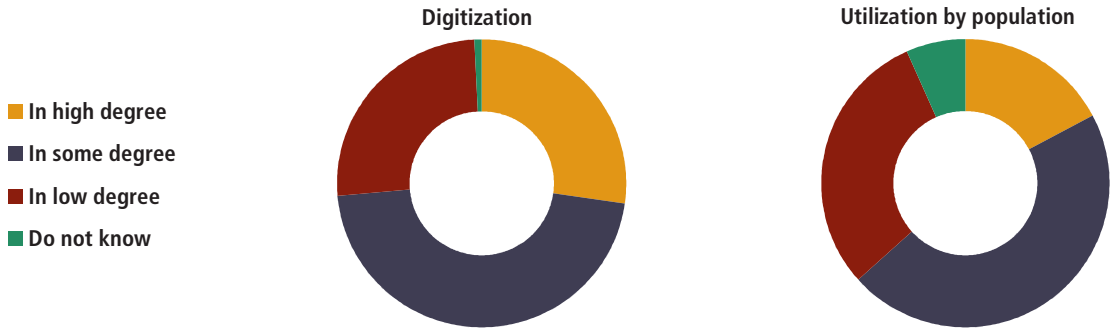


Note 1: Based on data reported by 4,041enterprises with ten or more persons employed.
Note 2: A broadband connection comprises ADSL and similar or another cable-based Internet connection.
See table 318.

Use of ICT by the public sector

Almost half of the public authorities that receive forms from citizens (46 per cent) hold the view that they have to some degree digitalized citizen-oriented forms, 27 per cent to a high degree and finally, 25 per cent claim that the forms are digitalized to a small degree or not at all.

Figure 9 **Digitalized forms in the public sector. 2007**



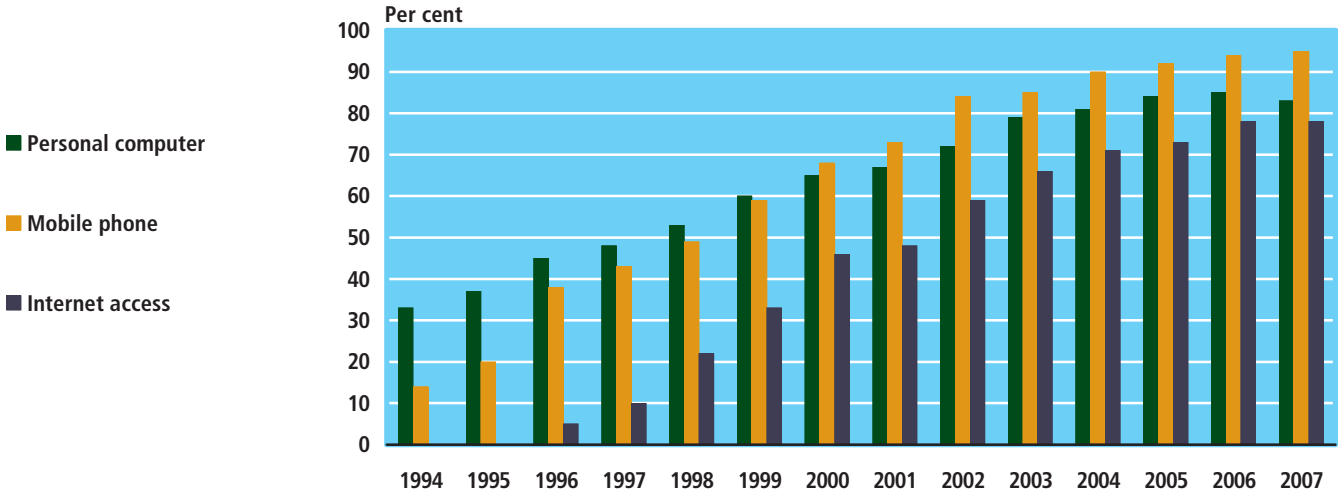
Note: Figures represent qualified estimates of digitalization, rather than exact figures.

However, the rate of utilization among the public authorities that receive digitalized forms is lower. Here, 17 per cent of the authorities hold the view that the forms are, to a high degree, used by citizens, 46 per cent to some degree and 30 per cent that they are used to a low degree or not at all .

Danes own more and more ICT goods

An increasing number of Danish families have personal computers, access to the Internet and mobile phones at home. In 2007, 78 per cent of families had access to the Internet at home, compared to 48 per cent in 2001, only six years earlier. Since 2000, the dissemination of mobile phones has passed the dissemination of PC's. In 2007, 95 per cent of Danish families had a mobile phone, up from 68 per cent in 2000. In 2007, 83 per cent of the families had a PC at home.

Figure 10 **Families' access to ICT goods**



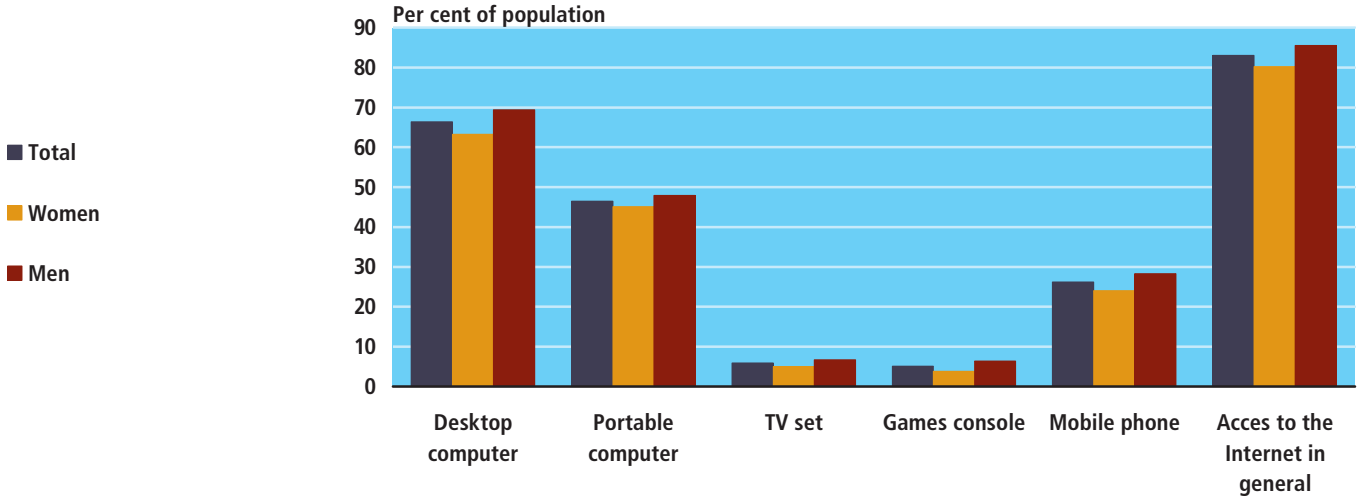
Note: 1 January.

See table 323.

Almost nine out of ten have access to the Internet

In 2007, 86 per cent of the population were able to access the Internet from home, workplace or educational institution. 51 per cent of the population had access to the Internet both from home and from their workplace or place of education. 32 per cent of the population could only access the Internet from their home. 3 per cent had access to the Internet from work or place of education but not from home.

Figure 11 **Devices with access to the Internet at home. 2007**



See table 321.

Access to the Internet at home

The number of devices that provide access to the Internet is increasing. Today it is possible to access the Internet from a PC, a mobile phone, a game console or a TV-set.

In 2007, 83 per cent of Danes had access to the Internet from home. Two third accessed the Internet on a desktop computer. 47 per cent had access from a portable computer and one fourth from a mobile phone. A TV-set with a digital device was used by 6 per cent. Finally, 5 per cent of all individuals accessed the Internet at home on a game console like Xbox or Nintendo Wii.

Slightly more men than women had access to the Internet in 2007, and this includes all the categories mentioned above.

Table 309 Value index for retail sale

	2005	2006	2007
	2000 = 100		
Retail trade and repair work exc. of m. vehicles	**123**	**128**	**131**
Retail trade of food	**114**	**115**	**119**
Retail sale of food in non-specialized stores	**115**	**116**	**119**
Grocer's shops	85	85	86
All-night shops	116	114	122
Supermarkets	105	108	110
Discount stores	152	150	157
Retail sale of food in specialized stores	**108**	**113**	**115**
Retail sale of fruit and vegetables	107	98	98
Retail sale of meat and meat products	125	137	142
Retail sale of fish and game	112	150	160
Bakers´ shops, retail sale of bread, cakes	137	139	151
Retail sale of chocolate and sugar confectionery	90	107	88
Retail sale of tobacco products	110	117	112
Retail sale of wine	64	66	61
Retail sale of cheese	84	84	91
Other retail sale of food in specialized stores	212	205	212
Hypermarkets and department stores	**116**	**121**	**123**
Retail sale of pharmaceutical goods, cosmetic art.	**131**	**139**	**137**
Retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods	129	135	135
Perfumery shops	132	155	176
Chemists (not licensed to dispense medicines)	144	155	147
Retail sale of clothing, footwear	**135**	**145**	**150**
Retail sale of textiles	100	102	96
Retail sale of ladies´ clothing	145	150	150
Retail sale of men's clothing	138	153	160
Retail sale of men's and ladies´ clothing	132	141	150
Retail sale of baby articles and children's clothing	169	203	214
Retail sale of footwear	109	114	116
Retail sale of leather goods	158	182	197
Other retail sale	**147**	**156**	**158**
Retail sale of furniture, household appliances	**138**	**149**	**153**
Retail sale of furniture	142	158	164
Retail sale of carpets	135	142	143
Retail sale of furnishing fabrics	124	131	135
Retail sale of kitchen utensils, glass and china	229	236	224
Retail sale of electric household appliances	177	203	208
Retail sale of radio and television goods	87	94	97
Retail sale of records, CD's, cassettes etc.	117	123	128
Retail sale of musical instruments	136	141	157
Retail sale of hardware[1]	101	107	109
Retail sale of building materials	181	192	200
Retail sale of paints and wallpaper	119	106	98
Retail sale in other specialized stores etc.	**166**	**171**	**170**
Retail sale of books, newspapers and stationery	106	100	93
Retail sale of watches and clocks	140	156	208
Retail sale of watches, clocks and jewellery	126	140	138
Retail sales of jewellery	123	134	130
Retail sale of glasses	142	152	157
Retail sale of photographic equipment	86	96	100
Gift shops	310	315	316
Retail sale of sports goods	130	139	156
Retail sale of toys and games	129	133	138
Retail sale of bicycles and mopeds	129	133	119
Retail sale of computers and standard software	141	148	151
Florist's shops, retail sale of plants and seeds	169	165	161
Retail sale via mail-order houses	123	123	126

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/deta11 and deta21

Table 310 Holiday trips

	4 nights +				1-3 nights	
	Denmark		Abroad			
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Trips, total	**1 532 000**	**1 842 000**	**3 532 000**	**4 054 000**	**3 163 000**	**4 736 000**
Nights per trip	6.98	6.87	9.86	10.04	2.22	2.16
Means of transport	per cent					
Aeroplane	1	2	60	60	7	7
Car	78	76	26	28	69	68
Bus	3	4	9	8	7	6
Train	13	13	3	2	13	16
Ship	2	3	2	2	3	2
Boat	2	1	0	0	. .	. .
Bicycle	1	1	0	0	. .	. .
Other	1	0	0	0	2	1
Accommodation						
Hotel	6	9	55	54	24	22
Holiday centre	4	4	3	2	4	3
Camping site	19	18	8	8	8	8
Youth hostel	2	1	1	2	. .	3
Rented dwelling	24	23	11	9	5	6
Own dwelling	10	12	3	4	8	9
Boat	2	0	1	1	. .	. .
Family/friends	23	27	17	17	38	45
Other	10	5	1	2	13	3
Destination						
Denmark	100	100	•	•	76	80
Norway	•	•	6	6	2	2
United Kingdom	•	•	5	4	2	2
Sweden	•	•	7	7	7	7
Germany	•	•	6	7	7	6
France	•	•	10	9	1	1
Spain	•	•	13	12	. .	. .
Greece	•	•	5	6	. .	. .
Europe, total			36	31	5	2
Other countries	•	•	12	18	. .	. .

Table 311 Business trips

	Denmark		Abroad	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Trips	**964 000**	**1 174 000**	**1 178 000**	**1 128 000**
Nights per trip	**2.31**	**2.06**	**3.79**	**3.54**
Means of transport	per cent			
Aeroplane	4	8	78	73
Car	74	72	16	16
Bus	6	3	3	6
Train	16	15	1	4
Ship	1	0	3	1
Boat	. .	. .	. .	. .
Bicycle	. .	. .	. .	. .
Other	0	0	0	0
Destination				
Denmark	100	100	•	•
Norway	•	•	9	4
United Kingdom	•	•	9	8
Sweden	•	•	18	21
Germany	•	•	13	17
France	•	•	5	5
Spain	•	•	4	2
Greece	•	•	. .	1
Europe, other	•	•	31	27
Other countries	•	•	11	15

Table 312 Holiday rates for residents in Denmark

	2005	2006
	thousands	
Population, 15 years and over	**4 393**	**4 412**
	per cent	
Pct. taking holiday trip		
1 holiday trip	32	31
2 holiday trips	17	18
3 holiday trips	9	9
4 holiday trips	4	4
5 holiday trips and more	2	2
Holiday trip, total	**62**	**64**
No holiday trip	**36**	**36**
	thousands	
Number of persons taking holiday trips	2 814	2 841
Number of holiday trips	5 064	5 892
	trips	
Trips per traveller	**1.80**	**2.07**
Trips per person	**1.15**	**1.55**

[1] Calculated as the average of two surveys (October and January).

Table 313 Nights spent by type of accommodation. 2007

	Hotels, etc.	Camping sites[1]	Youth hostels	Marinas[1]	Holiday dwellings	Total
	thousand person-nights					
Denmark, total	**15 086**	**11 684**	**1 297**	**1 503**	**16 465**	**46 034**
The Capital Region of Denmark	5 930	1 067	522	210	1 080	8 813
Region Zealand	1 617	1 566	165	253	1 361	4 962
Region South Denmark	3 148	4 255	304	584	4 730	13 016
Region Central Jutland	1 797	2 533	170	261	6 495	11 256
Region North Jutland	2 595	2 263	136	195	2 799	7 987
Province Copenhagen Town	4 424	. . .	357	53	2	. . .
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	519	. . .	39	16	. . .	. . .
Province North Zealand	502	. . .	79	93	403	. . .
Province Bornholm	485	. . .	48	47	674	. . .
Province East Zealand	210	. . .	39	9	72	. . .
Province West and South Zealand	1 407	. . .	126	244	1 289	. . .
Province Funen	921	. . .	106	410	885	. . .
Province South Jutland	2 227	. . .	198	174	3 845	. . .
Province East Jutland	1 262	. . .	108	239	1 476	. . .
Province West Jutland	535	. . .	62	22	5 019	. . .
Province North Jutland	2 595	. . .	136	195	2 799	. . .
Nationality:						
Denmark	9 255	8 677	808	763	3 889	23 392
Sweden	1 214	222	83	123	361	2 003
Norway	1 279	263	77	25	835	2 479
Germany	684	1 842	100	500	10 738	13 864
United Kingdom	521	34	24	. . .	. . .	. . .
Netherlands	296	413	20	63	432	1 224
Europe, other	1 090	225	149	. . .	. . .	. . .
United States	346	2	10	. . .	. . .	. . .
Other countries	401	5	25	28	211	670

Note: Hotels, motels, inns, boarding houses and holiday centre with 40 beds or over. Camping sites with 75 camping units or over. Marinas with berths for guests. Privately-owned holiday dwellings which are let through a Danish renting agency.

[1] The statistics covers the period May-September.

For further information visit http://www.statistikbanken.dk/hotel1, camp1, vandrer, lyst1 og ferieh3

Table 314 Hotels, camping sites, youth hostels and marinas. 2007

	Hotels, etc.	Hotel beds[1]	Hotel rooms[1]	Camping sites[1]	Camping units[1]	Youth hostels	Marinas	Berths
Denmark, total	**552**	**109 778**	**44 068**	**418**	**88 270**	**100**	**296**	**52 488**
The Capital Region of Denmark	160	35 460	17 129	43	8 076	15	54	13 238
Region Zealand	64	12 716	4 164	64	11 885	20	74	10 422
Region South Denmark	140	25 504	9 935	132	29 238	31	81	14 385
Region Central Jutland	87	13 522	6 015	104	20 387	20	47	8 544
Region North Jutland	101	23 152	6 916	76	18 794	14	40	5 899

[1] "Denmark, total" and the sum of the regions doesn't fit because the regions have there maximum capacity in different times of the year. The capacity is worked out as the maximum number there has been open in a year in the particular area.

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/hotel4 and camp3

Table 315 Sales and exports of services in the sector for advertising activities. 2006

	Advertising services		Other advertising services and advertising dissemination	
	Sales	Of which exports	Sales	Of which exports
	DKK mio.			
Total	**11 946**	**1 044**	**7 293**	**621**
	per cent			
Products, total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Sale of advertising space or time in print media on a fee or contract basis	17	24	25	11
Sale of advertising space or time on the Internet on a fee or contract basis	4	24	3	11
Sale of advertising space or time in TV/radio on a fee or contract basis	11	14	11	22
Sale of events related advertising	3	5	8	5
Other sale of advertising space or time on a fee or contract basis	11	4	2	•
Re-salg of advertising space or time on a fee or contract basis	1	•	0	•
Full service advertising	22	20	15	14
Direct marketing	4	3	10	•
Advertising design	22	20	2	1
Other advertising services	4	5	12	9
Other sales	2	0	13	37

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prdst605

Table 316

Sales and exports of services in the sectors for temporary employment agencies and recruitment agencies. 2006

	Temporary employment agencies		Recruitment agencies	
	Sales	Of which export	Sales	Of which exports
	DKK mio.			
Total	**7 849**	**487**	**1 213**	**65**
	per cent			
Products, total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Executive search services	1	0	64	68
Permanent placement services, other than executive search services	2	0	14	0
Computer and telecommunication personnel	1	•	3	3
Other office support personnel	13	0	2	0
Commerial and trade personnel	2	0	0	0
Industrial workers	36	52	2	0
Transport, warehousing and logistics	10	4	•	•
Hotel and restaurant personnel	3	0	•	•
Nurses	7	16	•	•
Social and health assistants	6	0	•	•
Social and health helpers	9	0	•	•
Doctors	3	27	•	•
Other medical personnel	3	0	•	•
Other personnel	4	1	2	11
Other additional products n.e.c.	0	0	12	18

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prdst604

Table 317 Sales and exports of goods and services by ICT activity

	Sales		Of which exports	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	mio. kr.			
Total	**49 517**	**55 992**	**7 860**	**9 034**
	pct.			
Industries, total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Hardware consultancy	7	4	2	2
Publishing of standard software	13	13	43	43
Software consultancy and supply	62	61	49	49
Dataprocessing	7	11	2	2
Database activities	2	3	1	1
Maintenance and repair of office, accounting and computing machinery	1	1	•	•
Other computer related activities	7	7	3	3

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prdst603

Table 318 Enterprises' use of ICT

	Internet access		Own web site		Broadband connection to the internet[2]	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	per cent					
Alle virksomheder[1]	**97**	**97**	**83**	**84**	**82**	**80**
Brancher						
Industri	98	98	87	88	84	81
Bygge og anlæg	97	97	75	73	74	71
Handel, hotel og restauration	97	98	84	86	83	83
Transport, post og tele	95	92	68	70	79	73
Finans. og forretningsservice	98	98	90	92	87	86
Fuldtidsansatte						
10-19 fuldtidsansatte	95	97	77	80	77	76
20-49 fuldtidsansatte	99	98	86	86	85	80
50-99 fuldtidsansatte	99	98	92	92	90	88
100 fuldtidsansatte +	100	99	97	94	95	95

[1] Based on replies for January 2007 from more than 4,000 enterprises with at least 10 employees. [2] ADSL, etc., or other cable based connection (i.e. access faster than analogue modem or ISDN).

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vita and www.dst.dk/ict

Table 319 ICT security measures in enterprises. 2007

	All enterprises	10-49 full-time employees	50 or more full-time employees
	per cent of enterprises with Internet access		
Antivirus software	95	94	99
Firewall	90	88	98
Off-site data backup security servers	85	84	94
Server with safe connection[1]	61	57	78
Data encryption for confidentiality	18	15	32

[1] Supporting security protocols, e.g. SSL or SHTTP.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vita and www.dst.dk/ict

Table 320 The ICT sector in Denmark. 2005

	Enter-prises	Full-time equivalent employees	Turn-over	Wages and salaries
	number of		DKK mio.	
ICT industries, total	**9 987**	**92 357**	**222 425**	**44 213**
ICT manufacturing	591	13 570	20 318	5 217
ICT wholesale trade	1 523	21 807	97 597	10 991
Telecommunications	317	19 149	48 851	8 342
ICT consultancy services	7 556	37 831	55 659	19 663

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/11

Table 321 Access to the internet individuls

	Access to the internet, total		Internet access from both home and work/ place of education		Internet access from home only		Internet access from work or place of education only	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	per cent							
Total	**89**	**86**	**57**	**51**	**26**	**32**	**6**	**3**
Sex								
Male	90	88	57	52	26	33	6	3
Female	88	84	57	50	25	30	6	3
Age								
16-19 years	98	98	84	71	9	26	5	2
20-39 years	96	95	67	67	21	24	8	4
40-59 years	94	90	66	57	22	29	7	4
60-74 years	65	58	16	7	46	50	3	1
Employment								
Primary or lower secondary education	80	76	43	36	31	37	7	3
Upper secondary education	91	89	56	51	28	34	6	4
Tertiary education	97	96	76	75	17	19	4	2

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bebrit1

Table 322 ICT and telephony

	2005	2006
Subscriber line, fixed network	3 348 904	3 098 580
Per 100 inhabitants	61.7	56.9
Mobil subscriptions	5 449 206[1]	5 830 479[1]
Per 100 inhabitants	100.4[1]	107.0[1]
Internet subscriptions	1 808 765	1 900 010
Per 100 inhabitants	33.3	34.9
xDSL subscriptions	835 863	1 063 205
Cable modem subscriptions	461 634	509 950
Cable TV subscriptions	1 437 139	2 176 958
	mio. minutes	
Domestic traffic, fixed network	13 165	11 204
International traffic, fixed network	631	595
Domestic traffic, mobile network	6 270	7 314
International traffic, mobile network	209	252
	mio.	
SMS sent	8 423	10 158
MMS sent	24	28
	DKK mio.	
Revenue	40 062	40 527

[1] Including pre-paid cards that have been active within the last 3 months.

Source: National IT and Telecom Agency, Tele Yearbook 2006.

For further information visit www.itst.dk/statistik/Telestatistik/Telearbog

Table 323 Households possessing consumer durables

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007
	thousands				
Number of families	2 174	2 227	2 269	2 356	2 382
	per cent				
Owner-occupied dwelling	59	60	63	59	. . .
Summer dwellings	11	9	11	11	. . .
Tumble dryer	24	33	40	47	47
Washing machine	70	72	76	79	78
Dishwasher	29	40	49	56	61
Microwave oven	17	37	52	68	73
Video recorder	42	73	78	84	76
Cd player	. . .	66	84	93	90
PC	15	37	65	84	83
Answering machine	. . .	26	42	47	. . .
Mobile phone	. . .	20	68	92	95
Fastnettelefonabonnement	95	. . .	. . .	. . .	78
Fax	. . .	9	15	. . .	. . .
DVD-player	. . .	. . .	7	68	84
Video camera	. . .	15	20	24	30
CD-ROM	. . .	11	53	80	. . .
DVD for PC	. . .	. . .	13	59	. . .
Access to the internet	. . .	. . .	46	73	78
Digital camera	. . .	. . .	. . .	48	65
Digital video camera	. . .	. . .	. . .	12	21
Dvd recorder	. . .	. . .	. . .	8	14
Flat screen TV	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	29
Digitalt TV	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	27
MP3 player	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	47
MP4 player	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	8
DAB digital radio	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	20
GPS navigation	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	19
	number				
Persons interviewed	1 385	1 533	948	948	965

Note: The results are based on telephone interviews with a representative sample of the population between 16 and 74 years old. The results were then weighted to the number of families in the whole country comprising one, or more than one, persons between 16 and 74 years old who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other (including co-habiting couples), although allowing for a maximum of one married/co-habiting couple per family. The results are accurate to within +/- 3 percentage points.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/varforbr

Table 324 Expenses for Research & Development

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	DKK mio. in current prices							
Total R&D expenses	**24 205**	**26 420**	**29 023**	**31 883**	**34 430**	**36 075**	**36 451**	**37 958**
The public sector	8 810	9 269	9 657	10 017	10 666	11 146	11 663	12 050
The private sector	15 395	17 151	19 366	21 866	23 764	24 929	24 788	25 908
	per cent							
R&D-expenses in per cent of GDP	**2.08**	**2.18**	**2.24**	**2.39**	**2.53**	**2.58**	**2.50**	**2.45**
The public sector	0.76	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.78	0.80	0.80	0.78
The private sector	1.32	1.41	1.50	1.64	1.74	1.78	1.70	1.67

Source: Dansk Center for Forskningsanalyse.

For further information visit www.forskningsanalyse.dk

Table 325 Expenses for Research & Development. Yearly real growth-rate

	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	DKK mio. in 2005-prices						
Total	**25 834**	**30 398**	**34 680**	**36 899**	**37 864**	**37 416**	**37 958**
The public sector	10 048	10 664	10 896	11 432	11 699	11 959	12 050
The private sector	15 787	19 734	23 784	25 467	26 165	25 458	25 908

Source: Dansk Center for Forskningsanalyse.

For further information visit www.forskningsanalyse.dk

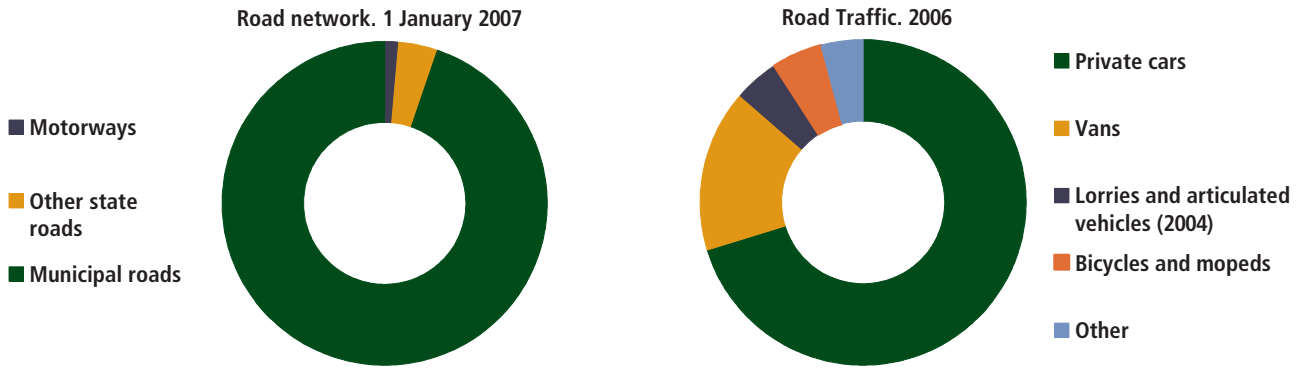
Transport

1. Infrastructure

Extension of motorways and dual-carriageways

There are 72,411 km of public roads in Denmark on 1 January 2007. After the reorganisation of the administrative regions as from 2007 the new municipalities have taken over the responsibilities for the local oriented earlier county roads, while the state has taken over the administration of the other primary roads of the previous counties. The state road network now comprises 5 per cent of the public road network. The other 95 per cent are administrated by the new municipalities. The majority of the public road network (65 per cent) is in Jutland, while the rest is distributed between the Capital Region (9 per cent) and the residual part of the islands (26 per cent). Since 1997, the motorway network has been extended by 28 per cent to 1,071 km in 2007. The new motorways have especially been constructed in North and South Jutland. The length of the dual-carriageways has also increased considerably to 379 km, 28 per cent more than in 1997.

Figure 1 **Distribution of road network and traffic performance**



See table 326 and 333.

Almost a quarter of the rail network is electrified

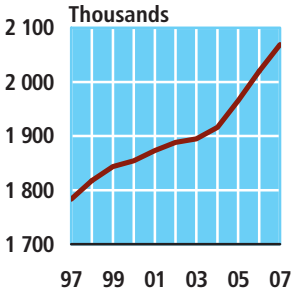
The length of the total rail network was 2,644 km on 1 January 2007, the same as the previous year. Viewed in relation to the total area of Denmark, there is 61 km of railway per 1,000 km^2. The greatest part of the rail network is operated by the state-owned Rail Net Denmark. The regional railways are responsible for operating almost 500 km of rail network and Copenhagen Metro for 17 km. Since 1990, the rail network has been decreased by more than 200 km, mainly because of closures of sections of the goods railways of Rail Net Denmark. Compared to Sweden and Norway, the railway density for the Danish state-owned rail network is two and four times greater, respectively, but compared to most other European countries, the extent of the Danish rail network is slightly smaller. At the beginning of 2007, almost a quarter of the rail network was electrified. This is three times more than in 1990.

Goods transport by ship is concentrated at 30 sea ports
In 2006, there were 118 Danish ports. One fourth of the sea ports dispatch more than 500,000 tonnes of goods annually, and account for 9/10 of the total goods transport by sea. In terms of goods carried, the sea ports of Fredericia and Århus are the greatest sea ports in Denmark handling 15 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively, of total throughput of goods in sea ports.

Ferry and passenger ship traffic is concentrated at 40 sea ports
74 sea ports are engaged in transport of passengers, of which half of them load and unload 250,000 passengers every year and account for more than 90 per cent of passengers transported by sea. The greatest sea port is Helsingør accounting for 22 per cent of all passengers, followed by Rødby Færgehavn with 14 per cent of all passengers in 2006.

2. Means of transport

Figure 2
Stock of passenger cars

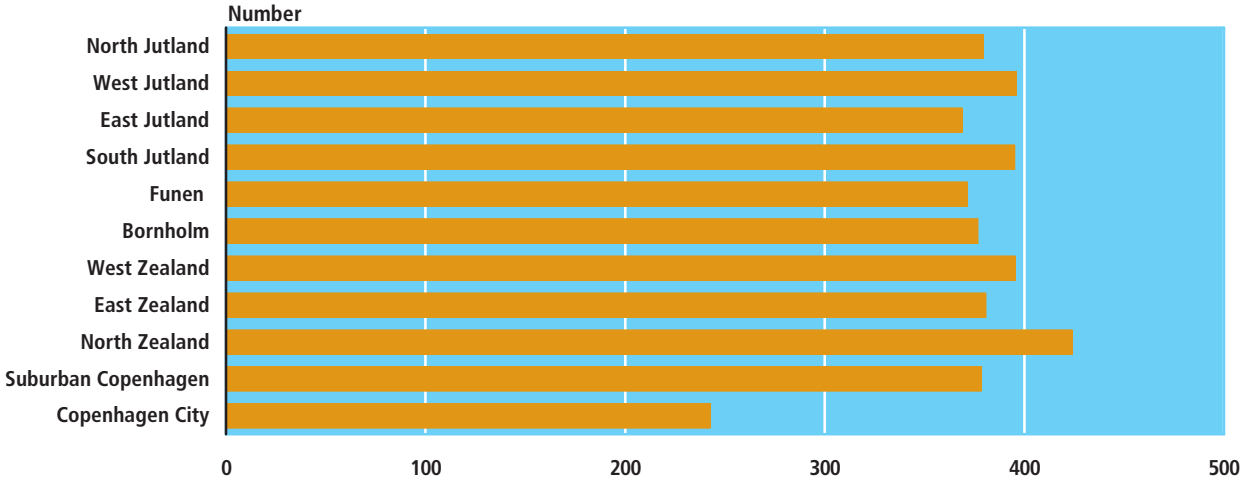


See table 330.

3 out of 4 motor vehicles are passenger cars
On 1 January 2008, there were a total of 2,818,000 motor vehicles in Denmark. 73 per cent of motor vehicles were passenger cars, 17 per cent were delivery vans, 7 per cent were motorbikes and 45-mopeds, and the rest were buses and lorries. The increase of 339,000 or 14 per cent in the stock of motor vehicles from 2004 to 2008 was mainly dominated by passenger cars and delivery vans. Furthermore, there has been a sharp increase in the number of motorbikes. The number of busses and lorries has remained unchanged over the period.

More cars available
In 2008, there were 377 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants. The largest stock of passenger cars is in North Zealand with 430 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants, while Copenhagen City score lowest with 249 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants.

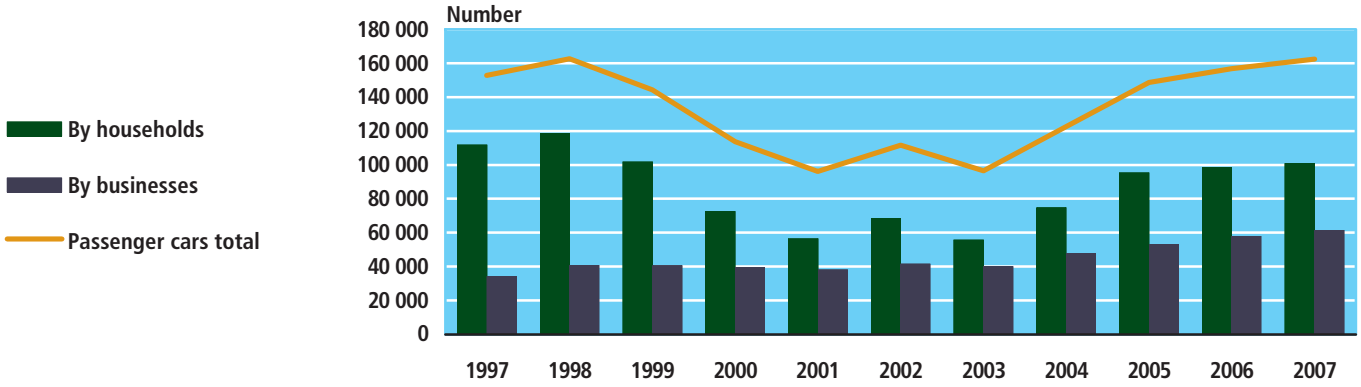
Figure 3 **Stock of passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants by province. 1 January 2008**



Another increase in the number of new private cars registered

The number of new private cars registered in the period 2006-2007 equals the level in 1997-1998 – the last record high of new registrations. However, the part registered by industries has grown from 24 per cent to 37 per cent whereas the part registered by private households has fallen from 73 per cent to 63 per cent.

Figure 4 New private cars registered by industries and by private households

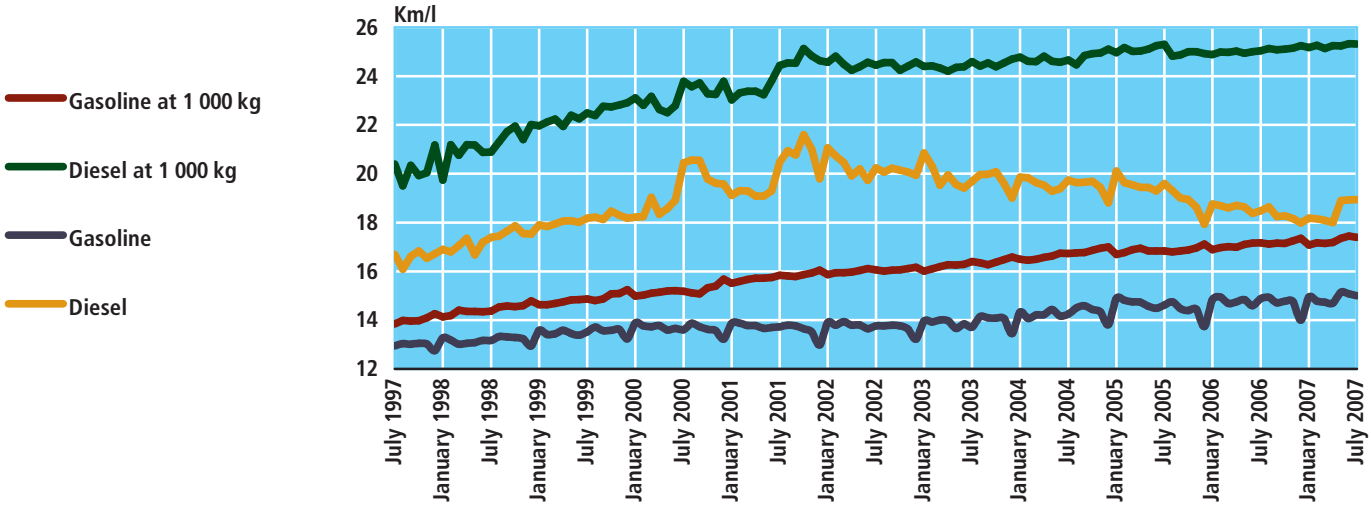


See table 328.

Increase in energy efficiency

The energy efficiency for petrol- and diesel-powered passenger cars registered in 2006-2007 was on average 15.8 km/l compared to 13.1 km/l for cars registered in 1997-1998. This is equivalent to an increase of 20.2 per cent. For cars purchased by private households, the corresponding figures are 16.2 km/l and 13.4 km/l, while for cars purchased by the industries figures are 15.2 km/l and 12.4 km/l.

Figure 5 Energy efficiency for new private cars registered

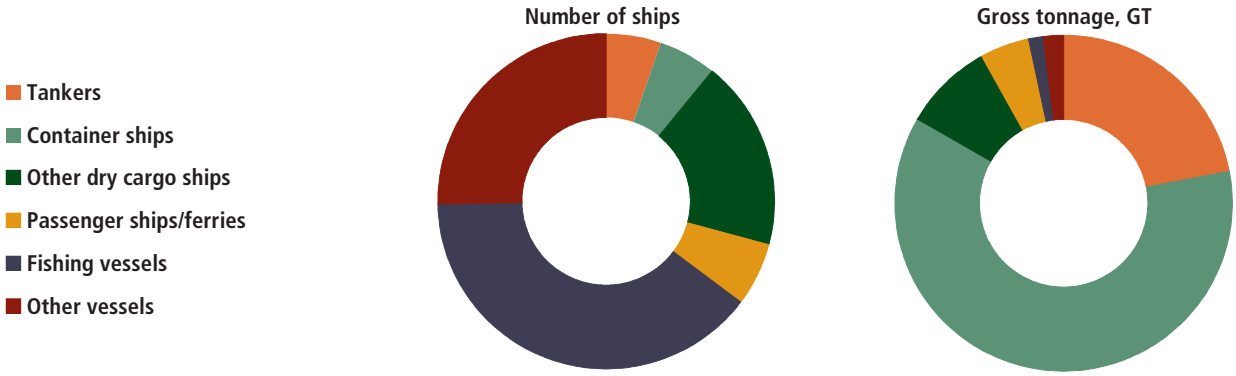


Fewer locomotives, more train units and markedly less goods waggons
While there are a falling number of locomotives, the number of train units has increased. In the beginning of 2007, the number of train units was 535, 18 per cent more than in 1997, while the number of section locomotives has been reduced by 41 per cent. There were 124,000 seats in trains which is 13 per cent more than ten years ago. One third of the seats are in S-trains.

Foreign goods waggons now handle most of the transportation of goods by train as most of the rail transport is in transit traffic. In the beginning of 2007, the rail way companies owned only 192 goods waggons, compared to 3,800 ten years ago.

Two thirds of the gross tonnage of Danish ships is now made of container ships
On 1 January 2008, there were 1,728 Danish ships of at least 20 gross tonnage (GT), which is 2 per cent less than the previous year. 39 per cent of the ships were fishing vessels and 29 per cent were cargo vessels. The total gross tonnage was 9.5 million. This is an increase of 0.8 million compared to the previous year, and the highest ever. Especially, containerships, bulk carriers and chemical tankers have seen an increase. At the beginning of 2008, the gross tonnage of container ships was 5.8 million GT. This corresponds to two thirds of the gross tonnage of all Danish cargo vessels and twice the figure 10 years ago.

Figure 6 **Danish ships by type of use. 1 January 2008**



See table 331.

Young ships represent the greatest part of the total gross tonnage
At the beginning of 2008, 76 per cent of the total gross tonnage was represented by ships younger than ten years. 14 per cent of the gross tonnage was between 10 and 14 years old. For tankers, 91 per cent of the GT was represented by ships less than ten years old and less than 0.5 per cent of the total tonnage for ships more than 25 years old.

Danish merchant navy is the 17th largest in the world
The Danish merchant navy is made up by cargo and passenger ships of at least 100 GT. At the beginning of 2008, the number of ships was 440, representing 9.2 million GT. In July 2007 the Danish merchant navy had 1 per cent of the total world GT. This was the 7th largest in the EU and the 17th largest in the world.

3. Traffic

Increase in km's driven by cars and fall in km's driven by bicycles
It is estimated that Danish and foreign vehicles in total drove 49 billion kilometres on Danish roads, including kilometres driven by bicycles/mopeds. Motor vehicles alone drove 47 billion of these kilometres. Since 1990, traffic by bicycles has largely been decreasing, while traffic by motor vehicles has had an average annual increase of 1.6 per cent, corresponding approximately to the growth in the number of motor vehicles. 70 per cent of the total traffic performance was made of passenger cars.

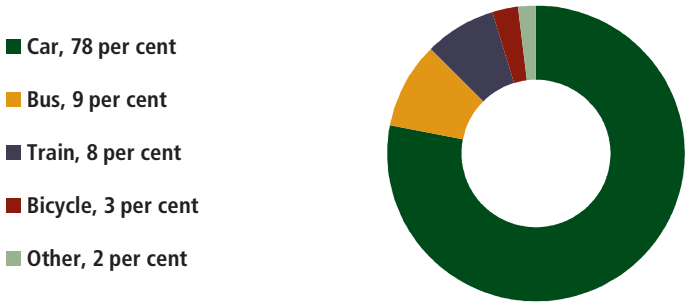
Increase in traffic by cars and trains across the Great Belt
Between 70,000 and 105,000 cars drive every day on the most trafficked roads into Copenhagen, while the less trafficked motorways north of Limfjorden carried about 10,000 cars every day. In 2006, more than 27,000 cars crossed the Great Belt every day; this is an increase of 46 per cent compared to the first year when the bridge was opened, while the ferries between east and west Denmark carried 2,900 cars every day, compared to 12,700 in the year before the bridge was opened for road traffic. Train traffic between east and west Denmark has also increased considerably after the opening of the bridge across the Great Belt.

Ten sections of railway lines carry over 200 trains every day
In 2006, ten sections of railway lines carried over 200 trains every day, of which seven of the sections were located in the Copenhagen region. The most trafficked section is København H – Østerport with 431 trains every day from Monday to Friday, while the section Nykøbing Falster-Gedser still is the least trafficked with only two trains every day. For all other sections, there were more than 20 trains every day. 118 passenger trains and 66 goods trains crossed the Great Belt every working day.

4. Passenger transport

Every Dane travels 40 km a day
On average, every Dane covered a distance of nearly 15,000 km in 2006, corresponding to 40 kilometres a day. In the recent years, there has primarily been a considerable increase in transport by passenger cars, including vans, but also in transport by train. Possible explanations are the increase in the number of cars, the extension of especially the motorways and increased distances between the home and work/education.

Figure 7 Passenger transport. 2006



See table 334.

Most passenger km's are accounted for by car
The majority of passenger transport performance is by car (78 per cent), 9 per cent by bus and 8 per cent by train. Transport by bicycles/mopeds has markedly fallen in the recent years. In 2006, every person has on average cycled 418 km.

Increase in national transport by train
The recent years, there has been a considerable increase in national transport by train. In 2006, there was on average almost 177,000 train journeys every day, of which 100,000 east of the Great Belt, 56,000 west of the Great Belt and 22,000 across the Great Belt. In addition, there were more than 20,000 train journeys across the Sound.

Decline in domestic air traffic after the opening of the Great Belt Link
The number of passengers in domestic flights has fallen since the opening of the Great Belt Link. From 1996 to 2003, the number of domestic passengers has almost been halved. However, since 2004 there has been an increase in the number of domestic passengers.

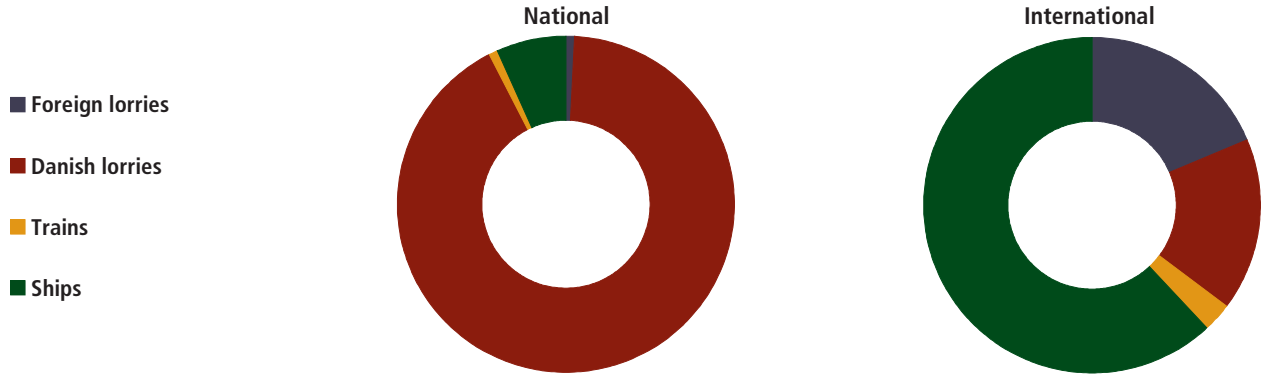
Steady increase in the number of passengers on international flights
The number of departing passengers on international flights has been steadily increasing, except for a temporary slowing down in 2003 caused by the war in Iraq, the outbreak of SARS etc. 3 out of 4 departing flight passengers from Danish airports now travel on international flights.

5. Goods transport

National goods are mainly transported by lorries – international goods by ships
In the national transport of goods, i.e. the places of loading and unloading are both situated in Denmark, 194 million tonnes of goods were carried in 2006. Lorries are by far the most commonly used means of transport accounting for 93 per cent of all goods transport. 7 per cent were carried by cargo vessels and less than 1 per cent by train.

However, in the international transport of goods, i.e. transport between Denmark and abroad, ships are the most dominant means of transport. In 2006, international goods transport accounted for 93 million tonnes of goods, of which 62 per cent were carried by cargo vessels, 17 per cent by Danish lorries and 19 per cent by foreign lorries. The rest was carried mainly by trains.

Figure 8 **Amount of goods – national and international traffic. 2006**



See table 336.

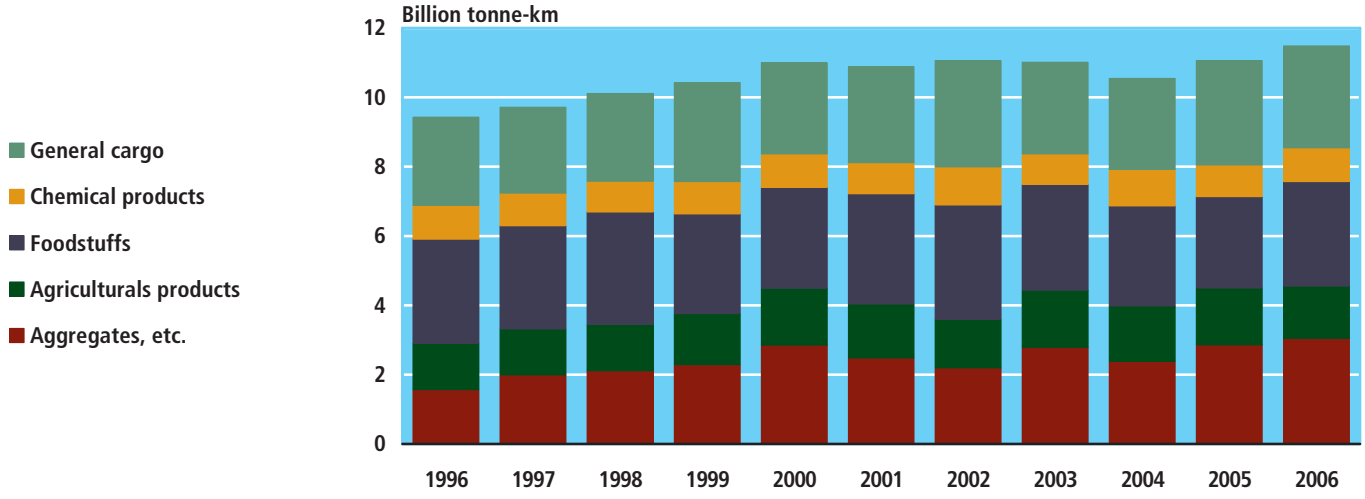
Increase in the share of national goods by lorries carried out by haulage contractors

During the past ten years, the total transport performance by road vehicles has remained between 10 and 11 billion tonne-km. In 2006, however, the transport performance increased to 11.5 billion tonne-km, mainly because of more transport done for own account. Haulage contractors still carry out most of the transport. The share of the transportation by haulage contractors has been increasing at the expense of the business' own transport of goods from 73 per cent in 1990 to 83 per cent in 2006 due to more business' outsourcing service activities, including transport services.

Increase in amount of goods transported in connection with increased activity in construction

In 2006 two fifths of the volume of goods were stone, gravel, sand, cement and soil, but as transport in connection with construction work typically covers short distances, this type of transport only accounted for about one fourth of the total transport performance. Food, agricultural products and general cargo also represented two fifths of the goods transported, but accounted for more than half of the transport performance. 6 per cent of the goods were classified as hazardous goods, notable as flammable liquefied goods like gasoline.

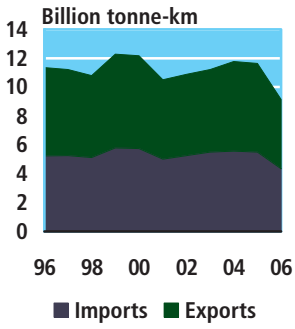
Figure 9 National goods transport by commodity groups



Goods by lorries are mainly transported within the same region
A majority of all goods is transported within the same county, and the majority of the goods transported are carried across the county border to a neighbouring county. Only a small amount of goods was transported between the different regions of Denmark. The length of a journey was on average 76 km.

International goods transport by Danish lorries is carried out by haulage contractors
Since the beginning of the 1990s, international road transport of goods carried out by Danish lorries has fluctuated between 10 and 13 billion tonne-km. In 2006 a downward trend began. From 2005 to 2006 the transport performance went down by 20 per cent to 9.8 billion tonne-km. In the same period, however, total road transport between Denmark and abroad increased by 2 per cent thus further reducing the market share of Danish haulage contractors.

Figure 10
International transport by Danish lorries

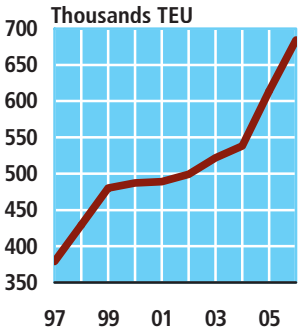


See table 335.

The market share of Danish lorries reduced 41 per cent
Foreign lorries accounted for 59 per cent of all goods carried by lorries between Denmark and abroad in 2006, compared to 48 per cent of the transport performance in 2005 and 36 per cent in 2000. Among foreign lorries there was a majority of German, Polish and Dutch vehicles. The development is, among other things, due to Danish business' moving to other countries plus the expanded common market in EU.

Germany and Sweden are the greatest consignees and consignors of goods
Goods transport between Denmark and abroad was mainly carried out to Germany and Sweden as countries of unloading or countries of loading. The average journey involving transport of goods was 617 km in 2006. Nearly half of the journeys were shorter than 500 km while almost one fourth exceeded 1,000 km.

Figure 11
Goods carried by containers at the five largest ports (TEU, container unit of 20 feet)



Majority of goods carried by sea are transported to and from foreign countries
Danish sea ports loaded and unloaded almost 93 million tonnes of goods in 2006, the highest volume since 1998. The volume of goods in maritime transport via Danish sea ports fluctuates with the import of coal and the redistribution of coal from the coal depots. A majority of the goods carried by sea was transported to and from foreign countries. A fifth of the goods could be attributed to domestic transport between Danish sea ports or between the sea and Danish ports. Transport by sea is mainly concentrated at the largest sea ports, as half of the goods carried can be attributed to the six largest sea ports. Two thirds of the goods are either solid bulk, especially coal, stone, sand, gravel, chalk, cement, foodstuffs, or liquid bulk such as crude oil and mineral oil products. A fourth is ferry goods, especially goods transported by lorries.

Steady growth in goods carried by containers
Containerized goods in maritime transport have doubled since 1997. Danish sea ports handled 420,000 containers in 2006, notably at the sea port of Århus, which handled about 60 per cent of all seaborne containers.

Figure 12
Goods transport by rail

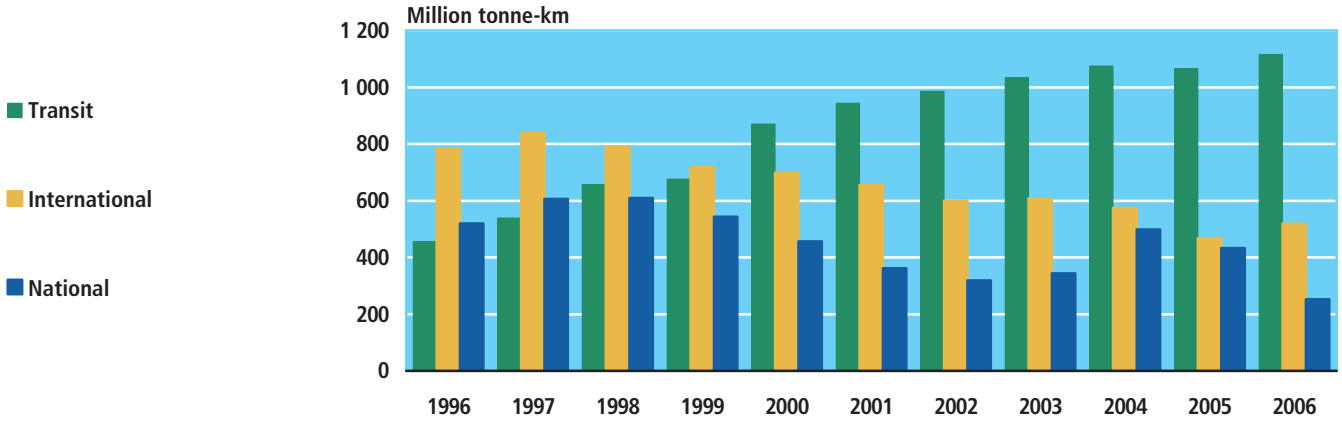
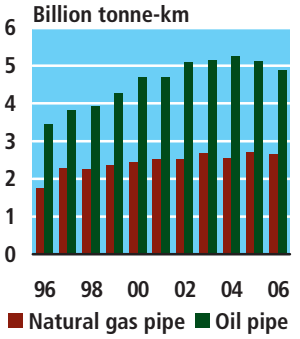


Figure 13
Goods transport via pipelines

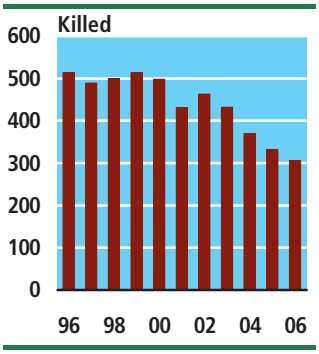


Increase in goods transport by trains in transit through Denmark
During the last ten years, goods transports by rail has accounted for about 2 billion tonne-km. However, there are major disparities within the different types of rail transport. Since 1997, national and international goods transport has steadily fallen. However, goods transport in transit through Denmark has risen markedly since 1996, and now amounts for half of all rail transport in Denmark.

More transport of oil and natural gas via pipelines
If transport of oil and gas via pipelines in connection with domestic transport is included, transport via pipelines covers almost a third of total domestic transport. Transport via pipelines has grown considerably over the last ten years. In 2006, transport of 7.5 billion tonne-km was performed. That is 44 per cent more than in 1996. Of this, a third was accounted for by natural gas and the rest by oil from the North Sea.

6. Road traffic accidents

Figure 14
Persons killed in road traffic accidents



See table 347.

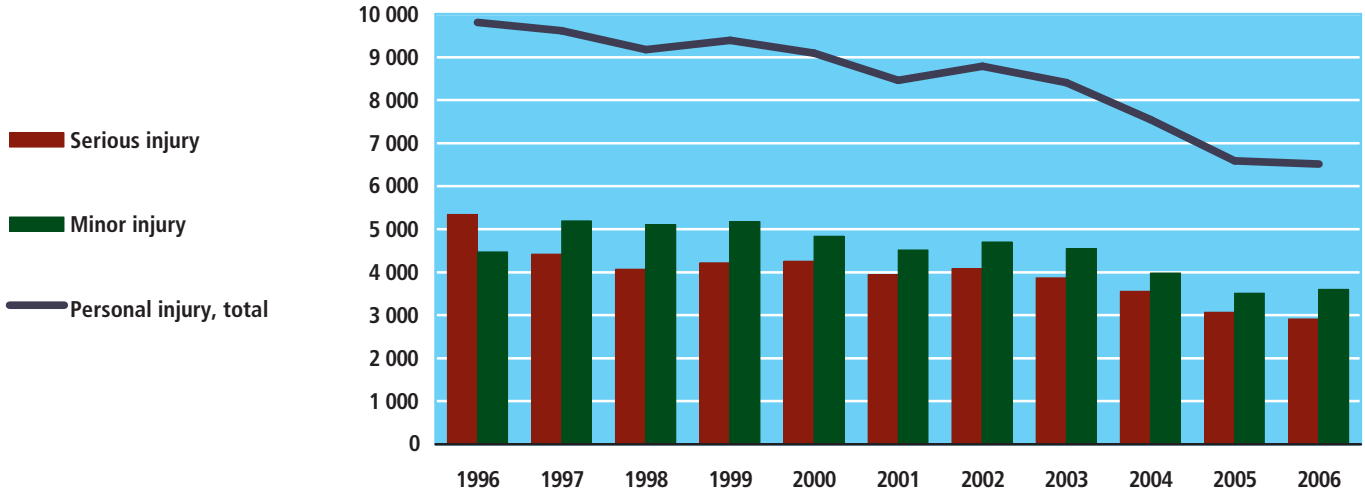
Fall in the number of persons killed in road traffic accidents

From 1996 to 2006, the number of traffic accidents leading to personal injury has decreased by 33 per cent. In 1996, the number of traffic accidents leading to personal injury was 8,080, and this had fallen to 5,403 in 2006. In the same period, the number of people killed in traffic accidents fell from 514 to 306, corresponding to a fall of 40 per cent. The number of serious and minor injuries has fallen by 34 per cent. From 2005 to 2006, the number of road traffic accidents was almost unchanged – about 5,400, while the number of persons killed fell by 8 per cent. In 2006, alcohol accidents accounted for 16 per cent of all traffic accidents and for 24 per cent of all people killed in traffic accidents.

Significant underreported figures in the statistics on road traffic accidents

It is generally known that the official statistics on road traffic accidents based on data reported by the police only cover a limited proportion of the total number of personal injuries in traffic. Surveys conducted by Statistics Denmark have shown that the total number of personal injuries in traffic is almost seven times higher than the number registered by the police. What are known as underreported figures – i.e. traffic accidents not recorded by the police – especially appear among one-man accidents, cyclists, children and young people. For these groups, only about 10 per cent of the personal injuries are recorded by the police.

Figure 15 Persons injured in traffic accidents



Note: There is a break in the relative distribution of serious and minor injuries from 1997 due to a new definition.
See table 348.

Persons injured in railway accidents

In the 10-year period from 1997 to 2006, there have been an average of 10 seriously injured persons and 9 killed persons in railway accidents.

Table 326 Infrastructure for transport

1 January	2006	2007
	km	
Road network, total	**72 362**	**72 411**
Of which motorways	1 032	1 071
State roads	1 660	3 829
County roads	9 695	•.
Municipality roads	61 006	68 582
Railway network, total	**2 644**	**2 644**
Of which private railways	495	495
	number	
Stations and halts	537	535
Sea ports	118	118
Airports	23	23

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/vej11, bane41 and skib1

Table 327 Infrastructure for transport, expenditure

	2005	2006
	DKK mio.	
Road network[1]	**12 601**	**14 112**
Construction expenditure	6 913	8 882
Operation and maintenance	5 688	5 230
State railway network[1]	**1 204**	**948**
New investments	386	364
Reinvestments	793	566
Other investments	25	18
Private railways	**44**	**59**
Sea ports	**531**	**. . .**
Constructions	432	. . .
Buildings	99	. . .
Airports	**255**	**. . .**
Great Belt Link	**29**	**26**
Øresund Link	**1**	**1**
Copenhagen Metro	**517**	**295**

[1] Figures do not include the Great Belt Link.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vej2, bane42, flyv2 and skib2

Table 328 New registrations of vehicles

	2006	2007
	number	
Vehicles, total	**238 250**	**238 509**
Private cars, total	**156 718**	**162 475**
Of Which in households	98 660	100 871
Of Which in business and industry	58 058	61 604
Petrol	113 058	97 558
Diesel[1]	43 657	64 915
Buses	709	676
Motor cycles	7 579	9 573
Moped-45 45	4 462	2 743
Vans, total[2]	**62 774**	**56 081**
Under 2,001 kg	33	1 444
2,001-3000 kg	48 898	38 584
3,001-3,500 kg	13 843	16 053
Lorries, total[2]	**3 212**	**3 523**
3,501-6,000 kg	122	166
over 6,000 kg	3 090	3 357
Tractors for semi-trailers	2 796	3 438

[1] Includes gas and electricity etc. [2] Total weight.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bil6

Table 329 Vans and lorries etc.

	2007	2008
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Vans, total[1]	**459 082**	**485 786**
Under 2,001 kg	44 668	83 351
2,001-3,000 kg	289 446	271 361
3,001-3,500 kg	124 968	131 074
Lorries, total[1]	**35 154**	**35 442**
3,501-6,000 kg	3 265	3 070
Over 6,000 kg	31 889	32 372
Tractors for semi-trailers	**14 538**	**15 322**
Trailers over 2,000 kg	**30 764**	**35 529**
Semi-trailers	**33 826**	**36 700**

[1] Total weight.

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/bil707 and bil909

Table 330 Private cars, buses and motorcycles etc.

	2007	2008
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Private cars, total	**2 020 013**	**2 068 493**
Of which in households	1 873 984	1 914 039
Of which in business and industry	146 029	154 454
Petrol	1 759 679	1 745 668
Diesel[1]	260 334	322 825
Age:		
0- 3 years	497 514	562 347
4- 7 years	438 332	394 040
8-11 years	532 720	529 329
12-15 years	305 331	334 362
16-19 years	145 862	141 294
over 19 years	100 254	107 121
Average age in years	9.1	9.1
Buses, total	**14 552**	**14 482**
In scheduled service	5 194	5 256
Tourist coaches	9 358	9 226
Caravans	131 708	136 905
Motor cycles	118 752	133 914
Moped-45	65 283	63 263

[1] Includes gas and electricity etc.

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/bil8 and bil10

Table 331 Ships of at least 20 GT

1 January	2007	2008
	number	
Danish ships, total	**1 755**	**1 728**
Tankers	89	92
Container ships	89	93
Other dry cargo ships	332	318
Passenger ships/ferries	108	107
Fishing vessels	715	681
Other ships	422	437
	thousand GT	
Ship tonnage, total	**8 692**	**9 522**
Tankers	2 076	2 099
Container ships	4 986	5 834
Other dry cargo ships	829	835
Passenger ships/ferries	459	439
Fishing vessels	136	132
Other ships	206	184

Note: Incl. ships based in Greenland.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skib11

Table 332 Civil aircraft

	2006		2007	
1 January	Aircraft	Seats	Aircraft	Seats
	number			
Danish aircraft	**1 039**	•	**1 058**	•
Jet, 3-4 engines	11	1 905	13	1 977
Jet, 2 engines	122	13 739	132	12 362
Turbo-prop, 4 engines	6	325	6	309
Turbo-prop, 2 engines	71	2 358	61	1 874
Propeller, 2 engines	58	387	52	320
Propeller, 1 engine[1]	705	2 514	712	2 422
Helicopters	66	485	82	537
Seats	•	**21 713**	•	**19 801**
1- 2	208	390	214	373
3- 5	530	2 159	564	2 194
6- 9	94	654	87	619
10-99	126	3 693	125	4 004
100 or more	81	14 817	68	12 611

[1] This category also includes a few turbo-prop aircrafts with one engine.

Source: Civil Aviation Administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/flyv11

Table 333 Road traffic, railways and airports

	2004	2005	2006
	mio. vehicle km		
Road trafic, total	46 026	. . .	. . .
Private cars	32 811	33 134	33 917
Motoccycles	639	713	757
Vans	7 432	7 507	7 687
Lorries	1 355	. . .	. . .
Articulated vehicles	863	. . .	. . .
Sceduled buses	349	. . .	. . .
Tourist coaches etc.	252	. . .	. . .
Bicycles/Mopeds max. 30 km/h	2 230	2 322	2 322
Mopeds max. 45 km/h	94	93	. . .
	mio. train km		
S-trains	15,1	15,8	15,7
Copenhagen Metro	4,0	4,2	4,4
Passenger trains on Banedanmark's network	44,6	47,0	48,5
Goodstrains on Banedanmark's network	4,6	4,1	3,8
Other railway networks	7,8	8,1	8,2
	mio. train km		
Passenger ships and ferries	516	517	513
Cargo ships	27	26	28
	thousand take-offs		
Domestic flights	99	97	99
International flights	271	267	253

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vej20, bane31, skib22 and flyv21

Table 334 Passenger transport

	2005	2006
	mio. passenger-km	
Passenger transport in Denmark	**78 201**	**79 908**
Cars	60 904	62 356
Motor cycles	891	946
Buses in sceduled service	2 977	3 069
Tourist coaches	4 429	4 430
Bicycles/mopeds	2 322	2 269
Moped 45s	93	. . .
Metropolitan trains	1 304	1 289
Other trains	4 832	4 985
Ferries	226	222
Aircraft[1]	316	342
	thousand passengers	
Domestic ferries, total	**10 348**	**10 574**
Of which east/west Denmark	2 674	2 632
International ferries, total	**27 000**	**26 979**
Of which: Denmark-Sweden	14 115	13 759
Denmark-Germany	8 603	8 758
Denmark-Norway	4 009	4 148
Scheduled and charter flights, total	**11 952**	**12 423**
Scheduled, domestic	1 537	1 666
Scheduled, international:	9 044	9 382
Charters	1 371	1 375

[1] Includes only passenger transport for domestic flights.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pkm1, bane21 and skib31

Table 335 Road transport of goods by lorries over 6 tons total weight

	2005	2006
	mio. tonnes	
National road transport of goods, total	**189.8**	**177.6**
Transport for hire or reward	159.0	143.0
Transport on own account	30.9	34.7
	mio. tonne-km	
National road transport of goods, total	**11 058**	**11 495**
Transport for hire or reward	9 468	9 598
Transport on own account	1 590	1 896
	mio. tonnes	
International road transport of goods, total	**16.6**	**15.4**
From Denmark	8.1	7.2
To Denmark	7.6	6.8
Third country	0.5	0.5
Cabotage	0.4	0.8
	mio. tonne-km	
International road transport of goods, total	**12 241**	**9 760**
From Denmark	6 155	4 793
To Denmark	5 494	4 356
Third country	463	373
Cabotage	128	238

Note: Third country is transport of goods where loading and unloading is in separate foreign countries. Cabotage is where loading and unloading are in the same foreign country.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nvg1 and ivg4

Table 336 Goods transport by train, ship, and aircraft

	2005	2006
	thousand tonnes	
Goods carried by train	**7 706**	**7 477**
National	1 865	1 409
To Denmark	1 694	1 858
From Denmark	1 003	899
In transit	3 144	3 311
	mio. tonne-km	
Transport performance by train	**1 976**	**1 893**
National	442	260
To Denmark	297	344
From Denmark	171	174
In transit	1 066	1 115
	thousand tonnes	
Goods carried by cargo vessel	**65 202**	**70 457**
National	10 999	13 077
To Denmark	29 902	33 303
From Denmark	24 302	24 077
Goods carried by ferry	**20 970**	**22 151**
National	4 784	4 907
International	16 186	17 244
Goods carried by aircraft	**106**	**111**
National	4	7
International	102	105

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bane1, skib41 and flyv41

Table 337 Families with use of cars. 2007

1 January	Families	No car total	With car total	One car	Two cars or more
		per cent of families			
All Denmark	**2 933 191**	**43.9**	**56.1**	**45.1**	**11.1**
Copenhagen Municipality	326 706	72.3	27.7	25.0	2.6
Frederiksberg Municipality	59 013	64.2	35.8	32.0	3.8
Copenhagen County	331 718	47.3	52.7	41.9	10.8
Frederiksborg County	192 901	36.8	63.2	46.4	16.8
Roskilde County	121 828	36.7	63.3	47.3	15.9
West Zealand County	162 837	37.4	62.6	48.9	13.6
Storstrøm County	143 360	38.7	61.3	48.9	12.4
Bornholm Municipality	23 461	40.5	59.5	50.1	9.4
Funen County	257 625	41.2	58.8	47.9	10.9
South Jutland County	130 324	33.5	66.5	53.8	12.7
Ribe County	115 235	36.4	63.6	52.4	11.2
Vejle County	188 091	36.6	63.4	49.1	14.2
Ringkøbing County	139 751	34.1	65.9	54.3	11.6
Århus County	357 031	44.8	55.2	44.1	11.1
Viborg County	120 516	33.7	66.3	54.0	12.3
North Jutland County	262 794	39.9	60.1	49.3	10.8

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bil80

Table 338 The 20 most sold private car makes. 2007

		Numbers	Share in per cent	Ranking in 2006
	New registrations, total	**162 475**	**100.00**	
1	Peugeot	19 519	12.01	(1)
2	Volkswagen	14 298	8.80	(2)
3	Toyota	13 733	8.45	(4)
4	Citroën	13 273	8.17	(5)
5	Ford	11 915	7.33	(6)
6	Opel	11 076	6.82	(8)
7	Suzuki	10 002	6.16	(3)
8	Skoda	9 306	5.73	(7)
9	Kia	6 065	3.73	(14)
10	Hyundai	6 026	3.71	(9)
11	Fiat	5 981	3.68	(10)
12	Mazda	5 143	3.17	(11)
13	Audi	4 996	3.07	(13)
14	Volvo	4 712	2.90	(15)
15	Renault	3 469	2.14	(12)
16	BMW	3 411	2.10	(16)
17	Chevrolet	2 981	1.83	(17)
18	Mitsubishi	2 870	1.77	(20)
19	Mercedes-Benz	2 738	1.69	(21)
20	Seat	2 624	1.62	(19)
	Others	8 337	5.13	

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/12

Table 339 Families with purchase of cars

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2006	2007	2005	2006
All Denmark	**2 916 979**	**2 933 191**	**101 588**	**104 783**
			per cent of families	
All Denmark			**3.5**	**3.6**
Copenhagen Municipality	325 140	326 706	1.5	1.6
Frederiksberg Municipality	58 852	59 013	2.1	2.3
Copenhagen County	331 111	331 718	3.9	4.1
Frederiksborg County	191 945	192 901	5.0	5.3
Roskilde County	121 202	121 828	4.9	5.2
West Zealand County	161 208	162 837	4.1	4.0
Storstrøm County	142 763	143 360	4.0	4.1
Bornholm Municipality	23 471	23 461	2.7	3.1
Funen County	255 936	257 625	2.8	2.9
South Jutland County	130 009	130 324	3.6	3.4
Ribe County	114 854	115 235	3.5	3.3
Vejle County	186 119	188 091	3.8	4.0
Ringkøbing County	139 039	139 751	3.7	3.6
Århus County	353 950	357 031	3.4	3.6
Viborg County	119 781	120 516	3.5	3.4
North Jutland County	261 599	262 794	3.6	3.6

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bil60

Table 340 Families with purchase of cars by county

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2006	2007	2005	2006
All Denmark	**2 916 979**	**2 933 191**	**101 588**	**104 783**
		per cent of total		
All Denmark	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Copenhagen Municipality	11.1	11.1	4.8	4.9
Frederiksberg Municipality	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.3
Copenhagen County	11.4	11.3	12.7	13.0
Frederiksborg County	6.6	6.6	9.5	9.8
Roskilde County	4.2	4.2	5.9	6.0
West Zealand County	5.5	5.6	6.4	6.3
Storstrøm County	4.9	4.9	5.6	5.6
Bornholm Municipality	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
Funen County	8.8	8.8	7.1	7.2
South Jutland County	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.2
Ribe County	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7
Vejle County	6.4	6.4	7.0	7.2
Ringkøbing County	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.8
Århus County	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.4
Viborg County	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9
North Jutland County	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.1

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bil60

Table 341 Car traffic on Danish E-roads, selected bridges etc.

		2005	2006
European road sections		ave. no. of cars per 24 hours	
E20	Øresund Bridge	12 400	14 300
	Amager Motorway	82 000	85 100
	Øresund Motorway, west of Englandsvej	54 600	57 700
	Holbæk Motorway, at Vallensbæk Mose	83 300	. . .
	West Motorway, at Roskilde-West Zealand	36 700	38 800
	Great Belt Link	25 400	27 600
	Funen Motorway, north of Nyborg	26 000	28 100
	Funen Motorway, south of Odense	42 300	47 100
	The New Little Belt Bridge	54 100	56 500
	Mid-Jutland Motorway, at Herslev	25 400	26 800
	Esbjerg Motorway, west of Kolding	24 100	25 700
	Esbjerg-Kolding, at Holsted	15 700	17 000
	Gammelby Ringvej in Esbjerg	10 600	11 000
E45	National border, Kruså	13 100	14 200
	South Jutland Motorway, west of Haderslev	27 700	29 600
E20/45	South Jutland Motorway, north of Kolding	60 900	63 800
E45	Vejle Fjord Bridge	58 500	61 400
	Central Jutland Motorway, at Stilling	46 000	48 800
	Central Jutland Motorway, at Løsning	43 900	45 700
	North Jutland Motorway, north of Århus	35 600	37 600
	NorthJutland Motorway, south of Aalborg	29 800	31 000
	Limfjord Tunnel	57 600	58 200
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Vodskov	15 700	16 400
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Sæby	8 100	. . .
E39	Hirtshals Motorway, at Hjørring	6 100	6 200
	Hirtshals Motorway, east of Hjørring	9 000	. . .
	Hirtshals Motorway, south of Hjørring	10 900	11 900
E47/55	Helsingør Motorway, at Nærum	73 800	74 800
	Motorring 3, at Husum	75 400	. . .
E20/47/55	Køgebugt Motorway, at Hundige	102 300	101 300
	Køgebugt Motorway, at Ølby	86 500	89 700
E47/55	South Motorway, at Tappernøje	22 800	23 600
	South Motorway, south of Algestrup	34 400	35 900
	Farø Bridges, north of Farø	20 800	21 700
	Guldborgsund Tunnel	11 900	11 600
E47	South Motorway, south of Rødby	6 600	6 800
E55	Ørslev-Gedser	14 000	13 000
Other bridges			
	Alssund Bridge	22 600	23 600
	Svendborgsund Bridge	15 800	16 100
	Oddesund Bridge	4 700	5 600
	Vilsund Bridge	8 300	8 200
	Sallingsund Bridge	10 100	10 200
	Frederik IX's Bridge	20 800	19 500
	Rømø Dam	4 200	. . .
	Limfjord Bridge	29 800	31 400
	Storstrøm Bridge	4 900	5 100
	Bispeengbuen	44 900	49 500
	Knippels Bridge, Copenhagen	30 200	30 000
	Lange Bridge, Copenhagen	60 500	58 500
	Zealand Bridge, Copenhagen	52 500	53 300

Source: Road Directorate.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vej22

Table 342 Ships observed passing through the Sound and Belts

	2006	2007
	observations	
Øresund		
Northern observation point	**33 401**	**31 449**
Going north	15 532	15 086
Going south	17 869	16 363
Southern observation point	**36 180**	**35 518**
Going north	16 971	16 919
Going south	19 209	18 599
The Great Belt	**18 726**	**19 614**
Going north	10 554	10 953
Going south	8 172	8 661

Source: Admiral Danish Fleet.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skib24

Table 343 Accidents at sea and losses of Danish ships

	Merchant ships		Fishing vessels		Total	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	number					
Total	**41**	**59**	**25**	**31**	**66**	**90**
Of which shipwrecks	-	2	6	6	6	8
Of which passenger ships	19	18	•	•	19	18
Fire, explotions	8	5	4	2	12	7
Groundings	14	17	3	2	17	19
Collission	4	12	5	8	9	20
Head-on collision of ships	4	3	1	-	5	3
Contact-damage	7	12	-	1	7	13
Capsizing	-	-	3	3	3	3
Mechnical breakdown	3	2	-	6	3	8
other cause	1	8	9	9	10	17
Deaths[1]	-	-	-	1	-	1
Injuries[1]	-	2	2	2	2	4

[1] As a result of the above.

Source: Danish Maritime Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skib92 and skib93

Table 344 Persons seriously injured or killed in railway accidents

	2005	2006	Annual average 1996-2006
	number of persons		
Passengers	6	4	4
Of which killed	1	-	1
Staff	1	4	2
Of which killed	-	1	1
Others	23	13	11
Of which killed	16	11	6

Note: Exclusive accidents on rail network not managed by Banedanmark.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bane91

Table 345 Road traffic accidents with casualties by accident situation. 2006

	Accident situation										Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Van, total	**1 131**	**602**	**481**	**586**	**447**	**565**	**610**	**229**	**656**	**96**	**5 403**
Uheld med impliceret:											
Ordinary private car	695	474	401	456	402	479	528	171	434	30	4 070
Taxi	-	22	2	3	11	18	8	4	29	-	97
Vehicle, total weight 0 – 3,500 kg signalling emergency call	2	4	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	-	15
Van, total weight 0-2,000 kg	33	26	29	26	11	30	18	10	5	4	192
Van, total weight 2,001-3,500 kg	54	70	80	61	32	56	45	30	35	2	465
Lorry, total weight over 3,500 kg	22	63	58	48	20	25	41	40	19	3	339
Bus on scheduled service	1	17	10	9	7	13	12	2	28	-	99
Bus, other	2	8	2	7	3	3	6	1	2	-	34
Tractor	1	9	13	21	2	5	8	13	7	2	81
Motor cycle	76	44	31	33	36	27	45	2	3	12	309
Moped 30 with registration max. speed 45 km p.h.	31	13	10	21	15	17	30	10	6	10	163
Moped 30 with mechanical changes	27	8	13	32	11	22	19	10	9	1	152
Moped, other	159	57	29	159	62	61	84	48	41	13	713
Bicycle	31	156	52	210	160	192	239	75	35	23	1 173
Pedestrian	•	4	0	3	1	1	2	2	656	0	670

Note: Accident situations 0-9 include 0: Single-vehicle accidents, 1: Vehicles on same road going in same direction, 2: Vehicles on same road going in opposite directions, 3: Vehicles on same road going in same direction, turning into T junction, Y junction, crossroads, etc., 4: Vehicles on same road going in opposite directions, turning into T junction, Y junction, crossroads, etc., 5: Vehicles on different roads meeting in crossroads, without turning, 6: Vehicles on different roads meeting in T junction, Y junction, crossroads, etc. turning, 7: Accidents involving parked vehicles, etc., 8: Accidents involving vehicles and pedestrians, 9: Accidents involving animals, obstacles, etc. on roadway, 10: All accident situations.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/uheld6

Table 346 Road traffic accidents causing casualties

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2006
Accidents, total	**12 334**	**11 502**	**9 155**	**8 373**	**7 346**	**5 403**
Of which:						
Alcohol accidents[1]	2 622	2 403	1 613	1 282	1 272	863
Casualties, total	**15 751**	**14 627**	**11 287**	**10 573**	**9 590**	**6 821**
Killed	690	772	634	582	498	306
Seriously injured	8 477	8 672	6 396	5 624	4 259	2 911
Slightly injured	6 584	5 183	4 257	4 367	4 833	3 604
Casualties in alcohol accidents	**3 654**	**3 255**	**2 057**	**1 672**	**1 696**	**1 093**
Killed	246	261	154	123	110	73
Seriously injured	2 004	1 923	1 176	893	738	470
Slightly injured	1 404	1 071	727	656	848	550

Note: The table only includes traffic accidents causing personal injury which have come to the attention of the police, and which took place on roads, streets or squares which are accessible by the public, and which are being used by at least one of the traffic units involved in the accident, and at least one of the traffic units involved in the accident was driving. Therefore, accidents involving only pedestrians, railway accidents (except at level crossings), and accidents in yards, fields and garages, etc. do not count as traffic accidents. Deaths include deaths up to 30 days after the accident and as a consequence of the accident.

[1] Accidents with at least one driver or pedestrian involved having an alcohol count of over 0.5. Up to and including 1996, accidents where a driver or pedestrian had a count of exactly 0.5 are also included.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/uheld7 and uheld9

Table 347 Fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2006

	Vehicle used							Pedestrian	Total
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc.[1]	Motor cycle	Moped-45	Moped-30	Bicycle		
Men, total	**101**	**23**	**6**	**19**	**6**	**16**	**17**	**31**	**219**
0- 6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
7-14 years	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
15-19 years	21	-	-	1	-	6	-	4	32
20-24 years	18	6	-	4	2	1	-	1	32
25-44 years	28	7	1	11	1	1	5	7	61
45-64 years	17	9	4	2	1	5	3	5	46
65 years +	17	1	1	1	1	3	8	12	44
Women, total	**37**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**14**	**29**	**87**
0- 6 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
7-14 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6
15-19 years	5	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	12
20-24 years	4	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	8
25-44 years	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	12
45-64 years	10	-	-	1	-	-	3	4	18
65 years +	9	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	28

[1] Incl. bus and tractor.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/uheld8

Table 348 Fatal and non-fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2006

	Vehicle used							Pedestrian	Total
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc.[1]	Motor cycle	Moped-45	Moped-30	Bicycle		
Men, total	**1 881[2]**	**267**	**100**	**298[2]**	**137**	**689**	**561**	**316**	**4 250[3]**
0- 6 years	22	1	2	-	-	-	1	16	42
7-14 years	48	4	1	3	3	17	60	39	175
15-19 years	352	26	9	17	15	265	53	39	776
20-24 years	343	46	6	41	11	54	37	20	558
25-44 years	663	114	37	155	55	164	159	79	1 426
45-64 years	295	63	37	73	46	152	167	65	899
65 years +	154	13	8	8	7	37	84	58	369
Women, total	**1 324[2]**	**63**	**33**	**29**	**22**	**150**	**602**	**344**	**2 567**
0- 6 years	24	1	1	-	-	-	1	15	42
7-14 years	53	2	-	1	1	7	38	35	137
15-19 years	183	5	11	2	1	67	60	38	367
20-24 years	153	9	4	7	6	8	79	18	284
25-44 years	493	26	6	11	7	38	172	53	806
45-64 years	268	17	3	8	7	23	178	69	573
65 years +	149	3	8	-	-	7	74	116	357
Not stated	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4**

[1] Incl. bus and tractor. [2] Incl. persons with unknown age. [3] Incl. 1 horse with rider.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/uheld8

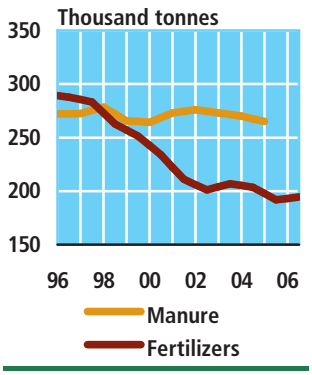
Environment and energy

1. Agriculture

Declining use of fertilizers in agriculture

Agricultural production of animal and vegetable products involves the use of manure and commercial fertilizers. This causes large quantities of nitrogen and small quantities of phosphorus to be discharged into the soil. Some nitrogen and phosphorus are not received by plants and as a consequence is leached from the soil, leading to a discharge of these substances into the ocean via water run offs. The adverse effects include undesirable algae growth, resulting in an undesirable environmental state. As a result of restrictions in the total supply of nitrogen plus a better utilization of manure, the use of commercial fertilizer has been declining.

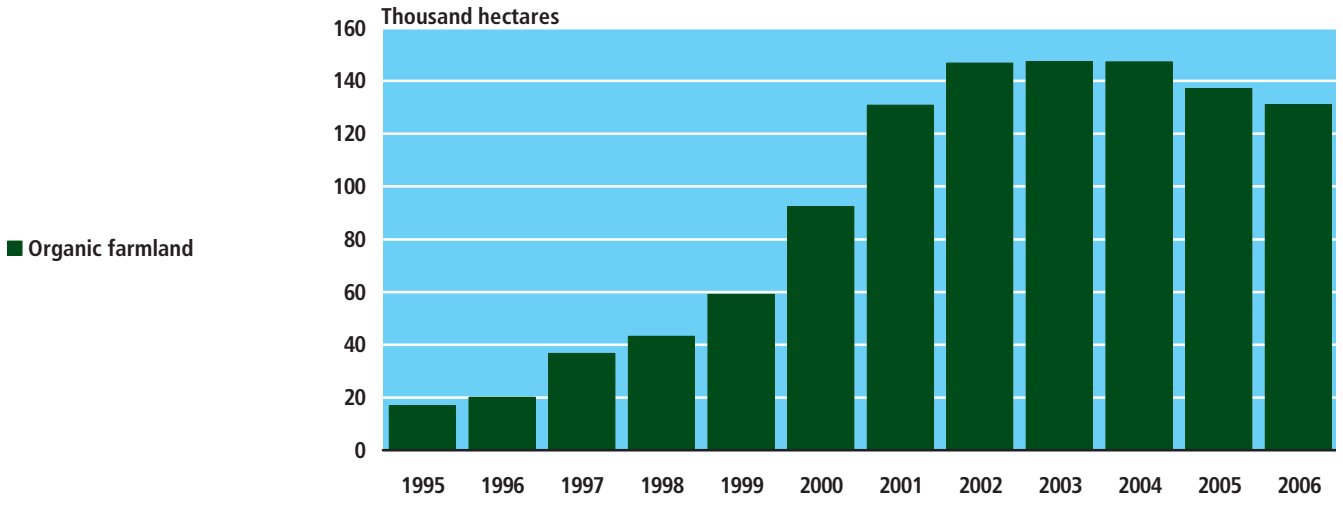
Figure 1
Nitrogen in manure and commercial fertilizers



Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment II and III

The aim of the Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment II was to reduce emissions of nitrogen from agriculture. In order to minimize nitrogen leaching, it is intended to increase areas of wetlands, organic agriculture and agriculture and re-sowing of crops and to tighten up the requirements of harmonization, i.e. to ensure a better balance between the quantity of animal manure produced and the related area suited for manure at each individual farm. The reduction of emissions of phosphorus is included as the main theme in Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment III.

Figure 2 **Total area extent of organic farms**



Source: Plant Directorate.

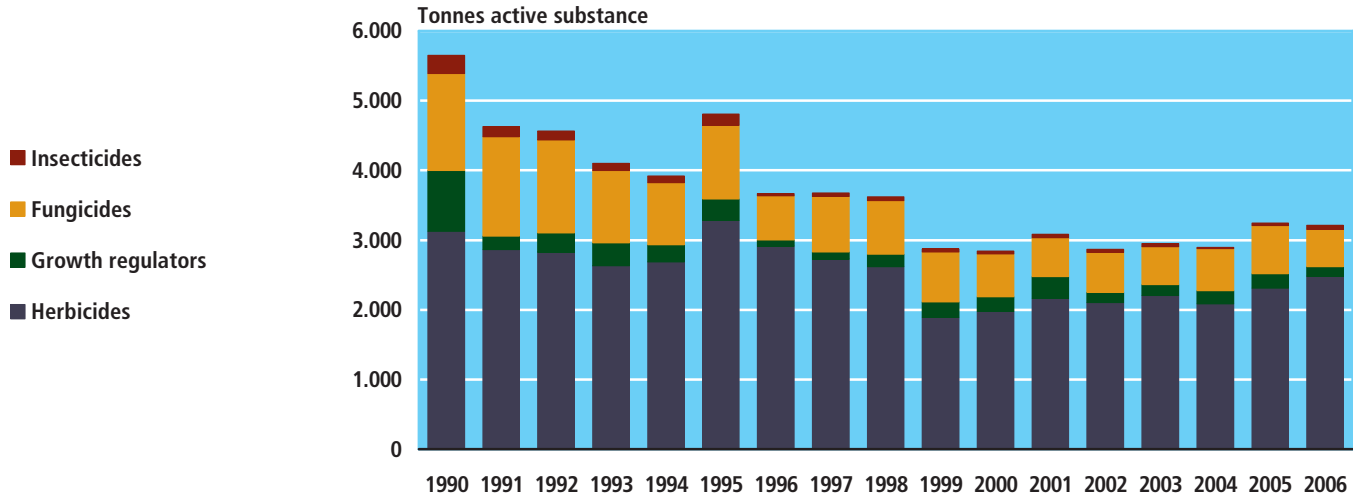
More organic farmland

The proportion of organic farmland has increased significantly since 1995, and the amount of land used for organic farming doubled from 1997 to 1999. In recent years, the growth in organic farmland has been slightly decreasing and accounted for 131,000 hectares in 2006, corresponding to 5 per cent of all Danish farmland.

