

The background of the cover is a photograph of a tall, white lighthouse with a red lantern room, situated on a large sand dune. The sky is a clear, deep blue. A large, semi-transparent blue circle is positioned behind the title text. In the distance, on the crest of the dune, a few small figures of people can be seen. The overall composition is clean and modern, with decorative white circular lines overlaid on the right side.

# STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2016

# **Statistical Yearbook 2016**

## Statistical Yearbook 2016

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## Preface

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The *Statistical Yearbook 2016* gives a description of life and living conditions in Denmark. The figures show the development of Danish society year by year. This has been the case every year since the first edition of the *Statistical Yearbook*, dating back to 1896.

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

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

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

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

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

The English version of the yearbook is available in pdf format at [www.dst.dk/yearbook](http://www.dst.dk/yearbook).

The present yearbook is edited by Ulla Agerskov, Chief Adviser, Margrethe Pihl Bisgaard, Senior Head Clerk and Pia Dyrby Poulin, Senior Head Clerk. We always welcome any comments or suggestions from our users. Please e-mail your suggestions to [mpb@dst.dk](mailto:mpb@dst.dk).

Statistics Denmark, May 2016

Jørgen Elmeskov, National Statistician

Steen Dahl Pedersen, Head of Communication



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**Symbols**

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

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





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



# Denmark



# Population and elections

Population and population forecasts

Immigrants and their descendants

Births

Deaths and life expectancy

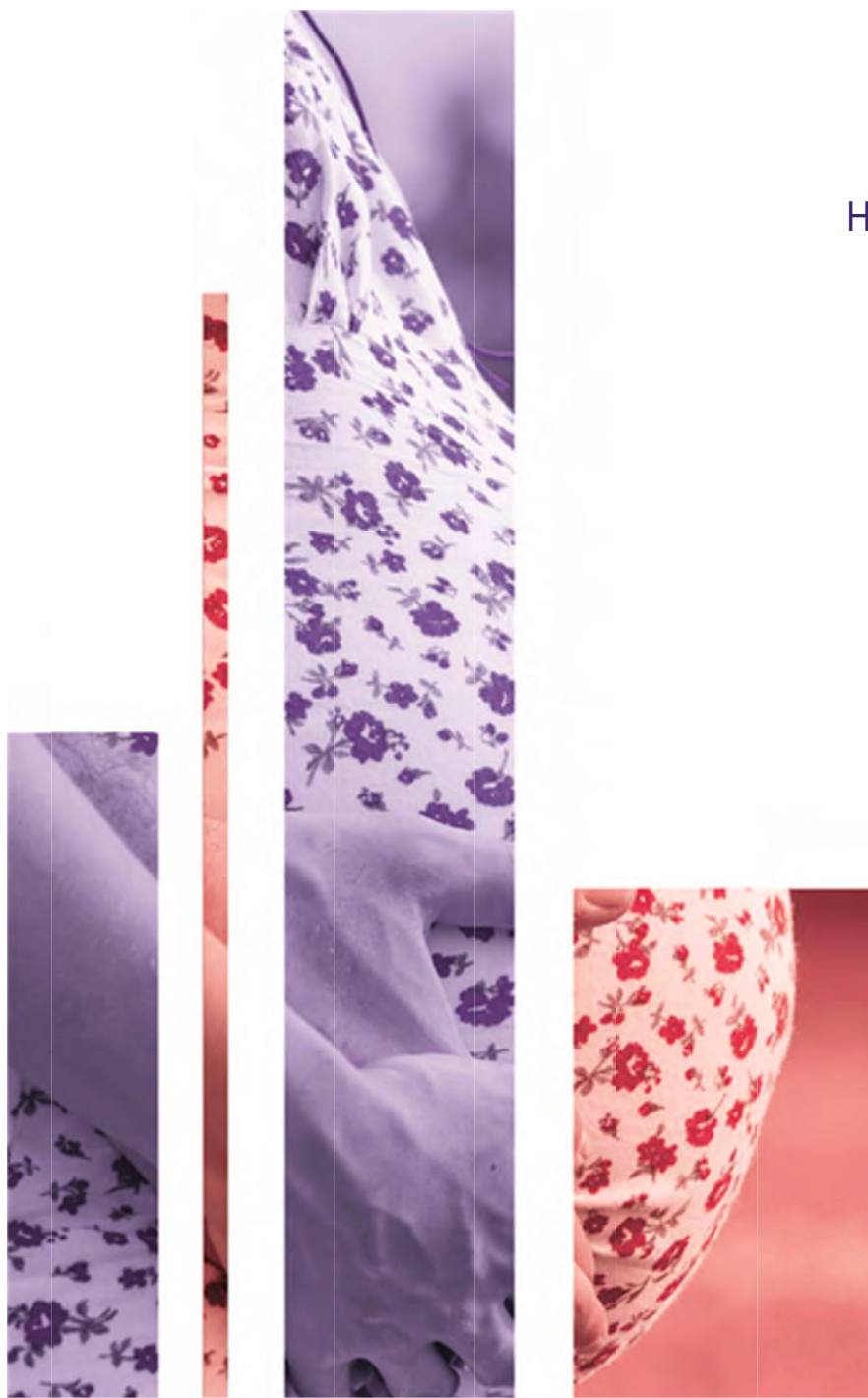
Households, families and children

Marriages and divorces

Migrations

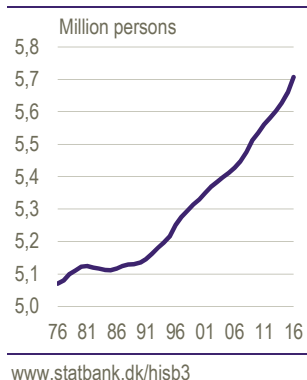
Names

Elections



## Population and population forecasts

**Figure 1**  
**Population**



### Population size

Since the early 1970s, Denmark has had a population of more than 5 million inhabitants. The size of the population has seen a slow, but steady increase since 1970, and on 1 January 2016 it was 5.7 million people. However, during the early 1980s, the population fell due to reductions in the number of births.

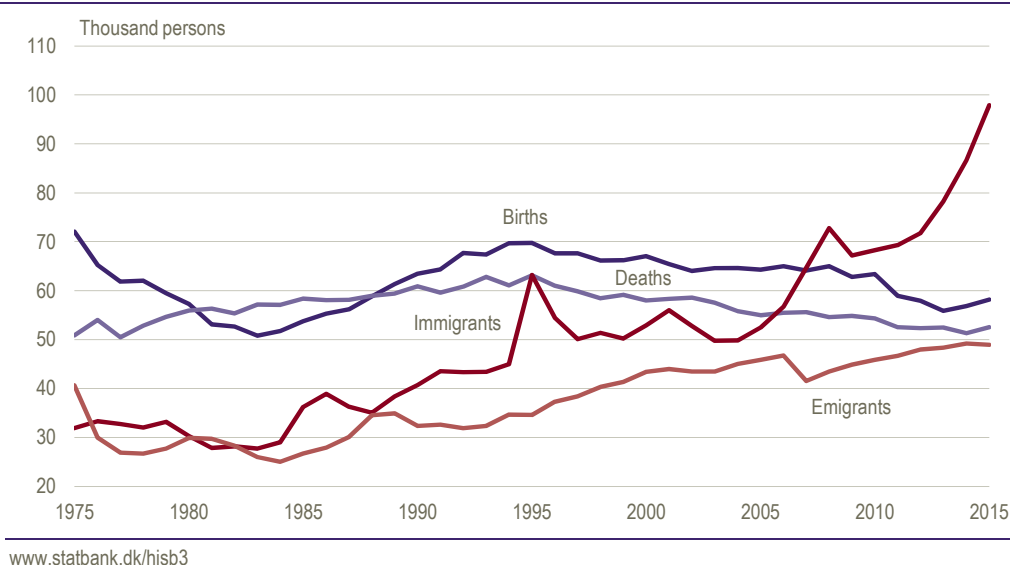
### Women are in the majority

Though more boys than girls are born every year, women comprise slightly more than half of the Danish population (50.3 per cent). This is because of higher mortality rates among men. There are more men than women in all age groups up to the late 50s, except for the 40-year-olds, but women take over in all subsequent age groups. The age group 100 and older comprises more than six times as many women as men.

### More births than deaths

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

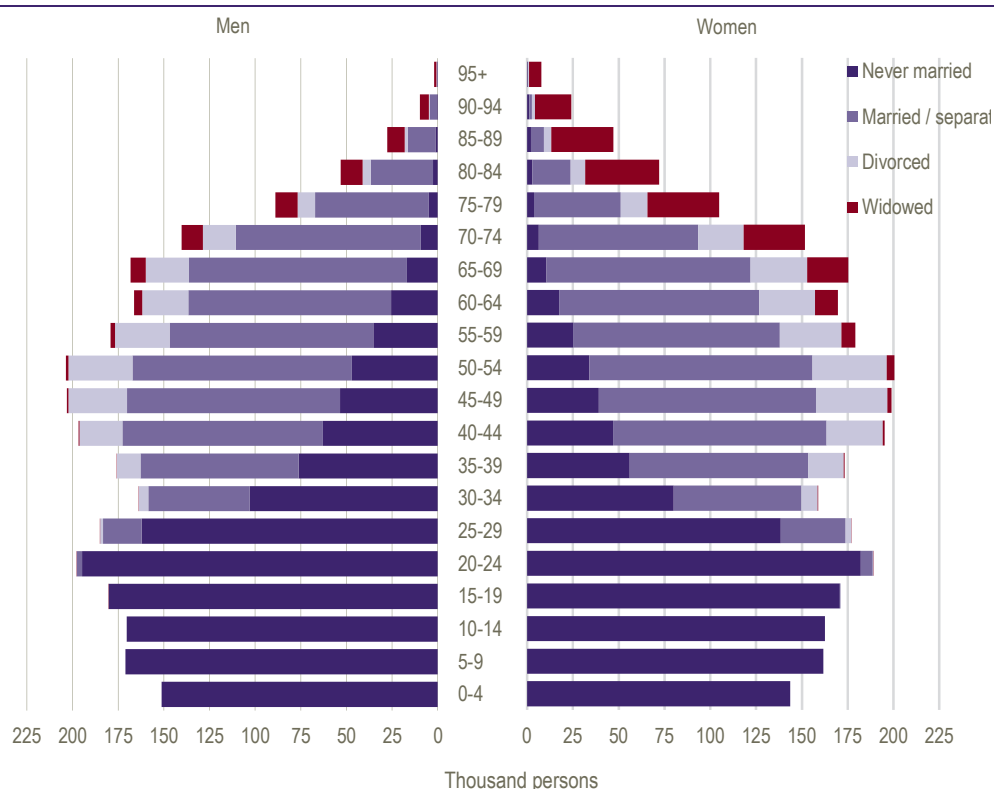
**Figure 2**    **Population trends**



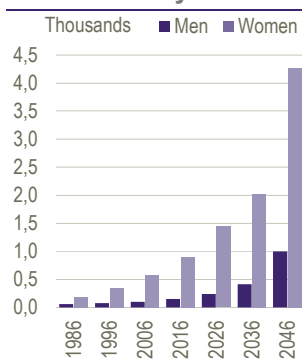
### We are growing older

The Danish population is getting older. The average age in Denmark was 41.2 years as of 1 January 2016. For men, this figure was 40.3 years, and for women, it was 42.1 years. When examining 1980 figures, the average age was 4.2 years lower (an overall average age of 36.7 years; 35.5 years for men, 38.0 years for women).