Combat of weeds, pests, and fungi is harmful for the environment

Pesticides are chemical products mainly used within agriculture to combat weeds, fungi, and insects. Effective control of pests, weeds, and fungi in fields has had an indirect effect on the number of animals that feed on insects. The effect might be fatal or entail a reduction in the reproductive abilities of the relevant animals. Pesticides are divided into products that protect crops against weeds (herbicides), against fungus infection (fungicides), and against insects (insecticides). There are also products that shorten crops (growth regulators). For a number of years, the use of pesticides has been declining.

Figure 3 **Pesticide sales to agriculture**



Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

2. Transport

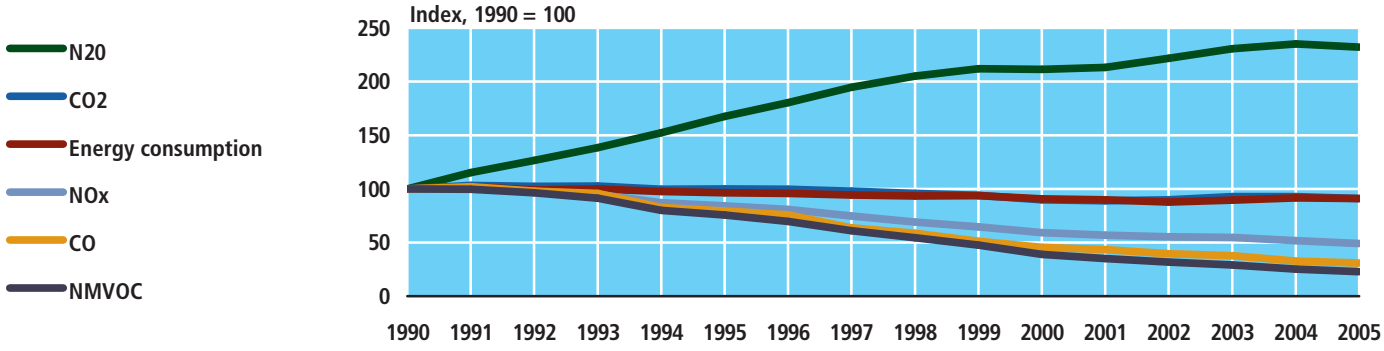
The environmental strain caused by the transport sector

Transport interlinks a society, but is also a strain on the environment. Construction of roads, railways, ports and airports is the prerequisite of transport, which may have a negative impact on our recreational natural resorts. The strain caused by transport in urban areas is, e.g. noise, particulates, laughing gas, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide and non methane volatile hydrocarbons (NMVOC). In the present context, the transport sector is defined as overall road transport, railway transport, air and sea transport in Denmark.

A decrease in the environmental strain caused by the transport sector

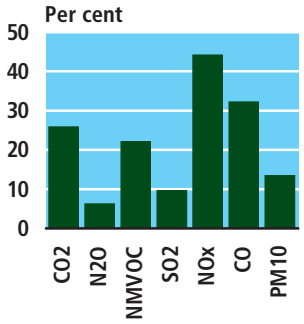
One method in which to estimate the environmental strain caused by the transport sector is to look at the trends in emissions of the most important substances from the transport sector and the transport sector's energy consumption, compared to the social and economic activities in terms of the Gross National Product (GDP). If an index in the figure below is less than 100 over time, a so-called decoupling effect from the energy consumption is taking place.

Figure 4 **Relaxation indicators for the transport sector**



See table 352.

Figure 5
Percentage of all national emissions accounted for by the transport sector. 2005



Source: National Environmental Research Institute.

In the period 1990 to 2005, there has been a considerable relaxation of the most important environmental emissions from the transport sector. The greatest relaxation is attributed to non methane volatile hydrocarbons, where emissions in 2005 only reached 23 per cent of the 1990 level. Since 1997, there has been a steady relaxation in emissions of carbon dioxide, whereas emissions of laughing gas accounted for a considerably higher increase in emissions from the transport sector, compared with the economic growth (increase in production result measured in constant prices).

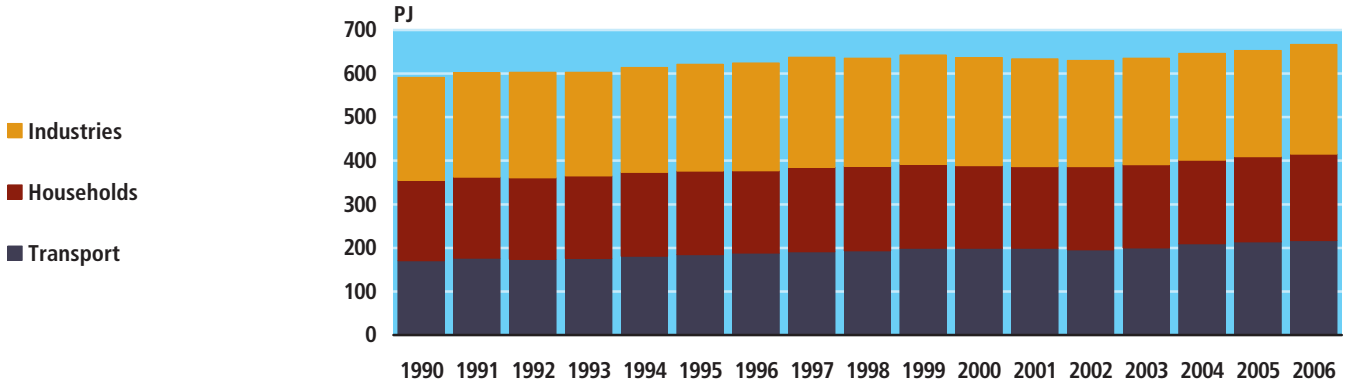
The transport sector accounts for the highest share of emissions of carbon monoxide

The transport sector's share of total national emissions in 2005 was the highest for carbon monoxide reaching 44 per cent and the lowest for laughing gas reaching 6 per cent. Road transport contributed to 93 per cent of the transport sector's emissions of nitrogen oxides. The shares do not reflect absolute emissions measured in tonnes or the damaging effects on the environment.

The transport sector accounts for an increasing share of energy consumption

Comparisons of energy consumption in terms of energy units by the transport sector with energy consumption by households and industries over the period 1990 to 2006 show that there is a minor increase in the transport sector's share of total energy consumption, whereas the share of industries and households shows a minor fall. The transport sector's share has increased from 29 per cent of total energy consumption in 1990 to 32 per cent in 2006.

Figure 6 Final energy consumption by sector



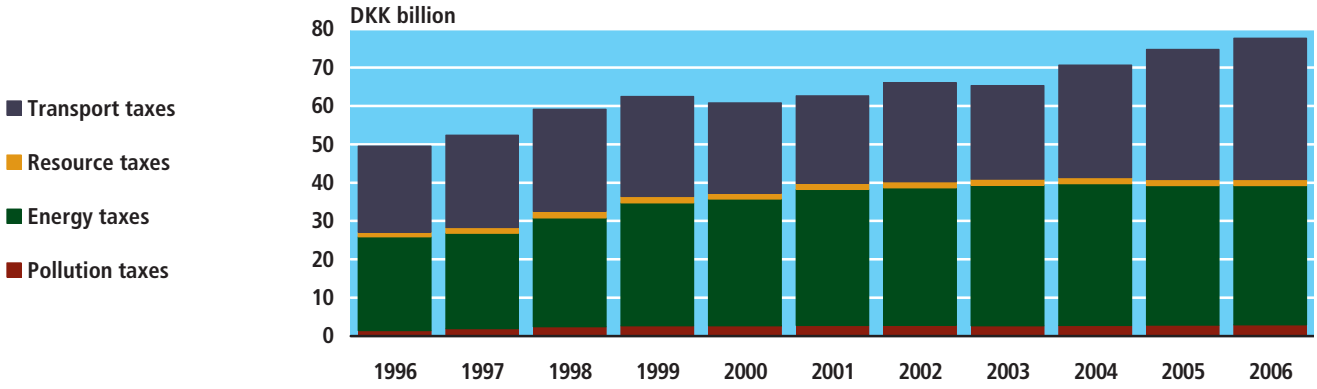
See table 364.

3. Public sector response

Environmental taxes

Denmark's environmental policy involves an increasing use of environmental taxes. Environmental taxes comprise pollution taxes, energy taxes, resource taxes and transport taxes. In 2006, the total revenue generated from these taxes was DKK 77.6 billion, corresponding to 10 per cent of total revenues from taxes and duties. Transport taxes accounted for the greatest increase. Total revenue generated from transport taxes amounted to DKK 36.8 billion in 2006, corresponding to 47.4 per cent of total revenue from environmental taxes. In the same year, energy taxes accounted for DKK 36,8 billion or 46.7 per cent of environmental taxes. Pollution taxes accounted for 3.8 per cent and resource taxes for 2.1 per cent.

Figure 7 Environmental taxes



4. Energy consumption

Denmark self-sufficient as regards energy

Since 1997, Denmark has been self-sufficient as regards energy thanks to the increased extraction of crude oil and natural gas from the North Sea and the development of renewable energy sources. The total production has been increasing throughout this period until 2005. There was a decrease in the production of energy in 2006, primarily due to a decrease in the production of oil and natural gases. In 2006, the production of oil and gas was 44 per cent higher than the total consumption of energy.

Increase in the consumption of energy

Gross energy consumption comprises the consumption of oil, natural gas, coal and renewable energy. When calculating gross energy consumption, adjustments are made to take into account imports and exports of electricity. Total gross energy consumption increased by 1 per cent from 2004 to 2005 and by 2 per cent from 2005 to 2006. Since 1990, the composition of fuels has changed markedly, resulting in an increase in the consumption of natural gas and renewable energy and a subsequent decrease in coal consumption. The consumption of energy in 2006 differs from this pattern insofar as the consumption of coal and coke was 10 per cent higher than in 2005 and the consumption of natural gas and oil decreased by 1 per cent.

More renewable energy sources

The consumption of renewable energy has been increasing over a number of years and now accounts for 16 per cent of total gross energy consumption. This plays a particularly important part as regards environmental issues, as an increase in the use of such energy can cause a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by replacing the use of fossil fuels such as coal and oil. Renewable energy sources include the carbon-dioxide free types of energy such as wind power and solar power as well as carbon-dioxide neutral fuels such as hay and wood, which absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere during growth, only to release it again when burnt.

Figure 8 Gross energy consumption

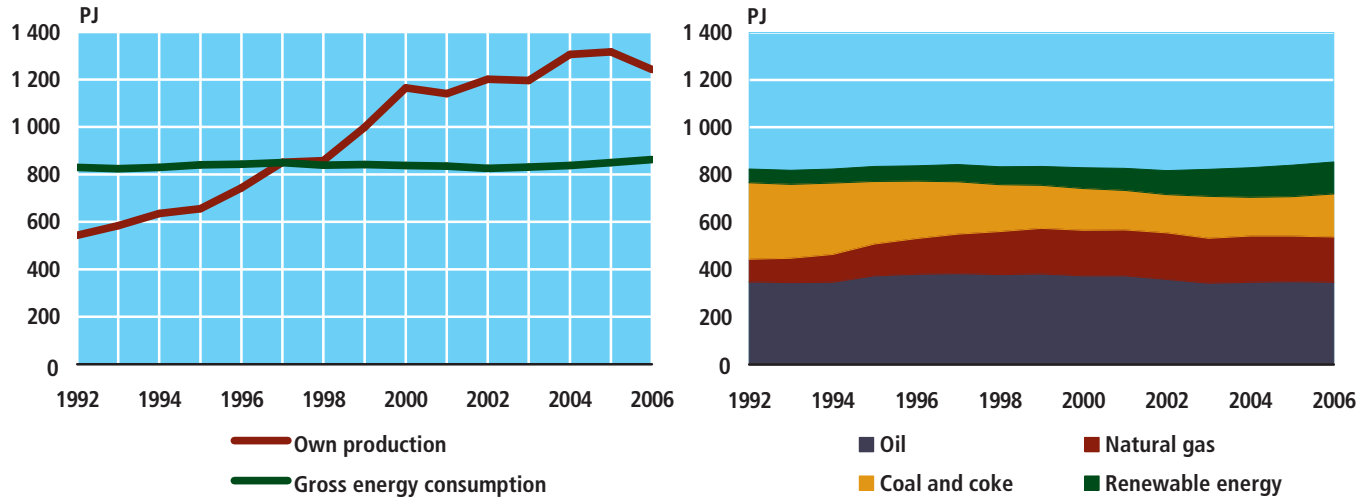


Table 349 Air pollution in cities

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	µg/m³ nitrogen dioxide				
Copenhagen	47.0	47.0	46.0	47.0	53.0
Aalborg	33.0	35.0	35.0	40.0	43.0
Odense	37.0	35.0	32.0	31.0	34.0
Århus	44.0	46.0	45.0	47.0	45.0
	ng/m³ lead				
Copenhagen	17.5	15.1	10.7	9.1	7.8
Aalborg	10.5	9.9	6.8	7.5	6.7
Odense	12.0	19.5	11.4	11.8	8.8
Århus	8.5	11.5	7.6	7.6	7.6
	µg/m³ particulates				
Copenhagen	36.0	32.9	32.0	33.0	32.3
Aalborg	31.8	31.2	27.0	32.9	39.1
Odense	33.2	36.7	31.0	34.1	40.4
Århus	29.6	29.4	23.2	29.2	31.8
	µg/ m³ Kulmonooxid/kulilte				
Copenhagen	4 605	3 588	3 624	4 076	2 208
Aalborg	3 465	3 485	2 916	2 504	2 698
Odense	3 322	3 835	2 816	3 148	2 190
Århus	2 562	2 524	1 780	1 882	1 624

Note: µg/m³ corresponds to a millionth of a gram per cubic meter, while ng/m³ corresponds to a billionth of a gram per cubic meter.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/term8

Table 350 Extraction of raw materials

	1990	1995	2000	2006
	m³ in thousands			
Extraction of raw materials, total	**33 976**	**34 210**	**40 945**	**49 074**
Extraction from land area:	**28 106**	**28 558**	**33 809**	**41 661**
Sand, gravel and stone	22 534	21 721	27 587	34 975
Quartz sand	186	191	479	496
Granite	811	662	199	186
Clay	462	739	788	788
Expanded clay	303	311	313	420
Moler	195	186	227	236
Chalk, limestone	2 924	4 049	3 405	3 912
Peat	399	259	247	336
Other raw materials	292	440	563	312
Extraction from sea area				
Sand, gravel, sand for land filling etc.	5 870	5 652	7 136	7 413

Source: Extraction from sea area is collected in the National Forest and Nature Agency.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/rst1 and rst3

Table 351 Emissions from the transport sector

	CO_2		NO_x		SO_2		CO	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	thousand tonnes							
Total[1]	**12 860**	**13 065**	**84**	**82**	**2.5**	**2.1**	**205**	**197**
Road transport	12 024	12 157	71	68	0.4	0.1	196	188
Railway transport	216	232	4	4	0.0	0.0	1	1
Air transport	127	134	1	1	0.0	0.0	1	1
Sea transport	493	543	9	10	2.1	2.0	8	8
	per cent							
Total[1]	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Road transport	94	93	85	83	16	4	96	95
Railway transport	2	2	4	5	0	0	0	0
Air transport	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0
Sea transport	4	4	11	12	83	94	4	4

[1] Emissions from military not included.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/term6

Table 352 Decoupling indicators for the transport sector

	1995	2000	2005
	Index 1990 = 100		
CO_2	100	90	91
Energy consumption	97	91	91
NMVOC	76	39	23
N_2O	167	211	232
CO	80	46	31
NO_x	84	59	49

Note: The indicators expresses the development in emissions from the transport sector in relation to the development in the economy expressed in the Gross domestic product (GDP).

Source: National Environmental research Institute.

Table 353 Bathing water quality

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Monitoring stations	1 374	1 370	1 301	1 295	1 249	1 258
Acceptable water quality	1 017	1 251	1 227	1 250	1 225	1 224
Unacceptable water quality	288	70	54	28	10	20
Beach areas where bathing is forbidden	69	49	20	17	14	14

Source: Environmental Protection Agency.

Table 354 Consumption of drinking water by counties

	Households		Industry and institutions		Losses, etc.		Total	
	2004	2005	2004	2005[1]	2004	2005	2004	2005
	mio. m^3							
All Denmark	**250.0**	**259.3**	**191.6**	**122.0**	**28.0**	**27.8**	**469.6**	**409.1**
Copenhagen County[2]	55.8	55.7	28.8	19.4	4.3	4.3	88.9	79.4
Frederiksborg County	16.6	16.5	5.6	4.2	1.8	2.1	24.0	22.8
Roskilde County	10.3	10.2	8.5	3.5	1.2	0.7	20.0	14.4
West Zealand County	10.6	18.4	18.3	7.7	1.8	2.7	30.7	28.8
Storstrøm County	11.1	13.6	7.5	6.5	1.4	1.5	20.0	21.6
Bornholm Municipality	2.7	2.4	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	3.8	3.6
Funen County	21.2	21.4	16.5	11.7	2.8	2.5	40.5	35.6
South Jutland County	14.9	14.2	8.3	5.9	1.8	1.8	25.0	21.9
Ribe County	10.9	11.3	13.3	9.0	1.3	0.8	25.5	21.1
Vejle County	13.9	14.7	14.5	10.4	2.2	2.1	30.6	27.2
Ringkøbing County	13.8	14.9	17.1	8.7	2.1	1.6	33.0	25.2
Aarhus County	31.8	31.3	15.8	11.8	3.3	3.4	50.9	46.5
Viborg County	13.6	12.4	9.7	7.2	1.7	1.5	25.0	21.1
North Jutland County	23.0	22.2	26.7	15.2	2.1	2.5	51.8	39.9

[1] Figures for own profits as of 2005 are not yet available. Consequently, intermediate consumption by the manufacturing industry is lower than usually. [2] Copenhagen County includes Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities.

For further information www.statbank.dk/vand1

Table 355 Consumption of drinking water by purpose

	2003	2004	2005[1]
	m^3 in mio.		
Total	**629.8**	**658.8**	**409.1**
Households	245.5	250.0	259.3
Industry and institutions	193.3	191.6	122.0
Irrigation	162.8	189.2	. . .
Losses, etc.	28.2	28.0	27.8

[1] Figures for own profits as of 2005 are not yet available. Consequently, intermediate consumption by the manufacturing industry is lower than usually.

For further information www.statbank.dk/vand1

Table 356 Sales of pesticides

	2004	2005	2006
	tonnes		
Sales of pesticide products[1]			
Total sale	**11 634**	**12 389**	**12 234**
Herbicides	6 330	6 532	7 000
Fungicides	1 849	2 046	1 691
Algicides	2	12	27
Insecticides	686	807	964
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	33	46	-
Products against pests on farm animals	80	72	62
Plant growth regulators	364	408	283
Combined fungicides and insecticides	9	2	3
Soil disinfectants	4	5	4
Rodenticides	380	364	335
Repellents	24	17	24
Products for the protection of woodwork	1 874	2 078	1 842
Of which active ingredients[2]			
Active ingredients, total	**3 513**	**3 928**	**3 775**
Herbicides	2 311	2 531	2 651
Fungicides	720	845	660
Algicides	1	3	6
Insecticides	82	88	112
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	33	33	0
Products against pests on farm animals	1	1	1
Plant growth regulators	209	232	163
Combined fungicides and insecticides	8	2	1
Soil disinfectants	4	5	4
Rodenticides	4	4	4
Repellents	3	3	4
Products for the protection of woodwork	137	182	168

[1] A pesticide product comprises one or more effective substances, emulators, adhesives and inactive fillers. [2] That part of the product which has a toxic effect.

Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pest2

Table 357 Public sector environmental accounts, functional distribution

	2000	2005	2006
	DKK mio.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	**23 399**	**25 538**	**26 229**
Air and climate	2 315	674	665
Waste water	5 438	6 982	6 953
Waste	7 119	9 038	9 341
Soil and ground water	752	807	1 005
Noice	23	9	10
Biodiversity and landscape	2 118	2 538	2 847
Radiation	14	16	20
Research and development	1 541	1 395	1 416
Environmental assistance	1 840	1 366	1 243
Other	2 239	2 714	2 728
Current and capital revenue, total[1]	**14 095**	**16 488**	**17 332**
Air and climate	11	20	27
Waste water	5 534	6 789	7 286
Waste	7 212	8 212	8 443
Soil and ground water	153	99	114
Noice	0	0	1
Biodiversity and landscape	273	353	362
Radiation	3	2	5
Research and development	576	578	631
Environmental assistance	2	1	2
Other	332	433	460

Note: Includes market services.

[1] Excluding environmental taxes.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 358 Public sector environmental accounts, economic transactions

	2000	2005	2006
	DKK mio.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	**23 399**	**25 538**	**26 229**
Current expenditure, total	18 672	20 082	20 981
Compensation of employees	4 121	4 730	4 978
Intermediate consumption	10 597	12 021	12 756
Current transfers, total	3 954	3 331	3 247
Capital expenditure, total	4 727	5 456	5 248
Fixed gross investments	3 211	5 117	4 984
Other capital expenditure	1 516	340	263
Current and capital revenue, total[1]	**14 095**	**16 488**	**17 332**
Capital revenue, total	13 657	15 780	16 408
Sales of goods and services	12 727	14 794	15 345
Current transfers, total	930	987	1 063
Compulsory contributions	6	10	9
Other current transfers	924	977	1 055
Capital revenue, total	438	708	924

[1] Excluding environmental taxes.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 359 Public subsector environmental accounts, functional distribution. 2006

	Central government	Counties	Municipalities	General government sector, total[1]
	DKK mio.			
Current and capital expenditure, total	**5 492**	**2 696**	**18 041**	**26 229**
Air and climate	665	-	-	665
Waste water	3	-	6 950	6 953
Waste	252	-	9 089	9 341
Soil and ground water	165	792	48	1 005
Noice	10	-	-	10
Biodiversity and landscape	1 121	1 300	426	2 847
Radiation	20	-	-	20
Research and development	1 416	-	-	1 416
Environmental assistance	1 243	-	-	1 243
Other[3]	597	603	1 528	2 728
Current and capital revenue, total[2]	**1 055**	**273**	**16 004**	**17 332**
Air and climate	27	-	-	27
Waste water	0	-	7 286	7 286
Waste	2	-	8 441	8 443
Soil and ground water	66	46	2	114
Noice	1	-	-	1
Biodiversity and landscape	231	56	76	362
Radiation	5	-	-	5
Research and development	631	-	-	631
Environmental assistance	2	-	-	2
Other[3]	89	172	200	460

[1] Unconsolidated. [2] Excluding enviromental taxes. [3] Including administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 360 Public subsector environmental accounts, economic transactions. 2006

	Central government	Counties	Municipalities	General government, total[1]
	DKK mio.			
Current and capital expenditure, total	**5 492**	**2 696**	**18 041**	**26 229**
Current expenditure, total	4 926	2 498	13 557	20 981
Compensation of employees	1 156	1 041	2 781	4 978
Intermediate consumption	1 148	1 152	10 456	12 756
Current transfers, total	2 621	306	320	3 247
Capital expenditure, total	566	197	4 484	5 248
Fixed gross investments	293	201	4 490	4 984
Other capital expenditure	273	-4	-6	263
Current and capital revenue, total[2]	**1 055**	**273**	**16 004**	**17 332**
Capital revenue, total	1 043	245	15 120	16 408
Sales of goods and services	303	110	14 932	15 345
Current transfers, total	740	134	188	1 063
Compulsory contributions	-	-	9	9
Other current transfers	740	134	180	1 055
Capital revenue, total	11	28	884	924

[1] Unconsolidated. [2] Excluding environmental taxes.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 361 Energy account for Denmark. 2006*

	Crude oil and semi-manufactured oil	Coal, coke, etc.	Oil products	Natural gas	Other gas	Renewable energy resources	Electricity	District heating
	thousand tonnes			mill. Nm^3	thousand tonnes	TJ	GWh	TJ
Production	17 115	-	7 505	10 053	477	117 399	43 349	129 654
Imports	2 794	8 965	21 217	-	2	16 789	6 195	-
Total supply (= total use)	**19 909**	**8 965**	**28 722**	**10 053**	**479**	**134 189**	**49 544**	**129 654**
Change in inventories	- 65	- 706	451	53	- 1	1 657	-	-
Waste and cable losses	81	89	78	3	5	713	2 171	25 962
Exports	11 849	56	6 463	5 091	88	905	13 132	-
Total domestic supply	**8 044**	**9 526**	**21 729**	**4 905**	**388**	**130 913**	**34 241**	**103 692**
Total industries	8 044	9 526	19 377	4 194	348	99 071	23 443	39 433
Households	-	0	2 352	711	40	31 842	10 798	64 259
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	**-**	**85**	**849**	**821**	**4**	**3 010**	**1 875**	**1 988**
Agriculture, horticulture, and forestry	-	82	618	51	3	2 921	1 737	1 985
Fishing	-	-	187	-	0	-	59	-
Mining and quarrying	-	3	44	770	1	90	79	3
Manufacturing	**8 044**	**352**	**658**	**966**	**316**	**4 334**	**9 463**	**7 095**
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	-	79	228	385	5	100	2 337	1 413
Mfr. of textile and leather	-	-	8	18	0	8	167	132
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	-	-	35	110	2	1 826	1 000	1 212
Mfr. of refined petroleum products, chemicals and plastic products	8 044	21	64	146	289	21	2 156	2 090
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	-	252	184	133	9	1 208	866	82
Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal products	-	-	123	160	10	143	2 327	1 970
Mfr. of furniture and manufacturing n.e.c.	-	-	16	15	1	1 029	610	197
Electricity, gas and water supply	**-**	**9 089**	**520**	**2 085**	**0**	**91 727**	**701**	**14**
Construction	**-**	**-**	**418**	**9**	**5**	**-**	**321**	**-**
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	**-**	**-**	**348**	**106**	**3**	**-**	**4 213**	**10 327**
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel	-	-	84	11	0	-	414	1 107
Wholesale, except of motor vehicles	-	-	187	42	2	-	1 310	4 094
Retail trade and repair work, exc. of m. vehicles	-	-	60	27	0	-	1 820	2 662
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	17	25	1	-	669	2 464
Transport, post and telecommunications	**-**	**-**	**16 223**	**12**	**11**	**-**	**1 580**	**1 142**
Transport	-	-	16 201	6	11	-	1 204	544
Post and telecommunications	-	-	22	6	0	-	376	598
Finance and business activities	**-**	**-**	**122**	**56**	**1**	**-**	**1 545**	**5 399**
Finance and insurance	-	-	7	9	-	-	248	884
Letting and sale of real estate	-	-	25	8	0	-	147	756
Business activities	-	-	90	39	1	-	1 151	3 760
Public and personal services	**-**	**-**	**239**	**139**	**8**	**-**	**3 744**	**13 467**
Public administration	-	-	90	17	2	-	434	1 621
Education	-	-	32	31	2	-	831	2 963
Human health activities	-	-	13	19	1	-	516	1 841
Social institutions etc.	-	-	37	31	-	-	850	3 032
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	-	-	66	41	3	-	1 113	4 011
Of which Danish operated ships bunkering abroad	-	-	14 110	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Danish operated planes bunkering abroad	-	-	339	-	-	-	-	-

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ene1

Table 362 Energy consumption in Denmark

	1980	1990	2000	2006
Energy consumption, gross		thousand tons		
Hard coal etc.	9 989	9 995	6 571	9 491
Coke and furnace coke	121	45	41	36
Brown coal etc.	29	6	2	0
Waste	1 266	1 833	2 905	3 792
Fuel wood, etc.	482	1 110	1 338	3 839
Straw	334	861	843	1 387
Kerosene	91	118	4	4
Jet fuel	544	666	535	718
Motor gasoline	1 472	1 571	1 965	1 803
Other petrol and oil products[1]	18	19	1 251	15
Gas/Diesel oil	5 218	3 906	3 493	3 728
Fuel oil	4 304	947	596	720
Petroleum-coke	36	182	224	290
Liquid gas (LPG)	261	100	76	76
Refinery gas	204	265	294	284
		mio. Nm^3		
Natural gas[2]	0	1 703	4 205	4 196
		TJ		
Biogas	168	587	1 433	1 765
Wind energy and water power	161	2 298	15 375	22 073
Electricity supply		mio. kWh		
Electricity sold, total	**21 942**	**28 547**	**32 824**	**34 212**
Dwellings	7 567	9 015	9 592	9 946
Agriculture, etc.	1 918	2 349	2 568	2 584
Manufacturing	5 895	8 112	9 832	9 881
Other industries, public administration, etc.	6 562	9 071	10 832	11 802
Crude oil and natural gas		thousand tons		
Crude oil, Danish production	280	5 982	17 780	16 839
		mio. Nm^3		
Natural gas, Danish production	73	2 082	7 883	10 053

[1] Including waste oil and orimulsion. [2] Excl. consumption on North-Sea platforms.

Source: Association of Danish Energy Companies and Statistics Denmark.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ene1

Table 363 Manufacturers' energy consumption. 2005

		Solid fuel	Liquid fuel	Gas	Electricity	District heating
		thousand GJ				
	Manufacturing, total[1,2]	**13 601**	**15 356**	**52 835**	**28 739**	**5 294**
14009	**Extraction of gravel and clay etc.**	**233**	**804**	**2 460**	**272**	**-**
15009	**Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco[2]**	**2 028**	**5 914**	**14 773**	**7 417**	**1 213**
151000	Production etc. of meat and meat products	7	753	1 873	1 887	106
155000	Mfr. of dairy products	-	581	4 227	1 509	1
158909	Mfr. of other food products	2 021	4 389	5 750	3 252	807
159000	Mfr. of beverages	-	183	2 801	686	282
160000	Mfr. of tobacco products	-	8	122	84	17
17009	**Mfr. of textiles and leather**	**5**	**37**	**585**	**466**	**51**
170000	Mfr. of textiles	-	33	572	445	34
180000	Mfr. of wearing apparel	5	3	10	17	18
190000	Mfr. of leather and footwear	-	1	4	4	-
20000	**Mfr. of wood and wood products**	**1 236**	**488**	**184**	**784**	**351**
21009	**Mfr. of paper prod.; printing and publ.**	**27**	**135**	**3 705**	**1 598**	**135**
210000	Mfr. of pulp, paper and paper products	25	112	3 380	848	15
221200	Publishing of newspapers	-	-	11	101	32
221309	Publishing activities, excluding newspapers	-	1	41	65	13
222009	Printing activities	2	21	273	584	75
23000	**Mfr. of refined petroleum products etc.**	**-**	**785**	**14 188**	**642**	**354**
24000	**Mfr. of chemicals**	**544**	**785**	**4 303**	**4 168**	**1 433**
241009	Mfr. of chemical raw materials	-	433	2 346	1 834	392
243009	Mfr. of paints and soap	544	148	906	889	80
244000	Mfr. of pharmaceuticals	-	204	1 051	1 445	961
25000	**Mfr. of rubber and plastic products**	**20**	**132**	**1 156**	**2 230**	**107**
26000	**Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral prod.**	**8 867**	**4 777**	**5 548**	**2 736**	**56**
261009	Mfr. of glass and ceramic goods	-	12	1 292	497	13
263009	Mfr. of tiles, bricks cement and concrete	8 867	4 765	4 256	2 238	43
27009	**Mfr. and processing of basic metal**	**34**	**320**	**3 006**	**3 055**	**430**
270000	Mfr. of basic metal	-	56	1 703	1 387	46
281009	Mfr. of building materials of metal	31	196	600	827	195
286009	Mfr. of various metal products	3	69	702	841	188
29000	**Mfr. of machinery and equipment**	**25**	**919**	**1 295**	**2 068**	**511**
291000	Mfr. of marine engines and compressors	-	506	627	1 095	282
292000	Mfr. of ovens and cold-storage plants	15	223	248	420	96
293000	Mfr. of agricultural machinery	1	62	147	128	13
294009	Mfr. of machinery for industries	6	112	198	345	81
297000	Mfr. of domestic appliances	3	17	75	80	39
30009	**Mfr. of electronic components**	**18**	**95**	**645**	**1 318**	**439**
300009	Mfr. of computers and electric motors	3	55	400	654	207
320000	Mfr. of radio and communication equipment	13	8	120	289	75
330000	Mfr. of medical and optical instruments	2	31	125	375	157
35009	**Mfr. of transport equipment**	**11**	**87**	**619**	**660**	**100**
351000	Building of ships and boats	4	45	310	232	30
352009	Mfr. of transport equipment, excl. ships	8	42	308	428	69
36000	**Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.**	**552**	**77**	**368**	**1 326**	**114**
361000	Mfr. of furniture	552	65	268	970	64
365009	Mfr. of toys and jewellery	1	13	101	356	50

Note: The table includes workplaces in firms with 20 or more employed in the industry.

[1] Incl. extraction of gravel, clay, stone and salt, etc. [2] Excl. bakeries.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ene1

Table 364 Final energy consumption by sector

	1990	2000	2006
	PJ		
Transport	170.2	199.3	216.7
Households	184.5	188.9	198.1
Industry	236.5	248.2	252.2

Note: Figures are climate-corrected which means that variations in the climate are incorporated.

For further information www.statbank.dk/term1

Table 365 Production of renewable energy

	1990	2000	2006
	TJ		
Total production	**48 245**	**83 250**	**119 433**
Solar energy	100	335	435
Wind power	2 197	15 268	21 989
Hydro power	101	109	84
Straw	12 481	12 220	18 625
Wood chips	1 724	2 744	7 426
Firewood	8 757	12 432	17 667
Wood pellets	1 575	2 984	2 343
Wood wastes	6 191	6 895	6 290
Biogas	752	2 912	3 919
Waste combustion	11 065	23 601	30 981
Biodiesel	-	-	3 685
Fish oil	744	49	970
Geothermal heat[1]	2 558	3 702	5 020

[1] Heat pumps and geothermal power.

Source: Danish Energy Authority.

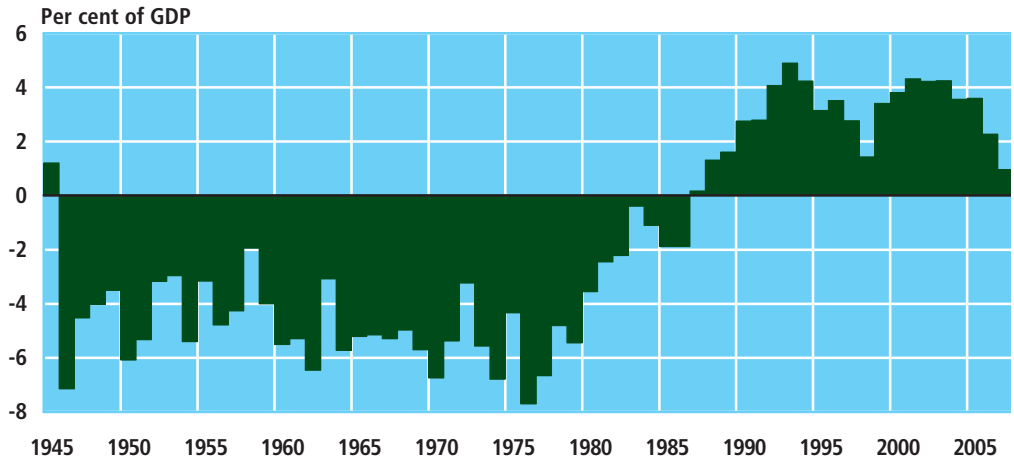
External trade

1. Denmark's external trade in goods

External trade surplus for 21 years in a row

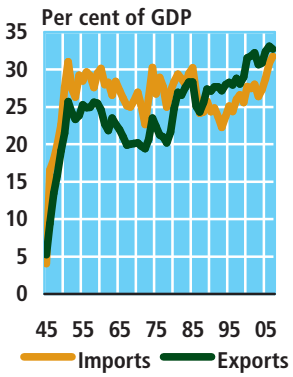
After the Second World War, Denmark's foreign trade can be characterised by two distinct periods. In the early period Denmark had a permanent deficit on the annual balance of trade, whereas in the later period there has been a constant surplus. The turning point came in 1987 when the first surplus appeared. The balance of trade is the difference between exports and imports of goods.

Figure 1 **Balance of trade**



Note: Changes from 1945-1947 are calculated on the basis of GDP for 1948.

Figure 2
Imports and exports



Note: Changes from 1945-1947 are calculated from GDP for 1948.

Between 1945 and 1986, the annual deficit on the balance of trade averaged 4.3 per cent of gross domestic product. The average surplus in the following period (including 2007) has been 3.0 per cent of GDP, but shrinking in recent years.

A characteristic feature since the Second World War is that imports and exports each account for about one fourth of GDP (somewhat more in recent years) – although there have been several short-term changes in price levels.

Among the factors affecting developments in the post-war period was the increase in raw material prices resulting from the Korean War in the early 1950s. This meant that imports and exports rose sharply as a percentage of GDP. The two oil crises in the 1970s also resulted in soaring import prices.

Exports as a percentage of GDP rose steeply 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.

2. Denmark's trading partners

Geography is a major factor

Denmark's largest trading partners are geographically close to Denmark. In 2007 the 27 EU countries accounted for 72 per cent of the total Danish external trade and Norway another 5 per cent.

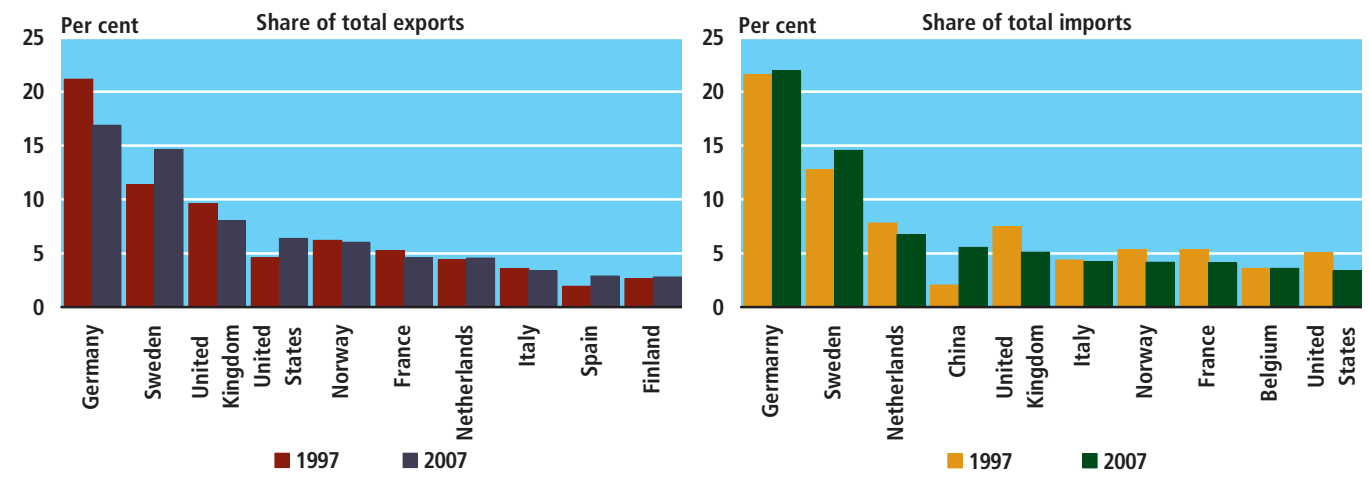
Countries of export and import

Danish external trade is concentrated on a few dominant trading partners. The ten largest export markets accounted for 70 per cent of total Danish exports in 2007, while ten countries accounted for 73 per cent of total imports into Denmark.

Germany is still the largest Danish trading partner, but in recent years exports to Germany have been declining. In 2007, Germany accounted for 22 per cent of Denmark's imports and 17 per cent of Denmark's exports. Ten years earlier the corresponding figures were 22 per cent and 21 per cent.

In recent years, China has been the fastest climber on the list of major trading partners. In 2007, China was the fourth largest supplier of goods to Denmark, accounting for 5.6 per cent of all Danish imports. Trade is not so brisk in the opposite direction. Only 1.7 per cent of Danish exports go to China, a fact which puts China on the 14th place among Denmark's export markets.

Figure 3 **Top 10 export and import countries**



Note: In 1997, imports from Luxembourg are included in the figures for Belgium.

See table 367.

3. External trade analysed by commodity categories

Finished goods account for half of imports

Since 1960, the share of finished goods among imports has increased considerably, and today these goods account for half of total imports. During the same period, imports of semi-manufactured products have declined from one-half to one-third of total imports.

Figure 4 Imports analysed by commodity categories

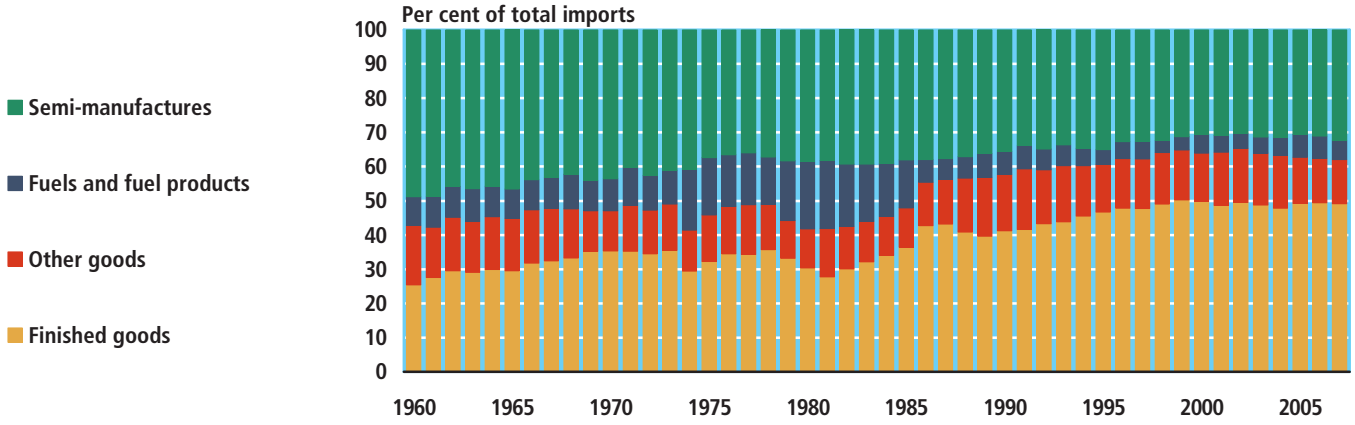
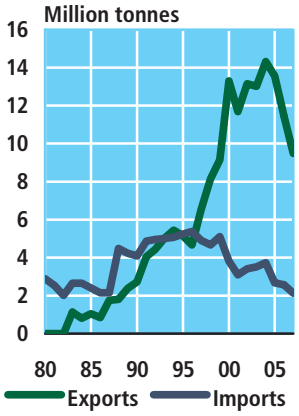


Figure 5
Exports and imports of oil



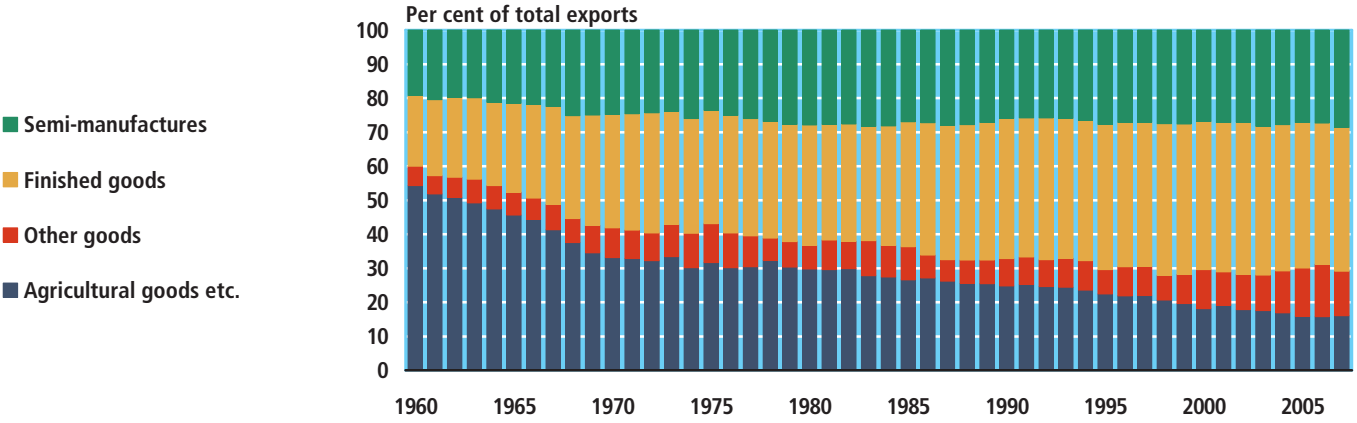
Denmark is a net exporter of oil

Until the first oil crisis in 1973, imports of crude oil and oil-based products were stable at around 10 per cent of total imports. Then an increase in oil prices pushed the value ratio up to around 20 percent 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 only about 4.6 per cent of total imports. The development has been quite different as regards Denmark's oil exports, which increased sharply from 1997 to 2004, after which they have dropped substantially. In 2007, exports of crude oil and oil-based products accounted for 7.9 per cent of total exports. Still, in volume terms, oil exports are more than four times as large as oil imports. These developments are very much due to the Danish energy production in the North Sea which has made Denmark a net exporter of oil since 1997.

Semi-manufactured and finished goods dominate exports

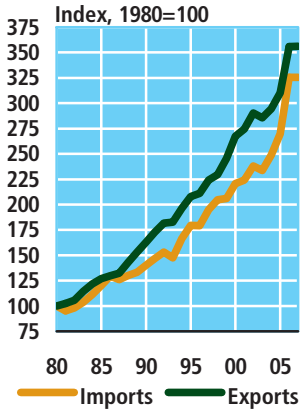
Since the beginning of the 1960s, the percentage of total exports made up of agricultural products has dropped to a third, so that sales of these goods now account for only 16 per cent of total exports. Conversely, over the same period, finished goods have doubled to 42 per cent of total exports and semi-manufactures have risen to more than one-fourth of total exports of goods.

Figure 6 Exports analysed by commodity categories



4. Quantities, unit values, and the terms of trade

Figure 7
Quantity index of imports and exports



Export quantities have gone up sharply in recent decades
In terms of volume, Danish exports have increased more than imports since 1980. Based on the quantity index the average annual increase in exports from 1980 to 2007 was 4.8 per cent, compared with 4.5 per cent for imports.

In terms of value, exports rose 6.7 per cent and imports 6.0 per cent annually during the same period. This means that the overall growth in Denmark's external trade owes more to volume changes than to price changes.

Similar fluctuations in prices for imports and exports
The unit value index shows a parallel development in prices for imported and exported goods between 1980 and 1985. In the period 1985-1987, there was a sharp fall in import prices due to falling oil prices. Subsequently, there has again been an almost parallel development in prices for imported and exported goods.

From 1980 to 2007, the average annual increase in the index of unit values was 1.6 per cent for imports and 1.8 per cent for exports.

During the period 1985-1987, the lower import prices resulted in an improvement of Denmark's terms of trade, i.e. the ratio of the export unit value index to the import unit value index. Since 1987, the terms of trade have remained fairly constant, until a drop in 2007.

Figure 8 **Index of unit values for imports and exports and the terms of trade**

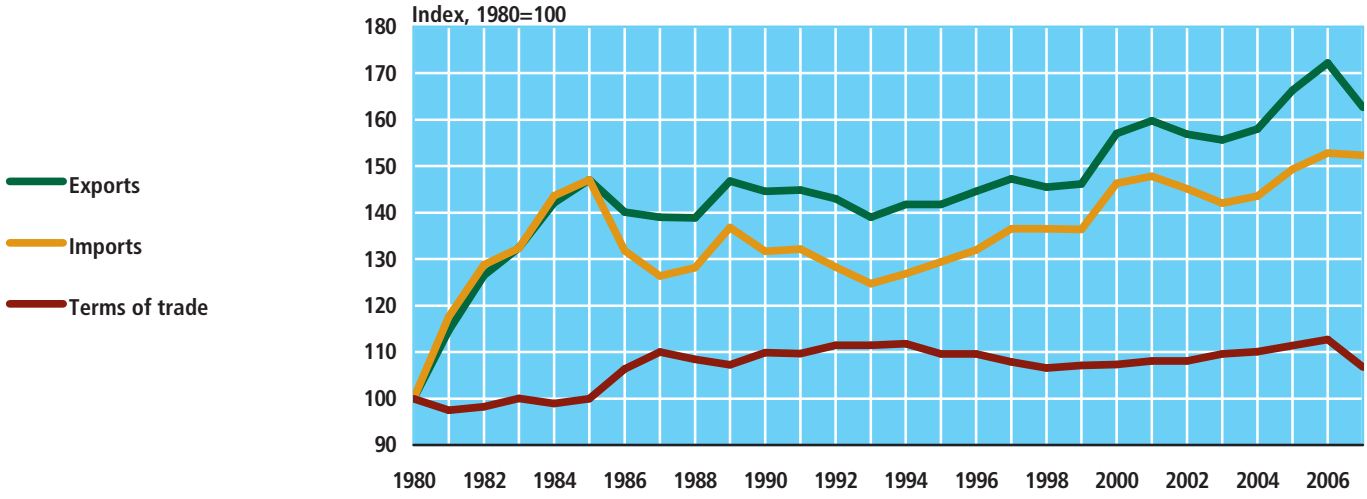


Table 366 Main figures for external trade

	Exports		Imports	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
	DKK mio.			
Total	**543 849**	**554 815**	**506 495**	**538 345**
EMU, total	**223 793**	**223 951**	**238 469**	**260 208**
Belgium	8 121	8 314	16 903	19 275
Finland	16 369	15 548	11 305	12 070
France and Monaco	24 989	25 359	22 273	22 249
Greece	4 283	4 411	1 016	1 201
Ireland	7 415	8 719	5 937	6 067
Italy	18 082	18 564	20 046	22 684
Luxembourg	296	332	1 886	1 819
Netherlands	28 482	25 249	31 703	36 310
Portugal	3 658	2 621	2 145	2 352
Slovenia	654	620	1 433	1 573
Spain	15 599	15 976	9 644	10 257
Germany	91 655	93 808	108 624	118 178
Austria	4 191	4 428	5 553	6 173
Other EU countries	**155 470**	**159 709**	**127 585**	**138 396**
Bulgaria	605	621	251	158
Cyprus	996	570	82	106
Czech Republic	5 341	5 980	4 688	5 086
Estonia	1 848	1 957	1 596	1 620
Latvia	1 835	2 413	1 750	1 939
Lithuania	3 004	3 410	2 225	2 665
Malta	253	274	52	72
Poland	11 052	12 760	11 742	13 579
Romania	1 174	1 484	427	334
Slovakia	1 136	1 429	1 803	2 698
United Kingdom	47 689	44 406	28 874	27 563
Sweden	77 096	81 203	71 587	78 323
Hungary	2 875	3 147	2 506	4 253
EU country not specified	567	56	0	0
Other countries, total	**164 585**	**171 154**	**140 441**	**139 741**
Argentina	621	735	2 011	2 049
Australia	4 128	4 222	991	944
Brazil	1 868	1 967	1 726	2 202
Canada	5 358	5 231	2 069	3 060
United Arab Emirates	1 647	1 759	2 821	1 384
Greenland	2 707	2 784	2 186	2 211
Hong Kong	6 682	4 330	2 939	2 181
India	1 982	2 011	3 190	3 793
Japan	11 027	10 309	4 655	3 940
China	6 927	9 676	26 504	29 916
Norway	30 664	33 385	23 388	22 330
Russian Federation	9 785	10 475	8 219	7 801
Switzerland	4 834	4 827	6 642	4 631
Singapore	2 801	2 494	2 194	1 057
South Africa	1 280	1 442	1 569	1 067
Korea, Republic of	3 357	3 856	4 280	3 063
Taiwan	1 445	1 316	3 997	4 084
Thailand	1 390	1 127	1 909	2 481
Turkey	2 366	3 107	5 083	5 555
United States	36 232	35 463	16 537	18 103

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/sitc2r3y and sitc2r4y

Table 367 (page 1 of 5) External trade by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2006	2007*	2006	2007*	2006	2007*
	DKK thousand					
Total	**543 848 841**	**554 814 699**	**506 494 585**	**538 345 380**	**37 354 256**	**16 469 319**
Europe, total[1]	**435 332 195**	**445 242 838**	**414 334 964**	**442 950 849**	**20 997 231**	**2 291 989**
Albania	27 273	37 592	2 945	1 782	24 328	35 810
Andorra	6 852	12 835	471	227	6 381	12 608
Belgium	8 120 949	8 314 168	16 903 233	19 275 474	-8 782 284	-10 961 306
Bosnia-Herzegovina	83 617	126 791	13 794	36 108	69 823	90 683
Bulgaria	604 995	621 193	251 186	157 656	353 809	463 537
Cyprus	996 265	569 635	81 801	105 941	914 464	463 694
Estonia	1 847 919	1 957 239	1 596 185	1 620 178	251 734	337 061
Finland	16 368 956	15 547 970	11 305 420	12 069 822	5 063 536	3 478 148
France and Monaco	24 989 048	25 359 107	22 273 354	22 248 964	2 715 694	3 110 143
Faroe Islands[1]	2 163 406	2 588 828	965 714	932 060	1 197 692	1 656 768
Gibraltar	62 497	152 009	2 234	2 416	60 263	149 593
Greenland[2]	2 706 844	2 783 796	2 186 112	2 210 918	520 732	572 878
Greece	4 283 103	4 411 076	1 016 072	1 201 447	3 267 031	3 209 629
Belarus	432 338	370 338	2 046 855	926 024	-1 614 517	-555 686
Ireland	7 415 020	8 719 196	5 936 694	6 066 843	1 478 326	2 652 353
Iceland	2 754 032	3 088 833	683 845	845 057	2 070 187	2 243 776
Italy	18 081 701	18 564 388	20 045 774	22 684 233	-1 964 073	-4 119 845
Kosovo	14 545	31 448	30	75	14 515	31 373
Croatia	817 456	963 340	158 345	168 263	659 111	795 077
Latvia	1 835 095	2 413 174	1 749 811	1 939 474	85 284	473 700
Liechtenstein	12 732	20 117	19 299	18 983	-6 567	1 134
Lithuania	3 003 797	3 410 362	2 225 037	2 664 978	778 760	745 384
Luxembourg	296 453	332 307	1 885 808	1 819 482	-1 589 355	-1 487 175
Macedonia	91 291	108 685	9 264	19 832	82 027	88 853
Malta	252 926	273 635	52 174	72 067	200 752	201 568
Moldova	34 220	44 224	1 186	13 684	33 034	30 540
Montenegro	4 973	12 040	1 373	10 757	3 600	1 283
Netherlands	28 482 182	25 249 024	31 703 477	36 309 724	-3 221 295	-11 060 700
Norway	30 664 360	33 384 853	23 387 643	22 330 314	7 276 717	11 054 539
Poland	11 051 679	12 759 864	11 742 271	13 578 800	-690 592	-818 936
Portugal	3 657 814	2 621 211	2 144 702	2 352 100	1 513 112	269 111
Romania	1 173 994	1 484 200	427 382	334 490	746 612	1 149 710
Russian Federation	9 784 777	10 475 009	8 218 749	7 801 209	1 566 028	2 673 800
San Marino	35 729	23 258	7 964	9 974	27 765	13 284
Switzerland	4 833 706	4 826 717	6 642 460	4 631 099	-1 808 754	195 618
Serbia	294 662	498 793	50 843	62 472	243 819	436 321
Slovakia	1 136 464	1 428 651	1 803 421	2 697 946	-666 957	-1 269 295
Slovenia	653 630	620 497	1 432 626	1 573 238	-778 996	-952 741
Spain	15 598 572	15 976 258	9 644 421	10 256 531	5 954 151	5 719 727
United Kingdom	47 688 736	44 405 741	28 874 003	27 562 853	18 814 733	16 842 888
Sweden	77 096 018	81 202 758	71 587 494	78 322 763	5 508 524	2 879 995
Czech Republic	5 340 584	5 979 930	4 687 830	5 085 885	652 754	894 045
Turkey	2 366 432	3 106 693	5 082 847	5 555 012	-2 716 415	-2 448 319
Germany	91 654 676	93 807 929	108 624 109	118 177 845	-16 969 433	-24 369 916
Ukraine	1 583 625	1 710 140	985 347	981 224	598 278	728 916
Hungary	2 875 495	3 146 919	2 505 974	4 252 808	369 521	-1 105 889
Not classified EU country	566 526	55 814	-	-	566 526	55 814
Vatican State	14	-	88	74	-74	-74
Austria	4 191 061	4 428 049	5 553 409	6 172 661	-1 362 348	-1 744 612

[1] Faroe Islands included in Europe. [2] Greenland included in America.

Table 367 (page 2 of 5) External trade by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2006	2007*	2006	2007*	2006	2007*
	DKK thousand					
Africa, total	**5 455 329**	**5 677 990**	**2 333 233**	**2 308 822**	**3 122 096**	**3 369 168**
Algeria	444 712	486 788	3 436	179	441 276	486 609
Angola	55 472	53 205	3 123	8 299	52 349	44 906
Benin	12 005	13 436	67 537	36 714	-55 532	-23 278
Botswana	19 737	6 344	96	20	19 641	6 324
British Indian Ocean Territory	3 544	2 233	2	432	3 542	1 801
Burkina Faso	21 142	16 226	3 020	58 055	18 122	-41 829
Burundi	13 644	3 755	6 039	3 969	7 605	-214
Cameroon	19 125	19 355	14 565	15 201	4 560	4 154
Central African Republic	4 170	10 123	-	224	4 170	9 899
Ceuta	3 831	7 028	39	28 142	3 792	-21 114
Comoros	297	149	27	20	270	129
Congo	24 813	72 459	18 471	19 576	6 342	52 883
Congo (Democratic Republic)	28 848	26 792	1 138	5 316	27 710	21 476
Djibouti	8 551	8 377	29	-	8 522	8 377
Egypt	749 510	1 029 450	107 054	146 583	642 456	882 867
Côte d'Ivoire	35 342	33 657	7 136	122 262	28 206	-88 605
Eritrea	9 857	8 608	287	401	9 570	8 207
Ethiopia	54 450	71 823	17 108	3 533	37 342	68 290
Gabon	57 367	13 335	5 935	6 544	51 432	6 791
Gambia	15 401	25 287	84	33	15 317	25 254
Ghana	85 372	108 995	107 699	200 562	-22 327	-91 567
Guinea	17 325	18 770	905	1 790	16 420	16 980
Guinea-Bissau	2 071	5 938			2 071	5 938
Cap Verde	5 926	3 908	524	34	5 402	3 874
Kenya	106 578	108 529	29 166	37 069	77 412	71 460
Lesotho	480	44	1	1	479	43
Liberia	761 919	31 361	67	112	761 852	31 249
Libya	48 969	251 126	5 962	142	43 007	250 984
Madagascar	26 852	22 325	16 286	10 423	10 566	11 902
Malawi	17 887	24 191	33 902	32 796	-16 015	-8 605
Mali	7 401	13 085	146	15 552	7 255	-2 467
Morocco	209 547	254 552	47 607	27 900	161 940	226 652
Mauritania	51 180	2 186	51	314	51 129	1 872
Mauritius	36 955	62 677	48 877	14 443	-11 922	48 234
Mayotte	291	1 620	5	-	286	1 620
Melilla	3 265	4 803	-	-	3 265	4 803
Mozambique	19 371	16 001	7 505	26 694	11 866	-10 693
Namibia	11 570	33 682	34 610	44 283	-23 040	-10 601
Niger	11 167	7 567	320	1 253	10 847	6 314
Nigeria	602 348	512 758	29 287	10 444	573 061	502 314
Rwanda	10 406	7 541	5 316	3 784	5 090	3 757
Sao Tome and Principe	256	1 254	3	127	253	1 127
Senegal	101 921	77 704	2 626	1 334	99 295	76 370
Seychelles	10 028	10 592	5 369	5 848	4 659	4 744
Sierra Leone	17 063	22 571	2 252	1 032	14 811	21 539
Somalia	1 318	584	-	2	1 318	582
Saint Helena, etc.	11	298	1	8	10	290
Sudan	116 232	116 720	3 646	5 420	112 586	111 300
Swaziland	1 761	1 250	7 513	170	-5 752	1 080
South Africa	1 279 858	1 441 747	1 568 949	1 066 535	-289 091	375 212
Tanzania	49 950	64 803	6 783	8 676	43 167	56 127
Chad	11 128	14 592	23	443	11 105	14 149
Togo	16 791	124 365	686	1 600	16 105	122 765
Tunesia	139 213	308 083	50 573	44 399	88 640	263 684
Uganda	49 536	49 086	15 294	19 544	34 242	29 542
Zambia	13 903	19 195	21 999	18 082	-8 096	1 113
Zimbabwe	17 999	12 470	23 868	25 413	-5 869	-12 943
Equatorial Guinea	9 663	12 587	286	227 090	9 377	-214 503

Table 367 (page 3 of 5) External trade by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2006	2007*	2006	2007*	2006	2007*
	DKK thousand					
America, total	**51 793 525**	**51 090 052**	**28 191 275**	**31 867 276**	**23 602 250**	**19 222 776**
of which: North America[1]	44 296 992	43 478 119	20 792 356	23 373 310	23 504 636	20 104 809
South and Central America	7 496 533	7 611 933	7 398 919	8 493 966	97 614	-882 033
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	8 643	12 258	139 421	3 315	-130 778	8 943
Anguilla	463	344	-	17	463	327
Antigua and Barbuda	30 608	120 884	27 947	20 349	2 661	100 535
Argentina	620 818	735 227	2 011 215	2 049 184	-1 390 397	-1 313 957
Aruba	17 253	19 747	142 376	701	-125 123	19 046
Bahamas	247 294	57 489	5 036	465	242 258	57 024
Barbados	225 382	28 866	1 977	1 928	223 405	26 938
Belize	10 000	13 499	945	41	9 055	13 458
Bermuda	265 703	13 917	628	232 452	265 075	-218 535
Bolivia	35 063	31 318	10 586	6 666	24 477	24 652
Brazil	1 867 620	1 967 187	1 725 745	2 202 389	141 875	-235 202
Virgin Islands (British)	7 673	20 370	30	5 608	7 643	14 762
Canada	5 358 258	5 231 160	2 068 866	3 059 720	3 289 392	2 171 440
Cayman Islands	82 153	41 894	1	1 307	82 152	40 587
Chile	596 822	705 663	946 798	915 347	-349 976	-209 684
Colombia	224 069	238 228	762 642	1 333 234	-538 573	-1 095 006
Costa Rica	59 660	67 477	85 974	13 332	-26 314	54 145
Cuba	213 610	162 754	15 251	148 179	198 359	14 575
Dominica	4 934	2 445	3	59	4 931	2 386
Dominican Republic	353 732	537 770	8 903	7 370	344 829	530 400
Ecuador	54 880	63 262	106 718	135 840	-51 838	-72 578
El Salvador	54 276	67 664	5 792	2 371	48 484	65 293
Falkland Islands	2 885	1 900	-	-	2 885	1 900
Grenada	7 856	7 608	10	86	7 846	7 522
Guatemala	56 259	68 011	13 047	13 565	43 212	54 446
Guyana	10 399	10 318	1 088	1 463	9 311	8 855
Haiti	17 955	22 466	3	99	17 952	22 367
Honduras	36 084	35 049	29 409	24 601	6 675	10 448
Jamaica	34 710	30 031	372	3 494	34 338	26 537
Mexico	1 170 955	1 288 085	634 899	538 303	536 056	749 782
Montserrat	499	1 560	20	-	479	1 560
Netherlands Antilles	39 575	82 939	8 364	1 647	31 211	81 292
Nicaragua	4 533	12 593	2 936	8 051	1 597	4 542
Panama	517 082	397 449	5 708	23 860	511 374	373 589
Paraguay	8 538	10 090	2 224	5 432	6 314	4 658
Peru	134 724	135 082	514 140	585 062	-379 416	-449 980
Saint Kitts, Nevis	15 088	7 344	2 140	1 974	12 948	5 370
Saint Lucia	4 298	6 449	199	102	4 099	6 347
Saint Pierre, etc.	132	192	-	-	132	192
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	6 801	40 577	4	170	6 797	40 407
Suriname	5 653	9 867	6	214	5 647	9 653
Trinidad and Tobago	93 828	66 129	1 136	1 890	92 692	64 239
Turks and Caicos Islands	78	244	134	1	-56	243
Uruguay	85 908	119 465	43 978	40 503	41 930	78 962
United States	36 231 758	35 462 971	16 537 378	18 102 672	19 694 380	17 360 299
Venezuela	262 169	350 414	141 114	163 295	121 055	187 119
Asia, total	**46 089 133**	**47 876 721**	**59 850 051**	**59 510 583**	**-13 760 918**	**-11 633 862**
Afghanistan	54 213	72 931	37 286	2 841	16 927	70 090
Armenia	13 237	22 298	376	746	12 861	21 552
Azerbaijan	32 766	54 620	454	79 057	32 312	-24 437
Bahrain	160 585	150 706	14 457	3 953	146 128	146 753
Bangladesh	213 934	254 283	943 244	883 812	-729 310	-629 529
Bhutan	2 339	1 134	4 621	6	-2 282	1 128

[1] United States, Canada, Greenland, Saint. Pierre, etc.

Table 367 (page 4 of 5) External trade by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2006	2007*	2006	2007*	2006	2007*
	DKK thousand					
Brunei	3 466	6 856	536	828	2 930	6 028
Cambodia	7 628	11 827	66 579	92 105	-58 951	-80 278
United Arab Emirates	1 646 983	1 759 183	2 821 070	1 384 406	-1 174 087	374 777
Georgia	52 399	56 649	7 023	5 264	45 376	51 385
Hong Kong	6 681 781	4 329 830	2 938 694	2 181 169	3 743 087	2 148 661
India	1 981 502	2 010 973	3 190 369	3 793 151	-1 208 867	-1 782 178
Indonesia	519 690	482 949	1 206 448	1 250 199	-686 758	-767 250
Iraq	144 019	324 167	156	592	143 863	323 575
Iran	620 366	868 469	71 379	75 994	548 987	792 475
Israel	893 562	957 709	800 585	630 710	92 977	326 999
Japan	11 027 328	10 309 057	4 654 660	3 939 510	6 372 668	6 369 547
Jordan	207 729	262 357	5 441	10 775	202 288	251 582
Kazakhstan	264 456	346 785	321 284	114 458	-56 828	232 327
China	6 927 145	9 675 722	26 503 838	29 916 271	-19 576 693	-20 240 549
Kyrgyzstan	13 044	8 904	62	7	12 982	8 897
Kuwait	314 491	394 847	171 791	436 186	142 700	-41 339
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1 598	11 999	7 597	7 728	-5 999	4 271
Lebanon	365 394	528 800	8 337	10 036	357 057	518 764
Macao	24 807	17 593	140 511	129 174	-115 704	-111 581
Malaysia	696 461	825 113	1 465 253	1 682 913	-768 792	-857 800
Maldives	23 288	21 129	267	217	23 021	20 912
Mongolia	10 172	18 427	262	1 119	9 910	17 308
Myanmar	6 466	3 921	55 028	55 547	-48 562	-51 626
Nepal	8 833	19 054	11 873	12 911	-3 040	6 143
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	31 247	35 616	16 630	7 322	14 617	28 294
Oman	195 634	426 833	2 279	1 655	193 355	425 178
Pakistan	431 177	403 194	368 231	405 039	62 946	-1 845
Philippines	418 628	464 009	591 401	379 432	-172 773	84 577
Qatar	210 684	325 982	4 343	21 485	206 341	304 497
Saudi Arabia	1 697 703	2 163 828	46 510	136 251	1 651 193	2 027 577
Singapore	2 801 317	2 493 779	2 193 560	1 057 016	607 757	1 436 763
Sri Lanka	197 066	121 520	96 519	123 710	100 547	-2 190
Korea, Republic of	3 357 143	3 856 463	4 279 764	3 063 291	-922 621	793 172
Syria	158 783	184 362	8 581	12 790	150 202	171 572
Tajikistan	5 085	4 947	54	61	5 031	4 886
Taiwan	1 445 446	1 316 473	3 996 647	4 083 913	-2 551 201	-2 767 440
Thailand	1 390 415	1 126 796	1 909 178	2 481 021	-518 763	-1 354 225
Timor Leste	279	1 050	-	164	279	886
Turkmenistan	17 610	37 181	267	1	17 343	37 180
Uzbekistan	22 277	36 126	4 832	497	17 445	35 629
West Bank/Gaza Strip	1 931	5 839	-	1	1 931	5 838
Viet Nam	633 229	847 416	877 318	942 983	-244 089	-95 567
Yemen	153 797	217 015	4 456	92 266	149 341	124 749
Oceania, total	**5 108 876**	**4 863 922**	**1 785 062**	**1 707 850**	**3 323 814**	**3 156 072**
American Samoa	1 370	390	20	7	1 350	383
Antarctia	349	-	-	-	349	-
Australia	4 127 779	4 222 487	990 791	943 660	3 136 988	3 278 827
Bouvet Islands	134	114	-	-	134	114
Cocos Islands	-	-	-	22	-	-22
Cook Islands	345	28	97	-	248	28
Fiji Islands	8 157	7 073	283	153	7 874	6 920
French Southern Territories	8 482	3 340	-	1	8 482	3 339
French Polynesia	18 437	16 105	879	2 533	17 558	13 572
Guam	7 237	10 356	371	35	6 866	10 321
Heard Islands and McDonald Islands	-	398	-	-	-	398
Christmas Islands	83	-	-	4	83	-4

Table 367 (page 5 of 5) External trade by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2006	2007*	2006	2007*	2006	2007*
	DKK thousand					
Kiribati	5 403	-	1 098	201	4 305	-201
Marshall Islands	147	976	-	-	147	976
Nauru	18	383	-	-	18	383
New Zealand	874 580	549 381	765 019	742 520	109 561	-193 139
Niue	48	-	-	-	48	-
Northern Mariana Islands	825	1 080	14	26	811	1 054
Norfolk Islands	228	1 767	46	26	182	1 741
New Caledonia	27 992	21 625	22	78	27 970	21 547
Palau	36	-	-	2	36	-2
Papua New Guinea	18 495	21 750	24 666	16 189	-6 171	5 561
Pitcairn	19	-	58	41	-39	-41
Solomon Islands	4 200	1 813	774	512	3 426	1 301
Samoa	403	289	234	5	169	284
Federated States of Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Georgia/Southern Sandwich Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokelau	3 096	1 938	379	131	2 717	1 807
Tonga	35	946		132	35	814
Tuvalu	234	54	41	1 500	193	-1 446
Wallis and Futuna	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	183	1 135	164	72	19	1 063
United States Minor outlying islands	561	494	106	-	455	494
Not classified non-EU country	**69 754**	**63 176**	**-**	**-**	**69 754**	**63 176**

Table 368 External trade: quantity index and unit value index

	Quantity			Unit value		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	1995=100					
Imports[1]						
Imports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	150	181	181	115	118	118
Intermediate goods for agriculture and horticulture	99	114	118	127	127	139
Intermediate goods for construction industry	164	230	229	103	105	106
Intermediate goods for other industries	128	159	159	113	115	117
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	103	91	91	271	318	302
Machinery and other capital	184	214	216	112	109	105
Transport equipment	183	219	216	106	108	110
Intermediate goods for household consumption	172	215	214	108	110	108
Exports[1]						
Exports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	148	171	171	117	121	115
Agricultural products of animal origin	127	133	133	103	107	104
Agricultural products of vegetable origin	73	82	88	112	123	135
Canned meat and milk	81	80	80	117	117	123
Manufactured goods, total	158	192	191	110	109	103
Manufactured goods, total (excl. machinery and instruments)	152	179	178	110	109	108
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs not processed or preserved	111	115	113	112	120	113
Fur skins, untreated	158	159	161	137	179	144
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	200	183	186	302	373	348
Terms of trade	•	•	•	**102**	**103**	**97**

Note: The classification *other goods* has been omitted from the table, but it is included in the totals.

[1] Excl. ships of over 250 GT, aircraft, drilling rigs and production platforms.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk.dk/bec42 and konj42

Table 369 Imports by end-use and commodity groups

BEC - commodity group	2006	2007
	DKK mio.	
Imports, total	**506 495**	**538 345**
Intermediate goods for agriculture, total	**10 028**	**12 245**
Cereals, unmilled or semi-processed	1 210	1 828
Feeding stuff for animals	5 894	7 058
Fertilizers	1 255	1 540
Other	1 668	1 819
Intermediate goods for construction industry, total	**40 660**	**46 415**
Timber, worked, coniferous	3 550	4 193
Non-metallic mineral manufactures for const.	4 052	4 412
Iron or steel products for construction	9 057	10 787
Miscellaneous finished goods for construction	7 098	7 612
Other	16 902	19 411
Intermediate goods for other industries, total	**164 606**	**177 946**
Oil seeds, oleag. fruit (excl. flour and meal)	1 104	1 344
Pulp and waste paper	342	464
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	9 446	9 939
Textile fibres	292	302
Textile yarn	1 192	1 199
Textile fabric	4 230	4 371
Chemical elements and compounds	7 485	7 936
Plastic materials and articles thereof	16 078	17 554
Other chemical materials and products	9 779	10 824
Iron and steel	18 796	23 042
Non-ferrous metals	7 712	8 043
Miscellaneous manufactures of metal	5 533	6 111
Other raw materials and semi-manufactures	20 705	22 614
Parts of non-elec. machinery, etc.	23 569	23 904
Parts of elec. machinery etc.	15 654	14 414
Other parts and accessories n.e.s.	3 773	4 583
Parts and accessories of transport equipment	17 651	20 016
Aircraft engines	383	319
Engines for other transport equipment	882	966
Fuels, lubricants and electric energy, total	**32 778**	**29 369**
Coal, coke and briquettes	3 575	3 416
Petroleum oils, crude	7 982	7 007
Light and medium oils (motor spirit etc.)	5 242	6 054
Gas oils and fuel oils n.e.s.	13 024	9 986
Other fuels and lubricants, electric current	2 955	2 905
Machinery and other capital equip., total	**65 844**	**63 992**
Agricultural and dairy machinery	3 341	4 280
Office machines, automatic data processing equipment	13 761	12 416
Construction machinery	3 098	3 674
Other machinery and appliances, non-electrical	17 348	19 289
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	28 296	24 334
Transport equipment, total	**41 517**	**43 235**
Ships	4 153	2 147
Aircraft	2 970	3 899
Railway vehicles and industrial motor vehicles	12 077	13 664
Passenger motor cars	22 316	23 525
Goods for household consumption, total	**144 338**	**158 906**
Food, beverages and tobacco	42 951	45 706
Other non-durable consumer goods	24 296	26 320
Clothing and footwear	22 876	24 236
Other semi-durable consumer goods	4 877	5 780
Pleasure craft, caravans, other non-industrial	23 380	25 395
transport equipment (excl. passenger motor cars)	2 624	2 770
Other durable consumer goods	23 335	28 699
Goods not elsewhere specified	**6 724**	**6 237**

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bec2y

Table 370 Exports by commodity group

KONJ-Commodity group	2006	2007
	DKK mio.	
Exports, total	**543 849**	**554 815**
Agricultural products of animal origin, total	**39 624**	**39 721**
Live bovine cattle; meat from bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	2 000	2 003
Live swine; meat of swine	24 352	23 677
Poultry; live killed or dressed; fresh, chilled or frozen	1 402	1 677
Butter	1 524	1 451
Cheese	7 083	7 428
Birds' eggs, in the shell	101	101
Pig fat and poultry fat	391	412
Bovine and equine hides and skins, undressed	251	236
Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (excl. fish)	474	537
Edible offal of cattle, sheep, pigs and horses	900	952
Other agricultural products of animal origin	1 145	1 246
Agricultural products of vegetable origin, total	**8 166**	**9 505**
Cereals	1 498	2 307
Seeds, fruit and spores for sowing	1 818	2 030
Flowers, plants, fruits and vegetables	3 895	3 694
Other agricultural products of vegetable origin	954	1 474
Canned meat and milk, total	**5 159**	**5 537**
Canned meat	3 105	3 128
Canned milk	2 054	2 410
Manufactured goods, total (excl. canned meat and milk, ships, etc.)	**392 256**	**414 807**
Sugar and molasses	883	901
Other manufactured products of agricultural origin	19 433	21 390
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved	4 150	4 374
Feeding stuffs (excl. straw, roots, etc.)	5 369	5 319
Beer	2 093	1 863
Other beverages (excl. fruit and vegetable juices)	2 303	2 408
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2 327	2 349
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	38 661	40 529
Other chemical goods	29 821	32 960
Leather, leather manufactures; dressed furskins	582	583
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s	1 428	1 420
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	5 207	5 228
Paper, paperboard, articles of paper pulp, of paper, or of paperboard	5 383	5 573
Textiles and clothing	26 206	27 843
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	8 255	9 660
Metals	12 401	14 657
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s	15 730	16 991
Machinery and instruments	138 143	145 132
Transport equipment, excl. ships of over 250 GT and aircraft	17 416	17 222
Furniture	16 465	16 902
Articles of artificial plastic materials, n.e.s	8 994	8 402
Other manufactured goods, n.e.s	31 007	33 101
Ships of over 250 GT, aircraft and drilling rigs and production platforms	**5 379**	**2 487**
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, not prepared or preserved	**13 037**	**12 651**
Furskins, raw	**6 124**	**4 311**
Fuels, lubricants and electric current	**63 438**	**55 371**
Other goods	**10 665**	**10 425**

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/konj2y

Table 371 (page 1 of 16) Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2007*

SITC	Selected commodity groups	Total		Finland		France, Monaco	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
	Total	**554 815**	**538 345**	**15 548**	**12 070**	**25 359**	**22 249**
0	**Food and live animals, total**	**89 081**	**51 133**	**1 770**	**292**	**3 463**	**2 498**
01	Meat and meat preparations	28 987	7 505	222	18	621	390
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	12 513	4 121	395	26	352	388
03	Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	16 927	10 327	251	26	1 567	162
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	5 870	4 651	63	63	98	400
05	Vegetables and fruit	2 578	9 213	49	14	42	333
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	2 008	2 216	237	39	44	270
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1 515	3 099	63	37	24	124
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	5 343	6 699	262	6	183	263
1	**Beverages and tobacco, total**	**5 796**	**6 771**	**251**	**20**	**153**	**1 196**
11	Beverages	4 271	5 603	226	20	99	1 182
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1 525	1 168	25	0	54	14
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total**	**21 463**	**16 212**	**818**	**898**	**975**	**263**
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	4 556	969	166	68	135	39
24	Wood and cork	1 042	6 389	10	767	14	32
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	5 150	874	269	13	257	1
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total**	**55 813**	**29 984**	**1 822**	**416**	**1 353**	**27**
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	67	287	0	9	11	0
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	43 887	24 274	1 822	370	1 341	21
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	357	65	0	0	1	0
35	Electric current	2 662	1 762	0	0	0	0
4	**Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total**	**2 665**	**3 210**	**25**	**17**	**23**	**36**
5	**Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total**	**73 326**	**59 643**	**2 307**	**1 036**	**3 863**	**4 152**
51	Organic chemicals	7 446	5 582	131	95	533	432
52	Inorganic chemicals	780	2 610	17	104	13	66
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	2 819	3 766	123	70	123	122
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	40 529	17 401	1 334	64	2 399	1 146
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	4 151	5 220	256	31	72	1 099
57	Plastics in primary forms	1 755	10 538	63	213	39	545
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	5 121	6 830	153	264	228	357
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total**	**61 241**	**94 824**	**1 226**	**4 694**	**3 186**	**3 453**
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1 420	4 483	24	73	150	116
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	5 180	6 839	54	465	238	71
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	5 573	12 136	145	1 117	559	436
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	7 492	8 440	162	151	411	242
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	8 830	8 429	149	97	259	300
67	Iron and steel	10 450	24 457	169	2 283	438	1 382
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	4 165	9 023	38	246	420	348
7	**Machinery and transport equipment, total**	**148 386**	**188 288**	**4 205**	**3 744**	**7 537**	**8 629**
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	23 235	13 148	132	605	827	545
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	21 022	18 540	341	466	945	915
73	Metalworking machinery	1 421	2 366	36	40	34	108
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	40 704	27 540	1 032	563	2 560	1 730
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	6 808	18 875	209	61	240	473
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	15 926	22 830	1 270	1 380	1 122	268
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	19 349	28 123	576	444	989	1 190
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	14 870	46 225	508	162	497	3 077
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	4 838	10 641	86	24	317	322

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/sitc2r4y

Table 371 (page 2 of 16) Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2007*

SITC	Selected commodity groups	Total		Finland		France, Monaco	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
8	**Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total**	**88 824**	**82 464**	**3 048**	**906**	**4 404**	**1 887**
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	2 266	3 636	110	107	299	105
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	16 458	9 422	292	52	1 238	52
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	601	1 306	33	7	11	67
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	20 345	24 162	1 441	86	583	313
85	Footwear	3 737	5 856	164	40	33	90
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	14 484	9 805	298	226	879	318
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	1 725	3 443	47	1	99	152
9	**Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total**	**8 220**	**5 816**	**77**	**47**	**402**	**108**

Table 371 (page 3 of 16) Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2007*

SITC	Selected commodity groups	Italy		Netherlands		Poland	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
	Total	**18 564**	**22 684**	**25 249**	**36 310**	**12 760**	**13 579**
0	**Food and live animals, total**	**5 533**	**2 006**	**3 417**	**6 399**	**2 728**	**1 504**
01	Meat and meat preparations	2 507	315	226	1 266	1 399	547
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	172	211	491	504	88	174
03	Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertetbrates	2 097	104	1 120	331	491	226
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	92	339	454	449	201	64
05	Vegetables and fruit	45	727	91	2 388	36	258
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	9	17	85	205	19	16
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	12	58	85	381	5	74
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	352	110	308	525	229	131
1	**Beverages and tobacco, total**	**739**	**1 001**	**222**	**222**	**76**	**82**
11	Beverages	730	979	157	167	23	4
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	9	21	64	55	53	78
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	**773**	**222**	**1 116**	**1 926**	**304**	**594**
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	259	34	14	29	30	180
24	Wood and cork	2	12	5	59	32	209
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	16	0	235	98	0	17
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total**	**268**	**19**	**3 505**	**340**	**280**	**504**
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	6	0	3	10	0	0
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	261	18	1 239	328	274	362
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	1	1	75	1	6	0
35	Electric current	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	**Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total**	**253**	**72**	**145**	**225**	**30**	**7**
5	**Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total**	**2 006**	**1 888**	**2 639**	**6 765**	**1 703**	**589**
51	Organic chemicals	249	99	603	791	91	12
52	Inorganic chemicals	8	16	78	451	11	62
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	39	68	85	234	282	26
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	1 204	511	719	1 687	621	72
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	22	321	175	376	85	53
57	Plastics in primary forms	24	200	60	1 960	155	45
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	101	524	345	461	205	138
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total**	**1 711**	**4 415**	**3 073**	**4 683**	**2 906**	**4 023**
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	30	131	99	240	37	32
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	163	40	298	330	290	1 106
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	83	222	341	1 035	120	229
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	203	491	370	474	682	382
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	558	728	363	481	128	342
67	Iron and steel	190	1 072	561	976	653	599
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	87	507	162	282	243	82
7	**Machinery and transport equipment, total**	**4 922**	**8 643**	**5 772**	**11 059**	**2 972**	**3 656**
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	1 004	711	792	237	248	361
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	371	1 588	524	931	531	285
73	Metalworking machinery	36	219	34	77	68	31
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	1 440	2 768	1 677	1 113	1 005	919
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	195	116	507	2 600	60	29
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	748	102	877	1 898	161	71
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	763	932	740	1 837	394	1 331
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	256	2 138	452	2 285	479	544
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	92	69	141	81	16	84

Table 371 (page 4 of 16) Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2007*

SITC	Selected commodity groups	Italy		Netherlands		Poland	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
8	**Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total**	**2 113**	**4 310**	**4 838**	**4 472**	**1 673**	**2 557**
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	25	263	47	115	20	118
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	250	608	651	277	261	605
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	7	56	54	74	14	25
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	508	1 681	1 955	700	353	685
85	Footwear	42	659	351	354	140	213
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	652	168	638	671	268	299
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	73	137	65	311	6	24
9	**Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total**	**247**	**107**	**522**	**218**	**87**	**62**

Table 371 (page 5 of 16) Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2007*

SITC	Selected commodity groups	United Kingdom		Sweden		Germany	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
	Total	**44 406**	**27 563**	**81 203**	**78 323**	**93 808**	**118 178**
0	**Food and live animals, total**	**12 053**	**1 753**	**9 311**	**4 333**	**16 351**	**11 868**
01	Meat and meat preparations	6 003	225	2 511	386	4 012	3 127
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	1 418	106	1 338	503	2 776	961
03	Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	1 362	298	1 338	693	3 474	557
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	464	412	634	684	1 601	1 562
05	Vegetables and fruit	305	157	798	497	411	1 967
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	66	97	577	288	227	738
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	55	218	431	569	263	681
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	357	123	701	51	694	1 550
1	**Beverages and tobacco, total**	**180**	**531**	**1 048**	**147**	**1 785**	**754**
11	Beverages	159	516	731	128	1 401	613
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	21	15	317	19	384	141
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total**	**769**	**370**	**2 385**	**4 296**	**5 817**	**2 334**
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	1	2	62	61	435	140
24	Wood and cork	55	11	235	2 891	291	715
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	17	1	686	443	2 271	183
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total**	**5 842**	**382**	**24 349**	**6 441**	**8 338**	**607**
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	1	3	2	44	1	61
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	5 762	371	22 273	5 355	1 423	357
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	66	4	67	15	7	22
35	Electric current	0	0	460	981	1 997	163
4	**Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total**	**115**	**100**	**576**	**167**	**330**	**996**
5	**Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total**	**3 349**	**5 898**	**8 463**	**7 535**	**8 358**	**13 460**
51	Organic chemicals	269	600	248	227	593	1 464
52	Inorganic chemicals	9	243	98	167	77	732
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	127	244	518	1 016	427	1 160
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	1 777	2 336	3 742	2 526	4 063	2 208
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	226	744	1 446	619	406	986
57	Plastics in primary forms	38	660	511	1 219	270	2 336
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	343	435	831	1 032	806	2 067
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total**	**4 913**	**3 989**	**9 001**	**15 106**	**13 813**	**24 537**
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	82	719	195	475	206	1 518
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	960	128	643	799	890	1 514
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	643	219	843	4 252	1 076	2 937
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	890	423	797	612	1 203	1 732
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	411	183	1 281	754	2 073	2 833
67	Iron and steel	503	1 196	2 118	3 623	3 316	5 762
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	181	399	442	1 301	1 463	2 600
7	**Machinery and transport equipment, total**	**9 613**	**10 353**	**13 729**	**29 004**	**22 880**	**51 539**
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	1 810	1 025	386	1 201	2 433	4 446
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	1 039	1 685	1 815	1 522	2 156	6 569
73	Metalworking machinery	62	156	90	175	224	769
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	2 740	1 450	3 498	3 263	6 211	7 649
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	406	1 270	1 183	4 777	823	3 049
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	982	1 276	2 276	4 908	1 978	2 816
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	1 466	1 561	2 536	3 753	2 962	8 476
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	709	1 735	1 839	9 154	4 837	16 716
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	394	195	82	251	1 243	1 049

Table 371 (page 6 of 16) Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2007*

SITC	Selected commodity groups	United Kingdom		Sweden		Germany	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
8	**Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total**	**6 816**	**3 900**	**11 791**	**10 970**	**14 966**	**11 426**
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	147	87	396	990	330	660
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	1 778	145	1 833	1 928	3 069	924
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	24	77	106	73	146	102
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	1 188	442	3 020	1 802	4 409	1 386
85	Footwear	225	85	752	394	806	439
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	1 147	1 423	1 386	1 008	1 699	2 041
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	123	235	115	569	248	803
9	**Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total**	**755**	**286**	**551**	**324**	**1 170**	**655**

Table 371 (page 7 of 16) Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2007*

SITC	Selected commodity groups	EU countries, total		Norway		Russia	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
	Total	**383 660**	**398 604**	**33 385**	**22 330**	**10 475**	**7 801**
0	**Food and live animals, total**	**64 396**	**36 520**	**2 919**	**2 339**	**3 719**	**264**
01	Meat and meat preparations	20 010	6 975	97	46	1 742	0
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	8 688	3 648	251	44	104	0
03	Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	13 881	2 774	517	2 071	700	134
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	4 153	4 296	440	34	124	34
05	Vegetables and fruit	1 971	8 209	143	13	12	6
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	1 473	2 021	401	17	3	43
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1 082	2 458	114	46	52	0
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	4 078	3 235	677	36	151	45
1	**Beverages and tobacco, total**	**4 889**	**5 022**	**178**	**98**	**15**	**1**
11	Beverages	3 703	4 389	111	50	6	1
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1 186	633	67	48	9	0
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total**	**15 129**	**12 804**	**673**	**772**	**299**	**184**
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	1 466	779	7	47	22	29
24	Wood and cork	786	5 587	124	89	2	117
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	4 298	769	87	91	0	0
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total**	**48 241**	**9 291**	**2 125**	**9 655**	**1**	**4 306**
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	27	237	29	0	0	67
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	36 794	7 864	1 682	8 879	1	3 182
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	8 963	46	25	5	0	0
35	Electric current	2 457	1 144	205	618	0	0
4	**Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total**	**1 792**	**1 904**	**489**	**138**	**269**	**0**
5	**Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total**	**44 229**	**52 233**	**2 742**	**1 366**	**1 617**	**212**
51	Organic chemicals	5 963	4 220	46	174	28	10
52	Inorganic chemicals	492	2 263	61	120	29	1
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	3 149	3 315	232	115	89	4
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	20 643	15 077	905	219	806	0
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	2 993	4 825	683	75	71	0
57	Plastics in primary forms	1 481	9 732	79	441	25	1
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	4 099	6 319	516	47	30	0
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total**	**47 539**	**76 175**	**5 114**	**3 567**	**336**	**2 674**
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1 055	3 861	97	23	21	1
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	4 569	5 338	225	168	11	198
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	4 465	11 323	367	441	18	17
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	5 835	6 191	487	133	53	3
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	6 945	6 962	679	156	21	5
67	Iron and steel	8 846	19 271	939	510	28	2 439
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	3 675	6 823	137	1 719	7	11
7	**Machinery and transport equipment, total**	**90 285**	**151 999**	**8 576**	**2 680**	**2 989**	**8**
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	9 709	10 913	368	526	73	0
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	10 256	16 707	2 061	519	774	0
73	Metalworking machinery	730	1 913	64	19	56	1
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	25 513	23 854	2 029	207	1 246	2
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	4 248	14 911	656	92	82	0
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	11 877	17 108	698	228	85	2
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	13 511	22 584	1 072	358	357	2
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	11 713	41 667	1 293	314	301	2
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	2 727	2 342	315	417	13	0

Table 371 (page 8 of 16) Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2007*

SITC	Selected commodity groups	EU countries, total		Norway		Russia	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
8	**Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total**	**62 229**	**50 523**	**9 224**	**975**	**1 152**	**38**
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	1 514	2 829	329	84	45	0
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	11 334	5 938	2 466	434	54	23
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	470	589	67	6	17	0
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	16 795	9 631	2 073	25	263	9
85	Footwear	2 903	3 772	386	3	105	0
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	9 415	7 471	665	111	288	2
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	1 001	2 572	80	12	25	0
9	**Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total**	**4 932**	**2 132**	**1 343**	**740**	**77**	**115**

Table 371 (page 9 of 16) Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2007*

SITC	Selected commodity groups	Europe total		All Africa		United States	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
	Total	**445 243**	**442 951**	**5 678**	**2 309**	**35 463**	**18 103**
0	**Food and live animals, total**	**72 826**	**41 044**	**883**	**136**	**2 212**	**778**
01	Meat and meat preparations	22 015	7 023	75	0	1 032	0
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	9 209	3 706	391	2	440	64
03	Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	15 683	5 834	4	16	71	217
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	4 861	4 384	149	0	274	170
05	Vegetables and fruit	2 228	8 407	85	49	46	224
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	1 951	2 099	1	2	1	12
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1 329	2 606	1	63	21	8
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	5 026	3 909	61	3	12	48
1	**Beverages and tobacco, total**	**5 234**	**5 181**	**62**	**297**	**107**	**262**
11	Beverages	3 898	4 477	61	191	58	140
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1 336	704	1	107	49	122
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total**	**16 598**	**14 020**	**109**	**460**	**195**	**410**
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	1 551	914	0	41	6	4
24	Wood and cork	946	5 856	2	43	12	119
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	4 487	867	2	1	0	1
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total**	**50 568**	**24 079**	**162**	**867**	**2 056**	**657**
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	64	1 321	0	635	0	0
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	38 851	20 945	161	232	2 056	644
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	8 991	51	0	0	0	13
35	Electric current	2 662	1 762	0	0	0	0
4	**Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total**	**2 595**	**2 075**	**9**	**26**	3	113
5	**Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total**	**51 527**	**55 427**	**1 352**	**36**	**8 499**	**1 593**
51	Organic chemicals	6 260	4 507	58	13	508	216
52	Inorganic chemicals	608	2 396	9	6	101	131
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	3 612	3 499	18	6	56	37
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	24 207	16 377	1 031	1	7 039	508
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	3 915	4 964	26	3	12	148
57	Plastics in primary forms	1 636	10 203	9	5	74	42
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	4 864	6 588	42	1	117	77
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total**	**55 188**	**84 180**	**236**	**171**	**2 009**	**1 041**
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1 254	3 905	15	1	41	34
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	4 999	5 788	3	34	47	43
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	5 112	11 828	11	1	81	43
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	6 702	6 758	17	41	261	74
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	8 119	7 393	33	4	810	187
67	Iron and steel	10 004	22 682	29	0	35	172
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	3 886	8 779	35	78	51	24
7	**Machinery and transport equipment, total**	**108 105**	**157 498**	**2 423**	**152**	**14 875**	**8 918**
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	11 116	11 516	120	20	7 253	476
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	14 177	17 520	975	14	1 551	882
73	Metalworking machinery	921	2 043	15	0	139	39
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	30 497	24 575	600	9	2 916	604
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	5 201	15 054	151	1	531	668
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	13 296	17 520	140	42	695	482
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	15 705	23 714	212	8	1 118	993
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	14 045	42 477	151	11	234	366
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	3 148	3 080	60	46	429	4 407

Table 371 (page 10 of 16) Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2007*

SITC	Selected commodity groups	Europe total		All Africa		United States	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
8	**Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total**	**76 039**	**56 140**	**365**	**94**	**5 200**	**2 685**
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	2 002	2 970	7	1	81	49
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	14 651	6 572	39	7	745	19
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	574	618	1	3	2	10
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	19 822	13 136	24	58	72	51
85	Footwear	3 496	3 796	4	1	156	7
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	11 106	7 771	168	2	1 663	1 520
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	1 165	2 798	9	1	205	73
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total	**6 561**	**3 305**	**78**	**70**	**307**	**1 646**

Table 371 (page 11 of 16) Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2007*

SITC	Selected commodity groups	North America		Central and South America		Japan	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
	Total	**43 478**	**23 373**	**7 612**	**8 494**	**10 309**	**3 940**
0	**Food and live animals, total**	**3 117**	**3 917**	**1 096**	**3 890**	**4 469**	**10**
01	Meat and meat preparations	1 219	1	98	302	3 781	0
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	612	64	555	6	288	0
03	Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	135	3 231	12	320	237	2
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	388	177	181	37	43	0
05	Vegetables and fruit	159	271	9	203	6	3
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	45	34	0	31	3	0
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	101	8	1	310	3	1
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	44	65	19	2 678	24	0
1	**Beverages and tobacco, total**	**293**	**266**	**66**	**614**	**7**	**1**
11	Beverages	178	143	57	470	4	1
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	115	122	10	144	3	0
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total**	**299**	**622**	**164**	**271**	**221**	**43**
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	6	11	1	0	23	0
24	Wood and cork	38	204	1	92	14	0
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	0	3	0	1	0	0
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total**	**4 060**	**729**	**335**	**1 487**	**1**	**196**
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	0	0	1	1 191	1	0
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	4 055	715	335	297	0	196
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	4	14	0	0	0	0
35	Electric current	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	**Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total**	**7**	**122**	**70**	**496**	**8**	**0**
5	**Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total**	**9 539**	**1 691**	**1 852**	**378**	**2 471**	**286**
51	Organic chemicals	630	219	246	79	43	127
52	Inorganic chemicals	114	137	8	2	4	32
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	104	41	19	45	1	25
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	7 731	539	1 042	227	2 163	9
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	73	158	25	5	20	3
57	Plastics in primary forms	140	58	19	2	5	39
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	166	99	52	4	3	20
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total**	**2 783**	**1 214**	**319**	**511**	**224**	**463**
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	56	39	22	4	4	60
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	98	47	3	280	16	1
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	175	58	22	9	48	10
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	312	77	36	21	27	94
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	996	193	64	55	60	17
67	Iron and steel	152	240	20	21	2	86
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	63	57	32	1	3	28
7	**Machinery and transport equipment, total**	**16 687**	**10 192**	**2 876**	**675**	**1 390**	**2 362**
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	7 616	529	531	34	243	139
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	1 882	930	810	19	210	208
73	Metalworking machinery	147	41	47	1	51	138
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	3 260	656	838	162	304	232
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	661	677	37	45	36	88
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	850	539	53	9	163	230
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	1 366	1 040	188	41	124	154
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	385	388	26	16	61	987
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	520	5 390	346	349	198	185

Table 371 (page 12 of 16) Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2007*

SITC	Selected commodity groups	North America		Central and South America		Japan	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
8	**Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total**	**6 328**	**2 845**	**754**	**99**	**1 446**	**431**
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	163	50	3	0	24	5
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	913	22	97	19	304	2
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	7	11	0	1	3	0
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	252	66	8	13	36	7
85	Footwear	176	8	0	23	9	0
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	1 887	1 585	296	14	472	209
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	227	79	13	7	43	100
9	**Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total**	365	1 776	79	73	72	150

Table 371 (page 13 of 16) Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2007*

SITC	Selected commodity groups	China		South Korea		All Asia	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
	Total	**9 676**	**29 916**	**3 856**	**3 063**	**47 877**	**59 511**
0	**Food and live animals, total**	**1 124**	**544**	**481**	**5**	**10 033**	**1 485**
01	Meat and meat preparations	254	0	332	0	4 817	28
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	21	0	22	0	1 965	45
03	Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	555	355	6	5	998	848
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	25	8	15	0	258	45
05	Vegetables and fruit	0	106	2	0	67	252
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	0	4	0	0	27	58
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	2	10	1	0	26	107
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	7	32	53	0	191	42
1	**Beverages and tobacco, total**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**122**	**99**
11	Beverages	0	0	0	0	61	8
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	0	1	0	0	61	91
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total**	**758**	**225**	**112**	**11**	**4 271**	**789**
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	255	2	91	0	2 998	3
24	Wood and cork	16	41	2	0	55	186
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	408	1	2	0	661	3
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total**	**1**	**50**	**0**	**0**	**688**	**2 725**
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	0	16	0	0	1	260
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	0	1	0	0	686	2 465
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Electric current	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	**Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total**	**13**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**95**	**757**
5	**Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total**	**1 351**	**749**	**517**	**95**	**8 253**	**1 773**
51	Organic chemicals	127	248	13	10	341	490
52	Inorganic chemicals	12	47	9	2	68	132
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	25	81	5	1	101	173
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	868	115	266	1	5 983	240
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	7	41	4	1	100	68
57	Plastics in primary forms	34	26	107	65	195	270
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	101	56	5	13	210	138
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total**	**644**	**4 690**	**150**	**565**	**2 382**	**8 753**
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	36	117	4	99	65	530
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	10	361	10	0	67	688
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	41	151	16	5	176	240
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	125	665	15	51	403	1 541
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	90	657	22	11	405	879
67	Iron and steel	36	595	6	164	232	1 513
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	33	128	2	1	141	210
7	**Machinery and transport equipment, total**	**4 953**	**8 595**	**1 956**	**2 248**	**16 421**	**19 171**
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	1 467	278	534	567	3 192	1 034
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	612	322	203	25	3 004	706
73	Metalworking machinery	82	67	36	12	274	285
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	1 731	1 821	748	99	5 183	2 687
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	36	545	29	45	549	1 782
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	148	2 126	80	373	1 258	4 255
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	653	1 809	100	107	1 911	3 330
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	14	549	3	1 019	237	3 321
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	208	1 078	222	1	813	1 771

Table 371 (page 14 of 16) Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2007*

SITC	Selected commodity groups	China		South Korea		All Asia	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
8	**Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total**	**651**	**15 002**	**323**	**111**	**4 511**	**23 473**
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	7	528	7	2	74	614
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	59	2 142	21	1	672	2 801
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	7	457	0	5	17	673
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	9	7 000	6	35	224	10 886
85	Footwear	9	879	2	6	52	2 021
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	341	387	182	10	1 881	902
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	36	258	22	13	346	569
9	**Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total**	181	61	315	28	1 102	484

Table 371 (page 15 of 16) Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2007*

SITC	Selected commodity groups	Oceania	
		Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.	
	Total	**4 864**	**1 708**
0	**Food and live animals, total**	**1 105**	**604**
01	Meat and meat preparations	763	150
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	106	360
03	Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	95	77
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	34	0
05	Vegetables and fruit	14	9
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	0	0
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	2	5
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	2	2
1	**Beverages and tobacco, total**	**6**	**348**
11	Beverages	4	348
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	2	0
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total**	**22**	**50**
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	0	0
24	Wood and cork	0	8
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	0	0
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total**	**0**	**96**
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	0	96
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	0	0
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	0	0
35	Electric current	0	0
4	**Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total**	**5**	**0**
5	**Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total**	**681**	**52**
51	Organic chemicals	45	8
52	Inorganic chemicals	4	1
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	13	2
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	521	15
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	11	21
57	Plastics in primary forms	3	0
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	5	1
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total**	**329**	**16**
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	8	4
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	10	3
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	76	0
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	21	2
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	43	1
67	Iron and steel	14	1
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	12	0
7	**Machinery and transport equipment, total**	**1 736**	**201**
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	661	15
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	258	13
73	Metalworking machinery	18	2
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	404	13
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	42	34
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	119	40
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	177	68
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	26	12
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	31	5

Table 371 (page 16 of 16) Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2007*

	Selected commodity groups	Oceania	
		Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.	
8	**Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total**	**941**	**211**
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	17	1
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	79	1
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	1	0
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	13	4
85	Footwear	8	6
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	233	30
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	25	2
9	**Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total**	37	129

Table 372 Major imported commodities

		2006	2007*
		DKK thousand	
	Imports, total	**506 494 585**	**538 345 380**
1	Motor cars/station wagons/racing cars for transport of persons, diesel/semi-diesel, capacity > 1500-2500 cc, new (excl. caravans/for >= 10 persons)	7 877 776	8 705 191
2	Motor cars/station wagons/racing cars for transport of persons, otto cycle, cylinder capacity > 1500-3000 cc, new (excl. caravans/for >= 10 persons)	8 946 958	8 478 991
3	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, put up in forms or packings for retail sale, nes.	6 904 503	7 477 004
4	Gas oils of petroleum/bituminous minerals, sulphur content <= 0,05% (excl. undergoing chemical transformation/specific process of additional note 4)	4 942 110	5 211 081
5	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	3 210 521	4 839 895
6	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with electric motors and generators, electric generating sets and rotary converters, n.e.s. (excl. non-magnetic retaining rings and of cast iron or cast steel)	2 895 154	4 237 734
7	Telephones for cellular networks "mobile telephones" or for other wireless networks	11 354 862	3 942 916
8	Portable digtl automatic data-processing machines, weight <= 10 kg, consisting of at least a central processing unit, keyboard and a display	3 510 372	3 620 635
9	Reception apparatus for television, colour, with a screen width/height ratio >= 1,5 (excl. with integral tube or incorporating video recording or reproducing apparatus and monitors, and television projection equipment)	2 392 526	3 397 737
10	Parts of airplanes or helicopters, nes.	2 644 271	2 909 745
11	Soybean oilcake and other solid residues resulting from the extraction of soy bean oil, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets	2 322 990	2 895 822
12	Motor vehicles for goods transport, diesel/semi-diesel, capacity <= 2500 cc, gvw <= 5 metric tons, new (excl. highly radioactive materials)	2 588 129	2 816 781
13	Jet fuel, kerosene type	1 532 417	2 805 084
14	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, put up in measured doses, nes.	2 181 905	2 740 158
15	Parts for use with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines, nes.	1 751 708	2 618 631
16	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines or for other machines of heading 8471, n.e.s. (excl. electronic assemblies)	3 089 086	2 550 837
17	Structures and parts of structures of iron or steel, nes.	2 029 634	2 426 867
18	Motor vehicles for transport of goods, with diesel or semi-diesel engines, gvw > 5 to 20 metric tons, new (excl. for highly radioactive materials)	1 652 174	2 292 672
19	Motor cars/station wagons/racing cars for transport of persons, otto cycle, cylinder capacity > 1000 cc to 1500 cc, new (excl. for >= 10 persons)	2 435 787	2 225 794
20	Natural gas condensates	4 771 797	2 167 119
21	Semi-trailers for transport of goods not running on rails, new (excl. agricultural self-loading/tanker/for transport of highly radioactive materials)	1 875 962	2 146 690
22	T-shirts, singlets, tank tops and similar garments of cotton, knitted or crocheted	2 079 119	2 136 742
23	Motor spirit, lead content <= 0,013 g/l, research octane number "ron" >= 95 but < 98	2 044 017	2 078 474
24	Semifinished products of iron/nonalloy steel < 0,25 carbon, rectangular cross-section, width >= twice thickness, rolled/obtained by continuous casting	1 474 075	2 025 626
25	Digital processing units other than those of 8471.41 and 8471.49, nes.	2 666 487	1 998 137

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/kn8y

Table 373 Major exported commodities

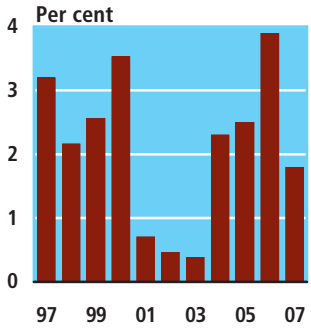
		2006	2007*
		DKK thousand	
	Exports, total	**543 848 841**	**554 814 699**
1	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	32 892 852	27 685 106
2	Medicaments containing insulin but not antibiotics, put up in forms or packings for retail sale	10 868 056	11 099 138
3	Generating sets, electric, wind-powered	7 017 010	9 481 137
4	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, put up in forms or packings for retail sale, nes.	7 804 869	8 623 897
5	Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	7 250 796	6 803 949
6	Medicaments containing hormones or steroids used as hormones but not antibiotics, put up in forms or packings for retail sale, nes.	4 573 547	5 506 827
7	Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	5 063 803	4 809 060
8	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with electric motors and generators, electric generating sets and rotary converters, n.e.s. (excl. non-magnetic retaining rings and of cast iron or cast steel)	3 959 743	4 599 115
9	Haemoglobin, blood globulins and serum globulins	4 674 022	4 571 338
10	Articles of non-textile glass fibres, nes.	3 327 126	4 460 365
11	Mink furskins, raw, whole, with or without head, tail or paws	5 879 101	4 151 947
12	Hearing aids	3 223 615	3 992 674
13	Food preparations, containing >= 1,5% (wt.) of milkfat, >= 5%(wt.) of sucrose or isoglucose, >= 5% (wt.) of glucose or >= 5% (wt.) of starch, nes.	3 348 319	3 815 514
14	Fuel oils from bituminous materials, sulphur content <= 1% (excl. for undergoing chemical transformation/process of additional note 4 to chap. 27)	3 555 266	3 560 499
15	Gas oils of petroleum/bituminous minerals, sulphur content <= 0,05% (excl. undergoing chemical transformation/specific process of additional note 4)	4 094 142	3 559 869
16	Telephones for cellular networks "mobile telephones" or for other wireless networks	8 271 547	3 465 937
17	Enzymes and prepared enzymes, nes. (excl. rennet and concentrates thereof, lipoprotein lipase and aspergillus alkaline protease)	3 119 323	3 125 104
18	Medical etc. needles, nes., catheters, cannulae and the like; parts and accessories thereof	2 898 146	3 063 442
19	Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	2 991 960	2 972 006
20	Wooden furniture (excl. seats) of a kind used in the bedroom	3 183 286	2 971 286
21	Wooden furniture for dining rooms and living rooms (excl. seats)	2 917 667	2 834 502
22	Electrical energy	4 463 589	2 662 427
23	Food preparations, not or containing < 1,5% (wt.) of milkfat, < 5% (wt.) of sucrose or isoglucose, < 5% (wt.) of glucose or < 5% (wt.) of starch, nes.	2 337 299	2 642 735
24	Parts of pumps for liquids, nes.	2 037 919	2 359 461
25	Windows and french windows and their frames, of coniferous wood	2 290 049	2 358 925

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/kn8y

National accounts and balance of payments

1. Danish economy 1997 to 2007

Figure 1
Real growth in GDP



See table 374.

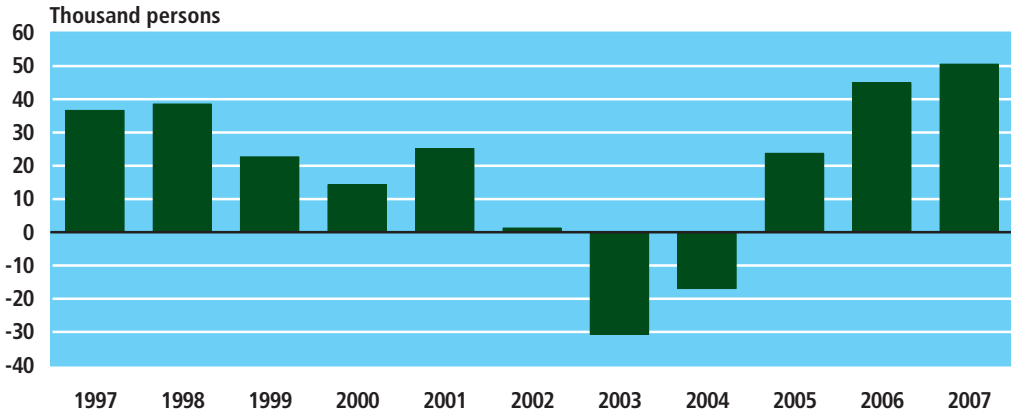
Moderate growth in 2007

The recovery that started in 2004 was reinforced in 2005 and 2006, slowed down in 2007 when the growth rate reached 1.8 per cent. Despite this slow down the average annual growth rate during the last 4 years have been 2.6 per cent. During the period 1994-2000, which is the latest period with an economic boom, the average real growth in GDP was 2.9 per cent, while the growth rate in 2001-2003 was 0.4 per cent on average.

Continuing increase in employment

Despite the economic slowdown the employment continues to grow. Employment increased by about 50,000 persons in 2007 so that the average number of persons employed was approximately 2,857,900. Of these, 40,100 people were on leave in 2007. Changes in employment are often seen with some delay in relation to the economic growth. This is seen clearly at the slowdown of economic growth in 2001 and again in 2004, when the economic conditions changed. In the period 1997-2002, employment rose by 102,000 persons. During 2003 and 2004, the total fall in employment was 47,700 persons. Since 2004, the employment has increased by 119,200 persons.

Figure 2 Annual growth in employment



See table 385.

Goods-producing industries (agriculture, etc., manufacturing, energy, and construction) employ a continuously declining share of the workforce. In 1997, 27.9 per cent were employed in the goods-producing industries, while in 2007 the proportion was 23.7 per cent. During the period, employment increased, in particular in the private service industries (from 36.8 per cent in 1997 to 41.3 per cent in 2007). The percentage of employed in public and personal services was 35.2 per cent in 1997 and 35.0 per cent in 2007.

2. Domestic demand and foreign trade

Domestic demand has been the driving force in the growth

For the last 10 years, the domestic demand has been an important driving force behind the economic growth. In this period, except for 1999 and 2001, the domestic demand has contributed positively to the growth in GDP, while the net exports on several occasions have contributed negatively to the growth in GDP. Among other things, this is due to changes in the economic growth abroad that affects the Danish exports. At the same time, increasing domestic demand is known to give rise to increased import of for instance consumer goods.

Figure 3 **Contribution to real annual growth in GDP**

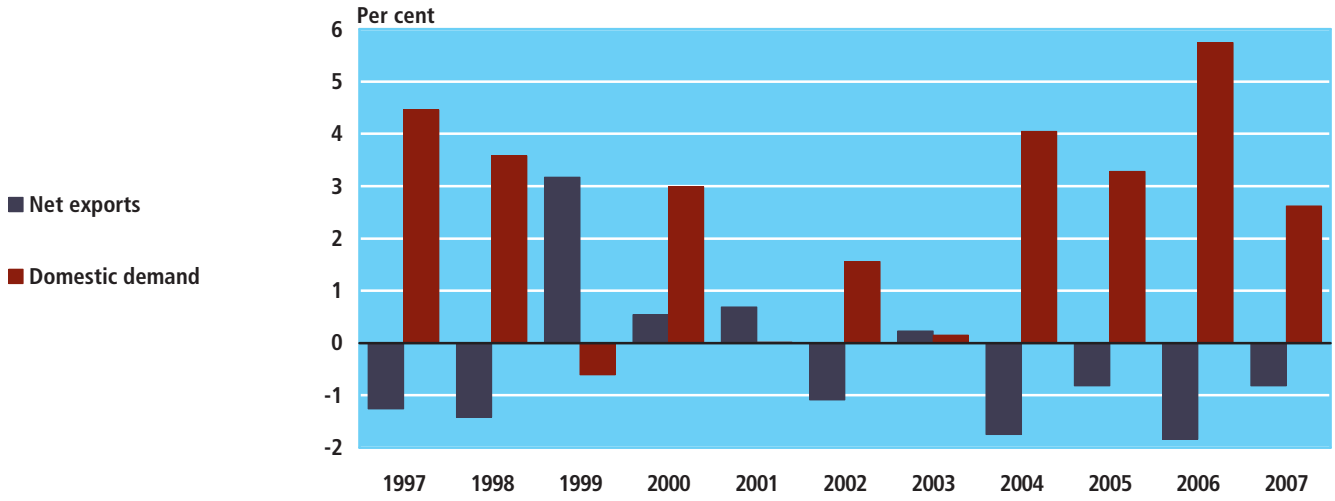
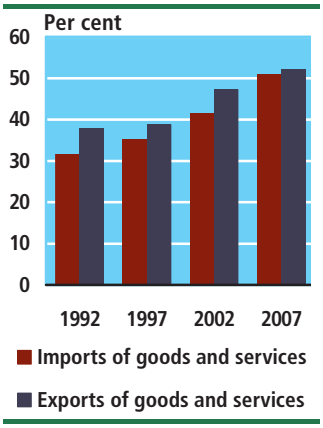


Figure 4
Imports and exports as percentage of GDP, current prices

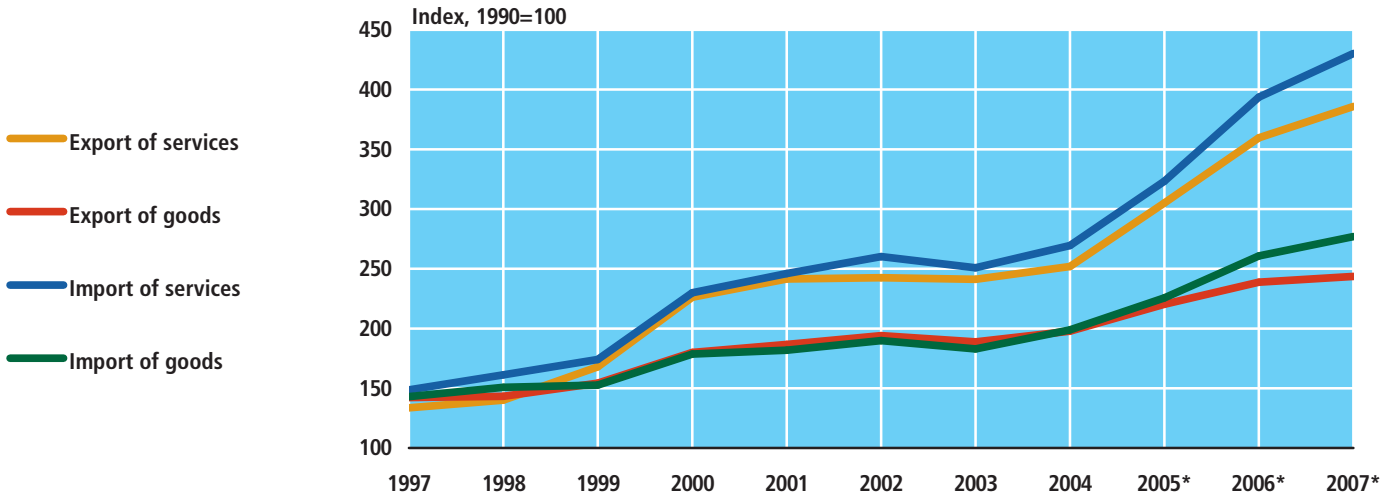


See table 374.

Growing foreign trade

Since 1997, Denmark's foreign trade has increased relatively much, both when measured as per cent of GDP and in current prices. Particularly the trade with services has increased steeply when calculated in current prices. The import of services has almost tripled from 1997 to 2007, and the export of services increased almost the same. In the same period, the import of goods was doubled, and the export of goods increased approximately 70 per cent. Among other things, the increase in the trade with services is due to a higher growth of prices, compared to the trade with goods. Merging and buying up of sea transport industries are other factors that have affected the trade with services.

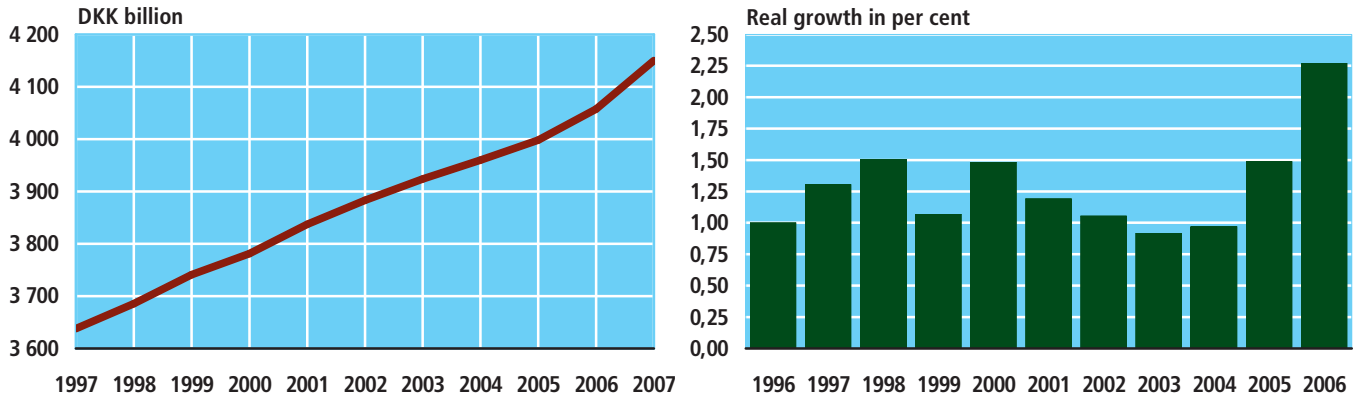
Figure 5 Final uses as a percentage of GDP, current prices



Increase in capital stocks

The share of the national wealth that is held in the form of fixed assets (net capital stock) grew in 2007 by 2.3 per cent and has increased by 14.1 per cent from 1997 to 2007. The net capital stock has continuously increased over the period 1997-2007. The change in the capital stock (net capital stock) at current prices between two dates of compilation reflects net investment (the gross fixed capital formation less consumption of fixed capital), and the nominal reassessments during the period.

Figure 6 Net capital stock

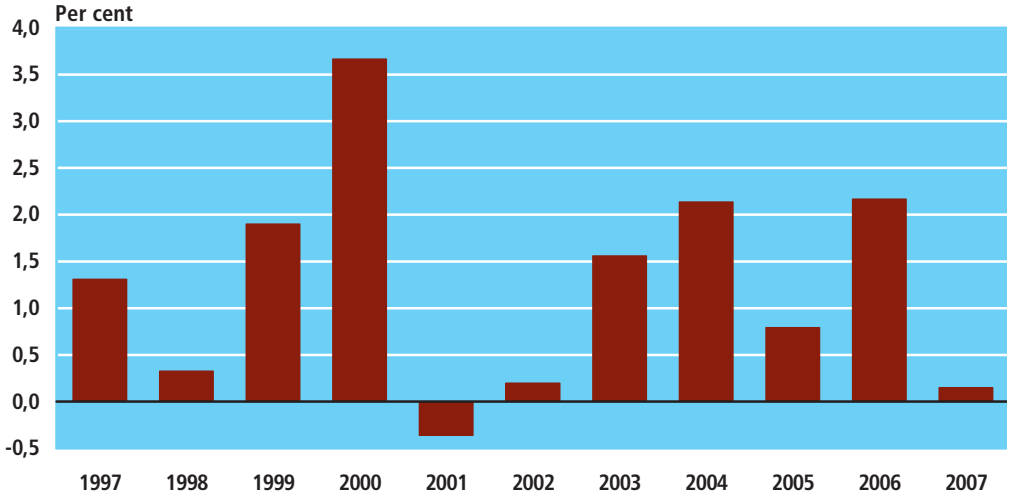


See table 392.

Moderate Increase in productivity

The productivity of the labour force, measured as gross added value at constant prices per employee, increased by an annual average of 1.3 per cent from 1997 to 2007. In 2006 the growth in productivity was more than 2 per cent, but in 2007 this growth was reduced to moderate 0.2 per cent which is at the same level as 2002 and the lowest since 2001.

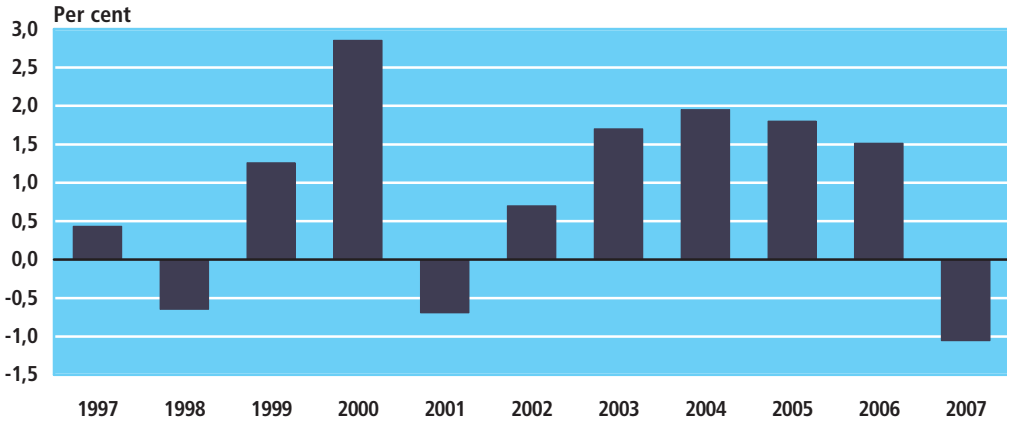
Figure 7 Growth in gross value added at 2000 prices (chained) per employee. Annual growth rate



Slower growth in productivity per hour

On the basis of the national accounts' figures on hours of work, it is possible to calculate the productivity per hour as the gross value added per working hour. This results in an average annual growth rate of 0.9 per cent from 1997 to 2007, compared to an average growth of 1.2 per cent if the estimate is based on employment. This conceals that there was an increase in average working hours. This is also the case in 2007 where there is a decline in the hourly productivity.

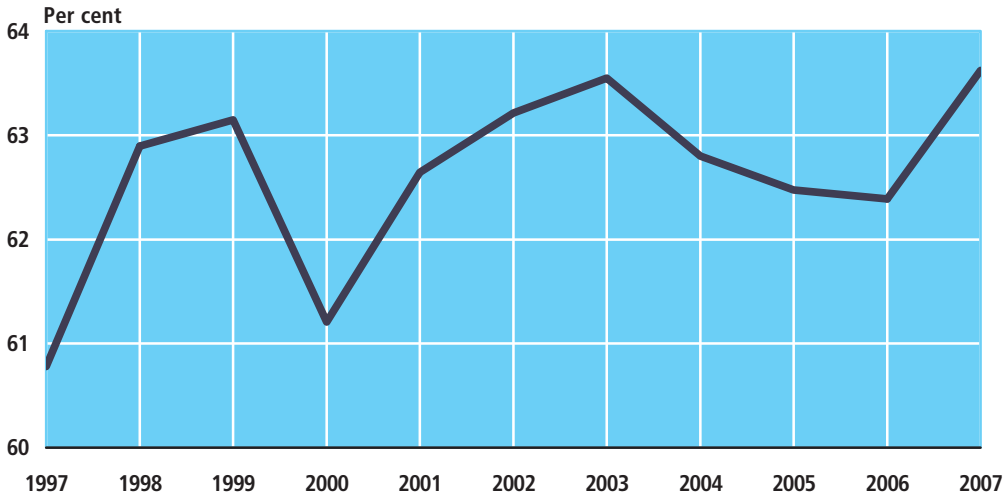
Figure 8 Gross value added at 2000 prices (chained) per hour. Annual growth rate



A slightly in creasing wage share in 2006

Total income from production comprises compensation of employees and enterprises' profits (gross operating surplus and mixed income). There was a general increase in the share of wages and salaries of total incomes during the period up to 2000, but in 2000, there was a perceptible decline. From 2001 to 2003, the wage share rose again followed by a moderate decline in the period from 2004-2006 where there were a high growth. In 2007 the wage share rose to the level of 2003. The figure below shows changes in compensation of employees as a proportion of gross income at factor prices.

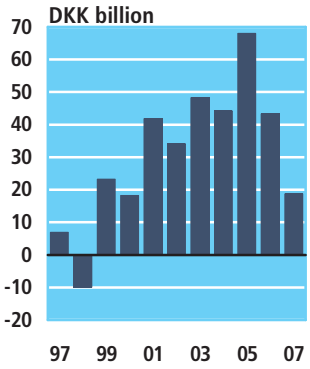
Figure 9 The wage share



See table 375.

3. Balance of payments

Figure 10
Balance of current accounts



See table 397.

Savings, the balance of payments and debt

The savings' share of the whole economy (i.e. savings as a percentage of disposable income) increased evenly from 22.1 per cent in 1997 to 24.3 per cent in 2001. In 2002, the saving's share decreased to 23.7 per cent and continued at this level until 2004. After increases in 2005 and 2006, the saving's share reached 25.2 per cent in 2006 followed by a decline to 24.5 per cent in 2007. Due to high rates of investment growth, net lending for society as a whole (the balance of payments surplus, plus net capital transfers) fell in both 1997 and 1998 and was in the last year even negative (-10.4 billion DKK). From 1999, net lending was again positive and reached DKK 69.7 billion in 2007. The last two years the surplus on the net lending has been reduced and fell in 2007 to DKK 19.2 billion, the lowest since 2000.

Denmark's foreign debt almost settled

The general positive net lending over the period is reflected in the reduction in Denmark's foreign debt, and in 2005, Denmark had no longer any foreign net debt for the first time since the 1950s. Debt is also influenced by changes in the prices of stocks and shares, and currency fluctuations. The net lending fell throughout the period, particularly in 1999 where the net lending declined from 285 to 152 billion DKK. In 2000, the debt increased to DKK 218 billion mainly due to international exchange movements. In fact, by the end of 2005, Denmark had a net outstanding account of DKK 54 billion. However, this turned to a small net debt of DKK 17 billion in 2006 and DKK 62 billion in 2007.

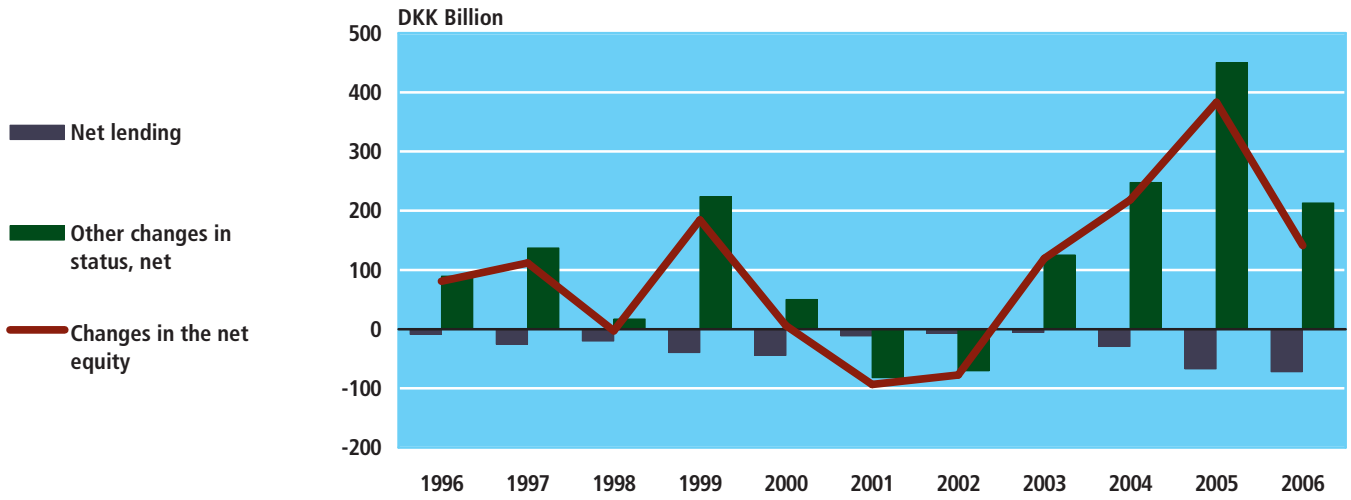
4. Financial claims

Doubling in financial net equity of households

In the period 1996 to 2006, the financial net equity of households has more than doubled despite a negative net lending in all the years. Consequently, the explanation must be found in the development of *other changes in status, net*, where favourable developments in the financial markets from 1996 to 2000 and from 2003-2006 have given the households distinct capital gains. In contrast, negative developments in the financial markets during the period from 2001-2002 have had an unfavourable impact on the households' net equity. Especially adjustments of share prices have affected the households' net equity both directly and indirectly through their pension scheme savings in life insurance companies and pensions funds.

In addition to the household sector, the national accounts include financial accounts for another 3 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 11 **Development in the net equity of households**

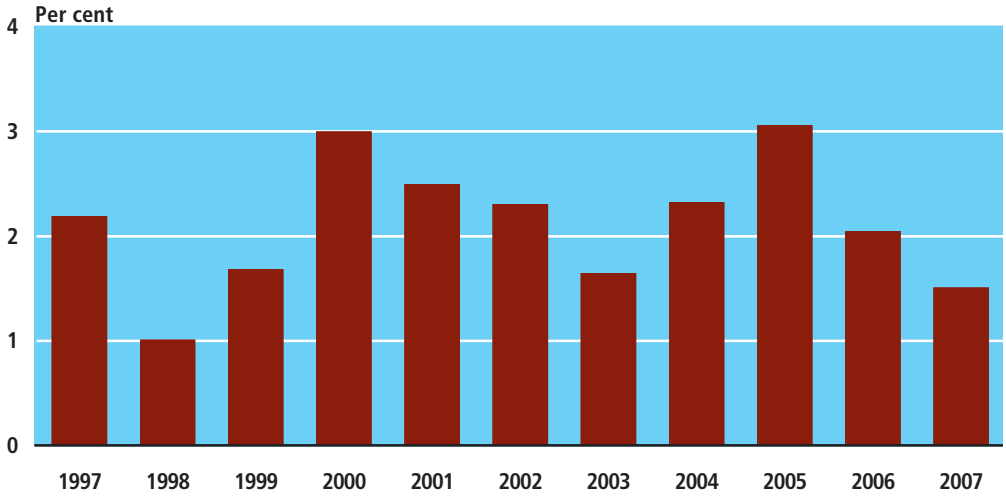


5. Inflation

Modest inflation in recent years

Since 1997, inflation (measured as the annual increase in the GDP deflator) has been low. Only in 2005, the annual price increase of 3.1 per cent was higher than 3 per cent per year. The relatively high growth in annual prices in 2005 is mainly due to increasing energy prices. In 2007, inflation was 1.5 per cent, the lowest since 1998. The average increase in annual prices in the period from 1997 to 2007 was 2.1 per cent. However, compared to previously, inflation has been both low and stable during the recent decade.

Figure 12 **Inflation measured as the annual increase in the GDP deflator**

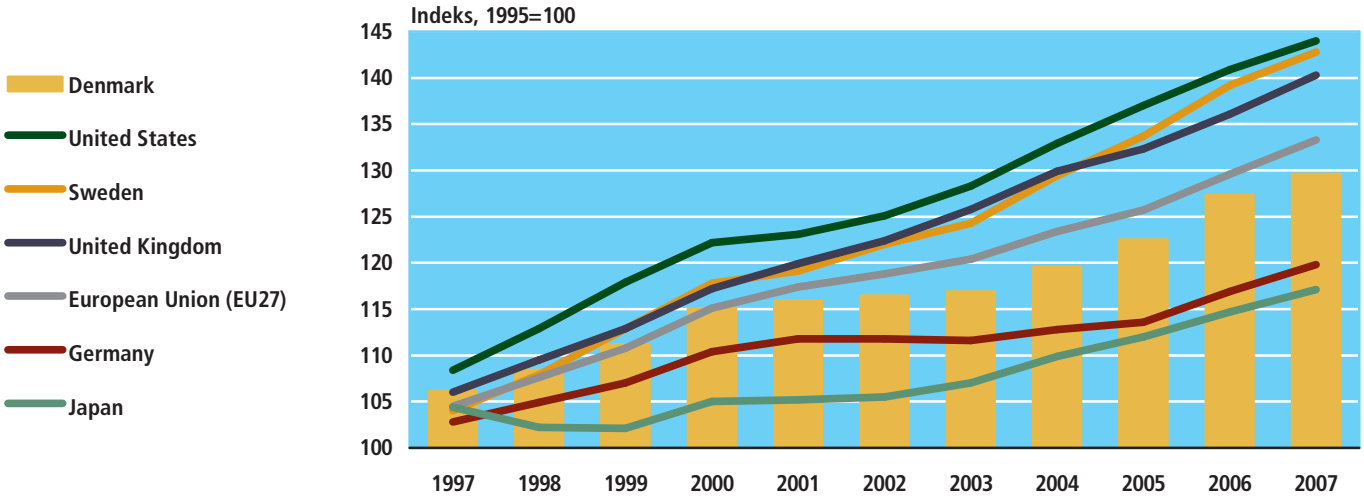


6. International comparisons

Danish growth similar to the rest of the EU

Of the countries with the greatest significance for Danish economic development, the United States, United Kingdom and Sweden in particular have had high economic growth in recent years. Growth in Germany has been weak and in Japan, there have been periods of actual reductions in economic activity. Since 1997, Denmark has experienced economic growth slightly below the EU average.

Figure 13 **GDP in selected countries, constant prices**



Source: Eurostat, New Cronos.

Table 374 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
2000	1 293 964	524 253	1 818 217	616 682	325 099	274 084	602 351
2001	1 335 611	542 205	1 877 816	631 687	343 263	271 982	630 885
2002	1 372 737	568 189	1 940 926	652 256	360 212	280 142	648 317
2003	1 400 689	547 565	1 948 254	666 942	371 236	274 963	635 114
2004	1 466 180	593 572	2 059 752	707 214	389 028	298 508	665 004
2005*	1 548 153	685 191	2 233 344	759 776	401 276	310 728	761 564
2006*	1 641 520	806 042	2 447 562	805 175	421 158	370 122	851 107
2007*	1 696 237	864 941	2 561 178	840 999	439 179	396 592	884 408
	DKK mio. in 2000 prices[1], chain figures						
2000	1 293 964	524 253	1 818 217	616 682	325 099	274 084	602 351
2001	1 303 085	534 167	1 837 252	617 185	332 233	266 597	621 238
2002	1 309 155	574 249	1 883 146	626 727	339 124	270 408	646 970
2003	1 314 179	564 864	1 879 249	632 924	341 541	263 792	640 802
2004	1 344 359	608 332	1 950 920	662 781	347 698	281 586	658 561
2005*	1 377 413	676 961	2 048 490	697 225	350 750	289 034	712 976
2006*	1 431 176	772 364	2 192 486	723 789	357 878	337 129	776 809
2007*	1 456 931	815 584	2 259 352	741 601	363 937	351 770	805 675
	Annual real growth in per cent						
2000	3.5	13.0	6.1	0.2	2.3	11.6	12.7
2001	0.7	1.9	1.0	0.1	2.2	-2.7	3.1
2002	0.5	7.5	2.5	1.5	2.1	1.4	4.1
2003	0.4	-1.6	-0.2	1.0	0.7	-2.4	-1.0
2004	2.3	7.7	3.8	4.7	1.8	6.7	2.8
2005*	2.5	11.3	5.0	5.2	0.9	2.6	8.3
2006*	3.9	14.1	7.0	3.8	2.0	16.6	9.0
2007*	1.8	5.6	3.0	2.5	1.7	4.3	3.7

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01 and nat02

Table 375 Generation and disposition of income – correction

	2005*	2006*	2007*
	DKK mio. at current prices		
Compensation of employees	821 184	867 980	915 300
+ Gross operating surplus and mixed income	493 264	523 268	523 330
Gross domestic income at factor cost, GDI	**1 314 448**	**1 391 248**	**1 438 630**
+ Other taxes less subsidies on production	-2 940	-1 931	-2 867
Gross value added	**1 311 508**	**1 389 317**	**1 435 763**
+ Taxes on products	250 665	266 486	275 064
÷ Subsidies on products	14 019	14 283	14 590
Gross domestic product at market prices, GDP	**1 548 153**	**1 641 520**	**1 696 237**
+ Compensation of employees from the rest of the world	5 192	5 163	5 304
÷ Compensation of employees to the rest of the world	8 899	10 441	14 824
+ Subsidies from the rest of the world	8 596	8 835	8 684
÷ Taxes on production and import to the rest of the world	3 401	3 499	4 021
+ Property income from the rest of the world	147 845	163 618	192 912
÷ Property income paid to the rest of the world	127 760	133 205	156 792
Gross national income, GNI	**1 569 726**	**1 671 990**	**1 727 500**
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. from the rest of the world	3 605	4 034	5 978
+ Other current transfers, etc. from the rest of the world	11 344	8 306	8 394
÷ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. to the rest of the world	668	668	744
÷ Other current transfers, etc. to the rest of the world	44 208	43 872	45 580
Gross national disposable income	**1 539 798**	**1 639 790**	**1 695 548**
÷ Private final consumption expenditure	759 776	805 175	840 999
÷ General government final consumption expenditure	401 276	421 158	439 179
Gross national saving	**378 747**	**413 457**	**415 369**
÷ Corporations and households gross fixed capital formation	283 949	338 289	365 019
÷ General government gross fixed capital formation	26 780	31 832	31 573
Current external balance	**68 018**	**43 336**	**18 777**
+ Capital transfers from the rest of the world	4 543	2 072	2 377
÷ Capital transfers to the rest of the world	1 672	1 675	1 787
÷ Acquistions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	-1 210	-647	-205
Net lending/net borrowing	**69 679**	**43 086**	**19 162**

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01 and nat03

Table 376 Net value added, consumption and gross fixed capital formation

	Net value added		Total consumption[1]			Gross fixed capital formation
	Constant prices	Annual increase at constant prices	Constant prices	Constant prices per inhabitant	Annual real growth per inhabitant	Constant prices
	1980=100	per cent	1980=100		per cent	1980=100
1870-1894[2] average	7	2,7	7	17	1,9	3
1895-1914[2] average	14	4,2	23	41	2,2	13
1921-1929 average	24	4,1	23	35	2,8	11
1930-1939 average	31	2,5	28	40	1,4	17
1940-1946 average	31	0,2	27	34	0,6	14
1947-1950 average	39	4,4	36	44	0,6	26
1951-1957 average	44	1,7	40	46	1,0	33
1958-1965 average	57	4,6	53	58	4,1	56
1966-1973 average	79	3,7	76	79	3,6	95
1974-1975 average	88	-1,5	87	88	-0,9	101
1976-1979 average	95	3,4	97	98	3,8	111
1980-1981 average	100	-0,5	100	100	-1,4	94
1982-1986 average	110	3,5	107	107	3,1	119
1987-1993 average	121	0,8	114	113	-0,1	148
1994-2000 average	140	2,9	132	128	2,1	192
2001-2003 average	152	0,0	141	135	0,6	225
2004-2007* average	159	2,1	156	147	2,9	266

Note: Excl. 1915-20.

[1] Incl. Changes in stock and livestock. [2] From 1921 onwards, figures include South Jutland.

Table 377 Denmark and rest of the world (ROW)

	2005*	2006*	2007*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Exports of goods	496 207	538 248	548 747
+ Income from tourism from ROW	35 073	36 510	37 027
+ Exports of other services	230 283	276 349	298 635
+ Compensation of employees from ROW	5 192	5 163	5 304
+ Subsidies from ROW	8 596	8 835	8 684
+ Property income from ROW	147 845	163 618	192 912
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. from ROW	3 605	4 034	5 978
+ Other current transfers, etc. from ROW	11 344	8 306	8 394
Current income from ROW	**938 145**	**1 041 062**	**1 105 681**
+ Capital transfers, etc. from ROW	4 543	2 072	2 377
+ Disposal of non-financial, non-producing assets	138	256	276
Total income from ROW	**942 826**	**1 043 391**	**1 108 333**
Imports of goods	460 435	532 335	565 656
+ Expenditure on tourism etc. in ROW	46 237	49 425	52 339
+ Imports of other services	178 519	224 282	246 946
+ Compensation of employees to ROW	8 899	10 441	14 824
+ Taxes on production and import	3 401	3 499	4 021
+ Property income to ROW	127 760	133 205	156 792
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. to ROW	668	668	744
+ Other current transfers, etc. to ROW	44 208	43 872	45 580
Current expenditure to ROW, total	**870 127**	**997 726**	**1 086 903**
+ Capital transfers, etc. to ROW	1 672	1 675	1 787
+ Acquisition of non-financial, non-producing assets	1 348	904	481
Total expenditure to ROW	**873 147**	**1 000 305**	**1 089 171**
External balance of goods	**35 772**	**5 912**	**- 16 910**
External balance of services	**40 601**	**39 153**	**36 377**
External balance of goods and services	**76 373**	**45 065**	**19 467**
Current external balance	**68 018**	**43 336**	**18 777**
Net lending	**69 679**	**43 086**	**19 162**

Note: Figures are excluding Greenland and Faroe Islands.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01

Table 378 General government

	2005*	2006*	2007*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Output	425 757	445 486	458 913
÷Intermediate consumption	132 708	141 150	148 760
Gross value added, GVA	**293 048**	**304 336**	**310 153**
÷Consumption of fixed capital	28 115	28 772	29 243
Net value added	**264 934**	**275 564**	**280 910**
Gross value added, GVA	**293 048**	**304 336**	**310 153**
÷Other taxes less subsidies on production	-2 484	-2 548	-2 767
Gross domestic product at factor cost	**295 532**	**306 884**	**312 920**
÷Compensation of employees (paid by res. employers)	267 417	278 113	283 677
Gross operating surplus	**28 115**	**28 772**	**29 243**
+Taxes on production and income	274 535	291 872	300 854
÷Subsidies	35 635	36 264	38 584
+Property income, net from ROW	-6 225	- 531	2 061
Gross primary income	**260 790**	**283 848**	**293 574**
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	489 108	492 874	502 127
+Social contributions	31 343	31 554	31 661
+Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•
+Other current transfers	11 487	12 197	11 796
Gross total income	**792 728**	**820 473**	**839 158**
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•
+Social contributions	•	•	•
+Social benefits other than transfers in kind	255 265	254 719	257 571
+Other current transfers	36 639	39 095	39 512
Gross total expenditure	**291 903**	**293 814**	**297 082**
Gross disposable income	**500 825**	**526 659**	**542 076**
÷Social transfers in kind	282 521	297 316	307 425
Gross adjusted disposable income	**218 304**	**229 343**	**234 651**
Gross disposable income	**500 825**	**526 659**	**542 076**
÷Final consumption expenditure	401 276	421 158	439 179
Gross saving	**99 549**	**105 501**	**102 897**
Adjusted gross disposable income	**218 304**	**229 343**	**234 651**
÷Actual collective consumption	118 755	123 842	131 754
Gross saving	**99 549**	**105 501**	**102 897**
+Capital transfers, net	3 841	4 779	4 494
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	**103 390**	**110 280**	**107 391**
÷Gross fixed capital formation	27 356	31 724	31 154
÷Changes in inventories	-576	108	419
÷Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net.	-752	-1 490	257
Net lending	**77 362**	**79 937**	**75 560**

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat03

Table 379 Corporate sector

	2005*	2006*	2007*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Output	1 892 271	2 046 193	2 157 664
÷Intermediate consumption	1 061 188	1 160 613	1 232 387
Gross value added, GVA	**831 082**	**885 580**	**925 277**
÷Consumption of fixed capital	170 673	173 755	199 361
Net value added	**660 409**	**711 825**	**725 916**
Gross value added, GVA	**831 082**	**885 580**	**925 277**
÷Other taxes less subsides on production	2 189	2 773	2 889
Gross domestic product at factor cost,	**828 893**	**882 807**	**922 388**
÷Compensation of employees (paid by resident producers)	504 220	536 804	572 966
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	**324 674**	**346 003**	**349 422**
+Property income, net.	-4 706	-5 085	-4 173
Gross primary income	**319 968**	**340 918**	**345 248**
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•
+Social contributions	96 601	133 502	0
+Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•
+Other current transfers	47 415	43 857	59 448
Gross total income	463 984	518 276	546 845
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	59 275	64 054	64 054
+Social contributions	•	•	•
+Social benefits other than transfers in kind	44 942	53 564	59 887
+Other current transfers	49 303	46 158	62 956
Gross total expenditure	153 521	163 776	186 897
Gross disposable income	**310 463**	**354 500**	**359 948**
÷Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves	51 659	79 938	82 548
Gross saving	**258 804**	**274 562**	**277 400**
+Capital transfers, net.	1 843	- 42	-2 529
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	**260 647**	**274 521**	**274 871**
÷Gross fixed capital formation, etc.	195 732	224 075	253 812
÷Changes in inventories	3 096	12 181	6 919
÷Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net.	2 337	2 865	76
Net lending	**59 482**	**35 399**	**14 063**

Note: Figures for the corporate sector and the household sector have been carried forward up to and including 2004. Sole proprietorships are included in the household sector.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat03

Table 380 Household sector

	2005*	2006*	2007*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Output	312 180	328 820	333 258
÷Intermediate consumption	124 803	129 419	132 925
Gross value added, GVA	**187 377**	**199 401**	**200 333**
÷Consumption of fixed capital	49 793	57 377	50 980
Net value added	**137 584**	**142 024**	**149 353**
Gross value added, GVA	**187 377**	**199 401**	**200 333**
÷Other taxes less subsides on production	-2 645	-2 156	-2 989
Gross domestic product at factor cost	**190 022**	**201 557**	**203 322**
÷Compensation of employees (paid by resident producers)	49 547	53 063	58 656
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	**140 475**	**148 493**	**144 666**
+ Compensation of employees (received by resident employees)	817 477	862 702	905 779
+Taxes on production and imports	•	•	•
+Subsidies	•	•	•
+Property income, net	31 016	36 030	38 233
Gross primary income	**988 968**	**1 047 225**	**1 088 678**
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•
+Social contributions	•	•	•
+Social benefits other than transfers in kind	298 378	306 244	315 331
+Other current transfers	31 866	31 879	32 076
Gross total income	**1 319 212**	**1 385 348**	**1 436 085**
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	426 896	425 454	432 839
+Social contributions	128 673	165 629	174 067
+Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•
+Other current transfers	35 133	35 634	35 654
Gross total expenditure	**590 701**	**626 718**	**642 561**
Gross disposable income	**728 511**	**758 630**	**793 524**
+Social transfers in kind	282 521	297 316	307 425
Adjusted gross disposable income	**1 011 032**	**1 055 946**	**1 100 949**
Gross disposable income	**728 511**	**758 630**	**793 524**
+ Adjustment for the change in net equity in households in pension funds reserves	51 659	79 938	82 548
÷ Individual consumption expenditure	759 776	805 175	840 999
Gross saving	**20 394**	**33 393**	**35 073**
Adjusted gross disposable income	**1 011 032**	**1 055 946**	**1 100 949**
+ Adjustment for the change in net equity in households in pension funds reserves	51 659	79 938	82 548
÷ Actual individual consumption	1 042 297	1 102 491	1 148 425
Gross saving	**20 394**	**33 393**	**35 073**
+ Capital transfers, net	-2 813	-4 340	-1 375
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfer	**17 581**	**29 053**	**33 698**
÷ Gross fixed capital formation, etc.	83 802	101 301	104 301
÷ Changes in inventories	1 319	732	- 13
÷ Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net.	- 376	- 727	- 129
Net lending	**-67 164**	**-72 252**	**-70 461**

Note 1: Figures for the corporate sector and the household sector have been carried forward up to and including 2004. Sole proprietorships are included in the household sector.

Note 2: Households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat03

Table 381 Output by kind of activity

	Current prices			Constant 2000 prices, chain figures[1]		
	2005*	2006*	2007*	2005*	2006*	2007*
	DKK mio.					
Output, total	**2 630 208**	**2 820 498**	**2 949 835**	**2 383 454**	**2 476 547**	**2 524 797**
Of which: General government	425 756	445 487	458 913	372 123	378 262	380 142
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	**119 730**	**131 495**	**126 861**	**109 266**	**105 877**	**100 398**
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	58 098	62 078	61 235	65 394	66 971	66 429
Fishing	3 875	4 131	3 690	3 107	2 792	2 539
Mining and quarrying	57 757	65 286	61 936	41 127	37 765	34 336
Manufacturing	**562 604**	**601 458**	**631 677**	**524 245**	**540 379**	**555 847**
Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	129 975	128 248	135 128	124 248	119 020	121 513
Manufacture of textiles and leather	11 393	12 046	12 182	10 891	11 344	11 484
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	58 101	60 327	60 875	57 151	58 074	56 682
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	110 774	116 435	111 242	98 712	97 251	95 010
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	18 155	20 890	22 569	16 686	18 465	18 498
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal products	206 401	232 493	259 561	190 678	207 641	225 850
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	27 806	31 019	30 119	25 719	28 230	26 489
Electricity, gas and water supply	**51 738**	**58 256**	**51 436**	**42 747**	**45 573**	**39 506**
Construction	**186 132**	**212 972**	**229 679**	**164 764**	**181 075**	**185 149**
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	**335 004**	**344 800**	**365 352**	**306 448**	**308 784**	**317 444**
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. tuel	40 650	42 505	45 158	36 758	37 448	39 171
Wholesale except motor vehicles	171 941	174 840	183 646	157 129	157 321	160 339
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	79 422	82 467	85 175	74 661	75 313	74 609
Hotels and restaurants	42 991	44 988	51 374	37 964	38 748	43 166
Transport, post and telecommunications	**320 809**	**363 456**	**385 976**	**296 903**	**332 639**	**345 243**
Transport	256 409	298 159	318 206	226 036	259 057	268 804
Post and telecommunications	64 400	65 297	67 770	71 040	72 314	75 142
Finance and business activities	**528 395**	**558 614**	**592 349**	**483 475**	**498 996**	**516 535**
Finance and insurance	119 844	127 443	136 145	117 772	121 250	124 804
Letting and sale of real estate	202 698	213 824	224 252	177 836	182 774	186 741
Business activities	205 853	217 348	231 953	188 487	195 625	205 758
Public and personal services	**525 796**	**549 447**	**566 504**	**455 772**	**463 705**	**467 443**
Public administration	128 201	133 134	136 728	111 351	112 619	113 472
Education	100 164	102 158	104 272	86 206	85 656	85 731
Human health activities	91 369	97 658	99 253	79 394	82 583	82 325
Social institutions etc.	106 007	112 796	115 097	91 492	94 873	95 004
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	100 055	103 701	111 153	87 327	87 976	90 929

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat07

Table 382 Gross value added, by kind of activity

	Current prices			Constant 2000 prices, chain figures[1]		
	2005*	2006*	2007*	2005*	2006*	2007*
	DKK mio.					
Gross value added, total	**1 311 508**	**1 389 317**	**1 435 763**	**1 163 639**	**1 208 475**	**1 232 545**
Of which: General government	293 048	304 337	310 153	250 677	253 268	252 290
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	**68 778**	**79 312**	**73 874**	**64 012**	**60 757**	**56 200**
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	16 350	19 589	17 436	28 269	30 693	30 067
Fishing	1 714	2 112	1 768	1 214	1 118	1 017
Mining and quarrying	50 714	57 611	54 670	35 054	31 761	28 807
Manufacturing	**178 430**	**193 595**	**203 165**	**167 171**	**176 260**	**183 812**
Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	30 011	29 701	33 471	25 834	24 932	26 162
Manufacture of textiles and leather	3 470	3 687	3 639	3 277	3 464	3 587
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	22 394	23 224	23 390	23 698	24 067	23 567
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	34 391	36 055	31 885	29 415	29 504	28 973
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	7 575	9 110	10 312	7 134	8 112	8 219
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal prodcts	70 541	80 713	89 705	68 140	75 942	83 810
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	10 048	11 106	10 764	9 367	10 285	9 680
Electricity, gas and water supply	**28 085**	**33 314**	**30 086**	**22 046**	**24 018**	**21 259**
Construction	**70 687**	**76 567**	**80 982**	**60 251**	**67 000**	**69 156**
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	**175 600**	**180 607**	**191 074**	**159 467**	**162 382**	**168 347**
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. tuel	20 530	22 091	23 399	18 483	19 288	20 548
Wholesale except motor vehicles	88 132	88 761	93 002	80 093	81 173	83 606
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	47 727	49 556	51 828	45 506	45 969	45 950
Hotels and restaurants	19 212	20 199	22 845	15 515	16 033	18 060
Transport, post and telecommunications	**117 672**	**118 014**	**119 705**	**104 858**	**113 793**	**118 534**
Transport	89 007	89 755	91 141	70 041	77 151	80 204
Post and telecommunications	28 666	28 258	28 564	35 414	36 639	38 410
Finance and business activities	**313 575**	**333 058**	**351 442**	**282 772**	**294 775**	**304 859**
Finance and insurance	70 690	75 541	80 168	71 515	75 250	76 488
Letting and sale of real estate	136 700	144 036	150 113	117 417	120 954	124 137
Business activities	106 185	113 481	121 161	94 300	99 186	104 744
Public and personal services	**358 680**	**374 850**	**385 434**	**302 844**	**309 051**	**312 138**
Public administration	82 813	84 413	87 014	69 353	69 752	71 099
Education	73 658	75 373	76 771	62 348	62 127	62 325
Human health activities	62 496	66 033	66 544	52 729	54 429	54 159
Social institutions etc.	80 746	86 969	88 393	68 724	71 997	72 117
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	58 967	62 063	66 713	49 645	50 719	52 398

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat07

Table 383 Compensation of employees and gross operating surplus and mixed income, by kind of activity

	Compensation of employees			Gross operating surplus and mixed income		
	2005*	2006*	2007*	2005*	2006*	2007*
	DKK mio.					
Total	**821 184**	**867 980**	**915 300**	**493 264**	**523 268**	**523 330**
Of which: General government	267 417	278 113	283 677	28 115	28 772	29 243
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	**9 854**	**10 197**	**10 589**	**66 201**	**76 338**	**70 605**
Agriculture, horticulture, and forestry	7 812	8 161	8 545	15 790	18 628	16 176
Fishing	794	728	670	939	1 402	1 122
Mining and quarrying	1 247	1 307	1 374	49 472	56 308	53 307
Manufacturing	**129 770**	**134 266**	**141 029**	**48 958**	**59 584**	**62 294**
Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	21 679	21 396	21 809	8 499	8 464	11 791
Manufacture of textiles and leather	2 516	2 539	2 582	936	1 127	1 030
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	16 923	17 072	16 572	5 500	6 175	6 835
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	20 265	21 277	22 428	14 117	14 761	9 421
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	5 140	5 537	6 027	2 432	3 568	4 276
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal products	56 044	59 103	63 917	14 632	21 731	25 879
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	7 204	7 342	7 693	2 842	3 758	3 061
Electricity, gas and water supply	**5 147**	**5 411**	**5 753**	**22 835**	**27 792**	**24 220**
Construction	**53 350**	**59 757**	**64 865**	**17 273**	**16 718**	**15 989**
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	**127 480**	**136 563**	**146 796**	**48 070**	**43 935**	**44 094**
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. tuel	14 266	15 430	16 568	6 135	6 520	6 669
Wholesale except motor vehicles	64 042	68 013	72 651	24 163	20 800	20 384
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	35 178	38 273	41 522	12 554	11 271	10 270
Hotels and restaurants	13 994	14 847	16 056	5 218	5 345	6 771
Transport, post and telecommunications	**55 382**	**57 549**	**60 665**	**62 554**	**60 687**	**59 284**
Transport	39 544	41 427	43 920	50 019	48 867	47 825
Post and telecommunications	15 839	16 123	16 745	12 535	11 820	11 459
Finance and business activities	**138 931**	**150 361**	**162 016**	**166 588**	**173 906**	**181 143**
Finance and insurance	37 572	40 330	43 098	30 365	32 282	33 958
Letting and sale of real estate	12 485	13 556	14 617	118 349	124 062	129 800
Business activities	88 874	96 475	104 300	17 874	17 562	17 384
Public and personal services	**301 271**	**313 875**	**323 587**	**60 783**	**64 307**	**65 702**
Public administration	69 919	72 549	77 151	13 387	12 346	10 663
Education	66 996	69 040	72 099	6 964	6 618	5 144
Human health activities	48 328	50 812	51 053	14 528	15 563	15 890
Social institutions etc.	79 964	83 934	85 613	2 011	4 276	4 181
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	36 063	37 540	37 671	23 893	25 504	29 825

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Table 384 Hours worked, by kind of activity

	Total actual hours worked			Actual hours worked for employees		
	2005*	2006*	2007*	2005*	2006*	2007*
	1 000 hours					
Total	**4 256 662**	**4 354 609**	**4 488 631**	**3 899 393**	**3 996 795**	**4 120 340**
Of which: General government	1 248 194	1 265 103	1 268 409	1 248 194	1 265 103	1 268 409
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	**146 295**	**142 695**	**148 000**	**74 778**	**74 491**	**76 092**
Agriculture, horticulture, and forestry	134 657	131 346	136 877	66 395	66 318	68 175
Fishing	6 935	6 593	6 218	3 771	3 503	3 111
Mining and quarrying	4 703	4 756	4 904	4 612	4 670	4 806
Manufacturing	**604 380**	**606 143**	**626 522**	**585 623**	**587 823**	**606 918**
Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	103 638	99 331	97 422	101 931	97 665	95 832
Manufacture of textiles and leather	14 645	14 280	14 351	12 916	12 621	12 516
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	82 505	79 689	78 532	79 297	76 521	75 017
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	77 786	78 220	80 693	77 381	77 835	80 275
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	23 955	24 776	25 786	23 216	24 060	24 979
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal products	262 280	270 917	290 217	253 963	262 775	281 591
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	39 571	38 931	39 520	36 919	36 346	36 707
Electricity, gas and water supply	**21 989**	**22 366**	**22 783**	**21 989**	**22 366**	**22 783**
Construction	**296 069**	**313 389**	**334 610**	**250 039**	**266 246**	**287 042**
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	**767 542**	**789 998**	**833 334**	**671 937**	**692 770**	**732 068**
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. tuel	94 570	99 690	105 064	78 614	82 808	87 751
Wholesale except motor vehicles	276 239	282 918	298 598	258 958	265 725	280 689
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	271 960	282 008	294 593	227 909	236 756	246 827
Hotels and restaurants	124 774	125 382	135 079	106 456	107 481	116 802
Transport, post and telecommunications	**302 793**	**306 374**	**315 444**	**279 332**	**284 171**	**292 982**
Transport	227 221	230 555	239 337	205 592	210 064	218 689
Post and telecommunications	75 572	75 820	76 108	73 740	74 106	74 293
Finance and business activities	**623 493**	**656 347**	**685 642**	**558 619**	**588 047**	**616 762**
Finance and insurance	119 252	121 979	127 012	119 252	121 979	127 012
Letting and sale of real estate	76 865	80 303	88 529	64 235	66 663	74 446
Business activities	427 377	454 065	470 100	375 133	399 405	415 303
Public and personal services	**1 494 100**	**1 517 297**	**1 522 296**	**1 457 077**	**1 480 882**	**1 485 692**
Public administration	273 858	279 344	285 873	273 858	279 344	285 873
Education	308 928	310 556	313 174	305 751	307 431	310 022
Human health activities	225 310	227 751	224 760	209 254	211 812	209 388
Social institutions etc.	455 264	466 250	465 359	455 264	466 250	465 359
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	230 741	233 396	233 130	212 950	216 044	215 051

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat18

Table 385 Total employed and wage and salary earners by kind of activity

	Total employed[1]			Of which, wage and salary earners[2]		
	2005*	2006*	2007*	2005*	2006*	2007*
	number of persons					
Total	**2 762 429**	**2 807 383**	**2 857 943**	**2 587 910**	**2 632 455**	**2 675 728**
Of which: General government	843 375	842 991	844 239	843 375	842 991	844 239
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	**86 158**	**85 539**	**87 038**	**46 882**	**46 527**	**46 421**
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	79 348	79 009	80 573	41 747	41 645	41 689
Fishing	4 013	3 730	3 613	2 388	2 131	1 932
Mining and quarrying	2 797	2 800	2 852	2 747	2 751	2 800
Manufacturing	**388 818**	**388 137**	**390 007**	**379 782**	**379 184**	**380 632**
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	69 869	66 936	66 300	68 933	66 011	65 330
Manufacture of textiles and leather	9 352	9 215	9 185	8 509	8 394	8 316
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	54 918	53 222	50 489	53 416	51 715	48 904
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	49 677	49 675	49 422	49 486	49 489	49 227
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	14 797	15 360	15 956	14 394	14 963	15 535
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal produts	165 080	169 246	174 319	161 176	165 373	170 284
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	25 125	24 483	24 337	23 868	23 239	23 036
Electricity, gas and water supply	**13 299**	**13 491**	**13 725**	**13 299**	**13 491**	**13 725**
Construction	**170 956**	**179 834**	**187 176**	**149 613**	**158 242**	**164 639**
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	**524 858**	**540 464**	**561 716**	**484 493**	**500 274**	**519 737**
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel	58 955	60 958	62 944	52 609	54 673	56 402
Wholesale except motor vehicles	171 199	174 376	180 637	164 899	168 191	174 165
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	204 144	212 939	223 385	185 485	194 318	203 912
Hotels and restaurants	90 560	92 191	94 750	81 500	83 092	85 257
Transport, post and telecommunications	**178 623**	**180 037**	**183 150**	**168 403**	**169 915**	**172 666**
Transport	128 001	129 641	132 775	118 523	120 276	123 105
Post and telecommunications	50 622	50 396	50 375	49 880	49 639	49 561
Finance and business activities	**403 520**	**419 034**	**434 479**	**370 757**	**385 871**	**399 657**
Finance and insurance	79 068	81 214	82 415	79 068	81 214	82 415
Letting and sale of real estate	46 872	48 412	49 991	40 738	42 193	43 454
Business activities	277 580	289 408	302 074	250 951	262 464	273 788
Public and personal services	**996 197**	**1 000 847**	**1 000 652**	**974 681**	**978 951**	**978 251**
Public administration	164 504	164 228	165 834	164 502	164 226	165 832
Education	204 572	206 001	206 995	202 929	204 334	205 261
Health care activities	158 641	159 724	158 395	148 855	149 743	148 431
Social institutions etc.	322 925	324 945	323 445	322 925	324 945	323 445
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	145 555	145 949	145 983	135 470	135 703	135 282

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat18

Table 386 Private consumption expenditure

	Current prices			2000 prices, chain figures[1]		
	2005*	2006*	2007*	2005*	2006*	2007*
	DKK mio.					
Total private consumption expenditure	**759 776**	**805 175**	**840 999**	**697 225**	**723 789**	**741 601**
Household consumption on Danish territory	**749 993**	**793 607**	**827 184**	**688 769**	**714 316**	**730 127**
Food	74 532	77 634	81 380	69 025	70 199	70 142
Beverages and tobacco	37 383	38 589	37 797	36 149	36 644	34 993
Clothing and footwear	36 984	40 174	42 285	36 586	40 407	43 511
Housing	151 930	159 037	167 059	131 082	133 249	135 485
Electricity, gas and other fuels	45 181	47 671	44 213	39 119	39 075	35 990
Furnishing, household equipment etc.	43 588	47 902	49 726	40 982	44 651	45 732
Medical products and health services	19 726	20 680	21 273	18 647	19 333	19 653
Purchase of vehicles	48 379	51 250	50 397	44 645	47 205	46 844
Other transport and communication	69 973	72 962	78 922	67 090	67 874	71 464
Recreation and culture	85 148	90 845	93 838	81 035	85 222	87 256
Other goods and services	137 170	146 863	160 294	125 067	131 537	140 708
Balance of tourism, net	**-1 659**	**-716**	**468**	**. .**	**. .**	**. .**
Income from tourism	-35 073	-36 510	-37 588	-33 351	-34 177	-34 417
Expenditure on tourism	33 414	35 794	38 057	31 637	33 094	34 927
Membership organizations etc.	**11 442**	**12 284**	**13 347**	**10 025**	**10 426**	**10 869**
Goods	**374 171**	**396 918**	**400 783**	**352 696**	**369 092**	**368 959**
Durable	95 279	103 964	104 476	92 638	101 663	103 346
Semi-durable	83 166	89 398	93 081	80 104	86 565	90 577
Non-durable	195 726	203 556	203 226	180 535	181 831	176 464
Services	**375 822**	**396 690**	**426 401**	**336 419**	**345 750**	**361 185**
Housing	151 930	159 037	167 059	131 082	133 249	135 485
Other services	223 892	237 653	259 341	205 690	212 958	226 437

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat05

Table 387 Capital formation by type of goods

	Current prices			2000 prices, chain figures[1]		
	2005*	2006*	2007*	2005*	2006*	2007*
	DKK mio.					
Machines and equipment	84 867	102 093	113 307	84 847	103 967	116 555
Transport	29 132	30 436	34 495	27 564	26 608	29 602
Buildings; facilities and installations	160 900	188 551	202 560	141 344	159 650	163 204
Housing	92 900	108 013	118 605	83 012	93 133	97 355
Other buildings	43 941	54 787	58 600	38 495	46 309	47 213
Civil engineering works	24 059	25 752	25 355	20 042	20 537	19 126
Livestock	-141	-92	-154	7	5	3
Valuables, net	2 096	2 300	2 625	2 048	2 173	2 407
Purchased and own-account computer software	27 594	31 129	33 783	27 778	31 458	33 333
Entertainment, literary and artistic originals	1 819	1 844	1 830	1 640	1 628	1 586
Mineral exploration	624	840	821	570	689	624
Total gross fixed capital formation	**306 890**	**357 100**	**389 267**	**285 852**	**325 813**	**345 885**
Of which: Generel goverment acquisition of new fixed assets	27 110	32 175	31 299	25 030	29 161	28 029
+ Change in stocks, net	3 838	13 022	7 325	3 604	11 870	6 468
Total gross capital formation	**310 729**	**370 122**	**396 592**	**289 034**	**337 129**	**351 770**
- Consumption of fixed capital	248 581	259 904	279 584	232 688	238 969	248 586
Total net capital formation	**62 148**	**110 218**	**117 008**	**56 720**	**97 784**	**102 765**

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat04

Table 388 Gross fixed capital formation by kind of acitivity and by type of goods

	Current prices			2000-prices, chain figures[1]		
	2003	2004	2005*	2003	2004	2005*
	DKK mio.					
Total gross fixed capital formation[2]	**269 835**	**282 941**	**301 985**	**257 240**	**267 293**	**. . .**
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	106 785	110 079	110 003	105 406	108 780	. . .
Building and construction	135 762	144 328	162 258	124 548	129 945	. . .
Other gross fixed capital formation.	27 288	28 534	29 725	27 375	28 658	. . .
Hereby: General goverment	**22 238**	**27 242**	**27 279**	**21 395**	**25 962**	**. . .**
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	5 053	5 640	5 601	5 002	5 655	. . .
Building and construction	15 051	19 100	18 924	14 223	17 731	. . .
Other gross fixed capital formation.	2 134	2 503	2 754	2 151	2 528	. . .
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	**19 748**	**17 554**	**17 820**	**18 556**	**16 150**	**. . .**
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	8 448	8 506	8 949	8 063	8 034	. . .
Building and construction	9 925	8 201	7 869	9 072	7 249	. . .
Other gross fixed capital formation.	1 374	847	1 002	1 423	864	. . .
Manufacturing	**29 966**	**32 571**	**29 110**	**28 506**	**30 913**	**. . .**
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	19 299	21 041	18 784	18 346	19 932	. . .
Building and construction	6 756	7 584	5 606	6 273	7 001	. . .
Other gross fixed capital formation.	3 911	3 946	4 720	3 936	3 983	. . .
Electricity, gas and water supply	**9 345**	**8 484**	**7 741**	**8 677**	**7 495**	**. . .**
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	1 886	2 844	2 256	1 820	2 701	. . .
Building and construction	7 259	5 478	5 264	6 670	4 701	. . .
Other gross fixed capital formation.	200	162	221	202	164	. . .
Construction	**6 008**	**5 218**	**6 932**	**5 676**	**4 898**	**. . .**
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	4 698	4 005	5 260	4 416	3 713	. . .
Building and construction	1 006	672	1 160	935	616	. . .
Other gross fixed capital formation.	305	542	511	307	548	. . .
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	**20 754**	**21 104**	**21 098**	**19 714**	**20 211**	**. . .**
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	14 545	14 868	15 088	13 826	14 291	. . .
Building and construction	3 829	3 508	2 926	3 547	3 231	. . .
Other gross fixed capital formation.	2 380	2 729	3 085	2 396	2 755	. . .
Transport, post and telecommunications	**40 804**	**41 888**	**39 473**	**41 051**	**40 988**	**. . .**
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	28 614	25 483	24 310	29 566	25 736	. . .
Building and construction	8 595	12 446	11 313	7 935	10 915	. . .
Other gross fixed capital formation.	3 595	3 959	3 851	3 616	3 993	. . .
Finance and business activities	**105 150**	**111 065**	**135 561**	**98 885**	**104 187**	**. . .**
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	15 262	17 993	19 863	15 542	18 774	. . .
Building and construction	79 091	81 858	104 790	72 398	74 238	. . .
Other gross fixed capital formation.	10 797	11 213	10 909	10 871	11 318	. . .
Public and personal services	**38 061**	**45 057**	**44 250**	**36 107**	**42 344**	**. . .**
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	14 035	15 340	15 494	13 788	15 240	. . .
Building and construction	19 301	24 582	23 329	17 690	21 981	. . .
Other gross fixed capital formation.	4 725	5 135	5 426	4 631	5 018	. . .