This increase in the average age is caused by an increase of 71 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 2016**

www.statbank.dk/folk1

**Figure 4 Persons 100 years +**

www.statbank.dk/bef5 and frdk111

### More Danes are older than 100 years

The number of people who are 100 years of age or more is rising. On 1 January 2016 a total of 1.058 people (906 women and 152 men) were 100 years or more. In 1980, only 158 people (40 men and 118 women) were 100 years of age or older. That is a little more than six times as much in a period of 30 years.

### The demographic dependency ratio

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

### The demographic dependency ratio will increase in the years to come

If the economically active (working) population is calculated as those within the 20-59 age group, the dependency ratio in 2016 is 0.91. This implies that for every 100 economically active individuals, 91 persons need support.

On the basis of the projections on population development in 2015, the demographic dependency ratio will increase to 0.93 in 2020 and reach 1.06 in 2030. In the 1970s, the dependency ratio was higher, 0.94 on average. In the late 1990s, it was as low as 0.76. This implies that more and more people will need support in the years to come, a development which is linked to the fact that the number of elderly people will continue to increase in future.

### Major difference in the population growth among municipalities

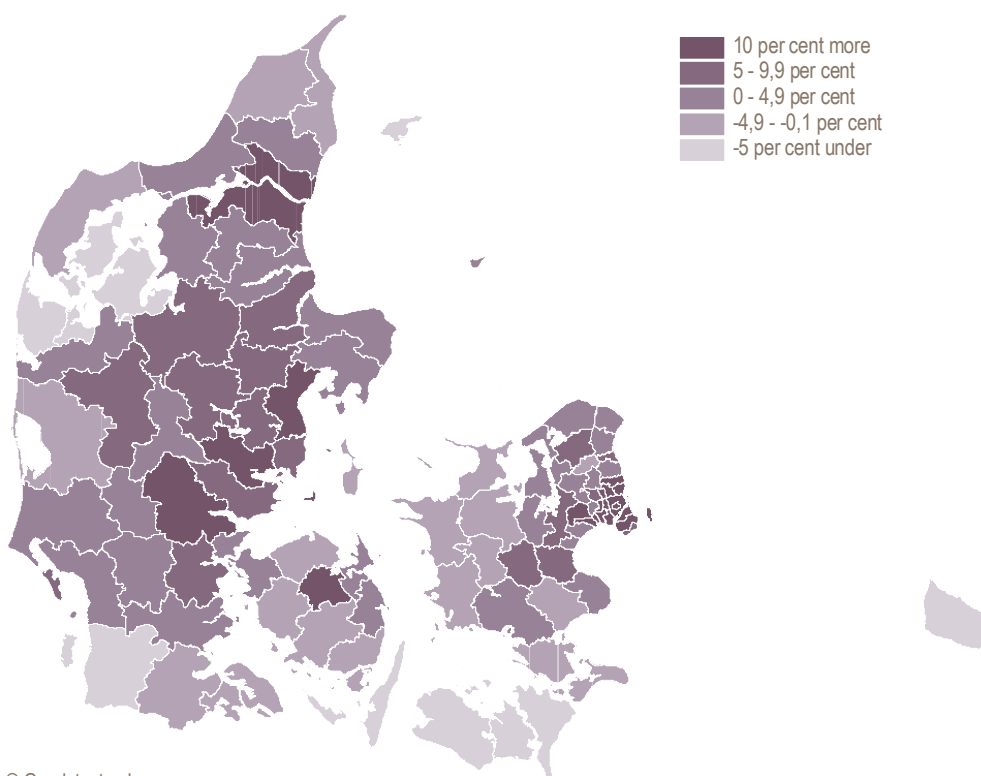
In the coming years, the Danish municipalities will experience different trends in population growth. The municipalities of Eastern Jutland, Eastern Zealand, Odense and Aalborg Municipality will experience the largest increase in the number of in-



habitants, while the municipalities of Western and Southern Jutland and Western Zealand and Lolland-Falster will see a decrease in the number of inhabitants.

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

**Figure 5 Population projections for municipalities. Development from 2015 to 2035**



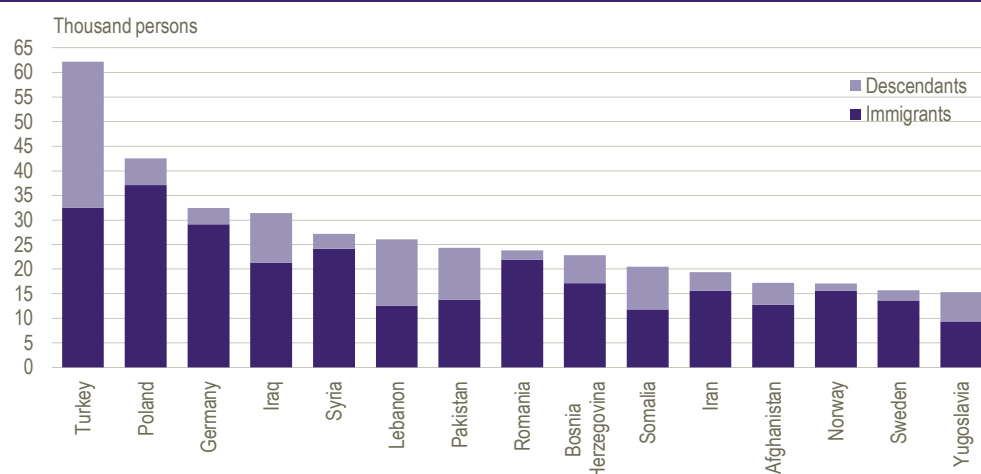
© Geodatastyrelsen

[www.statbank.dk/frkm112](http://www.statbank.dk/frkm112)

## Immigrants and their descendants

In January 2016, immigrants and descendants comprised 12.3 per cent of the total Danish population (703.873 persons) – about 9.5 per cent are immigrants and 2.9 per cent are descendants. 52 per cent of all immigrants and descendants originate from a European country.

In total, representing about 200 different countries. The largest group originates from Turkey, namely 62.219 persons or 8.8 per cent. of all immigrants and their descendants. Poland and Germany are number two and three on the list, with respectively 42,500 and 32,477 immigrants and descendants in Denmark.

**Figure 6** Immigrants and descendants after country of origin. 1 January 2016

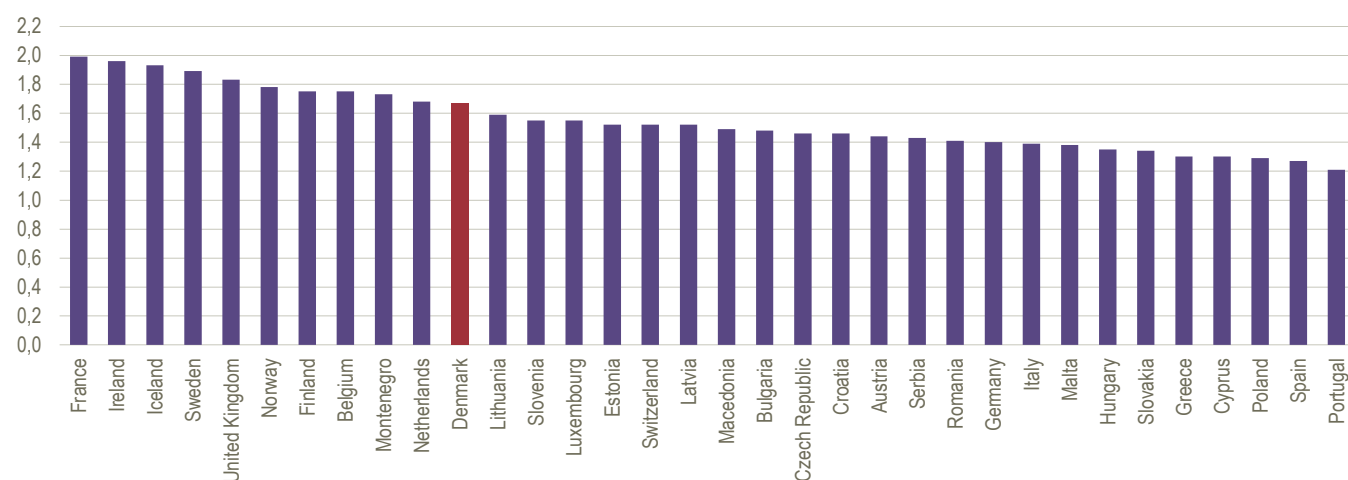
[www.statbank.dk/folk1](http://www.statbank.dk/folk1)

## Births

### How many children are born each year?

During recent years, the number of live births has been about 60,820, a year, corresponding to an average of almost 167 a day. In 2015 the number increased to 58,205. 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 2015, the *total fertility rate*, i.e. the average number of live births per woman, was 1.71 in Denmark.