[1] Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results. [2] Ekskl. acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat06

Table 389 (page 1 of 2) Supply of goods. 2004

SITC		Danish turnover	Imports incl. customs duties	Exports	Domestic supply	Used for			
						Intermediate consumption	Household consumption	Government consumption[1]	Capital formation, stocks
		DKK mio.							
0	**Food and live animals**	**151 949**	**39 469**	**71 590**	**119 828**	**84 105**	**35 550**	**29**	**143**
00	Live animals other than animals of division 03	21 071	86	1 111	20 046	19 796	131	-	120
01	Meat and meat preparations	37 086	5 243	26 841	15 487	5 777	9 865	-	-154
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	31 342	3 680	11 871	23 151	17 605	6 131	-	-585
03	Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates preparations and preparations thereof	11 239	8 797	12 335	7 700	7 020	671	-	9
04	Cereals and cereals preparations	16 674	3 484	4 567	15 591	10 871	4 150	-	570
05	Vegetables and fruit	6 863	6 894	1 938	11 819	5 597	6 249	-	-27
06	Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	4 187	1 366	1 965	3 588	2 156	1 465	-	-34
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	2 115	2 399	886	3 629	935	2 699	-	- 6
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	12 332	5 469	3 410	14 392	12 678	1 476	-	238
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	9 040	2 052	6 666	4 426	1 671	2 714	29	12
1	**Beverages and tobacco**	**12 013**	**5 654**	**4 902**	**12 765**	**4 050**	**8 781**	**-**	**-66**
11	Beverages	8 567	4 840	3 489	9 917	3 326	6 516	-	75
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	3 446	814	1 413	2 848	724	2 265	-	-141
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	**17 948**	**12 791**	**13 028**	**17 710**	**16 111**	**3 038**	**-**	**-1 439**
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	3 138	888	3 730	296	272	-	-	24
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	976	1 073	64	1 984	1 889	10	-	86
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	67	240	42	264	264	-	-	-0
24	Cork and wood	2 033	4 601	533	6 101	4 977	969	-	155
25	Pulp and waste paper	41	303	49	295	290	-	-	4
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	753	302	606	449	440	9	-	0
27	Crude fertilizers other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	2 136	1 072	655	2 553	2 352	150	-	51
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	488	512	1 769	- 769	1 142	-	-	-1 911
29	Crude animals and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	8 316	3 801	5 580	6 537	4 484	1 901	-	151
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials**	**87 545**	**30 029**	**41 155**	**76 419**	**60 794**	**14 791**	**-**	**834**
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	319	2 806	48	3 077	2 879	107	-	91
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	50 020	25 594	34 627	40 987	35 080	5 334	-	573
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	18 446	72	4 139	14 379	12 096	2 113	-	170
35	Electric current	18 761	1 557	2 341	17 977	10 739	7 237	-	-
4	**Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes**	**3 302**	**2 249**	**2 037**	**3 514**	**3 150**	**192**	**-**	**171**
41	Animal oils and fats	1 360	434	882	912	854	34	-	24
42	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	938	1 259	535	1 663	1 386	140	-	137
43	Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable origin, inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats and oils, n.e.s.	1 004	556	621	939	910	18	-	11
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.c**	**61 532**	**44 300**	**54 305**	**51 527**	**42 516**	**5 116**	**3 367**	**527**
51	Organic chemicals	7 570	4 011	5 894	5 687	5 514	55	-	118
52	Inorganic chemicals	680	2 063	466	2 277	2 242	28	-	7
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	4 415	2 928	3 135	4 207	3 912	232	-	64
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	30 740	12 811	31 106	12 445	6 565	2 271	3 367	243
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations	3 085	4 245	2 730	4 599	2 362	2 193	-	44

[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 389 (page 2 of 2) Supply of goods. 2004

SITC		Danish turnover	Imports incl. customs duties	Exports	Domestic supply	Used for			
						Inter-mediate con-sumption	Household con-sumption	Govern-ment con-sumption[1]	Capital formation, stocks
		DKK mio.							
56	Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	428	1 208	421	1 216	1 244	20	-	-48
57	Plastics in primary forms	747	7 591	1 150	7 188	7 260	0	-	-72
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	5 464	4 697	3 252	6 909	6 641	91	-	177
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	8 404	4 745	6 150	6 999	6 777	226	-	-4
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material**	**77 536**	**66 198**	**40 293**	**103 441**	**93 113**	**5 238**	**374**	**4 717**
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furskins	62	570	288	343	250	71	-	23
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1 530	2 842	1 240	3 132	2 833	181	-	118
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	11 188	4 927	3 994	12 120	11 180	338	-	602
64	Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	8 779	10 654	4 510	14 924	13 794	885	374	-130
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	5 474	7 439	5 672	7 241	5 266	1 510	-	464
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	14 366	5 917	5 391	14 892	13 767	765	-	361
67	Iron and steel	3 803	15 445	5 767	13 481	13 384	5	-	92
68	Non-ferrous metals	3 054	5 663	2 124	6 594	6 528	5	-	61
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	29 280	12 740	11 308	30 713	26 111	1 478	-	3 124
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	**107 904**	**143 025**	**105 268**	**145 660**	**59 734**	**22 151**	**326**	**63 449**
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	19 275	6 230	13 974	11 531	8 329	73	-	3 128
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	14 347	12 189	12 929	13 607	3 939	309	-	9 359
73	Metal working machinery	1 117	1 371	938	1 550	433	-	-	1 117
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	33 964	18 481	25 776	26 669	16 367	189	-	10 114
75	Office machines; automatic data processing machines	1 300	19 773	6 558	14 516	2 590	1 158	7	10 760
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	6 715	20 168	15 879	11 004	5 025	3 468	-	2 512
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)	16 151	19 015	11 265	23 901	16 000	3 299	1	4 601
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	8 128	31 435	10 675	28 888	4 881	13 278	318	10 411
79	Other transport equipment	6 907	14 362	7 276	13 994	2 171	375	-	11 448
8	**Miscellaneous manufactured articles**	**81 799**	**58 097**	**64 535**	**75 361**	**40 279**	**22 254**	**849**	**11 979**
81	Prefabricated buildings, sanitary plumping, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	3 935	2 599	1 953	4 582	2 058	851	2	1 670
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	20 355	6 060	14 851	11 565	2 329	3 947	117	5 172
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	28	763	228	563	53	422	-	88
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	4 401	19 117	14 230	9 288	1 266	7 804	-	218
85	Footwear	523	4 026	2 295	2 254	327	1 867	7	53
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.s.	11 207	6 523	10 462	7 268	4 614	144	13	2 497
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	1 826	2 740	1 447	3 119	2 113	834	35	137
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.c	39 524	16 268	19 070	36 721	27 519	6 384	675	2 143
9	**Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in SITC**	**41**	**1 673**	**168**	**1 546**	**1 559**	**-33**	**-**	**21**
93	Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	-	1 547	141	1 406	1 406	-	-	-
96	Coin (other than gold coin) not being legal tender	28	2	10	20	0	1	-	19
97	Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	13	124	16	121	153	- 34	-	2

Table 390 Gross domestic product by counties. 2006

	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic product per capita[1]	Gross domestic product per capita[1]	Annual average real growth 2000-2006	Average real growth 2006
	current prices DKK mio.	current prices DKK 1 000	the whole country = 100	per cent	
Whole country[2]	**1 641 520**	**302**	**100**	**1.7**	**3.9**
Copenhagen region[3]	641 050	350	116	2.2	4.8
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	260 829	439	145	2.2	5.7
Copenhagen County	233 860	378	125	2.4	4.8
Frederiksborg County	92 343	243	81	1.4	3.1
Roskilde County	54 017	223	74	2.5	3.2
West Zealand County	70 141	227	75	1.6	4.5
Storstrøm County	54 494	207	69	1.3	3.4
Bornholm County	9 077	210	70	0.4	4.1
Funen County	115 378	241	80	1.3	3.9
South Jutland County	66 454	263	87	0.7	4.9
Ribe County	65 861	294	97	2.2	4.7
Vejle County	102 823	283	94	1.9	5.9
Ringkøbing County	78 444	285	94	1.1	4.0
Århus County	175 515	265	88	1.9	3.0
Viborg County	66 155	281	93	1.5	5.0
North Jutland County	126 610	256	85	1.5	4.2
Outside the counties[4]	69 517	•	•	-0.9	-9.1

[1] It is not possibel to calculate GDP per capita outside the region and country. [2] Figures for the whole country correspond to earlier figures – National accounts, December version 2006

. [3] Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities, Copenhagen County, Frederiksborg County and Roskilde County. [4] Activities that cannot be allocated to any county. Primary activities in the North Sea.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/rnat1

Table 391 Input-output table. 2004

	Input in main groups of industries								
	Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restau-rants	Transport, post and telecommunications	Finance and business activities	Public and personal services	Total
	DKK mio. in current prices								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying.	9 369	48 351	6 883	1 757	350	8	46	1 286	68 049
Manufacturing	12 361	85 002	898	32 531	16 911	6 487	12 900	10 159	177 250
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 315	6 501	2 898	163	3 714	943	1 610	3 981	21 126
Construction	1 391	2 304	3 101	1 475	2 013	4 845	26 528	7 006	48 663
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	4 565	28 398	416	19 459	14 025	6 885	5 763	9 254	88 766
Transport, post and telecommunications	1 080	12 779	384	2 634	29 068	33 479	16 166	17 406	112 997
Finance and business activities	6 746	30 179	2 565	25 463	43 695	15 997	82 303	38 754	245 701
Public and personal services	1 203	4 918	497	860	5 341	3 156	11 257	26 856	54 089
Total use of domestic products	**38 030**	**218 433**	**17 643**	**84 342**	**115 116**	**71 800**	**156 574**	**114 702**	**816 641**
Imports incl. customs duties	9 781	128 977	3 721	21 301	30 561	97 319	20 092	21 832	333 584
Taxes on products, net and VAT	1 515	1 063	123	1 561	5 231	5 697	15 323	22 854	53 368
Uses at market prices	**49 327**	**348 473**	**21 488**	**107 204**	**150 907**	**174 817**	**191 990**	**159 388**	**1 203 593**
Other taxes linked to production, net.	-923	-391	95	21	-45	-353	7 373	-3 684	2 093
Compensation of employees	9 653	126 755	4 728	48 474	120 094	54 472	128 084	293 221	785 480
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	51 565	54 757	20 779	17 731	49 548	53 374	162 504	55 055	465 312
Gross output at basic prices	**109 621**	**529 594**	**47 090**	**173 429**	**320 504**	**282 310**	**489 951**	**503 979**	**2 456 477**

	Final demand								Total
	Private consumption	Government consumption	Gross fixed capital formation			Increase in stocks	Exports	Total	
			Machinery and transport equipment	Building and construction	Other capital formations				
	DKK mio. in current prices								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying.	3 119	959	1	-	256	1 038	36 199	41 572	109 621
Manufacturing	49 131	565	26 806	-	1 627	1 612	272 604	352 344	529 594
Electricity, gas and water supply	19 865	-	-	-	106	131	5 862	25 964	47 090
Construction	3 753	7 293	76	113 544	92	-	7	124 765	173 429
Wholesale and retail trade,; hotels, restaurants	142 601	2 546	19 188	-	3 384	519	63 501	231 738	320 504
Transport, post and telecommunications	34 670	511	1	-	2 092	0	132 038	169 313	282 310
Finance and business activities	179 845	5 061	5 082	9 264	14 212	112	30 675	244 250	489 951
Public and personal services	78 016	365 627	7	180	3 674	-0	2 386	449 890	503 979
Total use of domestic products	**510 999**	**382 562**	**51 162**	**122 987**	**25 442**	**3 412**	**543 272**	**1 639 836**	**2 456 477**
Imports incl. custom duties	106 435	4 426	46 676	352	4 562	10 321	89 912	262 684	596 268
Tourism revenues etc.	-34 585	-	-	-	-	-	34 585	-	-
Taxes on products, net. and VAT	124 364	2 041	12 235	20 988	602	-232	-2 766	157 233	210 601
Use at market prices	**707 214**	**389 028**	**110 073**	**144 328**	**30 606**	**13 501**	**665 004**	**2 059 753**	**3 263 346**

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/14

Table 392 Fixed capital

	Current prices			2000-prices, chain figures[1]		
	2005*	2006*	2007*	2005*	2006*	2007*
	DKK mio.					
Total gross capital stock, opening stock	**8 185 826**	**8 510 306**	**8 997 531**	**7 340 916**	**7 459 879**	**7 620 972**
Other machinery and equipment	1 009 808	1 056 734	1 125 543	976 041	1 000 662	1 042 162
Transport equipment	391 830	403 848	427 001	355 078	361 728	372 088
Buildings and structures	6 634 016	6 889 563	7 275 636	5 863 740	5 944 852	6 049 172
Dwellings	3 482 260	3 637 322	3 869 542	3 167 333	3 237 521	3 324 769
Non-residential buildings	2 095 236	2 135 850	2 228 890	1 819 104	1 823 377	1 834 312
Other structures	1 056 520	1 116 391	1 177 204	878 841	886 891	894 889
Livestock	7 905	7 772	7 902	6 446	6 302	6 252
Computer software	111 603	118 465	124 462	113 738	121 760	128 377
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	10 232	10 640	11 094	9 241	9 447	9 610
Mineral exploration	20 432	23 283	25 893	18 483	18 622	19 363
Total consumption of fixed capital	**248 581**	**259 904**	**279 584**	**232 688**	**238 969**	**248 586**
Other machinery and equipment	84 867	102 093	113 307	84 847	103 967	116 555
Transport equipment	29 132	30 436	34 495	27 564	26 608	29 602
Buildings and structures	160 900	188 551	202 560	141 344	159 650	163 204
Dwellings	92 900	108 013	118 605	83 012	93 133	97 355
Non-residential buildings	43 941	54 787	58 600	38 495	46 309	47 213
Other structures	24 059	25 752	25 355	20 042	20 537	19 126
Livestock	- 141	- 92	- 154	7	5	3
Computer software	27 594	31 129	33 783	27 778	31 458	33 333
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	1 819	1 844	1 830	1 640	1 628	1 586
Mineral exploration	624	840	821	570	689	624
Total net capital stock, opening stock	**4 454 994**	**4 642 402**	**4 913 130**	**3 998 059**	**4 057 579**	**4 149 745**
Other machinery and equipment	537 934	567 537	615 021	520 525	538 990	571 950
Transport equipment	233 707	240 093	252 153	210 685	213 029	216 884
Buildings and structures	3 594 609	3 740 707	3 947 992	3 181 720	3 217 586	3 272 559
Dwellings	1 868 417	1 949 593	2 074 075	1 696 952	1 732 712	1 779 441
Non-residential buildings	1 106 587	1 144 540	1 201 031	971 744	974 358	985 552
Other structures	619 605	646 574	672 886	513 611	512 093	510 655
Livestock	7 905	7 772	7 902	6 076	5 940	5 894
Computer software	63 982	67 812	69 736	65 726	70 078	71 915
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	5 595	5 841	6 094	5 053	5 186	5 280
Mineral exploration	11 261	12 640	14 233	10 187	10 110	10 644

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat08 and nat04

Table 393 Financial accounts. Denmark and rest of the world

	2004	2005*	2006*
	current prices, DKK mio.		
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	113 331	325 639	282 926
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	223	-444	-1 260
Currency and deposits	58 186	78 693	146 552
Securities other than shares	124 175	139 810	86 433
Loans	-27 838	54 739	84 835
Shares and other equity	-43 016	43 527	-53 078
Insurance technical reserves	-222	- 322	328
Other accounts receivable	1 823	9 636	19 116
Financial liabilities	157 709	395 317	326 012
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	-	-
Currency and deposits	40 062	88 594	40 553
Securities other than shares	139 357	80 478	42 796
Loans	-47 042	62 497	29 217
Shares and other equity	66 006	153 204	179 989
Insurance technical reserves	1 272	1 287	-1 619
Other accounts receivable	-41 946	9 257	35 077
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (–)	-44 378	-69 678	-43 086
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	142 790	148 209	30 053
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-10 368	25 093	-16 792
Securities other than shares	24 265	7 375	-41 529
Loans	32 595	10 833	-5 085
Shares and other equity*	93 001	99 753	93 172
Insurance technical reserves	657	1 362	209
Other accounts receivable	2 640	3 793	78
Financial liabilities	190 843	208 421	-84 912
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	16 472	9 122	-30 349
Securities other than shares	29 288	59 399	-70 829
Loans	135 674	1 649	-2 691
Shares and other equity*	21 998	133 283	24 324
Insurance technical reserves	- 33	- 36	- 40
Other accounts receivable	-12 557	5 003	-5 327
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	2 754 147	3 228 439	3 542 680
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	710 054	813 840	943 600
Securities other than shares	1 018 181	1 165 366	1 210 270
Loans	279 011	344 583	424 333
Shares and other equity*	670 657	813 937	854 031
Insurance technical reserves	14 631	15 671	16 207
Other accounts receivable	61 613	75 042	94 239
Financial liabilities	2 671 236	3 274 973	3 516 074
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	483 480	581 196	591 400
Securities other than shares	821 423	961 300	933 267
Loans	426 054	490 200	516 726
Shares and other equity*	825 894	1 112 381	1 316 694
Insurance technical reserves	7 307	8 558	6 899
Other accounts receivable	107 078	121 338	151 088
Net financial assets	82 911	-46 534	26 606

Note: Financial accounts figures for the rest of the world are drawn up from the point of view of the rest of the world. Thus, a financial asset held by the rest of the world is a liability for Denmark and vice versa.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11, nat12 and nat13

Table 394 Financial accounts. General government

	2004	2005*	2006*
	current prices, DKK mio.		
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	9 360	-10 905	30 999
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	27 934	-8 024	1 285
Securities other than shares	1 745	-2 520	-2 843
Loans	7 009	4 965	12 799
Shares and other equity	-15 541	5 485	-6 897
Insurance technical reserves	23	28	- 31
Other accounts receivable	-11 810	-10 839	26 687
Financial liabilities	-17 966	-88 267	-48 938
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	340	723	334
Securities other than shares	-2 280	-79 895	-68 772
Loans	4 173	4 036	2 817
Shares and other equity	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	-20 198	-13 131	16 683
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (–)	27 326	77 362	79 937
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	50 317	-31 999	-2 983
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	138
Securities other than shares	123	-2 025	-7 034
Loans	10 800	779	1 682
Shares and other equity*	17 170	1 400	11 323
Insurance technical reserves	5	8	9
Other accounts receivable	22 219	-32 162	-9 104
Financial liabilities	7 160	5 365	-24 631
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	9 573	-2 468	-26 470
Loans	-4 767	1 448	1 838
Shares and other equity*	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	2 353	6 385	-
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	762 239	719 336	747 352
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	78 661	70 637	72 061
Securities other than shares	174 064	169 519	159 641
Loans	112 513	118 257	132 739
Shares and other equity*	228 933	235 817	240 243
Insurance technical reserves	549	586	565
Other accounts receivable	167 520	124 520	142 103
Financial liabilities	939 326	856 425	782 856
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	11 593	12 316	12 650
Securities other than shares	737 456	655 093	559 852
Loans	111 664	117 149	121 805
Shares and other equity*	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	78 613	71 867	88 550
Net financial assets	-177 086	-137 089	-35 505

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11, nat12 and nat13

Table 395 Financial accounts. Corporate sector

	2004	2005*	2006*
	current prices, DKK mio.		
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	650 243	1 181 783	966 740
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-223	445	1 260
Currency and deposits	22 483	385 091	180 312
Securities other than shares	245 040	170 124	91 514
Loans	234 817	414 639	403 874
Shares and other equity	144 245	198 582	285 692
Insurance technical reserves	1 717	2 247	-3 250
Other accounts receivable	2 163	10 658	7 338
Financial liabilities	603 806	1 122 302	931 341
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	111 403	431 307	326 975
Securities other than shares	237 396	308 523	209 483
Loans	120 448	191 908	272 783
Shares and other equity	47 833	128 931	31 577
Insurance technical reserves	58 928	49 404	63 342
Other accounts receivable	27 800	12 230	27 181
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (–)	46 437	59 481	35 399
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	354 438	1 029 950	294 164
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-222	1 868	727
Currency and deposits	26 851	-16 564	-14 403
Securities other than shares	31 468	76 307	-84 659
Loans	55 999	-1 746	-25 430
Shares and other equity*	271 578	921 600	400 850
Insurance technical reserves	151	258	283
Other accounts receivable	-31 386	48 227	16 796
Financial liabilities	597 601	1 381 064	643 431
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	10 888	21 216	10 868
Securities other than shares	19 342	24 755	-40 189
Loans	-36 731	16 825	-22 273
Shares and other equity*	495 826	1 144 817	689 565
Insurance technical reserves	96 121	167 804	62
Other accounts receivable	12 155	5 648	5 397
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	9 338 917	11 550 652	12 811 556
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	5 334	7 647	9 633
Currency and deposits	1 064 776	1 433 304	1 599 213
Securities other than shares	2 694 387	2 940 819	2 947 674
Loans	2 841 713	3 254 605	3 633 050
Shares and other equity*	2 213 837	3 334 020	4 020 561
Insurance technical reserves	27 210	29 716	26 748
Other accounts receivable	491 658	550 542	574 677
Financial liabilities	10 448 326	12 951 693	14 526 464
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	1 999 922	2 452 445	2 790 289
Securities other than shares	2 492 727	2 826 005	2 995 299
Loans	1 106 231	1 314 965	1 565 475
Shares and other equity*	2 995 617	4 269 364	4 990 506
Insurance technical reserves	1 435 299	1 652 507	1 715 911
Other accounts receivable	418 528	436 407	468 985
Net financial assets	-1 109 409	-1 401 041	-1 714 908

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11, nat12 and nat13

Table 396 Financial accounts. Household sector

	2004	2005*	2006*
	current prices, DKK mio.		
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	130 792	155 731	101 882
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	43 202	64 864	39 710
Securities other than shares	2 989	-204	9 720
Loans	13	20	-28
Shares and other equity	28 149	34 541	-14 150
Insurance technical reserves	58 681	48 738	64 674
Other accounts receivable	-2 241	7 773	1 956
Financial liabilities	160 177	222 895	174 134
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	-523	-1 896	1 317
Loans	136 420	215 921	196 663
Shares and other equity	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	24 279	8 870	-23 847
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (–)	-29 385	- 67 164	-72 252
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	244 089	442 785	214 928
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	10 878	21 809	11 577
Securities other than shares	1 862	-513	-4 716
Loans	2	2	2
Shares and other equity*	136 075	255 347	208 544
Insurance technical reserves	95 274	166 140	-478
Other accounts receivable	-	-	-2
Financial liabilities	-3 746	-7 771	1 546
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	-487	-542	-451
Loans	5 218	-10 054	-5 705
Shares and other equity*	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	-8 478	2 825	7 703
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	2 976 825	3 575 341	3 892 151
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	641 504	728 177	779 465
Securities other than shares	182 619	181 902	186 906
Loans	177	199	173
Shares and other equity*	708 084	997 971	1 192 364
Insurance technical reserves	1 400 216	1 615 093	1 679 289
Other accounts receivable	44 226	52 000	53 953
Financial liabilities	1 767 907	1 983 030	2 158 711
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	17 645	15 207	16 073
Loans	1 589 465	1 795 331	1 986 289
Shares and other equity*	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	160 797	172 492	156 349
Net financial assets	1 208 919	1 592 311	1 733 440

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11, nat12 and nat13

Table 397 Balance of payments

	2005*	2006*	2007*
	DKK mio.		
Current receipts, total	**933 271**	**1 034 690**	**1 095 567**
Export of goods (fob)	496 208	538 248	548 747
Services	264 025	312 373	334 942
Sea transport	128 822	158 066	171 642
Other transportation	34 056	39 347	44 947
Travel	31 755	33 221	33 492
Communication, Information services etc.	20 260	22 204	23 915
Other business services	41 226	50 293	51 618
Financial and cultural services etc.	7 903	9 244	9 329
Compensation of employees	5 192	5 163	5 303
Investment income	144 301	157 732	183 529
Current transfers from EU	9 639	9 597	9 586
Other current transfers	13 905	11 577	13 458
Current expenditure, total	**865 253**	**991 355**	**1 076 790**
Import of goods (fob)	451 518	522 205	554 889
Services	225 914	273 616	294 613
Sea transport	83 989	112 469	127 429
Other transportation	23 867	29 705	32 079
Travel	41 106	44 070	46 273
Communication, Information services etc.	18 736	21 183	21 303
Other business services	43 024	48 543	49 046
Financial and cultural services etc.	15 193	17 644	18 484
Compensation of employees	8 899	10 441	14 825
Investment income	130 643	137 054	162 130
Current transfers to EU	16 431	17 459	19 845
Other current transfers	31 847	30 579	30 488
Surplus on current accounts	**68 018**	**43 336**	**18 777**
+ Capital transfers, etc. from abroad, net	1 660	-250	385
Net lending	**69 679**	**43 085**	**19 162**
+ Financial transactions, net from abroad	-80 623	-79 822	-19 314
Change in Danmarks Nationalbank's reserve assets	**-10 944**	**-36 737**	**-152**

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bop6

Table 398 Balance of payments and foreign debt

	Goods and services, net[1] DKK mio.	Investment income, net[1] DKK mio.	Balance of payments current account, net[1]		Net foreign liabilities at end of year[2]		
			DKK mio.	As percentage of gross domestic product	DKK mio.	As percentage of gross domestic product	Per capita in DKK
1960	-458	33	- 407	-1.0	417	1.0	90
1970	-3 452	-334	-4 077	-3.4	14 929	12.6	3 016
1975	-1 800	-1 866	-3 176	-1.5	26 818	12.4	5 294
1980	-4 090	-9 580	-13 400	-3.6	99 700	26.7	19 457
1985	-533	-27 045	-28 833	-4.7	243 500	39.6	47 593
1990	41 863	-33 891	3 425	0.4	282 000	34.2	54 795
1995	41 306	-25 815	7 153	0.7	268 000	26.3	50 657
2000	77 693	-33 001	18 208	1.4	218 000	16.8	40 754
2005*	82 801	13 658	68 018	4.4	-54 000	-3.5	-9 949
2007*	34 187	21 399	18 777	1.1	62 000	3.7	11 323

[1] Figures for 1988 and onwards changed in accordance with the IMF fifth Balance of Payments Manual and exclusive of the Faroe Islands and Greenland. [2] From 1991 and onwards figures are based on Danmarks Nationalbank's revised external debt figures.

Source (for liabilities): Danmarks Nationalbank.

For further information visit www.statistikbanken.dk/bop6

Table 399 Foreign debt

31 December	2005*	2006*	2007*
	DKK bn.		
INSTRUMENTS			
Assets, total	**3 135**	**3 373**	**3 753**
Assets, total excl. exchange reserves	2 920	3 196	3 578
Direct investment	820	845	910
Portfolio investment	1 239	1 408	1 532
Equity securities	556	739	791
Debt securities	684	669	741
Financial derivatives,net	85	47	7
Other investment	776	896	1 129
Exchange reserves	216	177	175
Liabilities, total	**3 082**	**3 392**	**3 816**
Liabilities, total excl. exchange reserves	3 080	3 387	3 811
Direct investment	733	767	784
Portfolio investment	1 330	1 417	1 542
Equity securities	311	358	428
Debt securities	1 019	1 059	1 113
Other investment	1 016	1 204	1 485
Exchange reserves	3	4	5
SECTORS			
Assets, total	**3 135**	**3 373**	**3 753**
Private, companies and households	2 034	2 131	2 268
General government sector	31	28	22
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	854	1 037	1 288
Danmarks Nationalbank	217	178	176
Liabilities, total	**3 082**	**3 392**	**3 816**
Private, companies and households	1 289	1 399	1 494
General government sector	223	181	182
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	1 567	1 808	2 135
Danmarks Nationalbank	3	4	5
Net liabilities, total (liabilities-assets)	**-54**	**17**	**62**
Private, companies and households	-745	-733	-774
General government sector	192	153	160
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	713	771	846
Danmarks Nationalbank	-214	-174	-171

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

Public finance

1. Public sector

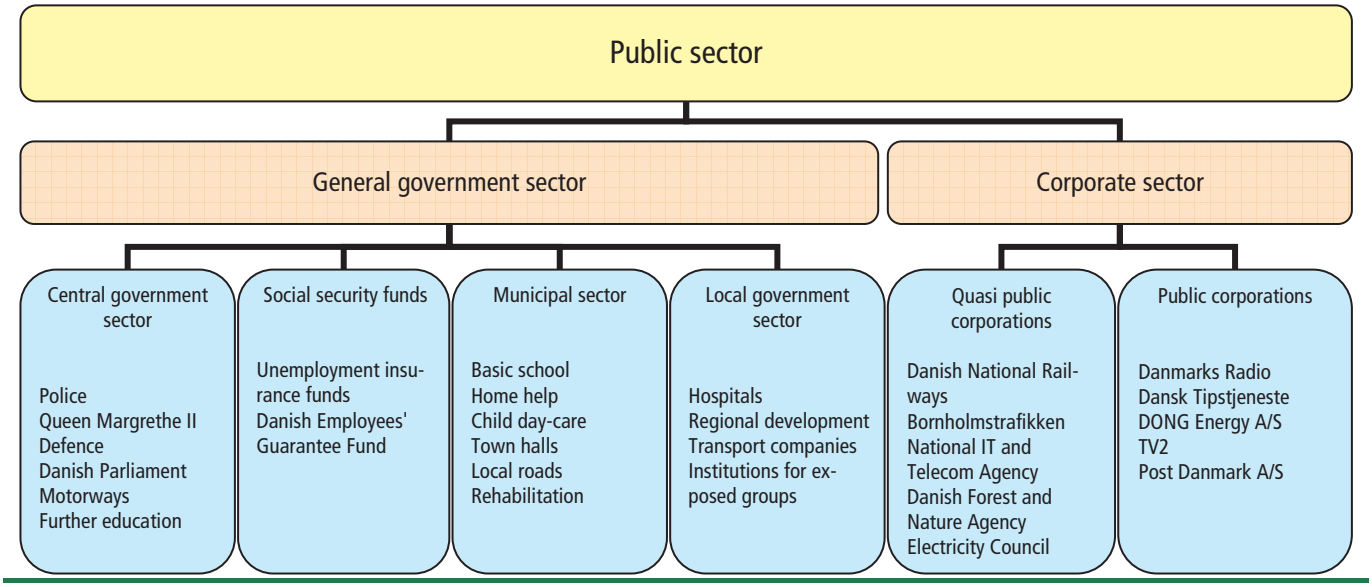
Composition of the public sector
The public sector comprises the general government sector and public enterprises and quasi public corporations (corporate sector).

The general government sector produces non-market services that are primarily funded through taxes. These services are wholly or partially available to private households and enterprises (e.g. day-care institutions, education and hospitals).

The corporate sector is composed of institutions that are run commercially. The difference between public enterprises and quasi public corporations is that they are part of the public system of accounting whose accounts are integrated into state or regional accounts (e.g. municipal utility enterprises), while public corporations are organised as a company or similar according to civil law and are owned or controlled by public authorities (e.g. DONG Energy A/S and the Danish National Railways). This implies that the quasi corporations are 100 per cent controlled by the general government sector, while the public enterprises are controlled to a lesser extent.

In the following, a number of designations are used in describing the public area. It will be explicitly stated if the description also comprises the public corporate sector. Otherwise, figures only relate to the general government sector.

Figure 1 **General government sector by areas. 2007**



Structural reform of Danish municipalities
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 3 main elements: A new municipal map of Denmark, a new distribution of tasks and a reform of financing and monetary equalization.

The changes in the municipal structure implied that the number of municipalities was reduced from 271 to 98. In addition to this, the counties were abolished and 5 regions were established.

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

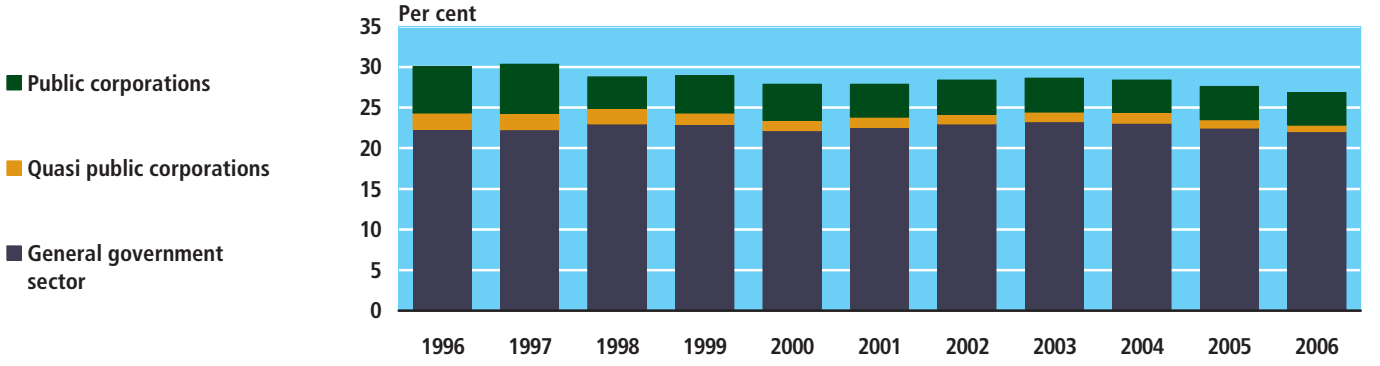
Similarly, the redistribution of tasks among the sectors has resulted in an adjustment of the municipal system of monetary equalization reflecting the distribution of the new tasks. Hospitals are to be co-funded by the municipalities.

2. Developments in the public sector

The size of the public sector has remained constant since 1995
Since 1995, compared with the total Danish economy, the size of the public sector has remained constant between 27 and 30 per cent of gross domestic product at factor cost, GDP.

Compensation of employees in the public sector accounts for about 37 per cent of total wages and salaries paid to employees in the Danish economy, while investments have ranged around 13-18 per cent of total investments in the Danish economy during recent years. 90 per cent of expenditure on wages and salaries in the public sector can be ascribed to institutions under the general government sector, while investments are more evenly distributed between market units and the general government sector.

Figure 2 **GDP at factor cost for the public sector as a percentage of GDP at total factor cost for the total Danish economy**



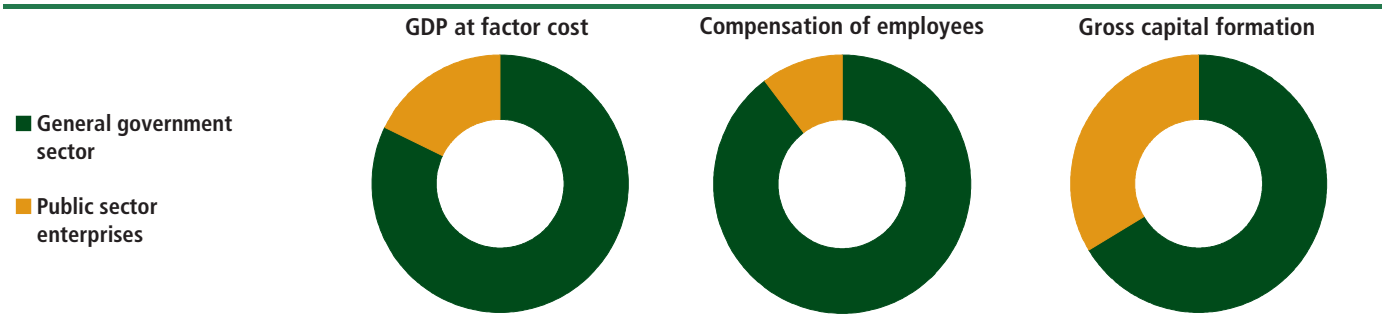
See table 415.

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

One fifth of the public sector's GDP were created by private corporations

18 per cent of the public sector's GDP at factor costs were created by public corporations in 2006, but only 10 per cent of total wage and salary costs were paid by the public corporations. At the same time, the public corporations account for 34 per cent of total gross capital formation of the public sector.

Figure 3 **The public sector divided into general government sector and public enterprises. 2006**

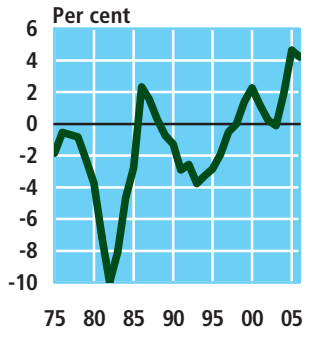


See table 415.

Surplus on public finances since 1999

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. Since 1999, there has been a surplus on public finances, except for a small deficit in 2003.

Figure 4
Public sector surplus (net lending) as a percentage of GDP



See tables 416 and 417.

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

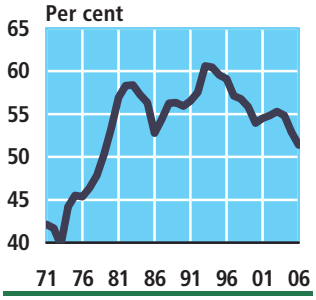
Fall in net debt of the public sector since 1999

A surplus or a deficit on public finances gives rise to a surplus or a deficit on the public balance. The size of net debt is significant to the future economic development by having an impact on the fiscal-policy scope in the future. The municipal and regional sectors are not entitled to incur any debt by themselves. Consequently, the large fluctuations in net debt are primarily due to debt incurred by the central government sector.

Since its peak in 1998, public net debt has declined from 36.3 per cent of GDP to 2.2 per cent of GDP in 2006. The central government sector accounts for the largest fall in net debt, and consequently makes up almost one third of today's total public net debt.

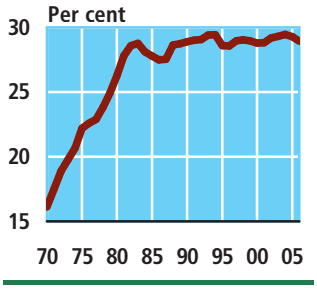
3. General government sector, public expenditure

Figure 5
Current and capital expenditure as a percentage of GDP



See table 416.

Figure 6
Employment in the general government sector as a percentage of total employment



See table 385.

Fall in public expenditure since 1995

The size of the public sector is decided politically and depends on economic and social structure conditions. The expansion of, e.g. education, social conditions and hospitals in the 1970s gave rise to a sharp growth of the public sector. Furthermore, women's participation in the labour market resulted in an increasing demand for child care.

The increase in the proportion of current and capital expenditure of GDP peaked in 1994. Since 1994, there has been a tendency towards a fall in the proportion of current and capital expenditure of GDP. In 2006, current and capital expenditure accounted for 51 per cent of GDP.

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.

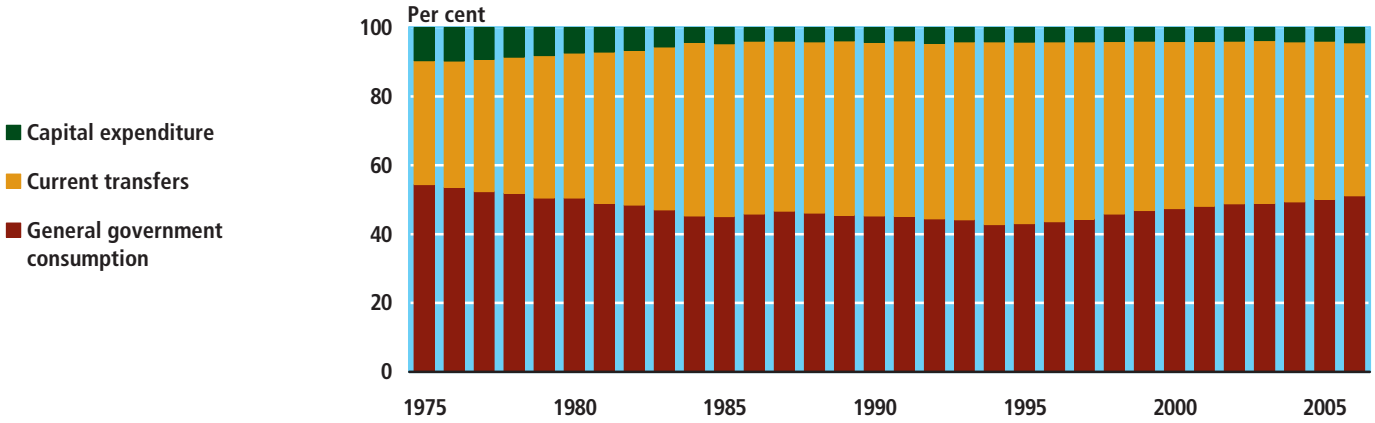
In 1970, the number employed by the general government sector amounted to 16 per cent of the total number employed. In 1993 this proportion had increased to about 29 per cent, but has since then remained largely constant.

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.

Figure 7
Public expenditure[1] by type of transaction



[1] General government current and capital expenditure, including consumption of fixed capital plus sales of goods and services.

See table 419.

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 2006, there was a slight increase in the share of public consumption expenditure, while current transfers accounted for a minor fall. The percentage of capital expenditure has fallen until the mid-1980s, but has since then showed a relatively constant share of public expenditure.

Public expenditure by function

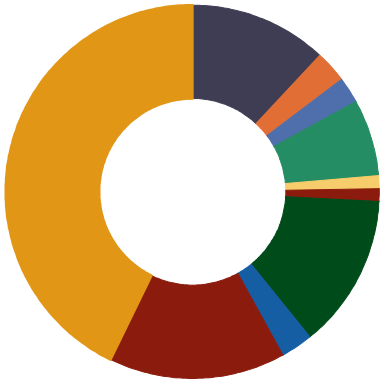
The distribution of expenditure by function distinguishes public expenditure by function. Public expenditure by function provides an overview of the mutual size distribution of expenditure among the individual categories, e.g. health, defence, education, etc.

The distribution of expenditure by function has been more or less stable since 1970. However, there has been a slight increase in expenditure on social conditions, which has been compensated for by a reduction in the proportion of expenditure on overall general government services and economic services.

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 11.9 per cent of total public expenditure and comprises general government administration, etc. Defence, public order and safety account for 2.9 per cent and 2.1 per cent, respectively, of the resources.

Education, health and social security are functions which are considered core services in a modern welfare state. 71.1 per cent of expenditure in 2007 was spent on these important functions.

Figure 8 **Current and capital expenditure by function. 2007**



- General public services, 11.9 per cent
- Defence, 2.9 per cent
- Public order and safety, 2.1 per cent
- Economic affairs, 6.8 per cent
- Environmental protection, 1.1 per cent
- Housing and community amenities 1.1 per cent
- Health, 13.2 per cent
- Recreation, culture and religion, 3.0 per cent
- Education, 15.2 per cent
- Social protection, 42.7 per cent

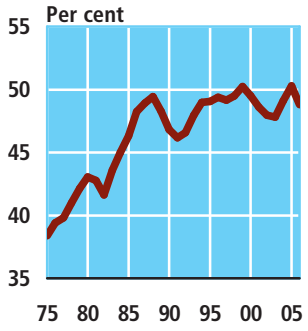
See table 422.

Expenditure on social security accounts for the largest amount of resources (42.7 per cent). This includes expenditure on, e.g. old-age pension, unemployment benefits, and cash benefits. Expenditure on education and health amounts to 15.2 per cent and 13.2 per cent of total expenditure, respectively.

6.8 per cent of expenditure was spent on economic services, which include especially expenditure on economic, trade, labour market plus transport, communication, and other business services. 1.1 per cent and 3.0 per cent, respectively, are spent on housing and public facilities and on religion, leisure and culture.

4. Funding general government expenditure

Figure 9
Taxes and duties as a percentage of GDP



See table 426.

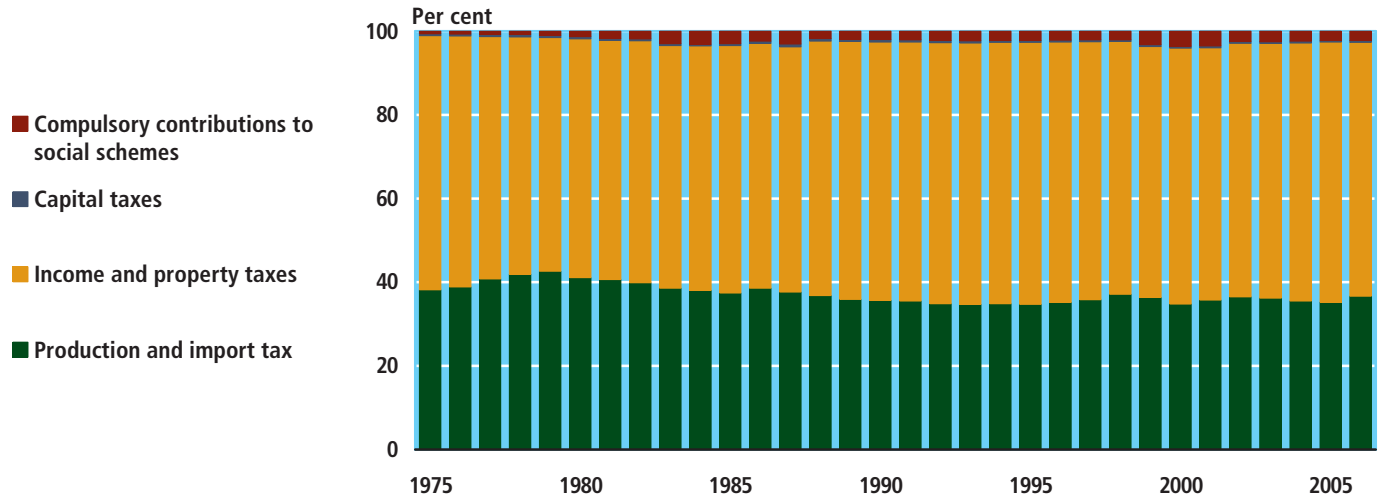
Taxes as per cent of GDP relatively stable since 1988
General government expenditure is reflected in a similar need for funding where taxes and duties in particular play a decisive role.

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 48.8 per cent in 2006.

No changes in the tax structure for 30 years
Total taxes can be divided into 4 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 10 **National accounts distribution of total taxes and duties**



See table 426.

Production and import taxes are another large item, 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.

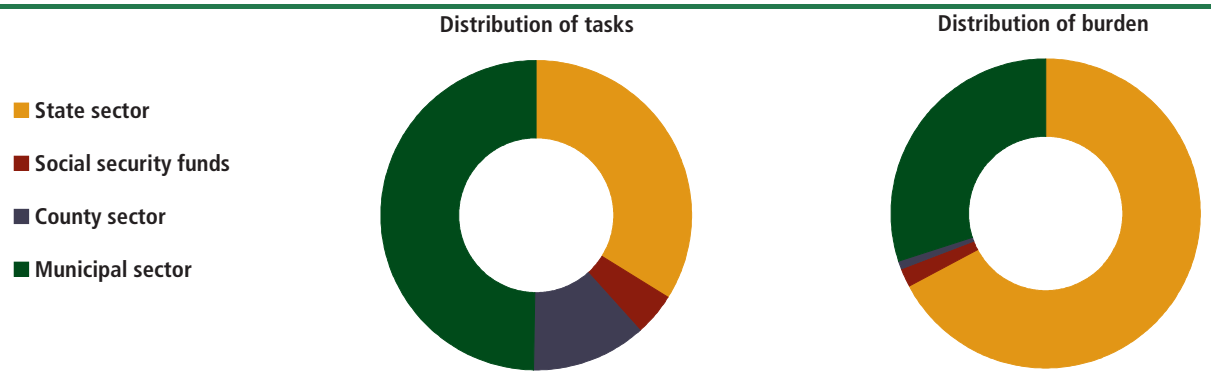
5. Distribution of tasks and burden between the sub-sectors

Division of responsibilities between the sub-sectors

The general government sector can be divided into the following sub-sectors: municipalities, regions, the state and social security funds. In Denmark, there is a high degree of division of responsibilities between the individual sub-sectors. This division of responsibilities can be described by distributing expenditure according to tasks and burden. The distribution of tasks shows expenditure according to the sector that is responsible for such tasks in relation to the public. The sector funding the expenditure is shown by the distribution of burden.

The state covers more of the expenditure than the division of responsibilities dictates. Counties (in 2006), social security funds, and especially municipalities cover less expenditure than is dictated by the division of responsibilities. This is because the state refunds the other sub-sectors for a number of costs, particularly statutory costs in the social area.

Figure 11 **Distribution of tasks and burden between sub-sectors. 2007**



6. International comparisons

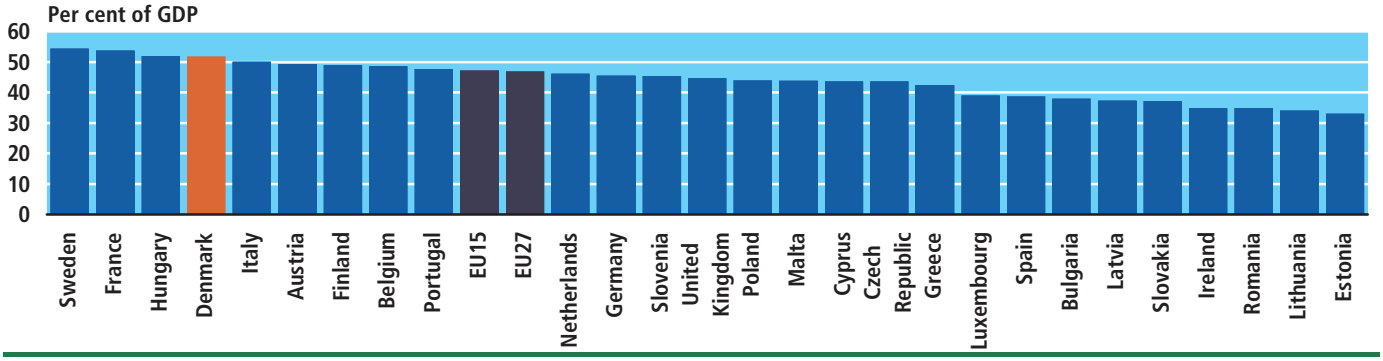
Size of the public sector in an EU with 27 member (EU27) in 2006

On 1 January 2007, the EU was enlarged by two new Eastern and Central European Countries: Bulgaria and Romania. The previous enlargement of the EU took place on 1 January 2004 and included the following countries: Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Estonia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Cyprus, and Malta. The total GDP

of the 12 new EU Member States amounts to 747 billion euros, corresponding to 6.4 per cent of the GDP of the 15 ”old” EU Member States (EU15).

There are in the EU great variations in the size of the public sector measured in terms of total public expenditure as a per cent of GDP, from 33.0 per cent (Estonia) to 54.3 per cent (Sweden). These variations may reflect either a political choice or the stage of development of the country. There is a tendency for the size of the public sector to increase concurrently with the development of a country. Consequently, the size of the public sector is greater in industrialized countries, compared to developing countries.

Figure 12 **Public expenditure as a percentage of GDP in EU15 and EU27. 2006**

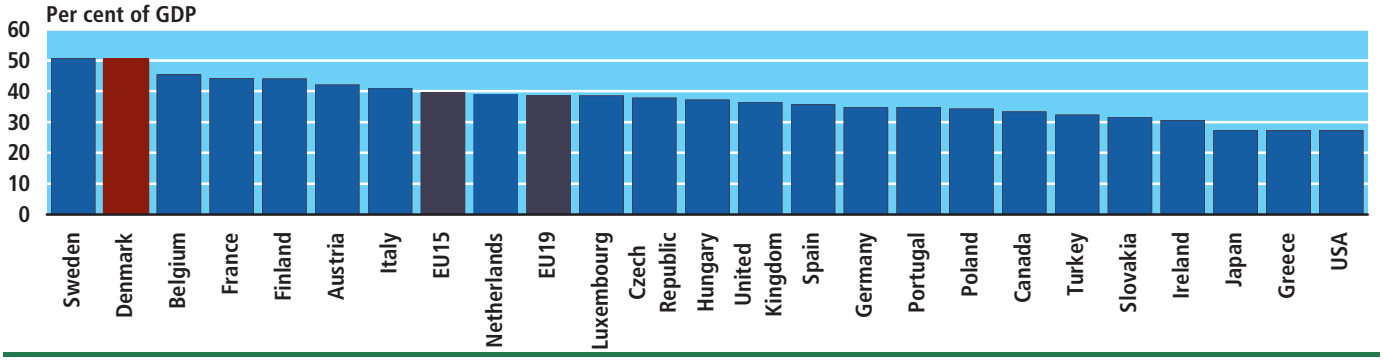


Source: Eurostat.

International comparison of taxes

Denmark accounts for the second highest tax burden (taxes and duties as a per cent of GDP) among selected OECD countries. Denmark is only exceeded by Sweden where the tax burden is 50.7 per cent of GDP.

Figure 13 **Taxes and duties as a percentage of GDP. 2005**



Note: EU15 and EU19 are non-weighted averages (the size of the countries has not been taken into account).
Source: OECD.

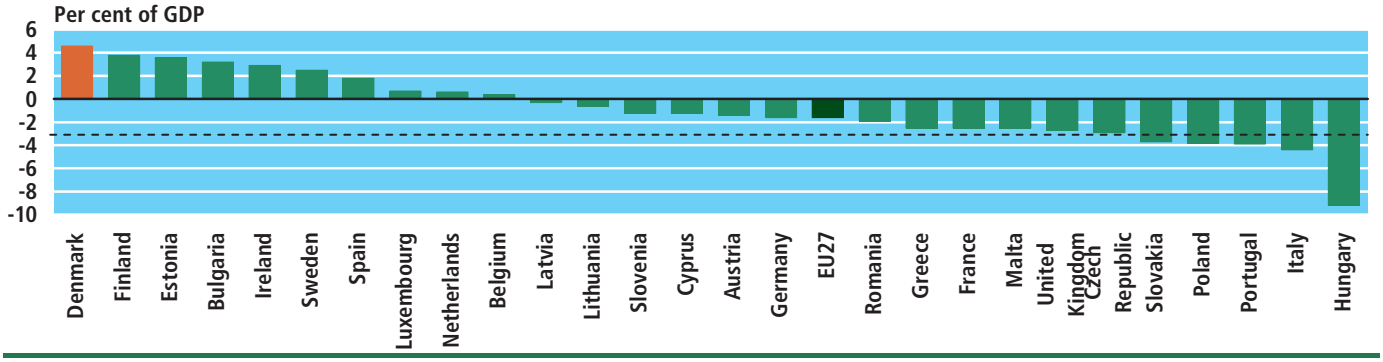
Comparisons between countries should be made with caution, as the tax burden depends, for example, on whether income transfers (old-age pension, etc.) take place as net transfers, gross transfers or allowances. Net transfers are transfers that

are tax free for the recipient, while gross transfers are subject to tax. In Denmark, gross transfers are most prevalent, which means that tax revenues are greater.

Public EMU deficits/surpluses and EMU debt in the EU

In the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) great importance is attached to sound public finances. The EMU criteria are a guideline for the fiscal-policy situation in the EU and cover the public EMU deficits/surpluses and EMU debt. The EMU criteria prescribe that the deficit of the EU Member States must not exceed 3 per cent of GDP and EMU debt must not exceed 60 per cent of GDP.

Figure 14 **EMU deficit (-) / EMU surplus (+) as a percentage of GDP in EU27. 2006**



The total deficit for EU27 was 1.6 per cent In 2006 the public EMU surplus was high in, e.g. Denmark, with 4.6 per cent of GDP and in Sweden with 2.5 per cent of GDP. There is a number of countries whose deficit is above the threshold of 3 per cent Among these countries are Poland and Italy with EMU deficit of 3.8 per cent and 4.4 per cent, respectively.

The total EMU debt of EU27 was 61.4 per cent of GDP in 2006. In other words, the average of EU27 is above the fixed limit of 60 per cent The EMU debt of Greece and Germany was high with 95.3 per cent and 67.5 per cent of GDP, respectively, while the EMU debt of Estonia and Ireland was low with 4.0 per cent and 25.1 per cent of GDP, respectively. In 2006, Denmark's EMU debt was 30.3 per cent of GDP.

Figure 15 **EMU debt as a percentage of GDP in EU27. 2006**

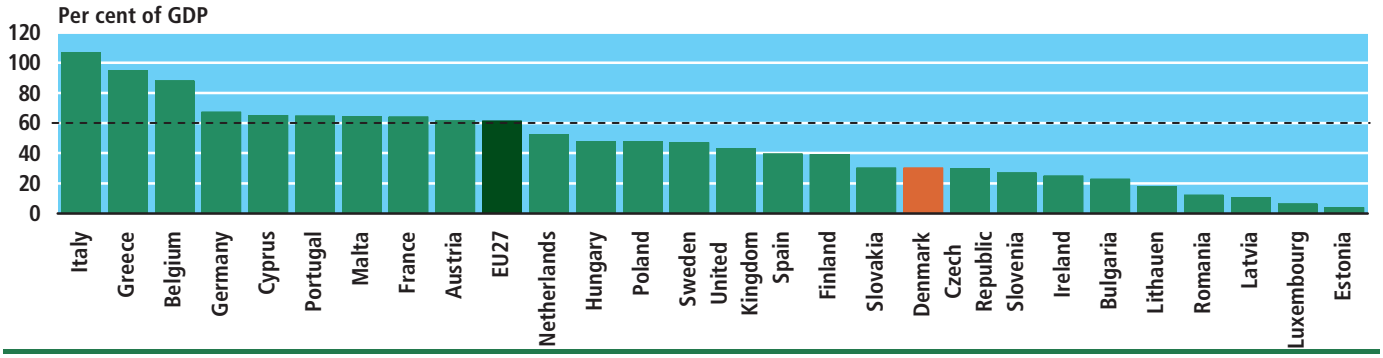


Table 400 Central government finance, summary

	2006*			2007*		
	Operating budget		Capital budget	Operating budget		Capital budget
	Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure	Revenue	
	DKK mio.					
§ 1. Queen Margrethe II	62.4	-	-	64.3	-	-
§ 2. Members of the Royal House	20.4	-	-	21.1	-	-
§ 3. Danish Parliament	836.6	-	-	844.7	-	-
§ 5. Prime Minister's Department	107.5	-	-	114.6	-	-
§ 6. Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	13 119.8	356.2	39.5	14 265.8	559.3	
§ 7. Ministry of Finance	6 925.6	1 291.1	127.9	9 434.4	1 663.4	102.4
§ 8. Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs	1 336.8	36.9	-	519.3	2.5	-
§ 9. Ministry of Taxation	5 537.4	137.4	-	5 780.6	305.2	-
§ 11. Ministry of Justice	11 944.3	2 482.0	109.3	13 050.3	2 482.0	
§ 12. Ministry of Defence	18 394.3	23.3	1 881.9	19 178.6	23.3	1 543.1
§ 15. Ministry of Social Affairs	112 378.0	-	3.5	108 482.7	-	-
§ 16. Ministry of the Interior and Health	61 687.3	8.4	-	136 411.2	7.9	-
§ 17. Ministry of Employment	73 256.9	6.0	-	69 077.5	3.6	-
§ 18. Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs	2 300.8	-	5.7	2 156.1	-	-
§ 19. Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	14 805.1	416.6	8.7	15 172.0	387.6	-
§ 20. Ministry of Education	32 275.1	36.6	9.1	40 990.8	20.5	-
§ 21. Ministry of Culture	4 359.0	76.6	327.9	5 554.5	126.9	122.4
§ 22. Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs	556.9	-	33.6	629.6	-	58.4
§ 23. Ministry of the Environment	1 376.1	50.9	74.3	2 257.4	50.9	153.5
§ 24. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	1 880.9	-	-7.9	2 076.3	-	16.3
§ 27 Ministry of Family and Consumer Affairs	12 151.2	-	-	12 831.7	-	-
§ 28. Ministry of Transport	7 375.7	11 895.8	4 922.9	7 253.7	12 036.8	5 860.6
§ 34. Labour Market Funds	-	87 368.0	-	-	91 893.0	-
§ 35. General reserves	7 577.9	2 266.8	-	9 530.6	2 000.0	-
§ 36. Pensions	14 118.0	-	-	17 148.2	-	-
Total	**404 384.0**	**106 452.6**	**7 536.4**	**492 846.0**	**111 562.9**	**7 856.7**
§ 37. Interests	26 885.1	6 417.9	-	25 905.7	9 680.3	-
§ 38. Taxes and duties	30 106.4	402 532.9	-	31 111.4	504 942.5	-
Total	**461 375.5**	**515 403.4**	**7 536.4**	**549 863.1**	**626 185.7**	**7 856.7**
Surplus	**-**	**54 027.9**	**-7 536.4**	**-**	**76 322.6**	**-7 856.7**
Operating, capital and lending budget	**-**	**46 491.5**	**-**		**68 465.9**	**-**
§ 40. Bond purchases. etc.	6 937.7	-	-	6 615.0	-	-
§ 41. Changes in investment portfolio. etc.	-	-2 866.0	-		-3 888.5	-
§ 42. Repayment of central government debt	37 550.2	-	-	57 962.4	-	-
Total	**44 487.9**	**43 625.5**	**-862.4**	**64 577.4**	**64 577.4**	**-**

Source: *Appropriation Act 2007.*

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/15 and www.oes-cs.dk/bevillingslove

Table 401 (page 1 of 5) Specification of central government finance, current expenditure, net

Expenditure budget		Accounts 2005	Budget 2006	Appropriation accounts 2007
		DKK mio.		
§ 1.	**Queen Margrethe II**	**61.5**	**62.4**	**64.3**
	1. Central government grants	61.5	62.4	64.3
§ 2.	**Members of the Royal House**	**20.1**	**20.4**	**21.1**
	1. Civil list (appanage)	20.1	20.4	21.1
§ 3.	**Danish Parliament**	**801.2**	**836.6**	**844.7**
	1. Expenditure in connection with the Danish Parliament	594.7	617.7	612.8
	2. The Ombudsman	40.4	44.2	46.6
	3. Auditing	166.1	174.7	185.3
§ 5.	**Prime Minister's Department**	**112.8**	**107.5**	**114.6**
	1. Joint expenditure	112.8	107.5	114.6
§ 6.	**Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs**	**13 383.6**	**13 119.8**	**14 265.8**
	1. Foreign service, etc.	1 925.1	1 757.1	1 928.6
	2. International organizations	386.1	376.3	381.9
	3. Official assistance to developing countries	10 973.3	10 899.0	11 863.8
	4. Promotion of exports, internationalization and investment efforts	99.1	87.4	91.5
§ 7.	**Ministry of Finance**	**7 878.7**	**6 925.6**	**9 434.4**
	1. Public economics	4 194.6	3 190.6	5 609.5
	2. Greenland and the Faroe Islands	3 684.1	3 735.0	3 824.9
	Greenland	3 068.6	3 119.5	3 202.1
	The Faroe Islands	615.5	615.5	622.8
§ 8.	**Ministry of Economics and Business Affairs**	**788.7**	**1 336.8**	**519.3**
	1. Joint expenditure	110.3	181.5	161.1
	2. Industrial adjustment	233.2	214.7	300.8
	3. Industrial promotion an housing construction	189.6	546.0	-472.4
	5. Statistics	233.3	235.4	232.9
	6. Shipping	22.4	159.2	296.9
§ 9.	**Ministry of Taxation**	**4 021.9**	**5 537.4**	**5 780.6**
	1. Joint expenditure	192.8	204.1	209.0
	2. Administration	3 829.1	5 333.3	5 571.6
§ 11.	**Ministry of Justice**	**11 679.7**	**11 944.3**	**13 050.3**
	1. Joint expenditure	240.3	224.5	236.5
	2. Administration of police service	7 420.8	7 565.4	8 240.3
	3. Criminal administration system	2 223.1	2 318.9	2 488.9
	4. Administration of justice	1 795.5	1 835.5	2 084.6
§ 12.	**Ministry of Defence**	**18 150.7**	**18 394.3**	**19 178.6**
	1. Joint expenditure	139.6	138.0	145.3
	2. Military defence	17 285.8	17 546.9	18 283.9
	3. Civil activities	225.4	244.8	254.7
	4. Rescue operations	469.3	438.5	472.8
	5. Conscientious objectors	30.6	26.1	21.9

Source: Appropriation Act 2007.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/15 and http://www.oes-cs.dk/bevillingslove

Table 401 (page 2 of 5) Specification of central government finance, current expenditure, net

Expenditure budget	Accounts 2005	Budget 2006	Appropriation accounts 2007
	DKK mio.		
§ 15. **Ministry of Social Affairs**	**104 804.9**	**112 378.0**	**108 482.7**
1. Joint expenditure	8 136.3	8 496.6	2 442.2
2. Individual Housing benefit	7 139.8	7 591.2	7 766.3
Pensioner s Housing benefit	5 948.5	6 277.5	6 418.0
Other Individual Housing benefit	1 457.2	1 587.3	1 615.8
Instalments, depreciations, etc. for rent allowance loans and residents' deposit loans, etc.	-265.9	-273.6	-267.5
3. Cash benefits	1 271.5	1 350.6	1 434.2
Temporary cash benefits, etc.	265.5	305.4	251.4
Help to refugees	100.3	77.5	112.6
Benefits for the care of children	821.3	818.3	869.2
Benefits for the care of disabled adults	82.1	145.9	198.2
Survivor's benefits	2.2	3.5	2.8
4. Subsidized residential construction, urban renewal and housing areas,	1 967.7	1 708.8	1 416.4
Non-profit housing construction	1 371.1	1 204.1	953.9
Private housing construction	436.7	255.7	213.5
Urban renewal and residential	209.9	247.0	247.0
Provisions for non-profit housing construction and housing cooperative dwellings	-	-	-
Provisions for urban renewal and redevelop-ment	-50.0	-	-
Subsidies for housing areas	-	2.0	2.0
5. Benefits for and care of the disabled	113.9	310.8	113.8
Benefits for and care of the disabled	0.0	-	-
Benefits for and care of the disabled	113.9	310.8	113.8
6. Other social security schemes	1 200.7	1 645.7	1 451.5
Reception centres	372.9	377.0	410.2
Subsidies for full or partial compensation of travelling expenses	0.4	0.4	0.4
Benefits for psychiatric patients who are not hospitalised	205.9	197.9	181.6
Benefits for socially maladjusted groups	621.5	1 070.4	859.3
7. Social security pension payments	84 975.1	91 274.3	93 858.3
Old-age pension	71 274.1	78 792.0	81 547.3
Highest and intermediate early retirement pension	15 778.0	14 687.4	13 955.9
Ordinary early retirement pension	3 735.4	3 719.4	3 525.1
Personal pension supplement	813.3	875.9	848.1
ATP contribution on early retirement pension and supplementary pension	375.1	362.7	416.2
Reservation, early retirement pension reform	2.0	-	-
Transfers from the Social Pension Fund	-8 740.0	-9 570.0	-9 840.0
Early retirement pension	1 737.2	2 406.9	3 405.7
§ 16. **Ministry of Interior and Health**	**54 707.9**	**61 687.3**	**136 411.2**
1. Joint expenditure	1 136.9	1 142.3	1 524.3
2. Prevention	133.1	147.2	206.4
3. Education and research	216.7	276.7	235.8
4. The primary health service	39.4	23.1	70.8
5. Hospitals, etc.	2 818.0	2 883.9	3 200.3
6. Grants, etc. to local governments	50 363.9	57 214.1	131 173.6
§ 17. **Ministry of Employment**	**75 950.2**	**73 256.9**	**69 077.5**
1. Joint expenditure	154.8	345.4	345.6
2. Working environment	1 133.7	1 079.9	1 132.7
3. Labour market-related social assistance	57 222.2	53 255.1	47 960.7
Joint expenditure	344.4	374.8	553.1
Unemployment benefit	20 405.2	19 200.0	14 900.0
Early retirement pay	24 147.0	22 397.0	22 044.0
Transitional benefits	509.0	122.6	0.1
Cash benefits	5 627.6	4 945.2	3 726.0

Table 401 (page 3 of 5) Specification of central government finance, current expenditure, net

Expenditure budget	Accounts 2005	Budget 2006	Appropriation accounts 2007
	DKK mio.		
Sickness benefits	6 079.3	6 067.1	6 459.5
Repayments	109.8	148.4	278.0
4. Labour-market services	17 439.5	18 576.5	19 638.5
Joint expenditure	107.2	100.6	104.4
Employment efforts, operation	-	-	962.2
Public employment offices and business services	835.7	812.9	-
Active employment efforts	13 864.2	14 977.2	15 787.9
Active labour market policy	169.2	-	-
Active social policy	2 046.6	2 268.7	2 354.2
Other employment-creating schemes	416.7	417.1	429.8
§ 18. **Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs**	**2 355.0**	**2 300.8**	**2 156.1**
1. Joint expenditure	371.3	363.0	418.7
2. Asylum applicant	511.6	489.2	470.4
3. Integration	1 472.1	1 448.6	1 267.0
Integration programme and Danish classes	1 307.7	1 202.7	1 052.0
Efforts concerning integration on the labour market	50.4	117.2	89.3
Efforts concerning building areas	44.7	66.5	54.0
Other integration initiatives etc.	69.3	62.2	71.7
§ 19. **Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation**	**15 419.3**	**14 805.1**	**15 172.0**
1. Joint expenditure	1 008.2	789.9	411.1
2. Research and further education	12 169.3	11 458.4	11 527.2
3. Danish Research Council and research training	1 217.5	1 417.0	1 933.8
4. Research institutions	423.3	396.1	451.6
5. Information technology, telecommunications	50.2	84.9	62.6
6. Competence and technology	550.7	658.8	785.7
§ 20. **Ministry of Education**	**30 529.9**	**32 275.1**	**40 990.8**
1. Administration, etc.	1 478.1	1 668.5	1 963.2
2. Basic school	2 262.9	2 348.6	2 363.2
3. Vocationally-oriented youth education	5 808.3	5 967.9	6 450.3
4. General and vocational upper-secondary education	2 174.0	2 183.8	7 890.9
5. Other youth education, etc.	509.2	511.3	496.0
6. Further education, etc.	3 784.4	3 886.3	4 407.1
7. Community education and adult, and further education and training	2 141.8	2 304.2	3 513.4
8. Cross-disciplinary and international activities	670.1	681.0	770.5
9. Assistance schemes, etc.	11 701.1	12 723.5	13 136.2
State Education Fund's financial assistance to students	10 084.4	10 948.3	11 129.9
Transport assistance	158.1	106.0	215.7
Adult education assistance	543.2	758.2	782.0
Other assistance schemes	915.4	911.0	1 008.6

Table 401 (page 4 of 5) Specification of central government finance, current expenditure, net

Expenditure budget		Accounts 2005	Budget 2006	Appropriation accounts 2007
		DKK mio.		
§ 21.	**Ministry of Culture Affairs**	**4 197.1**	**4 359.0**	**5 554.5**
	1. Joint expenditure	219.2	310.1	777.5
	2. Artistic and literary activities	1 728.9	1 766.2	2 176.3
	Financial assistance to artists, authors, etc.	574.0	565.7	644.8
	Music	173.1	189.9	228.0
	Theatres	605.1	635.6	947.4
	Films	376.7	375.0	356.1
	3. Preservation and presentation of the cultural heritace	1 417.7	1 445.7	1 740.7
	Libraries	615.4	626.4	697.7
	Archives, etc.	153.5	178.6	162.5
	Museums, ancient monuments, protected buildings etc.	648.8	640.7	880.5
	4. Further education	831.8	828.5	848.7
	5. Sports and leisure-time facilities	-5.0	4.9	8.4
	6. Radio and TV	4.4	3.6	2.9
§ 22.	**Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs**	**511.0**	**556.9**	**629.6**
	1. Joint expenditure	51.9	52.6	57.9
	2. The Danish National Church	459.0	504.3	571.7
§ 23.	**Ministry of Environment**	**1 349.6**	**1 376.1**	**2 257.4**
	1. Joint expenditure	234.8	237.7	339.0
	2. Environmental protection	422.5	457.4	671.0
	3. Environmental surveys	-	-	130.7
	4. Forest and nature management	452.0	446.9	873.7
	5. Geological research and surveys	133.1	129.5	132.9
	6. Map production	107.2	104.6	110.1
§ 24.	**Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries**	**1 328.2**	**1 880.9**	**2 076.3**
	1. Joint expenditure	153.1	169.3	161.1
	2. General farming and fishing	765.7	1 097.0	957.1
	3. Control, combating of diseases and research	412.2	620.7	965.2
	4. Market schemes	-2.8	-6.1	-7.1
§ 27.	**Ministry of Family and Consumer Affairs**	**11 818.5**	**12 151.2**	**12 831.7**
	1. Joint expenditure	49.7	265.6	150.5
	2. General family and children's affairs	11 129.0	11 304.1	11 820.8
	3. Consumer affairs	87.0	75.3	79.9
	4. Food and livestock affairs	552.8	506.2	780.5
§ 28.	**Ministry of Transport**	**7 440.6**	**7 375.7**	**7 253.7**
	1. Joint expenditure	631.8	524.2	305.5
	2. Road traffic	240.5	254.2	392.4
	3. Aviation and meteorology	112.2	243.9	260.3
	4. Ports, coasts, and ferry services	423.9	214.5	238.1
	5. Railway traffic	5 388.2	5 445.8	5 265.6
	6. Energy	644.0	693.1	791.8
§ 34.	**Labour Market Funds**	-	-	-
§ 35.	**General reserves**	**5 707.3**	**7 577.9**	**9 530.6**
	Reserves, etc.	-	1 773.4	1 420.6
	VAT rebates	5 707.3	5 804.5	8 110.0
§ 36.	**Pensions**	**13 283.8**	**14 118.0**	**17 148.2**
	1. Civil servants' pensions	2 952.0	3 121.2	5 170.9
	2. Employees with civil servants' pensions Public limited companies, public utilities etc.	2 552.5	2 707.0	2 829.2
	3. State-guarantees pension schemes	6 452.5	6 945.6	7 767.7

Table 401 (page 5 of 5) Specification of central government finance, current expenditure, net

Expenditure budget	Accounts 2005	Budget 2006	Appropriation accounts 2007
	DKK mio.		
4. Pension schemes excl. public servants' pensions	0.4	9.7	-1.0
5. Indexed pension schemes	1 276.4	1 290.0	1 330.0
6. Administrative expenditure, etc.	50.1	44.5	51.4
§ 37. **Interests**	**32 709.9**	**26 885.1**	**25 905.7**
1. Interest on central government debt	29 544.8	24 489.0	23 497.3
Domestic central government debt	27 823.6	22 696.6	21 122.1
Foreign central government debt	1 721.2	1 792.4	2 375.2
2. Regulation of provisions	3 165.1	2 396.1	2 408.4
§ 38. **Taxes and duties**	**27 898.0**	**30 106.4**	**31 111.4**
1. Taxes on income and wealth	12 895.8	13 100.0	13 400.0
Family allowance	12 895.8	13 100.0	13 400.0
2. Customs and excise duties	-66.0	-62.6	-84.0
Duties on motor vehicles	-68.8	-64.0	-84.0
Other excise duties	2.8	1.4	-
4. EU schemes	15 068.2	16 646.2	17 383.7
6. Transfer to other sections	-	422.8	411.7
Total current expenditure, net	**446 910.2**	**461 375.5**	**549 863.1**

Table 402 Central government debt and borrowing

	1995	2000	2005*	2006*
	per cent of GDP			
Total central government debt[1]	**75.5**	**55.0**	**39.2**	**32.5**
Domestic debt	63.7	48.4	33.4	27.7
Foreign debt	11.8	6.6	5.9	4.9
	DKK mio.			
Total central government borrowing	**149 876**	**76 095**	**46 446**	**18 591**
Domestic debt	137 173	65 672	30 925	16 168
Foreign debt	12 703	10 423	15 521	2 423

[1] Government gross debt , nominal values.

Table 403 Central government assets and liabilities

	2005		2006	
	1 January	31 December	1 January	31 December
	DKK in million			
Assets				
Assets, total	**604 492.9**	**604 166.3**	**606 575.5**	**646 601.1**
Fixed assets	**282 107.4**	**288 458.3**	**288 155.8**	**304 348.1**
Properties and plants, total	141 099.4	145 049.5	144 038.4	149 080.4
Lending and accounts receivable	132 548.9	137 066.8	137 654.1	147 797.7
Securities	9 140.8	7 509.6	7 630.9	7 615.7
Loss on bond issue, government loans	-681.8	-1 167.7	-1 167.7	-145.7
Domestic government debt	-2 045.2	-2 594.5	-2 594.5	-1 931.2
Foreign government debt	171.6	179.0	179.0	120.3
Relending	1 191.8	1 247.8	1 247.8	1 665.2
Current assets	**176 198.1**	**167 862.6**	**170 574.5**	**195 010.7**
Operating assets	6.2	-	-	-
EU intervention stocks	-	116.7	116.7	121.9
Stock-in-trade	16 055.5	15 456.2	17 791.0	16 287.4
Debtors	80 865.6	73 750.0	74 102.1	60 864.9
Accounts with Danmarks Nationalbank	56 767.9	50 335.5	50 335.5	67 592.9
Ministry of Finance's ordinary account	56 702.1	50 355.5	50 355.5	67 586.3
Government institutions' accounts with Danmarks Nationalbank	65.8	-20.0	-20.0	6.6
Liquid balance	22 502.8	28 204.1	28 229.1	50 143.5
Other assets	**146 187.3**	**147 845.4**	**147 845.2**	**147 242.2**
Assets of special funds	146 187.3	147 845.4	147 845.2	147 242.2
Social Pension Fund	145 205.1	143 025.7	143 025.7	139 935.0
Other funds	982.2	4 819.7	4 819.4	7 307.2
Liabilities				
Liabilities, total	**604 492.9**	**604 166.3**	**606 575.5**	**646 601.1**
Net capital	**-380 907.2**	**-303 560.9**	**-323 215.5**	**-224 916.4**
Balance	-380 907.2	-303 560.9	323 215.5	-224 916.4
Long-term debt	**660 877.4**	**589 321.6**	**591 772.8**	**537 366.9**
Domestic government debt	535 955.6	456 387.2	456 387.2	411 757.6
Foreign government debt	83 911.9	90 681.0	90 681.0	79 818.9
Mortgage debt	28.6	26.5	26.6	24.4
Other long-term debt	39 037.7	40 139.1	42 597.9	43 686.1
Donations	1 943.6	2 087.7	2 080.1	2 079.9
Short-term debt	**178 335.3**	**170 560.2**	**190 173.0**	**186 908.3**
Short-term domestic government debt	68 602.0	60 092.0	60 092.0	42 660.0
Short-term foreign government debt	16.6	-	-	-
Periodic interest on government debt	5 866.1	3 381.3	3 381.3	1 760.4
Renounced commitment	74 626.7	76 116.5	95 101.0	97 142.1
Account with special funds	123.3	5.5	5.5	5.5
Creditors	24 848.1	23 934.6	24 464.6	37 334.1
Monetary liabilities concerning holiday pay	4 252.4	7 030.4	7 128.6	8 006.2
Other liabilities	**146 187.3**	**147 845.4**	**147 845.2**	**147 242.2**
Capital for special funds	146 187.3	147 845.4	147 845.2	147 242.2

Source: Government accounts 2005 and 2006.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/15

Table 404 Central government net borrowing requirement

	2005	2006
	DKK mio.	
Net borrowing requirement	**-75 851**	**-90 239**
+Discount on new issue, foreign loans	83	0
+Revaluation of foreign loans, etc.	-1 103	-2 244
+Discount on new issues, domestic loans	-195	1029
+Changes in the social pension fund stock of government loans	-3 836	-476
=Change in central government debt	**-80 902**	**-91 930**
Total indebtedness of central government per 31 December	**429 228**	**337 298**
Total domestic debt, net	**338 547**	**257 970**
Bonded debt, total	456 387	411 379
a. Ordinary bonds	440 351	428 796
b. Short-term debt certificates	33 980	-
c. Premium bonds	200	200
d. Swaps	-18 144	-17 617
The Social Pension Fund stock of government bonds	-124 635	-125 111
Liabilities to Danmarks Nationalbank, net	-53 297	-70 958
Treasury bills	60 092	42 660
Total foreign bonded debt, net	**90 681**	**79 819**
Total domestic and foreign borrowing[1]	**52 879**	**1 334**
Repayment of domestic and foreign loans, total	**128 800**	**91 600**
a. Repayment of domestic loans	119 500	78 600
b. Repayment of foreign loans	9 300	13 000
Domestic borrowing, total	**37 357**	**-1 089**
a. Ordinary bonds	30 925	16 168
b. Borrowing from Danmarks Nationalbank	6 433	-17 257
Foreign borrowing	**15 521**	**2 423**

[1] At nominal value.

Source: Government accounts.

Table 405 Expenditure and revenue of social security funds

	Unemployment insurance funds		Employees' Guarantee Funds		All social security funds	
	2006*	2007*	2006*	2007*	2006*	2007*
Current expenditure	**52 799**	**48 211**	**241**	**305**	**53 040**	**48 516**
Consumption expenditure	3 044	3 105	30	33	3 074	3 138
Real interest, etc.	-	-	-	1	-	1
Income transfers to households	36 656	32 214	211	271	36 867	32 485
Income transfers to central government	13 099	12 892	-	-	13 099	12 892
Current revenue	**54 531**	**51 051**	**619**	**441**	**55 150**	**51 492**
Interests and dividends, etc.	96	102	20	42	116	144
Compulsory contributions	16 341	17 404	468	227	16 809	17 631
Transfers from central government	38 094	33 544	-	-	38 094	33 544
Other current transfers	-	1	131	172	131	173
Current surplus (gross saving)	**1 732**	**2 840**	**378**	**136**	**2 110**	**2 976**
Capital outlays, net	**1 813**	**1 690**	**-**	**-**	**1 813**	**1 690**
Overall surplus (net lending)	**-81**	**1 150**	**378**	**136**	**297**	**1 286**

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off3

Table 406 Local government accounts. 2006

	Counties[1,6]		Copenhagen, Frederiksberg and Bornholm		Other municipalities		All Denmark[1,6]	
	Expen-diture	Revenue	Expen-diture	Revenue	Expen-diture	Revenue	Expen-diture	Revenue
	DKK mio.							
Balance, total	**134 750**	**134 750**	**53 111**	**53 111**	**295 747**	**295 747**	**483 608**	**483 608**
Current items, total	**122 307**	**28 751**	**49 269**	**6 352**	**262 861**	**56 412**	**434 437**	**91 515**
Housing and community amenities	850	320	1 691	722	5 859	2 198	8 400	3 240
Public utilities etc.	-	-	565	536	15 716	18 680	16 281	19 216
Traffic and infrastructure etc.	5 078	2 164	846	823	7 146	2 756	13 070	5 743
Education and culture	13 966	4 208	5 988	678	53 011	7 042	72 965	11 928
Of which								
Primary and lower secondary	5 061	2 963	3 920	228	44 240	5 630	53 221	8 821
Hospital services and public health insurance	74 284	9 686	10 005	52	•	•	84 289	9 738
Social and health services	21 511	11 472	25 848	3 190	157 240	22 654	204 599	37 316
Of which:								
Public assistance and care	13	-	2 711	38	12 402	198	15 126	236
Child day care	570	503	5 188	1 324	27 932	7 338	33 690	9 165
Residential care and preventative measures for children	4 165	2 269	1 591	140	9 114	1 631	14 870	4 040
Institutions and measures for elderly or handicapped	11 427	6 344	7 427	1 098	47 791	10 099	66 645	17 541
Early retirement pension and personal supplements	-	-	2 455	26	21 126	710	23 581	736
Daily-cash unemployment benefits	-	-	1 121	12	8 518	184	9 639	196
Cash help (Liability services)	-	-	995	0	3 198	8	4 193	8
Rent allowances etc.	3	0	1 412	33	9 844	306	11 259	339
Labour-market measures etc.	341	75	679	84	3 197	423	4 217	582
Other social and health services	4 992	2 281	2 269	435	14 118	1 757	21 379	4 473
Administration etc.	6 618	901	4 326	351	23 889	3 082	34 833	4 334
State refunds, total	**•**	**486**	**•**	**4 732**	**•**	**32 141**	**•**	**37 359**
Capital items, total	**5 976**	**615**	**1 696**	**590**	**19 672**	**10 517**	**27 344**	**11 722**
Housing and community amenities	175	283	624	557	5 084	8 073	5 883	8 913
Public utilities etc.	-	-	9	1	3 403	972	3 412	973
Traffic and infrastructure etc.	1 302	80	263	21	1 845	247	3 410	348
Education and culture	666	3	490	1	3 233	225	4 389	229
Hospital services and public health insurance	2 347	84	1	•	•	•	2 348	84
Social and health services	1 304	83	225	3	3 798	535	5 327	621
Administration etc.	182	82	84	7	2 309	465	2 575	554
Interests[2]	**644**	**381**	**264**	**4 023**	**2 402**	**1 854**	**3 310**	**6 258**
Repayment of loans	**1 919**	**•**	**329**	**•**	**3 852**	**•**	**6 100**	**•**
Financing	**3 904**	**99 399**	**1 553**	**41 553**	**6 960**	**195 334**	**12 417**	**336 286**
Loans	•	4 496	•	47	•	6 778	•	11 321
General grants	-	15 066[3]	-	7 282[4]	-	42 281	-	64 629[3]
Settlement of VAT	3 904	•	1 553	•	6 960	•	12 417	•
Taxes to counties and municipalities	-	79 837	-	34 224	-	146 275	-	260 336
Financial changes[5]	**-**	**5 118**	**-**	**-4 139**	**-**	**-511**	**-**	**468**

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

[1] Including Greater Copenhagen Authority. [2] Excluding capital losses in connection with loans. In 2006, the capital losses amounted to DKK 107 mio. [3] Including contributions to Greater Copenhagen Authority Council and equivalent revenue of the Development Council. [4] Including contributions to Greater Copenhagen Authority Council. [5] Financial changes in the municipal sector are accounted for by an increase in liquidity of DKK 3.6 billion. [6] There has been a minor correction to data compared to previous publication.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/reg31

Table 407 Current and capital expenditure and revenue of local government[1,4]. 2006

	Housing and community amenities	Public utilities etc.	Traffic and infra-structure etc.	Education and culture	Hospital services and public health insurance	Social and health services	Admini-stration etc.	Total
	DKK mio.							
Net expenditure, total	**2 129**	**-499**	**10 390**	**65 193**	**76 818**	**171 994**	**32 518**	**358 543**
Gross expenditure, total	**14 282**	**19 693**	**16 481**	**77 350**	**86 641**	**209 926**	**37 408**	**461 781**
Compensation of employees[2]	**2 813**	**1 677**	**3 271**	**45 077**	**30 473**	**78 880**	**20 959**	**183 150**
Intermediate consumption	**2 325**	**6 224**	**2 097**	**5 299**	**9 266**	**9 021**	**1 924**	**36 156**
Food	31	4	6	325	317	1 693	165	2 541
Fuels and lubricants	505	5 040	695	1 267	711	1 298	263	9 779
Purchase of land and buildings	1 188	43	192	103	52	463	7	2 048
Acquisitions	78	91	179	169	941	256	212	1 926
Other consumption goods	523	1 046	1 025	3 435	7 245	5 311	1 277	19 862
External services	**7 969**	**11 361**	**9 825**	**21 770**	**27 246**	**41 681**	**11 234**	**131 086**
VAT-exempt services	1 542	1 552	3 923	4 092	6 421	10 976	2 505	31 011
Building contractors and craftsmen	3 500	4 203	3 953	4 348	2 082	5 103	958	24 147
Payments to central government	35	104	43	4 097	1 479	70	8	5 836
Payments to other local authorities	158	20	382	6 010	14 136	18 622	474	39 802
Other services	2 734	5 482	1 524	3 223	3 128	6 910	7 289	30 290
Grants and transfers	**964**	**258**	**1 632**	**5 015**	**19 594**	**80 053**	**3 559**	**111 075**
Civil servant pensions	160	245	92	437	731	461	2 748	4 874
Other transfers to persons	66	8	19	869	18 824	77 918	159	97 863
Other grants and transfers	738	5	1 521	3 709	39	1 674	652	8 338
Financial expenses	**186**	**173**	**14**	**0**	**1**	**66**	**0**	**440**
Internal expenditure and revenue[3]	**25**	**-**	**-358**	**189**	**61**	**225**	**-268**	**-126**
Regarding compensation of employees	224	-	760	156	17	1 943	36	3 136
Regarding intermediate consumption	8	-	22	8	1 254	85	10	1 387
Regarding services	164	-	622	322	528	576	94	2 306
Internal revenue	-371	-	-1 762	-297	-1 738	-2 379	-408	-6 955
Gross revenue, total	**12 153**	**20 192**	**6 091**	**12 157**	**9 823**	**37 932**	**4 890**	**103 238**
Revenue	**11 982**	**20 063**	**6 068**	**12 056**	**9 225**	**36 976**	**4 781**	**101 151**
Rent received	963	1	12	97	91	1 328	64	2 556
Sales of goods and services	906	10 766	3 614	3 066	893	12 653	546	32 444
Payments from central government	205	13	208	687	1 067	1 016	217	3 413
Payments from other local authorities	200	13	382	6 320	5 956	18 607	935	32 413
Other revenue	9 708	9 270	1 852	1 886	1 218	3 372	3 019	30 325
Financial receipts	**171**	**129**	**23**	**101**	**598**	**956**	**109**	**2 087**

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

[1] Including Greater Copenhagen Authority Council. [2] Income deducted from the Daily Cash Benefits Fund. [3] Internal expenditure and revenue are transfers within the individual municipality unit. [4] There has been a minor correction to data compared to previous publication.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/reg11

Table 408 Balance and liabilities of local authorities. 2006

	Counties[1]	Copenhagen, Frederiksberg and Bornholm municipalities	Other municipalities	All Denmark[1]
	DKK mio.			
Assets, total	**12 868**	**34 963**	**76 258**	**124 089**
Liquid assets	-1 022	3 039	9 436	11 453
Of which:				
Cash in hand	24	19	50	93
Bank deposits etc.	-2 271	-93	-629	-2 993
Mortgage credit association bonds	1 224	2 161	7 582	10 967
Local government bonds	0	-	346	346
Central government bonds etc.	1	825	1 853	2 679
Liquid assets issued in other EU-countries	0	127	234	361
Short-term claims on central govt.	1 158	485	1 542	3 185
Other short-term claims	7 002	5 937	18 937	31 876
Long-term claims	4 312	25 380	37 074	66 766
Advances concerning utilities etc.	0	-242	-1 808	-2 050
Assets concerning settlement of debt for others	-0	54	976	1 030
Assets of trust funds etc.	1 418	310	10 101	11 829
Liabilities, total	**12 868**	**34 963**	**76 258**	**124 089**
Short-term debt to banks	665	45	1 623	2 333
Short-term debt to central government	13	2 165	3 285	5 463
Other short-term debt	11 989	2 109	25 281	39 379
Long-term debt	16 158	4 835	60 553	81 546
Of which:				
Domestic debt, total	16 158	3 192	60 504	79 854
Of which:				
Non-profit institutions with contract	271	281	593	1 145
Central govt. and Mortgage Bank	2 400	6	93	2 499
Other municipalities and counties	3	0	100	103
Local Gov. Pension Fund	-	-	15	15
Other insurance companies	-	-	-	-
Mortgage credit	108	403	981	1 492
Local Gov. Credit Association	10 767	1 557	32 670	44 994
Banks	634	31	3 085	3 750
Public issues of bonds	-	-	-	-
Other domestic long-term debt	2	259	571	832
Long-term debt, dwellings for the elderly	358	537	15 513	16 408
Long-term debt, gains from ferry service	109	-	225	334
Debt concerning financially leased assets	1 506	118	6 658	8 282
Foreign debt, total	-	1 643	49	1 692
Of which:				
Public issues of bonds	-	1 635	-	1 635
Other foreign long-term debt[2]	-	8	49	57
Liabilities of trust funds etc.	1 565	340	11 130	13 035
Liabilities concerning settlement of debt to others	0	54	2 251	2 305
Balance account	-17 522	25 415	-27 865	-19 972

[1] Including Greater Copenhagen Authority. [2] As domestic lending has been erroneously entered in this function on the basis of foreign exchange by most Danish municipalities, the amount has been adjusted downwards.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/reg4

Table 409 Accounts of counties. 2006

	Expenditure (gross)				Revenue			Expenditure – revenue	Balance sheet items at end of year	
	Current items			Capital items	Total[1]	Of which				
	Total	Of which		Total		Current and capital items	Taxes	= Financial changes (net revenue)	Liquid funds	Long-term liabilities
		Hospital services and publich health insurance	Social and health services							
	DKK mio.									
All counties	**124 741**	**75 093**	**21 715**	**5 973**	**123 165**	**29 852**	**79 837**	**-4 387**	**-1 022**	**14 652**
Copenhagen Development Council	2 865	-	-	54	3 088	1 402	-	135	225	250
Copenhagen County	16 205	10 440	2 696	730	15 327	3 723	13 197	-965	331	3 810
Frederiksborg County	8 768	5 431	1 861	200	8 640	1 670	7 580	-328	-584	1 039
Roskilde County	5 631	3 689	874	141	5 399	1 220	4 460	-285	-84	666
West Zealand County	8 597	5 437	1 630	243	8 451	2 412	4 836	-245	-408	1 056
Storstrøms County	7 485	4 262	1 774	332	7 626	2 093	4 006	11	-42	806
Funen County	13 373	8 015	2 040	603	12 663	3 043	7 440	-1 103	19	918
South Jutland County	5 906	3 726	899	548	6 024	975	3 752	-221	-258	642
Ribe County	5 097	3 177	947	184	5 101	854	3 460	-180	53	347
Vejle County	9 304	5 445	1 708	671	8 935	2 274	5 485	-667	-140	1 394
Ringkøbing County	6 416	3 797	1 161	790	6 859	1 250	4 206	117	-27	948
Århus County	17 355	10 700	2 915	819	17 442	5 394	10 432	-130	115	1 178
Viborg County	5 997	3 589	1 207	341	5 896	1 268	3 597	-442	-377	412
North Jutland County	11 742	7 385	2 003	317	11 714	2 274	7 386	-84	155	1 186

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

[1] Includes current and capital expenditure, state refunds, general subsidies, tax income, net interest income, net loans, and net expenditure on VAT settlement schemes.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/reg4 and reg31

Table 410 (page 1 of 7) Accounts of municipalities. 2006

	Expenditure (gross)				Revenue			Expenditure – revenue = Financial changes (net revenue)	Balance sheet items at end of year	
	Current items			Capital items	Total[2]	Of which				
	Total	Of which		Total		Current and capital items	Taxes		Liquid funds	Long-term liabilities
		Education and culture	Social and health services							
	DKK mio.									
All municipalities	**318 171**[1]	**60 523**	**184 201**	**21 443**	**338 151**	**110 746**	**180 499**	**7 236**	**12 474**	**58 614**
Copenhagen	39 878	4 657	21 094	1 380	43 962	9 290	26 854	3 173	2 162	2 620
Frederiksberg	6 644	966	3 268	276	7 623	1 517	5 637	845	882	1 448
Copenhagen County, total	**36 114**	**7 633**	**21 133**	**2 454**	**37 252**	**11 835**	**24 180**	**-225**	**2 012**	**5 836**
Albertslund	2 148	436	1 145	46	2 179	802	944	20	88	437
Ballerup	3 031	571	1 883	129	3 198	1 004	1 790	5	167	472
Brøndby	2 232	453	1 429	126	2 282	664	1 087	75	172	364
Dragør	617	129	362	22	670	162	565	31	21	197
Gentofte	3 638	739	2 089	601	2 921	1 163	3 527	-992	250	398
Gladsaxe	3 684	765	2 174	265	3 859	1 233	2 340	36	180	486
Glostrup	1 288	259	728	70	1 405	470	768	80	60	223
Herlev	1 640	362	1 010	66	1 724	555	892	54	79	72
Hvidovre	2 773	487	1 788	192	2 881	734	1 679	-84	46	380
Høje Tåstrup	2 747	649	1 594	145	3 024	855	1 640	143	121	628
Ishøj	1 506	371	768	113	1 508	530	619	30	38	526
Ledøje-Smørum	481	147	244	64	549	161	406	4	53	104
Lyngby-Tårbæk	2 826	652	1 588	207	2 955	920	2 166	46	79	414
Rødovre	2 247	430	1 356	113	2 265	710	1 211	-20	-	430
Søllerød	1 610	391	916	47	1 811	470	1 901	155	190	374
Tårnby	2 052	421	1 190	144	2 205	694	1 303	87	370	1
Vallensbæk	608	167	292	49	692	310	485	24	38	192
Værløse	986	204	577	55	1 124	398	857	81	60	138
Frederiksborg County, total	**21 545**	**4 718**	**12 137**	**1 762**	**22 959**	**7 801**	**13 866**	**565**	**598**	**5 478**
Allerød	1 201	336	613	154	1 206	307	970	0	-86	179
Birkerød	1 131	279	665	141	1 219	338	998	75	4	256
Farum	1 136	263	600	40	1 145	398	804	-84	25	869
Fredensborg-Humlebæk	1 097	229	628	42	1 136	362	788	3	-25	232
Frederikssund	1 035	259	594	118	1 140	396	632	7	100	196
Frederiksværk	1 282	258	749	220	1 476	526	631	-26	21	662
Græsted-Gilleleje	1 059	246	610	148	1 279	416	676	197	151	347
Helsinge	1 000	178	598	51	1 013	314	649	5	53	138
Helsingør	3 982	703	2 279	145	4 114	1 454	2 183	55	278	710
Hillerød	2 484	502	1 306	271	2 570	1 072	1 349	-119	51	515
Hundested	563	114	336	60	687	268	305	116	-12	77
Hørsholm	1 247	290	688	61	1 301	364	1 241	189	42	91
Jægerspris	517	94	334	16	567	194	289	32	-6	134
Karlebo	1 170	278	669	25	1 243	443	672	23	-22	278
Skibby	399	73	253	30	410	139	211	-19	-11	154
Skævinge	325	81	185	88	357	120	177	23	-35	63
Slangerup	474	120	272	41	513	143	309	-2	-40	242
Stenløse	689	185	378	54	775	285	517	93	67	177
Ølstykke	754	230	380	57	808	262	465	-3	43	158

Note: Expenditure is related to municipalities, excluding VAT.