A fertility rate at 2.075 is needed for the population to reproduce itself given the actual level of mortality. Through the 1950s and most of the 1960s, the fertility rate was above this level. From the late 1960s, the fertility rate fell until it reached bottom in 1983 at 1.38. Since then the fertility rate has risen.

**Figure 7** Fertility rates in European countries. 2013

Source: Eurostat

### **Older mothers**

Over the years, women have become increasingly mature before becoming mothers. In 2015, the average age of women giving birth for the first time was 30.9 years. This development has been especially pronounced since 1970, when the total average age of women giving birth was 26.7 years. The average for first-time mothers was 29.1 years in 2015.

### **One of the highest fertility rates in EU**

Denmark has one of the highest fertility rates in the EU. In 2013, France had the highest fertility rate (2.0) while Portugal had the lowest (1.2). In Denmark it was 1.7.

## **Deaths and life expectancy**

### **Excess mortality for men compared to women**

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

During the last decade the number of deaths in Denmark has been 53,612 deaths a year in average. In 2015, the figure was 52,555. About 89 per cent of all deaths occurred in the over-60 age group and 50 per cent in the over 80 age group.

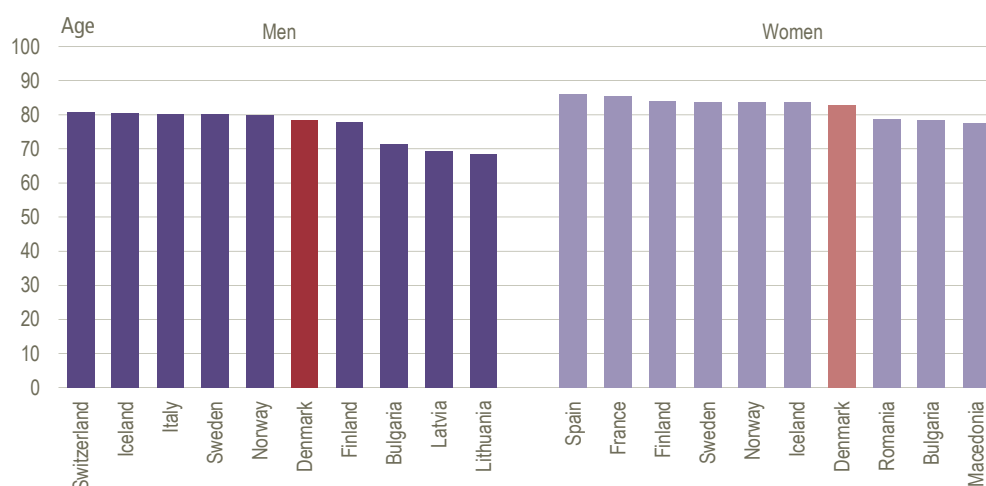
### **Life expectancy reflects the health of a population**

Life expectancy is one of the most commonly used statistics for assessing the health of a population. Life expectancy is the average number of years that a person can expect to live, based on the latest figures for mortality. The latest life expectancy has been calculated at 78.6 years for men and 82.5 years for women.

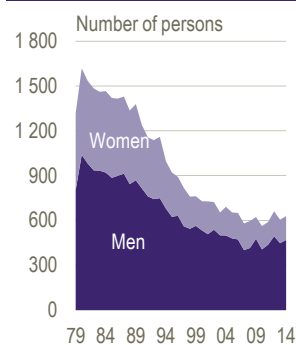
### **Danes live a shorter time than people in other European countries**

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

In the 1960s, Denmark was among the countries with the highest life expectancy in the world, but later on Danish life expectancy was among the lowest in Western Europe. However, life expectancy has increased a little more during recent years. During the latest ten years life expectancy has increased by 2.7 years for men and 2.1 years for women.

**Figure 8** Life expectancy rates in selected countries. 2013

Source: Eurostat

**Figure 9** Suicides

www.statbank.dk/dod1

**One quarter of all deaths are caused by cancer**

Cancer, heart diseases and cardio-vascular disorders in the brain are the three main causes of death. 51 per cent of all deaths are caused by one of these conditions. The number of deaths from heart disease has fallen in recent years, whereas the number of deaths by cancer shows the opposite tendency.

**Suicides**

The number of suicides has been decreasing for some years up till the early 2000s. The last decade the number of suicides have been 615 a year in average. Latest figures show 629 suicides in 2014, corresponding to 1.2 per cent of all deaths. Suicide is more than three times as common among men as among women.

**Households, families and children****We marry later ...**

The way in which Danes form families has changed during the last 30 years. The forms of partnership have changed; but marriage is still the dominant form of partnership. 75 per cent of all couples living together are married. However, this percentage is decreasing, especially among the younger generations. In 1980, 66 per cent of all 30 year-olds were married. In 2015, the corresponding figure is only 29 per cent for all 30 year-olds.

Simultaneously, the average age of women when they first get married has increased from 24.8 years to 32.0 years and from 27.5 years to 34.5 years for men during the period 1980-2015. In 2009 these average ages fell a little and it seems as if there is stagnation for the first time since the 1960s.

**... but still live as couples**

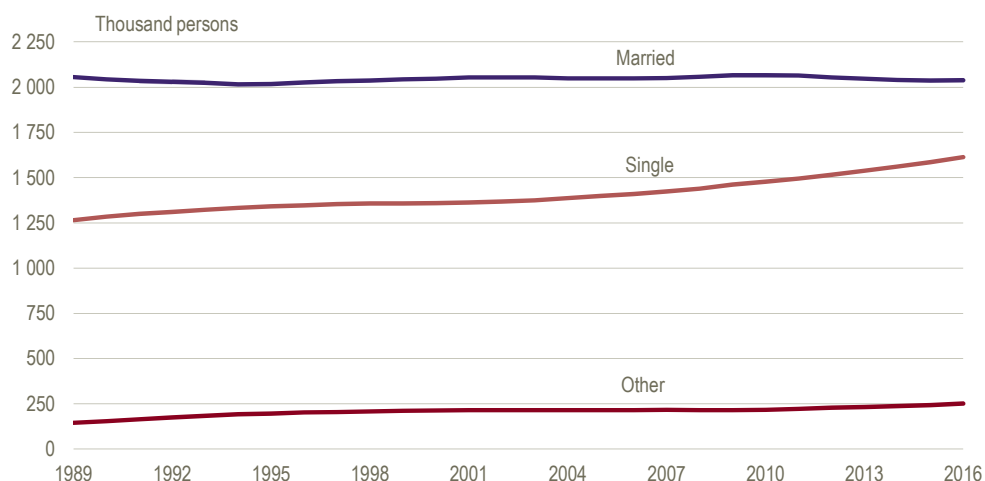
The fact that people get older before they get married does not mean that they do not live as couples. It does, however, mean that it becomes increasingly common for couples to live together without being married. This is especially true of the younger generations.



### Many singles

More than one third (37.3 per cent) of all adults live without a partner. Women comprise the majority of 52,9 per cent of them.

**Figure 10** Development in family types for adults



[www.statbank.dk/fam100n](http://www.statbank.dk/fam100n)

## Marriages and divorces

### Fewer weddings ...

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

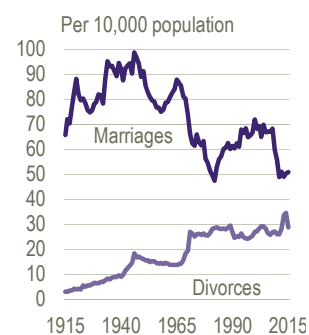
The low point of marriages was reached in 1982 with 24,300 marriages, and since then the level has increased and remained stable since 1997 on about 37,000 marriages per year. However, in 2009 the number decreased strikingly and in 2015 28,853 couples were married.

### ... and more divorces

The number of divorces increased during the 20th century and reached a yearly average of 13,000. In the 2000s the average was nearly 15,000. There are many reasons for the increasing number of divorces and the falling number of marriages. Since the beginning of the 20th century, a number of political initiatives have implied that it is easier to get a divorce. In connection with the legal amendments where the period of separation was reduced, the number of divorces increased temporarily. In 2013 a new law made it possible for married couples to divorce without previous separation. This had an influence on the number of divorces which in 2015 was 16,343.

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

**Figure 11**  
Marriages and divorces

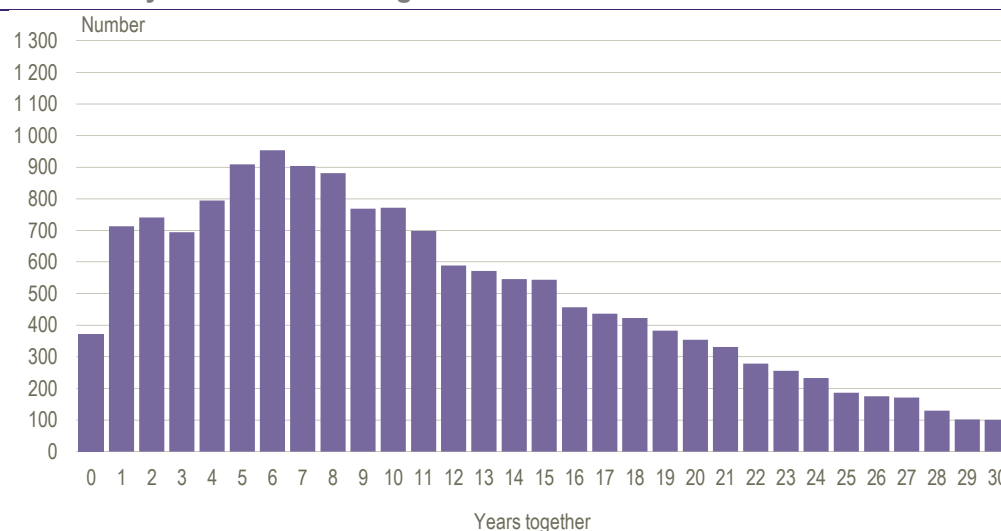


[www.statbank.dk/hisb3](http://www.statbank.dk/hisb3)

### High number of divorces after 3 to 8 years of marriage

Half of all divorces take place within the first 10 years of marriage. Divorces are most common after 3-8 years of marriage. At the same time, more long-lasting marriages are dissolved by divorce than previously. While 18 per cent of all marriages in 1950 were dissolved by divorce after 25 years, 38 per cent of all marriages in 1980 were dissolved.

**Figure 12 Divorces by duration of marriage. 2015**



[www.statbank.dk/ski107](http://www.statbank.dk/ski107)

## Migrations

### One in eight people move each year

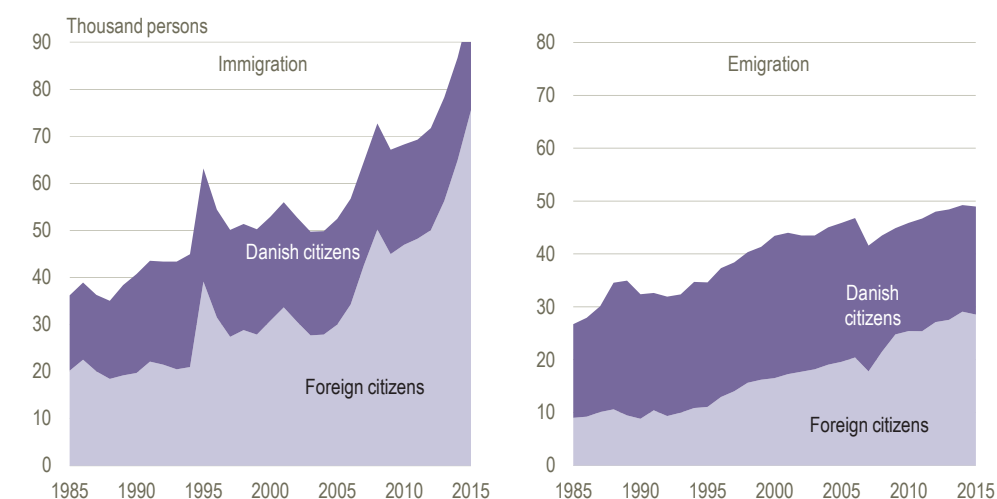
In 2015, almost 880,200 internal migrations are registered. This corresponds to one in eight people moving each year. 36 per cent of the registered internal migrations were migrations from one municipality to another.

### Immigration and emigration (external migration)

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

### Danes emigrate – and then come back

Immigration is often thought of as immigration of foreign citizens, but Danes can also immigrate. In 2015, 23 per cent of all immigrants are Danish citizens returning after a shorter or longer period abroad or who are born by Danish parents abroad. When studying the Danish emigration statistics in 2015, it appears that 41 per cent are Danish citizens. These are usually individuals who go abroad for a period of time to study or work. Thus, most of these people will subsequently appear in the statistics as immigrants.

**Figure 13 Immigration and emigration**

[www.statbank.dk/indvan, udvan](http://www.statbank.dk/indvan, udvan)

### More immigrants from remote countries

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

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

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

The immigration within the last decade has furthermore been characterized by immigration of citizens from Poland and an increasing number of refugees from Syria.

## Names

### Peter and Anne are the most common forenames

In Denmark the most common first names for men are Peter and Jens. On 1 January 2016, the number was 49,227 and 47,770 persons, respectively, which corresponds to 17 per 1,000 men. Anne and Kirsten with 46,417 and 42,774 persons were number one and two on the list for women, corresponding to 16 and 15 per 1,000 women.

### Nielsen, Jensen and Hansen are the most common Danish surnames

255,138 and 254,675 Danes have the surnames Nielsen and Jensen, respectively. Slightly less common is Hansen, which is the surname of 213,339 Danes. Together, these names each cover an ninth of the population. In 2002 they covered a sixth.

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

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

In 2014, William was the most popular forename among new-born boys and was given to 21 out of 1,000 boys. Noah and Lucas are also popular boy's names. Among

new-born girls, 18 out of 1,000 new-born girls were given the name Emma. Sofia and Ida were number two and three with each 17 accordingly per 1,000 new-born girls.

The popularity of names for new-born children is rapidly changing. Very few parents called their children William from 1985 to 1995, and since then the name has become very popular until today. William leads for the fifth time whereas Emma is back after two years break.

## Elections

### Elections to the Folketing (general elections)

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

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

17 general elections have been held since 1970. Five general elections were held during the 1970s, one every other year. Four elections were held during the 1980s, and the 1990s saw three elections. In the 2000s three elections were held – in 2001, 2005 and 2007. The latest election was held in 2015.

### Parties nominated and elected

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

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

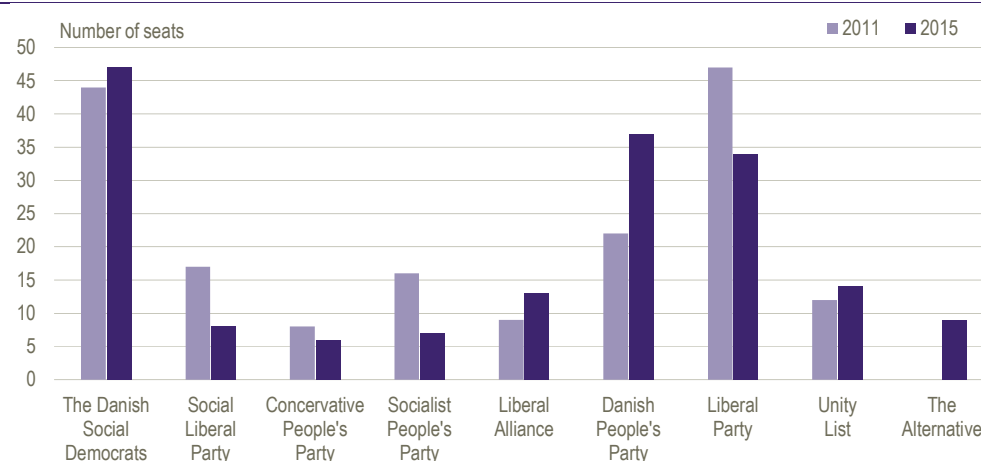


Table 45

### Electoral turnout

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



The latest general election attracted 85.9 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 2014. Denmark elects 13 MEPs. Elections to the European Parliament attract fewer voters than national elections. At the latest election, the electoral turnout was 56.3 per cent. Eight parties were nominated, seven of which entered the European Parliament. Five of the 13 elected persons were women.

### **Referendums**

Since 1920, 16 referendums and two consultative referendums have been held. Three of these referendums have involved constitutional amendments (in 1920, 1939, and 1953), and six 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, 2000, 2014 and 2015). One referendum, in 1963, concerned acquisition of farms and conservation of nature, and one referendum in 2009 was about the royal succession.

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

**Table 1** Population in Denmark

1 January	Copenhagen Capital <sup>1</sup>	Rest of the Islands	Jutland	Total	Annual increase in per cent	Population per km <sup>2</sup>
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 <sup>2</sup>	700 610	1 068 742	1 334 857	3 104 209	1.26	79.7
1921	700 610	1 068 742	1 498 479	3 267 831	•	76.1
1930	771 168	1 156 126	1 623 362	3 550 656	0.96	82.7
1940	890 130	1 230 882	1 723 300	3 844 312	0.83	89.6
1950	974 901	1 404 281	1 902 093	4 281 275	1.14	99.7
1960	923 974	1 643 114	2 018 168	4 585 256	0.71	106.6
1970	802 391	1 941 598	2 193 590	4 937 579	0.77	114.6
1980	654 437	2 129 762	2 337 866	5 122 065	0.21	118.9
1990	617 637	2 139 424	2 378 348	5 135 409	0.11	119.2
2000	653 983	2 212 855	2 463 182	5 330 020	0.31	123.7
2005	663 239	2 250 930	2 497 236	5 411 405	0.26	125.6
2006	661 636	2 261 787	2 504 036	5 427 459	0.30	125.9
2007	664 605	2 268 878	2 513 601	5 447 084	0.36	126.4
2008	672 218	2 275 444	2 528 129	5 475 791	0.53	127.1
2009	683 397	2 284 486	2 543 568	5 511 451	0.65	127.9
2010	695 978	2 289 719	2 549 041	5 534 738	0.42	128.4
2011	710 038	2 294 081	2 556 509	5 560 628	0.47	129.4
2012	722 079	2 295 607	2 562 830	5 580 516	0.36	130.1
2013	734 829	2 299 270	2 568 529	5 602 628	0.40	130.5
2014	746 556	2 306 284	2 574 395	5 627 235	0.44	131.1
2015	758 308	2 318 875	2 582 532	5 659 715	0.58	131.9
2016	771 312	2 336 835	2 599 104	5 707 251	0.84	133.0

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

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

**Table 2** Urban and rural population

1 January	1901	1921	1940	1960	1970	1981	1990	2000	2010	2016
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>2 449 540</b>	<b>3 269 554</b>	<b>3 844 312</b>	<b>4 585 256</b>	<b>4 937 579</b>	<b>5 123 989</b>	<b>5 135 409</b>	<b>5 330 020</b>	<b>5 534 738</b>	<b>5 707 251</b>
The Greater Copenhagen <sup>1</sup>	491 276	700 610	1 021 499	1 289 406	1 380 204	1 381 882	1 337 114	1 075 851	1 181 239	1 280 371
Other urban areas with:										
Over 100 000 inhabitants	-	-	127 366	307 067	459 669	432 778	452 773	481 939	511 531	552 155
10 000-99 999 inhabitants	250 830	547 364	691 891	913 860	998 485	1 024 886	1 067 874	1 353 546	1 475 691	1 534 807
1 000-9 999 inhabitants	273 129	374 295	388 172	513 030	688 789	1 021 714	1 085 531	1 194 188	1 212 254	1 227 425
500-999 inhabitants	33 866	99 437	123 697	160 066	202 905	237 774	227 478	244 131	223 153	218 610
200-499 inhabitants	11 370	82 384	103 345	209 915	216 105	198 058	185 669	183 995	193 897	187 528
Rural districts	1 389 069	1 465 464	1 388 342	1 191 912	991 422	826 897	778 970	796 370	728 882	695 306
No fixed address	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	8 091	11 049

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

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**Table 3** Population, births, deaths, external migration