[1] Incl. hospital service for Copenhagen (DKK 7,728 mio.) and Frederiksberg (DKK 1,561 mio.). [2] Includes current and capital expenditure, state refunds, general subsidies, tax income, net interest income, net loans, and net expenditure on VAT settlement schemes.

Source: Reports from individual municipalities through the municipal budget and accounts system.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/reg31 og reg4

Table 410 (page 2 of 7) Accounts of municipalities. 2006

	Expenditure (gross)				Revenue			Expenditure – revenue = financial changes (net revenue)	Balance sheet items at end of year	
	Current items			Capital items total	Total[2]	Of which			Liquid funds	Long-tem liabilities
	Total	Of which				Current and capital items	Taxes			
		Education and culture	Social and health services							
	DKK mio.									
Roskilde County, total	**12 884**	**3 032**	**7 126**	**855**	**13 654**	**4 758**	**7 844**	**76**	**553**	**2 846**
Bramsnæs	492	109	292	13	482	134	307	-26	47	145
Greve	2 474	614	1 389	97	2 558	796	1 602	18	71	493
Gundsø	713	198	391	55	757	184	559	27	-3	155
Hvalsø	417	108	217	29	432	147	251	4	33	93
Køge	2 359	533	1361	173	2 549	902	1 213	41	-23	254
Lejre	381	113	204	74	395	127	297	1	22	57
Ramsø	414	100	251	3	398	117	259	-17	-10	54
Roskilde	3 464	690	1 805	216	3 636	1 509	1 905	41	241	997
Skovbo	744	185	434	72	875	380	404	-111	46	202
Solrød	919	266	486	58	1 002	265	742	75	115	210
Vallø	507	116	296	65	570	197	305	23	14	186
West Zealand County, total	**17 238**	**3 477**	**10 597**	**1 202**	**18 331**	**6 382**	**8 923**	**383**	**67**	**4 021**
Bjergsted	447	86	287	23	471	158	221	-0	-15	111
Dianalund	427	83	278	51	512	163	202	69	-39	166
Dragsholm	817	153	546	39	858	304	420	2	-43	157
Fuglebjerg	342	74	208	27	368	112	172	9	2	70
Gørlev	356	66	226	20	362	118	201	4	-12	102
Hashøj	328	59	206	7	326	101	167	-5	6	74
Haslev	761	167	455	46	829	231	455	53	-22	304
Holbæk	1 912	416	1 174	118	2 148	779	1 059	128	161	506
Hvidebæk	290	58	181	8	284	83	147	-9	-7	39
Høng	433	84	280	14	452	154	214	11	21	37
Jernløse	290	65	175	45	329	97	168	13	8	74
Kalundborg	1 453	231	781	127	1 513	615	684	37	-18	258
Korsør	1 148	209	717	59	1 188	398	577	-8	31	384
Nykøbing-Rørvig	457	62	307	91	509	194	254	-17	-10	104
Ringsted	1 793	429	1 030	150	1 863	642	900	29	-30	412
Skælskør	662	140	381	21	675	225	357	-7	25	110
Slagelse	2 065	410	1 339	76	2 104	740	1 011	-8	-6	409
Sorø	828	163	517	91	947	363	473	62	101	274
Stenlille	333	77	206	21	352	117	144	21	-51	104
Svinninge	334	78	207	48	388	138	181	6	30	54
Tornved	547	126	321	31	569	204	259	7	8	79
Trundholm	713	133	463	66	767	281	382	-5	-74	81
Tølløse	502	108	312	23	517	165	275	-9	1	112
Storstrøm County, total	**15 115**	**2 781**	**9 254**	**1 005**	**15 757**	**5 794**	**7 079**	**185**	**339**	**4 158**
Fakse	701	125	462	49	769	308	356	18	39	134
Fladså	370	87	214	49	407	151	196	-14	16	80
Holeby	257	43	170	6	263	80	113	0	-5	32
Holmegård	396	93	232	29	303	158	117	-121	20	111
Højreby	244	44	153	7	246	80	110	-4	10	43
Langebæk	305	64	185	22	333	109	161	14	39	84
Maribo	701	134	408	23	761	321	310	41	86	116
Møn	635	116	403	39	671	233	317	22	33	172

Table 410 (page 3 of 7) Accounts of municipalities. 2006

	Expenditure (gross)				Revenue			Expenditure – revenue = financial changes (net revenue)	Balance sheet items at end of year	
	Current items			Capital items total	Total[2]	Of which			Liquid funds	Long-tem liabilities
	Total	Of which				Current and capital items	Taxes			
		Education and culture	Social and health services							
	DKK mio.									
Storstrøm County (continued)										
Nakskov	1 164	169	730	55	1 180	485	419	9	-20	584
Nykøbing-Falster	1 588	273	902	64	1 581	627	669	-43	6	429
Nysted	312	63	182	2	300	97	133	-14	-1	74
Næstved	2 686	488	1 659	242	2 853	1 078	1 368	116	145	1 065
Nørre Alslev	469	96	293	24	478	136	232	2	4	77
Præstø	397	75	248	22	450	156	211	36	-8	104
Ravnsborg	361	42	235	3	356	114	152	-8	-20	140
Rudbjerg	205	29	130	6	205	70	92	-5	-2	37
Rødby	448	66	297	18	453	153	184	1	-13	56
Rønnede	365	76	216	35	378	123	203	8	-13	75
Sakskøbing	529	80	363	31	546	190	238	-15	-13	145
Stevns	604	133	358	48	630	205	330	5	22	95
Stubbekøbing	382	64	255	56	469	148	160	77	6	145
Suså	428	107	251	27	446	153	235	-9	20	74
Sydfalster	347	65	208	28	372	112	212	15	37	31
Vordingborg	1 221	249	700	120	1 307	507	561	54	-49	255
Bornholm regional municipality, total	**3 586**	**537**	**1 599**	**41**	**3 520**	**869**	**1 731**	**-112**	**-5**	**652**
Bornholm	3 586	537	1 599	41	3 520	869	1 731	-112	-5	652
Funen County, total	**26 954**	**5 347**	**16 350**	**1 773**	**28 255**	**9 832**	**13 495**	**187**	**911**	**5 346**
Assens	606	115	379	12	609	200	296	-22	-27	211
Bogense	348	68	219	49	379	139	171	-17	4	75
Broby	346	78	211	17	351	118	170	-11	-14	14
Egebjerg	477	107	279	54	497	158	220	-9	-2	82
Ejby	522	103	330	16	539	176	250	-4	6	78
Fåborg	922	158	604	29	937	284	482	-3	-27	107
Glamsbjerg	313	80	182	12	324	109	156	0	10	71
Gudme	362	74	237	15	367	128	153	1	-4	51
Hårby	249	54	152	20	247	73	131	-7	5	82
Kerteminde	631	142	332	34	647	252	325	11	41	221
Langeskov	341	75	190	17	364	131	170	9	28	111
Middelfart	1 120	225	680	154	1 279	473	642	77	-32	210
Munkebo	359	75	219	26	397	153	159	9	8	81
Nyborg	1 048	181	708	57	1 117	347	608	17	60	209
Nørre Åby	269	59	167	29	280	89	160	-2	-3	41
Odense	10 964	2 151	6 552	664	11 444	4 093	5 431	94	760	1 541
Otterup	564	126	327	23	579	203	275	-8	-8	145
Ringe	618	125	392	40	634	223	296	-17	8	47
Rudkøbing	459	95	284	34	466	181	184	-3	-11	73

Table 410 (page 4 of 7) Accounts of municipalities. 2006

	Expenditure (gross)				Revenue			Expenditure – revenue = financial changes (net revenue)	Balance sheet items at end of year	
	Current items			Capital items total	Total[2]	Of which			Liquid funds	Long-tem liabilities
	Total	Of which				Current and capital items	Taxes			
		Education and culture	Social and health services							
	DKK mio.									
Funen County (continued)										
Ryslinge	385	75	238	66	437	131	166	-15	-9	63
Svendborg	2 561	446	1 563	158	2 683	965	1 283	74	49	1 010
Sydlangeland	244	43	149	8	235	87	103	-10	-9	89
Søndersø	564	126	353	36	616	221	288	16	-12	44
Tommerup	389	93	230	58	426	126	219	1	17	125
Tranekær	210	39	131	9	204	68	86	-13	-8	83
Ullerslev	265	60	143	27	273	88	123	-	0	70
Vissenbjerg	331	69	212	3	338	101	173	5	15	63
Ærø	399	61	229	21	432	148	177	14	13	180
Ørbæk	351	77	215	20	361	109	178	5	19	29
Årslev	450	106	268	35	490	158	255	13	36	53
Årup	287	61	175	30	303	100	165	-18	-2	87
South Jutland County, total	**13 181**	**2 614**	**8 019**	**810**	**13 529**	**4 430**	**6 744**	**-275**	**185**	**2 805**
Augustenborg	305	73	176	31	323	81	187	5	9	62
Bov	518	106	301	44	565	195	312	14	-3	97
Bredebro	194	42	116	7	194	59	82	-5	7	10
Broager	301	70	180	10	317	91	170	8	17	42
Christiansfeld	474	114	275	53	482	158	243	-20	-24	67
Gram	260	51	163	6	256	78	123	-10	1	100
Gråsten	393	65	234	36	405	143	206	-12	4	106
Haderslev	1 772	340	1 080	130	1 826	644	909	-46	-3	259
Højer	156	26	96	9	152	39	70	-10	9	14
Lundtoft	318	67	194	9	313	91	153	-12	-17	90
Løgumkloster	345	75	204	6	335	99	172	-12	34	15
Nordborg	741	135	465	57	778	274	356	-20	29	221
Nørre Rangstrup	490	111	287	54	474	144	225	-32	-17	62
Rødding	529	114	302	34	513	147	242	-45	0	101
Rødekro	553	120	338	15	563	183	283	1	-4	57
Skærbæk	375	74	221	9	396	128	197	12	25	54
Sundeved	227	57	131	15	240	68	127	-2	7	58
Sydals	312	72	182	23	322	93	186	-4	19	115
Sønderborg	1 571	270	1 010	102	1 703	564	839	30	78	552
Tinglev	519	105	330	6	517	167	243	-8	-8	131
Tønder	710	156	402	45	713	253	346	-28	12	159
Vojens	892	175	540	40	877	304	419	-48	23	243
Åbenrå	1 226	196	792	69	1 265	427	654	-31	-13	190
Ribe County, total	**12 841**	**2 559**	**7 281**	**800**	**13 792**	**5 105**	**6 325**	**483**	**973**	**2 631**
Billund	455	105	246	50	504	157	281	-1	37	79
Blåbjerg	327	73	169	30	331	95	180	-4	10	37
Blåvandshuk	248	56	122	51	312	89	158	54	17	100
Bramming	668	165	414	47	702	226	342	-13	23	133
Brørup	316	71	194	21	336	106	162	5	9	27
Esbjerg	5 560	946	3 059	172	5 962	2 617	2 494	291	557	1 013
Fanø	181	28	89	19	187	68	102	-7	-1	67

Table 410 (page 5 of 7) Accounts of municipalities. 2006

	Expenditure (gross)				Revenue			Expenditure – revenue = financial changes (net revenue)	Balance sheet items at end of year	
	Current items			Capital items total	Total[2]	Of which			Liquid funds	Long-tem liabilities
	Total	Of which				Current and capital items	Taxes			
		Education and culture	Social and health services							
	DKK mio.									
Ribe County (continued)										
Grindsted	926	199	543	74	967	333	455	17	29	206
Helle	378	101	219	28	446	100	206	50	33	117
Holsted	355	76	219	3	354	108	165	-2	16	55
Ribe	924	203	560	53	934	311	498	-23	34	246
Varde	1 100	215	624	118	1 260	439	543	81	137	303
Vejen	871	195	507	92	959	308	465	51	75	168
Ølgod	532	126	316	42	538	148	274	-16	-3	80
Vejle County, total	**19 702**	**4 123**	**11 612**	**2 222**	**21 433**	**7 815**	**10 503**	**254**	**686**	**4 221**
Brædstrup	430	104	252	49	449	140	224	-13	9	166
Børkop	572	126	328	74	674	290	308	28	36	101
Egtved	690	166	413	56	705	195	384	-12	6	61
Fredericia	2 986	523	1 777	323	3 223	1 348	1 500	145	38	634
Gedved	507	121	307	57	595	195	258	86	20	105
Give	666	167	391	50	695	210	360	-14	11	108
Hedensted	789	207	443	151	942	331	450	61	-8	164
Horsens	3 408	634	2 020	371	3 592	1 355	1 788	25	349	805
Jelling	302	79	171	60	348	111	158	-12	-9	149
Juelsminde	718	156	433	57	777	242	390	39	-5	106
Kolding	3 592	773	2 063	381	3 947	1 445	2 042	32	6	612
Lunderskov	272	73	152	24	281	88	139	-12	-9	45
Nørre Snede	362	73	229	6	383	111	183	23	15	58
Tørring-Uldum	619	149	381	63	677	222	330	15	-17	95
Vamdrup	433	109	261	32	434	150	205	-26	-18	79
Vejle	3 356	663	1 991	468	3 711	1 382	1 784	-111	262	933
Ringkøbing County, total	**13 817**	**2 935**	**8 435**	**1 007**	**14 714**	**4 761**	**7 421**	**329**	**660**	**2 615**
Avlum-Haderup	305	57	197	23	315	85	161	-2	54	5
Brande	443	94	267	45	484	162	259	8	19	102
Egvad	463	98	279	22	512	138	243	47	4	158
Herning	3 155	669	1 912	230	3 396	1 192	1 749	88	444	364
Holmsland	278	53	147	36	327	120	149	37	19	71
Holstebro	2 115	421	1 365	193	2 291	751	1 212	104	66	542
Ikast	1 161	209	726	80	1 240	436	601	-5	-92	202
Lemvig	916	227	535	94	973	301	483	31	46	286
Ringkøbing	911	200	550	69	921	298	471	-20	25	150
Skjern	622	128	385	24	662	196	318	28	18	89
Struer	934	208	558	33	941	294	510	-8	46	202
Thyborøn-Harboør	262	55	138	25	288	91	127	12	2	59
Thyholm	177	34	107	9	179	56	74	-1	13	63
Trehøje	449	115	270	41	516	159	233	30	2	48
Ulfborg-Vemb	345	72	211	18	343	108	178	-14	-14	82
Videbæk	570	136	345	31	594	168	298	-9	2	101
Vinderup	381	84	238	16	387	103	190	-8	2	70
Åskov	330	75	205	18	345	103	165	11	4	21

Table 410 (page 6 of 7) Accounts of municipalities. 2006

	Expenditure (gross)				Revenue			Expenditure – revenue = financial changes (net revenue)	Balance sheet items at end of year	
	Current items			Capital items total	Total[2]	Of which			Liquid funds	Long-tem liabilities
	Total	Of which				Current and capital items	Taxes			
		Education and culture	Social and health services							
	DKK mio.									
Århus County, total	**38 701**	**7 154**	**22 659**	**2 739**	**41 298**	**15 922**	**19 893**	**1 237**	**1 637**	**6 373**
Ebeltoft	830	152	491	33	846	283	475	-9	-25	142
Galten	536	131	325	69	597	199	317	37	16	128
Gjern	423	103	252	31	429	142	218	-15	3	31
Grenå	1 097	211	653	71	1 187	447	538	46	81	144
Hadsten	567	146	333	58	604	186	331	3	1	129
Hammel	521	115	321	27	541	157	312	6	-4	127
Hinnerup	620	170	330	91	768	316	374	10	29	66
Hørning	411	101	240	30	483	128	248	42	30	98
Langå	425	98	254	32	446	141	230	-0	-6	124
Mariager	444	94	269	14	436	135	222	-32	-40	63
Midtdjurs	418	93	264	35	457	158	204	3	-12	94
Nørhald	455	103	273	65	507	149	219	37	-9	118
Nr. Djurs	404	92	254	10	401	124	201	-7	-2	112
Odder	1 032	229	649	86	1 148	393	605	68	74	118
Purhus	439	110	260	25	433	130	229	-12	11	106
Randers	3 749	675	2 470	207	3 925	1 384	1 857	89	110	787
Rosenholm	515	131	296	59	560	163	289	-15	-1	146
Rougsø	459	85	304	29	467	161	192	-21	-37	144
Ry	558	149	313	42	556	172	344	-30	46	176
Rønde	349	88	208	22	374	118	210	3	-8	68
Samsø	260	44	145	6	265	96	119	-1	16	54
Silkeborg	3 149	628	1 794	275	3 325	1 254	1 733	59	124	387
Skanderborg	1 110	278	686	68	1 141	361	658	-7	24	199
Sønderhald	409	102	256	34	472	164	239	35	53	168
Them	342	91	187	59	384	139	192	-9	13	41
Århus	19 179	2 935	10 832	1 261	20 546	8 822	9 337	957	1 150	2 603
Viborg County, total	**11 976**	**2 537**	**7 422**	**1 109**	**12 870**	**4 036**	**6 237**	**286**	**263**	**2 416**
Bjerringbro	649	152	396	24	681	190	374	22	5	188
Fjends	369	91	212	22	382	103	193	11	12	23
Hanstholm	333	59	203	38	332	121	155	-12	-1	49
Hvorslev	333	80	199	44	352	107	175	-13	-9	65
Karup	336	79	205	14	340	95	173	12	-27	75
Kjellerup	703	173	434	98	767	269	342	23	2	142
Morsø	1 151	205	746	68	1 190	368	552	27	21	159
Møldrup	372	87	232	53	406	135	181	-21	13	89
Sallingsund	296	65	174	40	324	84	157	16	13	64
Skive	1 493	301	947	176	1 693	571	799	18	35	419
Spøttrup	367	89	213	43	400	115	179	-3	17	105
Sundsøre	307	65	173	68	375	87	162	-1	10	82
Sydthy	577	116	363	66	644	189	262	56	-2	174
Thisted	1 538	336	931	165	1 622	539	776	58	17	330
Tjele	426	90	270	36	487	138	208	44	24	76

Table 410 (page 7 of 7) Accounts of municipalities. 2006

	Expenditure (gross)				Revenue			Expenditure – revenue = financial changes (net revenue)	Balance sheet items at end of year	
	Current items			Capital items total	Total[2]	Of which			Liquid funds	Long-tem liabilities
	Total	Of which				Current and capital items	Taxes			
		Education and culture	Social and health services							
	DKK mio.									
Viborg County (continued)										
Viborg	2 327	462	1 480	106	2 470	810	1 370	60	152	320
Ålestrup	399	87	244	48	405	115	179	-11	-19	56
North Jutland County, total	**27 995**	**5 453**	**16 215**	**2 008**	**29 202**	**10 599**	**13 767**	**-155**	**551**	**5 148**
Arden	457	108	280	30	486	156	207	10	-21	124
Brovst	471	113	276	53	504	178	215	2	-4	108
Brønderslev	1 231	227	705	122	1 308	519	490	-38	9	321
Dronninglund	762	154	482	25	772	228	385	-20	-10	69
Farsø	444	91	280	32	486	164	201	10	1	148
Fjerritslev	446	100	271	29	459	157	209	-16	6	92
Frederikshavn	2 041	338	1 116	152	2 169	858	949	-113	-88	613
Hadsund	561	114	347	74	600	231	286	-22	-31	233
Hals	549	133	326	65	611	181	318	19	23	171
Hirtshals	759	166	457	26	765	261	367	-19	-65	289
Hjørring	1 916	391	1 168	114	2 073	723	984	43	-7	467
Hobro	871	189	533	93	887	318	421	-25	15	239
Læsø	159	22	69	18	166	65	62	-3	2	36
Løgstør	576	115	356	50	626	195	281	28	-1	106
Løkken-Vrå	464	84	304	60	488	169	220	-36	28	117
Nibe	407	75	256	33	427	142	211	1	29	77
Nørager	294	63	176	19	302	89	128	-5	-6	109
Pandrup	558	107	347	15	563	170	320	-10	-30	68
Sejlflod	484	107	301	105	625	207	241	79	30	225
Sindal	471	120	281	26	488	160	210	-3	1	59
Skagen	700	109	416	43	794	312	379	68	33	195
Skørping	474	109	279	28	491	150	260	8	-20	122
Støvring	563	148	314	46	623	186	347	6	16	98
Sæby	906	166	563	76	899	294	465	-69	-6	86
Åbybro	554	129	331	36	582	188	311	-8	5	75
Aalborg	10 165	1 819	5 560	590	10 274	4 051	4 941	-18	658	611
Års	712	156	421	48	734	247	359	-24	-16	290

Table 411 Taxpayers, income and tax

	2005	2006*
	persons in thousands	
Taxable population		
Danish population, end of year	5 427	5 447
Of whom subject to assessment	4 690	4 745
	DKK mio.	
Provisional taxes		
+Total	320 778	339 780
A-tax	286 218	300 109
B-tax	16 142	16 373
Share tax	4 326	5 929
Voluntary payments	14 335	17 595
Section 55 refunds	-233	-226
Underpaid tax from previous years, etc.		
÷Underpaid tax from previous years	4 135	4 382
+Retained profits paid	1 530	1 715
Finally assessed incomes		
+Taxable income (gross)	823 071	854 349
+Income tax relief	160 406	165 583
+Net taxable income	662 665	688 766
Final taxes		
+Total	309 533	326 556
+Central government tax (State tax)	65 347	68 881
Ordinary income tax, lower limit	42 370	44 177
Additional income tax, intermediate limit	7 666	8 298
Additional income tax, upper limit	15 199	16 318
+Church tax	4 812	5 003
+County tax	68 113	70 674
+Municipal tax	147 599	153 522
+Corporation tax	4 446	5 615
+Share tax	8 281	11 468
+Imputed income from owner-occupied dwelling	10 935	11 393
Labour market contributions	61 040	64 552
Results of final assessment		
Tax overpayment minus underpayment	8 650	10 557
Tax overpayment	17 084	19 371
Tax underpayment	8 434	8 814
Tax overpayment after set-offs minus underpayment after set-offs (incl. interest, etc.)	8 103	10 579
Tax overpayment, etc. for refunding	17 325	19 503
Tax underpayment, etc. for collection	9 222	8 924
For collection with provisional tax	4 255	4 220
For collection separately	4 967	4 704

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pskat1

Table 412 (page 1 af 2) Local government taxation

	Municipal name	Municipal tax rate 2007	Municipal tax rate 2008	Church tax rate 2007	Church tax rate 2008	Budgeted municipal income tax revenue 2007	Budgeted municipal income tax revenue 2008	Increase
		per cent				DKK mio.		per cent
	All Denmark	**24.58**	**24.81**	**0.88**	**0.88**	**177 042**	**185 123**	**4.6**
	Greater Copenhagen Region	**24.14**	**24.27**	**0.69**	**0.70**	**59 940**	**61 855**	**3.2**
101	Copenhagen	24.00	24.00	0.80	0.80	16 639	17 122	2.9
147	Frederiksberg	23.20	23.10	0.48	0.48	3 744	3 875	3.5
165	Albertslund	24.63	24.60	0.80	0.80	888	893	0.6
201	Allerød	25.28	25.30	0.58	0.58	1 097	1 139	3.8
151	Ballerup	25.58	25.50	0.70	0.70	1 703	1 743	2.4
400	Bornholm	25.92	25.90	0.93	0.93	1 246	1 262	1.2
153	Brøndby	24.47	24.50	0.80	0.80	1 091	1 111	1.9
155	Dragør	24.81	24.80	0.65	0.63	570	577	1.3
240	Egedal	25.01	25.00	0.70	0.71	1 567	1 610	2.8
210	Fredensborg	24.58	24.60	0.54	0.54	1 564	1 603	2.5
250	Frederikssund	25.63	25.90	0.88	0.92	1 555	1 624	4.5
260	Frederiksværk-Hundested	25.43	25.40	0.83	0.80	965	1 002	3.8
190	Furesø[1]	25.37	25.90	0.65	0.65	1 708	1 788	4.7
157	Gentofte	22.41	22.80	0.42	0.41	3 600	3 763	4.5
159	Gladsaxe	23.97	24.00	0.75	0.75	2 178	2 254	3.5
161	Glostrup	23.67	24.20	0.66	0.66	718	752	4.6
270	Gribskov	23.58	24.10	0.95	0.95	1 277	1 344	5.2
217	Helsingør	24.78	25.40	0.78	0.78	2 163	2 253	4.2
163	Herlev	23.67	23.70	0.75	0.77	887	903	1.8
219	Hillerød	25.64	25.60	0.69	0.69	1 836	1 784	-2.8
167	Hvidovre	25.17	25.60	0.72	0.72	1 679	1 754	4.5
169	Høje-Taastrup	24.67	24.70	0.80	0.80	1 515	1 571	3.7
223	Hørsholm	22.80	23.50	0.55	0.55	1 225	1 297	6.0
183	Ishøj	24.41	25.00	0.80	0.80	614	649	5.7
173	Lyngby-Taarbæk	23.67	23.70	0.59	0.59	2 263	2 322	2.6
230	Rudersdal	23.16	23.00	0.52	0.54	2 690	2 710	0.8
175	Rødovre	24.77	25.70	0.72	0.72	1 211	1 305	7.8
185	Tårnby	22.87	23.30	0.61	0.61	1 266	1 340	5.9
187	Vallensbæk	25.06	25.10	0.58	0.58	483	505	4.4
	Region Zealand	**24.82**	**25.16**	**0.97**	**0.97**	**25 947**	**27 246**	**5.0**
320	Faxe	26.10	26.10	1.08	1.08	1 137	1 228	8.0
253	Greve	22.90	23.90	0.73	0.73	1 679	1 777	5.8
376	Guldborgsund	24.24	25.10	1.16	1.15	1 743	1 845	5.9
316	Holbæk	24.63	24.60	0.96	0.96	2 104	2 246	6.8
326	Kalundborg	25.29	25.30	1.01	1.01	1 528	1 582	3.5
259	Køge	24.91	24.90	0.87	0.87	1 811	1 915	5.8
350	Lejre	24.30	24.60	1.04	1.06	917	943	2.8
360	Lolland	26.71	26.70	1.23	1.23	1 460	1 492	2.2
370	Næstved	24.70	25.00	0.98	0.98	2 488	2 626	5.6
306	Odsherred	26.55	26.60	0.98	0.98	1 058	1 081	2.2
329	Ringsted	25.68	26.70	1.00	1.00	1 025	1 125	9.8
265	Roskilde	24.47	25.20	0.84	0.84	3 006	3 085	2.6
330	Slagelse	24.66	24.70	0.96	0.96	2 257	2 337	3.6
269	Solrød	23.81	24.60	0.92	0.92	765	809	5.7
340	Sorø	26.39	26.40	0.94	0.91	968	1 029	6.2
336	Stevns	24.21	25.00	1.09	1.04	685	730	6.6
390	Vordingborg	24.53	24.50	1.02	1.02	1 317	1 394	5.9
	Region Southdenmark	**24.91**	**25.05**	**0.92**	**0.92**	**36 131**	**37 949**	**5.0**
420	Assens	26.06	26.10	1.00	0.95	1 288	1 298	0.8
530	Billund	24.97	25.20	0.89	0.89	814	849	4.3
480	Bogense	25.51	25.50	1.04	1.04	851	868	2.0

[1] There are special conditions applying to the municipality of Furesø. The tax rate of Farum is 26.60 pct. in 2007 and 27.10 pct. in 2008, while the tax rate of Værløse is 24.30 pct. in 2007 and 24.80 pct. in 2008.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pskat

Table 412 (page 2 af 2) Local government taxation

	Municipal name	Municipal tax rate 2007	Municipal tax rate 2008	Church tax rate 2007	Church tax rate 2008	Budgeted municipal income tax revenue 2007	Budgeted municipal income tax revenue 2008	Increase
		per cent				DKK mio.		per cent
561	Esbjerg	25.37	25.40	0.81	0.81	3 594	3 749	4.3
563	Fanø	22.32	24.30	1.14	1.14	91	101	10.3
607	Fredericia	24.45	25.50	0.88	0.86	1 559	1 690	8.4
430	Faaborg-Midtfyn	25.70	25.70	1.05	1.05	1 548	1 607	3.9
510	Haderslev	25.34	25.50	0.95	0.95	1 755	1 814	3.3
440	Kerteminde	25.33	25.80	1.02	1.00	726	782	7.7
621	Kolding	25.23	25.00	0.94	0.94	2 846	2 958	3.9
482	Langeland	25.88	27.80	1.25	1.20	389	435	11.9
410	Middelfart	24.91	24.90	0.94	0.92	1 156	1 214	5.0
450	Nyborg	26.12	26.10	1.15	1.15	978	1 028	5.1
461	Odense	24.49	24.50	0.68	0.68	5 671	5 766	1.7
479	Svendborg	26.09	26.10	1.07	1.06	1 766	1 824	3.3
540	Sønderborg	24.42	25.20	0.93	0.93	2 304	2 450	6.3
550	Tønder	24.04	25.00	1.20	1.20	1 112	1 220	9.8
573	Varde	23.80	24.40	1.02	1.02	1 427	1 527	7.0
575	Vejen	24.88	24.90	1.06	1.06	1 184	1 232	4.0
630	Vejle	23.29	23.30	0.92	0.91	3 121	3 456	10.7
492	Ærø	24.87	26.10	1.26	1.26	181	194	7.1
580	Aabenraa	24.93	25.40	0.95	0.95	1 772	1 887	6.5
	Region Middlejutland	**24.63**	**24.94**	**0.93**	**0.93**	**37 824**	**40 094**	**6.0**
710	Favrskov	24.85	25.20	1.03	1.03	1 396	1 466	5.1
766	Hedensted	23.81	24.50	1.10	1.08	1 353	1 491	10.2
657	Herning	24.86	24.90	0.99	0.99	2 571	2 683	4.4
661	Holstebro	24.98	25.30	1.08	1.08	1 739	1 827	5.0
615	Horsens	25.13	25.20	0.89	0.89	2 422	2 575	6.3
756	Ikast-Brande	24.70	24.90	1.00	1.00	1 169	1 239	6.0
665	Lemvig	24.01	24.80	1.27	1.27	641	673	5.0
707	Norddjurs	24.88	24.80	1.01	1.00	1 098	1 134	3.3
727	Odder	24.12	24.90	1.00	1.00	641	700	9.1
730	Randers	25.27	25.60	0.91	0.91	2 806	2 970	5.9
760	Ringkøbing-Skjern[2]	23.26	24.30	1.07	1.05	1 635	1 802	10.2
741	Samsø	25.98	26.00	1.50	1.50	119	121	1.6
740	Silkeborg	24.70	25.50	0.95	0.95	2 726	2 958	8.5
746	Skanderborg	24.08	24.90	0.86	0.86	1 760	1 913	8.7
779	Skive	24.79	25.50	1.00	1.00	1 438	1 532	6.5
671	Struer	24.21	24.50	1.20	1.20	674	709	5.1
706	Syddjurs	24.54	24.60	1.00	1.00	1 219	1 283	5.3
791	Viborg	25.58	25.80	0.95	0.95	2 868	3 057	6.6
751	Århus	24.40	24.40	0.74	0.74	9 549	9 963	4.3
	Region Northjutland	**25.10**	**25.44**	**1.08**	**1.08**	**17 200**	**17 978**	**4.5**
810	Brønderslev-Dronninglund	25.65	25.90	1.10	1.10	1 015	1 074	5.8
813	Frederikshavn	24.66	25.20	1.03	1.03	1 839	1 922	4.5
860	Hjørring	24.80	24.90	1.17	1.19	1 937	1 980	2.2
849	Jammerbugt	24.70	25.10	1.20	1.20	1 101	1 163	5.6
825	Læsø	25.63	25.60	1.30	1.30	61	63	3.9
846	Mariagerfjord	25.05	25.70	1.15	1.15	1 227	1 316	7.2
773	Morsø	24.28	25.30	1.22	1.20	629	673	6.9
840	Rebild	25.13	25.10	1.21	1.21	860	902	4.9
787	Thisted	24.50	25.50	1.28	1.28	1 300	1 389	6.8
820	Vesthimmerland	26.07	26.90	1.18	1.18	1 101	1 172	6.5
851	Aalborg	25.37	25.40	0.93	0.93	6 129	6 324	3.2

[2] There are special conditions applying to the municipality of Ringkøbing-Skjern. The tax rate of Holmsland is 20.14 pct. in 2007 and 21.90 pct. in 2008, while the tax rate of the remaining part of the municipality is 23.59 pct. in 2007 and 24.50 pct. in 2008.

Table 413 Taxation of corporations. 2006

	Size of tax levied (size groups; total)[1]							
	Under DKK 100 000.		DKK 100 000-1 mio.		Over DKK 1 mio.		Total	
	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.
Total	**32 446**	**1 037**	**21 668**	**6 930**	**4 900**	**53 885**	**59 014**	**61 852**
Agriculture, fishing, and quarrying	**479**	**15**	**321**	**101**	**48**	**11 629**	**848**	**11 746**
Manufacturing	**1 425**	**51**	**1 088**	**347**	**319**	**2 811**	**2 832**	**3 209**
Manufacturing of food, beverages, and tobacco	97	3	87	28	35	368	219	399
Manufacturing of textile, wearing apparel, and leather	58	3	39	11	15	64	112	77
Manufacturing of wood products, printing and publishing	309	9	183	59	43	258	535	326
Manufacturing of chemicals, plastic products, etc.	80	3	81	26	35	956	196	985
Manufacturing of other non-metallic mineral products, etc.	37	2	29	9	10	137	76	148
Manufacturing of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.	725	27	591	188	158	784	1 474	1 000
Manufacturing of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	119	4	78	25	23	244	220	274
Electricity, gas and water supply	**38**	**1**	**29**	**12**	**15**	**1 662**	**82**	**1 675**
Construction	**2 813**	**105**	**1 626**	**431**	**100**	**383**	**4 539**	**919**
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	**4 997**	**174**	**3 574**	**1 094**	**715**	**3 105**	**9 286**	**4 374**
Transport, storage and communication	**809**	**27**	**503**	**149**	**88**	**866**	**1 400**	**1 042**
Financial intermediation, etc., business activities	**11 462**	**368**	**8 166**	**2 735**	**2 451**	**29 564**	**22 079**	**32 667**
Financial intermediation and insurance, etc.	1 703	51	1 188	431	551	17 116	3 442	17 598
Real estate and renting activities	3 266	98	2 034	683	595	2 448	5 895	3 229
Business activities, etc.	6 493	218	4 944	1 622	1 305	10 000	12 742	11 840
Public and personal services	**1 833**	**63**	**1 029**	**286**	**76**	**278**	**2 938**	**628**
Not known	**8 590**	**232**	**5 332**	**1 774**	**1 088**	**3 586**	**15 010**	**5 592**

[1] Including all supplements, reductions and allowances.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/selsk1, selsk2 and selsk3

Table 414 Customs and excise duties

	2005	2006	2007
	DKK mio.		
Customs and import duties	**3 088**	**3 185**	**3 263**
Value added tax	**151 752**	**165 813**	**174 281**
Duty on wage and salary costs	**3 917**	**4 378**	**4 672**
Duties on motor vehicles	**31 842**	**35 078**	**35 130**
Weight duty	8 693	9 221	8 712
Registration duty	21 109	23 732	24 321
Duty on third-party liability insurance	2 040	2 125	2 097
Taxes on energy products	**36 311**	**36 564**	**36 152**
Petrol	9 524	9 256	9 209
Certain petroleum products	8 029	8 204	8 548
Electricity	8 427	8 697	8 664
Coal	1 464	1 539	1 413
Natural gas	3 717	3 678	3 124
CO_2	5 072	5 121	5 091
Sulphur	78	69	103
Pollution taxes	**2 822**	**2 891**	**3 126**
Certain retail containers	935	1 003	1 073
Insecticides, herbicides, etc.	412	365	445
Waste	1 087	1 143	1 239
CFC	53	61	48
Chlorinates solvents	0	0	0
Nickel/cadmium batteries	23	24	17
Effluent charges	211	179	181
Nitrogen	25	25	28
Specific growth stimulants	0	0	0
PVC and phathalates	44	44	43
Mineral phosphorus	32	47	52
Duties on spirits, wine and beer	**3 354**	**3 302**	**3 349**
Spirits	1 192	1 165	1 215
Wine	1 011	1 010	1 032
Beer	1 143	1 111	1 085
Surcharge on alcoholic soft drinks	8	16	17
Duties on non-alcoholic beverages	**768**	**803**	**688**
Coffee	265	279	251
Tea	8	8	8
Mineral water	495	516	429
Duties on chocolate, sugar confect., etc.	**1 585**	**1 607**	**1 601**
Chocolate, sugar confectionary	1 404	1 419	1 423
Ice-cream	181	188	178
Duties on tobacco	**7 230**	**7 400**	**7 280**
Cigarettes, smoking tobacco, etc.	7 138	7 321	7 203
Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos	54	49	44
Cigarette paper	38	30	33
Other duties	**3 490**	**3 386**	**3 153**
Electric bulbs, etc.	225	222	213
Raw materials	195	223	219
Piped water	1 389	1 378	1 380
Insurance of pleasure boats	84	91	96
Casinos	209	243	262
Passenger duty	650	353	35
Slot machines	754	802	860
Other duties	-16	74	88
Customs and excise duties, total	**246 159**	**264 407**	**272 695**
European Union	-2 316	-2 392	-2 452

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/15

Table 415 Public sector. 2006

	General government sector	Quasi public corporations	Public corporations	The public sector
	DKK mio.			
Production account				
Output	445 486	32 795	119 197	597 477
Intermediate consumption	141 150	20 867	64 331	226 348
Gross value added	304 336	11 928	54 866	371 130
Consumption of fixed capital	28 772	5 208	11 472	45 452
Net value added	275 565	6 719	43 394	325 678
Generation of income account				
Gross value added	304 336	11 928	54 866	371 130
Taxes less subsidies on production	-2 548	326	-508	-2 730
Taxes on production	-2 548	326	-	-2 222
Production subsidies	-	-	508	508
GDP at factor cost	306 884	11 601	55 374	373 860
Compensation of employees	278 113	6 013	25 522	309 648
Gross operating surplus	28 772	5 589	29 852	64 212
Consumption of fixed capital	28 772	5 208	11 472	45 452
Net operating surplus	0	380	18 380	18 760
Allocation of primary income account				
Gross operating surplus	28 772	5 589	29 852	64 212
Interest and dividends	35 699	713	18 369	54 781
Taxes on production and imports	291 872	-	-	291 872
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	492 874	-	-	492 874
Actual contributions to social benefits	17 610	-	6 270	23 880
Imputed contributions to social benefits	13 944	-	-	13 944
International cooperation	744	-	-	744
Other current transfers	11 453	392	-	11 845
Gross primary income	892 967	6 693	54 491	954 151
Interest and dividends	36 230	5 237	18 903	60 370
Subsidies	36 264	112	-	36 376
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	-	2	7 161	7 163
Social contributions	254 719	101	4 078	258 897
International cooperation	22 628	8	-	22 636
Other current transfers	16 467	42	-	16 508
Gross total expenditure	366 308	5 502	30 142	401 952
Gross disposable income	526 659	1 191	24 349	552 199
Consumption of fixed capital	28 772	5 208	11 472	45 452
Net disposable income	497 887	-4 017	12 878	506 748
Redistribution of income account				
Gross disposable income	526 659	1 191	24 349	552 199
Adj. for the change in net equity of households and pension funds, consumption expenditure	421 158	-	-	421 158
Change in households net worth	-	-	1 826	1 826
Gross saving	105 500	1 191	22 523	129 214
Consumption of fixed capital	28 772	5 208	11 472	45 452
Net saving	76 729	-4 017	11 051	83 763
Capital account				
Gross saving	105 500	1 191	22 523	129 214
Capital taxes	3 461	-	-	3 461
Other capital transfers	7 821	108	-	7 929
Total gross saving and capital transfers	116 782	1 300	22 523	140 605
Gross fixed capital formation	31 724	10 350	5 780	47 854
Changes in stocks	108	4	-	112
Acquisitions of land and rights, net	-1 490	-1 869	1 652	-1 708
Investment subsidies	6 520	-	-	6 520
Other capital transfers	0	37	-	37
Of which, public sub-sector	0	-2	-	-2
Net lending/borrowing	79 920	-7 223	15 091	87 789

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off14

Table 416 Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2005*	2006*	2007*
	DKK mio.		
Current outlays, total	**787 049**	**806 589**	**823 340**
Compensation of employees	267 417	278 113	283 677
Intermediate consumption	132 708	141 150	148 760
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	-2 484	-2 548	-2 767
Social benefits in kind	22 060	23 566	24 945
Real interest, etc.	39 809	36 230	33 058
Subsidies	35 635	36 264	38 584
Other current transfers	291 903	293 814	297 082
Current revenue, total	**886 598**	**912 089**	**926 237**
Sales of goods and services	46 540	47 894	44 679
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	33 584	35 699	35 119
Taxes on production and import	274 535	291 872	300 854
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	489 108	492 874	502 127
Social security contributions	31 343	31 554	31 662
Other current transfers	11 487	12 197	11 796
Capital outlays, total	**32 135**	**36 862**	**37 653**
Non-financial capital accumulation	26 028	30 342	31 830
Capital transfers	6 106	6 520	5 823
Capital revenue, total	**9 947**	**11 299**	**10 317**
Capital taxes	3 202	3 478	3 901
Other capital transfers	6 745	7 821	6 416
Current surplus (gross saving)	**99 549**	**105 500**	**102 897**
Overall surplus (net lending)	**77 362**	**79 937**	**75 560**

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/off3 and off16

Table 417 Expenditure and revenue of general government by sub-sector. 2007*

	Central government	Social security funds	Local government	General government[1]
	DKK mio.			
Current outlays, total	**587 350**	**48 525**	**521 180**	**823 340**
Compensation of employees	80 450	2 351	200 876	283 677
Intermediate consumption	56 389	796	91 574	148 760
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	723	1	-3 490	-2 767
Social benefits in kind	101	-	24 844	24 945
Real interest, etc.	30 763	1	2 295	33 058
Subsidies	25 242	-	13 342	38 584
Other current transfers	393 682	45 377	191 739	297 082
Current revenue, total	**682 845**	**51 501**	**525 606**	**926 237**
Sales of goods and services	20 559	9	24 111	44 679
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	32 142	144	2 832	35 119
Taxes on production and import	281 681	-	19 173	300 854
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	312 010	-	190 117	502 127
Social security contributions	6 482	17 631	7 549	31 662
Other current transfers	29 972	33 717	281 823	11 796
Capital outlays, total	**14 749**	**1 690**	**21 232**	**37 653**
Non-financial capital accumulation	10 998	4	20 828	31 830
Capital transfers	3 751	1 686	404	5 823
Capital revenue, total	**6 481**	**-**	**3 853**	**10 317**
Capital taxes	3 898	-	3	3 901
Other capital transfers	2 583	-	3 850	6 416
Current surplus (gross saving)	**95 495**	**2 976**	**4 426**	**102 897**
Overall surplus (net lending)	**87 227**	**1 286**	**-12 953**	**75 560**

[1] Consolidated, i.e. excluding internal general government transfers.

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/off3

Table 418 Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2005*	2006*	2007*
	DKK mio.		
Central government[1]			
Current outlays	494 073	510 200	587 350
Capital outlays	11 595	12 840	14 749
Current revenue	581 611	604 036	682 845
Capital revenue	6 200	6 071	6 481
Current surplus	87 538	93 837	95 495
Overall surplus[2]	82 143	87 068	87 227
Social security funds			
Current outlays	60 201	53 048	48 525
Capital outlays	1 725	1 813	1 690
Current revenue	62 313	55 158	51 501
Capital revenue	-	-	-
Current surplus	2 112	2 110	2 976
Overall surplus[2]	388	297	1 286
Local governments, total[1]			
Current outlays	490 718	520 076	521 180
Capital outlays	18 948	22 413	21 232
Current revenue	500 617	529 629	525 606
Capital revenue	3 880	5 431	3 853
Current surplus	9 899	9 554	4 426
Overall surplus[2]	- 5 169	-7 428	-12 953
Of which:			
Counties			
Current outlays	117 519	128 305	98 192
Capital outlays	5 575	7 378	4 334
Current revenue	119 521	127 883	98 593
Capital revenue	232	254	213
Current surplus	2 001	-422	402
Overall surplus[2]	-3 342	-7 546	-3 720
Municipalities			
Current outlays	386 740	405 485	443 949
Capital outlays	13 373	15 035	16 897
Current revenue	394 637	415 460	447 973
Capital revenue	3 648	5 178	3 640
Current surplus	7 897	9 976	4 024
Overall surplus[2]	-1 828	118	-9 233

[1] Consolidated, i.e. excluding internal general-government transfers. [2] Current and capital surplus = change in net debt.

For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/off3

Table 419 Expenditure of general government sector by type of transaction

	2005	2006	2007
	mio. kr.		
Total outlays	**819 184**	**843 451**	**860 993**
Current outlays, total	**787 049**	**806 589**	**823 340**
Compensation of employees	**267 417**	**278 113**	**283 677**
Intermediate consumption	**132 708**	**141 150**	**148 760**
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	**-2 484**	**-2 548**	**-2 767**
Social benefits in kind	**22 060**	**23 566**	**24 945**
Income transfers, total	**367 348**	**366 308**	**368 724**
Interest, etc.	39 809	36 230	33 058
+ Subsidies	35 635	36 264	38 584
To public quasi-corporations	11 347	11 698	12 338
To other corporations	24 288	24 567	26 246
+ Other income transfers	291 903	293 814	297 082
To other levels of government	•	•	•
To households	255 265	254 719	257 571
To NPIHs[2]	5 663	6 028	5 627
To the rest of the world (a-d)	30 975	33 067	33 885
a. To the Faroe Islands, net	755	752	766
b. To Greenland, net	3 572	3 632	3 707
c. To the EU	13 024	13 961	14 611
d. To others	13 624	14 721	14 801
Capital outlays, total	**32 135**	**36 862**	**37 653**
Non-financial capital accumulation, total	**26 028**	**30 342**	**31 830**
Acquisition of new fixed assets	27 111	32 175	31 299
+ Acquisition of buildings, and other existing investments, net	245	-451	-145
+ Changes in inventories	-576	108	419
+ Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net	-752	-1 490	257
Capital transfers, total	**6 106**	**6 520**	**5 823**
Investment grants and capital transfers	6 106	6 520	5 823
To public quasi-corporations	149	260	163
To other enterprises	2 710	2 781	2 426
To other levels of government	0	0	0
To households	2 776	3 011	3 068
To NPIHs[1]	396	418	248
To the rest of the world (a-d)	76	50	-82
a. To the Faroe Islands, net	6	1	-132
b. To Greenland, net	43	22	24
c. To the EU	0	0	0
d. To others	27	26	26

[1] To non-profit institutions (households).

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off3 and off16

Table 420 Revenue of general government sector, by type of transaction

	2005	2006	2007
	DKK mio.		
Current plus capital revenue	**896 545**	**923 388**	**936 554**
Current revenue, total	**886 598**	**912 089**	**926 237**
Sales of goods and services	46 540	47 894	44 679
Withdrawals of income from quasi-corporations	4 905	4 407	3 084
Interest	20 546	21 447	23 056
Rents	8 133	9 845	8 979
Taxes on production and imports	274 535	291 872	300 854
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	489 108	492 874	502 127
Compulsory social security contributions	17 138	16 950	17 800
Voluntary social contributions	656	660	657
Imputed social contributions	13 549	13 944	13 205
Other income transfers	11 487	12 197	11 796
From other levels of government	•	•	•
From domestic private sector	10 327	11 453	11 082
From the rest of the world	1 160	744	714
From EU institutions	943	604	500
From others	217	140	214
Capital revenue, total	9 947	11 299	10 317
Capital taxes	3 202	3 478	3 901
Other capital transfers	6 745	7 821	6 416
From other levels of government	•	•	•
From domestic private sector	6 264	7 290	6 152
From the rest of the world	481	532	264
From EU institutions	481	532	264
From others	•	•	•
Current surplus (gross saving)	**99 549**	**105 500**	**102 897**
Overall surplus (net lending)[1]	**77 362**	**79 937**	**75 560**

[1] Current and capital surplus = change in net debt.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off3 and off16

Table 421 Consumption expenditure of general government sector

	2005	2006	2007
	DKK mio.		
Consumption expenditure (1+2+3)	**401 276**	**421 158**	**439 179**
1. Production	**425 757**	**445 486**	**458 913**
Compensation of employees	267 417	278 113	283 677
Consumption of fixed capital	28 115	28 772	29 243
Intermediate consumption	132 708	141 150	148 760
Other taxes on production and other Subsidies on production, net	-2 484	-2 548	-2 767
2. Social benefits in kind			
3. Sales of goods and services	**22 060**	**23 566**	**24 945**
Consumption expenditure (1+2+3)	**-46 540**	**-47 894**	**-44 679**

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off26 and off28

Table 422 Expenditure of general government sector by function

Expenditure	2005	2006	2007
	DKK mio.		
Total	**819 184**	**843 450**	**860 574**
1. General public services	**104 996**	**105 893**	**106 816**
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	23 481	26 445	27 757
1.2 Foreign economic aid	15 463	15 983	16 055
1.3 General services	3 633	3 383	4 403
1.4 Basic research and R & D general public services	2 126	2 387	3 334
1.5 General public services etc.	18 139	19 127	18 496
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers of a general character between different levels of government	42 154	38 568	36 771
2. Defence	**23 118**	**26 382**	**25 627**
2.1 Military defence etc.	22 236	25 572	24 884
2.2 Civil defence	882	810	744
3. Public order and safety	**15 772**	**16 333**	**16 878**
3.1 Police services	8 250	8 609	9 035
3.2 Fire protection services	1 427	1 484	1 524
3.3 Law courts	2 917	3 184	3 404
3.4 Prisons	2 923	2 793	2 617
3.5 Public order and safety etc.	255	263	298
4. Economic affairs	**55 809**	**57 445**	**59 734**
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	22 374	22 927	21 651
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1 858	2 011	2 305
4.3 Fuel and energy	293	291	176
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	338	305	297
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	27 784	28 983	29 734
4.6 R & D Economic affairs	2 087	1 893	4 169
4.7 Economic affairs etc.	1 076	1 034	1 404
5. Environmental protection	**8 443**	**8 803**	**9 314**
5.1 Waste and waste water management, pollution abatement	2 201	2 415	2 259
5.2 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	2 444	2 580	2 467
5.3 Environmental protection etc.	3 798	3 808	4 587
6. Housing and community amenities	**9 236**	**7 953**	**8 889**
6.1 Housing development	8 563	7 304	8 286
6.2 Housing and community amenities etc.	673	649	602
7. Health	**109 042**	**115 680**	**121 453**
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	6 752	7 132	8 715
7.2 Outpatient services	16 434	17 373	19 646
7.3 Hospital services	83 372	88 494	88 985
7.4 R & D Health	956	1 009	331
7.5 Health etc.	1 528	1 672	3 774
8. Recreation, culture and religion	**24 912**	**25 924**	**26 258**
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	7 342	7 718	8 004
8.2 Cultural services	10 187	10 536	10 375
8.3 Religious and other community services	6 607	6 913	6 924
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion etc.	776	757	955
9. Education	**122 983**	**125 865**	**127 971**
9.1 Primary education	53 630	55 495	58 057
9.2 Youth-level education	24 045	25 191	25 623
9.3 Higher education	25 550	25 862	27 482
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	15 725	14 963	13 003
9.5 Education etc.	4 032	4 354	3 807
10. Social protection	**344 872**	**353 172**	**357 635**
10.1 Sickness and disability	71 829	76 077	78 442
10.2 Old age	105 629	114 339	119 880
10.3 Family and children	79 400	81 384	83 950
10.4 Unemployment	48 635	41 792	37 348
10.5 Housing	10 644	10 968	10 951
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	19 503	18 711	16 972
10.7 Social protection etc.	9 233	9 901	10 093

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off23 and off23b

Table 423 Expenditure of general government and its subsectors by function. 2007*

Expenditure	Central government	Social security funds	Counties	Municipalities	Transfers within general government sector	General government sector
	DKK mio.					
Total	**602 099**	**50 216**	**102 526**	**460 846**	**354 694**	**860 993**
1. General public services	**220 013**	**3**	**534**	**45 603**	**159 338**	**106 815**
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, ext. affairs	27 757	-	-	-	0	27 757
1.2 Foreign economic aid	16 057	-	-	8	10	16 055
1.3 General services	4 402	-	-	-	0	4 402
1.4 Basic research and R & D general public services	3 290	-	1	53	10	3 334
1.5 General public services etc.	-46	-	104	18 482	43	18 497
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers between diff. levels of government	168 554	3	429	27 061	159 275	36 772
2. Defence	**25 787**	**-**	**-**	**240**	**0**	**26 027**
2.1 Military defence etc.	25 283	-	-	-	0	25 283
2.2 Civil defence	504	-	-	240	0	744
3. Public order and safety	**15 358**	**-**	**-**	**1 524**	**1**	**16 881**
3.1 Police services	9 035	-	-	-	0	9 035
3.2 Fire protection services	1	-	-	1 524	1	1 524
3.3 Law courts	3 404	-	-	-	0	3 404
3.4 Prisons	2 620	-	-	-	0	2 620
3.5 Public order and safety etc.	298	-	-	-	0	298
4. Economic affairs	**37 834**	**-**	**2 274**	**21 563**	**1 919**	**59 752**
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	15 127	-	611	7 772	1 860	21 650
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2 305	-	-	-	0	2 305
4.3 Fuel and energy	207	-	-	0	31	176
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	297	-	-	-	0	297
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	14 581	-	1 394	13 788	28	29 735
4.6 R & D Economic affairs	4 186	-	0	-	0	4 186
4.7 Economic affairs etc.	1 131	-	270	3	0	1 404
5. Environmental protection	**4 543**	**-**	**334**	**4 466**	**29**	**9 314**
5.1 Waste and waste water management, pollution abatement	1 351	-	262	668	22	2 259
5.2 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	1 300	-	2	1 167	2	2 467
5.3 Environmental protection etc.	1 892	-	70	2 631	5	4 588
6. Housing and community amenities	**4 962**	**-**	**0**	**3 966**	**40**	**8 888**
6.1 Housing development	4 356	-	0	3 964	33	8 287
6.2 Housing and community amenities etc.	606	-	0	2	7	601
7. Health	**1 041**	**-**	**92 360**	**29 273**	**1 220**	**121 454**
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	44	-	8 101	849	278	8 716
7.2 Outpatient services	90	-	12 954	6 605	3	19 646
7.3 Hospital services	-619	-	69 005	21 536	937	88 985
7.4 R & D Health	265	-	1	67	1	332
7.5 Health etc.	1 260	-	2 298	216	1	3 773
8. Recreation, culture and religion	**12 188**	**-**	**26**	**14 478**	**435**	**26 257**
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	847	-	0	7 161	3	8 005
8.2 Cultural services	3 844	-	26	6 927	422	10 375
8.3 Religious and other community services	6 547	-	-	387	9	6 925
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion etc.	950	-	-	4	0	954
9. Education	**72 419**	**-**	**190**	**59 522**	**4 160**	**127 971**
9.1 Primary education	9 329	-	0	51 379	2 652	58 056
9.2 Youth-level education	25 416	-	46	205	45	25 622
9.3 Higher education	27 483	-	2	17	19	27 483
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	8 345	-	11	6 077	1 429	13 004
9.5 Education etc.	1 846	-	130	1 844	13	3 807
10. Social protection	**207 954**	**50 213**	**6 808**	**280 212**	**187 552**	**357 635**
10.1 Sickness and disability	30 961	-	2 964	72 873	28 356	78 442
10.2 Old age	97 535	-	2 165	102 594	82 414	119 880
10.3 Family and children	26 445	-	1 271	70 316	14 080	83 952
10.4 Unemployment	33 895	49 889	-	-	46 436	37 348
10.5 Housing	7 570	-	-	10 923	7 542	10 951
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	10 285	271	150	14 969	8 703	16 972
10.7 Social protection etc.	1 264	53	259	8 538	21	10 093

Table 424 Subsidies

	2006*	2007*
	DKK mio.	
Subsidies, total	**45 099**	**47 268**
Analysed by recipients:		
Subsidies to quasi public corporations	11 698	12 338
Subsidies to other enterprises	24 201	25 566
Subsidies to EU schemes	9 200	9 364
Analysed by kind and scheme:		
1. Subsidies on products, total	**14 283**	**14 590**
a. EU schemes, total	1 216	682
Of which:		
Export subsidy schemes	996	595
Other EU schemes	220	87
b. Danish schemes, total	13 067	13 908
Of which:		
The Danish State Railways	7 910	7 723
Local government buses, etc.	1 837	2 003
2. Other subsidies on production, total	**30 816**	**32 679**
a. EU schemes, total	7 984	8 683
b. Danish schemes, total	22 832	23 996
Of which:		
Interest subsidies	5 339	4 263
Other private enterprises	12 078	13 624
Analysed by source of finance:		
a. EU schemes, total	9 200	9 364
EU share of EU schemes, total	8 835	8 684
Danish share of EU schemes, total	366	680
b. Danish schemes, total	35 899	37 904
c. Financed by Denmark, total	36 264	38 584

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off17

Table 425 Current transfers to households from the general government sector

	2006*	2007*
	DKK mio.	
Current transfers, total	**254 719**	**257 571**
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	**250 755**	**253 786**
Civil servants' pensions	17 580	18 854
Special pension schemes	194	191
Old-age and early-retirement pensions	110 250	115 805
Early-retirement pay	20 992	20 970
Unemployment benefit	15 955	11 596
Cash benefits under Social Asst. Act	13 220	12 067
Gross rehabilitation benefit	3 917	3 454
Sickness and maternity benefit	20 818	22 774
Child and youth allowances	3 906	3 965
Sabbatical leave, child care	312	322
Family allowance	13 060	13 309
Housing subsidies	10 959	10 859
Education grants	10 847	10 902
Other transfers	8 743	8 720
Other current transfers, total	**3 964**	**3 784**
Transportation	751	238
Other	3 213	3 546

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off10

Table 426 (page 1 of 2) Total taxation

	2006*	2007*
	DKK mio.	
Total taxation	**808 672**	**828 703**
National accounts distribution:		
Danish schemes		
Taxes on production and imports	291 872	300 854
Current taxes on income, wealth etc.	492 874	502 127
Social contributions	16 950	17 800
Capital taxes	3 478	3 901
EU schemes		
Taxes on production and imports	3 499	4 021
Distribution by type of tax:		
Income taxes, total	**485 863**	**494 846**
Personal income tax	402 768	427 102
State income tax	73 830	139 351
County income tax	74 175	•
Municipality income tax	158 285	184 496
Church tax	5 228	5 433
Special contribution to labour market funds	71 413	76 300
Tax on imp. income from owner-occupied dwelling	11 308	11 820
Other personal income taxes	8 528	9 702
Corporation tax	70 643	61 146
Real interest tax	12 452	6 598
Compulsory contrib. to social-security schemes	**16 950**	**17 800**
Social contributions from employees	16 478	17 571
Social contributions from employers	472	229
Other labour market contributions	**3 208**	**3 169**
Labour market contributions from employers	3 208	3 169
Taxes on wealth, real property, etc.	**31 564**	**32 992**
Inheritance tax and gift tax	3 461	3 896
Motor vehicle weight duty	9 824	10 130
Taxes on real property	18 263	18 960
Property release and surrender tax	17	5
Taxes on goods and services	**270 940**	**279 733**
VAT	168 291	176 593
Tax on wage totals	4 455	4 669
Customs and import duties	3 456	3 651
Taxes on specific goods	78 930	79 667
Vehicle registration duty	23 784	24 285
Energy taxes	36 282	36 707
Pollution duties	2 942	3 148
Tobacco duties	7 400	6 764
Duties on beer, wine and spirits	3 297	3 344
Other taxes on specific goods	5 225	5 419
Taxes on specific transactions	8 792	8 679
Stamp duty	8 667	8 565
Other taxes on specific transactions	124	114
Taxes on specific services	6 884	6 330
Turnover tax on football pools etc.	1 082	1 156
Tax on insurance of vehicles and leisure craft	2 213	2 196
Other taxes on specific services	3 589	2 979
Other duties	132	144
Other production taxes	**148**	**164**

Table 426 (page 2 of 2) Total taxation

	2006*	2007*
	DKK mio.	
Distribution by receiving sub-sector		
Central government	516 656	597 758
Social security funds	16 809	17 631
Counties	83 067	•
Municipalities	188 641	209 293
Supranational authorities (EU)	3 499	4 021
	per cent	
Tax incidence[1], total	**49.3**	**48.9**
Taxes on production and imports	18.0	18.0
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	30.0	29.6
Compulsory contribution to social security	1.0	1.0
Taxes on capital	0.2	0.2

[1] Taxes and duties in percentage of gross domestic product.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off12

Table 427 Danish official aid to developing countries

	2006	2007[1]
	DKK thousand	
Total official aid	**11 573 064**	**12 419 297**
Bilateral aid, total	**7 889 366**	**8 349 284**
Projects and project aid		
Africa	2 328 243	2 621 988
Asia and Latin America	1 263 721	1 335 048
Personnel	203 968	188 753
Private Sector Programme	189 830	212 842
Various credit facilities	299 600	349 674
Aid in the form of loans, debt relief	673 789	670 998
Aid to regional areas and localities	207 183	254 898
Human rights and democratising	231 057	262 582
Transitional assistance to the western Balkans	-1 196	-704
Grants through NGOs	966 415	932 476
Special environmental aid for developing countries[2]	396 711	374 250
Research and information in Denmark	216 811	205 951
Extraordinary humanitarian contributions and International Humanitarian Emergency	810 073	807 839
The Neighbourhood Programme	104 750	140 439
Other	-1 589	-7 750
Multilateral aid, total	**3 683 698**	**4 070 013**
International development studies	43 112	34 300
United Nations Development Programme	462 630	440 043
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	235 349	209 085
HIV/AIDS, Population and Health Programme	515 158	559 430
United Nations Agricultural and Food Programme	180 000	179 266
Global environmental programmes	224 890	251 738
Other United Nations aid programmes	268 761	335 033
World Bank Group	470 979	449 072
Regional banks	88 128	68 762
Regional and other funds	205 098	489 504
EU development aid	424 417	454 817
Multilateral regional aid and temporary aid	96 529	94 902
Contributions concerning stability and safety	113 304	56 718
Various multilateral contributions	111 282	145 129
Humanitarian organizations	261 978	320 039
Other	-17 917	-17 825

[1] Budget figures. [2] Fiscal Commitments.

Source: Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DANIDA.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/15

Table 428 (page 1 of 2) Bilateral official aid to developing countries. 2007

	Programme and project aid[1]	NGO aid	Other grants aid[2]	Total
	DKK mio.			
Total	**5 888.33**	**932.47**	**1 528.48**	**8 349,28**
Africa, total	**3 921.20**	**476.12**	**601.49**	**4 998,81**
Africa	81.29	-0.02	43.98	125,25
Africa south of Sahara	21.64	3.53	2.69	27,86
Africas Horn	-	-	-1.16	-1,16
Angola	9.00	15.05	10.93	34,99
Benin	240.05	-	2.89	242,94
Botswana	-	-	0.7	0,7
Burkina Faso	230.49	0.18	0.00	230,68
Burundi	3.00	4.08	20.89	27,97
Cameroon	89.16	0.91	0.00	90,07
Central Africa	11.07	-	-	11,07
Congo, The Republic	-0.08	-	0.00	-0,08
D.R. Congo	-	1.60	22.72	24,32
Djibouti	-	0.04	0.00	0,04
Egypt	330.97	5.39	0.13	336,48
Eritrea	0.29	2.63	3.13	6,04
Ethiopia	4.57	21.46	8.97	35,00
Gambia	-	1.65	0.00	1,65
Ghana	332.23	51.82	8.52	392,57
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	2.11	2,11
Guinea Conacry	-	0.23	-	0,23
Kenya	220.00	22.80	27.64	270,44
Lesotho	0.30	0.06	0.00	0,36
Liberia	13.09	0.97	21.07	35,12
Madagascar	-	0.00	0.00	0,00
Malawi	0.38	24.80	2.36	27,54
Mali	34.08	0.45	12.35	46,88
Morocco	8.29	0.33	0.00	8,62
Mozambique	401.97	51.24	49.64	502,85
Namibia	0.20	1.02	5.46	6,68
Niger	64.50	9.26	-1.60	72,17
Nigeria	514.64	-	0.00	514,64
Rwanda	-	6.85	0.00	6,85
SADC	9.58	-	0.18	9,76
Sahel-countries	1.80	-	0.00	1,80
Senegal	-	1.44	0.00	1,44
Sierra Leone	4.94	4.02	0.32	9,28
Somalia	8.74	0.95	43.41	53,09
South African Republic	56.46	7.52	49.81	113,79
Southern Africa	9.55	15.86	6.76	32,17
Sudan	88.11	4.89	143.15	236,14
Swaziland	1.50	0.78	0.00	2,28
Tanzania	407.51	37.90	44.79	490,19
Tchad	-	-	9.50	9,50
Togo	-	4.99	0.00	4,99
Uganda	463.34	99.64	34.91	597.89
West Africa	7.14	-	1.86	9.00
Zambia	223.42	36.70	11.53	271.65
Zimbabwe	22.99	29.98	6.65	59.62
East Africa	5.00	5.13	5.21	15.35
Asia, total	**1 400.56**	**212.05**	**547.00**	**2 159.61**
Afghanistan	128.87	29.63	63.24	221.75
Armenia	6.57	4.45	0.00	11.02
ASEM-countries	1.77	-	0.00	1.77
Asia	33.00	15.15	1.75	49.90
Bangladesh	208.08	13.65	8.38	230.11
Bhutan	66.53	0.61	1.14	68.28
Burma	17.02	9.40	16.53	42.96
Cambodia	12.71	17.55	40.17	70.43
Caucasus	-	-	18.66	18.66
Central Asia	5.51	1.51	0.93	7.94
China	37.90	-	7.78	45.67
East Asia	-	1.00	0.00	1.00
East-Timor	1.12	-	-	1.12
Gaza Strip	45.87	5.02	22.56	73.45
Georgia	-	0.26	9.99	10.26
India	-23.13	21.95	0.35	-0.84
Indonesia	21.32	7.50	22.31	51.13
Iran	-0.31	-	-0.00	-0.32
Iraq	90.35	0.25	129.96	220.57
Jordan	7.60	-	2.91	10.51
Kazakhstan	-	1.94	0.00	1.94
Kyrgyzstan	-	2.32	0.00	2.32
Laos	0.20	3.82	0.10	4.12
Lebanon	0.44	-	19.44	19.88
Malaysia	0.46	-	35.10	35.56
Maldives	0.88	-	-	0.88
Middle East	58.27	3.10	6.07	67.44
Mongolia	-	2.29	0.00	2.29
Nepal	222.88	36.75	10.12	269.75
North Korea	-	-	5.00	5.00
Pakistan	0.48	-	0.99	1.47
Philippines	19.96	8.54	0.00	28.49
South East Asia	13.40	1.08	4.62	19.10
Sri Lanka	36.20	0.98	16.93	54.11
Syria	-	-	0.50	0.50
Tajikistan	-	-	2.10	2.10
Thailand	1.31	2.65	34.87	38.82
Tongo	0.76	-	0.00	0.76
Viet Nam	365.40	20.28	64.53	450.20
Yemen	19.15	0.38	0.00	19.53

Note: The negative amounts given in the table relate to projects, where the extent of co-operation on bilateral assistance is insignificant, implying that aid is not paid every year to the country concerned. In connection with finalizing these projects, there are amounts that have not been spent and which are to be repaid, and consequently appear as negative amounts. [1] Programme and project aid for Africa, Asia and Latin America includes personnel service, B2B-programme, various credit facilities, debt relief, aid to regional areas and localities, transitional assistance to the western Balkan. [2] Other bilateral assistance includes special environmental aid, projects in Denmark, research projects, information activities, cultural cooperation, seminars, courses, conferences, extraordinary humanitarian contributions, international humanitarian emergency, aid to localities etc.. [3] Assistance not broken down by country includes costs of interregional issues.

Source: Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Department of International Development Co-operation (DANIDA).*

Table 428 (page 2 of 2) Bilateral official aid to developing countries. 2007

	Programme and project aid[1]	NGO aid	Other grants aid[2]	Total
	DKK mio.			
Latin America, total	**414.87**	**138.77**	**5.71**	**559.35**
Bolivia	167.55	14.40	3.07	185.02
Central America	39.03	37.83	-	76.86
Columbia	-	1.00	0.42	1.43
Cuba	-	0.09	0.00	0.09
Dominican Rep.	0.20	-	-	0.20
Ecuador	-	3.06	0.27	3.33
El Salvador	-	0.21	-	0.21
Guatemala	0.01	13.08	0.00	13.09
Honduras	0.62	19.01	-	19.63
Latin America	6.44	1.62	1.20	9.26
Nicaragua	201.02	35.17	0.74	236.93
Panama	-	0.93	-	0.93
Paraguay	-	0.69	-	0.69
Peru	-	4.39	-	4.39
South America	-	7.30	-	7.30

	Programme and project aid[1]	NGO aid	Other grants aid[2]	Total
	DKK mio.			
The Balkans, total	**1.54**	**3.50**	**122.54**	**127.59**
Albania	0.20	0.05	1.31	1.56
Belarus	-	0.07	4.73	4.80
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	4.14	4.14
Central- and Eastern Europe	-	-	15.39	15.39
Croatia	-	-	5.69	5.69
Kosovo	-0.74	0.02	25.14	24.42
Macedonia	-	1.87	0.25	2.12
Moldova	-	0.76	-0.35	0.42
Serbia	-	-	1.76	1.76
Serbia-montenegro	1.58	-	15.16	16.74
The Balkans	-	0.09	18.08	18.17
Turkey	-	-	8.03	8.03
Ukraine	0.51	0.65	23.22	24.37
Not broken down by country[3]	**150.15**	**102.03**	**251.74**	**503.92**

The money and capital markets

1. Capital intermediation

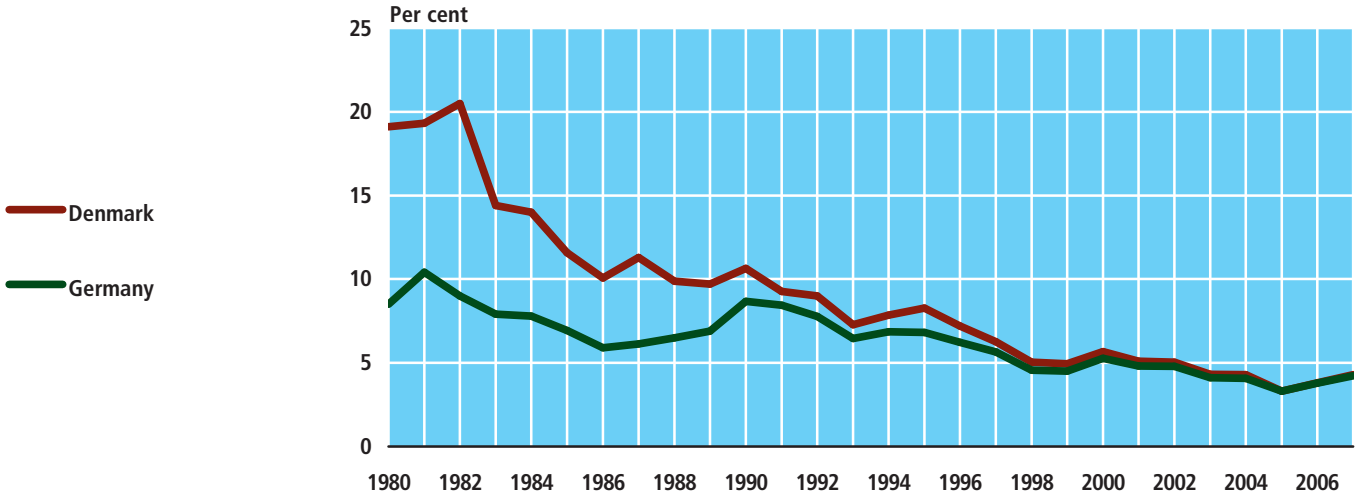
Capital transfers from lenders to borrowers

A capital market is a market where financial products are traded, such as loans, shares, bonds and credit. The market makes it possible to transfer capital from persons with a savings surplus to persons with a savings shortage. This allows the individual to time his investments and consumption in relation to his earnings. The purpose of the money market is to ensure a smooth payment mechanism so that transactions can be completed against payment without any major costs or difficulty. Thus, the money market concerns the liquidity applied for transfer of payments in connection with financial transactions. There is no clear dividing line between the money market and the capital market.

Increased internationalization

Since the early 1980s, the Danish financial markets have seen a distinct development towards deregulation, internationalization and increasing competition. Danish citizens can make foreign investments or raise loans abroad without major difficulty or costs. The free movement of capital has together with a credible exchange rate policy led to equalization of the prices (interest rates) of the financial products between the countries. In 1980, the difference between the Danish and German long-term bond interest rate was 10.6 percentage points; in 2007 it was down to 0.

Figure 1 **Interest rate on ten-year government bonds**



See table 445.

Long-term interest rate reached 21 per cent in 1982

The interest on a financial claim reflects the lender's compensation for the postponement of the opportunities of consumption. A distinction is made between short-term and long-term interest rates, i.e. the interest rates on short-term and long-term claims. Usually, the banks' three-month interest rate is applied as an indicator of the short-term interest rate, while the interest rate on ten-year government bonds is the indicator of the long-term interest rate.

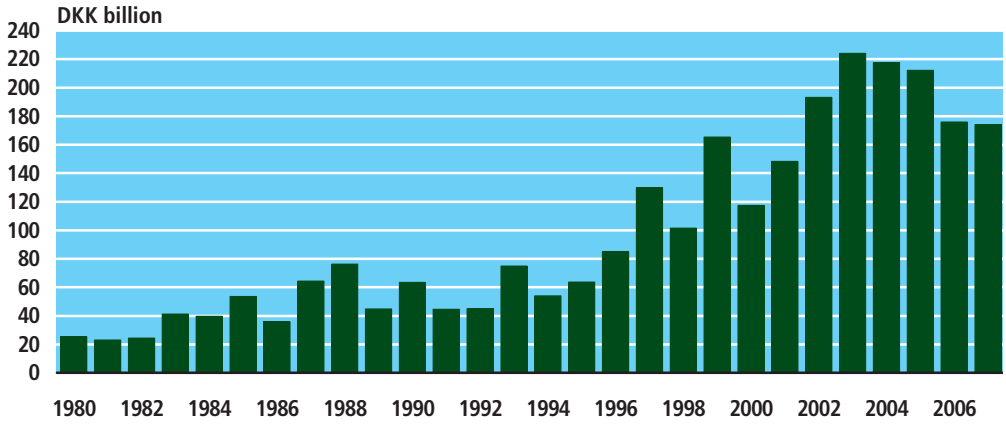
The short-term interest rate can be controlled centrally. The central bank of Denmark (Danmarks Nationalbank) can adjust the volume and price of liquidity in relation to the banks. The interest that the banks receive from or pay to Danmarks Nationalbank influences the interest rates fixed by the banks vis-à-vis their customers. The long-term interest rate reflects other market-driven factors, first of all inflation and risk expectations. The longer the term of the claim, the greater influence will these factors have on the fixing of the interest rate. The long-term interest rate will usually be higher than the short-term interest rate. In 1981, the short-term interest rate was as high as 21 per cent per annum, partly because of high inflation expectations.

Government purchased foreign currency to keep the krone rate down

The rate of the Danish krone depends on the supply and demand for foreign currencies. The demand for foreign currency increases at import payments and capital exports (e.g. when Danes purchase foreign securities or make investments abroad). Conversely, export payments and capital imports will increase the demand for Danish kroner. An increased demand for foreign currency will force the exchange rate upwards and the rate of Danish kroner will decrease.

Danmarks Nationalbank trades in the foreign exchange market with a view to stabilise the krone rate through purchases and sales of foreign currency against Danish kroner. Thus, the primary purpose of foreign exchange reserves is to enable Danmarks Nationalbank to use intervention as a tool to maintain a stable exchange rate between the krone and the euro. Purchases of Danish kroner thus tend to strengthen the krone rate, while sales of Danish kroner, i.e. purchases of foreign currency, tend to weaken the krone rate. The volume of the Danish foreign exchange reserves has increased substantially since the early 1990s to 2003. This indicates that in the past decade Danmarks Nationalbank has made more purchases than sales of foreign currency in net terms to keep the krone rate down. Since 2003 the Danish foreign exchange reserves has decreased once again, and especially in 2006 the foreign exchange reserves has fallen substantially.

Figure 2 Foreign exchange reserve



See table 430.

Denmark participating in ERM II

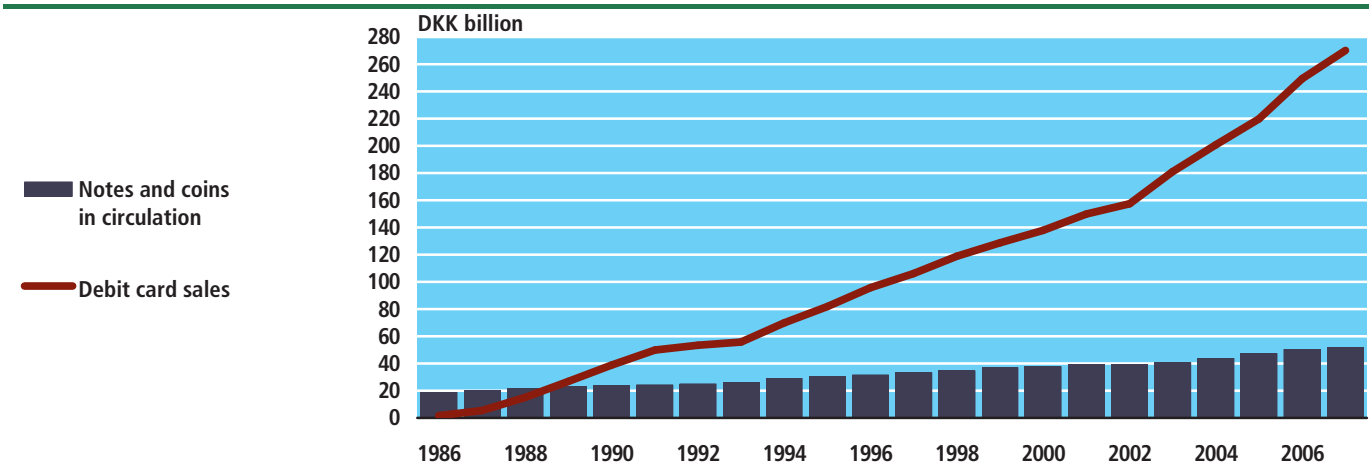
Since 1 January 1999, Denmark has participated in an exchange-rate co-operation with the European Central Bank (ECB) for the EU member states that do not participate in the European Monetary Union. Since June 2004 Denmark, which at the time was the only member, has been accompanied by Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Cyprus, Malta and Slovakia. The agreement is called ERM II (Exchange Rate Mechanism II) and is very similar to the former co-operation under the European Monetary System. The purpose of ERM II is to retain the exchange rates within the agreed fluctuation band on +/- 15 per cent in relation to the central rate. Denmark has a narrower fluctuation band on +/- 2.25 per cent in relation to the central rate. In case of extraordinary pressure on the krone, in addition to selling some of its foreign exchange reserve Denmark may draw on an intervention credit/euro account with the ECB. Thus, the ERM contributes to stabilizing the krone rate in relation to the European currencies and the euro, but not in relation to other major currencies such as the US-dollar or the yen.

2. Financial claims

Money as a means of payment

Today, the function of money as a means of payment is based exclusively on trust. If a seller is to accept money as payment for his product, he must be able to trust that others will also accept money as the means of payment. In case of high inflation, the value of money as a means of payment will drop. Until 1931, the value of notes and coins could be converted into gold at Danmarks Nationalbank. Although the gold convertibility was subsequently abolished, the gold standard existed formally until 1971. This meant that Danmarks Nationalbank had a duty to maintain gold reserves corresponding to the value of notes and coins in circulation. Today, money is still claims against Danmarks Nationalbank, but these claims are no longer covered by the gold reserves of Danmarks Nationalbank.

Figure 3 Dankort (debit card) sales and notes and coins in circulation



See table 431 and 436.

Difficult to estimate the money stock

It is increasingly difficult to estimate the amount of liquidity available in the Danish society. Because of the use of Dankort (debit card), various types of accounts related to the Dankort have become just as liquid as notes and coins. At the same time, certain credit facilities may be connected to the Dankort, just as foreign banks may provide credit facilities to Danish citizens. Because of Denmark's position as a small, open economy with free capital movements, the role of the money stock as a monetary policy target figure is no longer as important as before.

Danish mortgage bonds are internationally unique

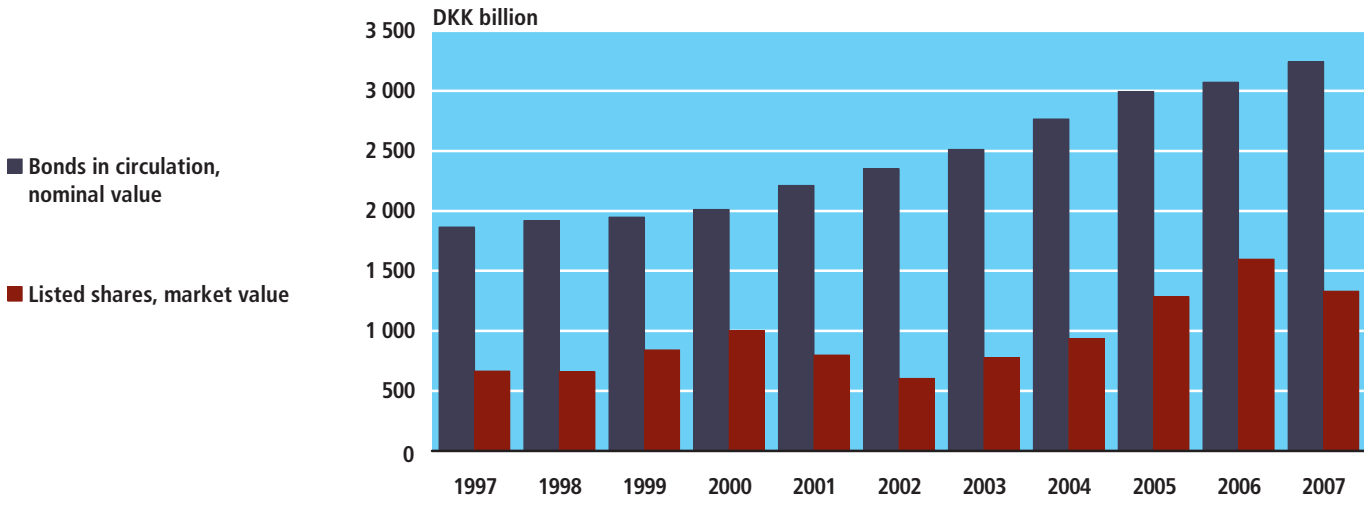
Bonds are liquid, standardized debt instruments with low risk and a fixed repayment profile. Before the introduction of the euro, the Danish bond market was among the largest in Europe[1]. The market is dominated by government bonds and mortgage bonds.

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 2007, about 15 per cent of the total bond volume was owned by foreign investors. In recent years, foreign investors have shown an increasing interest in mortgage bonds. Thus, 11 per cent of mortgage bonds were held by foreigners at the end of 2007 compared to about 5 per cent in 1996.

[1] Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 1999, the euro markets are no longer divided into regions, but constitute a single market.

Figure 4 Shares and bonds traded on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange



See table 442 and 443.

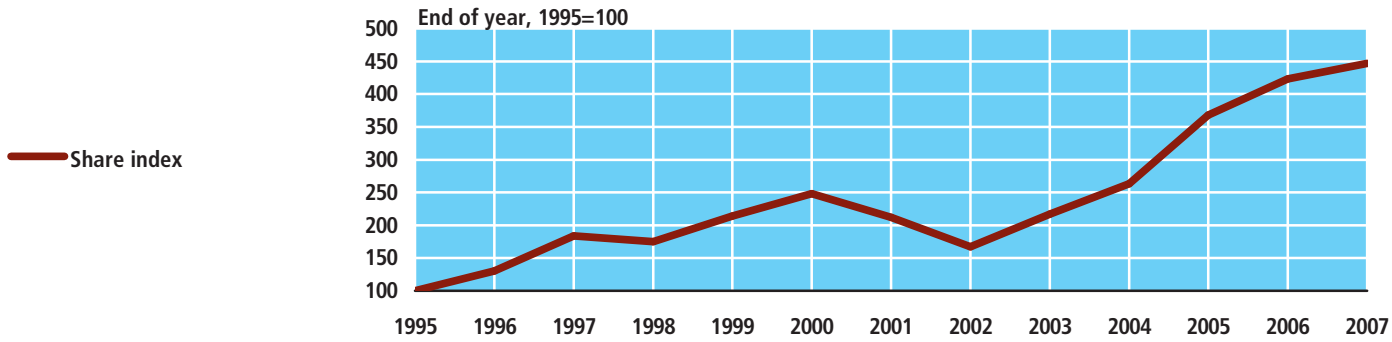
Shares are risky investments

A share is a certificate of ownership of a company. The value of the share depends above all on the future earnings of the company. Since future earnings are connected with great uncertainty, investing in shares may lead to both large losses and large gains. In addition to specific expectations of the company in question, the share price also reflects more general expectations of the particular industry and the economy at large. Minor changes in market information may create substantial fluctuations in the market.

The Danish stock market is not as large as the bond market. It reflects the Danish corporate structure, which is characterised by many small and medium-sized enterprises without the tradition found abroad of entering the stock market to finance their need for capital. In 2007, 204 companies were listed on the Stock Exchange, of which the 20 largest accounted for 61 per cent of the total volume of listed shares.

Various indices are used as indicators of the development in the stock market. The most commonly used are the all-share index OMXC shown above, which shows the market value of all listed shares, and OMXC20, which is a weighted market value index of the 20 largest and most traded shares. There have been a trend of increasing prices reflecting the trends in the international markets. In 1998, 2001, 2002 and 2007 price decreases were widespread and in line with the share price development in the foreign markets.

Figure 5 OMXC, index of all shares at market value



See table 444.

3. Enterprises in the financial sector

Banking, mortgage lending and insurance activities still separate

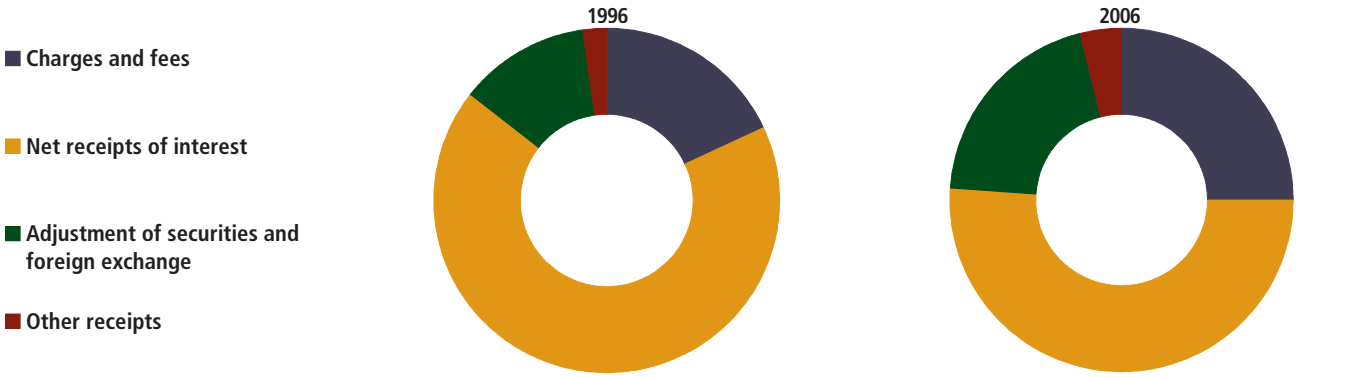
Since the early 1980s, the business areas in the financial sector have overlapped. Today, banks offer their customers pension schemes that are very similar to the schemes offered by life insurance companies. However, it is still prohibited to carry on banking, mortgage lending and insurance activities in one and the same company. New legislation made it possible to set up holding companies and inter company ownership among the financial companies. This means that a mortgage credit institute may own a bank and vice versa. As a result, the capital market has seen a number of mergers and group formations. In that connection financial supermarkets have emerged where consumers can handle all their financial commitments through the same provider.

Few large and many small banks

The banking sector handles functions in connection with payment and credit transfers, securities trading and related services. Despite the mergers among the major banks in recent years, a large number of small banks remain. At the end of 2006, 152 banks were registered, of which the two largest account for 73 per cent of the balance sheet total in the sector.

The lending activity in the banking sector is often in focus because it is highly sensitive to market fluctuations and may be seen as an indicator of growth in for example consumption and investing activities. The interest margin, i.e. the difference between lending and deposit interest rates, also attracts attention. However, an increasing proportion of the banks' earnings derive from charges and fees.

Figure 6 The banks' earnings by type



See table 433.

Lending activity of mortgage credit institutes depends on interest changes
In Denmark, only mortgage credit institutes may carry on mortgage credit activities. Mortgage credit activities mean lending against registered security in real property based on the issue of mortgage bonds. Presently, there are eight players in the market. The lending activity is primarily influenced by the development in interest rates. Upward or downward fluctuations will trigger waves of remortgaging, where borrowers seek to convert their loans to obtain more favourable terms of repayment.

Increasing share of personal savings with insurance companies and pension funds
Distinction is made between non-life insurance and life and pension insurance. The different types of insurance may not be offered by the same company, but may be connected through inter company ownership. Particularly the life and pension insurance business has increased in recent years. Due to the development of labour market pension schemes and various forms of tax privileges in connection with pension contributions, an ever increasing share of personal savings are managed by the pension funds and life insurance companies, which have thereby become important players in the financial markets.

Vigorous expansion in investment associations
An investment association is an association that invests the funds received as contributions from its members. The members are often small savers, but may also be life insurance companies, pension funds and foundations. The advantages of acting jointly are lower administrative costs and enhanced possibilities for risk diversification. The investment associations have expanded vigorously over the past few years. The balance sheet total has increased from DKK 290 billion at the end of 2002 to DKK 881 billion at the end of 2006. In 2006, there were 115 investment associations issuing investment fund shares.

Table 429 Financial sector, main figures

	2005			2006		
	Balance	Companies	Employees	Balance	Companies	Employees
	DKK bn.	number		DKK bn.	number	
Total	**7 944**	**554**	**59 075**	**8 849**	**531**	**61 465**
Banks	3 011	161	39 714	3 484	152	41 579
Mortgage banks	2 088	8	4 111	2 319	8	4 174
The ship Credit fund of Denmark	63	1	54	63	1	53
Securities and broking companies	2	31	353	3	31	371
Investment funds	782	116	. . .	881	115	306
Non-life insurance companies	139	124	10 305	149	120	10 509
Life insurance companies	953	36	3 248	1 010	34	3 362
Non-occupational pension funds	381	29	493	402	28	388
Company pension funds	43	44	36	43	38	35
Labour Market Supplementary Pension	365	1	733	372	1	671
Employees Capital Pension Fund (LD)	64	1	28	64	1	17
Labour market occupational health insurance	4	1	. . .	5	1	. . .
Special pension scheme savings	51	1	. . .	54	1	. . .

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk55

Table 430 Denmark's gold and foreign exchange reserve

End of year	2005	2006	2007
	DKK billion		
Danmarks Nationalbanks gold stock	6.9	7.7	9.1
Danmarks Nationalbanks foreign assets	205.6	165.1	162.6
Claims on the International Valuta Fund	2.7	3.2	2.5
The foreign exchange reserve (gross)	**215.2**	**176.0**	**174.2**
- Danmarks Nationalbanks foreign liability	2.4	3.7	4.6
The foreign exchange reserve (net)	**212.8**	**172.3**	**169.6**

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

Table 431 Money stock

	2005	2006	2007
	DKK billion		
Money stock	**806.5**	**897.6**	**1 040.6**
Notes and coins outside the banking sector	47.3	50.7	51.9
Deposit in banks and savings banks	**759.2**	**846.9**	**988.7**
- Demand deposits	604.3	656.6	714.4
- Agreement deposits[1]	154.9	190.3	274.3

[1] Includes, e.g. deposits at notice and time deposits.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

Table 432 Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danmarks Nationalbank

	2005	2006	2007
	DKK mio.		
Profit and loss account			
Interest receivable, etc. total	**9 349**	**10 469**	**13 895**
Interest on foreign assets	5 420	5 320	6 736
Interest and commission on loans, etc.	2 162	3 692	5 681
Interest and dividends on securities	1 767	1 457	1 478
Interest payable, etc. total	**5 665**	**6 986**	**9 790**
Interest on foreign liabilities	44	60	62
Interest on deposits, etc.	5 621	6 926	9 728
Expenses, total	**804**	**569**	**715**
Administrative expenses	326	309	327
Other expenses	478	260	388
Exchange-rate and value adjustment, total	**1 210**	**-690**	**1 634**
Revaluation of gold stock	1 818	759	1 383
Revaluation of foreign-exchange accounts	-97	-780	591
Revaluation of securities	-511	-669	-340
Other ordinary receipts	**848**	**48**	**59**
Allocation to reserves, etc.	**1 984**	**37**	**-98**
Net profit of the year	**2 954**	**2 235**	**5 181**
Balance sheet			
Assets, total	**391 996**	**364 872**	**424 540**
Stock of gold	6 941	7 700	9 084
Special drawing rights in the IMF	3 557	3 189	2 561
Foreign assets	204 204	164 556	161 722
Lending	139 619	157 207	219 368
Securities	35 077	29 396	28 581
Other assets	2 598	2 824	3 224
Liabilities , total	**391 996**	**364 872**	**424 540**
Notes in circulation	50 953	54 249	55 782
Coin in circulation	5 264	5 518	5 771
Allocations of Special Drawing Rights	1 614	1 522	1 432
Foreign liabilities	2 391	3 729	4 585
Deposits	15 028	10 277	11 518
Deposit certificates	207 582	163 160	200 451
The Central Government's current account	56 428	73 789	89 899
Other liabilities	52 736	52 628	55 102

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk38

Table 433 Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danish banks

End of year	2005	2006
Number of banks	**161**	**152**
Antal ansatte, ultimo året	**39 714**	**41 579**
	DKK mio.	
Profit and loss account		
+Interest income	96 498	121 801
–Interest expenses	59 263	85 442
Net income from interest, net	**37 235**	**36 359**
+Share dividends	766	1 514
+Charges and commissions income	20 908	21 693
–Charges and commissions expenses	3 897	3 801
Net income from charges and commissions	**55 012**	**55 765**
+Revaluation of securities and foreign exchange	5 202	12 584
+Other ordinary income	2 598	2 838
Profit/loss on financial items	**62 812**	**71 187**
–Staff and administrative expenses	33 802	37 128
–Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	2 291	2 585
–Other operating expenses	78	67
–Depreciations and provisions, net	-942	-1 937
+Adjustments of shares	7 647	8 945
Profit/loss on ordinary activities	**35 230**	**42 289**
+Extraordinary receipts, net	1	23
Profit/loss before tax	**35 231**	**42 312**
–Tax	8 220	8 926
Profit/loss for the year	**27 011**	**33 386**
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	**2 994 323**	**3 473 735**
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	656 865	650 412
Loans	1 336 065	1 688 709
Bonds, etc.	584 310	679 775
Shares, etc.	25 299	31 488
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprises	83 316	93 256
Intangible assets	6 717	7 902
Tangible assets	15 281	16 631
Other assets	286 470	305 562
Liabilities, total	**2 994 323**	**3 473 735**
Liabilities to credit institutions, etc.	803 352	1 038 380
Deposits	1 175 682	1 287 502
Issued bonds, etc.	318 542	379 510
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	449 102	467 339
Provisions for liabilities and charges	4 327	4 248
Capital deposits	72 305	82 013
Equity capital	171 013	214 743

Note: Excluding the banks in Greenland.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk39

Table 434

Bank credits to residents and residents' deposits with major banks. 2007

	Deposits	Credits[1]
	DKK mio.	
Total	**1 419 899**	**1 374 757**
Commercial sector	**1 381 329**	**1 020 800**
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	**28 086**	**55 297**
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	25 258	52 006
Fishing	943	2 726
Mining and quarrying	1 885	565
Manufacturing	**28 577**	**88 688**
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	3 337	27 442
Mfr. of textiles, wearing apparel, leather	606	3 085
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	3 116	8 070
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products	8 840	11 528
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	717	2 810
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated metal products	10 040	31 653
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.s.	1 921	4 100
Energy and water supply	**12 018**	**16 429**
Construction	**19 202**	**35 339**
Wholesale, retail trade, hotels and restaurants, etc.	**44 778**	**90 326**
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of fuel	4 266	13 660
Wholesale and commission trade, except motor vehicles	22 496	50 741
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	14 190	17 241
Hotels and restaurants, etc.	3 826	8 684
Transport, post and telecommunications	**26 939**	**43 247**
Transport	19 130	37 130
Post and telecommunications	7 809	6 117
Financial intermediation, business activities	**648 053**	**577 727**
Financial intermediation and insurance	522 887	371 189
Letting and sale of real estate	41 121	118 209
Business activities, etc.	84 045	88 329
Public and personal services	**84 290**	**59 563**
Public administration	47 284	37 639
Education	4 228	1 989
Human health activities	13 058	8 613
Social institutions	2 101	1 035
Refuse collection, associations and recreation activities, etc.	17 619	10 287
Activity not stated	**489 386**	**54 184**
Employees, pensioners, etc.	**38 570**	**353 957**

Note: Major banks are defined as banks whose balance sheet makes up 93 pct. of the total balance sheet of the sector.

[1] Outstanding amounts at end of year.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

Table 435 Long-term savings schemes with deposit accounts of Danish banks

End of year	2005	2006	Percentage change in relation to previous year
	DKK mio.		per cent
Specific deposit accounts, total	**159 817**	**169 575**	**6.1**
Index-linked pension savings	12 587	11 908	-5.4
Capital-pension accounts	78 217	80 170	2.5
Savings accounts for children	10 578	11 006	4.0
Private pension schemes	4 397	3 799	-13.6
Investment-fund accounts	22	19	-13.6
Business establishment savings	942	906	-3.8
Home-savings contracts	631	568	-10.0
Instalment-pension accounts	41 933	52 048	24.1
Savings accounts for education	466	383	-17.8
Premium lottery accounts	10 008	8 731	-12.8
Market fluctuation adjustment accounts	36	37	2.8

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk43

Table 436 Danish electronic payment card system

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2007
Electronic card system	thousands				
Number of cards	609	1 731	2 703	3 018	3 859
Transaction					
Electronic	106	65 783	218 119	390 851	733 230
Slips	1 060	15 803	22 622	8 722	3 931
Turnover	DKK mio.				
Electronic	58	30 844	71 665	132 970	266 561
Slips	636	8 010	10 870	4 995	3 560

Note: Transactions using cash points are not included.

Source: Danish Payment Systems.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk41

Table 437 Mortgage banks

	2005	2006
Number of institutions	**8**	**8**
	DKK mio.	
Profit and loss account		
+Interest income	82 438	82 145
– Interest xpenses	69 901	70 392
Net income from interest	**12 537**	**11 753**
+Charges and commissions receivable	666	-304
Net income from charges and commissions	**13 203**	**11 449**
– Expenditure of the personnel administration and other operating expenses	4 643	4 834
– Depreciation and provisions on loans	-60	-290
+Adjustment of capital interest	3 010	5 094
+Other ordinary receipts	58	183
Profit/loss on ordinary activities	**11 688**	**12 182**
+Extraordinary receipts (net)	. . .	. . .
– Tax	2 660	2 808
Profit/loss for the year	**9 028**	**9 374**
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	**2 087 777**	**2 318 658**
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	188 074	265 674
Loans	1 711 815	1 851 085
Bonds and shares, etc.	162 201	168 229
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprices	10 702	15 858
Intangible assets	3 195	4 013
Tangible assets	913	1 152
Other assets	10 877	12 647
Liabilities, total	**2 087 777**	**2 318 658**
Liabilities to credit institutions	151 553	227 436
Issued bonds, etc.	1 754 273	1 898 421
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	50 546	50 525
Provisions for liabilities and charges	2 295	2 273
Capital deposits	18 096	16 726
Equity capital	111 014	123 277

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk47 and mpk48

Table 438 Lending activity of mortgage banks

	2005	2006	2007
	DKK mio.		
Loans incl. index-linked loans, total	**165 509**	**158 046**	**176 823**
Owner-occupied dwellings and holiday homes	115 088	105 736	94 664
Rental housing	21 996	24 122	24 720
Business properties	26 804	27 121	55 467
Other properties	1 621	1 067	1 972

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 439 Major finance companies, factoring and other loans

	Total activities 2005	Total activities 2006	Status at end of year 2005	Status at end of year 2006
	DKK mio.			
Factoring	28 389	30 951	3 848	3 521
Other loans	11 784	15 153	32 296	32 736

Source: Individual finance company.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk57

Table 440 Major finance companies, leasing

	2005	2006
Activities in the year	DKK mio.	
Total	**20 016**	**21 735**
Industrial equipment	2 765	3 178
Edp and office equipment	3 321	3 253
Lorries and vans	7 814	8 342
Passengercars	3 406	3 577
Vessels, aircraft, railway material	118	130
Buildings	380	379
Other	2 212	2 876
Status at end of year	**48 371**	**54 198**

Source: Individual finance company.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk31

Table 441 Consumer credit

End of year	2005	2006	2007
	DKK mio.		
Total	**16 515**	**18 194**	**20 515**
Balance on credit and account cards	6 686	6 882	7 550
Of which, petrol companies	1 549	1 563	1 521
Blank credit	6 881	8 279	10 216
Secured credit	2 948	3 033	2 749

Source: Each individual financing company and credit card company.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk30

Table 442 Quoted bonds in circulation by holder sector. 2007

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	**467 568**	**2 579 279**	**261 515**	**3 308 362**
Non-financial corporations	**5 141**	**102 870**	**10 995**	**119 006**
Financial corporations	**46 166**	**1 382 796**	**159 243**	**1 588 205**
Monetary financial institutions	19 193	1 087 834	127 729	1 234 756
Other financial institutions	26 973	294 962	31 514	353 449
Insurance and pension funds corporations	**102 584**	**575 824**	**36 724**	**715 132**
General government	**127 673**	**34 614**	**3 740**	**166 027**
Central government	126 284	13 000	1 112	140 396
Local government	1 374	19 979	2 626	23 979
Social security funds	15	1 635	2	1 652
Households	**947**	**27 838**	**1 106**	**29 891**
Non-profit institutions serving households	**4 154**	**115 413**	**30 546**	**150 113**
Sector unknown	**6 746**	**48 926**	**5 207**	**60 879**
Abroad	**174 157**	**290 997**	**13 955**	**479 109**

[1] Bonds issued by mortgage banks and bonds issued by other institutions that issue bonds. [2] Local government bonds, bonds issued by the Ship Credit Fund of Denmark, debentures, foreign bonds and CMO bonds.

Source: The Danish Securities Centre.

Table 443 Owners of quoted shares and unit trust certificates by holder sector. 2007

Share prices, end of year	Issuing companies					
	Non-financial corporations			Financial corporations	Foreigns corporations	Total
Owners[1]	Manufacturing, etc.	Transport, postal services and telecommu-nications	Other corporations			
	DKK billion					
Total	**297.4**	**365.7**	**371.3**	**772.3**	**63.5**	**1 871.5**
Non-financial corporations	67.7	224.5	83.2	96.3	2.8	474.9
Financial corporations	21.4	12.5	39.5	129.2	16.0	219.1
Insurance and pension funds corporations	22.6	18.9	34.1	90.8	4.1	170.7
General government	0.7	7.5	0.7	5.6	1.6	16.1
Non-profit institutions serving households	39.8	34.1	63.5	340.2	15.0	492.8
Households[2]	3.2	2.8	2.9	14.0	0.8	23.7
Abroad	139.6	62.6	141.5	74.1	22.3	440.1
Sector unknown	2.5	2.8	5.8	22.1	0.9	34.1

[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.

Table 444 Share index

OMXC-index	2005	2006	2007
End of the year	end of 1995 =100		
Total	**368**	**423**	**447**
Energy	182	218	236
Materials	257	339	369
Manufactoring	415	431	539
Discretionary	258	316	238
Consumer goods	159	192	188
Health Care	477	641	699
Finance	482	607	523
ICT	343	515	395
Telecommunication	244	138	182
Utilities	948	1 363	2 004

Source: Copenhagen Stock Exchange.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk13

Table 445 Yield on bonds

		2005	2006	2007
		per cent p.a.		
Yield				
Government bonds:				
5 year:	End of year	3.05	3.92	4.23
	Annual average	2.90	3.59	4.22
10 year:	End of year	3.30	3.95	4.48
	Annual average	3.40	3.81	4.29
Mortgage credit bonds:				
20 year:	End of year	4.20	4.67	5.49
	Annual average	4.58	4.62	5.13
30 year:	End of year	4.39	5.24	5.61
	Annual average	4.35	5.09	5.44

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

Table 446 Pension funds

	Intersectoral pension funds		Corporate pension funds	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Number of members	**640 747**	**668 735**	**19 066**	**18 882**
Working members	554 752	575 017	8 172	7 760
Retired members	66 338	73 534	7 785	7 979
Retired spouses	11 552	11 992	2 290	2 299
Children who receive children's pension	8 105	8 192	819	844
	DKK mio			
Current annual pension, total	**6 376**	**7 095**	**1 588**	**1 635**
Pension for members	5 268	5 891	1 319	1 357
Pension for spouses	913	962	255	264
Pension for children	195	242	14	14
Miscellaneous income				
Member contributions	13 161	14 995	730	679
Of which extraordinary contributions	-	-	405	326
Interest income and profits	10 290	10 309	1 496	1 433
Miscellaneous expenditure[1]				
Pensions	7 716	8 548	1 607	1 670
Retirement allowances	433	651	94	68
Assets, total	**381 048**	**402 367**	**42 474**	**42 920**
Central government bonds[1]	25 638	19 615	7 549	4 730
Local government bond[1]	1 582	1 654	318	313
Mortgage credit bonds, etc.[1]	59 457	80 933	16 000	18 521
Cash at bank and in hand	580	196	241	264
Mortgage credits	177	126	2	1
Loans with other collateral	21 665	10 082	61	2
Other assets	271 949	289 761	18 303	19 089
Premium reserves	**299 834**	**303 847**	**36 268**	**34 465**

Note: The financial year for certain pension funds does not coincide with the calendar year.

[1] Book value.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk49

Table 447 Discount rate of Danmarks Nationalbank

	Discount rate		Discount rate		Discount rate
	per cent				
1994		**1998**		**2002**	
6. January	6.00	6. May	4.00	6. December	2.75
19. January	5.75	29. May	3.75	**2003**	
18. February	5.50	21. September	4.25	7. March	2.50
15. April	5.25	5. November	4.00	6. June	2.00
13. May	5.00	4. December	3.50	**2005**	
1995		**1999**		2. December	2.25
8. March	6.00	4. February	3.25	**2006**	
6. July	5.75	9. April	2.75	3. March	2.50
3. August	5.50	5. November	3.00	9. juni	2.75
25. August	5.00	**2000**		4. august	3.00
9. November	4.75	4. February	3.25	6. oktober	3.25
15. December	4.25	17. March	3.50	8. december	3.50
1996		28. April	3.75	**2007**	
25. January	4.00	9. June	4.25	9. marts	3.75
7. March	3.75	1. September	4.50	7. juni	4.00
19. April	3.25	6. October	4.75		
1997		**2001**			
10. October	3.50	14. May	4.50		
		31. August	4.25		
		18. September	3.75		
		9. November	3.25		

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/disk

Table 448 Exchange rates

	Currency	2005	2006	2007
		DKK		
Pound sterling	GBP	1 090.02	1 094.32	1 089.81
Bulgarian lev	BGN	381.02	381.38	380.95
Estonian kroon	EEK	47.63	47.67	47.62
Icelandic krona	ISK	9.55	8.55	8.51
Latvian lats	LVL	1 070.38	1 071.34	1 064.24
Lituanian litas	LTL	215.82	216.03	215.78
Norwegian krone	NOK	93.11	92.71	92.99
Polish zloty	PLN	185.46	191.58	196.96
Swiss franc	CHF	481.30	474.22	453.66
Slovak koruna	SKK	19.31	20.05	22.06
Swedish krona	SEK	80.29	80.62	80.57
Czech koruna	CZK	25.03	26.32	26.85
Hungarian forint	HUF	3.00	2.83	2.96
EU common currency	EUR	745.19	745.91	745.06
Australian dollars	AUD	600.34	594.70	544.56
Canadian dollars	CAD	457.13	447.76	456.06
Hong Kong dollars	HKD	496.12	524.24	508.24
Japanese yen	JPY	77.20	76.55	69.80
Singapore dollars	SGD	5.45	5.11	4.62
US dollars	USD	360.41	374.17	361.21
Effective rate of DKK 1980 = 100		101.60	101.60	103.2

Note: The rate is the annual average.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk101

Table 449 Life assurance companies

	2005	2006
Number of companies	**36**	**34**
Profit and loss account	DKK mio.	
A: Insurance activities		
+Premiums net of reinsurance	67 371	74 877
+Allocated investment return transferred from the technical account	94 576	32 042
Receipts from insurance activities	161 947	106 919
–Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	42 867	51 382
–Change in life assurance provisions	84 620	27 524
–Administrative expenses	4 095	4 184
–Change in bonus equalization provisions	28 041	21 467
+Result from sickness and accident insurance	-371	269
Result from insurance activities	1 953	2 631
B: Investment activities		
+Result from investment activities	108 702	35 951
–Real interest tax	14 126	3 909
–Allocated investment return transferred to the technical account	90 435	29 741
–Yield on investments carried forward to sickness and accident insurance	-	-
Result from investment activities	4 141	2 301
C: Total activities		
+Result from primary operation	6 094	4 932
+Other ordinary receipts, net	22	164
+Extraordinary receipts, net	49	0
–Taxes	1 423	855
Net result for the year	4 742	4 241
D: Increase in equity capital		
+Net result of the year	4 742	4 241
+Balancing items	. . .	. . .
+Capital injection	. . .	. . .
–Dividends, etc.	56	9
Increase in equity capital, total	4 686	4 232
Of which allocated to contingency reserve	. . .	. . .
Balance sheets		
Assets total	**953 151**	**1 010 371**
A: Investment assets		
Land and buildings	9 862	10 405
Bonds	556 842	544 677
Shares and other capital holdings	223 307	281 894
Loans	34 428	15 828
Other	18 548	21 981
B: Other assets	**110 164**	**135 586**
Liabilities, total	**953 151**	**1 010 371**
Equity capital	55 809	56 511
Provisions	869 411	920 530
Other liabilities	27 931	33 330

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk50 and mpk51

Table 450 Accounts of non-life insurance companies

	2005	2006
Number of companies	**126**	**126**
Profit and loss account	DKK mio.	
A: Insurance activities		
+Gross premiums written, net of reinsurense	39 568	43 643
+Technical interest	650	1 243
Receipts from insurance activities	40 218	44 886
–Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	29 283	28 511
–Administrative expenses	7 013	8 648
–Other insurance technical items	703	690
Result from insurance activities	3 219	7 037
B: Investment activities		
+Result from investment activities	8 717	10 103
C: Total activities		
Result from primary operation	11 936	17 140
+Other ordinary receipts, net	-1 698	3 004
+Extraordinary receipts, net	-	724
–Taxes	1 981	2 916
Net result for the year	8 258	17 954
D: Increase in equity capital		
Net result for the year	8 189	11 867
+Balancing items	. . .	4 634
+Capital injection	. . .	8
Increase, total	8 189	16 509
–Dividends, etc.	5 735	5 797
Increase in equity capital, total	2 454	10 712
Of which allocation to contingency reserve	. . .	201
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	**143 348**	**150 984**
A: Investment assets		
Land and buildings	3 390	5 192
Bonds	68 022	75 055
Shares and other capital holdings	45 998	47 644
Loans	803	787
Other	5 729	4 548
B: Other assets	**19 406**	**17 758**
Liabilities, total	**143 348**	**150 984**
Equity, total	61 198	66 532
Provisions	70 107	69 506
Other liabilities	12 043	14 946

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk52 and mpk53

Table 451 Non-life insurance by type

	Premiums		Compensation	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	DKK mio.			
Total	**44 543**	**47 641**	**35 222**	**29 714**
Total commercial insurance	**14 687**	**15 027**	**12 924**	**9 947**
Workmen's compensation	3 716	3 871	3 711	3 757
Buildings	3 816	3 782	4 739	2 112
Contents (other than stock and machinery)	3 007	3 155	1 959	1 841
Professional liability	1 408	1 489	933	707
Marine and transport	1 037	1 137	673	970
Aviation	990	889	443	199
Other commercial insurance	714	704	467	361
Total private insurance	**8 341**	**8 765**	**6 764**	**5 988**
Householder's comprehensive	3 239	3 318	1 953	2 113
Homeowner's comprehensive	3 578	3 694	3 552	2 544
Weekend cottages	472	484	332	249
Change of ownership insurance	316	412	448	477
Other private insurance	735	857	479	605
Total personal accident insurance	**7 195**	**8 367**	**6 196**	**6 171**
Healt insurance	369	424	253	325
Single accident and sickness	6 888	7 587	5 752	5 631
Professional disability	-62	356	191	215
Total motor vehicle insurance	**12 038**	**12 555**	**7 973**	**6 536**
Third-party liability	4 978	5 196	4 443	2 759
Vehicle (own damage)	7 060	7 359	3 529	3 777
Credit and suretyship	**400**	**403**	**-22**	**7**
Touristassistance and Legal aid insurance	**63**	**73**	**27**	**33**
Total direct business	**42 724**	**45 190**	**33 862**	**28 682**
Total indirect business	**1 819**	**2 451**	**1 360**	**1 032**

Note: Premiums and claims are listed as reserve regulating gross amounts. Indirect business is the reinsurance received, which each insurance company has taken over from other insurance companies.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk54

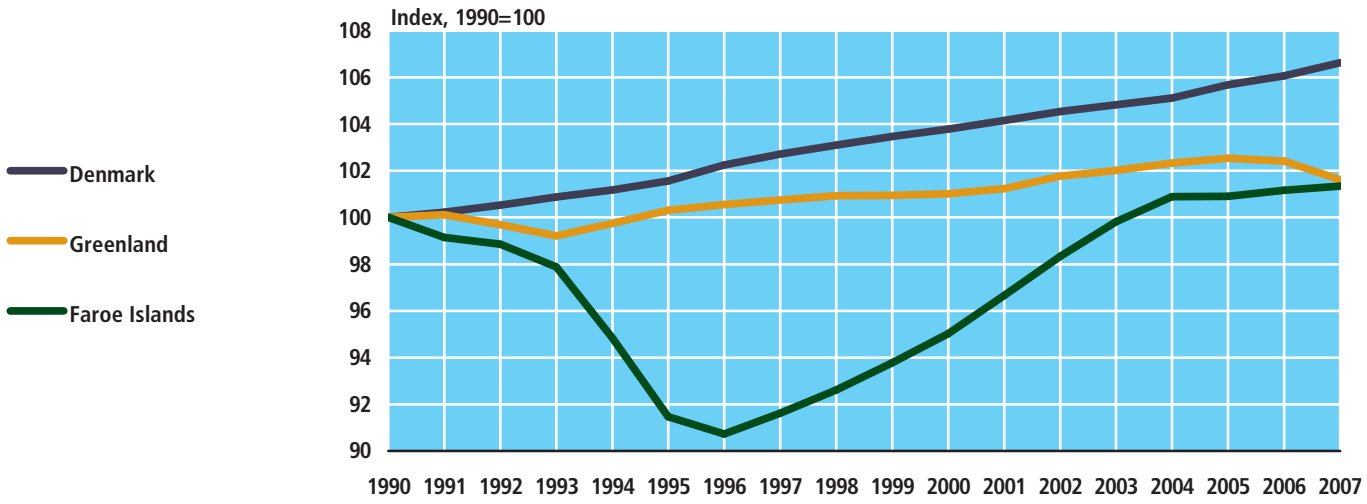
Faroe Islands and Greenland

1. Population of the Danish Kingdom

If you want more information…
Since the first issue of the *Statistical Yearbook* in 1896, Statistics Denmark has published figures for the Faroe Islands and Greenland. Today, the Faroe Islands and Greenland have their own statistical institutes, which can offer a far greater amount of figures and data than those presented in this yearbook. The statistical institutes of the two countries can be found at the websites: www.hagstova.fo for the Faroe Islands and www.statgreen.gl for Greenland. A yearbook containing detailed statistics is also published by Greenland. The reports prepared by the Chief Administrative Officer in the Faroe Islands and Greenland are also useful sources for your information.

One kingdom – three different communities
The Faroe Islands and Greenland are both part of the Kingdom of Denmark, going back as far as the Early Middle Ages. During the 20th century, the two counties have gradually liberated themselves from Denmark and have today independent home rule. Home rule was established in the Faroe Islands in 1948 and in Greenland in 1979. The home rule authorities in the Faroe Islands and Greenland make legislation governing own conditions such as fishing, housing, schools, trade and industry, municipal conditions, etc., whereas issues regarding foreign, security and legal policies are joint responsibilities governed in accordance with Danish legislation. Over the years, the Faroe Islands and Greenland have become financially less independent on Denmark, but still receive financial means from the Danish state. In 2007, the Faroe Islands received general grants of DKK 616 million, while Greenland received DKK 3,120 million. In addition to this, the Danish state pays the expenditure on operating, e.g. the legal system and defence.

Figure 1 **Population trends in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland**



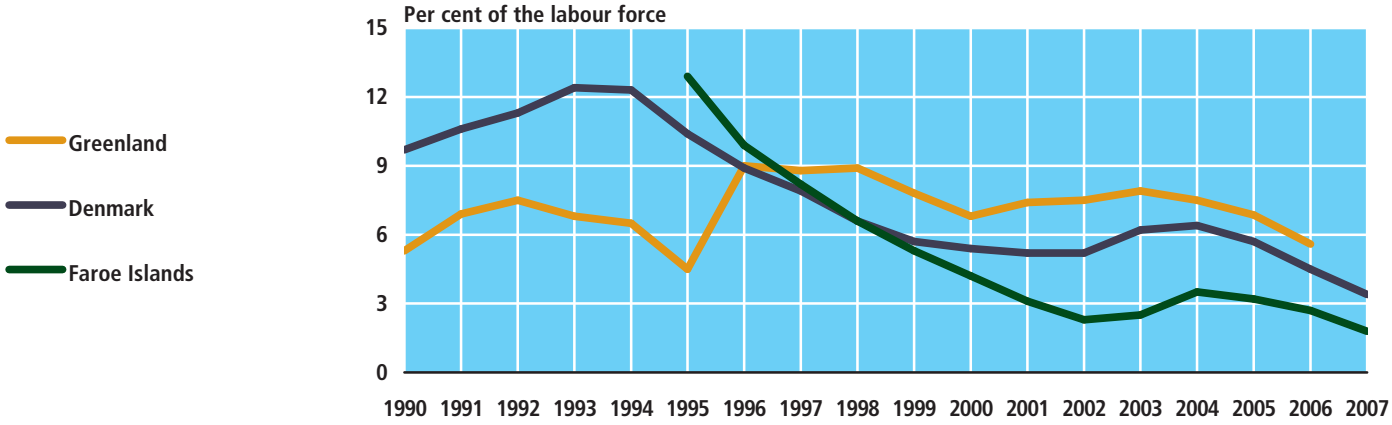
Small population in relation to the Danish population

The size of the Danish population is far greater than the population size of the Faroe Islands and Greenland. Denmark has a population of about 5.5 million people, while the populations of the Faroe Islands and Greenland are 48,000 and 56,000 people, respectively. A medium-sized Danish provincial town has, for comparison, a population of about 50,000.

The economic crisis in the Faroe Islands in the middle of the1990s

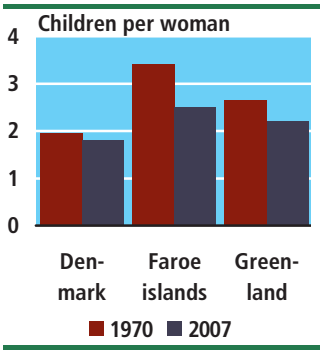
While Denmark and Greenland have seen a small increase in the size of their populations since 1990, the Faroe Islands experienced a sharp decline in the population size in the middle of the 1990s. The main reason for this was an economic crisis involving negative growth and a steadily increasing unemployment 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**



Note: Valid figures for Faroe Islands were available from 1995. 2007-figures for Greenland not available.

Figure 3
Fertility rates



Note: 2006-figures for Greenland.

More children born in the Faroe Islands…

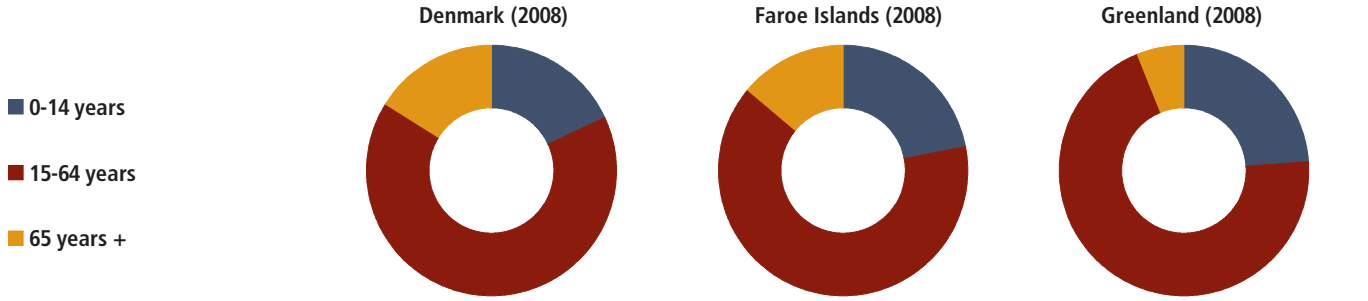
In all three communities of the Kingdom of Denmark, women give birth to fewer children today, compared to almost 40 years ago. In 1970, women in the Faroe Islands gave birth, on average, to 3.4 children, compared to 2.5 children today. In Greenland, women on average gave birth to 2.7 children, compared to 2.2 today, and in Denmark women gave birth to almost two children in 1970, compared to 1.8 today. Consequently, there has been a greater fall in fertility in the Faroe Islands compared to the other communities, but women in the Faroe Islands still account for the highest number of births.

… and people in the Faroe Islands live longer

The Faroe Islands also account for the highest life expectancy. The average life expectancy of men in the Faroe Islands is 77 years, while that of Danish men is 76 years, and that of men in Greenland is 66 years. Similarly, women in the Faroe Islands live, on average, until the age of 82, while Danish women live until the age of 81, and women in Greenland until the age of 71. The considerably lower life expectancy in Greenland is reflected by the circumstance that there are relatively

fewer old people in Greenland than in the other parts of the Kingdom of Denmark. However, in Denmark there is the lowest share of young people who can carry the future of Danish society. 18 per cent of Danes are 0 to 14 years old, while the share of young people in the Faroe Islands is 22 per cent and in Greenland 24 per cent.

Figure 4 **Age composition in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland**



2. Economy of the Kingdom of Denmark

Small economies in relation to the Danish economy

The economies of the Faroe Islands and Greenland are very small compared to the Danish economy. The Danish gross domestic product (GDP) amounted to DKK 1,696 billion in 2007 and GDP of Greenland was about DKK 11 billion in 2006. In 2003, GDP of the Faroe Islands almost reached DKK 10 billion.

Figure 5 **Trends in GDP at current prices**

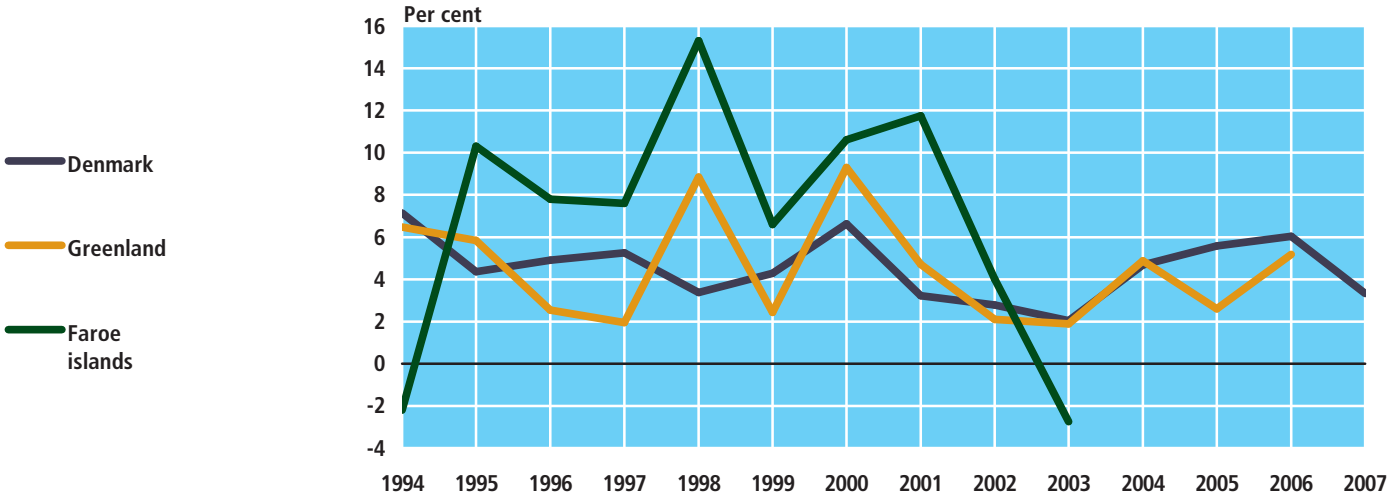
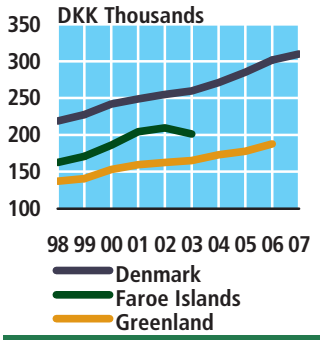


Figure 6
GDP per capita at current prices



Fishing is of great importance for the economies of the Faroe Islands and Greenland

In addition to the general economic setback, developments in the economy in the Faroe Islands and Greenland have been influenced by the fishing industry. The economy of Greenland is especially vulnerable to prices for prawns. The economy of the Faroe Islands is also highly dependent on the fishing industry, including number of fishing days, developments in farmed salmon and prices for, e.g. prawns and cods. Despite reasonably good growth rates at the end of the 1990s, the Faroe Islands saw negative growth in GDP in 2003. It is a general feature of the economies of the Faroe Islands and Greenland that they are vulnerable to fluctuations in a single industry, i.e. the fishing industry, and consequently experience greater fluctuations in growth rates than Denmark.

The Faroe Islands account for the highest rate of inflation

In recent years, the Faroe Islands have experienced the highest increase in consumer prices. While Denmark and Greenland have had an average rate of inflation of, respectively, 2.3 per cent and 2.1 per cent since 1995, the rate of inflation in the Faroe Islands has on average ranged at 3.1 per cent in the same period.

Figure 7 Annual changes in the consumer price index

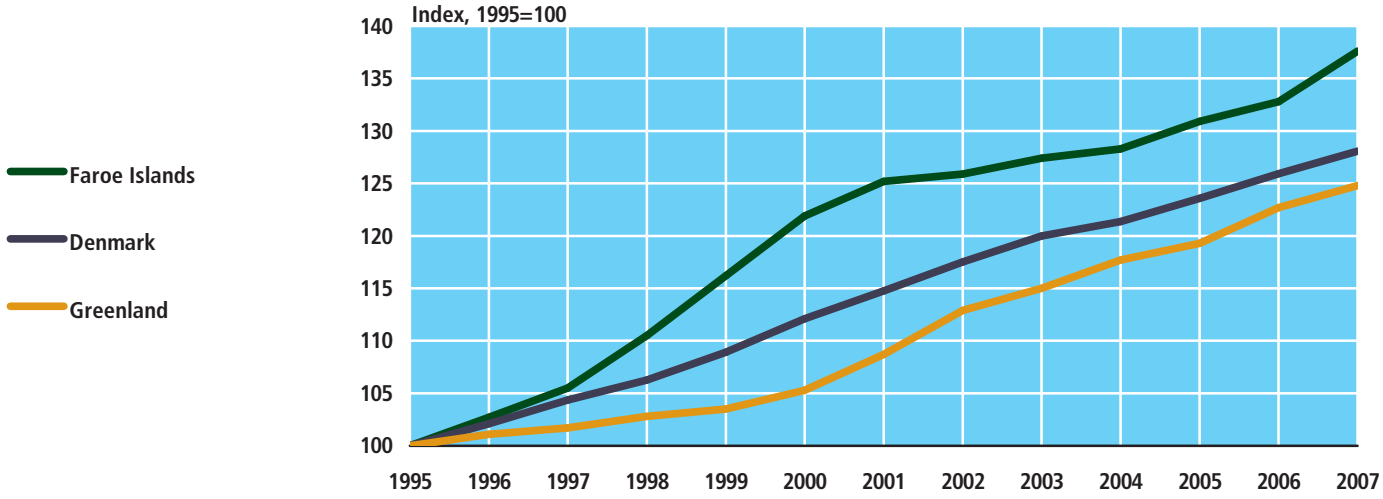


Table 452 (page 1 of 3) Key figures for Faroe Islands and Greenland

	Year	Denmark	Year	Faroe Islands	Year	Greenland
Geography and climate						
Total area km^2	2008	43 098	2008	1 396	2008	2 166 086
Highest point, metres	2008	171	2008	882	2008	3 693
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
Hours of bright sunshine[1]	1961-1990	1 495	1961-1990	839	. . .	. . .
Population						
Population	2008	5 475 791	2008	48 433	2008	56 462
Inhabitants per km^2	2008	127.1	2008	34.7	2008	0.14
Fertility	2007	1.8	2007	2.5	2006	2.2
Average life expectancy, men, years	2006-2007	75.9	2003-2007	76.5	2006	65.8
Average life expectancy, women, years	2006-2007	80.5	2003-2007	82.0	2006	71.2
Population 0-14 years, per cent	2008	18	2008	22	2008	24
Population 65+ years, per cent	2008	16	2008	14	2008	6
Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants	2005	6.7	2007	5.0	. . .	. . .
Divorces per 1,000 inhabitants	2006	2.6	2007	1.3	. . .	. . .
Education						
Educational expenditure, DKK mio.	2006	125 865	2006	961.6	2006	1 477
Educational expenditure, per cent of GDP	2006	7.7	2006	8.8	2006	13.9
Educational expenditure per basic school pupil, DKK	2006	78 240	2003	40 083	2006	135 730
Labour market						
Labour force	2007	2 901 911	2007	29 500	2006	27 590
Total employed	2007	2 821 641	2007	28 960	2005	22 045
Unemployed, per cent of labour force[2]	2007	3.4	2007	1.8	2006	5.6
Participation rate, women, per cent	2007	81.8	2007	86.8	2005	76.0
Participation rate, men, per cent	2007	76.2	2007	81.2	2005	71.7
Social conditions						
Social security and welfare expenditure, DKK mio.	2006	353 172	2006	2 133	2006	2 074
Social security and welfare, per cent of GDP	2006	21.5	2006	19.6	2006	19.5
Social security benefits, DKK per inhabitant	2006	64 497	2006	44 197	2006	36 538

Note: As far as possible, the table has been divided into the same subject areas as the remaining chapters in the yearbook. However, it has not been possible to acquire comparable figures for transport, manufacturing and financial markets.

[1] Meteorological information from Thorshavn on the Faroe Islands and Nuuk in Greenland. [2] In Greenland, the unemployment rate is calculated as the number of medio unemployed as a percentage of the potential labour force.

Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Faroe Islands, Statistics Greenland, *Statistical ten-year review* and *Nordic Statistical Yearbook*.

Table 452 (page 2 of 3) Key figures for Faroe Islands and Greenland

	Year	Denmark	Year	Faroe Islands	Year	Greenland
Health						
Health expenditure, per cent of GDP	2006	7.0	2006	7.9	2006	8.9
Health staff per 100,000 inhabitants	2005	2 027	2005	1 330	2005	1 025
Of which doctors per 100,000 inhabitants	2005	321	2005	188	2005	156
Abortions per 1,000 live births	2006	232	2007	67	2005	899
Suicides per 100,000 inhabitants	2005	11	2002-2006	3.4	2006	102
Infant mortality per 1,000 liveborn boys	2007	4.6	2007	6.2	2006	16.9
Infant mortality per 1,000 liveborn girls	2007	3.4	2007	2.9	2006	14.0
Judicial system						
Reported Penal Code offences	2007	445 271	2007	1 098	2006	5 998
- sexual offences	2007	2 602	2007	27	2006	488
- crimes of violence	2007	19 419	2007	93	2006	851
of which homicide and attempted homicide	2007	232	. . .	. . .	2006	20
- theft	2007	175 337	2007	339	2006	1 846
- burglary	2007	78 787	2007	94	2006	921
Income, consumption and prices						
Consumer price index (inflation), annual growth, per cent	2007	1.7	2007	3.6	2007	5.4
Average personal pre-tax income, DKK	2006	261 909	2006	181 815	2005	184 769
Average post-tax family income, DKK	2006	279 686	. . .	. . .	2005	257 591
General business statistics						
Enterprises	2005	293 885	2007	2 550	2006	1 988
Persons employed by industry, total per cent	2005	100	2007	100.0	2005	100.0
Agriculture, fishing, mining and quarrying, per cent	2005	1.4	2007	12.0	2005	4.9
Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, per cent	2005	16.8	2007	13.6	2005	5.0
Construction, per cent	2005	6.6	2007	8.5	2005	7.3
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants, per cent	2005	16.0	2007	12.6	2005	19.7
Transport, post and telecom., per cent	2005	6.7	2007	6.6	2005	8.7
Finance and business activities, per cent	2005	12.9	2007	9.1	2005	4.6
Public and personal services, per cent	2005	39.3	2007	36.2	2005	47.0
Activity not stated, per cent	2005	0.3	2007	1.5	2005	2.7
Fishing						
Fishing vessels	2007	3 138	2006	158	2006	863
Total catch, 1,000 tonnes	2007	595	2006	623	2004	192
Shrimp catch, per cent	2007	1.7	2006	0.7	2004	70.8
Cod and pollack catch, per cent	2007	5.5	2006	17.7	2004	3.2
Industrial fishing and fodder fish, per cent	2007	58.2	2006	70.5	. . .	. . .
Seals caught	2007	. . .	2006	-	2005	188 068

Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Faroe Islands, Statistics Greenland, *Statistical ten-year review* and *Nordic Statistical Yearbook*.

Table 452 (page 3 of 3) Key figures for Faroe Islands and Greenland

	Year	Denmark	Year	Faroe Islands	Year	Greenland
Construction						
Dwelling stock	2007	2 684 000	. . .	. . .	2007	22 075
Avg. no. of inhabitants per dwelling	2007	2.1	. . .	. . .	2007	2.6
Avg. floor space, m^2	2007	110.2	. . .	. . .	2007	65.5
Increase of dwellings	2007	28 314	2007	357	2006	225
Service industry						
Total number of nights spent by visitors at hotels, camping sites, etc.	2007	46 035 605	2006	116 236	2006	245 432
Nights spent by Danish visitors in per cent	2007	51	2006	26	2006	42
Nights spent by foreign visitors in per cent	2007	49	2006	74	2006	58
Of which Danish nights spent in per cent of total number of nights spent	•	•	2006	51	2006	72
Access to the Internet in per cent of population aged 16-74 years	2007	86	2007	44	2006	69
Mobile phones, per cent of population aged 16-74 years	2007	110	2007	155	2006	125
External trade						
Imports, DKK mio.	2007	537 549	2007	5 300	2006	3 491
Of which imports from Denmark in per cent	•	•	2007	29.9	2006	58.2
Exports, DKK mio.	2007	555 839	2007	4 023	2006	2 349
Of which exports to Denmark in per cent	•	•	2007	12.8	2006	86.1
Exports of fish and fish products in per cent	2007	3.0	2007	94.0	2006	86.9
National accounts						
Gross domestic product at current prices (GDP) DKK mio.	2007	1 696 237	2003	9 699	2006	10 636
Annual real growth in per cent of GDP	2007	1.8	2003	. . .	2006	2.6
GDP current prices, per capita, DKK	2007	309 770	2003	202 239	2006	187 341
Balance of payments, current account, DKK mio.	2007	18 777	2003	-130	2005	790.3
Balance of payments in per cent of GDP	2007	1.1	2003	-1.3	2005	7.8
Public finance						
Surplus on public finance, DKK mio.	2007	75 560	2003	407	2006	383
Surplus on public finance, per cent of GDP	2007	4.5	2003	4.2	2006	3.6
General government net debt, DKK mio., end of year	2007	-42 760	2003	3 052	2006	-2 251
General government net debt, per cent of GDP, end of year	2007	-2.5	2003	31.0	2006	-21.2
General grants from the Danish government, DKK mio.	•	•	2007	616	2006	3 120

Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Faroe Islands, Statistics Greenland, *Statistical ten-year review* and *Nordic Statistical Yearbook*.

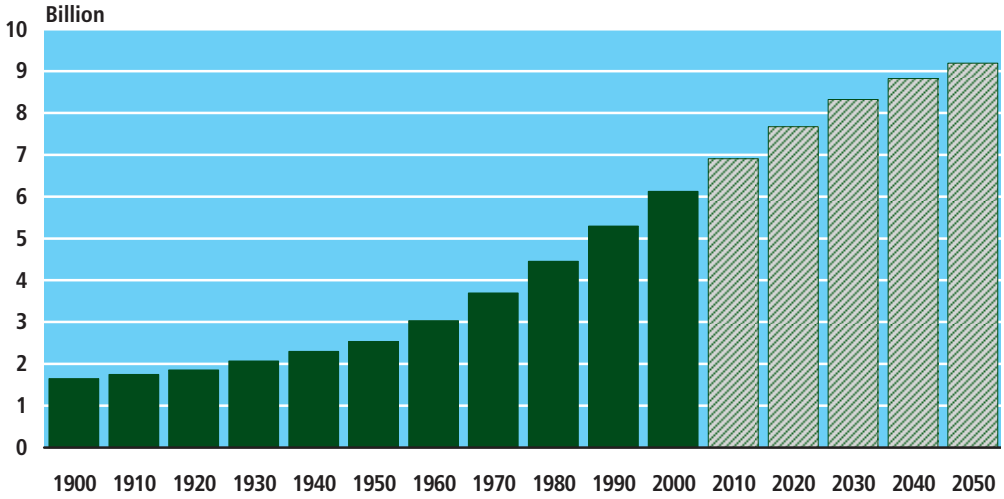
International statistics

1. Trends in the world population

World population is growing

The world's population almost quadrupled during the 20th century. In 1900, the world population was 1.65 billion and in 2008, the world population is estimated to 6.7 billion. This trend gained momentum in the 1960s until the 1990s, with a growth rate around 20 per cent every decade. In 2050, the world population is assumed to exceed 9.2 billion.

Figure 1 **World population**

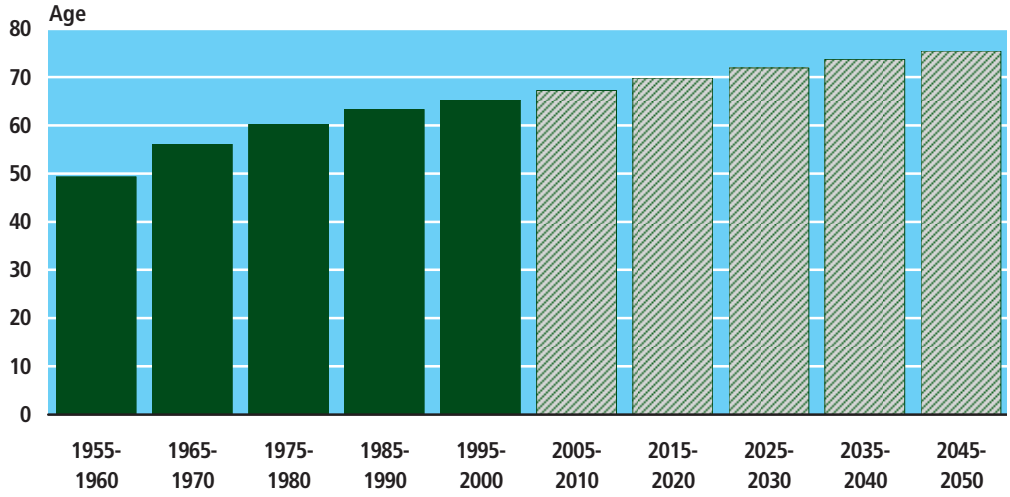


Source: UN's population forecast.

We are also getting older

Simultaneously with the growing world population, we also live longer. In 1960, the average life expectancy for all new-born children in the world was 50 years. In 2008, average life expectancy has increased to more than 65 years. In 2050, average life expectancy is assumed to have increased to 75 years. The figures reflect major differences among countries and continents. A Japanese child born in 2008 can expect to reach the age of 83, while a child born in Swaziland in Africa only can expect to live until the age of 40.

Figure 2 **Average life expectancy for the world's new-born children**

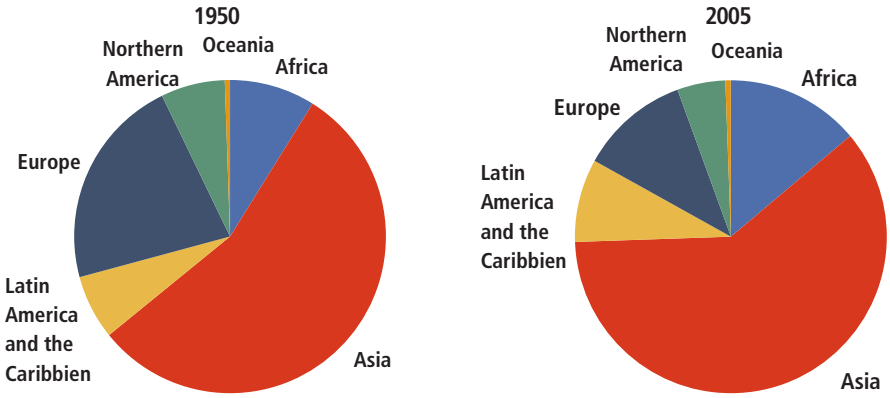


Source: UN's population forecast.

Most people live in Asia

There has been an increase in the world's population in all continents. As women in Asia and Africa give birth to a greater number of children, the share of the world's population has changed in the continents. In 1950, the European population accounted for 22 per cent of the world's total population, while this share had decreased to 11 per cent in 2005. Conversely, the Asian population has grown from 56 per cent of the world's population in 1950 to 60 per cent in 2005.

Figure 3 **World population by continents**



Source: UN's population forecast.

2. World economy

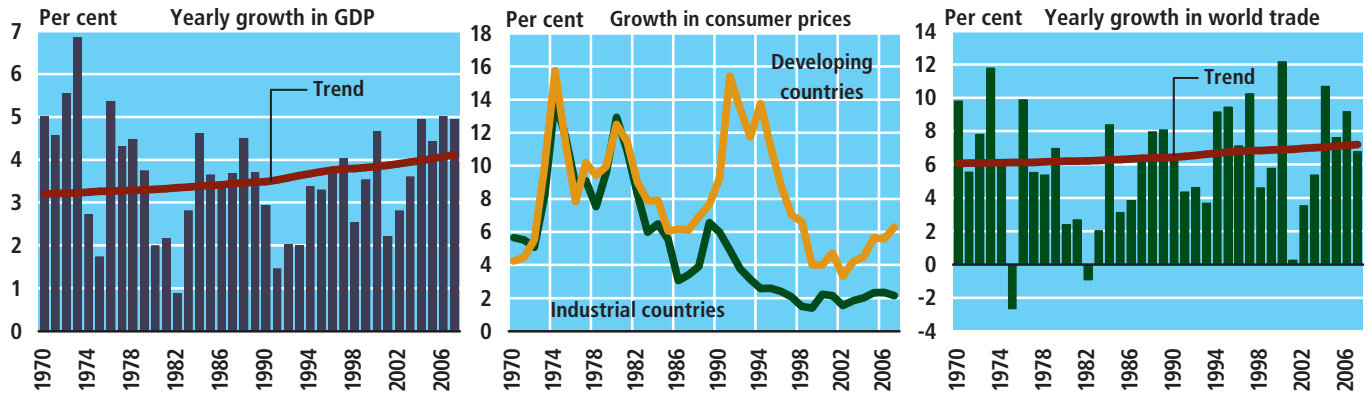
Steady growth and increase in world trade

During the last 37 years, the world economy has steadily grown by an average real growth of 3.6 per cent per year of the world's total GDP. The most marked reces-

sions during the period were seen in 1975, 1982 and 1991, with growth rates as low as 1-2 per cent. In 2007, GDP increased for the world economy as a whole by 5 per cent. Similarly, there has been a general increase in world trade since 1970.

However, growth rates have largely varied, and for some years, there were negative growth rates (1975 and 1982). In 2007, world trade increased by 6.8 per cent. In 2001, world trade accounted for a growth rate as low as 0.3 per cent. During recent years, consumer prices (inflation) have been historically low. In 2007, inflation in the highly developed countries was only 2.2 per cent.

Figure 4 **Key indicators for the world economy**



Source: IMF – global indicators.

3. International statistics

International statistics since 1898

Ever since 1898, Statistical Yearbook has had a chapter on international statistics. Several of the statistics from back then are still shown today. This goes for instance for *area and populations in states and territories*. Since then, some statistics have gone i.e. *the emigration to the USA*, while others have come such as *the EMU-debt*. The selection of tables is meant to represent continuity as well as actuality.

Harmonization

The development within the last 100 years has furthermore increased the need for international statistics regarding each country and therefore also comparisons between these countries. Direct use of national statistics, i.e. each country's own statistics, for comparison between these countries, is not always possible as calculation methods often vary from country to country. To ensure such comparability, international organizations go to great lengths to harmonize statistical terms (including establishing common nomenclatures) and calculation methods.

Harmonization can be anything from a set of guidelines (recommendations) to more direct requirements made of the statistical analyses which member countries submit to the relevant organization.

International statistics

Organizations that publish statistics

The most central organizations that publish statistics (which are also included as sources in the section 'International tables' in the Statistical Yearbook) are:

Eurostat (Statistical Office of the European Union)
OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
UN (United Nations) – *including:*
- **ECE** (Economic Commission for Europe)
- **FAO** (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)
- **ILO** (International Labour Organisation)
- **IMF** (International Monetary Fund)
- **UNESCO** (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)
- **WHO** (World Health Organization).
- **World Bank**

International comparable statistics are published as printed statistical publications, as CD-ROMs, and in databases, which can be accessed via links from the website of the organizations which publish statistics.

Statistics Denmark's Library and Information

Statistics Denmark's Library and Information, which is the central reference library for descriptive statistics, houses Denmark's largest collection of international statistics. The collection is constantly expanding and supplemented with the newest material from the organizations that publish statistics. In addition to the large number of printed publications and CD-ROMs, the Library also provides access to a great many international databases as well as the Internet. The Library is open to the public.

Table 453 (page 1 of 5) Area and population in states and territories

	Area		Population			
	Total area	Of which Land area	Lastest population census		Population per km²	Population in urban areas
			Year	Number		
	km²	per cent		thousands		per cent
Europe[1]	**23 045 137**	**96.6**	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Albania	28 748	95.3	2001	3 126	109	44
Andorra	464	100.0	2004	77	166	93
Belgium	30 528	99.2	01-01-04	10 396	341	97
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51 129	100.0	2005	3 910	88	44
Bulgaria	110 994	99.7	2005	7 730	72	70
Cyprus	9 251	99.9	2005	835	90	69
Denmark excl. the Faroe Islands and Greenland	43 098	98.5	01-01-08	5 476	127	86
Estonia	45 227	93.7	2005	1 330	30	70
Finland excl. Åland	336 881	90.1	28-02-07	5 279	17	61
France[2]	543 965	99.7	2007	63 573	108	76
Faroe Islands	1 399	100.0	01-02-08	48	35	39
Gibraltar (only civilian pop.)	6	100.0	2005	29	4 428	100
Greece	131 957	97.7	2005	11 120	83	61
Guernsey	63	100.0	2001	60	902	. . .
Netherlands	41 528	81.6	01-01-08	16 404	481	68
Belarus	207 600	99.9	2005	9 755	47	71
Ireland	70 273	98.0	2003	3 980	56	60
Iceland	102 819	97.3	01-04-07	316	3	93
Italy	301 277	97.6	2005	58 462	194	67
Jan Mayen	377	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Jersey	116	99.8	2001	87	750	. . .
Croatia	56 542	98.9	2005	4 550	78	59
Latvia	64 589	96.1	2006	2 295	37	68
Liechtenstein	160	100.0	2003	34	214	23
Lithuania	65 200	99.4	01-01-05	3 431	53	67
Luxembourg	2 586	100.0	2005	455	175	92
Macedonia	25 713	. . .	01-11-02	2 023	79	60
Malta [3]	316	100.0	2005	404	1 257	92
Isle of Man	572	. . .	2001	76	134	73
Moldova	33 848	. . .	2005	4 206	129	46
Monaco	2	. . .	2000	32	21 477	100
Montenegro[4]	13 812	. . .	2003	620	45	. . .
Northern Ireland	14 135	. . .	2004	1 710	121	. . .
Norway	323 802	94.6	01-01-08	4 737	15	75
Poland	312 685	97.4	2005	38 230	122	62
Portugal[5]	91 947	99.5	2005	10 495	113	55
Romania	238 391	96.6	01-01-02	21 680	91	55
Russia	17 075 400	. . .	2005	143 474	9	73
San Marino	61	100.0	2006	30	490	93
Switzerland	41 284	95.8	31-12-04	7 415	178	68
Serbia [4]	88 361	99.8	2005	9 468	97	57
Slovakia	49 034	98.1	2005	5 401	110	58
Slovenia	20 273	99.4	31-03-05	1 998	99	51
Spain[6]	506 030	98.7	01-01-05	43 064	83	77
United Kingdom	228 938	98.7	2006	60 533	249	89
Svalbard	61 020	. . .	01-01-05	2	0	. . .
Sweden	450 295	91.3	31-12-07	9 182	22	83

Note: Latest population census can contain estimated population. Population pr. km² and population in urban areas can concern other years those them in other columns.

[1] Incl. Russia. [2] Excl. territories overseas. [3] Incl. Gozo. [4] Separate from Serbia. [5] Incl. Azores and Madeira. [6] Incl. Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands and Spanish North Africa.

Source: The Statesman's *Yearbook 2008*. Additional source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook*. (United Nations: *World Population Data Sheet*. Eurostat: *Demographic Statistics)*. Populations Division of the United Nations Secretariat, World Urbanization Prospects; The 1999 Revision. *Demographic Bulletin.*

Table 453 (page 2 of 5) Area and population in states and territories

	Area		Population			
	Total area	Of which Land area	Lastest population census		Population per km^2	Population in urban areas
			Year	Number		
	km^2	per cent		thousands		per cent
Czech Republic	78 866	98.0	2005	10 220	130	74
Germany	357 093	97.8	31-12-05	82 438	231	88
Ukraine	603 700	96.0	2005	46 481	80	67
Hungary	93 030	99.3	2005	10 098	110	65
Vatican City	0	. . .	2000	1	2 273	100
Austria	83 858	98.7	2006	8 299	96	66
Åland	1 555	. . .	31-12-01	26	17	. . .
Africa	**30 260 680**	**97.8**	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Algeria	2 381 741	100.0	2005	32 850	12	59
Angola	1 246 600	100.0	2005	15 940	13	36
Benin	112 622	98.2	2002	6 770	60	45
Botswana	581 730	97.4	2005	1 770	3	49
Burkina Faso	267 950	99.9	2005	13 228	38	17
Burundi	27 834	92.3	2005	7 548	271	10
Cameroon	475 440	97.9	2005	16 320	34	51
Central African Republic	622 984	99.9	2003	3 895	6	43
Comoros	1 862	100.0	2003	576	309	35
Congo Demogrcratic Republic (Zaire)	2 344 798	96.7	2005	57 549	24	32
Congo Republic of	341 821	99.9	2005	3 999	12	53
Djibouti	23 200	99.9	2002	688	30	84
Egypt	1 001 450	99.4	2005	74 030	59	42
Cote d'Ivoire	322 460	98.6	2005	18 140	48	45
Eritrea	121 100	. . .	2005	4 401	36	20
Ethiopia	1 127 127	90.6	2005	77 430	69	16
Gabon	267 667	95.9	2005	1 384	5	84
Gambia	10 689	80.6	2003	1 364	128	26
Ghana	238 533	95.4	2005	22 113	79	45
Guinea	245 857	99.9	2005	9 402	29	35
Guinea-Bissau	36 125	77.9	2005	1 586	44	34
Cape Verde	4 033	100.0	2005	507	108	56
Kenya	582 646	98.1	2005	34 256	55	39
Lesotho	30 355	100.0	2001	2 158	71	28
Liberia	99 065	86.5	2005	3 283	33	45
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1 759 540	100.0	2003	5 678	3	86
Madagascar	587 041	99.1	2005	18 606	32	27
Malawi	118 484	79.4	2005	12 884	84	16
Mali	1 248 574	98.4	2005	13 518	8	42
Morocco	458 730	99.9	2004	29 536	42	57
Mauritania	1 030 700	100.0	2005	3 069	2	62
Mauritius	2 040	99.5	2003	1 223	576	43
Mayotte	376	. . .	2003	183	426	. . .
Mozambique	799 380	97.8	2005	19 792	20	36
Namibia	825 112	99.9	2005	2 031	2	32
Niger	1 186 408	100.0	2005	13 957	9	22
Nigeria	923 768	98.6	2005	131 530	142	47
Réunion	2 507	99.6	2005	785	291	90
Rwanda	25 314	93.7	2002	8 129	321	18
Sao Tome and Principe	1 001	100.0	2005	157	163	48
Senegal	196 722	97.9	2005	11 660	59	50
Seychelles	455	100.0	2002	81	166	50
Sierra Leone	71 740	99.8	2004	4 963	69	39

Table 453 (page 3 of 5) Area and population in states and territories

	Area		Population			
	Total area	Of which Land area	Lastest population census		Population per km²	Population in urban areas
			Year	Number		
	km²	per cent		thousands		per cent
Somalia	637 657	98.4	2005	8 228	13	33
Saint Helena	122	100.0	2001	5	53	35
Sudan	2 505 810	94.8	2005	36 230	14	39
Swaziland	17 363	99.1	2005	1 032	54	26
South Africa	1 219 090	100.0	30-06-06	47 390	31	57
Tanzania	942 799	93.5	2002	36 205	36	35
Chad	1 284 000	98.1	2005	9 749	8	25
Togo	56 785	95.8	2005	6 140	108	35
Tunesia	164 150	94.5	2004	9 911	60	64
Uganda	241 548	81.7	2002	24 442	102	12
Western Sahara	252 120	. . .	2004	356	1	95
Zambia	752 612	98.8	2005	11 668	13	36
Zimbabwe	390 757	99.0	2002	11 635	30	35
Equatorial Guinea	28 051	100.0	2003	510	18	48
America	**42 531 094**	**96.7**	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	346	100.0	2002	123	313	92
Anguilla	155	. . .	2001	12	75	11
Antigua and Barbuda	442	. . .	2002	67	153	38
Argentina[1]	2 780 400	98.4	2001	36 260	13	90
Aruba	180	. . .	2000	91	506	. . .
Bahamas	13 939	100.0	2005	323	20	89
Barbados	430	100.0	2005	270	628	52
Belize	22 964	99.3	2005	270	10	48
Bermuda	53	100.0	2000	62	1 164	. . .
Bolivia	1 098 581	98.7	2001	8 274	8	64
Brazil	8 514 877	99.5	2000	169 799	20	83
Virgin Islands (British)	151	100.0	2000	20	126	61
Canada	9 984 670	91.1	01-07-05	32 624	3	80
Cayman Islands	259	100.0	2005	52	203	. . .
Chile[1]	756 096	99.0	2002	15 116	20	87
Colombia	1 141 748	91.2	2005	45 600	33	76
Costa Rica	51 100	99.9	2005	4 330	71	61
Cuba	110 861	99.1	2002	11 177	101	76
Dominica	750	. . .	2001	71	95	72
Dominican Republic	48 137	99.3	2002	8 563	169	59
Ecuador	272 045	97.6	2001	12 157	45	62
El Salvador	21 041	98.8	2005	6 880	327	59
Falkland Islands	12 200	100.0	2001	2	0	77
French Guiana	85 534	97.9	2005	187	2	78
Grenada	344	. . .	2001	103	298	41
Greenland[2]	2 166 086	100.0	01-01-06	57	0	82
Guadeloupe	1 705	98.8	2005	453	246	99
Guatemala	108 889	99.6	2002	11 237	103	46
Guyana	214 999	91.6	2005	751	3	38
Haiti	27 700	99.3	2003	7 929	286	37
Netherlands Antilles	800	100.0	2005	186	259	70
Honduras	112 492	99.8	2005	7 200	58	54
Jamaica	10 991	98.5	2005	2 650	237	57
Martinique	1 128	96.4	2005	396	338	95
Mexico	1 964 375	97.5	2005	103 263	53	76

[1] Excl. Antartis. [2] The area not covered by ice comprises 410.449 km² corresponding to a population density of 0.1.

Table 453 (page 4 of 5) Area and population in states and territories

	Area		Population			
	Total area	Of which Land area	Lastest population census		Population per km^2	Population in urban areas
			Year	Number		
	km^2	per cent		thousands		per cent
Montserrat	102	. . .	2002	4	. . .	. . .
Nicaragua	131 812	92.1	2005	5 142	39	57
Panama	75 001	99.5	2005	3 232	38	57
Paraguay	406 752	97.7	2002	5 163	13	57
Peru	1 285 216	99.6	2005	26 152	20	74
Puerto Rico	8 871	100.0	2006	3 928	1 112	94
Saint Kitts and Nevis[1]	269	. . .	2001	46	166	34
Saint Lucia	617	. . .	2001	158	256	30
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	242	95.8	1999	6	28	32
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	389	. . .	2003	117	300	58
South Georgia	163 820	95.5	2004	493	3	74
Surinam	3 760	. . .	2004	0	3	. . .
Trinidad and Tobago	5 128	100.0	2005	1 305	246	75
Turks and Caicos Islands	500	100.0	2004	26	32	45
United States	9 826 629	93.2	2006	299 398	31	21
Uruguay	176 215	98.5	2004	3 241	18	92
Venezuela	916 445	96.7	2005	26 749	25	87
Asia	**31 738 931**	**97.2**	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Afghanistan	645 807	100.0	2005	29 900	31	22
Armenia	29 743	94.6	2001	3 213	108	64
Azerbaijan	86 600	100.0	01-01-04	8 266	92	52
Bahrain	578	100.0	2003	689	957	90
Bangladesh	147 570	90.4	2001	129 247	876	24
Bhutan	47 000	100.0	2005	2 160	46	8
Brunei	5 765	91.3	2005	374	58	76
Cambodia	181 035	97.5	2005	14 071	54	19
Philippines	300 076	99.4	2005	83 054	255	61
United Arab Emirates	83 600	100.0	2005	4 104	49	85
Georgia	69 700	. . .	2002	4 372	76	52
Hong Kong	1 091	92.5	2001	6 708	6 237	100
India[3]	3 166 285	90.4	2005	1 103 370	325	28
Indonesia (incl. East Timor)	1 890 754	95.1	2005	222 780	102	45
Iraq	434 128	99.8	2005	28 807	51	68
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1 648 195	99.3	2005	69 515	36	67
Israel[3]	22 072	97.9	2002	6 990	313	92
Gaza Strip	365	100.0	2004	1 3 25	2 808	94
West Bank	5 651	100.0	2004	2 311	333	. . .
Japan (incl. Ryukyu Islands)	377 915	99.7	01-10-05	127 768	343	66
Jordan	89 342	99.7	2004	5 101	57	79
Kazakhstan	2 724 900	98.3	2005	14 825	6	56
China	9 572 900	97.2	01-11-00	1 265 830	132	36
Kyrgyzstan	199 900	96.6	2005	5 264	24	34
Kuwait	17 818	100.0	2005	2 213	124	96
Lao PDR.	236 800	97.5	2005	5 924	19	21
Lebanon	10 452	98.4	2005	3 580	342	88
Macau	27	100.0	31-12-03	448	16 428	99
Malaysia	329 847	99.6	2005	25 347	71	64
Maldives	298	100.0	2005	329	906	28
Mongolia	1 565 008	100.0	2005	2 646	2	57

[1] Formerly St. Christopher. [2] Excl. areas occupied by China in Jammu and Kashmir. [3] Incl. Golan Heigt and East Jerusalem etc.

Table 453 (page 5 of 5) Area and population in states and territories

	Area		Population			
	Total area	Of which Land area	Lastest population census		Population per km²	Population in urban areas
			Year	Number		
	km²	per cent		thousands		per cent
Myanmar	676 577	97.2	2005	50 520	75	30
Nepal	147 181	97.2	2005	27 133	157	15
Korea, DPR.	122 762	99.9	2005	22 488	167	81
Oman	309 500	100.0	2003	2 341	8	78
Pakistan[1]	796 095	96.8	2005	157 935	168	34
Qatar	11 493	100.0	2004	744	65	92
Saudi Arabia	2 149 690	100.0	2004	22 674	11	88
Singapore	682	98.4	2001	4 131	6 055	100
Sri Lanka	65 610	98.5	2005	20 743	286	21
Korea, Republic of	99 585	99.5	2005	47 820	463	80
Syria[2]	185 180	99.2	2005	19 043	103	50
Tajikistan	143 100	98.3	2000	6 127	43	25
Taiwan	36 188	100.0	2001	22 406	619	. . .
Thailand	513 115	99.6	2005	64 233	119	32
Turkmenistan	448 100	96.3	2005	4 833	10	45
Turkey	780 580	99.3	2005	73 193	81	66
Uzbekistan	447 400	92.6	2005	22 659	59	37
Viet Nam	332 934	98.1	2005	84 238	229	26
Yemen	555 000	100.0	2004	19 721	36	26
East Timor[3]	17 222	. . .	2005	947	55	8
Oceania	**8 515 347**	**99.1**	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
American Samoa	200	100.0	2000	57	286	89
Australia	7 692 030	100.0	30-06-06	20 605	3	75
Cocos Islands	14	100.0	2001	1	. . .	. . .
Cook Islands (excl. Niue)	235	100.0	2001	18	76	68
Fiji	18 272	100.0	2005	848	42	52
French Polynesia	4 167	91.5	2002	246	59	53
Guam	549	100.0	2000	155	282	41
Heard and McDonald Islands	412	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Christmas Island	137	. . .	2001	2	. . .	. . .
Kiribati	811	100.0	2005	93	114	43
Marshall Islands	181	100.0	2003	56	281	71
Micronesia	701	. . .	2005	110	153	28
Nauru	21	. . .	2003	13	590	100
New Zealand	270 534	99.1	30-06-05	4 098	14	86
Niue	261	100.0	2001	2	7	71
Norfolk Island	34	100.0	2001	2	51	. . .
New Caledonia	464	100.0	2004	69	. . .	. . .
Northern Mariane Islands	18 575	98.4	2000	231	12	61
Palau	488	100.0	2005	20	41	70
Papua New Guinea	462 840	97.8	2005	5 887	11	13
Pitcairn	5	. . .	2003	0	. . .	. . .
Solomon Islands	28 370	96.9	2005	478	14	16
Tokelau Islands	12	100.0	2001	2	128	. . .
Tonga	748	96.0	2005	102	131	33
Tuvalu	26	100.0	2002	10	373	47
Vanuatu	12 190	100.0	2005	211	15	23
Western Samoa	2 831	99.6	2005	185	59	22
Wallis and Futuna	274	100.0	2003	15	55	. . .
Antarctica	**15 500 000**	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

[1] Excl. Jammu and Kashmir. [2] Separate from Indonesia.

Table 454 (page 1 of 7) Population of major cities. 1990-2008

Population of cities	thousands
EUROPE	
Albania 2003	
TIRANA	556
Andorra 2004	
ANDORRA LA VELLA	23
Belgium 2004	
Antwerpen	455
BRUXELLES	1000
Bosnien and Hercegovina 2003	
SARAJEVO	380
Bulgaria 2001	
Plovdiv	338
SOFIA	1 174
Varna	321
Cyprus 2000	
NICOSIA	199
Denmark 2008	
COPENHAGEN[1]	1 153
Estonia 2003	
TALLINN	397
Finland 2005	
HELSINGFORS	561
France 1999	
Bordeaux	754
Douai-Lens	519
Grenoble	419
Lille	1 001
Lyon	1 349
Marseille	1 350
Metz	323
Nancy	331
Nantes	545
Nice	889
PARIS	9 645
Rouen	390
Strasbourg	427
Toulon	520
Toulouse	761
Valenciennes	357

Population of cities	thousands
Faroe Islands 2004	
THORSHAVN	13
Gibraltar 2005	
GIBRALTAR	29
Greece 2001	
ATHEN	746
Thessaloniki	364
Guernsey 2001	
ST PETER PORT	16
Netherlands 2005	
Amsterdam[2]	743
Eindhoven	302[4]
HAAG[3]	472
Rotterdam	596
Utrecht	366[4]
Belarus 2004	
MINSK	1 741
Ireland 2002	
DUBLIN	1 005
Iceland 2006	
REYKJAVIK	116
Italy 2001	
Bari	316
Bologna	371
Catania	313
Firenze	356
Genova	610
Milano	1 256
Napoli	1 004
Palermo	686
ROME	2 733
Torino	865
Jersey 2001	
SAINT HELIER	28
Croatia 2001	
ZAGREB	692
Latvia 2006	
RIGA	764

Population of cities	thousands
Liechtenstein 2003	
VADUZ	5
Lithuania 2002	
Kaunas	377
VILNIUS	553
Luxembourg 2005	
LUXEMBOURG	76
Macedonia 2002	
SKOPJE	507
Malta 2003	
VALLETTA	7
Man 2001	
DOUGLAS	25
Moldova 2003	
CHRISINAU	661
Monaco 2000	
MONACO	32
Montenegro 2003[5]	
PODGOROCA	136
Northern Ireland 2004	
BELFAST	269
Norway 2004	
OSLO	794
Poland 2002	
Bydgoszcz	374
Gdansk	461
Katowice	327
Krakow	759
Lódz	789
Lublin	357
Poznan	579
Szczeicin (Stettin)	415
WARSZAWA	1 672
Wroclaw	640
Portugal 2001	
LISSABON	2 683
Porto	1 261

Note: Cities with a population of more than 300,000 have been included in the table for Europe, however, with regard to Russia, the Ukraine and Belarus, only cities with a population of at least 1 million have been included. Only cities with a population of at least 1 million (China: 1,5 million) have been included for the rest of the world. In addition, capital cities have been included and are highlighted by capital letters.

[1] Copenhagen Region. [2] Capital. [3] Government city. [4] 2000. [5] Separate from Serbia.

Source: *The Statesman's Yearbook 2008, UN. Demographic Yearbook . The Europe World Yearbook. Der Fischer Weltalmanach. Britannica Book of the Year.*

Table 454 (page 2 of 7) Population of major cities. 1990-2008

Population of cities	thousands
Romania 2002	
BUKAREST	1 926
Clui-Napoca	318
Constanta	310
Craiova	303
Iasi	321
Timisoara	318
Russian Federation 2002	
MOSKVA	10 130
Nizhinii Novgorod	1 310
Novosibirsk	1 430
Omsk	1 130
Samara	1 160
Saint Petersborg	4 160
Yekaterinburg	1 290
San Marino 2005	
SAN MARINO	4
Switzerland 2004	
BERN	123
Zürich	343
Serbia 2002	
BEOGRAD	1 120
Slovakia 2001	
BRATISLAVA	429
Slovenia 2004	
LJUBLJANA	252
Spain 2005	
Barcelona	1 595
Bilbao	353
Cordoba	324
Las Palmas (Canarias)	379
MADRID	3 132
Malaga	561
Murcia	423
Palma (Mallorca)	383
Sevilla	699
Valencia	797
Valladolid	316
Zaragoza	654
United Kingdom 2004	
Birmingham	992
Bradford	468[1]
Bristol	394
Cardiff	305[1]
Edinburgh	448[2]
Glasgow	577[2]
Leeds	720
Liverpool	444
LONDON	7 429
Manchester	437
Sheffield	516
Sweden 2008	
Göteborg	494
STOCKHOLM	795
Czech Republic 2002	
Brno	371
Ostrava	314
PRAG	1 162
Turkey, see Asia	
Germany 2004	
BERLIN	3 388
Bielefeld	328
Bochum	388
Bonn	312
Bremen	546
Dortmund	589
Dresden	487
Duisburg	504
Düsseldorf	573
Essen	588
Frankfurt am Main	647
Hamburg	1 735
Hannover	516
Köln	970
Leipzig	498
Mannheim	308
München	1 249
Nürnberg	495
Stuttgart	591
Wuppertal	361
Ukraine 2001	
Dnipropetrovsk	1 065
Donetsk	1 016
Kharkiv	1 470
KYIV	2 602
Odessa	1 029
Hungary 2003	
BUDAPEST	1 719
Holy See 2000	
VATICAN CITY	1
Austria 2001	
WIEN	1 550
AFRICA	
Algeria 1998	
ALGIER	1 520
Angola 2000	
LUANDA	2 340
Benin 2002	
PORTO-NOVO	224
Botswana 2001	
GABORONE	186
Burkina Faso 1999	
OUAGADOUGOU	1 026
Burundi 1999	
BUJUMBURA	321
Cameroun 2001	
Douala	1 495
YAOUNDE	1 248
Central African Republic 2003	
BANGUI	623
Comorerne 2002	
MORONI	40
Congo, Democratic Republic of the 2003	
KINSHASA	5277
Congo 1999	
BRAZZAVILLE	1 187
Djibouti 2003	
DJIBOUTI	502
Egypt 2005	
Alexandria	3 821
CAIRO	7 765
Giza	2 326[3]

[1] 2001. [2] 2003. [3] 1998.

Table 454 (page 3 of 7) Population of major cities. 1990-2008

Population of cities	thousands
Côte d'Ivoire 2000	
Abidjan[1]	3 790
YAMOUSSOUKRO[2]	299
Eritrea 2002	
ASMARA	501
Etiopia 1999	
ADDIS ABABA	2 534
Gabon 2003	
LIBREVILLE	611
Gambia 2003	
BANJUL	357
Ghana 1999	
ACCRA	1 904
Guinea 2003	
CONAKRY	1 366
Guinea-Bissau 2003	
BISSAU	336
Cape Verde 1999	
PRAIA	76
Kenya 1999	
NAIROBI	2 143
Lesotho 1999	
MASERU	373
Liberia 1999	
MONROVIA	479
Libyan Arab Jamah. 2003	
TRIPOLI	2 006
Madagascar 1999	
ANTANANARIVO	1 432
Malawi 1998	
Blantyre	2 000
LILONGWE	1 000
Mali 1999	
BAMAKO	1 083
Morocco 2004	
Casablanca	2 934
RABAT	1 623

Population of cities	thousands
Mauretania 1999	
NOUAKCHOTT	881
Mauritius 2003	
PORT LOUIS	148
Mayotte 2002	
MAMOUDZOU[1]	45
Mozambique 2002	
MAPUTO	1 045
Namibia 2001	
WINDHOEK	234
Niger 2001	
NIAMEY	675
Nigeria 1995	
ABUJA	339
Ibanda	1 365
Lagos	1 484
Reunion 1999	
SAINT-DENIS	132
Rwanda 2002	
KIGALI	603
Sao Tome and Principe 2001	
SÃO TOMÉ	52
Senegal 2002	
DAKAR	1 983
Seychelles 2002	
Victoria	25
Sierra Leone 2003	
FREETOWN	921
Somalia 1999	
MOGADISHU	1 162
Saint Helena 1998	
JAMESTOWN	1
Sudan 1999	
KHARTOUM	2 628
Swaziland 1999	
MBABANE	73

Population of cities	thousands
South Africa 2000	
Durban	2 370
Johannesburg	2 732
Kapstaden[1]	2 715
PRETORIA Tshwane) [2]	1 084
Tanzania 2002	
Dar-es-Salaam	2 336
DODOMA[1]	149
Chad 2003	
N'DJAMENA	797
Togo 2003	
LOMÉ	839
Tunesia 2004	
TUNIS	728
Uganda 2002	
KAMPALA	1 189
Western Sahara 2004	
EL AAIUN	184
Zambia 2000	
LUSAKA	1 085
Zimbabwe 2002	
HARARA	1 445
Equatorial Guinea 2003	
MALABO	93
AMERICA	
Virgin Islands (U.S.) 2000	
CHARLOTTE AMALIE	11
Anguilla 2001	
THE VALLEY	1
Antigua and Barbuda 2001	
ST. JOHN´S	24
Argentina 2001	
BUENOS AIRES	12 047
Cordoba	1 368
Rosario	1 161
Aruba 1998	
ORANJESTAD	29

[1]New government city. [2]Capital.

Table 454 (page 4 of 7) Population of major cities. 1990-2008

Population of cities	thousands
Bahamas 2000	
NASSAU	212
Barbados 1999	
BRIDGETOWN	133
Belize 2000	
BELMOPAN	8
Bermuda 2000	
HAMILTON	1
Bolivia 2001	
La Paz[1]	790
Santa Cruz	1 114
SUCRE[2]	194
Brazil 2000	
Belém	1 281
Belo Horizonte	2 239
BRASILIA	2 051
Curitiba	1 587
Fortaleza	2 141
Goiania	1 093
Guarulhos	1 073
Manaus	1 406
Porto Alegre	1 361
Recife	1 423
Rio de Janeiro	5 858
Salvador	2 443
Sao Paulo	10 434
Virgin Islands (Br.) 2000	
ROAD TOWN	8
Canada 2001	
Montréal	3 426
OTTAWA	1 064
Toronto	4 682
Vancouver	1 987
Cayman Islands 2005	
GEORGETOWN	21
Chile 2002	
SANTIAGO	4 668
Colombia 2003	
Barranquilla	1 330
BOGOTA	6 866
Cali	2 317
Medellin	2049

Population of cities	thousands
Costa Rica 2000	
SAN JOSÉ	347
Cuba 2002	
HAVANNA	2 202
Dominica 2001	
ROSEAU	15
Dominican Republic 1999	
Santiago de los Caballeros	1 289[3]
SANTO DOMINGO	3 523
Ecuador 2001	
Guayaquil	1 985
QUITO	1 399
El Salvador 2005	
SAN SALVADOR	2 232
Falkland Islands 2001	
STANLEY	2
French Guiana 1999	
CAYENNE	51
Grenada 2001	
ST. GEORGE'S	36
Greenland 2006	
NUUK/GODTHÅB	14
Guadeloupe 1999	
BASSE-TERRE	12
Guatemala 1999	
GUATEMALA CITY	3 119
Guyana 2002	
GEORGETOWN	171
Haiti 2003	
PORT-AU-PRINCE	1 977
Netherlands Antilles 2001	
WILLEMSTAD	125
Honduras 2001	
TEGUCIGALPA	820
Jamaica 2001	
KINGSTON	579

Population of cities	thousands
Martinique 1999	
FORT-DE-FRANCE	94
Mexico 2000	
Ecatepec de Morelos	1 622
Guadalajara	1 646
Juarez	1 187
Leon de los Aldama	1 021
MEXICO BY	8 605
Monterrey	1 111
Netzahualcoyòti	1 225
Puebla de Zaragoza	1 272
Tijuana	1 149
Montserrat 2002	
PLYMOUTH[4]	0
Nicaragua 2005	
MANAGUA	900
Panama 2000	
PANAMA BY	469
Paraguay 2002	
ASUNCIÓN	512
Peru 2002	
LIMA	6 953
Puerto Rico 2002	
SAN JUAN	433
Saint Kitts and Nevis 2001	
BASSETERRE	13
Saint Lucia 1999	
CASTRIES	57
Saint Pierre and Miquelon 1999	
ST. PIERRE	5
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1999	
KINGSTOWN	28
Surinam 2004	
PARAMARIBO	243
Trinidad and Tobago 2000	
PORT-OF-SPAIN	49
Turks and Caicos Islands 2001	

[1] Government city. [2] New Capital. [3] 1995. [4] Evacuation of population due to volcano eruption.