	Population on 1 July <sup>1</sup>	Live births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Live births	Deaths	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age as a percentage of live births
	thousands					— per thousand inhabitants —		per cent
1851/60 average	1 523	49 400	31 300	...	...	32.4	20.6	13.0
1861/70 average	1 714	52 700	34 100	...	...	30.7	19.9	13.1
1871/80 average	1 888	59 300	36 700	...	...	31.4	19.4	13.3
1881/90 average	2 087	66 600	38 700	...	...	31.9	18.5	13.4
1891/00 average	2 301	69 400	40 100	...	...	30.2	17.4	13.4
1901/10 average	2 594	74 156	36 927	...	...	28.6	14.2	11.4
1911/20 average	2 921	72 588	37 914	...	...	24.9	13.0	9.4
1921/30 average	3 426	71 215	38 317	...	...	20.8	11.2	8.2
1931/40 average	3 705	66 239	39 612	12 045	9 847	17.9	10.7	6.6
1941/50 average	4 070	85 311	39 378	14 041	15 755	21.0	9.7	4.3
1951/60 average	4 445	76 165	40 388	21 358	26 594	17.1	9.1	2.5
1961/70 average	4 774	79 220	46 976	30 146	27 420	16.6	9.8	1.8
1971/80 average	5 059	67 210	52 030	33 488	30 879	13.3	10.3	1.0
1981/90 average	5 123	55 728	57 991	33 845	29 574	10.9	11.3	0.8
1991	5 154	64 358	59 581	43 567	32 629	12.5	11.6	0.7
1992	5 171	67 726	60 821	43 377	31 915	13.1	11.8	0.7
1993	5 189	67 369	62 809	43 400	32 344	13.0	12.1	0.5
1994	5 205	69 666	61 099	44 961	34 710	13.4	11.7	0.5
1995	5 228	69 771	63 127	63 187	34 630	13.3	12.1	0.5
1996	5 262	67 638	61 043	54 445	37 312	12.9	11.6	0.6
1997	5 284	67 648	59 898	50 105	38 393	12.8	11.3	0.5
1998	5 301	66 174	58 453	51 372	40 340	12.5	11.0	0.5
1999	5 319	66 220	59 179	50 236	41 340	12.4	11.1	0.4
2000	5 337	67 084	57 998	52 915	43 417	12.6	10.9	0.5
1991/2000 average	5 245	67 365	60 401	49 757	36 703	12.9	11.5	0.5
2001	5 355	65 458	58 355	55 984	43 980	12.2	10.9	0.5
2002	5 374	64 075	58 610	52 778	43 481	11.9	10.9	0.4
2003	5 387	64 599	57 574	49 754	43 466	12.0	10.7	0.4
2004	5 401	64 609	55 806	49 860	45 017	12.0	10.3	0.4
2005	5 416	64 282	54 962	52 458	45 869	11.9	10.1	0.4
2006	5 435	64 984	55 477	56 750	46 786	12.0	10.2	0.4
2007	5 457	64 082	55 604	64 656	41 566	11.8	10.2	0.4
2008	5 489	65 038	54 591	72 749	43 490	11.8	9.9	0.4
2009	5 519	62 818	54 872	67 161	44 874	11.4	9.9	0.3
2010	5 544	63 411	54 368	68 282	45 882	11.5	9.8	0.3
2011	5 567	58 998	52 516	69 298	46 684	10.6	9.4	0.4
2012	5 587	57 916	52 325	71 739	47 988	10.4	9.4	0.3
2013	5 609	55 873	52 471	78 259	48 394	10.0	9.4	0.3
2014	5 640	56 870	51 340	86 683	49 218	10.1	9.1	0.4
2015	5 678	58 205	52 555	97 878	48 940	10.3	9.3	0.4

<sup>1</sup> 1851-1992: Estimated population 1 July.

Table 4 Population by sex and age. 2016

1 January	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 837 887</b>	<b>2 869 364</b>	<b>5 707 251</b>				
0 years	30 049	28 556	58 605	50 years	43 661	42 863	86 524
1 years	29 750	28 144	57 894	51 years	42 697	41 571	84 268
2 years	29 459	28 025	57 484	52 years	41 366	40 878	82 244
3 years	30 834	28 969	59 803	53 years	38 996	38 541	77 537
4 years	31 038	29 924	60 962	54 years	37 722	37 479	75 201
5 years	33 643	31 973	65 616	55 years	37 697	37 224	74 921
6 years	33 495	31 652	65 147	56 years	35 776	35 726	71 502
7 years	34 918	32 763	67 681	57 years	35 783	35 819	71 602
8 years	34 180	32 492	66 672	58 years	35 285	35 379	70 664
9 years	34 688	32 821	67 509	59 years	35 250	35 535	70 785
10 years	33 963	32 656	66 619	60 years	34 648	34 807	69 455
11 years	34 105	32 598	66 703	61 years	33 301	34 296	67 597
12 years	34 130	32 463	66 593	62 years	33 757	34 507	68 264
13 years	33 870	32 017	65 887	63 years	32 844	33 699	66 543
14 years	34 227	32 872	67 099	64 years	32 216	32 784	65 000
15 years	35 333	33 794	69 127	65 years	32 451	33 941	66 392
16 years	35 107	33 665	68 772	66 years	31 925	33 470	65 395
17 years	35 572	33 715	69 287	67 years	33 428	34 749	68 177
18 years	36 543	34 588	71 131	68 years	35 062	36 574	71 636
19 years	37 413	35 234	72 647	69 years	35 707	37 041	72 748
20 years	39 564	37 425	76 989	70 years	33 824	35 365	69 189
21 years	40 044	38 426	78 470	71 years	31 159	33 303	64 462
22 years	39 139	37 463	76 602	72 years	27 816	30 454	58 270
23 years	40 081	38 339	78 420	73 years	25 698	28 060	53 758
24 years	38 770	37 498	76 268	74 years	22 101	24 663	46 764
25 years	39 081	37 556	76 637	75 years	20 700	23 615	44 315
26 years	37 992	36 601	74 593	76 years	19 074	21 861	40 935
27 years	37 034	35 444	72 478	77 years	18 009	21 116	39 125
28 years	35 678	33 997	69 675	78 years	16 347	19 997	36 344
29 years	35 087	33 513	68 600	79 years	14 871	18 283	33 154
30 years	33 978	32 966	66 944	80 years	13 268	16 799	30 067
31 years	32 883	31 678	64 561	81 years	11 914	15 625	27 539
32 years	31 955	31 209	63 164	82 years	10 485	14 252	24 737
33 years	32 842	31 567	64 409	83 years	9 277	13 329	22 606
34 years	32 279	31 811	64 090	84 years	8 266	12 154	20 420
35 years	34 043	33 672	67 715	85 years	7 241	11 246	18 487
36 years	34 660	34 236	68 896	86 years	6 447	10 227	16 674
37 years	35 528	35 108	70 636	87 years	5 594	9 532	15 126
38 years	35 273	34 989	70 262	88 years	4 500	8 505	13 005
39 years	36 820	36 096	72 916	89 years	3 920	7 713	11 633
40 years	39 242	39 471	78 713	90 years	3 087	6 723	9 810
41 years	38 774	38 676	77 450	91 years	2 423	5 749	8 172
42 years	38 729	38 507	77 236	92 years	1 830	4 828	6 658
43 years	40 334	40 257	80 591	93 years	1 295	3 619	4 914
44 years	40 190	39 340	79 530	94 years	1 064	3 172	4 236
45 years	38 310	37 920	76 230	95 years	730	2 538	3 268
46 years	38 288	37 480	75 768	96 years	477	1 615	2 092
47 years	39 766	38 691	78 457	97 years	308	1 196	1 504
48 years	42 165	41 450	83 615	98 years	169	834	1 003
49 years	45 296	44 273	89 569	99 years	127	622	749
				100 years +	152	906	1 058

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**Table 5** Population in urban areas with more than 5 000 inhabitants. 2016

Municipality code	Population 1 January	Municipality code	Population 1 January
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>5 707 251</b>		
<b>The Greater Copenhagen</b>	<b>1 280 371</b>	766 Hedensted	11 656
<b>Other urban areas</b>		320 Haslev	11 653
751 Aarhus	264 716	671 Struer	10 415
461 Odense	175 245	751 Lystrup	10 378
851 Aalborg	112 194	265 Jyllinge	10 145
561 Esbjerg	72 151	760 Ringkøbing	9 890
730 Randers	62 342	530 Grindsted	9 732
621 Kolding	59 712	575 Vejlen	9 605
615 Horsens	57 517	210 Humlebæk	9 601
630 Vejle	54 862	773 Nykøbing M	9 012
265 Roskilde	50 046	813 Sæby	8 869
657 Herning	48 531	260 Hundested	8 595
223 Hørsholm <sup>1</sup>	47 000	210 Fredensborg	8 423
217 Helsingør <sup>1</sup>	46 829	751 Beder-Malling	8 365
740 Silkeborg	43 885	561 Ribe	8 182
370 Næstved	42 979	813 Skagen	8 124
607 Fredericia	40 248	270 Helsingør	8 117
791 Viborg	39 856	820 Aars	8 116
259 Køge	36 831	710 Hadsten	8 028
661 Holstebro	35 392	746 Galten	7 999
169 Taastrup	33 971	340 Sorø	7 866
330 Slagelse	33 000	210 Nivå	7 816
219 Hillerød <sup>1</sup>	31 897	760 Skjern	7 770
540 Sønderborg	27 595	751 Løgten	7 704
316 Holbæk	27 579	550 Tønder	7 587
479 Svendborg	27 074	510 Vojens	7 579
860 Hjørring	25 626	710 Hinnerup	7 576
813 Frederikshavn	23 402	791 Bjerringbro	7 461
851 Nørresundby	22 478	746 Hørning	7 441
329 Ringsted	22 231	706 Ebeltøft	7 437
510 Haderslev	21 994	840 Støvring	7 356
240 Ølstykke-Stenløse	21 966	851 Svenstrup	7 190
779 Skive	20 617	430 Faaborg	7 178
230 Birkerød <sup>1</sup>	20 416	756 Brande	7 138
240 Smørumnedre <sup>1</sup>	19 737	710 Hammel	7 075
190 Farum	19 664	561 Bramming	7 073
746 Skanderborg	18 659	665 Lemvig	6 929
450 Nyborg	17 008	250 Slangerup	6 801
376 Nykøbing F	16 618	270 Gilleleje	6 566
201 Lillerød	16 567	330 Skælskør	6 510
326 Kalundborg	16 431	530 Billund	6 277
250 Frederikssund	16 016	420 Assens	6 110
580 Aabenraa	15 967	580 Rødekro	6 094
269 Solrød Strand	15 679	746 Ry	6 054
756 Ikast	15 318	540 Nordborg	5 967
410 Middelfart	15 044	440 Kerteminde	5 963
707 Grenaa	14 765	860 Hirtshals	5 910
330 Korsør	14 603	360 Maribo	5 890
573 Varde	13 810	430 Ringe	5 836
400 Rønne	13 639	849 Aabybro	5 790
787 Thisted	13 250	440 Munkebo	5 629
190 Værløse	13 024	706 Hornslet	5 532
360 Nakskov	12 688	217 Hellebæk	5 510
810 Brønderslev	12 419	630 Børkop	5 352
260 Frederiksværk	12 282	217 Hornbæk-Dronningmølle <sup>1</sup>	5 256
155 Dragør	12 042	306 Nykøbing S	5 243
390 Vordingborg	11 908	851 Nibe	5 233
846 Hobro	11 864	253 Tune	5 173
169 Hedehusene	11 825	480 Otterup	5 083
727 Odder	11 706	740 Kjellerup	5 016

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

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

Table 6 (page 1 of 2) Population in municipalities and regions. 2016

Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas <sup>1</sup>	Population density <sup>2</sup>	Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas <sup>1</sup>	Population density <sup>2</sup>
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>5 707 251</b>	<b>5 000 896</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>Region Sjælland</b>	<b>827 499</b>	<b>670 968</b>	<b>114.5</b>
<b>Region Hovedstaden</b>	<b>1 789 174</b>	<b>1 743 139</b>	<b>699.1</b>	<b>Østsjælland</b>	<b>244 698</b>	<b>225 082</b>	<b>302.8</b>
<b>Byen København</b>	<b>752 964</b>	<b>752 044</b>	<b>4 195.5</b>	253 Greve	49 518	48 686	820.4
101 København	591 481	591 481	6 845.8	259 Køge	59 868	53 655	232.9
147 Frederiksberg	104 481	104 481	11 995.5	350 Lejre	27 317	21 006	114.3
155 Dragør	14 142	13 765	774.5	265 Roskilde	86 207	80 917	407.0
185 Tårnby	42 860	42 317	648.4	269 Solrød	21 788	20 818	543.7
<b>Københavns omegn</b>	<b>539 241</b>	<b>535 095</b>	<b>1 575.6</b>	<b>Vest- og Sydsjælland</b>	<b>582 801</b>	<b>445 886</b>	<b>90.8</b>
165 Albertslund	27 880	27 698	1 202.2	320 Faxe	35 614	26 947	88.0
151 Ballerup	48 224	47 898	1 420.4	376 Guldborgsund	60 979	43 491	67.7
153 Brøndby	35 322	35 035	1 679.6	316 Holbæk	69 972	56 619	121.2
157 Gentofte	75 350	75 350	2 941.1	326 Kalundborg	48 660	35 566	84.6
159 Gladsaxe	67 914	67 914	2 724.2	360 Lolland	42 638	29 943	48.1
161 Glostrup	22 461	22 362	1 690.1	370 Næstved	82 342	66 918	121.7
163 Herlev	28 423	28 376	2 356.8	306 Odsherred	32 816	22 657	92.7
167 Hvidovre	52 831	52 648	2 304.0	329 Ringsted	34 031	27 595	115.5
169 Høje-Taastrup	49 960	48 254	637.7	330 Slagelse	78 140	65 543	137.6
183 Ishøj	22 358	21 754	845.0	340 Sorø	29 543	21 895	95.8
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	55 097	54 623	1 420.4	336 Stevn	22 260	15 568	89.0
175 Rødovre	38 002	37 864	3 122.6	390 Vordingborg	45 806	33 144	73.9
187 Vallensbæk	15 419	15 319	1 626.5	<b>Region Syddanmark</b>	<b>1 211 770</b>	<b>1 014 679</b>	<b>98.9</b>
<b>Nordsjælland</b>	<b>457 122</b>	<b>425 546</b>	<b>315.5</b>	<b>Fyn</b>	<b>491 474</b>	<b>411 489</b>	<b>141.3</b>
201 Allerød	24 732	23 228	366.7	420 Assens	41 224	29 297	80.6
240 Egedal	42 773	39 726	339.8	430 Faaborg-Midtfyn	51 236	36 702	80.9
210 Fredensborg	40 112	36 719	357.9	440 Kerteminde	23 880	19 169	116.0
250 Frederikssund	44 725	39 420	180.0	482 Langeland	12 547	7 663	43.4
190 Furesø	40 156	39 180	706.8	410 Middelfart	37 913	30 477	126.9
270 Gribskov	41 107	34 836	147.1	480 Nordfyns	29 298	17 604	64.8
260 Halsnæs	31 049	28 433	254.6	450 Nyborg	31 886	25 597	115.2
217 Helsingør	62 092	59 539	522.3	461 Odense	198 972	192 883	651.1
219 Hillerød	49 672	45 139	232.7	479 Svendborg	58 228	47 917	140.2
223 Hørsholm	24 965	24 446	797.9	492 Ærø	6 290	4 180	69.8
230 Rudersdal	55 739	54 880	759.9	<b>Syddjylland</b>	<b>720 296</b>	<b>603 190</b>	<b>82.1</b>
<b>Bornholm</b>	<b>39 847</b>	<b>30 454</b>	<b>67.7</b>	530 Billund	26 434	21 460	48.9
400 Bornholm	39 756	30 454	67.6	561 Esbjerg	115 748	105 162	145.7
411 Christiansø	91	•	•	563 Fanø	3 290	2 954	60.3
				607 Fredericia	50 689	48 710	379.4
				510 Haderslev	56 029	44 834	68.6
				621 Kolding	91 695	80 974	151.7
				540 Sønderborg	74 737	65 679	150.5
				550 Tønder	37 904	26 967	29.5
				573 Varde	50 289	36 389	40.6
				575 Vejen	42 869	30 832	52.7
				630 Vejle	111 743	92 249	105.6
				580 Aabenraa	58 869	46 980	62.6

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

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<sup>1</sup> Urban areas refers to an area of unbroken buildings with at least 200 inhabitants. <sup>2</sup> Population density refers to number of inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>.



**Table 6** (page 2 of 2) **Population in municipalities and regions. 2016**

Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas <sup>1</sup>	Population density <sup>2</sup>	Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas <sup>1</sup>	Population density <sup>2</sup>
<b>Region Midtjylland</b>	<b>1 293 309</b>	<b>1 098 349</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>Region Nordjylland</b>	<b>585 499</b>	<b>473 761</b>	<b>74.3</b>
<b>Østjylland</b>	<b>865 830</b>	<b>757 350</b>	<b>148.2</b>	<b>Nordjylland</b>	<b>585 499</b>	<b>473 761</b>	<b>74.3</b>
710 Favrskov	47 655	38 269	88.2	810 Brønderslev	36 047	26 111	56.9
766 Hedensted	46 206	33 200	83.9	813 Frederikshavn	60 246	52 752	92.8
615 Horsens	87 736	78 142	168.9	860 Hjørring	65 411	49 947	70.6
707 Norddjurs	38 144	28 363	52.9	849 Jammerbugt	38 466	28 763	44.5
727 Odder	22 131	16 673	98.9	825 Læsø	1 817	1 085	15.2
730 Randers	97 520	85 712	130.4	846 Mariagerfjord	42 131	32 127	58.7
741 Samsø	3 710	1 247	32.7	773 Morsø	20 629	12 800	56.3
740 Silkeborg	90 719	76 848	106.7	840 Rebild	29 149	19 627	46.9
746 Skanderborg	59 481	50 169	142.7	787 Thisted	43 991	30 711	41.0
706 Syddjurs	41 889	29 543	60.7	820 Vesthimmerlands	37 296	26 050	48.4
751 Aarhus	330 639	319 184	706.7	851 Aalborg	210 316	193 788	184.9
<b>Vestjylland</b>	<b>427 479</b>	<b>340 999</b>	<b>59.7</b>				
657 Herning	87 593	75 391	66.3				
661 Holstebro	57 661	48 282	72.7				
756 Ikast-Brandø	40 798	33 767	55.6				
665 Lemvig	20 399	14 018	40.1				
760 Ringkøbing-Skjern	57 139	40 706	38.9				
779 Skive	46 639	35 809	68.2				
671 Struer	21 474	16 563	87.2				
791 Viborg	95 776	76 463	68.0				

**Table 7** **Population change by region. 2015**

	Population 1 Jan. 2015	Live births	Deaths	From rest of Denmark	From foreign countries	Increase <sup>1</sup>	Population 1 Jan. 2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 653 088</b>	<b>58 205</b>	<b>52 555</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>48 938</b>	<b>54 163</b>	<b>5 707 251</b>
Region Hovedstaden	1 764 807	21 095	15 285	1 303	17 458	24 367	1 789 174
Region Sjælland	820 109	6 866	8 591	2 652	6 508	7 390	827 499
Region Syddanmark	1 204 673	11 286	11 698	-2 104	9 679	7 097	1 211 770
Region Midtjylland	1 281 331	13 423	11 008	-946	10 556	11 978	1 293 309
Region Nordjylland	582 168	5 535	5 973	-905	4 737	3 331	585 499

<sup>1</sup> Incl. corrections which include missing and found persons and a balancing item.