Table 454 (page 5 of 7) Population of major cities. 1990-2008

Population of cities	thousands
GRAND TYRK	4
Uruguay 2004	
MONTEVIDEO	1 270
United States 2000	
Chicago	2 896
Dallas	1 189
Houston	1 954
Los Angeles	3 695
New York	8 008
Philadelphia	1 518
Phoenix	1 321
San Antonio	1 145
San Diego	1 223
WASHINGTON	572
Venezuela 2003	
CARACAS	3 226
Maracaibo	1 900[1]
ASIA	
Afghanistan 2002	
KABUL	2 680
Armenia 2001	
YEREVAN	1 100
Azerbaijan 2004	
BAKU	1 840
Bahrein 2001	
MANAMA	143
Bangladesh 2001	
Chittagong	2 200
DHAKA	5 644
Bhutan 2003	
THIMPHU	35
Brunei 2001	
BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN	27
Cambodia 2003	
PHNOM PENH	1 157
Philippines 2000	
Davao	1 147
Kalookan	1 233
MANILA	1 673
Quezon City	2 160
United Arab Emirates 2005	
ABU DHABI	1 292
Dubai	1 200
Georgia 2005	
TBILISI	1 100
Hong Kong 2001	
HONGKONG	6 708
India 2001	
Agra	1 331
Ahmedabad	4 518
Allahabad	1 042
Amritsar	1 004
Asansol	1 067
Bangalore	5 701
Bhopal	1 458
Bombay (Mumbai)	16 434
Calcutta (Kolkata)	13 211
Coimbatore	1 461
Delhi	12 877
Dhanbad	1 065
Faridabad	1 056
Hyderabad	5 742
Indore	1 506
Jabalpur	1 098
Jaipur	2 323
Jamshedpur	1 105
Kanpur	2 716
Kochi	1 356
Lucknow	2 246
Ludhiana	1 398
Madras (Chennai)	6 560
Madurai	1 203
Meerut	1 162
Nagpur	2 130
Nashik	1 152
NEW DELHI	301
Patna	1 698
Poona	3 761
Rajkot	1 003
Surat	2 812
Vadodara	1 491
Varanasi	1 204
Vijayawada	1 040
Visakhapatnam	1 346
Indonesia 2000	
Bandung	2 140
Bekasi	1 660
JAKARTA	8 350
Medan	1 900
Palembang	1 450
Semarang	1 350
Surabaya	2 600
Iraq 1999	
BAGDAD	4 689
Irbil	1 743[2]
Iran 1996	
Esfahan	1 266
Mashhad	1 887
Shiraz	1 053
Tabriz	1 191
TEHERAN	6 935[3]
Israel 2002	
JERUSALEM	680
Gaza Stripe Jericho-area 2000	
GAZA CITY	1 060
Japan 2005	
Fukuoka	1 401
Hiroshima	1 154
Kawasaki	1 327
Kobe	1 525
Kyoto	1 475
Nagoya	2 215
Osaka	2 629
Saitama	1 176
Sapporo	1 881
TOKYO	8 490
Yokohama	3 580
Jordan 2000	
AMMAN	1 147
Kzsakhstan 2000	
Almaty	1 129
ASTANA	313
China 2000	
Anshan	1 560
Baotou	1 670
BEIJING (Peking)	11 510

[1] 2000. [2] 1995. [3] 1999.

Table 454 (page 6 of 7) Population of major cities. 1990-2008

Population of cities	thousands
Changchun	3 230
Changsha	2 120
Chaoyang	2 470
Chengdu	4 330
Chongqing	9 690
Dalian	3 250
Datong	1 530
Dongguan	6 450
Fuyang	1 720
Fuzhou	2 120
Guangzhou (Canton)	8 520
Guiyang	2 990
Haerbin	3 480
Hangzhou	2 450
Hefei	1 660
Jilin	1 950
Jinan	3 000
Kumming	3 040
Lanzhou	2 090
Linyi	1 940
Liuan	1 600
Nanchang	1 840
Nanchong	1 770
Nanhai	2 130
Nanjing	3 620
Nanning	1 770
Nanyang	1 580
Ningbo	1 570
Pizhou	1 540
Puning	1 860
Qingdao	2 720
Qiqihaer	1 540
Shanghai	14 350
Shenyang	5 300
Shenzhen	7 010
Shijianzhuang	1 970
Shude	1 690
Suizhou	1 600
Suzhou	1 600
Taian	1 540
Taiyuan	2 560
Tangshan	1 710
Tengzhou	1 550
Tianjin	7 500
Tianmen	1 610
Urumqi	1 750
Wenzhou	1 920
Wuhan	8 310
Xiamen	2 050
Xi'an	4 480
Xuzhou	1 680
Yantai	1 720
Zaozhuang	2 000
Zhengzhou	2 590
Zhongshan	2 360
Zibo	2 820
Kyrgyzstan 1999	
BISHKEK	750
Kuwait 2004	
KUWAIT BY	439
Lao, PDR 1999	
VIENTIANE	640
Lebanon 1998	
BEIRUT	1 500
Macau 1999	
MACAU	437
Malaysia 2000	
KUALA LUMPUR[1]	1 379
PUTRAJAYA[2]	. . .
Maldives 2000	
MALE	74
Mongolia 2000	
ULAN BATOR	761
Myanmar 2003	
NAYPYIDAW[3]	97[4]
Rangoon (Yangon)[1]	3 874
Nepal 2001	
KATMANDU	672
Korea, DPR 1999	
PYONGYANG	3 136
Oman 2003	
MUSCAT	632
Pakistan 1998	
Faisalabad (Lyallaur)	2 009
Gujranwala	1 133
Hyderabad	1 167
ISLAMABAD	529
Karachi	9 339
Lahore	5 143
Multan	1 197
Rawalpindi	1 410
Qatar 2004	
DOHA	340
Saudi-Arabia 2004	
Jedda	2 800
Makkah	1 290
RIYADH	4 090
Singapore 2001	
SINGAPORE	4 131
Sri Lanka 2001	
Colombo[1]	642
SRI JAYE WARDENEPURA KOTTE[2]	116
Korea, Rep. of 2000	
Inchon (Incheon)	2 475
Kwangju (Gwangju)	1 353
Pusan (Busan)	3 663
SEOUL	9 895
Taegu (Daegu)	2 481
Taejon (Daejeon)	1 368
Ulsan	1 014
Syria 1999	
Aleppo	1 840[5]
DAMASKUS	2 270
Tajikistan 2000	
DUSHANBÉ	562
Taiwan 2001	
Kaohsiung	1 480
TAIPEI	2 690
Thailand 2000	
BANGKOK	6 355
Turkmenistan 1999	
ASHGABAT	525
Turkey 2000	
Adana	1 131
ANKARA	3 203
Bursa	1 195
Istanbul	8 803
Izmir	2 232

[1] Commercial. [2] Administrative and legislative. [3] New administrative. [4] 2003. [5] 1995.

Table 454 (page 7 of 7) Population of major cities. 1990-2008

Population of cities	thousands
Uzbekistan 2000	
TASJKENT	2 133
Viet Nam 2002	
HANOI	2 931
Ho Chi Minh City	5 479
Yemen 2004	
SANA'A	1 748
East Timor 1999	
DILI	180
OCEANIA	
American Samoa 1999	
PAGO PAGO	14
Australia 2004	
Adeleide	1 124
Brisbane	1 774
CANBERRA	322
Melbourne	3 600
Perth	1 458
Sydney	4 232
Cook Islands 2000	
RAROTONGA	12
Fiji 1999	
SUVA	196
French Polynesia 1996	
PAPEETE	79
Guam 1990	
AGAÑA	1
Kiribati 1996	
BAIRIKI	29
Marshall Islands 1999	
ULIGA-DARRIT	15
Micronesia 2000	
PALIKIR	6
Nauru 1999	
YAREN[1]	1
New Zealand 2001	
Auckland	1 075
WELLINGTON	340
Niue 2001	
ALOFI[2]	0
Northern Mariana Islands 2000	
CHALAN KANOA (Saipan)	9
New Caledonia 2004	
NOUMEA	91
Palau 2006	
MELEKEOK[3]	. . .
Papua New Guinea 1999	
PORT MORESBY	293
Solomon Islands 1999	
HONIARA	68
Tonga 2003	
NUKUALOFA	35
Tuvalu 2000	
FONGAFALE	4
Vanuatu 1999	
VILA	26
West Samoa 2001	
APIA	39
Wallis and Futuna 2003	
MATA-UTU	1

[1] New capital. [2] In January 2004, a cyclone destroyed the capital. [3] New built capital moved October 2006 from Koror.

Table 455 Population, birth and mortality rates for continents

Continents and regions	Estimated mid-year popuation figures 1970	1980	1990	2004	Increase in population p.a. 2000-2005	Live births p.a. as ‰ of mean population 2000-2005	Deaths p.a. as ‰ of mean population 2000-2005	Density	Surface in km²	Dependency load
	millions				per cent	per thousand		per km²	in thousand	per cent
World	**3 697**	**4 442**	**5 280**	**6 389**	**1.2**	**21**	**9**	**47**	**136 127**	**36**
Europe	**656**	**692**	**721**	**729**	**0.0**	**10**	**12**	**32**	**23 049**	**32**
Eastern Europe	276	295	311	299	-0.5	10	14	16	18 814	30
Northern Europe	86	89	92	96	0.3	11	10	53	1 810	34
Southern Europe	127	138	143	149	0.4	10	10	113	1 317	32
Western Europe	166	170	176	186	0.2	10	10	167	1 108	34
Africa	**364**	**479**	**636**	**887**	**2.2**	**38**	**15**	**29**	**30 312**	**45**
Eastern Africa	109	146	198	281	2.4	41	17	44	6 361	47
Middle Africa	41	54	73	107	2.6	46	20	16	6 613	49
Northern Africa	86	112	144	188	1.7	26	7	22	8 525	38
Southern Africa	26	33	42	54	0.7	24	17	20	2 675	37
Western Africa	102	134	178	258	2.4	42	18	42	6 138	47
Northern America	**232**	**256**	**283**	**328**	**1.0**	**14**	**8**	**15**	**21 776**	**33**
Latin America	**285**	**362**	**444**	**554**	**1.4**	**22**	**6**	**27**	**20 546**	**36**
Caribbean	25	29	34	39	0.9	20	8	166	234	36
Central America	68	91	113	145	1.6	24	5	58	2 480	38
South America	192	242	297	370	1.4	21	6	21	17 832	36
Asia	**2 140**	**2 630**	**3 169**	**3 860**	**1.2**	**20**	**8**	**121**	**31 880**	**35**
Eastern Asia	987	1 178	1 350	1 516	0.6	13	7	129	11 763	30
South-central Asia	780	978	1 226	1 586	1.6	26	9	147	10 791	38
South-eastern Asia	286	358	440	548	1.4	21	7	122	4 495	35
Western Asia	88	116	154	210	2.1	26	6	43	4 831	39
Oceania	**20**	**23**	**27**	**33**	**1.3**	**17**	**7**	**4**	**8 564**	**35**
Australia, New Zealand	16	18	20	24	1.1	13	7	3	8 012	33
Melanesia	3	4	6	8	2.0	31	10	14	541	42
Micronesia	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.9	26	5	167	3	36
Polynesia	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.2	24	5	75	8	38

[1] 0-14-years and 65-years or more in percentage of total population.

Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook, 2004*.

Table 456 Population, birth and death rates in selected countries

	Estimated population figures 1 July 2004	Per thousand inhabitants: Live births 2004	Per thousand inhabitants: Deaths 2004	Deaths in 1st year as ‰ of total live births 2004	Life expectancy: Year	Life expectancy: Males 0 year	Life expectancy: Males 65 years	Life expectancy: Females 0 year	Life expectancy: Females 65 years
	millions	per thousand							
Belgium	10.4	11.1	9.8	4.7	2000	74.6	15.5	80.8	19.5
Bulgaria	7.8	9.0	14.2	11.6	2002	68.5	13.0	75.4	15.7
Denmark	5.4	12.0	10.3	4.4	2006-2007	76.0	16.3	80.5	19.1
Estonia	1.3	10.4	13.2	8.8[2]	2003	66.1	12.7	77.1	17.4
Finland	5.2	11.0	9.1	3.3	2004	75.3	16.5	82.3	20.5
France	60.4	12.7	8.4	4.0[1]	2003	75.9	17.1	82.9	21.2
Greece	11.1[1]	9.5[1]	9.6[1]	4.0[1]	2003	76.5	16.8	81.3	18.9
Netherlands	16.3	11.9	8.4	4.4	2004	76.9	16.2	81.4	19.8
Ireland	4.0	15.3	7.0	4.9	2002	75.1	15.4	80.2	18.7
Iceland	0.3	14.5	6.2	. . .	2002-2003	79.0	17.8	82.4	20.4
Italy	58.2	9.7	9.4	4.1	2002	77.1	16.9	83.0	20.8
Latvia	2.3	8.8	13.8	9.4	2004	67.1	12.9	77.2	17.8
Lithuania	3.4	8.9	12.0	7.9	2004	66.4	13.5	77.7	18.0
Luxembourg	0.5	12.0	7.9	. . .	2000-2002	74.8	15.8	81.0	19.7
Norway	4.6	12.4	9.0	3.2	2004	77.5	17.0	82.3	20.5
Poland	38.2	9.3	9.5	6.8	2004	70.7	14.2	79.2	18.4
Portugal	10.5	10.4	9.7	3.8	2003-2004	74.5	16.0	81.0	19.3
Romania	21.7[1]	9.8[1]	12.3[1]	16.7[1]	2003	67.4	13.0	74.8	15.8
Russia	143.8	10.4	16.0	11.5	2004	58.9	11.0	72.3	15.3
Switzerland	7.4	9.9	8.1	4.2	2004	78.2	17.8	83.3	21.2
Slovakia	5.4	10.0	9.6	6.8	2004	70.3	13.3	77.8	16.8
Slovenia	2.0	9.0	9.3	. . .	2003-2004	73.5	15.2	81.1	19.5
Spain	42.7	10.6	8.7	3.5	2001-2002	76.3	16.8	83.0	20.8
United Kingdom	59.8	12.0	9.8	5.3[1]	2000	75.3	15.7	80.1	18.8
Sweden	9.0	11.2	10.1	3.1	2004	78.4	17.4	82.7	20.6
Czech Republic	10.2	9.6	10.5	3.7	2004	72.5	14.2	79.0	17.5
Germany	82.5	8.6	9.9	4.1	2002-2004	75.9	16.3	81.5	19.8
Hungary	10.1	9.4	13.1	6.6	2004	68.6	13.1	76.9	16.9
Austria	8.2	9.7	9.1	4.5	2004	76.4	16.9	82.1	20.3
South Africa	46.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	2004	49.9	. . .	52.9	. . .
Argentina	38.2	19.3	7.7	14.4	2000-2001	70.0	14.1	77.5	18.4
Brazil	181.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	2002	67.3	15.8	74.9	18.3
Canada	32.0	10.5	7.3	5.3[1]	2003	77.4	17.4	82.4	20.8
Mexico	105.4[1]	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
United States	293.6	14.0	8.2	6.8	2003	74.8	16.8	80.1	19.8
Hong Kong	6.9	7.2	5.4	2.7	2004	79.0	18.1	84.7	22.1
Israel	6.8	21.3	5.5	4.6	2004	78.1	17.9	82.4	20.3
India	1 085.6	24.1	7.5	58.0	1993-1997	60.4	12.6	61.8	14.2
Japan	127.7	8.7	8.1	2.8	2004	78.6	18.2	85.6	23.3
China	1 296.1	12.3	6.4	. . .	2000	69.6	. . .	73.3	. . .
Saudi Arabia	22.5	22.2	3.3	18.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Singapore	4.2	8.8	3.7	2.7[1]	2004	77.4	16.6	81.3	19.0
Korea, Rep. of	48.1	9.9	5.1	4.6	2003	73.9	15.1	80.8	19.0
Turkey	71.2	19.1	6.2	24.6	2004	68.8	. . .	73.6	. . .
Australia	20.1	12.7	6.6	4.4	2001-2003	77.8	17.6	82.8	21.0
New Zealand	4.1	14.3	7.0	5.6	2002-2004	77.0	17.1	81.3	20.1

[1] 2003. [2] 2001.

Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook, 2004*.

Table 457 Live births per thousand women

	Year	Live births per thousand women by age							Total fertility rate per woman 2005
		15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	
Belgium	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.7
Bulgaria	2003	40.4	80.5	75.3	37.2	11.3	1.8	0.1	1.3
Denmark	2006	6.2	43.6	127.4	131.5	52.5	8.5	0.3	1.9
Estonia	2003	20.9	74.1	88.6	59.1	25.9	4.5	0.3	1.5
Finland	2004	10.6	58.0	116.1	111.5	51.1	11.0	0.6	1.8
France	2003	7.8	55.0	127.3	119.0	52.1	11.8	0.6	1.9
Greece	2003	11.1	43.7	82.3	77.7	34.9	6.3	0.7	1.3
Netherlands	2003	5.3	36.5	99.9	130.8	60.7	9.3	0.4	1.7
Ireland	2004	17.6	49.1	87.9	133.4	84.5	15.8	0.6	1.9
Iceland	2003	16.2	75.9	130.3	115.7	48.5	11.8	0.4	2.0[1]
Italy	2003	6.7	31.6	71.5	86.9	46.3	9.2	0.5	1.3
Latvia	2004	16.1	69.6	78.3	53.2	24.7	5.7	0.3	1.3
Lithuania	2004	19.4	70.8	87.9	49.0	20.0	4.1	0.2	1.3
Luxembourg	2004	11.0	57.8	109.3	108.2	46.5	8.2	0.3	1.7[1]
Norway	2004	8.2	59.6	123.9	117.1	49.1	7.9	0.3	1.8
Poland	2004	13.8	60.9	89.1	55.5	21.9	4.8	0.2	1.2
Portugal	2004	19.6	48.2	85.3	83.6	36.1	7.3	0.5	1.4
Romania	2003	34.0	79.7	79.0	41.7	16.1	3.1	0.2	1.3
Russia	2004	28.2	93.4	80.2	45.9	17.6	2.9	0.1	1.3
Switzerland	2004	5.2	39.4	87.0	98.6	45.1	7.5	0.3	1.4
Slovakia	2004	20.4	65.0	87.2	54.6	18.6	3.7	0.1	1.3
Slovenia	2004	5.3	43.5	97.1	75.8	23.7	4.3	0.2	1.2
Spain	2003	10.8	29.3	65.6	99.0	50.2	8.3	0.4	1.3
United Kingdom	2004	26.8	71.5	97.6	97.5	48.5	9.8	0.5	1.8
Sweden	2004	5.9	46.9	111.9	122.3	52.9	10.7	0.4	1.8
Czech Republic	2004	11.4	51.8	98.4	62.4	20.3	3.4	0.1	1.3
Germany	2004	11.0	49.5	86.4	81.5	35.5	5.8	0.2	1.4
Hungary	2004	21.0	51.8	88.5	66.2	25.2	4.4	0.1	1.3
Austria	2004	13.8	58.1	95.6	77.3	32.5	5.9	0.2	1.4
South Africa	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.8
Argentina	2004	65.2	120.3	119.9	110.2	63.7	19.5	1.4	2.3
Brazil	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.3
Canada	2003	14.5	52.7	98.8	93.9	38.8	6.5	0.3	1.5
Mexico	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.1
United States	2004	41.8	101.8	115.3	95.5	45.3	9.0	0.6	2.1
Hong Kong	2004	3.9	30.5	54.5	53.4	24.1	4.2	0.2	1.0
Israel	2004	15.3	112.6	174.3	162.3	90.9	23.1	2.2	2.8
India	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.8
Japan	2004	5.6	36.2	86.2	85.6	34.9	4.8	0.1	1.3
China	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.8
Saudi Arabia	2004	14.7	66.1	228.3	117.5	97.9	58.7	30.0	3.8
Singapore	2004	7.0	33.5	83.7	93.9	37.7	6.5	0.3	1.2
Korea, Rep. of	2004	2.3	20.6	107.3	86.9	19.7	2.6	0.2	1.1
Turkey	1997	50.0	173.6	144.9	73.3	36.1	15.5	3.4	2.2
Australia	2003	16.1	53.8	102.8	112.7	54.4	10.0	0.5	1.8
New Zealand	2004	27.6	71.1	110.0	119.7	61.1	12.3	0.6	2.0

[1] 2004.

Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook. 2004*. United Nations: *World Development Indicators, 2007* (column 8).

Table 458 Deaths per 100,000 by selected causes of death. 2004

	Diseases							Accidents and poisoning	
	Lung cancer	Other types of cancer	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	Heart diseases	Circulatory diseases	Diseases of respiratory system	Diseases of digestive system	Road traffic accidents	Suicide and self-inflicted injury
Belgium	61.6	. . .	11.5	126.2	187.7	. . .	30.7	. . .	. . .
Bulgaria	34.3	. . .	15.3	191.5	. . .	. . .	20.9	. . .	. . .
Denmark	52.6	213.2	18.9	134.9	208.7	62.1	44.9	9.7	9.1
Estonia	50.9	204.3	20.3	405.6	668.2	27.9	32.2	. . .	. . .
Finland	31.5	138.5	13.4	252.4	261.2	54.5	25.9	7.0	18.4
France	46.4	173.0	14.5	75.4	156.0	41.1	26.4	13.4	14.0
Greece	54.6	153.0	7.1	109.1	279.7	39.6	14.9	16.7	3.2
Netherlands	54.5	188.7	5.0	96.3	207.3	67.4	22.2	6.8	8.1
Ireland	40.9	184.1	5.2	161.4	262.7	117.3	24.4	9.5	11.0
Iceland	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Italy	56.2	159.5	16.0	133.8	215.7	38.3	22.0	12.1	4.3
Latvia	45.4	245.8	12.3	348.1	772.5	33.8[1]	30.3	26.2	36.9
Lithuania	33.0	. . .	12.0	267.8	. . .	. . .	23.7	. . .	. . .
Luxembourg	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Norway	35.3	163.2	4.6	167.7	239.2	54.7	18.8	8.2	12.8
Poland	56.6	209.8	14.0	136.8	412.2	39.9	35.1	16.8	13.6
Portugal	26.5	157.6	12.7	76.6	256.2	76.7	30.5	6.1	3.8
Romania	40.7	191.5	30.5	225.9	697.8	59.7	67.7	. . .	. . .
Russia	23.6	218.1	44.4	650.5	1 055.2	85.1	45.0[2]	. . .	. . .
Switzerland	16.4	142.7	9.0	277.4	195.6	40.0	21.3	. . .	14.6
Slovakia	40.6	197.6	27.2	336.4	501.3	51.4	42.0	7.8	13.0
Slovenia	56.7	230.9	42.3	122.1	205.9	65.8	41.2	15.1	29.3
Spain	44.9	161.8	11.8	50.4	197.0	83.3	27.2	15.2	6.4
United Kingdom	53.1	174.9	12.0	185.8	231.8	107.6	27.9	5.2	7.0
Sweden	34.6	149.0	8.5	218.9	228.8	33.3	14.7	5.6	11.9
Czech Republic	62.0	224.8	16.8	218.0	408.5	47.2	29.9	23.2	13.8
Germany	46.9	162.8	18.8	204.0	265.6	36.2	31.0	10.3	8.6
Hungary	76.8	255.9	61.0	274.1	503.6	21.2	68.2	13.1	21.8
Austria	37.6	153.2	19.3	169.6	252.1	31.2	25.5	10.1	15.7
South Africa	8.5	. . .	18.3	31.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Argentina	15.0	. . .	12.0	73.3	226.0	. . .	35.6	30.0	. . .
Brazil	10.1	. . .	10.7	44.2	. . .	. . .	39.8	. . .	. . .
Canada	54.6	. . .	7.1	123.5	184.5	. . .	18.8	9.4[3]	. . .
Mexico	6.2	. . .	23.7	44.2	. . .	. . .	87.8	. . .	. . .
United States	49.0	166.6	13.8	245.2	236.7	61.9	24.0	15.6	9.5
Hong Kong	22.9	176.5	8.5	41.9	146.0	64.9	20.8	125.5	. . .
Israel	19.5	. . .	2.8	140.2	. . .	. . .	13.5	. . .	. . .
India	37.3	. . .	9.4	39.5	. . .	. . .	23.4	. . .	12.4
Japan	48.3	154.5	10.7	62.7	137.6	68.8	14.6	8.4	22.1
China	42.3	220.0	9.7	42.8	215.1	137.8	29.7	9.3	14.6
Saudi Arabia	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Singapore	22.9	101.9	2.5	84.3	126.2	54.5	31.0	4.0	6.6
Korea, Rep. of	33.5	159.6	13.1	34.5	169.6	36.1	11.3	31.9	15.6
Turkey	40.4	. . .	9.0	79.9	. . .	. . .	35.7	. . .	. . .
Australia	34.3	155.3	6.1	123.3	180.8	34.3	21.3	11.2	12.6
New Zealand	42.4	168.3	4.9	186.4	172.0	21.6	6.4	13.6	17.5

[1] 1999. [2] 2000. [3] 1998.

Source: Euromonitor International: *World Health Databook, 2006*.

Table 459 Adherents of selected world religions. 2001

		Europe	Asia	Africa	North America	Latin America	Oceania	World	Per cent	Countries
		thousands								
Christians		559 359	317 759	368 244	261 752	486 591	25 343	2 019 052	32.9	238
Christians affiliated with Church		536 588	312 182	342 819	213 038	481 132	21 600	1 907 363	31.1	238
Of whom	Roman Catholics	112 086	112 086	123 467	71 391	466 226	8 327	1 067 053	17.4	235
	Protestants	77 497	50 718	90 989	70 164	49 008	7 478	345 855	5.6	232
	Orthodox	158 375	14 219	36 038	6 400	564	718	216 314	3.5	134
	Anglicans	26 628	735	43 524	3 231	1 098	5 428	80 644	1.3	163
	Other Christians	29 456	160 126	87 978	91 779	47 136	2 004	418 479	6.8	. . .
Christians not affiliated with Church		22 771	5 577	25 425	48 714	5 459	3 743	111 689	1.8	232
Muslims		31 724	845 341	323 556	4 518	1 702	307	1 207 148	19.7	204
Hindus		1 425	813 396	2 384	1 350	775	359	819 689	13.4	114
Buddhists		1 570	356 533	139	2 777	660	307	361 985	5.9	126
Sikhs		241	22 689	54	535	0	19	23 538	0.4	34
Jews		2 506	4 476	215	6 045	1 145	98	14 484	0.2	134
Adherents of other religions		130 489	1 372 045	105 343	34 554	34 288	4 271	1 680 990	27.4	. . .
Population, total		728 270	3 730 168	802 150	311 877	525 878	30 164	6 128 512	100.0	238

Note: Estimated figures.

Source: *Britannica Book of the year.*

Table 460 Education in selected OECD countries. 2005

	School expectancy (in years)				Population by highest level of education completed (25-64 years old)				
	Primary and lower-secondary school	Upper-secondary education	Higher education	Total	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	Total
	number of years				per cent				
OECD total[1]	**9.5**	**4.1**	**3.1**	**16.7**	**32**	**27**	**24**	**19**	**26**
Belgium	9.4	6.3	3.0	18.7	41	33	27	22	31
Denmark	9.5	4.3	3.4	17.2	40	35	32	27	34
Finland	9.0	5.4	4.6	19.0	38	41	34	27	35
France	9.6	3.4	2.7	15.6	39	25	18	16	25
Greece	9.1	3.4	4.4	16.9	25	26	19	12	21
Netherlands	10.4	3.3	2.8	16.5	35	30	30	24	30
Ireland	10.8	3.6	2.9	17.3	41	30	22	17	29
Iceland	9.9	5.5	3.6	19.0	36	34	29	21	31
Italy	8.4	4.8	3.0	16.2	16	13	11	8	12
Luxembourg	9.2	3.8	. . .	. . .	37	27	22	19	27
Norway	9.9	3.9	3.6	17.4	41	35	30	24	33
Poland	9.0	3.9	3.4	16.3	26	16	12	13	17
Portugal	10.4	3.1	2.6	16.1	19	13	10	7	13
Switzerland	9.6	3.5	2.1	15.2	31	32	29	22	29
Spain	11.0	2.3	3.0	16.2	40	30	22	14	28
United Kingdom	9.1	9.0	2.8	20.9	35	30	28	24	30
Sweden	9.8	4.8	3.8	18.4	37	28	28	25	30
Czech Republic	9.0	4.3	2.3	15.6	14	14	13	11	13
Germany	10.2	3.5	2.3	16.0	22	26	26	23	25
Hungary	8.1	4.8	3.1	16.0	20	17	16	15	17
Austria	8.1	4.6	2.3	15.0	20	19	17	14	18
Canada	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	54	50	43	36	46
Mexico	10.0	1.7	1.3	13.0	18	16	14	8	15
United States	9.2	2.8	4.2	16.2	39	40	39	37	39
Japan	9.1	3.0	. . .	. . .	53	47	38	22	40
Korea. Rep. of	9.0	2.9	4.5	16.3	51	36	18	10	32
Turkey	7.6	2.7	1.6	11.9	12	8	9	7	10
Australia	11.7	4.9	3.6	20.2	38	32	31	24	32
New Zealand	10.2	5.0	4.1	19.4	31	28	27	21	27

Note: Estimated figures.

[1] Average percentage for all OECD countries by highest level of education completed by population.

Source: OECD. *Education at a Glance. OECD indicators*, *Britannica Book of the year*.

Table 461 Illiteracy in selected countries. 2006

	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total
	per cent				per cent		
Algeria	20.4	39.9	30.2	Maldives	3.8	3.6	3.7
Argentina	2.8	2.8	2.8	Malta	13.6	10.8	12.1
Bangladesh	49.7	68.6	58.9	Martinique	2.8	2.0	2.4
Barbados	0.3	0.3	0.3	Mauritania	40.5	56.6	48.8
Belarus	0.2	0.6	0.4	Morocco	34.3	60.4	47.7
Benin	52.1	77.4	66.4	Mozambique	37.7	68.6	53.5
Botswana	19.6	18.2	18.8	Namibia	13.2	16.5	18.7
Bulgaria	1.3	2.3	1.8	Netherlands Antilles	3.9	3.4	3.9
Cambodia	15.3	35.9	26.4	Nigeria	21.8	39.9	30.9
Cape Verde	14.6	32.0	24.3	Oman	13.2	26.5	18.6
Colombia	7.1	7.3	7.2	Puerto Rico	6.1	5.6	5.9
Comoros	36.5	50.9	43.8	Reunion	13.7	9.8	11.6
Congo	9,5	21.0	15.3	Russian Federation	0.3	0.8	0.6
Costa Rica	5.3	4.9	5.1	Samoa	1.1	1.6	1.3
Cuba	0.2	0.2	0.2	Saudi Arabia	12.5	25.7	17.1
El Salvado	17.9	20.8	19.4	Slovenia	0.3	0.4	0.3
Ethiopia	50.8	77.2	64.1	Sri Lanka	7.7	10.9	9.6
Guatemala	24.6	36.7	30.9	Tanzania	1.0	2.1	1.5
Haiti	46.2	50.0	48.1	Trinidad and Tobago	16.6	33.7	25.7
Indonesia	6.0	13.2	9.6	Tunesia	23.2	42.3	31.1
Israel	1.5	4.1	3.1	Uganda	0.3	0.8	0.6
Jamaica	25.9	14.1	20.1	Ukraine	24.4	19.3	22.7
Jordan	4.8	13.0	8.9	United Arab Emirates	22.5	37.8	30.6
Kenya	22.3	29.8	26.4	Uruguay	2.7	1.9	2.3
Kuwait	5.6	9.0	6.7	Uzbekistan	0.4	1.1	0.7
Liberia	41.7	54.3	48.1	Yemen	26.9	65.3	45.9
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	8.2	29.3	18.3	Zimbabwe	7.3	13.8	10.6

Note: The number of illiterate adults expressed as a percentage of the total adult population aged 15 years and above. A person is considered illiterate if he/she can't read and write with understanding a simple statement relationed to his/her daily life.

Source: http://www.uis.unesco.org

Table 462 Newspaper, books, libraries and cinema

	Daily newspapers, 2004			Books published, 1999		Public libraries, 1999			Cinema admissions, 1999	
	Number	Circulation		Number of titles	Number of titles per 1 000 capita	Number of administrative units, total	Stock		Total	Per capita
		Total	per 1 000 capita				Total	per capita		
		thousands					thousands		mio.	
Belgium	29	1 706	280	13 913[1]	1.37	860[3]	30 531[3]	3.00	21.9	2.1
Bulgaria	58	616	744	4 971	0.61	4 044	52 671	0.64	1.9	0.2
Denmark	35	1 906	648	14 455	2.71	245[7]	30 761[7]	5.75	10.9	2.1
Estonia	13	257	964	3 265	2.31	597	10 777	7.63	0.9	0.6
Finland	53	2 255	1 013	13 173	2.55	436	36 925	7.12	7.0	1.4
France	103[9]	9 973	169	39 083	0.66	1 620[3]	89 766[3]	1.53	155.4	2.6
Greece	160[6]	1 600	153	4 067[3]	0.38	672[3]	9 088[3]	0.87	13.0	1.2
Netherlands	37	5 001	228	34 067[4]	2.20	579[3]	41 489[3]	2.68	18.6	1.2
Ireland	7	742	172	. . .	. . .	32[2]	10 838[2]	2.89	12.4	3.3
Iceland	3	162	1 024	1 796[2]	6.44	149	2 081	7.46	1.5	5.5
Italy	96	8 017	164	32 365	0.56	84[3]	41 474[3]	0.72	104.9	1.8
Latvia	23	357	993	2 178	0.90	1 000[2]	15 344[2]	6.31	1.4	0.6
Lithuania	14	371	407	4 097	1.11	61	22 666	6.13	1.8	0.5
Luxembourg	6	115	1 326	681[5]	1.61	2[3]	528[3]	1.25	1.3	3.0
Norway	74	2 378	1 606	4 985	1.12	435	20 788	4.66	11.4	2.6
Poland	42	4 345	110	19 192	0.50	9 046	135 379	3.50	27.5	0.7
Portugal	27	. . .	258	2 186[2]	0.22	304	8 965	0.90	15.2	1.5
Romania	163	1 528	750	7 874	0.35	2 919	48 895	2.18	4.2	0.2
Russian Federation	250	13 280	173	36 237[1]	0.25	48 560	716 337	4.92	19.1	0.1
Switzerland	96	3 105	1 299	18 273	2.56	44[3]	27 970[3]	3.96	15.4	2.2
Slovakia	13	677	241	3 153	0.58	2 696	18 819	3.49	3.0	0.6
Slovenia	5	. . .	250	3 450	1.73	60	6 797	3.42	2.0	1.0
Spain	151	6 183	353	59 174	1.50	4 519[2]	38 203[2]	0.97	131.3	3.2
United Kingdom	109	17 375	182	110 965[2]	1.89	208	121 752	2.07	139.5	2.4
Sweden	93	4 324	1 034	12 547[2]	1.42	289	44 102	4.98	15.8	1.8
Czech Republic	81	1 861	795	12 551	1.22	6 076	53 985	5.25	8.4	0.8
Germany	347	22 100	420	78 042[2]	0.95	10 261[2]	113 257[2]	1.38	149.0	1.8
Hungary	34	2 195	336	10 352	0.94	2 586	46 356	4.60	13.4	1.3
Austria	17	2 570	206	8 056[1]	0.99	973[2]	9 342[2]	1.14	15.0	1.9
South Africa	18	1 408	38	5 418[6]	0.13	670[4]	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Argentina	184	1 363	480	11 991[2]	0.33	1 545[6]	13 496[6]	0.41	32.5[2]	0.9
Brazil	532	6 552	289	21 689[2]	0.13	2 739[6]	. . .	. . .	80.0[7]	0.5
Canada	103	5 578	322	22 941	0.75	2 739	75 033	2.46	112.8[2]	3.7
Mexico	300[8]	9 251	295	6 952[2]	0.07	5 313	27 112	0.28	120.0	1.2
United States	1 486	57 347	501	68 175[1]	0.25	. . .	. . .	. . .	1 421.0[7]	5.0
Hong Kong	46	. . .	659	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	28.0[6]	4.5
Israel	34[1]	1 650	288	1 969[2]	0.32	. . .	. . .	. . .	10.0[5]	1.9
India	1 874	79 243	168	14 085[2]	0.01	. . .	. . .	. . .	2 860.0[2]	2.9
Japan	108	70 446	85	56 221[1]	0.45	2 585	. . .	. . .	145.0	1.1
China	963	96 704	74	100 951[5]	0.09	2 600[1]	336 858[1]	0.27	140.0[1]	0.1
Saudi Arabia	12	. . .	52	3 780[3]	0.19	80	1 883	0.04	. . .	. . .
Singapore	11	1 542	257	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	17.0[3]	5.0
Korea. Rep. of	62[1]	17 700	394	30 487[1]	0.68	304[1]	13 020[1]	0.29	54.7	1.2
Turkey	588	. . .	816	2 920	0.05	1 292	12 488	0.19	31.5[2]	0.5
Australia	49	3 114	244	10 835[5]	0.61	497[5]	27 000[5]	1.51	88.0	4.6
New Zealand	23	739	568	5 405	1.42	. . .	. . .	. . .	16.8	4.5

[1] 1996. [2] 1998. [3] 1997. [4] 1993. [5] 1994. [6] 1995. [7] 2000. [8] 2002. [9] 2005.

Source: UNESCO

Table 463 Employment 2006

	Labour force	Employed persons	Employed men	Employed women
	thousand persons			
OECD countries	**561 730**	**527 574**	**299 852**	**227 403**
EU countries	**232 561**	**213 448**	**118 672**	**94 457**
Nordic countries	**12 778**	**12 122**	**6 384**	**5 738**
Austria	4 124	3 928	2 148	1 781
Belgium	4 647	4 264	2 392	1 872
Bulgaria	3 416	3 110	1 653	1 457
Czech Republic	5 199	4 828	2 742	2 086
Denmark	2 904	2 787	1 482	1 304
Estonia	687	646	323	323
Finland	2 670	2 466	1 288	1 178
France[1]	27 636	24 919	13 496	11 424
Germany	41 601	37 322	20 462	16 860
Greece	4 880	4 453	2 726	1 727
Hungary	4 247	3 930	2 137	1 793
Iceland	173	168	90	78
Ireland	2 108	2 017	1 162	855
Italy	24 662	22 988	13 939	9 049
Latvia	1 168	1 088	559	529
Lithuania	1 588	1 499	756	743
Luxembourg	329	319	…	…
Netherlands[1]	8 214	7 784	4 270	3 514
Norway	2 446	2 362	1 251	1 111
Poland	16 936	14 594	8 081	6 513
Portugal	5 587	5 160	2 790	2 370
Romania	10 042	9 313	5 074	4 239
Russian Federation	74 146	68 834	34 685	34 149
Slovakia	2 661	2 301	1 291	1 010
Slovenia	1 030	969	521	448
Spain	21 585	19 748	11 743	8 005
Sweden	4 585	4 340	2 273	2 067
Switzerland	4 220	4 051	2 214	1 837
United Kingdom[1]	29 517	28 166	15 061	13 104
South Africa	17 191	12 800	7 320	5 480
Argentina	11 090	10 041	5 787	4 254
Brazil[2]	92 860	84 596	49 242	35 354
Canada	17 593	16 484	8 727	7 757
Mexico	43 576	42 198	26 598	15 600
United States	151 427	144 427	77 502	66 925
China	772 390	764 000	. . .	. . .
Hong Kong	3 583	3 412	1 846	1 566
India[3]	385 600	368 966	262 484	106 482
Israel	2 810	2 574	1 384	1 190
Japan	66 570	63 820	37 300	26 520
Korea, Republic of	23 977	23 150	13 444	9 706
Saudi Arabia	8 024	7 523	6 462	1 061
Singapore	1 881	1 797	1 037	760
Turkey	24 777	22 330	16 520	5 810
Australia	10 680	10 154	5 582	4 572
New Zealand	2 200	2 117	1 143	974

Note: Figures for EU countries cover 15-64 year-olds, while the age limit for other countries in the rule is 15+. Furthermore, employment is calculated differently in individual countries, according to whether enterprise surveys are used or official estimates, or interview-based surveys. Most countries (including the EU countries) use harmonized interview-based surveys, however. Therefore as employment is calculated differently in different countries, care should be taken in comparing countries. The different methods of calculation can also mean that the labour force for an individual country can vary from the sum of the countries employed and unemployed persons.

[1] Employment 2005. [2] Employment 2004. [3] Employment 2000.

Source: ILO, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics 2007.*

Table 464 Unemployment 2006

	Unemployed persons	Unemployment rates	Unemployed men	Unemployed women
	thousand persons	per cent	thousand persons	
OECD countries	**34 156**	**6.1**	**18 611**	**15 545**
EU countries	**19 113**	**8.2**	**9 761**	**9 352**
Nordic countries	**656**	**5.1**	**333**	**323**
Austria	1 352	4.6	793	558
Belgium	196	4.7	97	99
Bulgaria	383	8.2	191	192
Czech Republic	1 837	8.5	792	1 046
Denmark	306	8.9	156	149
Estonia	371	7.1	169	202
Finland	118	4.1	53	64
France[1]	41	5.9	21	19
Germany	245	5.3	131	114
Greece	204	7.6	101	103
Hungary	169	4.0	78	91
Iceland	427	8.8	161	267
Ireland	4 279	10.3	2 358	1 921
Italy	317	7.5	165	152
Latvia	5	2.9	3	2
Lithuania	91	4.3	55	36
Luxembourg	1 674	6.8	801	873
Netherlands[1]	2 717	9.8	1 328	1 389
Norway	80	6.8	44	36
Poland	89	5.6	47	43
Portugal	10	2.9	5	5
Romania	430	5.2	221	209
Russian Federation	84	3.4	45	39
Slovakia	428	7.7	195	233
Slovenia	728	7.3	452	276
Spain	5 312	7.2	2 811	2 501
Sweden	61	5.9	28	33
Switzerland	2 342	13.8	1 202	1 140
United Kingdom[1]	359	13.5	180	180
South Africa	4 391	25.5	1 967	2 424
Argentina	1 049	9.5	489	560
Brazil[2]	8 264	8.9	3 591	4 673
Canada	1 108	6.3	608	500
Mexico	1 378	3.2	812	566
United States	7 000	4.6	3 753	3 247
China	8 390	1.1	. . .	. . .
Hong Kong	171	4.8	110	61
India[3]	16 634	4.3	11 838	4 797
Israel	236	8.4	119	118
Japan	2 750	4.1	1 680	1 070
Korea, Republic of	84	4.5	45	40
Saudi Arabia	827	3.4	533	294
Singapore	501	6.2	319	182
Turkey	2 447	9.9	1 777	670
Australia	526	4.9	284	242
New Zealand	83	3.8	41	41

Note: Unemployment is calculated differently in individual countries, according to whether enterprise surveys are used or official estimates, or interview-based surveys. Most countries (including the EU countries) use harmonized interview-based surveys, however. Therefore as employment is calculated differently in different countries, care should be taken in comparing countries. The different methods of calculation can also mean that the labour force for an individual country can vary from the sum of the countries employed and unemployed persons.

[1] 2005. [2] 2004. [3] 2000.

Source: ILO, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics 2007*.

Table 465 Consumer prices

	Consumer prices, percentage annual growth	
	2005	2006
Belgium	2.5	2.3
Bulgaria	5.0	7.3
Denmark	1.8	1,9
Estonia	4.1	4.4
Finland	0.8	1.3
France	1.9	1.9
Greece	3.5	3.3
Netherlands	1.5	1.7
Ireland	2.2	2.7
Iceland	4.0	6.8
Italy	2.2	2.2
Latvia	6.7	6.5
Lithuania	2.7	3.8
Luxembourg	2.5	2.7
Norway	1.6	2.3
Polen	2.1	1.0
Portugal	2.1	3.0
Romania	9.0	6.6
Russian Federation	12.7	9.7
Schwitzerland	1.2	1.0
Slovakia	2.8	4.4
Slovenia	2.5	2.5
Spain	3.4	3.6
United Kingdom	2.0	2.3
Sweden	0.8	1.5
Czech Republic	1.8	2.5
Germany	1.9	1.8
Hungary	3.6	3.9
Austria	2.1	1.7
South Africa	3.4	4.7
Argentina	9.6	10.9
Brazil	6.9	4.2
Canada	2.2	2.0
Mexico	4.0	3.6
United States	3.4	3.2
Hong Kong	0.9	2.0
Israel	1.3	2.1
India	4.2	6.1
Japan	-0.3	0.3
China	1.8	1.5
Saudi Arabia	0.7	2.2
Singapore	0.5	1.0
Korea, Republic of	2.8	2.2
Turkey	8.2	9.6
Australia	2.7	3.5
New Zealand	3.0	3.4

Source: IMF. International Financial Statistics.

Table 466 Comparison of GDP per capita and price level. 2006*

	GDP per capita converted with exchange rate	GDP per capita converted with purchasing power parity	Price level for the final consumption by households	Price level for food and non-alcoholic beverages
	EU27 = 100			
EU-27	100	100	100	100
EU-15	118	112	105	106
Belgium,	128	120	106	110
Denmark	172	126	139	142
Germany	120	114	103	105
Greece	82	97	89	98
Spain	95	105	93	92
France	121	111	107	105
Ireland	175	146	125	125
Italy	107	103	104	115
Luxembourg	305	280	103	115
Holland	139	131	104	89
Austria	133	128	101	110
Portugal	62	75	86	88
Finland	135	117	122	121
Sweden	147	125	118	119
United Kingdom	134	118	111	114
Iceland	185	130	142	164
Norway	245	186	140	159
Switzerland	174	135	134	142
Bulgaria	14	37	45	56
Cyprus	81	92	90	107
Czech Republic	47	79	62	69
Estonia	42	68	67	76
Hungary	38	65	60	71
Lithuania	30	56	57	64
Latvia	30	54	61	70
Malta	53	77	73	84
Poland	30	53	62	66
Romania	19	39	57	71
Slovenia	65	88	75	88
Slovakia	35	64	58	67
Turkey	24	41	68	84
United States	149	158	92	. . .
Japan	116	115	109	. . .
Canada	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Australia	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

Note: The figures are provisional. Final figures are available in December 2009. Figures are calculated at current prices and current purchasing power parities.
Source: Eurostat, database.

Table 467 (page 1 of 4) Output of selected world commodities by the 10 largest producer countries

	2004	2005
	thousand tonnes	
Wheat		
World production	**627 605**	**622 561**
China	91 952	97 445
India	72 060	72 000
United States of America	58 738	57 280
Russian Federation	45 413	47 698
France	39 693	36 841
Canada	25 860	26 775
Australia	21 905	25 090
Germany	25 427	23 693
Pakistan	19 500	21 612
Turkey	21 000	21 000
Denmark	4 759	4 887
Rye		
World production	**17 651**	**15 197**
Russian Federation	2 872	3 628
Poland	4 281	3 404
Germany	3 830	2 794
Belarus	1 397	1 155
Ukraine	1 593	1 054
China	600	550
Canada	418	359
Turkey	270	260
Czech Republic	313	197
United States of America	210	191
Denmark	146	132
Barley		
World production	**153 337**	**138 078**
Russian Federation	17 180	15 791
Canada	13 186	12 481
Germany	12 993	11 614
France	11 032	10 317
Australia	7 740	9 869
Turkey	9 000	9 000
Ukraine	11 084	8 975
United Kingdom	5 815	5 533
United States of America	6 091	4 613
Spain	10 640	4 457
Denmark	3 589	3 797
Oats		
World production	**26 264**	**23 882**
Russian Federation	4 955	4 565
Canada	3 683	3 432
United States of America	1 679	1 667
Australia	1 283	1 408
Poland	1 430	1 324
Finland	1 002	1 073
Germany	1 186	964
Ukraine	1 007	791
Sweden	925	746
China	600	700
Denmark	310	315

	2004	2005
	thousand tonnes	
Corn		
World production	**723 391**	**709 366**
United States of America	299 914	282 311
China	130 434	139 510
Brazil	41 788	35 134
Argentina	14 951	20 483
Mexico	21 670	18 012
India	14 100	14 710
France	16 372	13 850
Indonesia	11 225	12 014
South Africa	9 737	11 749
Italy	11 367	10 510
Denmark	. . .	. . .
Rice		
World production	**610 278**	**628 198**
China	180 523	182 042
India	128 000	136 574
Indonesia	54 088	53 985
Bangladesh	36 236	39 796
Viet Nam	36 149	35 791
Thailand	29 299	29 201
Myanmar	24 718	25 364
Philippines	14 497	14 603
Brazil	13 277	13 192
Japan	10 912	11 342
Denmark	. . .	. . .
Rubber		
World production	**7 403**	**7 855**
Thailand	2 456	2 506
Indonesia	1 630	1 792
Malaysia	890	986
India	650	694
China	527	565
Viet Nam	373	384
Côte d'Ivoire	112	142
Nigeria	123	130
Liberia	109	110
Brazil	96	96
Denmark	. . .	. . .

Note: Some important producer countries may have been omitted due to incomplete data.

Source: UN, *Industrial Commodity Statistics Yearbook 1999*. www.fao.org/waicent/portal/statistics_en.asp. UN, UNCTAD Commodity Yearbook 1995. FAO, Production Yearbook 1997. www.fao.org/waicent/portal/statistics_en.asp

Table 467 (page 2 of 4) Output of selected world commodities by the 10 largest producer countries

	2004	2005
	thousand tonnes	
Raw sugar		
World production	**1 317 902**	**1 267 211**
Brazil	415 206	422 926
India	237 300	232 300
China	90 978	87 768
Pakistan	53 419	47 244
Mexico	48 373	45 195
Thailand	69 808	43 665
Colombia	39 205	39 849
Australia	36 993	37 822
Indonesia	26 955	29 505
United States of America	26 320	25 308
Denmark	. . .	. . .
Sugar beet		
World production	**248 647**	**250 884**
France	30 788	31 243
Germany	27 159	25 285
United States of America	27 235	25 087
Russian Federation	21 848	21 420
Ukraine	16 600	15 468
Italy	8 473	14 156
Turkey	13 517	13 800
Poland	12 730	11 731
United Kingdom	9 042	8 500
China	5 857	7881
Denmark	2 829	2 763
Pig meat		
World production	**101 483**	**104 630**
China	48 118	51 201
United States of America	9 312	9 392
Germany	4 323	4 500
Spain	3 106	3 142
Brazil	3 110	3 110
Canada	2 656	2 618
Viet Nam	2 012	2 288
France	2 295	2 280
Denmark	1 810	1 795
Butter		
World production	**8 305**	**8 198**
India	2 700	2 700
United States of America	567	609
Pakistan	561	574
Germany	444	444
France	415	426
New Zealand	473	336
Russian Federation	276	265
Poland	180	190
Iran, Islamic Rep of	148	150
Australia	149	148
Denmark	47	45

	2004	2005
	thousand tonnes	
Mutton and lamb		
World production	**8 023**	**8 273**
China	2 240	2 431
Australia	561	595
New Zealand	518	488
Iran, Islamic Rep of	348	389
United Kingdom	312	331
Turkey	273	272
India	239	239
Spain	231	224
Syrian Arab Republic	207	180
Algeria	165	165
Denmark	2	2
Beef and veal		
World production	**59 345**	**59 781**
United States of America	11 261	11 317
Brazil	7 774	7 774
China	6 449	6 790
Argentina	3 024	2 980
Australia	2 033	2 162
Russian Federation	1 951	1 793
Mexico	1 543	1 557
France	1 565	1 529
Canada	1 496	1 523
India	1 483	1 494
Denmark	150	136
Chicken		
World production	**69 378**	**70 909**
United States of America	15 286	15 869
China	9 945	10 197
Brazil	8 668	8 668
Mexico	2 225	2 437
India	1 650	1 900
Indonesia	1 340	1 400
Russian Federation	1 152	1 346
Japan	1 305	1 339
United Kingdom	1 295	1 331
France	1 106	1 122
Denmark	193	188
Cheese		
World production	**18 232**	**18 483**
United States of America	4 375	4 497
Germany	2 047	2 047
France	1 842	1 824
Italy	1 254	1 368
Netherlands	671	671
Egypt	661	661
Poland	580	595
Russian Federation	518	533
United Kingdom	373	399
Australia	373	380
Denmark	336	355

Table 467 (page 3 of 4) Output of selected world commodities by the 10 largest producer countries

	2004	2005
	thousand tonnes	
Tea[1]		
World production	**4 135**	**4 353**
China	855	956
India	851	831
Brazil	426	523
Argentina	316	329
Kenya	325	329
Sri Lanka	308	317
Turkey	202	202
Indonesia	165	171
Viet Nam	119	133
Japan	101	100
Denmark	. . .	. . .
Coffee[1]		
World production	**7 657**	**7 314**
Brazil	2 466	2 134
Indonesia	700	762
Viet Nam	836	752
Colombia	681	693
Ethiopia	260	330
Mexico	311	311
India	270	275
Guatemala	217	217
Honduras	185	191
Peru	225	175
Denmark	. . .	. . .
Potatoes		
World production	**329 517**	**320 128**
China	71 190	73 462
Russian Federation	35 914	37 280
India	25 000	25 000
Ukraine	20 755	19 462
United States of America	20 686	19 091
Germany	13 044	11 624
Poland	13 999	10 369
Belarus	9 902	8 185
Netherlands	7 488	6 777
France	7 255	6 681
Denmark	1 629	1 576
Cow milk, fresh		
World production	**527 471**	**536 139**
United States of America	77 519	80 265
India	37 500	38 500
Russian Federation	31 904	30 890
Germany	28 245	28 453
China	22 929	27 864
France	24 358	25 282
Brazil	24 202	23 320
United Kingdom	14 555	14 577
New Zealand	15 100	14 500
Ukraine	13 390	13 424
Denmark	4 569	4 584

	2002	2003
	thousand tonnes	
Wine[1]		
World production	**26 485**	**27 181**
France	5 000	4 735
Spain	3 642	4 624
Italy	4 460	4 409
United States of America	2 540	2 350
Argentina	1 270	1 323
China	1 120	1 200
Australia	1 151	1 019
South Africa	719	885
Germany	1 014	829
Portugal	779	709
Denmark	. . .	. . .
Beer		
World production	**136 899**	**139 633**
China	24 427	25 801
United States of America	23 512	23 084
Germany	10 214	9 890
Russian Federation	7 003	7 550
Brazil	6 900	7 100
Mexico	5 925	6 350
United Kingdom	5 667	5 801
Japan	4 271	3 929
Poland	2 688	2 862
Spain	2 550	2 500
Denmark	715	720

	2002	2003
Newsprint	thousand tonnes	
World production	**76 002**	**76 884**
Canada	16 930	16 978
United States	10 496	10 298
Japan	7 194	7 104
Sweden	4 846	5 096
Germany	4 052	4 502
China	4 058	4 058
Russian Federation	3 428	3 628
Korea, Republic of	3 194	3 076
France	1 988	2 138
United Kingdom	2 096	2 076
Denmark	. . .	. . .
Fish, frozen		
World production	**17 275**	**16 785**
China	5 167	5 676
Japan	1 652	1 776
Russian Federation	1 661	1 701
United States	1 253	1 274
Norway	1 197	962
Indonesia	1 411	555
Thailand	509	517
Chile	490	445
United Kingdom	445	348
India	337	317
Denmark	37	35

[1] The most recent figures are from 2002 and 2003. More recent figures from FAO were not available, when editing was concluded on 15 April 2006.

Table 467 (page 4 of 4) Output of selected world commodities by the 10 largest producer countries

	2002	2003
	thousand carats	
Diamonds		
World production	**98 716**	**113 259**
Australia	30 676	32 006
Botswana	28 368	30 412
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	17 456	21 600
South Africa	6 530	12 684
Russian Federation	11 500	12 000
China	955	955
Brazil	600	. . .
Angola	502	530
Gabon	500	. . .
Sierra Leone	205	296
Denmark	. . .	. . .
	thousand tonnes	
Petrol		
World production[2]	**848 133**	**888 959**
United States	350 507	357 015
China	41 550	42 936
Japan	42 868	42 702
Canada	32 222	33 737
Russian Federation	27 610	28 992
Germany	26 021	25 970
United Kingdom	21 455	22 944
Italy	20 956	20 804
France & Monaco	16 350	16 970
Mexico	15 158	16 654
Denmark	2 636	2 549
Cement		
World production	**1 811 411**	**1 979 138**
China	725 000	862 081
India	111 778	117 035
United States	89 732	92 843
Japan	71 828	68 766
Korea, Republic of	56 823	60 725
Italy	42 050	43 903
Russian Federation	37 706	40 998
Turkey	32 546	35 215
Indonesia	34 640	35 000
Brazil	38 104	34 010
Denmark	2 697	2 642
	thousands	
Passenger cars		
World production	**37 751**	**38 228**
Japan	8 618	8 478
United States	6 614[1]	. . .
France	3 498	3 704
Korea, Republic of	2 653[3]	2 767
Spain	2 470[3]	2 518[3]
United Kingdom	1 709[5]	. . .
Canada	1 350	. . .
Mexico	1 247	1 028
Italy	1 126	1 023
Russian Federation	981	1 012
Denmark	. . .	. . .

	2002	2003
	thousand tonnes	
Cotton yarn		
World production	**16 158**	**17 134**
China	8 500	9 836
Pakistan	1 809	1 915
United States	1 528	1 336
Turkey	647	606
Brazil	498	461
Korea, Republic of	301	279
Russia	296	275
Italy	232	212
Greece	. . .	109
Japan	122	108
Denmark	1	1
	thousands	
Watches		
World production	**749 430**	**743 042**
Japan	528 608	523 545
China	183 919	181 369
India	11 921	13 451
Hong-Kong	8 938	11 518
Russian Federation	6 047	5 147
Korea, Republic of	4 606	4 368
Belarus	4 065	2 684
Germany	983	. . .
United Kingdom	100	. . .
Romania	. . .	84
Denmark	26	28
Televisions, colour		
World production	**132 712**	**153 406**
China	51 550	65 414
Indonesia	23 680	. . .
Turkey	12 463	15 036
Korea, Republic of	9 157	7 336
Poland	7 795	6 711
France	5 375	5 657
Brazil	5 750	5 603
Russian Federation	1 962	2 376
Japan	1 480	1 217
Italy	1212	1 055
Denmark	80	65
	millions	
Cigarettes		
World production	**2 953 309**	**2 969 052**
United States	611 929[6]	. . .
Russian Federation	382 503	376 132
Korea, Republic of	94 433	123 166
Turkey	131 938	111 881
Ukraine	81 088	96 980
United Kingdom	124 896	95 578
Poland	80 865	82 253
Viet Nam	67 504	77 412
Spain	74 799[4]	. . .
Mexico	54 704	52 128
Denmark[4]	12 461	13 351

[1] 1994. [2] 2001-2002. [3] Incl. assembly. [4] 2000. [5] 1998. [6] 1999.

Table 468 Transport by road and rail

	Road transport 2005				Rail transport 2005				
	Road network length	Road network length per thousand km²	Goods motor vehicles	Transport performance	Rail network length	Rail network length per thousand km²	Locomotives	Passenger kilometres	Ton-kilometres
	km		thousands	mio. tonkm	km		number	mio.	
OECD countries	**15 804 111**	**3 890**	**124 012**	**4 632 757**	**551 574**	**1 386**	**57 108**	**662 130**	**3 527 073**
EU-25 countries	**4 946 267**	**3 607**	**29 875**	**1 457 426**	**195 568**	**1 298**	**25 877**	**352 740**	**359 117**
Nordic countries	**685 966**	**326**	**1 748**	**93 997**	**21 898**	**103**	**1 243**	**17 050**	**24 918**
Belgium	150 567[5]	490[5]	626[5]	54 856[5]	3 542	114	759	9 150	8 130
Bulgaria	44 033[5]	39[5]	263[5]	6 840[4]	4 163	38	584	2 389	5 166
Denmark	72 257	168	436	11 058	2 212	51	63	5 459	. . .
Estonia	57 016	126	143	7 641	959	21	113	248	10 311
Finland	78 821	23	360	27 800	5 732	17	545	3 478	9 706
France	950 985	172	6 117	193 000	29 286	53	4 588	78 306	41 898
Greece	117 533	89	1 186	18 360[1]	2 576	20	164	1 854	613
Netherlands	126 100[4]	372[4]	981[3]	77 100[4]	2 813	69	121	14 730	. . .
Ireland	96 602[4]	132[4]	251[4]	15 900[4]	1 919	27	94	1 781	303
Iceland	17 589	13	26	800[4]	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Italy	484 688[4]	159[4]	4 133	192 700[3]	16 751	55	3 389	47 368	21 045
Latvia	69 829	108	113	2 767	2 375	37	205	894	17 921
Lithuania	79 497	122	122	15 908	1 772	27	240	428	12 457
Luxembourg	5 227[5]	201[5]	36[5]	9 493[4]	275	92	96	272	392
Norway	91 916[4]	28[4]	465	14 966[5]	4 087	13	102	2 440	2 092
Poland	364 697[4]	135[4]	2 305	119 740	19 599	60	3 766	16 742	46 060
Portugal	78 470[5]	86[5]	357[4]	23 187[3]	2 839	31	154	3 412	2 422
Romania	198 817[5]	83[5]	740[5]	37 220[5]	10 781	45	1 127	7 960	16 032
Russian Federation	537 289[2]	3[2]	4 401[1]	25 200[4]	85 542	5	18 066[5]	164 262	1 801 601
Switzerland	71 296	173	307	15 753	3 252	79	1 805	14 277	11 394
Slovakia	43 000[5]	89[5]	175[5]	18 517[5]	3 659	75	212	2 166	9 326
Slovenia	38 485	190	109	11 033	1 228	61	149	777	3 245
Spain	666 292[4]	132[4]	4 363[4]	132 868[4]	14 484	29	1 046	21 047	11 586
United Kingdom	388 088[5]	160[5]	3 312[5]	163 000	16 208	66	416	44 036	22 110
Sweden	425 383	94	461	39 373	9 867	22	533	5 673	13 120[5]
Czech Republic	127 781[5]	162[5]	349[3]	46 600[4]	9 513	120	2 167	6 631	14 385
Germany	231 480	65	2 758	237 609	34 228	96	4 789	72 568	88 022
Hungary	159 568[4]	172[4]	407[4]	12 505[4]	7 950	85	1 024	7 135	9 005
Austria	133 901[4]	160[4]	775[5]	26 411[4]	5 781	69	1 244	8 586	17 060
South Africa	364 131[2]	30[2]	1 824	434[1]	20 047	16	3 301	991	108 513
Argentina	231 374[4]	8[4]	. . .	. . .	35 753[4]	13[4]	. . .	6 979[4]	. . .
Brazil	1 751 868[5]	20[5]	5 801[5]	. . .	29 314	3	2 394	. . .	221 600
Canada	1 408 900[5]	14[5]	589[4]	184 774[4]	57 671[5]	6[5]	2 880[5]	2 790[5]	338 661[5]
Mexico	355 796	18	7 111	204 217	26 662[5]	14[5]	1 203[5]	74[5]	54 387[5]
United States	6 544 257	68	62 641	2 116 532[5]	228 999	24	23 055	8 869[5]	2 717 513
Hong Kong	1 955	179	111[5]	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Israel	17 589	80	355	. . .	899	43	74	1 618	1 149
India	3 383 344[3]	103[3]	3 488[4]	. . .	63 465	19	7 866	575 702	407 398
Japan	1 177 278[3]	312[3]	18 360[4]	327 632[4]	20 052	53	1 200	245 957	22 632
China	1 930 544	21	10 246	8 693 200	62 200	6	16 453	583 320	1 934 612
Saudi Arabia	152 044[1]	7[1]	. . .	. . .	1 020	0	56[5]	393	1 192
Singapore	3 234	463	139	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Korea, Rep. of	102 293	103	. . .	12 545	3 392	34	587[5]	31 004	10 108
Turkey	426 914	54	2 152	166 831	8 697	11	600	5 036	8 939
Australia	812 972[4]	11[4]	2 529	168 630	9 528	1	506	1 290	46 164
New Zealand	93 460	35	444	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

[1] 2000. [2] 2001. [3] 2002. [4] 2003. [5] 2004.

Source: International Road Federation: *World Road Statistics 2007*. UIC: *Railway Statistics-Synopsis 2005*.

Table 469 Stock of ships. 2006

31 December	Stock of ships					
	Total stock of ships	Of which:		Total stock of ships	Of which:	
		Tankers	Container ships		Tankers	Container ships
	number			thousand GT		
Whole world	**94 936**	**12 213**	**3 904**	**721 855**	**245 276**	**110 714**
OECD countries	**34 934**	**3 921**	**951**	**176 386**	**61 373**	**32 492**
EU-25 countries	**15 485**	**1 919**	**952**	**157 201**	**51 440**	**31 828**
Nordic countries	**4 158**	**512**	**89**	**32 505**	**12 244**	**5 150**
Belgium	231	31	8	4 313	2 219	302
Bulgaria	134	14	6	875	21	66
Cyprus	971	121	152	19 032	3 551	3 300
Denmark[1]	798	87	81	8 580	2 050	4 955
Estonia	138	7	-	417	10	-
Finland	282	12	1	1 423	256	10
France	768	27	14	4 382	2 135	1 104
Faeroe Islands	165	3	2	219	6	18
Greece	1 455	411	43	32 048	17 830	2 330
Netherlands	1 258	64	62	5 818	385	1 341
Ireland	238	2	1	193	13	5
Iceland	271	1	-	184	0	-
Italy	1 566	284	27	12 571	3 739	973
Latvia	153	14	-	333	181	-
Lithuania	132	2	1	449	3	3
Luxembourg	62	21	6	780	217	80
Malta	1 294	272	61	24 850	8 013	1 224
Norway	2 078	320	5	18 222	9 271	167
Poland	355	12	-	193	11	-
Portugal	460	27	7	1 224	453	38
Romania	193	9	-	272	32	-
Russian Federation	3 656	343	11	8 046	1 352	115
Switzerland	29	4	6	510	25	169
Slovakia	54	1	-	233	3	-
Slovenia	6	-	-	2	-	-
Spain	1 638	47	26	3 005	1 275	264
United Kingdom	2 173	342	196	22 081	7 890	6 108
Sweden	564	89	-	3 876	661	-
Germany	881	46	264	11 364	546	9 787
Austria	8	-	2	34	-	4
Liberia	1 907	712	560	68 405	32 318	19 480
South Africa	242	3	1	173	6	27
Argentina	565	30	1	838	365	13
Bahamas	1 402	301	74	40 831	16 773	1 962
Brazil	525	71	9	2 281	1 119	195
Canada	936	26	2	2 788	508	16
Mexico	753	43	-	1 162	657	-
Panama	7 183	1 350	681	154 965	39 309	23 953
United States	6 498	81	76	11 218	2 725	2 928
Israel	51	5	17	764	2	748
India	1 181	150	9	8 381	5 212	127
Japan	6 731	1 336	16	12 798	5 494	425
China	4 876	850	312	56 176	12 317	8 325
Saudi Arabia	304	42	4	1 022	425	149
Singapore	2 079	681	214	32 174	17 332	4 639
Korea, Rep. of	2 820	404	81	10 477	1 404	1 224
Turkey	1 184	188	26	4 849	896	254
Australia	672	12	1	1 853	661	7
New Zealand	171	3	-	207	50	-

Note: Only merchant ships over 100 GT are included.

[1] Incl. Greenland.

Source: Lloyd's Register. World Fleet Statistics 2006.

Table 470 International emissions of SO_x

	1990	1995	2000	2005
	thousand tonnes			
Denmark	178	136	29	22
Finland	249	105	81	68
France	1 333	968	612	465
Germany	5 350	1 727	641	560
Hungary	1 011	705	486	129
Ireland	183	160	137	70
Island	7	7	8	8
Italy	1 794	1 320	755	417
Netherlands	190	128	72	62
Norway	52	33	27	24
Polen	3 278	2 381	1 507	1 269
Portugal	317	332	304	218
Spain	2 166	1 783	1 445	1 254
Sweden	109	71	46	40
Switzerland	42	27	18	17
United Kingdom	3 687	2 322	1 215	706

Source: OECD, *Environmental Data, Compendium 2007.*

Table 471 Consumption of pesticides

		1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002
	Tonnes in 1990	indices 1990=100					
Belgium	9 922	76	86	100	110	96	. . .
Denmark	5 650	. . .	121	100	85	50	51
Finland	2 037	126	96	100	52	57	80
France	97 701	84	100	100	86	97	84
Greece[1]	7 860	. . .	. . .	. . .	108	421	151
Netherlands	1 802	. . .	. . .	100	125	116	. . .
Ireland	192 509	120	87	100	86	80	. . .
Italy	18 837	. . .	111	100	58	51	43
Norway	1 183	116	129	100	79	32	69
Poland	7 548	124	164	100	92	117	138
Portugal[1]	9 355	242	. . .	. . .	126	165	. . .
Switzerland	2 283	90	. . .	100	80	69	67
Spain[1]	39 562	. . .	. . .	100	70	96	103
United Kingdom	35 621	94	114	100	94	93	92
Sweden	2 344	189	156	100	52	70	73
Germany[2]	30 467	. . .	. . .	. . .	100	100	97
Hungary	24 719	136	106	100	31	22	33
Canada	33 964	. . .	116	100	. . .	117	. . .
United States	326 587	115	107	100	106	. . .	. . .
Japan	92 608	97	108	100	93	83	. . .
Turkey	34 055	79	108	100	98	. . .	. . .
Australia[3]	119 654	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

[1] 1991=100. [2] 1995=100. [3] 1992=100.

Source: OECD, Environmental Data, Compendium 2004.

Table 472 Production of electricity in selected countries

	Total production		By hydropower		By nuclear power	
	1995	2005	1995	2005	1995	2005
	GWh					
All world	**13 371 160**	**17 992 815**	**2 578 364**	**2 879 250**	**2 288 841**	**2 767 941**
EU15 countries	**2 342 829**	**2 848 754**	**309 912**	**296 533**	**809 266**	**900 981**
Nordic countries	**379 836**	**412 050**	**209 430**	**230 272**	**89 151**	**95 648**
Belgium	74 477	86 944	1 230	1 604	41 356	47 595
Bulgaria	41 789	44 362	2 314	4 730	17 261	18 653
Denmark	38 054	36 275	30	23	-	-
Estonia	8 693	10 002	2	22	-	-
Finland	63 896	70 550	12 925	13 784	19 216	23 271
France[1]	497 417	575 351	75 922	56 404	377 231	451 529
Greece	41 995	60 020	3 782	5 610	-	-
Netherlands	80 832	100 219	88	88	4 018	3 997
Belarus	24 918	30 961	20	36	-	-
Ireland	18 254	25 970	1 273	975	-	-
Iceland	4 981	8 683	4 682	7 019	-	-
Italy[2]	243 086	303 699	41 907	42 927	-	-
Croatia	8 863	12 462	5 265	6 438	-	-
Latvia	3 979	4 905	2 937	3 325	-	-
Lithuania	13 898	14 784	751	820	11 822	10 337
Luxembourg	1 181	4 135	835	883	-	-
Norway	124 470	138 108	123 633	136 572	-	-
Poland	139 007	156 936	3 865	3 778	-	-
Portugal	33 362	46 575	8 555	5 118	-	-
Romania	59 266	59 413	16 693	20 207	-	5 555
Russian Federation	860 027	953 115	177 256	174 604	99 532	149 446
Switzerland[3]	64 600	59 612	37 474	33 086	24 895	23 341
Serbia and Montenegro	37 176	36 474	11 220	12 032	-	-
Slovakia	26 306	31 455	5 226	4 741	11 437	17 727
Slovenia	12 648	15 117	3 240	3 461	4 779	5 884
Spain	169 615	294 077	24 569	23 023	55 455	57 539
United Kingdom	338 412	400 524	7 942	7 891	88 964	81 618
Sweden	148 435	158 434	68 160	72 874	69 935	72 377
Czech Republic	60 847	82 578	2 274	3 027	12 230	24 728
Turkey	86 255	161 955	35 541	39 561	-	-
Germany	537 226	620 300	24 217	26 717	153 091	163 055
Ukraine	194 318	186 055	10 150	12 505	70 823	88 756
Hungary	34 017	35 756	164	202	14 026	13 834
Austria	56 587	65 681	38 477	38 612	-	-
South Africa[4]	187 825	244 920	1 803	4 199	11 301	11 293
Argentina	67 085	107 053	26 986	34 263	7 066	6 873
Brazil	275 601	402 938	253 905	337 457	2 519	9 855
Canada	560 091	628 194	336 144	363 626	97 844	92 040
Mexico	152 360	234 895	29 065	27 732	5 409	10 805
United States	3 558 145	4 286 357	352 126	290 423	673 402	810 726
Hong Kong	27 916	38 451	-	-	-	-
Israel	30 388	49 843	25	28	-	-
India	418 043	697 351	72 596	99 882	7 982	17 313
Japan	989 880	1 102 330	91 216	86 350	291 254	304 755
China	1 007 726	2 497 441	190 577	397 017	12 833	53 088
Saudi Arabia	99 833	176 124	-	-	-	-
Singapore	22 057	38 213	-	-	-	-
Korea, Rep. of	205 102	389 390	5 478	5 189	67 029	146 779
Australia	173 384	251 120	16 240	15 886	-	-
New Zealand	35 387	42 956	27 259	23 470	-	-

Note: Data includes public and private power stations.

[1] Includes Monaco. [2] Includes San Marino. [3] Includes Liechtenstein. [4] Includes Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland.

Source: United Nations, *UNdata.*

For further information visit http://data.un.org

Table 473 Consumption of electricity in selected countries per capita

	1993	2004
	kWh	
Africa	509	619
Asia	1 007	1 588
Europe	5 613	5 452
North and Central America	8 814	10 021
Oceania	7 402	8 848
Belgium	7 167	8 986
Bulgaria	4 438	4 582
Denmark	6 935	6 967
Estonia	7 072	6 168
Finland	13 588	17 374
France[1]	7 116	8 231
Greece	3 781	5 630
Netherlands	5 715	7 196
Ireland	4 664	6 751
Iceland	17 973	29 430
Italy[2]	4 588	6 029
Latvia	2 462	2 923
Lithuania	3 037	3 505
Luxembourg	12 957	16 630
Norway	26 091	26 657
Poland	3 421	3 793
Portugal	3 190	4 925
Romania	2 498	2 548
Russian Federation	6 294	6 425
Switzerland[3]	7 622	8 669
Serbia and Montenegro	3 277	3 530
Slovakia	4 979	5 335
Slovenia	5 337	7 262
Spain	4 021	6 412
United Kingdom	5 844	6 756
Sweden	16 508	16 670
Czech Republic	5 520	6 720
Germany	6 520	7 442
Ukraine	4 396	3 727
Hungary	3 452	4 070
Austria	6 571	8 556

	1993	2004
	kWh	
Algeria	678	889
Egypt	811	1 465
Ethiopia[4]	25	36
Morocco	427	652
Nigeria	141	157
South Africa[5]	3 856	4 818
Tanzania	70	69
Tunesia	754	1 313
Canada	17 356	18 408
Mexico	1 522	2 130
United States	12 273	14 240
Argentina	1 888	2 714
Australia	9 361	11 849
Bangladesh	86	154
Bolivia	348	493
Brazil	1 828	2 340
Chile	1 743	3 347
Colombia	1 176	1 074
Philippines	401	686
India	398	618
Indonesia	307	476
Iraq	1 365	1 280
Iran	1 171	2 460
Israel	4 958	6 924
Japan	7 282	8 459
Kazakhstan	5 295	4 320
China	719	1 684
Malaysia	1 850	3 476
New Zealand	9 560	10 238
Pakistan	378	564
Paraguay	728	1 141
Peru	646	927
Korea, Republic of	3 707	7 716
Thailand	1 167	2 020
Turkey	1 245	1 979
Venezuela	3 399	3 770
Viet Nam	153	560

[1] Includes Monaco. [2] Includes San Marino. [3] Includes Liechtenstein.[4] Includes Eritrea. [5] Includes Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland.

Source: United Nations, *Energy Statistics Yearbook.*

Table 474 Exports by commodity group. 2005

	All food items	Agricultural raw materials	Fuels	Ores (minerals) and metals	Manufactured goods	Of which: Chemical products	Of which: Other manufactured goods	Of which: Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous goods, n.e.s.	Total value
SITC – section/ division	0 + 1 + 22 + 4	2 ÷ (22 + 27 + 28)	3	27 + 28 + 68	5 - 8 (÷ 68)	5	6 + 8 (÷ 68)	7	9	
	per cent									USD mio.
Belgium	8,1	1,2	6,9	2,6	78,8	27,6	25,9	25,2	2,4	334 106
Bulgaria	10,5	1,8	10,4	14,2	59,3	7,6	37,5	14,2	3,8	11 725
Denmark	17,6	2,5	9,4	1,3	65,3	13,2	24,1	28,1	3,9	82 415
Estonia	6,5	6,7	7,1	2,2	68,3	4,5	30,8	32,9	9,2	7 710
Finland	1,9	5,2	4,4	3,5	84,3	7,6	32,6	44,1	0,7	65 238
France	10,7	0,9	4,1	2,1	80,1	15,9	22,6	41,6	2,1	434 425
Greece	22,0	2,4	9,4	8,3	55,3	14,6	28,0	12,7	2,6	17 434
Netherlands	13,9	3,1	11,8	2,8	68,0	17,2	17,9	32,9	0,4	320 065
Ireland	8,4	0,4	0,7	0,8	85,7	45,6	13,6	26,5	4,0	109 994
Iceland	58,5	0,8	1,4	19,0	19,3	3,5	6,5	9,3	1,0	3 091
Italy	6,4	0,6	3,5	1,5	85,4	10,7	37,7	37,0	2,6	367 866
Latvia	11,3	17,1	8,9	3,5	55,4	6,0	37,0	12,4	3,8	5 303
Lithuania	12,4	3,3	26,6	1,5	55,5	8,4	25,5	21,5	0,7	12070
Luxembourg	6,9	0,7	0,5	5,7	81,6	6,4	50,4	24,7	4,6	12 715
Norway	5,2	0,5	67,7	6,0	17,1	2,7	6,2	8,2	3,5	103 759
Poland	9,4	1,2	5,1	4,0	78,2	6,7	32,9	38,6	2,1	89 378
Portugal	7,9	1,8	4,3	2,7	74,6	6,5	37,1	31,0	8,7	38 086
Romania	3,0	2,3	10,7	4,2	79,2	5,7	48,1	25,4	0,6	27 730
Russian Federation	1,6	2,8	49,0	6,6	19,0	4,2	10,8	4,1	21,0	241 244
Switzerland	2,7	0,4	0,4	2,8	93,6	35,9	32,0	25,7	0,1	125 927
Slovakia	4,3	1,6	7,2	2,7	84,0	5,8	33,6	44,6	0,2	31 997
Slovenia	3,3	1,8	2,1	4,7	88,1	12,4	36,8	38,9	0,0	19 285
Spain	14,1	1,2	4,3	2,5	76,3	12,0	24,2	40,2	1,6	192 798
United Kingdom	5,2	0,6	9,5	2,8	77,0	14,9	22,5	39,6	4,9	384 365
Sweden	3,5	4,0	5,0	3,1	78,4	10,6	26,1	41,8	6,0	130 264
Czech Republic	4,0	1,4	3,0	1,6	88,2	6,1	31,8	50,2	1,8	78 209
Germany	4,2	0,8	2,1	2,4	83,3	13,6	20,9	48,8	7,2	977 028
Hungary	6,2	0,6	2,6	1,9	83,9	7,6	17,6	58,8	4,8	63 241
Austria	6,4	1,9	4,7	2,7	80,3	8,1	31,1	41,2	4,0	113 532
South Africa	8,5	2,7	10,4	22,3	55,5	8,4	26,7	20,4	0,6	46 995
Argentina	46,5	1,4	16,4	3,2	30,6	8,5	11,4	10,7	1,9	40 106
Brazil	26,2	4,0	6,1	10,2	53,1	6,3	20,6	26,2	0,4	116 129
Canada	6,7	4,6	20,2	5,5	57,3	7,2	17,2	32,9	5,7	360 136
Mexico	5,4	0,5	14,9	1,8	77,0	3,7	20,1	53,2	0,4	214 207
United States	6,8	2,3	2,9	2,7	81,3	13,3	20,1	48,0	4,0	904 339
Hong Kong	0,9	0,6	0,3	1,4	95,8	4,8	38,7	52,3	1,0	292 119
Israel	2,5	0,7	0,1	1,1	82,7	14,8	49,7	18,2	12,9	42 771
India	8,9	1,5	11,5	7,2	69,8	11,6	47,3	10,9	1,1	103 404
Japan	0,5	0,5	0,7	1,7	91,9	8,8	18,9	64,1	4,7	594 941
China	3,2	0,5	2,3	1,8	91,9	4,7	41,0	46,2	0,3	761 953
Saudi Arabia	0,3	0,1	89,6	0,4	9,6	8,1	0,9	0,5	0,0	160 126
Singapore	1,7	0,3	12,2	1,1	80,6	11,4	10,5	58,7	4,1	229 652
Korea, Rep. of	1,1	0,8	5,5	1,7	90,8	9,8	20,1	61,0	0,1	284 418
Turkey	10,5	0,5	3,6	2,5	81,4	3,8	48,3	29,3	1,5	73 476
Australia	16,1	3,9	25,6	22,8	20,5	4,6	6,4	9,5	11,1	105 751
New Zealand	49,6	10,2	1,5	4,1	30,4	5,4	13,5	11,5	4,2	21 730

Note: The classification is based on SITC rev. 3.

Source: UN, *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2006-2007*

Table 475 (page 1 of 2) Import value of selected countries by country

	Year	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden	Belgium	France	Nether-lands	Italy	Portugal
		G	G	S	G	G	S	S	S	S	S
		USD mio.									
Imports from:											
Imports, total[2]	2005	74 259	58 469	4 557	54 792	111 220	318 738	485 411	310 571	384 802	53 380
	2006	85 110	69 445	5 083	63 364	126 617	351 893	538 294	357 880	440 751	65 592
Denmark	2005	•	2 700	355	4 056	9 958	1 288	3 996	3 884	2 786	411
	2006	•	3 079	374	4 429	11 609	1 344	3 947	4 760	2 892	387
Finland	2005	1 655	•	66	1 748	6 472	1 757	2 479	3 425	2 245	364
	2006	1 924	•	84	2 056	7 200	2 002	2 552	4 097	2 848	262
Iceland	2005	134	12	•	83	31	90	48	568	4	42
	2006	129	14	•	126	28	94	36	780	2	34
Norway	2005	4 988	1 184	347	•	8 689	5 062	7 171	7 706	2 590	655
	2006	5 642	1 975	434	•	10 379	5 095	7 519	9 097	3 824	866
Sweden	2005	10 399	8 303	419	8 001	•	6 315	6 184	5 793	4 598	680
	2006	12 206	9 466	426	9 641	•	7 302	6 689	6 818	4 968	617
Belgium	2005	2 549	1 785	79	1 420	4 312	•	54 082	33 856	17 187	1 745
	2006	2 879	2 023	94	1 482	5 166	•	59 047	39 341	18 289	1 770
France	2005	3 180	2 144	169	2 202	5 559	36 295	•	16 941	38 413	5 211
	2006	3 761	2 249	240	2 528	5 839	39 346	•	18 938	40 092	5 410
Netherlands	2005	4 934	3 627	240	2 193	6 880	56 587	33 033	•	21 744	2 633
	2006	5 396	4 553	297	2 618	7 334	64 395	36 014	•	24 275	2 946
Italy	2005	3 074	1 893	180	1 821	3 464	10 119	41 789	8 362	•	3 189
	2006	3 397	2 093	200	2 183	4 018	11 873	44 287	9 232	•	3 713
Portugal	2005	356	246	19	193	358	1 774	4 608	1 518	1 720	•
	2006	361	313	25	203	421	1 333	4 834	1 605	1 935	•
Spain	2005	1 512	784	66	1 252	1 748	5 792	35 231	6 526	16 391	17 715
	2006	1 633	871	83	1 465	1 866	6 488	37 316	7 236	18 029	19 309
Germany	2005	15 468	9 534	648	7 452	19 558	54 888	95 345	60 422	66 706	8 223
	2006	18 438	10 760	754	8 647	22 016	61 043	101 318	71 219	73 041	8 751
United Kingdom	2005	4 451	2 531	288	4 033	7 333	21 659	29 783	21 215	15 529	2 587
	2006	4 789	3 224	324	4 107	7 588	23 187	34 863	24 645	15 489	2 653
Poland	2005	1 491	595	76	958	2 554	2 461	4 924	2 648	5 166	306
	2006	1 984	722	67	1 269	3 297	2 841	6 474	3 471	6 981	397
Switzerland	2005	929	493	93	582	1 110	2 552	12 899	3 010	11 638	409
	2006	1 107	457	138	715	1 221	2 456	13 360	2 844	13 158	455
Austria	2005	874	563	32	440	1 111	1 953	4 614	2 059	9 680	396
	2006	936	606	36	515	1 265	2 250	4 665	2 222	10 887	415
South Africa	2005	196	36	4	121	303	1 681	1 111	2 372	2 971	321
	2006	260	98	10	104	376	1 842	994	2 619	2 891	253
Canada	2005	274	271	75	1 410	392	1 340	2 443	2 109	1 726	129
	2006	310	354	175	1 724	462	1 628	2 286	2 751	1 762	116
United States	2005	2 064	2 043	440	2 850	3 978	17 070	25 489	27 537	13 360	1 335
	2006	2 563	1 731	783	3 431	4 412	18 849	24 650	32 513	13 529	978
India	2005	497	118	19	213	394	3 046	2 245	1 945	2 746	260
	2006	499	143	22	233	444	3 797	2 260	2 372	3 747	299
Japan	2005	814	1 268	226	1 760	2 547	8 544	7 919	11 667	6 208	725
	2006	795	1 235	252	1 729	2 812	9 200	7 821	12 686	6 836	690
Hong Kong	2005	473	77	11	250	312	860	519	2 557	641	38
	2006	472	77	15	246	463	947	569	2 940	730	38
Australia	2005	155	407	5	83	338	1 090	1 220	1 202	1 439	29
	2006	166	825	7	96	393	1 574	1 286	1 474	1 572	35

Note: The figures cover c.i.f., unless otherwise stated. G=General trade. S=Special trade.

[1] F.o.b. [2] Including imports from countries not listed in the table.

[3] 2006 data derived solely from partner records.

Spain	Germany	United Kingdom	Poland	Switzer-land	Austria	South Africa[1]	Canada[1]	United States	India[3]	Japan	Hong Kong	Australia[1]
S	S	G	S	S	S	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
USD mio.												
287 584	780 444	483 017	100 904	119 770	120 075	54 830	323 466	1 732 487	138 840	514 922	299 533	118 783
326 033	919 116	547 476	124 647	132 021	134 338	67 983	348 928	1 919 240	174 844	579 574	334 681	132 496
2 083	11 899	6 200	1 631	855	699	191	1 301	5 303	357	2 381	578	723
2 292	13 841	7 196	1 913	868	685	222	1 256	5 707	369	2 022	694	789
1 629	9 263	3 998	1 320	681	801	457	1 003	4 531	532	1 235	381	637
1 931	9 707	5 073	1 541	954	834	686	985	5 176	458	1 359	399	608
105	529	652	66	30	6	6	46	282	5	138	3	7
112	529	771	66	85	7	5	27	262	1	133	7	18
2 377	18 604	22 529	1 365	242	61	71	4 988	7 112	260	1 134	215	211
2 345	21 615	26 937	1 314	274	273	88	4 808	7 380	370	1 223	248	163
3 606	14 048	8 607	2 598	1 192	1 577	765	1 886	14 228	1 099	2 170	450	1 583
4 049	16 091	9 725	3 268	1 412	1 731	858	2 079	14 230	1 481	2 182	465	1 895
10 703	38 710	22 389	3 597	3 850	2 798	745	1 477	13 399	4 676	2 126	1 915	1 034
11 101	68 824	24 720	4 064	4 489	3 212	840	1 732	14 790	6 392	1 822	2 393	1 171
42 582	67 876	34 391	5 792	12 694	4 778	2 444	4 068	34 774	1 801	8 507	2 532	3 805
41 682	79 481	37 869	6 893	14 122	4 338	2 316	4 577	38 089	3 496	8 972	2 661	3 191
14 326	66 313	31 765	5 993	6 065	4 766	852	1 263	15 503	977	2 132	1 702	975
15 262	106 105	35 894	7 250	6 638	5 610	1 103	1 404	18 081	1 562	2 190	1 654	1 054
24 710	44 280	19 526	6 676	13 276	8 446	1 621	3 772	32 419	1 715	6 888	3 417	3 329
25 495	49 936	21 295	8 159	14 919	9 588	2 045	4 340	34 107	3 011	7 052	3 684	3 354
9 507	5 065	2 964	187	379	241	100	244	2 415	27	196	103	124
10 784	4 999	3 625	291	410	248	109	314	3 145	40	189	95	103
•	22 405	15 519	2 008	3 198	1 452	877	974	9 128	530	1 765	502	982
•	23 782	17 089	2 342	3 242	1 540	1 037	1 240	10 402	729	1 871	551	1 029
44 107	•	61 932	30 039	39 940	58 286	7 718	8 445	86 938	5 368	17 870	5 285	6 657
46 489	•	69 856	36 899	44 807	62 400	8 565	9 812	91 222	8 460	18 311	5 709	6 782
16 825	48 927	•	3 153	5 582	2 818	3 036	8 586	52 380	3 815	6 711	3 991	4 727
15 888	53 965	•	3 806	5 537	2 739	3 382	9 575	54 630	5 492	6 667	4 047	4 688
1 662	19 979	3 418	•	657	1 568	201	441	2 074	102	228	36	260
2 377	26 153	4 989	•	750	1 735	208	864	2 377	223	267	47	145
4 321	29 263	7 300	817	•	5 742	708	1 739	13 483	6 380	5 036	3 681	1 145
4 256	33 553	8 312	888	•	6 156	601	1 871	14 774	1 656	5 078	3 625	1 358
2 373	31 406	3 493	2 558	5 798	•	523	1 064	6 312	322	1 326	588	742
2 607	38 642	4 240	3 014	6 071	•	609	1 249	8 527	564	1 511	599	763
1 546	4 199	7 335	107	875	254	•	577	6 071	2 386	5 532	620	1 169
1 664	4 344	7 313	198	1 006	243	•	720	7 751	860	6 695	494	1 185
1 134	3 260	7 697	167	660	431	3 425	•	291 944	865	8 905	1 223	1 425
885	3 575	9 270	219	806	370	496	•	307 823	1 632	9 565	1 425	1 680
7 638	51 367	41 868	1 223	7 086	2 831	4 283	177 410	•	7 591	65 447	15 444	16 550
8 751	45 957	48 562	1 665	8 726	3 185	5 180	191 946	•	11 100	69 329	16 047	18 789
1 801	4 218	5 148	269	531	198	1 100	1 476	19 875	•	3 194	4 593	928
2 135	4 671	5 857	354	587	222	1 586	1 692	22 993	•	4 117	4 743	961
5 919	26 606	15 918	950	2 344	1 320	3 707	11 884	141 950	3 473	•	33 028	13 069
5 881	21 779	14 679	1 181	2 476	1 412	4 465	13 520	152 244	4 935	•	34 549	12 752
434	2 464	12 165	40	3	94	390	462	9 302	2 058	1 571	•	1 014
564	2 768	13 847	69	2	114	391	452	8 285	3 253	1 556	•	1 215
790	1 563	3 843	30	133	76	1 147	1 438	7 677	4 594	24 406	1 747	•
986	1 317	3 935	75	142	96	1 406	1 409	8 563	7 413	27 776	2 116	•

Source: *Direction of Trade. A supplement to International Financial Statistics* (International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development).

Table 476 Terms of trade and volume indices in external trade

	Terms of trade		Volume indices			
	2005	2006	Exports		Imports	
			2005	2006	2005	2006
	2000 = 100					
Denmark	104	105	116	123	122	136
Finland	86	83	…	…	…	…
France	111	102	74	137	80	87
Greece	117	122	…	…	…	…
Netherlands	100	100	122	134	115	126
Ireland	99	94	113	117	112	117
Italy	101	102	98	101	103	105
Latvia	…	…	…	…	…	…
Norway	122	139	108	106	129	142
Poland	107	…	189	…	148	…
Switzerland	98	96	121	132	111	117
Spain	102	104	121	128	137	149
United Kingdom	105	104	111	123	128	143
Sweden	90	88	…	…	…	…
Germany	105	97	96	99	91	103
Hungary	97	95	164	192	147	166
Brazil	101	97	162	174	101	110
Canada	111	111	105	107	119	127
United States	97	96	109	120	125	132
Hong Kong	98	97	154	169	148	163
Israel	95	94	119	124	105	105
India	…	…	…	…	…	…
Japan	83	75	114	123	118	123
Singapore	87	86	174	192	134	149
Korea, Rep. of	79	73	178	204	140	155
Australia	131	145	119	141	129	145
New Zealand	111	112	118	120	151	152

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

Table 477 Current account of the balance of payments for selected countries. 2006

	Exports fob (a)	Imports fob (b)	Goods, net (a – b)	Services, net	Income, net	Current transfers, net	Current account, total, net	Current account as a percentage of GDP	Net foreign liabilities at end of year
	USD mio.							per cent	USD mio.
Belgium	283 820	279 905	3 915	4 924	6 121	-7 104	7 855	2.0	-140 851
Bulgaria	15 064	21 874	-6 809	932	47	821	-5 010	-15.9	17 473
Denmark	90 903	87 997	2 906	6 796	1 412	-4 418	6 696	2.4	6 010
Estonia	9 636	12 374	-2 739	1 033	-751	11	-2 447	-14.9	16 470
Finland	77 516	66 104	11 412	2 154	260	-1 612	12 214	5.8	26 772
France	483 110	520 800	-37 690	10 480	26 450	-27 550	-28 310	-1.3	-114 250
Greece	20 300	64 585	-44 285	19 395	-8 958	4 282	-29 565	-12.1	236 995
Netherlands	390 253	342 255	47 998	5 617	16 124	-12 015	57 723	8.7	-5 590
Ireland	104 667	72 779	31 888	-9 337	-31 101	-544	-9 095	-4.1	14 682
Iceland	3 477	5 716	-2 239	-715	-1 283	-34	-4 272	-26.3	19 316
Italy	417 050	428 740	-11 690	-1 830	-17 110	-16 680	-47 310	-2.6	95 430
Latvia	6 140	11 271	-5 131	662	-532	479	-4 522	-22.5	14 519
Lithuania	14 122	18 291	-4 169	1 086	-827	665	-3 244	-10.9	15 258
Luxembourg	16 371	20 798	-4 427	20 800	-10 375	-1 627	4 370	10.5	-58 667
Norway	122 709	62 988	59 721	1 438	-2 574	-3 372	55 213	16.5	-212 842
Poland	117 468	124 472	-7 004	2 217	-14 500	8 203	-11 084	-3.3	162 332
Portugal	43 579	64 451	-20 872	6 197	-6 754	3 147	-18 281	-9.4	161 248
Romania	32 336	47 172	-14 836	1	-3 768	5 767	-12 836	-10.5	45 653
Russian Federation	303 926	164 692	139 234	-13 812	-28 563	-1 537	95 323	9.7	63 216
Switzerland	167 251	162 213	5 038	23 194	38 468	-10 321	56 379	14.9	-459 150
Slovakia [2]	21 944	22 593	-649	241	-119	245	-282	-0.9	8 704
Slovenia	21 397	22 856	-1 458	1 090	-507	-214	-1 088	-2.9	5 202
Spain	216 483	317 212	-100 729	27 963	-26 454	-7 125	-106 344	-8.7	750 241
United Kingdom	449 480	592 380	-142 900	53 790	33 510	-21 950	-77 550	-3.2	598 960
Sweden	148 756	127 341	21 415	10 600	1 095	-4 696	28 413	7.4	. . .
Czech Republic	95 119	92 139	2 979	1 530	-8 204	-891	-4 586	-3.2	49 531
Germany	1 131 300	934 080	197 220	-41 900	28 810	-33 380	150 750	5.2	-729 260
Ukraine	38 949	44 143	-5 194	2 126	-1 722	3 173	-1 617	-1.5	44 309
Hungary	73 507	74 018	-511	1 323	-7 336	330	-6 194	-5.5	121 024
Austria	134 302	133 661	641	12 804	-1 830	-1 356	10 259	3.2	75 386
Bangladesh	11 554	14 443	-2 889	-1 007	-841	5 933	1 196	2.1	19 979
China	969 682	751 936	217 746	-8 834	11 755	29 200	249 866	9.5	-662 051
India	123 617	180 860	-57 243	25 982	-4 264	26 109	-9 415	-1.0	45 275
Indonesia	103 514	73 868	29 646	-10 107	-14 465	4 863	9 937	2.7	139 045
Iran[1] . Islamic Republic	28 345	15 207	13 138	-914	-200	621	12 645	. . .	. . .
Israel	43 725	46 958	-3 233	4 333	-576	7 466	7 990	5.7	13 625
Japan	615 810	534 510	81 300	-18 260	118 160	-10 690	170 510	3.9	-1 808 170
Pakistan	16 999	26 701	-9 702	-4 903	-3 129	10 940	-6 795	-5.3	36 666
Philippines	46 158	53 113	-6 955	-669	-543	13 189	5 022	4.3	29 040
Saudi-Arabia	211 305	63 914	147 391	-33 255	642	-15 711	99 066	28.4	. . .
Singapore	274 971	230 226	44 745	-2 853	-4 184	-1 383	36 325	27.5	-129 246
Korea. Republic of	331 845	302 631	29 214	-18 764	-538	-3 820	6 092	0.7	212 663
Turkey	91 937	133 175	-41 238	13 361	-6 584	1 687	-32 774	-8.1	200 331
Egypt	20 546	28 984	-8 438	4 566	738	5 770	2 635	2.4	10 810
Ethiopia	1 025	4 106	-3 081	3	18	1 274	-1 786	. . .	. . .
Nigeria[3]	48 069	17 288	30 781	-3 157	-6 732	3 311	24 202	. . .	. . .
South Africa	63 767	69 942	-6 175	-2 269	-5 294	-2 752	-16 489	-6.5	. . .
Canada	401 786	356 641	45 146	-13 317	-10 416	-616	20 797	1.6	91 646
United States	1 026 850	1 861 410	-834 560	76 030	36 630	-89 590	-811 490	-6.1	2 539 630
Mexico	249 997	256 131	-6 133	-6 440	-13 286	23 421	-2 438	-0.3	405 326
Australia	124 913	134 509	-9 596	833	-32 130	-348	-41 240	-5.7	478 264
New Zealand	22 490	24 608	-2 118	96	-7 859	509	-9 373	-9.0	101 084
Argentina	46 456	32 585	13 871	-934	-5 455	517	7 998	3.7	-19 579
Brazil	137 470	91 355	46 115	-9 656	-27 489	4 306	13 276	1.2	389 842

[1] 2000. [2] 2003 [3] 2005.

Source: IMF: *Balance of Payments Statistics. Yearbook 2007.* IMF: *International Financial Statistics. Yearbook 2007.*

Table 478 Gross domestic product

	Gross domestic product at current prices 2007	Growth in GDP at constant prices				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	billion dollars	per cent				
Austria	367	1,2	2,3	2,0	3,3	3,3
Belgium	443	1,0	2,8	1,4	3,0	2,6
Finland	236	1,8	3,7	2,9	5,0	4,3
France	2 515	1,1	2,5	1,7	2,0	1,9
Germany	3 259	-0,3	1,1	0,8	2,9	2,4
Greece	356	4,9	4,7	3,7	4,3	3,9
Ireland	253	4,3	4,3	5,9	5,7	4,6
Italy	2 068	0,0	1,2	0,1	1,9	1,7
Luxembourg	48	1,3	3,6	4,0	6,2	5,4
Netherlands	755	0,3	2,2	1,5	3,0	2,6
Portugal	220	-0,7	1,5	0,5	1,3	1,8
Spain	1 415	3,1	3,3	3,6	3,9	3,7
Eurozone	**11 934**	**0,8**	**2,0**	**1,5**	**2,8**	**2,5**
Bulgaria	39	5,0	6,6	6,2	6,1	6,0
Cyprus	21	1,8	4,2	3,9	3,8	3,8
Czech Republic	168	3,6	4,6	6,5	6,4	5,6
Denmark	311	0,4	2,1	3,1	3,5	1,9
Estonia	21	7,2	8,3	10,2	11,2	8,0
Hungary	136	4,2	4,8	4,2	3,9	2,1
Latvia	27	7,2	8,7	10,6	11,9	10,5
Lithuania	36	10,3	7,3	7,6	7,5	8,0
Malta	11	5,1	5,4	5,2	5,9	6,0
Poland	413	3,9	5,3	3,6	6,1	6,6
Romania	159	5,2	8,5	4,1	7,7	6,3
Slovakia	72	4,2	5,4	6,0	8,3	8,8
Slovenia	44	2,8	4,4	4,1	5,7	5,4
Sweden	432	1,7	4,1	2,9	4,2	3,6
United Kingdom	2 756	2,8	3,3	1,8	2,8	3,1
EU27	**16 579**	**1,5**	**2,7**	**2,0**	**3,2**	**3,0**
Argentina	248	8,8	9,0	9,2	8,5	7,5
Australia	890	3,1	3,7	2,8	2,7	4,4
Brazil	1 295	1,1	5,7	2,9	3,7	4,4
Canada	1 406	1,9	3,1	3,1	2,8	2,5
China	3 249	10,0	10,1	10,4	11,1	11,5
Hong Kong	203	3,2	8,6	7,5	6,9	5,7
Iceland	20	2,7	7,6	7,2	2,6	2,1
India	1 090	6,9	7,9	9,0	9,7	8,9
Israel	154	2,3	5,2	5,3	5,2	5,1
Japan	4 346	1,4	2,7	1,9	2,2	2,0
Korea, Rep. of	950	3,1	4,7	4,2	5,0	4,8
Mexico	886	1,4	4,2	2,8	4,8	2,9
New Zealand	124	3,5	4,4	2,7	1,6	2,8
Norway	369	1,0	3,9	2,7	2,8	3,5
Russian Federation	1 224	7,3	7,2	6,4	6,7	7,0
Saudi Arabia	374	7,7	5,3	6,1	4,3	4,1
Singapore	153	3,1	8,8	6,6	7,9	7,5
South Africa	275	3,1	4,8	5,1	5,0	4,7
Switzerland	414	-0,2	2,5	2,4	3,2	2,4
Turkey	482	5,8	8,9	7,4	6,1	5,0
United States	13 794	2,5	3,6	3,1	2,9	1,9

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database. IMF, *International Financial Statistics* 2007.

Table 479 Gross domestic product, imports and end-use. 2006

	Gross domestic product in USD per capita	Percentage of GDP				
		Private consumption expenditure	General government consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Imports of goods and services	Exports of goods and services
		per cent				
Austria	36 368	55.4	18.0	20.6	50.4	56.1
Belgium	34 749	52.9	22.6	20.4	85.0	87.6
Finland	35 559	50.8	21.4	19.2	37.9	44.4
France	31 825	56.7	23.6	20.4	28.3	26.9
germany	31 390	58.4	18.4	17.8	39.6	45.1
Greece	33 004	66.6	15.4	25.7	29.6	21.0
Ireland	44 676	46.0	14.3	27.3	68.4	79.7
Italy	31 051	59.3	20.3	20.8	28.7	27.8
Luxembourg	81 511	38.4	16.0	18.1	149.2	177.0
Netherlands	36 937	47.1	25.3	20.1	66.5	74.2
Portugal	22 937	65.2	20.6	22.0	38.9	31.1
Spain	27 914	57.7	17.9	30.3	32.3	26.1
Eurozone	**31 410**	**57.0**	**20.3**	**21.2**	**38.9**	**40.0**
Bulgaria	10 022	69.2	17.4	26.2	83.0	64.0
Cyprus	29 870	65.3	17.9	19.3	50.0	47.2
Czech Republic	23 399	49.2	21.6	25.1	73.5	75.3
Denmark	36 920	48.3	25.6	22.4	49.0	51.9
Estonia	19 692	52.4	16.7	33.8	89.5	79.8
Hungary	20 047	66.4	9.7	21.8	76.5	77.3
Latvia	15 806	65.4	16.9	34.4	64.4	44.2
Lithuania	16 373	66.6	17.3	23.1	69.8	59.6
Malta	1 088	63.9	19.7	19.5	87.4	83.0
Poland	15 149	62.1	18.0	19.9	41.2	40.4
Rumania	10 125	69.9	18.0	24.6	44.5	32.4
Slovakia	17 913	57.6	18.2	26.4	90.3	85.7
Slovenia	24 571	54.0	19.3	25.8	69.9	69.2
Sweden	34 735	47.3	26.8	17.9	43.2	51.3
United Kingdom	35 486	63.7	22.1	17.2	32.6	28.4
EU27	**. . .**	**58.0**	**20.7**	**20.6**	**39.5**	**39.7**
Argentina	16 080	59.0	12.4	23.5	19.2	24.8
Australia	33 037	56.6	18.2	26.5	21.8	20.3
Brazil	10 073	60.4	19.9	16.8	11.7	14.7
Canada	35 514	55.7	19.6	21.5	33.9	36.5
China	7 722	38.0[1]	13.9[1]	41.5[1]	5.5[1]	1.1[1]
Hong Kong	38 714	58.3	8.3	21.8	194.0	205.7
Iceland	40 112	60.1	24.6	32.0	50.5	32.6
India	3 802	56.4[1]	11.3[1]	29.5[1]	25.8[1]	23.0[1]
Israel	31 561	54.8	26.9	17.3	43.8	44.5
Japan	32 530	56.8	17.9	23.8	14.8	16.1
Korea, Republic of	24 084	53.5	14.8	29.0	42.1	43.2
Mexico	11 369	67.6	11.7	20.4	33.2	31.9
New Zealand	25 874	59.0	18.6	22.6	30.6	28.7
Norway	44 648	40.6	19.4	18.6	28.3	46.6
Russian Federation	12 178	48.7	17.5	17.9	21.2	33.9
Saudi Arabia	16 505	25.5	25.2	17.0	30.7	62.2
Singapore	33 471	40.2	11.3	23.1	0.0	31.7
South Africa	13 018	62.5	19.5	18.7	33.2	29.8
Switzerland	38 706	59.9	11.1	21.6	44.6	51.6
Tyrkey	9 240	66.3	13.1	21.0	35.9	28.2
United States	43 223	70.0	15.8	19.6	16.8	11.1

[1] 2005 figures. [2] Net figures.

Source: Eurostat database March 2007. IMF, *International Financial Statistics 2006.*

Table 480 Gross value added by activity

	Year	Agriculture, horticulture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants, transport, post and telecom-munications	Finance and business activities	Public and personal services
		per cent					
Belgien	2006	0.9	19.2	5.0	23.1	28.4	23.4
Finland	2006	2.5	26.4	6.0	22.1	21.0	22.0
Frankrig	2006	2.0	14.4	6.3	18.6	32.8	25.8
Grækenland	2006	3.7	15.7	8.6	30.1	18.2	23.7
Holland	2006	2.2	18.6	5.5	21.9	27.7	24.1
Irland	2006	1.7	25.0	9.9	16.8	26.4	20.2
Italien	2006	2.1	20.7	6.1	22.8	27.2	21.1
Luxembourg	2006	0.4	9.3	5.3	21	48.5	15.6
Portugal	2006	2.9	17.8	6.5	24.4	22.0	26.3
Spanien	2006	2.9	18.2	12.2	24.6	21.3	20.9
Tyskland	2006	0.9	25.4	4.0	17.9	29.5	22.3
Østrig	2006	1.7	23.0	7.7	23.6	23.4	20.7
Eurozone	**2006**	**1.8**	**20.2**	**6.4**	**20.8**	**27.9**	**22.8**
Bulgarien	2006	0.9	25.4	4.0	17.9	29.5	22.3
Cypern	2006	2.6	10.8	8.3	27.5	26.4	24.4
Danmark	2006	1.6	20.5	5.5	21.5	24.0	27.0
Estland	2006	3.1	21.0	7.4	29.6	23.2	15.8
Letland	2006	3.7	14.6	6.8	35.7	21.0	18.2
Litauen	2006	5.2	24.9	8.8	31.1	14.3	15.7
Malta	2006	2.8	17.7	3.9	27.6	21.3	26.8
Polen	2006	4.3	24.7	6.5	27.5	18.2	18.8
Rumænien	2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovakiet	2006	3.9	28.6	6.9	26.6	18.7	15.2
Slovenien	2006	2.3	27.4	6.2	22	21.7	20.3
Sverige	2006	1.3	23.7	4.8	19.5	24.2	26.5
Tjekkiet	2006	2.6	31.7	6.4	25.5	16.8	17
UK	2006	0.9	17.5	5.5	21.2	32.7	22.3
Ungarn	2006	4.2	25.4	4.8	20.6	22.3	22.7
EU27	**2006**	**1.8**	**20.2**	**6.2**	**21.2**	**27.9**	**22.6**
Argentina	2005	6.1	22.5	6.2	26.3	18.9	20.0
Australien	2004	3.3	20.2	6.8	22.1	28.8	18.8
Brasilien	2004	10.1	31.7	7.3	13.0	20.5	17.5
Canada	2002	2.2	25.5	5.4	21.0	26.0	20.0
Hong Kong	2004	0.1	6.8	3.2	37.1	21.3	31.5
Indien	2003	21.7	21.6	5.2	25.6	12.8	13.0
Island	2005	6.1	13.3	9.3	18.4	27.2	25.7
Israel	2004	1.8	17.1	4.8	17.8	32.9	25.6
Japan	2004	1.6	22.8	6.2	19.7	18.1	31.5
Kina	2004	13.4	40.8	5.4	15.9	13.3	11.2
Mexico	2004	3.8	20.6	5.4	30.9	12.8	26.5
New Zealand	2001	9.2	19.8	4.4	22.5	26.8	17.3
Norge	2006	1.5	40.5	4.6	16.0	17.5	19.9
Rusland	2005	5.4	31.4	5.7	31.8	12.9	12.8
Saudi Arabien	2004	3.9	53.0	5.4	9.9	9.6	18.1
Schweiz	2006	1.2	21.9	5.6	22.1	23.0	26.1
Singapore	2005	0.1	30.0	3.8	30.3	28.6	15.5
Sydafrika	2004	3.1	28.5	2.3	24.0	21.0	20.3
Sydkorea	2005	3.3	31.0	9.2	17.1	20.9	18.3
Tyrkiet	2005	10.5	25.9	4.5	35.9	9.2	14.2
USA	2004	1.3	18.0	5.1	23.1	34.9	17.7

Source: Eurostat database. UN: National Accounts Statistics, *Main Aggregates and detailed tables 2004. Statistical Yearbook 2006 Iceland. China Statistical Yearbook 2006. National Accounts of OECD Countries, Main Aggregates 1994-2005.*

Table 481 Tax incidence. 2005

	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	2005							
	per cent of GDP, current prices								
Denmark	49.0	50.4	24.6	6.2	1.1	1.9	10.0	0.2	6.4
Belgium	43.5	45.3	13.8	3.5	13.8	1.9	7.3	0.5	4.4
Finland	45.7	44.0	13.5	3.3	12.0	1.2	8.7	0.1	5.1
France	43.2	44.2	7.6	2.8	16.4	3.1	7.6	0.1	6.7
Greece	25.1	27.3	4.0	2.9	9.6	1.2	6.1	0.1	3.4
Netherlands	41.6	39.1	7.0	3.8	13.3	2.3	7.6	0.3	4.7
Ireland	32.1	30.6	8.4	3.4	4.5	1.3	7.7	0.1	5.2
Iceland	31.2	41.3	14.4	4.4	3.3	2.4	11.5	0.3	5.1
Italy	40.1	41.0	10.5	2.5	12.6	1.7	6.0	0.1	7.7
Luxembourg	37.4	39.1	7.4	6.0	10.9	2.8	6.3	0.1	5.6
Norway	40.9	43.7	9.7	11.8	8.9	1.6	7.9	0.1	3.7
Poland	36.2	34.3	4.3	2.1	13.6	1.8	7.7	0.2	4.5
Portugal[1]	31.7	33.8	5.3	3.0	11.1	0.8	8.0	0.1	5.6
Slovakia	. . .	31.6	2.7	3.0	12.8	1.0	7.9	0.1	4.1
Spain	32.2	36.2	6.5	4.1	12.2	1.9	6.3	0.3	4.8
United Kingdom	34.7	36.5	10.6	3.4	6.9	4.0	6.8	0.2	4.6
Sweden	48.1	50.7	16.0	3.8	13.5	1.6	9.4	0.2	6.2
Czech Republic	37.5	37.8	4.6	4.5	16.2	1.0	7.2	0.2	4.0
Germany	37.2	34.8	8.1	1.7	13.9	1.0	6.3	0.2	3.6
Hungary	41.3	37.2	6.7	2.1	11.6	0.6	10.5	0.2	5.5
Austria	41.0	42.1	9.3	2.7	14.5	1.0	7.9	0.1	6.5
Japan	26.9	27.4	5.0	4.3	10.1	2.9	2.6	0.2	2.3
United States	27.9	27.3	9.6	3.1	6.7	3.9	2.2	0.2	1.6
EU – 15	38.8	39.7	9.8	3.4	10.4	1.8	6.9	0.2	5.0
OECD – countries, total	37.5	38.1	8.9	4.5	10.4	1.8	7.0	0.2	4.6

[1] 2004 figures.

Source: OECD: *Revenue Statistics of OECD Member Countries* 1965-2006. Paris 2007.

Table 482 Government bond yields

	2006	2007
	per cent p.a.	
Austria	3.80	4.30
Belgium	3.82	4.33
Bulgaria	4.18	4.54
Czech Republic	3.68	4.65
Denmark	3.81	4.29
Finland	3.78	4.29
France	3.80	4.30
Germany	3.76	4.22
Greece	4.07	4.50
Hungary	7.12	6.74
Iceland	4.38	. . .
Ireland	3.77	4.31
Italy	4.05	4.49
Netherlands	3.78	4.29
Norway	3.93	. . .
Polen	5.23	5.48
Portugal	3.92	4.42
Romania	7.23	7.15
Russian Federation	6.74	6.52
Slovakia	4.41	4.49
Slovenia	3.85	4.53
Spain	3.79	4.31
Sweden	3.71	4.17
Switzerland	2.49	3.11
United Kingdom	4.37	5.06
South Africa	7.94	7.99
Canada	4.30	4.34
Mexico	8.39	7.79
USA	4.79	4.63
Australia	5.62	6.02
Japan	1.73	1.65
Korea, Republic of	5.07	. . .
New Zealand	6.01	6.81

Note: The figures are the annual average.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk100

Table 483 EMU-debt

	2005	2006	2005	2006
	millions Euro		per cent of GDP	
Belgium	278 273	279 236	92,2	88,2
Germany	1 521 496	1 568 487	67,8	67,5
Greece	194 666	204 218	98,0	95,3
Spain	390 926	389 124	43,0	39,7
France	1 145 212	1 150 339	66,7	64,2
Ireland	44 229	43 771	27,4	25,1
Italy	1 511 198	1 575 441	106,2	106,8
Luxembourg	1 865	2 242	6,2	6,6
Netherlands	266 221	255 831	52,3	47,9
Austria	155 526	159 053	63,4	61,7
Portugal	94 812	100 563	63,7	64,8
Finland	65 053	65 536	41,4	39,2
Slovenia	7 740	8 246	27,4	27,1
Euro-zone	**5 677 221**	**5 801 886**	**70,3**	**68,6**
Denmark	75 464	66 698	36,3	30,3
Sweden	148 347	147 227	52,2	47,0
United Kingdom	772 242	854 025	42,1	43,2
Czech Republic	31 159	35 403	30,2	30,1
Estonia	492	531	4,4	4,0
Cyprus	9 491	9 445	69,1	65,2
Latvia	1 623	1 710	12,5	10,6
Lithuania	3 845	4 327	18,6	18,2
Hungary	53 707	61 922	61,6	65,6
Poland	119 883	131 857	47,1	47,6
Slovakia	13 401	14 669	34,2	30,4
Malta	3 357	3 252	70,8	64,7
Bulgaria	6 389	5 721	29,2	22,8
Romania	12 389	12 579	15,8	12,4
EU27	**6 929 011**	**7 151 270**	**62,7**	**61,4**

Source: Eurostat.

Table 484 EMU-deficit (-) / surplus

	2005	2006	2005	2006
	millions Euro		per cent of GDP	
Belgium	-6 846	1 143	-2.3	0.4
Germany	-75 350	-36 960	-3.4	-1.6
Greece	-10 085	-5 352	-5.1	-2.5
Spain	8 759	17 942	1.0	1.8
France	-50 639	-45 306	-2.9	-2.5
Ireland	1 935	5 107	1.2	2.9
Italy	-59 523	-65 504	-4.2	-4.4
Luxembourg	-33	234	-0.1	0.7
Netherlands	-1 350	3 036	-0.3	0.6
Austria	-3 832	-3 516	-1.6	-1.4
Portugal	-9 146	-6 030	-6.1	-3.9
Finland	4 293	6 401	2.7	3.8
Slovenia	-412	-366	-1.5	-1.2
Euro-zone	**-202 229**	**-129 171**	**-2.5**	**-1.5**
Denmark	9 635	10 175	4.6	4.6
Sweden	6 768	7 522	2.4	2.5
United Kingdom	-61 255	-52 187	-3.3	-2.7
Czech Republic	-3 549	-3 352	-3.5	-2.9
Estonia	215	472	1.9	3.6
Cyprus	-331	-175	-2.4	-1.2
Latvia	-46	-45	-0.4	-0.3
Lithuania	-105	-65	-0.5	-0.6
Hungary	-6 918	-8 291	-7.8	-9.2
Poland	-10 582	-10 315	-4.3	-3.8
Slovakia	-1 079	- 1 645	-2.8	-3.7
Malta	-147	-128	-3.1	-2.5
Bulgaria	436	814	2.0	3.2
Romania	-1 127	-1 810	-1.4	-1.9
EU27	**-270 252**	**-188 249**	**-2.4**	**-1.6**

Source: Eurostat.

Danish Industrial Classification and Standard Industrial Groupings

Danish Industrial Classification (DB) is a 6-digit nomenclature of industries describing the economic activity. It was primarily prepared for statistical purposes. Danish Industrial Classification is directly based on the EU nomenclature of industries NACE, and NACE is a sub-grouping of UN's industrial classification ISIC. The first 4 digits in Danish Industrial classification correspond to ISIC, while the next 2 digits correspond to NACE. Subsequently, there is a direct relationship between DB and international nomenclatures, 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, and the number of 6-digit industries is reduced, compared to the 825 industry codes used in DB03. The first statistics based on DB07 standard groupings will be published by the end of 2008, and the Statistical Yearbook 2009 will contain statistics compiled, for the first time, on the basis of either standard groupings. Further information about DB07 is available from www.dst.dk/db07.

Below, 4 standard groupings are shown with 9, 27, 53 and 111 groups, respectively. These groups form the basis of using DB03 in statistics published by Statistics Denmark. The 4 standard groupings reflect an increasing aggregation of detail in the classifications. The code structure is linked to the codes in DB03 and indicates where you are in DBO3. The 9-digit grouping uses 1-digit serial numbers, whereas the 27-grouping comprises 4 digits, 53-grouping 5 digits and 111-grouping 6 digits. The relationship between the standard groupings and the 6-digit industry codes can be seen from Statistics Denmark's website at: www.dst.dk/db03.

In the table below, titles identical at several levels are only written out in full next to the code number of the standard groupings.

Grouping				
9	27	53	111	Name
1				**Agriculture, fishing, quarrying**
	01.09			*Agriculture, horticulture and forestry*
		01.10.9	01.10.09	Agriculture
		01.12.9	01.12.09	Market gardening
		01.40.0	01.40.00	Machine pools and landscape gardening
		02.00.0	02.00.00	Forestry
	05.00	05.00.0	05.00.00	*Fishing*
	10.09			*Mining and quarrying*
		11.00.0	11.00.00	Extr. of oil and natural gas
		14.00.9	14.00.09	Extr. of gravel and clay etc.
2				**Manufacturing**
	15.09	15.00.9		*Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco*
			15.10.00	Production etc. of meat and meat products
			15.50.00	Mfr. of dairy products
			15.81.20	Baker´s shops
			15.89.09	Mfr. of other food products
			15.90.00	Mfr. of beverages
			16.00.00	Mfr. of tobacco products
	17.09	17.00.9		*Mfr. of textiles and leather*
			17.00.00	Mfr. of textiles
			18.00.00	Mfr. of wearing apparel
			19.00.00	Mfr. of leather and footwear
	20.09			*Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.*
		20.00.0	20.00.00	Mfr. of wood and wood products
		21.00.9		Mfr. of paper prod.; printing and publish.
			21.00.00	Mfr. of pulp, paper and paper products
			22.12.00	Publishing of newspapers
			22.13.09	Publishing activities, excl. newspapers
			22.20.09	Printing activities
	23.09			*Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products*
		23.00.0	23.00.00	Mfr. of refined petroleum products etc.
		24.00.0		Mfr. of chemicals
			24.10.09	Mfr. of chemical raw materials
			24.30.09	Mfr. of paints and soap
			24.40.00	Mfr. of pharmaceuticals
		25.00.0	25.00.00	Mfr. of rubber and plastic products
	26.00	26.00.0		*Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products*
			26.10.09	Mfr. of glass and ceramic goods
			26.30.09	Mfr. of tiles, bricks, cement and concrete
	27.09			*Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.*
		27.00.9		Mfr. and processing of basic metals
			27.00.00	Mfr. of basic metals
			28.10.09	Mfr. of building materials of metal
			28.60.09	Mfr. of various metal products
		29.00.0		Mfr. of machinery and equipment
			29.10.00	Mfr. of marine engines, compressors
			29.20.00	Mfr. of ovens and cold-storage plants
			29.30.00	Mfr. of agricultural machinery
			29.40.09	Mfr. of machinery for industries
			29.70.00	Mfr. of domestic appliances
		30.00.9		Mfr. of electronic components
			30.00.09	Mfr. of computers and electric motors
			32.00.00	Mfr. of radio and communication equipment
			33.00.00	Mfr. of medical and optical instruments
		35.00.9		Mfr. of transport equipment
			35.10.00	Building of ships and boats
			35.20.09	Mfr. of transport equipment, excl. ships
	36.00	36.00.0		*Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.*
			36.10.00	Mfr. of furniture
			36.50.09	Mfr. of toys and jewellery
3	*40.09*	40.00.9		**Electricity, gas and water supply**
			40.10.00	Production and distribution of electricity
			40.20.00	Manufacture and distribution of gas
			40.30.00	Steam and hot water supply

Danish Industrial Classification and Standard Industrial Groupings

Grouping				
9	27	53	111	Name
			41.00.00	Collection and distribution of water
4	*45.00*	45.00.0		**Construction**
			45.21.09	General contractors
			45.25.10	Bricklaying
			45.31.00	Install. of electrical wiring and fittings
			45.33.00	Plumbing
			45.42.00	Joinery installation
			45.44.00	Painting and glazing
			45.45.09	Other construction works
5				**Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants**
	50.00	50.00.0		*Sale and rep. of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel*
			50.10.09	Sale of motor vehicles and motorcycles
			50.20.00	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
			50.50.00	Retail sale of automotive fuel
	51.00	51.00.0		*Wholesale except of motor vehicles*
			51.20.00	Ws. of grain and animal feeds
			51.30.00	Ws. of food, beverages and tobacco
			51.40.00	Ws. of textiles and household goods
			51.53.00	Ws. of wood and construction materials
			51.57.09	Ws. of other raw mat. and semimanufactures
			51.60.00	Ws. of machinery, equipment and supplies
			51.70.09	Other wholesale trade
	52.00			*Re. trade and repair work exc. of m. vehic.*
		52.10.9		Re. trade of food
			52.11.00	Re. sale of food in non-specialized stores
			52.20.00	Re. sale of food in specialized stores
		52.29.9	52.29.09	Department stores
		52.30.0	52.30.00	Re. sale of phar. goods, cosmetic art.
		52.41.9	52.41.09	Re. sale of clothing, footwear
		52.44.9		Other retail sale, repair work
			52.44.09	Re. sale of furniture and household appliances
			52.47.09	Re. sale in other specialized stores
			52.70.00	Repair of household goods
	55.00	55.00.0		*Hotels and restaurants*
			55.10.09	Hotels
			55.30.09	Restaurants
6				**Transport, post and telecommunications**
	60.09			*Transport*
		60.00.0		Land transport and transport via pipelines
			60.10.09	Transport via railways and buses
			60.22.09	Taxi operation and coach services
			60.24.09	Freight transport by road and via pipelines
		61.00.0	61.00.00	Water transport
		62.00.0	62.00.00	Air transport
		63.00.0	63.00.00	Supporting transport activities

Grouping				
9	27	53	111	Name
	64.00	64.00.0	64.00.00	*Post and telecommunications*
7				**Finance and business activities**
	65.09			*Finance and insurance*
		65.00.0		Finance
			65.10.00	Financial institutions
			65.20.00	Mortgage credit institutions
		66.00.0	66.00.00	Insurance
		67.00.0	67.00.00	Activities auxiliary to finance
	70.09			*Letting and sale of real estate*
		70.00.0		Real estate activities
			70.20.00	Letting of own property
			70.30.09	Real estate agents
		71.00.0	71.00.00	Renting of transport equipment and machinery
	72.09			*Business activities*
		72.00.0	72.00.00	Computer and related activities
		73.00.0	73.00.00	Research and development
		74.00.0		Consultancy and cleaning activities etc.
			74.11.00	Legal activities
			74.12.00	Accounting, book-keeping and auditing
			74.20.09	Consulting engineers and architects
			74.40.00	Advertising
			74.70.00	Building-cleaning activities
			74.80.09	Other business activities
8				**Public and personal services**
	75.00	75.00.0		*Public administration*
			75.11.00	General public service activities
			75.12.09	Administration of public sectors
			75.20.00	Defence, police and administration of justice
	80.00	80.00.0		*Education*
			80.10.00	Primary education
			80.20.00	Secondary education
			80.30.00	Higher education
			80.40.00	Adult and other education
	85.19	85.10.9		*Human health activities*
			85.11.00	Hospital activities
			85.12.09	Medical, dental and veterinary activities
	85.39			*Social institutions etc.*
		85.31.9	85.31.09	Social institutions for children
		85.32.9	85.32.09	Social institutions for adults
	90.09			*Associations, culture and refuse disposal*
		90.00.0	90.00.00	Refuse disposal and similar activities
		91.00.0	91.00.00	Activities of membership organizations
		92.00.0	92.00.00	Recreational, cultural, sporting activities
		93.00.9	93.00.09	Other service activities
9	*98.00*	98.00.0	98.00.00	**Activity not stated**

Measures and weights

	Metric system		Old Danish system		English American system	
1. Length	1	cm	0.382344	tommer[1]	0.39370	inch[2]
	2.615446	»	1	»	1.02970	»
	2.5400	»	0,9712	»	1	»
	1	m	1.593100	alen[1]	1.09361	yard[2]
	0.627707	»	1	»	0.68647	»
	0.91440	»	1.45673	»	1	»
	1	km	0.132758	mil[3]	0.62137	mile[2]
	7.532484	»	1	»	4.68046	»
	1.6093	»	0.2136	»	1	»
2. Area	1	m^2 [4]	2.537968	sq. alen	10.7639	sq. feet[5]
	0.394016	»	1	»	4.2411	»
	0.092903	»	0.235785	»	1	sq. foot
	1	ha[4]	1.812834	td. ld.[6]	2.471	acre[5]
	0.551623	»	1	» »	1.363	»
	0.4047	»	0.7337	» »	1	»
	1	km^2 [4]	0.017625	sq. mil[7]	0.38610	sq.mile[5]
	56.738315	»	1	»	21.9066	» »
	2.5900	»	0.045649	»	1	» »
3. Volume					0.2200	Eng. gallon[9]
	1	l	1.035068	pot[8]	0.264179	Am. »
	4.545963	»	4.705381	»	1	Eng. »
	3.785332	»	3.918076	»	1	Am. »
	1	m^3	32.34571	cu. fod[10]	35.31	Eng. cu. feet[11, 12]
	0.030916	»	1	»	1.09	» » »
	0.028317	»	0.915933	»	1	» » foot
	1	hl	0.718798	td.[13, 14]	2.75	Eng. bushel[15]
					2.8378	Am. » [16]
					3.83	Eng. »
	1.391212	»	1	»	3.9480	Am. »
	0.3637	»	0.2614	1	1	Eng. »
	0.352383	»	0.253292	»	1	Am. »
	1.58757	»	1.141142	»	1	Am. barrel[17]
4. Weight	1	kg[18]	2	pund[19]	2.2046	ln.[20]
	0.453592	»	0.907185	»	1	lb. (=16 ounces)
	0.02835	»	0.05670	»	1	ounce
	0.37324	»	0.74648	»	1	troy lb. (=12 troy ounces) [21]
	0.0311	»	0.0622	»	1	troy ounce[21]
					1.968413	Eng. cwt.[20]
	100	kg[18]	2	centner[19]	2.20462	central[20]
	50.80	»	1.016	»	1	Eng. cwt
	45.359243	»	0.907185	»	1	central
					0.9842	long ton[20]
	1	tonne (=1000	20	centner	1.102311	short ton[20]
	1 016	Kg	20.32	»	1	long ton
	907.1849	»	18.1437	»	1	short ton

Length: [1] 1 favn = 1,883121 m (1 favn = 3 alen, 1 alen = 2 fod, 1 fod = 12 tommer, 1 tomme = 12 linier). [2] 1 mile = 1760 yards (1 yard = 1 foot = 12 inches, 1 inch = 10 lines). 1 fathom = 2 yards. [3] 1 Danish mile = 12.000 alen = 1.0149 geographic miles = 0.704700 Swedish miles = 0.753200 new Norwegian miles. 1 geographic mile = 0.9853 Danish miles = 7.4221 km. 1 knot (speed) = 1 nautical mile per hour. 1 nautical mile = 10 cables = 1.852 km.

Area: [4] 1 km^2 = 100 hct (1 hct = 100 are, 1 are = 100 m^2). [5] 1 sq. mile = 640 acres (1 acre = 4 840 sq. yards, 1 sq. yard = 9 sq. feet). [6] 1 tønde land = 14.000 sq. alen (1 tønde land = 8 skæpper,1 skæppe = 4 fjerdingkar, 1 fjerdingkar = 3 album). [7] 1 Danish sq. mile = 10.285$^5/_7$ tdr. land. 1 geographic sq. mile = 9986.54 td. land = 55.088 km^2.

Volume: [8] 1 pot = 4 pægle = 0.966120 l. [9] 1 gallon = 4 quarts (1 quart = 2 pints, 1 pint = 4 gills). [10] 1 favn firewood = 72 cubic feet = 22.25940 m^3. [11] 1 register tonne = 100 cubic feet = 2.8317 m^3. Gross (net) register tonne (g.r.t., NRT) is the cubic content of all a ship's compartments measured in register tonnes. Net register ton (n.r.t., NRT) is the same cubic content ÷ room for personnel, navigation and engine room. [12] 1 cubic yard = 27 cubic feet (1 cubic foot = 1.728 cubic inches). 1 cord = 128 cubic feet, 1 standard = 165 cubic feet. 1 fathom = 216 cubic feet. [13] 1 tønde grain = 8 skæpper (1 skæppe = 4 fjerdingkar, 1 fjerdingkar = 2 ottingkar). 1 tønde ale = 136 potter = 1.313923 hl; 1 fad ale = 9.275 hl = 24 ankre(1 anker = 40 potter). 1 coal tønde (approx. 130 kg) = 176 potter = 1.700371 hl. 1 tar tønde = 120 potter = 1.159344 hl. 1 tønde herring = 112 potter = 1.082054 hl. [14] 1 td. wheat is considered to correspond to 106.5 kg rye 98.5 kg 2-rowed barley 92.0 kg oats 70.0 kg buckwheat 85.0 kg, peas and other pulse 112.5 kg potatoes 100.0 kg, carrots and turnips 80.0 kg and 1 td. mangold and swedes 90.0 kg. 1 td. butter = 3 dritler = 112 kg. [15] 1 Eng. quarter = 8 Eng. bushels (1 Eng. bushel = 8 Eng. gallons). [16] 1 Am. quarter = 8 Am. bushels. [17] Measures used in the oil industry (barrel = tønde).

Weight: [18] 1 quintal = 100 kg. [19] 1 pound = 100 kvint (1 kvint = 10 ort). 1 lispound = 16 pounds. 1 centner = 100 pound. [20] 1 long ton (l.t.) = 20 Eng. hundredweights (cwt) (1 cwt = 112 pounds (lbs)). 1 short ton (sh.t.) = 20 centals (Eng. measure) = 20 Am. hundredweights (1 cental = 100 pounds). [21] English system of measurement used to weigh gold and silver.

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 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.

Definitions and glossary

All-year assessment Calculated assessment of the total number of taxable days, divided by 365.

Annual adjustments Annual adjustments to the latest general valuation of real property which take into account price trends during the intervening period.

Appeals and complaints A ruling made at the first instance may be brought before a higher court, i.e. the High Court or the Supreme Court, for a new ruling.

Area In housing statistics, "area" comprises the total floor area of all floors of a building, measured to the outer surface of the outer wall, as well as habitable attic areas. Basement areas are not included.

Assets Accounting term used to designate application of capital in accounts, i.e. the value of property, operating resources, and amounts receivable. The opposite of liabilities

Assistance under the Act on active social policies Comprises assistance in accordance with the Act on active social policies and the Danish Social Assistance Act in the form of cash benefits, e.g. maintenance assistance or education assistance (rehabilitation benefits) for families or individuals who, due to social circumstances, find themselves in financial need without any opportunities for assistance under other legislation.

ATP - labour-market supplementary pension scheme ATP is a compulsory pension scheme for employees within the 16-64 (before 2006: 16-66) year age bracket with at least 10 hours of work a week.

Auxiliary unit A separately located local unit which produces ancillary materials or services to the enterprises serviced by this unit.

Average number of participants For AMFORA, the average number of participants for any given period is calculated as the sum of the degrees of participation within the group.

Average number of unemployed This concept is frequently used within unemployment statistics (CRAM). The average number of unemployed persons illustrates the number of full-time unemployed persons in a given period. This is calculated by adding up the degrees of unemployment of all unemployed persons.

Average turnover Is defined as the total taxable turnover per registered unit for units which have been operational throughout the entire year.

Bachelor education Comprises courses of 3 years of education. The courses were introduced in 1993 in connection with the structural reform of bachelor education, which is built on general upper secondary education as well as vocational education and training, and are a prerequisite of passing master degrees and PhD degrees.

Banks Comprise Danish banks with a working capital (equity capital, capital base, and deposits) of DKK 250 million or more.

Basic prices Are defined for domestic production as the price ex works excluding product taxes, net. For imports, basic prices are defined as the CIF value plus customs duties. Value added may also be defined at basic prices. (cf. Value added).

Basic school Comprises grades 1 to 10. Grades 1-9 are compulsory. Grades 8-10 may also be completed at continuation schools.

BEC Classification by Broad Economic Categories, prepared by the UN.

Benefits during sickness or in connection with child-birth

Benefits which provide security in the event of loss of income due to sickness, injury, childbirth, or adoption. This scheme comprises all employed persons who reside in Denmark and are subject to Danish taxation. The scheme provides statutory security for employees as of the first day of absence as well as voluntary security for self-employed persons after two weeks of absence. The statistics only address the cases where local authorities pay benefits. In the event of sickness, private employers are normally required to pay benefits to employees during the first two weeks of absence, whereas public-sector employees are required to pay benefits during the entire period of absence.

Births

Live births + stillborn.

Bonds

Since the Danish Securities Centre was established in 1979, bonds no longer exist as physical entities. Market prices of bonds are set every day on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange and are issued in series by the central government, mortgage-credit institutions, other bond-issuing institutions, or enterprises.

Books and pamphlets

Non-periodical printed publications which are made accessible to the public; books are defined as publications which comprise 49 pages or more, whereas pamphlets comprise 5-48 pages (excluding covers).

Building permits issued

Authorisation to commence building, issued by municipal building authorities.

Building, concept of

A "building" means a cohesive structure, mainly constructed from uniform materials and usually comprising the same number of floors throughout.

Building, main use of

This corresponds to the actual use of the building. Where several types of use apply, the usage which occupies the greatest floor area is registered.

Buildings started

Physical initiation of construction. For commercial buildings for agriculture, etc., "buildings started" denotes the time of notification of construction work.

Business unit

A legal entity which carries out one or more types of financial activity at one or more local units (enterprises).

Business unit

A local financial unit.

Business units registered for VAT settlement

Enterprises which are registered in the Danish custom authorities' register of units which are liable to pay value-added tax (VAT).

Capacity utilisation, hotels, etc.

Beds, i.e. the number of occupied beds compared to the total number of beds.

Capital accumulation

Within public-finance statistics, capital accumulation comprises actual capital activities in the general government sector. Capital accumulation is calculated as follows:

Fixed new assets

+ Acquisition of existing buildings, net

= Gross fixed capital formation

+ Increase in stocks, net

+ Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net

= Non-financial capital accumulation

Fixed new assets + acquisition of buildings (net)

= Gross fixed capital formation

Gross fixed capital formation + increase in stock (net) + acquisition of land and intangible assets (net)

= Capital accumulation

Capital formation Acquisitions less sales of real property, operating machinery, and stock-in-trade.

Capital formation, net Additions less disposals of capital (fixed) assets, i.e. real property (land, buildings, etc.) and means of operation (machines, vehicles, furniture, equipment, etc.). Additions are calculated at purchase prices before depreciation and other adjustments and comprise bought as well as leased assets. Disposals are calculated at sales prices.

Capital income Comprises interest, yield on securities, and calculated rental value of owner-occupied dwellings.

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.

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.

Capital income to and from abroad Primarily comprises interest on all loans taken out abroad by Danish individuals, companies, and public-sector institutions, as well as yields from Danish companies to foreign parent companies, shareholders, etc. Similarly, interest receivable and yields from abroad constitute income to Danish lenders, parent companies, etc.

Capital transfers Affect the capital of either the granter or recipient. Examples include plant and investment subsidies, certain damages, writedowns of loans, and similar payments. Such capital transfers are normally non-recurrent in nature.

Capital transfers to and from abroad Comprises non-recurrent unilateral transactions between countries other than Denmark and the Danish public sector, Danish private enterprises, or Danish residents. Such transfers may be investment subsidies to or from EU institutions, inheritances, etc.

Car at disposal A family has a car at its disposal when one or more family members own one or more passenger cars, and/or one or more family members own one or more vans without being associated with a commercial enterprise, and/or one or more family members has a company car at their disposal.

Cash price Comprises the cash down payment on a property plus the market (bond) price of the mortgages.

Cash value At the 17th general valuation on 1 April 1981, the principle of cash value was intro-

duced as the valuation method. At the instigation of the Danish tax authorities, the mortgage values were converted to cash values. At the 20th general valuation on 1 January 1996, these valuations have been carried out directly at cash levels. (Construction and dwellings)

Charges Suspicion of a criminal offence, laid down by the police.

Charges withdrawn To refrain from bringing a charge against a person, e.g. where the case is considered negligible, brought against young persons, etc.

Chattels Also known as "movables": Movable possessions, e.g. furniture and machines.

Child and youth allowance Subsidy paid regardless of income as ordinary and extra child and youth allowance to single breadwinners with children under the age of 18. Special child and youth allowances are paid to orphans, children of pensioners, children of widows/widowers, and children born out of wedlock where no-one has been designated as contributor.

As of 1 April 2000, special child allowance to pensioners is earnings-related. Since 1 January 2001, special child allowance is also paid to families where at least one parent is enrolled for an education that entitles him/her to receive state education grants and loans. In such cases, the allowance is earnings-related.

Child benefits Under certain circumstances (i.e. according to agreement between the parents or when benefits are not paid on time), the municipality of residence pays advance child benefits (normal benefits) to children born out of wedlock or to children of separated or divorced spouses when the person entitled to benefits does not live together with the child's other parent. Advance payment of child benefits does not include benefits paid on time by the person obliged to pay them without the collaboration of the social committee.

Child living at home A person under the age of 25 years, who lives at the same address as one or both of his/her parents who has never been married and do not have children by him/herself.

Civil administration of justice Comprises legal action in cases which do not involve violations of the Danish Penal Code or special legislation, i.e. civil action in connection with e.g. enforcement proceedings, matrimonial proceedings, and paternity proceedings.

Commuting to and from work A person is considered to be a commuter when s/he does not work and live in the same municipality.

Confirming Confirming means that a financing company pays the debtor's (i.e. their client's) bills.

Consumer price index The consumer price index is calculated on the basis of the actual retail prices paid by consumers for goods and services which form part of private consumption. The weights are compiled on the basis of the grouping of private consumption in Denmark used in national accounts in conjunction with information from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). From January 2001 the classification of household goods and services is based on the international classification COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose).

Consumer price index 1900 = 100 Until 1963, these indices have been based on statistics from the calculation of the retail price indices, less direct taxes, membership fees, etc. When these expense items are left out, the price basis for the indices from before 1964 is close to the principles applied to the consumer price index from 1964 onwards. The weights used for calculation of the retail price indices were based on living expenditure for wage-earning and

salaried employee families according to the periodic HBS, while the weights used in the consumer price index from 1964 onwards have been based on total private consumption. These discrepancies of index construction have been ignored in the linking of indices in 1964, as experience shows that such variations are not significant.

Consumer-paid magazines

Periodical publications with informative and entertaining contents, published once a week or less, which are primarily aimed at families/family members. Funded by sales and advertising.

Consumption

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.

The grouping of consumption is mainly in accordance with the principles used in the national accounts and is based on the European national-accounts system - ENS95. This system groups goods and services by their purpose.

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 and, for the period 1 January 1970-1979, the following 18 municipalities: Albertslund, Ballerup, Brøndby, Dragør, Gladsakse, Glostrup, Herlev, Hvidovre, Høje Taastrup, Lyngby-Taarbæk, Rødovre, Søllerød, Taarnby, Vallensbæk , Værløse, Birkerød, Farum, and Hørsholm. As of 1 January 1980, this area comprised another 7 municipalities: Ledøje-Smørum, Ishøj, Allerød, Fredensborg-Humlebæk, Karlebo, Greve, and Solrød. As of 1 January 1999, the following municipalities are no longer included in the Copenhagen metropolitan area: Ballerup, Dragør, Høje Taastrup, Ishøj, Ledøje Smørum, Søllerød, Værløse, Allerød, Birkerød, Farum, Fredensborg-Humlebæk, Hørsholm, Karlebo, Greve, and Solrød. These municipalities are now designated as urban/rural areas in accordance with the same principles which are applied to other Danish municipalities.

Couples

In family statistics, two adult persons living at the same address form a couple if they are either married to one another or have entered into a registered partnership, or if they have children together without being married to one another. The statistics also include couples living together who are unmarried and have no children together, if

there are no other adult persons at the same address living with them, the two persons are of opposite sex and are not siblings and they have an age difference of 15 years or less. Young persons down to the age of 16 may be part of a cohabiting couple.

Court of First Instance Comprises the first ruling in cases brought before the district court and High Court, including the Maritime and Commercial Court.

Crime rates In the survey of crimes and national origin, the age-related crime rates of t various ancestry groups (immigrants, descendants or Danish) are compiled as index numbers, where 100 indicates the national average (i.e. numeric values over 100 indicate that the rate is above average). Furthermore, the crime rates are age-standardised implying that adjustments have been made so that the age distribution is not similar for the various ancestry groups.

Criminal offences against the Penal Code Comprises sexual offences, crimes of violence, offences against property, and other offences, including crimes against the State, perjury, selling narcotics, etc.

Crude birth rate Annual number of live births per 1,000 population.

Current assets Stocks, liquid holdings, outstanding amounts from sales, and easily realisable securities which are not intended for permanent ownership.

Current transfers This category is used in statistics of public finances. They affect current disposable incomes. Current transfers mainly comprise transfers to households, which are divided into social transfers such as old-age pensions, early-retirement pensions, civil-servant pensions, unemployment benefits, cash benefits, sickness benefits, child allowances, etc., as well as rent subsidies. They also include other transfer incomes such as student grants, etc.

Current transfers to and from abroad Include private cross-border donations and gifts as well as aid to developing countries. They also include transfers between Denmark and the institutions of the EU; i.e. income includes subsidies for Danish agriculture, while expenditure includes Denmark's contribution to the EU budget.

Custody Deprivation of liberty in accordance with an order of court with a view to ensuring the presence of a person charged with a criminal offence.

Danish Broadcasting Corporation, the An independent public institution with »public service« obligations. Its finances are based on license fees.

Danish Mortgage Bank, the State institution which takes out state-backed loans abroad, etc.

Degree of participation A degree of participation is calculated for all measures within labour-market policies. This is done on the basis of a registered start date, a known or scheduled end date, and information on the number of hours per weeks involved in the relevant measure. The degree of participation is calculated as the ratio between the number of days in which a person participates in the relevant scheme and the total number of days multiplied by the ratio between the weekly number of hours involved in the scheme and the potential number of hours per week.

Degree of unemployment and average degree of unemployment Within the unemployment statistics (CRAM), a degree of unemployment is calculated for each person who has experienced unemployment during the period. For *insured* 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 per-

son 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 *non-insured persons*, the degree of unemployment is calculated on the bases of whether they were unemployed at the middle of the week. If they are unemployed at this time, their degree of unemployment will be set at 1, otherwise it will be set at 0.

An average degree of unemployment is calculated on the basis of individual degrees of unemployment. The average degree of unemployment illustrates the average duration of a period of unemployment. The average degree of unemployment is calculated by adding up the degrees of unemployment for the relevant period and dividing this sum by the number of persons who have experienced unemployment during this period.

Descendant

(correction)

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

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.

Distribution of tasks within the public sector examines which sector or authority is directly responsible for carrying out a task, whether this is a service or a transfer to citizens. In many cases, the costs of the task may be fully or partly refunded by other public authorities. The distribution of burden shows how the final financial burden is distributed between the various sub sectors.

Early-retirement pension

Social pension benefit which may be granted to persons aged 18-64 years (before 2006: 16-66) upon application. This type of pension may be granted in cases of permanent reduction in the ability to work due to physical or mental disability (health-

specific early retirement) or in cases where it is necessary to permanently secure the livelihood of a person for social and financial reasons (needs-specific early retirement).

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.

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 *Compensation*.

Effective krone rate The index for the effective krone rate is a geometric weighting of the changes in the currencies of 25 of Denmark's most important trading partners.

Effective rate of interest Comprises direct interest and the average drawing bonus. Direct interest is calculated by multiplying the nominal interest by 100 and dividing this figure by the bid price of the relevant security.

Elections Elections to the European Parliament are held once every five years. Elections to the Folketing are held at least once every four years. Elections to county councils and municipality councils are held once every four years in November. Elections to local church councils are held once every four years amongst members of the Danish National Church.

Electronic commerce Sales or purchases based on orders submitted through the Internet. In certain contexts, electronic commerce also includes orders submitted via other computer-based networks, e.g. by means of EDI (Electronic Data Interchange).

EMEP area, the The EMEP area covers Europe and its marine areas.

Emission Emission or discharge of contaminants in solid, liquid, or gaseous state.

Employed Employed persons comprise employees, self-employed persons, and assisting spouses. In order to be classified as employed, a person must work, i.e. carry out work against some form of payment for at least one hour during the reference period. Moreover, persons who are temporarily absent during the reference period (due to sickness, holiday, leave, etc.) will be considered to be employed. Employees must be permanently associated with an employer in order for them to be considered temporarily absent.

Employee A person with employment who receives wages or salaries.

Employees' Wage Guarantee Fund, the This constitutes a statutory guarantee for employee claims as regards wages, holiday benefits, etc., in the event that their employer becomes bankrupt, their workplace ceases operations, etc.

Employment exchange Labour exchange under the auspices of the Danish State is carried out by the Public Employment Service offices. The employment exchange carried out by Public Employment Service offices comprises part of the total employment exchange within the labour market. No statistics are available on the local-authority employment exchange, which was introduced in 1990.

Energy and resource taxes Taxes, duties, etc., on electricity, gas, petrol, natural gas, and certain oil products. Also taxes on coal, coke, etc.

Environmental taxes Comprises taxes and duties on waste, CO_2, SO_2, packaging, disposable cutlery, CFC, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, raw materials, water supplies, NiCd batteries, and chlorinated solvents.

Equity capital Owner's share of the capital. Calculated as total assets less total provisions and debt.

Expectation of life The average number of years that a person of a given age can expect to live, assuming that age-specific mortality levels remain constant (i.e. the rates observed for the period under review). Thus, there are figures for mean life expectancy for each age.

Export value Value FOB Danish port or free delivered border station.

Exports of goods and services Comprises all goods (new and used) which, against payment or for free, take permanent leave of Danish financial territory for destinations outside Denmark, as well as all services supplied by Danish units to foreign units.

Factor prices Factor prices are basic prices less other taxes on production, for example, motor vehicle weight duty and property taxes, plus other subsidies on production. This is the price level at which gross factor income (GFI) is estimated. Gross factor income is also called gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost.

Factoring "Factoring" denotes that a financing company offers loans secured on the debtors of the loan taker.

Family One or more persons who live at the same address and who have specific relations to each other. A family may consist of a single person, a couple, or of a child under 18 years of age not living at home. Children under 18 living at home are regarded as part of their parent's families. See also “Singles” and “Child living at home”.

Family allowance Benefit paid regardless of income to all families with children under the age of 18 as a fixed amount per child. The amount paid depends on the child’s age group (0-3 years, 4-6 years, 7-17 years).

Family income In income statistics, family income comprises the sum of primary income, transfer income, capital income (cf. these), and certain foreign types of income which cannot immediately be included in the scope of these three types of income.

Feed unit (FU) A calculation unit based on the feed value. For example, one feed unit equals the feed value of 0.97 kg wheat, 1.00 kg rye, 0.98 kg Triticale, 1.05 kg barley, 1.26 kg oats, 0.92 kg pulses, or 0.61 kg rape. 1 FU for straw is 5.5 kg for wheat, oats and triticale, 5 kg for barley or 7.5 kg for rye. The calculation for green fodder and root crops is based on the dry-matter content.

Fertility Total: The number of children that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (the 15-49 age bracket) if 1) all of the 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and 2) all these women gave birth to the exact number of children specified in a given year's fertility rates within each age group.

Films Films shown in cinemas (long films) have a length of more than 1,600 metres of 35 mm. film (approximately one hour of film). Films of less than 1,600 metres in length are normally defined as short films (often documentaries).

Finance loans Loans raised abroad, normally in a foreign currency, with a maturity of at least one

year.

Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) Are calculated as the difference between bank interest receipts, etc., and bank interest payments (i.e. the interest margin). In accordance with international recommendations, this amount is subtracted from the sum of the gross value added by activity, with a view to incorporating the interest margin in production values within financial activities without having to carry out an estimated breakdown of the amount by intermediate consumption (raw materials and auxiliary materials) within corporations.

Financial transactions Financial transactions within the balance of payments occur when e.g. the Danish central government, municipalities, or private enterprises take out loans abroad or when Danish securities are sold abroad. In both cases, this entails a deterioration of the external balance and a corresponding increase in foreign-currency reserves. This also applies when loans raised in Denmark by non-residents are repaid. Conversely, the granting of loans to non-residents and instalments paid on loans obtained abroad will improve the external balance while effecting a corresponding reduction in foreign-currency reserves.

First-time registrations of road motor vehicles New motor vehicles which are registered for the first time. This does not include imported used motor vehicles which are registered for the first time in Denmark

Fixed assets The part of total assets which are designated for permanent ownership or use by the company.

Fixed capital formation Comprises expenditure on construction of new buildings (including dwellings) and civil engineering projects, purchases of transport equipment, machines, software, furnishings, etc. Also included are increases in farm stocks.

Foreign exchange reserves Denmark's foreign-exchange reserves are Danmarks Nationalbank's holdings of liquid assets which can be used for foreign payments. The foreign-exchange reserves comprise the Danmarks Nationalbank gold reserves, claims against the IMF (SDR), claims against the European Central Bank, reserve position in the IMF, and net claims against other countries.

Freight service Ships calling at Danish ports to discharge or load cargoes, including rock-fishing vessels. Rocks, etc., collected in the ocean are included in domestic cargo discharges.

Full-time employed persons Shows the total amount of work measured as full work years. Employed persons who work part-time or who have only had employment for a part of the year are included at the relevant fraction. This is calculated on the basis of contributions made to the labour-market supplementary pension scheme (ATP), as these contributions vary according to the working hours put in.

Functional distribution of expenditure The functional distribution of expenditure elucidates the purpose and objectives of public expenditure, i.e. how the public purse is spent. The statistics on general government utilise three main groups: principal public services, social and health services, and economic services. Expenditure which is not distributed according to function includes interest expenditure and other expenditure pertaining to debts within general government.

Fungicides Chemicals used to combat fungal infections.

General fertility rate Annual number of live births per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years old).

General government General government comprises those authorities and institutions whose main function is to produce non-market public services and/or to carry out redistribution of the income of society. The demarcation of general government must be seen in relation to publicly-owned enterprises; these two in conjunction constitute the total public sector.

General social statistics Total annual calculations regarding recipients of transfer payments. This may involve *temporary benefits*, i.e. unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, cash benefits, rehabilitation, leave benefits, activation, etc., or *permanent benefits,* i.e. old-age pension, early retirement pension/pay, etc.

Calculations distinguish between *benefits experienced*, which are the types of benefits received by a single person during a year, and *principal benefits*, which constitute the dominant type of benefit (in terms of duration) received during a year

General trade Account which, in principle, comprises all imported and exported goods.

General upper secondary school Provides students with qualifications for further education and comprises upper secondary school leaving examination (mathematics and languages), higher preparatory examination course (hf) and adult upper secondary level course (mathematics and languages).

Gold reserves Danmarks Nationalbank's gold reserves are valued on the basis of the latest official quotation in London (»gold fixing«).

Goods Within balance-of-payments statistics, both imports and exports of goods are calculated FOB, which means that deductions are made to the import statistics CIF given on foreign trade in order to adjust these statistics for added freight costs from sea transport. Foreign-trade statistics are also adjusted for items involving the Faeroe islands and Greenland, as well as for a number of minor items.

Goods loaded Cargoes which have been loaded onto a ship at a port.

Goods transport performance One tonne carried one kilometre - measured in ton-kilometres.

Goods unloaded Cargoes unloaded from a ship at a port.

Government bonds Bonds issued in Denmark by the Danish central government.

Greater Copenhagen Region The municipalities of Copenhagen, Frederiksberg, and Gentofte.

Gross domestic income at market prices Is calculated by deducting capital income and expenses for compensation of employees (net) outside of Denmark from the gross domestic product at market prices.

Gross domestic product at market prices On the basis of production is production at market price less production consumption at purchase price. It can also be calculated on the basis of income as compensation to employees plus profit from production and miscellaneous income plus production taxes, net. Finally, it can be calculated on the basis of utilisation as the sum of all utilisation at purchase price less imports of goods CIF and services.

Gross energy consumption The quantity of energy products left after conversion at refineries and prior to conversion at utility works (electricity, gas, and district heating plants).

Gross factor income Gross factor income is gross output at basic prices less other taxes on production, net. This is equal to gross domestic product at factor cost.

Gross freight Income from freight generated by own or chartered ships.

Gross margin Gross profit as a percentage of turnover.

Gross national disposable income at market prices Is calculated by subtracting current transfers, etc. (net) to EU institutions and other countries from the gross domestic income at market prices.

Gross operating surplus and mixed income Is calculated as gross value added at basic prices less other production taxes, net, and compensation of employees. Deduction of consumption of fixed real capital, will give the net productoin surplus and mixed income which is used as compensation for the selfemployed in their own enterprise, and as interest payments on foreign capital, etc.

Gross operating surplus, general government Is the part of the gross factor income which falls to the public sector itself. As the output of the public sector is calculated on the basis of costs, the gross operating surplus will correspond to consumption of fixed real capital, also known as provisions or reinvestment.

Gross profit Is calculated as turnover less intermediate consumption less expenditure on wages, salaries and subcontractors.

Gross reproduction rate Number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15 through 49), if the 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility rates.

Gross saving Corresponds to gross national disposable income at market prices less private and government consumption. Gross saving is thus equal to gross capital formation + capital transfers, net, and net lending.

Gross tonnage GT: is an abstract measurement which expresses the capacity of all the covered spaces of a ship This measurement has now replaced the Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT).

Gross value added at basic prices Is equal to the gross domestic product at basic prices and is measured for each industry as output at basic prices less intermediate consumption at purchase prices and thus also equals the sum of other taxes on production, net, compensation of employees and gross operating surplus and mixed income. For society as a whole, gross value added can also be measured as gross domestic product at market prices less taxes on products, net.

Hectare 1 hectare equals 10,000 m^2, i.e. 100 hectares equal 1 km^2.

Herbicides Weed killers, used to combat unwanted plant growth in crop farming.

HIV Human immunodeficiency virus is a virus which attacks the body's immune system. A person infected with HIV will form antibodies against this virus and is designated as "HIV positive". See *AIDS*.

Holiday and business trips Danes' holiday and business trips with at least one night spent away from home. This describes Danish travel patterns, age distribution, size of travel parties, organisation of the trip, and total expenditure on the trip.

Hotel Enterprises which offer additional services, such as food for overnight guests. This group includes hotels, motels, inns, holiday centres, etc., which offer overnight accommodation to travellers.

Household consumption Comprises Danish households' expenditure on goods and services in Denmark and abroad. When subtracting consumption by Danish residents abroad (expenditure on tourism, etc.) and adding consumption by non-residents in Denmark (income from tourism, etc.), the figure arrived at is "final consumption of households on Danish territory".

Households Within the consumption study, "households" comprises persons who live together and who share financial arrangements. Lodgers, etc., constitute their own households.

IMF The International Monetary Fund. The IMF reserves are calculated as the difference between the assets and liabilities of Danmarks Nationalbank as regards the IMF, i.e. the difference between the amounts paid by Denmark to the IMF and the IMF's holdings in DKK.

Immigrant An immigrant is a person born abroad to parents (or a parent, where no information is available on both) who are foreign nationals or were born outside Denmark. Where no information is available on either parent, and the person in question is born abroad, said person will also be regarded as an immigrant.

Import value CIF value at Danish port or border.

Imports of goods and services Comprises all goods (new and used) which, against payment or for free, gain permanent access to Danish financial territory from destinations outside Denmark, as well as all services supplied by foreign units to Danish units.

Imprisonment Deprivation of liberty, for life or for a period of time, ranging from 30 days to 16 years.

Imputed contributions to social security schemes Are estimated contributions paid by civil servants, etc. These contributions correspond to the value of earned entitlement to retirement pensions which is added to their salaries. In practice, this contribution is calculated as the pensions paid by current pension schemes.

Income In the national accounts, income equals the gross domestic product at factor prices. This is calculated by subtracting other production taxes (net) from the gross value added at basic prices.

Income at market prices In the national accounts, this is obtained by subtracting capital income and expenditure on compensation of employees (net) abroad from the gross domestic product at market prices.

Income from land and intangible assets Includes rent/leasehold fees, concession fees, etc.

Increase (new students admitted) Within educational statistics, “increase” denotes the number of persons who, during a given period (1 October to 30 September of the following year) enrol for education. A student who changes from one type of education to another type within the same

group of education is not included in increase statistics.

Increases / reductions in stocks In public-finance statistics, this concept primarily denotes purchases of goods for intervention stocks and strategic stocks, less sales of such stocks.

Increases in stocks In the national-accounts statistics, this comprises increases in stocks of raw materials and finished goods at production enterprises, wholesale and retail stocks, and increases in the stock of a number of goods on which special information is available, especially stocks, etc., within agriculture and EU intervention stocks in Denmark.

Index adjustment For mortgage bonds/mortgage-credit bonds, this is carried out by adjusting the outstanding debt on the basis of the semi-annual changes in prices (in per cent) calculated on the basis of the net retail price index published by Statistics Denmark.

Industry Grouping of employed persons by industry is carried out in accordance with Dansk Branchekode 1993 (DB93), which is based on definitions and groupings used in the 1990 EU industry-grouping code (NACE, rev. 1).

Industry grouping Is based on DB93, which is the classification generally used by Statistics Denmark.

Industry unit A group of enterprises within the same industry, owned by a single business unit.

Infant mortality Number of deaths amongst the 0-1 age group per 1,000 live births.

Input-output An input-output table describes in detail the production structure in society and the use of goods and services. Subsequently, the table can be seen as a further specification of the 3 main accounts of the national accounts, namely accounts for goods and services, production and income formation, respectively. Consequently, the input-output tables are an integrated part of the national accounts statistics and are consistent with the national accounts data over each year as well as over time.

Insecticides Chemicals used to combat insects; used in crop farming.

Installation deficiencies A dwelling has installation deficiencies if it lacks a toilet, a bath and/or central heating.

Interest and dividends, etc. In public-finances statistics, this concept comprises actual nominal rate of interest as well as dividends, etc., less any losses.

Interest income Within income statistics, "interest income" comprises both private and commercial interest income. The consumption survey includes private interest income only.

Interest payments, etc. In public-finances statistics, this concept comprises actual, nominal, or face interest, e.g. distributed losses on issue prices and expenditure on rental of land and intangible assets. Losses on issue prices are entered (depreciated) as loans are serviced.

Intermediate consumption Is calculated as the value of goods and services used in production. Within general government statistics, intermediate consumption is defined as purchase of goods and services for current consumption, including expenditure on rent of premises, etc., insurance premiums, and indirect taxes and duties paid by the public sector itself. Moreover, part of the purchases of durable goods for the armed forces (weapon systems) is still considered to be intermediate consumption.

Intermediate consumption Consumption pertaining to turnover in the form of raw materials, energy products, etc., as well as direct costs pertaining to such purchases, e.g. customs and freight.

Intermediate consumption, etc. Consumption of goods as well as expenditure on wages/salaries and subcontractors.

IT businesses IT businesses comprise enterprises/business units which supply products and services within electronics, IT, software, telecommunications, and other areas which are primarily based on information technologies. IT businesses can be divided into four subgroups, i.e. IT manufacturing, IT wholesale, telecommunications, and IT consultancy services. These groups may, in turn, be divided into a total of 35 individual industries, of which 16 are found within manufacturing, 9 within wholesale, 1 within telecommunications, and 9 within consultancy services.

Joule Energy unit (GJ=10^9 joule).

Labour-market status Labour-market associations are calculated in accordance with ILO definitions. More detailed descriptions of this method are available in Arbejdsmarked 1998:21 (Statistiske Efterretninger). The survey of labour-market associations is carried out in week 48 prior to the population survey of 1 January. The labour-market status is determined by initially separating the group of unemployed persons, then separating persons who receive education, early-retirement benefits, pension benefits, transitional-benefit claimants, and persons on leave. All of these persons are classified as being outside the workforce. The remaining group are those who are employed. This method has been modified, so that persons who are receiving education are separated first and placed in the "student" group, regardless of their labour-market status.

Land value Valuation of land pertaining to a property.

Leasing "Leasing" means that a leasing company buys a leasing asset upon agreement with the future user of that asset. This asset is then leased - or rented - to the user.

Less developed countries Less developed countries comprise all countries which are not defined as more developed countries.

Liabilities Accounting concept which illustrates how the total capital (assets) is financed. The liability known as "equity capital" constitutes a residual between the other liabilities and assets.

Limited company (A/S) Is a commercial company where all capital investors (shareholders) are liable for their investment only.

Limited partnership An enterprise in which one or more general partners are liable for all debts and obligations of the enterprise as in a normal partnership, while the other participants (limited partners) are only liable for a specific amount.

Line service traffic Denotes maritime traffic carried out by means of fixed routes and regular, scheduled round trips.

Listed bonds in circulation The value of outstanding bonds (including Treasury notes, Treasury bills, and CMO bonds) which are listed on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange and registered with the Danish Securities Centre.

Live birth A child delivered with clear signs of life (i.e. breathing, screaming, or crying) regardless of the duration of pregnancy.

Long-cycle higher education Comprises both master's programmes and graduate studies as well as PhD degrees. MA education is of 1 to 2 years of education, master's programmes of 2 years and PhD degrees of 3-4 years of education.

Market activity Is carried out by units with the objective of producing goods and services to be sold in the market or for own use or consumption, usually with a view to achieving profits.

Market prices Correspond to buyers' prices. In the Danish National Accounts, this concept is only used for total figures (e.g. the gross domestic product at market prices).

Market value For the net addition of listed bonds, market value is calculated as the gross addition at market price less drawings at par (nominal value) and other disposals at market prices.

Marriage quotient Number of marriages per 1,000 residents.

Maximum equalisation percentage Denotes the percentage of total incomes which must be transferred from income recipients with incomes greater than average to income recipients with incomes lower than average in order to achieve completely even distribution.

Mean population The average number of persons within a specific group (e.g. married women aged 20–24 years) present within the Danish population during a specific period. As of 1989, this equals the population on 1 July (for Denmark and Greenland). For the Faeroe Islands, the previous calculation method is used, i.e. the average of the population numbers at the beginning and end of the year.

Median, the Within income distribution statistics, the median is the income amount which constitutes the middle value, so that half of all those receiving income have incomes which are less than this amount, while the other half have incomes greater than this amount.

Medium-cycle higher education Comprises courses of 2 to 4 years of education after upper secondary school education or vocational upper secondary school. Since 2000 it has been possible to pass a professional bachelor's degree following a medium-cycle higher course, which opens up the possibility of attending further education in connection with master's programmes and special graduate studies. Examples of medium-cycle higher education are nurses, school teachers and BSc engineering.

Migration surplus Net immigration: Immigration less emigration.

Money stock The money stock comprises notes and coins in circulation outside the banking sector plus demand deposits, deposits subject to notice of withdrawal, and time deposits made in banks by private households, local authorities, and non-financial enterprises.

More developed countries More developed countries comprise all European countries excluding Turkey, Cyprus, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Georgia, and Armenia. This group also includes the USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

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	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. From 1 January 2007, Denmark is divided into 98 municipalities and 5 regions.
Mutual insurance companies	Associations of the insured.
National Church, the	According to the Danish constitution, the National Church is the evangelical-Lutheran protestant church. Membership is achieved through baptism.
National health insurance schemes	Schemes which ensure that all Danish residents have access to treatment and health-services, regardless of health, age, and income. Regardless of income, those insured can choose between Group 1, which features free treatment by specified doctors, and Group 2, which offers treatment by doctors outside of the group specified in Group 1 at reduced fees.
Naturalisation	Acquisition of Danish citizenship.
Net price index	The net price index is calculated on the basis of the prices paid by consumers for goods and services which form part of private consumption, less indirect taxes and duties and including price subsidies. The weights used are based on the classification of private consumption in Denmark used in the national accounts, used in conjunction with information from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). From January 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 NH4 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 poising at the workplace which causes the person involved in the accident to be unable to work for at least one more day than the day of the accident.

Occupational disorder Any disease which is, or is assumed to be, caused by impacts from the working environment.

Official prices for regulation of farm rents Called "kapitelstakster" in Danish, this concept denotes average producer prices generated from sales of barley and wheat from the onset of harvesting to the end of December of the harvest year. These official prices are calculated by Statistics Denmark and are mainly used in connection with tenancy contracts.

Old-age pension A social-security pension for all persons over the age of 64 (before 2006: 66) who meet specific requirements on Danish citizenship and period of residence.

Ordinary free trade Property sales except from family sales, forced sales, etc.

Other current transfers Come from other domestic sectors, the EU, and other countries.

Other current transfers to and from abroad Comprise unilateral transactions between other countries and general government institutions, companies, or individuals with Denmark as their country of residence. A few items which are treated as exports/imports of services in balance-of-payments

statistics are also included in this group.

Other owner Comprises state institutions, local-authority institutions, and associations.

Other services Within the balance of payments, this denotes a series of transactions which involve a duration of time, such as transport by land and air, insurance, and licenses.

Owner Within business statistics, "owners" comprise liable owners whose main activity/employment concerns the enterprise owned by them. This category includes assisting spouses.

Partnership A firm with two or more participants who have entered into an agreement on operating a business together. The participants - partners - are fully liable to the company's creditors.

Passenger kilometre Unit of transport, i.e. one person carried one kilometre.

Passenger-transport work Is measured in passenger kilometres.

Personal income Comprises the sum of earned and transfer income as well as certain types of foreign income which cannot be included in these two types of income.

Persons without employment See *Unemployed*.

Pesticides Chemical products used to combat undesirable biological activity, such as insects, weeds, and fungi.

Population growth increase Live births and immigration less deaths and emigration.

Population increase Birth surplus or natural growth (number of live births less the number of deaths) + net migration (immigration less emigration).

Price adjustments, securities Changes in the value of shares, mortgage-credit bonds, and mortgage bonds due to changes in interest rates since the last adjustments.

Price relationship The relationship between two prices. This is used to elucidate changes in the relationship between the price of a product and means of production which are important to the production of this product.

Primary income Comprises salaries, wages, etc., including contributions to pension schemes administered by employers and net profits from self-employment.

Business interest payable and interest expenditure is not included in the calculation of profits from enterprises, which is one of the reasons why it is not possible to carry out direct comparisons between the primary incomes of self-employed persons and employees.

Principal public services In principle, this main group consists of activities which are public by nature, i.e. activities which cannot be carried out by private individuals or enterprises. It includes the legislative branch, local authorities, local and general enforcement agencies, general financial policies and agencies pertaining thereto, general public personnel policies, centralised purchasing and sales, international relations, police activity, and defence activity. All of these activities must be considered indispensable to any organ-

ised society.

Private course organisers Comprises course activity within the private sector, e.g. private training enterprises, employee and employer organisations, administration schools and a number of independent institutions.

Private consumption expenditure Comprises the sum of final consumption expenditure of households and consumption within the group "Associations, organisations, etc." which comprises the final use of non-market production in private consumption-oriented, non-profit institutions.

Private limited company (ApS) Is a commercial company where all capital investors (shareholders) are liable for their investment only.

Probation and prisons The Department for Prisons and Probation is in charge of operating open and closed institutions, prisons, etc.

Production taxes Comprises taxes/duties on products and other production taxes. The main elements of the latter group are property taxes and weight duties on motor vehicles which are used in production.

Property value Up until 1996, the value of real property (land and buildings) was normally determined by means of valuations carried out every four years and annual adjustments. As of 1998, values are determined by means of annual adjustments. The property value comprises land value and building value.

Provisions Liabilities, the size or date of maturity are not known with certainty, e.g. deferred taxes and pension liabilities.

Public consumption expenditure Within public finances, this constitutes an expenditure item and is obtained in the following way:

Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital

= Gross domestic product at factor cost

Gross domestic product at factor cost + intermediate consumption = production

Production + social benefits in kind – sales of goods and services

= Public consumption expenditure

Public consumption expenditure (or consumption) comprises actual operating activities carried out within the general-government sector. More than half of total public consumption expenditure can be broken down by specific recipients: persons or households. The remainder constitutes collective public consumption.

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 pct. or more of the current expenditure.

– The corporations are run commercially.

Public roads

Roads which fall within the auspices of local authorities, county authorities, or the Danish Road Directorate.

Pure nutrients

Fertiliser consumption: contents of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K) in various types of fertiliser.

Quantity index

The quantity index illustrates the quantitative changes in imports and exports

Quartile (lower and upper)

The lower quartile of an income breakdown is the amount which separates income recipients in two groups: one group numbering 25 per cent of the total group with incomes lower than the quartile, and a group numbering 75 per cent of the total group with incomes greater than this lower quartile. Conversely, the upper quartile separates the total group of income recipients into one group numbering 75 per cent with incomes lower than the upper quartile and one group numbering 25 per cent with incomes greater than this upper quartile.

Quartile breakdown

When income recipients have been divided in accordance with income sizes, the proportion of total income accounted for by each quarter group of all income recipients is calculated.

Quotients

Quotients within population statistics:

Age specific: Number of live births per year born to mothers within a given age group per 1,000 women within the relevant age group. The quotients within the five-year age groups are calculated as simple averages of the quotients for individual one-year age groups of women within the reproductive age bracket (15-49 years), thus removing the effects of shifts from year to year in the age distribution of women within individual five-year groups.

General: Number of live births per 1,000 women within their reproductive period, i.e.

aged 15-49 years.

Summary: Number of live births per 1,000 residents.

Raw material price index Is a sub-index of the wholesale-price index which illustrates trends in prices relating to imported, unprocessed raw materials and fuels.

Real property Independently registered property, consisting of land and buildings.

Real-property valuation The main regulation of this Act stipulates that such valuation shall extend to all real property in Denmark.

Recognised religious denominations Religious denominations which are outside of the National Church, but whose religious ceremonies have legal validity, as well as religious denominations outside of the National Church which have legal authority to conduct marriage ceremonies.

Recycling "Recycling" comprises reuse of waste in its original form and waste recovery; e.g. recycling of used bottles after rinsing and cleansing.

Refugees Persons who have been granted residence permits in accordance with the regulations under the Aliens Act which pertain to refugees. This group also includes persons who have been granted a residence permit for humanitarian reasons.

Regional archives The National Archives receives materials from the central offices of the central government, while the four regional archives receives materials from local offices as well as from local government.

Registered ships Privately or publicly owned ships of at least 20 GT, except ships owned by the naval forces.

Registered partnership Registered partnership denotes marriage-like relations between two persons of the same sex.

Reinsurance company A company in which insurance companies can spread the risks involved in their insurance company by reinsuring their insurance contracts.

Remuneration The concept remuneration is the concept that is the nearest to what is understood by most employees to be hourly earnings.

Rent The amount which may be legally claimed from tenants. Rent does not include heating contributions, just as any rent subsidies have not been deducted.

Rent subsidies Denote subsidies for housing expenses which may be granted upon application, depending on household composition, income, and housing. Rent subsidies may be granted to tenants in leased accommodation and to communal dwellings where the tenant is not a pensioner, whereas pensioners' rent subsidies may be granted to recipients of social pension benefits who live in leased accommodation, co-operative 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 An adult person who does not form part of a couple. A single person under the age of 25 years must not be a child living at home. See "Child living at home".

The family tables used in income statistics also include children who do not live with their parents and who were 15 years or more at the end of the year in the "singles"

group.

SITC Standard International Trade Classification, prepared by the UN.

SO_2 See *Sulphur dioxide*

Social and health services This main group comprises various services aimed at individuals and offered to households and private individuals. Social and health services include education, national health services, social security, various welfare services, housing and local environments, and cultural, recreational, and religious services.

Social assistance for children and youths Social assistance under the Social Services Act for children and young people in special-needs families. This includes relocation of the child with or without consent from its parents as well as certain preventive measures

Social benefits in kind This concept includes health-insurance services and aids which the general government sector purchases on the market and allocates to households in the form of full or partial payment to market producers for supplying specific products to households.

Socio-economic status Breakdown of the population in accordance with labour-market attachment, i.e. classification into the following categories: self-employed, assisting spouses, employees, unemployed persons, persons temporarily outside the labour force (leave from unemployment and various labour-market measures which do not involve wages), retirement, pensioners, and others outside the labour force (cash-benefit claimants who are not available to the labour market, students, children, young adults, etc.). Employees may be allocated into sub-groups in accordance with skill levels. These skill levels may have been obtained through formal education or through training and hands-on practice.

Special legislation, offences against Offences which do not fall within the scope of the Danish Penal Code, e.g. offences against the Road Traffic Act, the 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 expen-

diture has been deducted from the incomes of self-employed persons.

Trade balance The value of exports less the value of imports

Trade journals Periodical publications mainly aimed at target groups with common interests in terms of industry or finances, etc. These publications are funded by membership fees, subscriptions, and possibly advertising.

Trade unions Associations of employees and unemployed persons who share the same profession/education and/or the same type of work. The objective of these associations is to promote their members' common interests. Most employees' vocational organisations are members of a main organisation (e.g. LO - the Danish Federation of Trade Unions, FTF - the Danish Confederation of Salaried and Civil Servants' Organisations, or AC - the Danish Confederation of Professional Associations), while a minor number of employee organisations are independent from the main organisations.

Traffic accidents Accidents occurring on a public road, square, etc., in connection with traffic where at least one of the parties involved in the accident was driving a vehicle.

As regards casualties, traffic-accident statistics include all deaths caused by traffic accidents which occur within 30 days of the accident. The statistics on injuries include all other persons injured in traffic accidents according to police information

Traffic performance Number of kilometres travelled

Train kilometres Unit of transport, i.e. one train transported one kilometre.

Tramp trade Denotes maritime traffic with ships which are not used for line service

Transfer income Includes cash benefits under the Act on active social policies, etc., unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, public pension benefits, early retirement benefits, leave benefits, student grants, etc. Income in the form of interest is not included in the scope of transfer income.

Transit/transfer air traffic Denotes intermediate landings. Transit indicates that the journey continues on the same plane. Transfer indicates a change of aircraft.

Transport performance A calculation measured in tonne-km of the goods transported by Danish lorries. It takes into account the weight of the goods and the kilometres transported. One tonne-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 at 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. con-

struction 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 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.

Within CRAM, individual unemployment is calculated on the basis of the number of hours of unemployment during the week, whereas the number of unemployed persons within RAS is calculated as those persons who were fully unemployed during the last week of November according to CRAM. The concepts "persons having experienced unemployment" and "average number of unemployed" are examples of some of the central concepts used.

Unemployment insurance fund An association, recognised by the Danish State, of wage-earning/salaried employees or of self-employed persons who have formed an association with the purpose of securing financial aid in the event of unemployment. In order to be state-authorised, such funds must meet a number of requirements; e.g., since 1 January 1985 such funds must have at least 5,000 members, a fact which has entailed a number of mergers of smaller funds, etc.

Unemployment rates in per cent 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).

Wage and salary costs (aggregate) Comprises the total annual costs of wages and salaries to all employees at a workplace as well as any payments made to capital-pension schemes administered by employers. This amount includes holiday compensations, but does not include pension contributions or contributions to the labour-market supplementary pensions scheme (ATP).

Waste paper Collected, partially cleaned, and processed used paper.

Water supply A water-supply unit comprises one or more water works, one or more borings, and a supply network. General water supplies are units which supply water to at least ten households.

Water works Water works denote water-processing facilities with containers for pure water. The raw-water supply can originate from one or more borings.

Western countries Western countries comprise the EU countries, Iceland, Norway, Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino, Switzerland, the Vatican State, Canada, USA, Australia and New Zealand.

Wholesale-price index, the This index indicates trends in producer and importer sales prices, excluding VAT and domestic excise duties, but including customs and import duties. The weights used is the total value of production and imports at the base year including customs duty, but

excluding VAT and domestic excise duties.

Withdrawal of income from quasi corporations Are calculated for quasi-public corporations which are entered into the public accounts but which are not incorporated into the general government sector, e.g. port authorities and the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority. Calculations of profits include depreciation as operating expenditure. The share accounted for by the central government in the profits of Danmarks Nationalbank is also included.

Work force The sum of employed and unemployed persons.

Work function Indicates a person's area of work.

Work scope For persons with unemployment insurance, the scope of work is calculated on the basis of their insurance category. This is to say that full-time insured persons are considered to work full-time, and part-time insured persons are considered to work part-time. For persons without insurance, the scope of work is calculated on the basis of the ATP contributions paid and their length of employment.

Work stoppage The most common types of work stoppages are strikes and lockouts. The statistics do not differentiate between legal disputes and disputes between different interests, nor between work stoppage in accordance with or in defiance of agreements entered into

Worker Employed male and female workers as well as working masters who normally take an active part in manual labour. This group comprises skilled labour, apprentices, EU apprentices, and unskilled labour.

Workplaces and jobs, end of November The number of workplaces at the end of November is calculated as the workplaces with which jobs are registered at this time. Jobs comprise employees (salaried or wage-earning) as well as self-employed persons and assisting spouses.

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Statistics Denmark
Sejrøgade 11
2100 København Ø

Tlf. +45 39 17 39 17

www.dst.dk
dst@dst.dk