**Table 8 Foreign nationals resident in Denmark by citizenship. 2016**

1 January	Men				Women				Total			
	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 572</b>	<b>189 092</b>	<b>11 127</b>	<b>233 791</b>	<b>31 806</b>	<b>184 115</b>	<b>13 435</b>	<b>229 356</b>	<b>64 661</b>	<b>372 095</b>	<b>24 540</b>	<b>461 296</b>
Western countries	12 212	101 793	6 655	120 660	11 726	89 238	7 474	108 438	23 938	191 031	14 129	229 098
Non-western countries	21 360	87 299	4 472	113 131	20 080	94 877	5 961	120 918	40 723	181 064	10 411	232 198
EU	10 506	87 198	4 852	102 556	10 115	71 790	4 914	86 819	20 621	158 988	9 766	189 375
Of which: Bulgaria	449	4 308	16	4 773	446	2 942	46	3 434	895	7 250	62	8 207
Finland	111	661	82	854	108	1 502	334	1 944	219	2 163	416	2 798
France	284	2 930	174	3 388	258	2 281	199	2 738	542	5 211	373	6 126
Italy	291	4 622	275	5 188	298	2 589	56	2 943	589	7 211	331	8 131
Latvia	383	1 926	3	2 312	361	2 264	24	2 649	744	4 190	27	4 961
Lithuania	866	5 058	8	5 932	899	4 621	28	5 548	1 765	9 679	36	11 480
Netherlands	563	3 524	247	4 334	506	2 499	193	3 198	1 069	6 023	440	7 532
Poland	2 770	16 374	122	19 266	2 636	12 993	428	16 057	5 406	29 367	550	35 323
Portugal	129	1 587	21	1 737	136	893	14	1 043	265	2 480	35	2 780
Romania	1 365	11 601	19	12 985	1 328	8 015	81	9 424	2 693	19 616	100	22 409
Spain	264	2 796	101	3 161	238	2 519	66	2 823	502	5 315	167	5 984
United Kingdom	587	8 896	1 294	10 777	574	4 554	833	5 961	1 161	13 450	2 127	16 738
Sweden	652	4 871	717	6 240	605	6 669	1 338	8 612	1 257	11 540	2 055	14 852
Germany	1 059	9 497	1 455	12 011	1 055	9 606	1 037	11 698	2 114	19 103	2 492	23 709
Hungary	219	1 979	9	2 207	185	1 936	15	2 136	404	3 915	24	4 343
Europe outside EU	6 321	35 273	3 632	45 226	6 027	39 228	5 027	50 282	12 348	74 501	8 659	95 508
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	630	4 162	747	5 539	569	3 670	934	5 173	1 199	7 832	1 681	10 712
Iceland	802	3 170	150	4 122	780	3 439	236	4 455	1 582	6 609	386	8 577
Yugoslavia	258	1 841	353	2 452	217	1 789	458	2 464	475	3 630	811	4 916
Kosovo	323	955	23	1 301	372	951	16	1 339	695	1 906	39	2 640
Macedonia	322	1 318	90	1 730	304	1 248	62	1 614	626	2 566	152	3 344
Norway	442	5 118	877	6 437	415	7 896	1 602	9 913	857	13 014	2 479	16 350
Russian Federation	521	1 115	27	1 663	476	2 841	94	3 411	997	3 956	121	5 074
Turkey	1 791	11 754	1 162	14 707	1 714	11 085	1 326	14 125	3 505	22 839	2 488	28 832
Ukraine	758	3 490	6	4 254	730	3 572	28	4 330	1 488	7 062	34	8 584
Africa	3 367	12 673	345	16 385	3 282	10 641	397	14 320	5 932	22 202	720	28 854
Of which: Eritrea	147	2 346	4	2 497	132	799	5	936	279	3 145	9	3 433
Marocco	202	1 014	101	1 317	186	1 332	134	1 652	388	2 346	235	2 969
Somalia	1 466	3 444	112	5 022	1 391	3 014	166	4 571	2 857	6 458	278	9 593
North America	364	4 423	567	5 354	332	4 571	484	5 387	696	8 994	1 051	10 741
Of which: United States	310	3 549	469	4 328	261	3 672	379	4 312	571	7 221	848	8 640
South and Central Amerika	263	2 730	64	3 057	255	4 181	103	4 539	518	6 911	167	7 596
Asia	11 972	42 718	1 458	56 148	11 056	50 675	2 276	64 007	23 028	93 393	3 734	120 155
of which: Afghanistan	1 202	4 091	147	5 440	1 128	3 280	210	4 618	2 330	7 371	357	10 058
Philippines	276	818	30	1 124	297	6 957	95	7 349	573	7 775	125	8 473
India	726	3 781	43	4 550	642	2 289	53	2 984	1 368	6 070	96	7 534
Iraq	1 393	4 887	258	6 538	1 320	4 413	315	6 048	2 713	9 300	573	12 586
Iran	480	3 787	171	4 438	464	2 755	237	3 456	944	6 542	408	7 894
China	583	3 497	66	4 146	555	4 854	64	5 473	1 138	8 351	130	9 619
Nepal	247	1 526	4	1 777	208	1 186	2	1 396	455	2 712	6	3 173
Pakistan	1 186	3 715	261	5 162	1 097	3 465	408	4 970	2 283	7 180	669	10 132
Sri Lanka	185	945	77	1 207	166	1 189	140	1 495	351	2 134	217	2 702
Syria	3 905	9 054	65	13 024	3 451	4 997	81	8 529	7 356	14 051	146	21 553
Thailand	383	1 091	20	1 494	378	7 810	136	8 324	761	8 901	156	9 818
Viet Nam	306	1 208	129	1 643	285	2 086	240	2 611	591	3 294	369	4 254
Oceania	67	1 265	69	1 401	60	973	53	1 086	127	2 238	122	2 487
Stateless and not known	712	2 812	140	3 664	679	2 056	181	2 916	1 391	4 868	321	6 580

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**Table 9** Immigrant population by country of origin. 2016

1 January	Immigrants			Descendants			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>269 923</b>	<b>270 580</b>	<b>540 503</b>	<b>83 564</b>	<b>79 806</b>	<b>163 370</b>	<b>353 487</b>	<b>350 386</b>	<b>703 873</b>
Western countries	114 967	111 052	226 019	12 947	12 359	25 306	127 914	123 411	251 325
Non-western countries	154 956	159 528	314 484	70 617	67 447	138 064	225 573	226 975	452 548
EU	98 349	89 703	188 052	10 832	10 342	21 174	109 181	100 045	209 226
Of which: Bulgaria	4 539	3 405	7 944	282	250	532	4 821	3 655	8 476
Finland	1 002	2 444	3 446	279	230	509	1 281	2 674	3 955
France	3 140	2 599	5 739	243	213	456	3 383	2 812	6 195
Italy	4 826	2 515	7 341	183	191	374	5 009	2 706	7 715
Latvia	2 119	2 549	4 668	260	263	523	2 379	2 812	5 191
Lithuania	5 406	5 158	10 564	610	604	1 214	6 016	5 762	11 778
Netherlands	3 636	2 673	6 309	610	537	1 147	4 246	3 210	7 456
Poland	19 320	17 770	37 090	2 805	2 605	5 410	22 125	20 375	42 500
Romania	12 549	9 345	21 894	991	938	1 929	13 540	10 283	23 823
Spain	2 784	2 608	5 392	140	138	278	2 924	2 746	5 670
United Kingdom	8 683	4 746	13 429	729	750	1 479	9 412	5 496	14 908
Sweden	5 182	8 432	13 614	1 051	1 049	2 100	6 233	9 481	15 714
Germany	13 968	15 142	29 110	1 681	1 686	3 367	15 649	16 828	32 477
Hungary	2 359	2 364	4 723	239	208	447	2 598	2 572	5 170
Europe outside EU	50 671	57 448	108 119	26 133	25 211	51 344	76 804	82 659	159 463
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	8 571	8 605	17 176	2 918	2 715	5 633	11 489	11 320	22 809
Iceland	3 494	3 972	7 466	648	606	1 254	4 142	4 578	8 720
Yugoslavia	4 610	4 743	9 353	3 000	2 954	5 954	7 610	7 697	15 307
Macedonia	1 575	1 425	3 000	985	913	1 898	2 560	2 338	4 898
Norway	5 557	9 999	15 556	754	780	1 534	6 311	10 779	17 090
Russian Federation	1 835	4 153	5 988	483	504	987	2 318	4 657	6 975
Turkey	16 917	15 571	32 488	15 137	14 594	29 731	32 054	30 165	62 219
Ukraine	3 888	4 172	8 060	687	645	1 332	4 575	4 817	9 392
Africa	22 738	19 200	41 938	10 555	10 139	20 694	33 293	29 339	62 632
Of which: Eritrea	2 478	957	3 435	130	132	262	2 608	1 089	3 697
Morocco	2 837	2 718	5 555	2 767	2 607	5 374	5 604	5 325	10 929
Somalia	6 211	5 579	11 790	4 413	4 307	8 720	10 624	9 886	20 510
North America	5 271	5 423	10 694	535	482	1 017	5 806	5 905	11 711
Of which: United States	4 227	4 265	8 492	381	349	730	4 608	4 614	9 222
South and Central America	4 847	7 296	12 143	591	577	1 168	5 438	7 873	13 311
Of which: Brazil	954	2 095	3 049	109	112	221	1 063	2 207	3 270
Asia	85 818	89 844	175 662	34 632	32 824	67 456	120 450	122 668	243 118
Of which: Afghanistan	7 089	5 705	12 794	2 235	2 166	4 401	9 324	7 871	17 195
Philippines	1 418	9 114	10 532	617	598	1 215	2 035	9 712	11 747
India	5 081	3 448	8 529	902	767	1 669	5 983	4 215	10 198
Iraq	11 634	9 615	21 249	5 259	4 886	10 145	16 893	14 501	31 394
Iran	8 995	6 555	15 550	1 986	1 846	3 832	10 981	8 401	19 382
China	4 381	6 230	10 611	984	1 005	1 989	5 365	7 235	12 600
Lebanon	6 812	5 743	12 555	6 945	6 539	13 484	13 757	12 282	26 039
Nepal	1 724	1 320	3 044	162	160	322	1 886	1 480	3 366
Pakistan	7 412	6 367	13 779	5 387	5 191	10 578	12 799	11 558	24 357
Sri Lanka	3 459	3 467	6 926	2 356	2 361	4 717	5 815	5 828	11 643
Syria	14 543	9 600	24 143	1 543	1 455	2 998	16 086	11 055	27 141
Thailand	1 566	9 344	10 910	418	454	872	1 984	9 798	11 782
Viet Nam	4 218	5 069	9 287	3 010	2 770	5 780	7 228	7 839	15 067
Oceania	1 583	1 215	2 798	89	70	159	1 672	1 285	2 957
Stateless and not known	646	451	1 097	197	161	358	843	612	1 455

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

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Table 10 Foreign nationals resident in Denmark. 2015

	Number 1.1.2015	Live births	Deaths	Immigra- tion	Emigra- tion	Naturali- zations	Net change	Correc- tions	Number 1.1.2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>422 559</b>	<b>8 827</b>	<b>1 153</b>	<b>75 558</b>	<b>28 534</b>	<b>4 064</b>	<b>50 634</b>	<b>-10 046</b>	<b>463 147</b>
Western countries	210 790	3 752	645	42 011	21 174	462	23 482	-5 174	229 098
Non-western countries	211 769	5 075	508	33 547	7 360	3 602	27 152	-4 872	234 049
EU	173 195	3 131	463	33 679	15 801	355	20 191	-4 011	189 375
Of which: Bulgaria	7 228	109	3	1 650	580	21	1 155	-176	8 207
Finland	2 637	43	20	625	417	26	205	-44	2 798
France	5 757	82	9	1 356	850	2	577	-208	6 126
Italy	7 173	69	9	2 054	966	1	1 147	-189	8 131
Latvia	4 720	101	3	656	349	6	399	-158	4 961
Lithuania	10 449	237	11	2 217	1 139	9	1 295	-264	11 480
Netherlands	7 086	105	22	1 009	514	7	571	-125	7 532
Poland	32 255	674	50	4 866	1 853	45	3 592	-524	35 323
Portugal	2 115	40	-	936	268	-	708	-43	2 780
Romania	18 828	503	9	5 310	1 670	43	4 091	-510	22 409
Slovakia	1 871	26	1	846	296	-	575	-45	2 401
Spain	5 463	70	4	1 540	835	4	767	-246	5 984
United Kingdom	16 104	147	76	1 756	922	20	885	-251	16 738
Sweden	14 381	370	104	1 749	1 120	105	790	-319	14 852
Germany	23 013	335	117	3 242	2 222	38	1 200	-504	23 709
Hungary	3 846	68	3	1 038	496	8	599	-102	4 343
Europe outside EU	93 817	1 724	375	6 114	3 464	759	3 240	-1 549	95 508
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	10 850	108	77	74	79	96	-70	-68	10 712
Iceland	8 215	179	19	1 094	719	39	496	-134	8 577
Yugoslavia	5 435	57	32	11	33	51	-48	-471	4 916
Macedonia	3 175	56	9	92	14	33	92	77	3 344
Norway	15 834	265	109	2 031	1 292	18	877	-361	16 350
Russian Federation	4 886	158	4	394	137	76	335	-147	5 074
Turkey	28 812	442	94	527	306	193	376	-356	28 832
Ukraine	7 909	293	7	1 314	586	72	942	-267	8 584
Africa	26 635	827	62	4 917	547	527	4 608	-538	30 705
Of which: Eritrea	558	50	3	2 834	5	4	2 872	3	3 433
Morocco	2 934	101	12	106	20	65	110	-75	2 969
Somalia	9 268	250	25	487	55	229	428	-103	9 593
North America	9 766	135	37	4 249	2 869	30	1 448	-473	10 741
Of which: United States	7 727	103	31	3 748	2 530	23	1 267	-354	8 640
South and Central Amerika	7 111	220	7	1 391	721	44	839	-354	7 596
Asia	104 776	2 654	186	22 434	4 765	2 200	17 937	-2 558	120 155
Of which: Afghanistan	10 102	222	13	261	36	408	26	-70	10 058
Philippines	8 133	282	9	1 370	873	25	745	-405	8 473
India	6 347	151	8	2 280	1 009	31	1 383	-196	7 534
Iraq	13 575	197	19	136	51	1 131	-868	-121	12 586
Iran	7 208	102	27	1 045	233	100	787	-101	7 894
China	8 944	234	7	1 918	1 018	23	1 104	-429	9 619
Nepal	2 489	90	0	845	204	4	727	-43	3 173
Pakistan	9 819	295	30	607	188	191	493	-180	10 132
Sri Lanka	2 698	47	14	98	24	56	51	-47	2 702
Syria	9 822	406	13	11 557	72	13	11 865	-134	21 553
Thailand	9 484	187	14	536	153	14	542	-208	9 818
Viet Nam	4 194	103	13	189	65	48	166	-106	4 254
Oceania	2 275	28	3	728	343	19	391	-179	2 487
Stateless and not known	4 984	108	20	2 046	24	130	1 980	-384	6 580

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**Table 11** Change to Danish citizenship. 2015

	Men				Women				Total			
	0-17 years	18-39 years	40 years +	Total	0-17 years	18-39 years	40 years +	Total	0-17 years	18-39 years	40 years +	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>1 940</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>2 124</b>	<b>1 335</b>	<b>1 353</b>	<b>1 376</b>	<b>4 064</b>
Western countries	34	58	79	171	45	89	157	291	79	147	236	462
Non-western countries	650	522	597	1 769	606	684	543	1 833	1 256	1 206	1 140	3 602
EU	30	39	48	117	35	76	127	238	65	115	175	355
Of which: Bulgaria	1	5	1	7	1	7	6	14	2	12	7	21
Finland	0	4	5	9	1	3	13	17	1	7	18	26
Poland	6	7	1	14	4	12	15	31	10	19	16	45
Sweden	12	7	23	42	13	18	32	63	25	25	55	105
Germany	3	4	6	13	4	8	13	25	7	12	19	38
Romania	1	4	3	8	3	12	20	35	4	16	23	43
Europe outside EU	65	161	61	287	94	257	121	472	159	418	182	759
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	8	25	7	40	9	40	7	56	17	65	14	96
Iceland	1	11	10	22	3	7	7	17	4	18	17	39
Yugoslavia	5	10	2	17	4	18	12	34	9	28	14	51
Kosovo	18	14	10	42	35	20	6	61	53	34	16	103
Macedonia	2	5	3	10	8	10	5	23	10	15	8	33
Russian Federation	6	11	6	23	9	24	20	53	15	35	26	76
Serbia and Montenegro	5	11	6	22	1	5	6	12	6	16	12	34
Turkey	13	63	10	86	13	81	13	107	26	144	23	193
Ukraine	3	4	1	8	1	35	28	64	4	39	29	72
Africa	134	50	83	267	98	85	77	260	232	135	160	527
Of which: Ghana	7	2	6	15	4	3	4	11	11	5	10	26
Morocco	15	6	13	34	11	8	12	31	26	14	25	65
Somalia	59	19	30	108	49	37	35	121	108	56	65	229
North America	1	2	11	14	2	1	13	16	3	3	24	30
Of which: United States	1	1	8	10	2	1	10	13	3	2	18	23
South and Central America	5	5	8	18	1	12	13	26	6	17	21	44
Asia	430	311	427	1 168	390	328	314	1 032	820	639	741	2 200
Of which: Afghanistan	83	67	75	225	83	45	55	183	166	112	130	408
Philippines	1	4	1	6	1	10	8	19	2	14	9	25
India	9	7	4	20	6	2	3	11	15	9	7	31
Iraq	230	119	247	596	206	155	174	535	436	274	421	1 131
Iran	15	21	23	59	11	19	11	41	26	40	34	100
Jordan	1	7	5	13	2	9	5	16	3	16	10	29
China	2	5	5	12	4	4	3	11	6	9	8	23
Lebanon	8	1	5	14	3	5	13	21	11	6	18	35
Pakistan	41	37	24	102	29	45	15	89	70	82	39	191
Sri Lanka	9	13	8	30	14	5	7	26	23	18	15	56
Viet Nam	4	14	5	23	5	14	6	25	9	28	11	48
Oceania	1	3	7	11	2	2	4	8	3	5	11	19
Stateless and not known	18	9	31	58	29	12	31	72	47	21	62	130

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**Table 12** Population projections for Denmark, changes

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Live births	57 515	65 076	71 439	70 656	68 839	66 361	65 038	67 685
Deaths	51 535	53 465	56 535	60 254	63 532	65 337	66 069	66 877
Immigration	65 734	59 439	57 778	57 586	57 478	57 652	58 215	58 907
Emigration	43 869	47 096	47 613	47 875	47 930	48 125	48 775	49 533
Population growth	27 846	23 955	25 071	20 112	14 857	10 549	8 410	10 182
Percentage population growth	0.49	0.41	0.42	0.33	0.24	0.17	0.14	0.16

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**Table 13** Population projections in five-year age groups

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 659 715</b>	<b>5 782 297</b>	<b>5 909 050</b>	<b>6 025 201</b>	<b>6 115 101</b>	<b>6 180 267</b>	<b>6 227 288</b>	<b>6 271 485</b>
0-4 years	298 368	302 276	347 797	360 450	353 779	343 493	331 817	332 975
5-9 years	330 947	302 299	304 462	349 408	362 077	355 507	345 208	333 432
10-14 years	333 332	334 426	304 838	306 759	351 722	364 443	357 880	347 569
15-19 years	352 904	340 260	340 187	310 337	312 216	357 441	370 204	363 618
20-24 years	377 040	376 654	361 812	360 977	331 524	333 261	378 496	391 248
25-29 years	346 358	395 245	391 536	377 468	376 423	347 397	349 445	394 396
30-34 years	319 869	352 706	396 711	394 336	381 250	380 209	351 613	353 913
35-39 years	358 865	324 322	351 799	395 584	394 221	381 663	380 692	352 410
40-44 years	389 604	361 399	323 230	349 127	393 067	392 347	380 149	379 339
45-49 years	413 604	389 564	359 632	320 313	345 537	389 665	389 474	377 621
50-54 years	395 097	409 090	384 617	354 335	314 702	339 519	383 796	384 138
55-59 years	355 781	387 219	400 724	376 921	347 079	307 835	332 460	376 794
60-64 years	336 817	344 379	375 786	389 743	367 437	338 717	300 507	325 174
65-69 years	351 880	320 484	329 743	361 745	376 720	356 517	329 455	292 785
70-74 years	273 446	325 402	299 479	310 727	343 435	359 619	342 285	317 584
75-79 years	186 394	240 617	289 128	269 534	282 670	315 642	332 886	319 619
80-84 years	121 930	147 790	194 359	236 084	223 951	238 344	270 134	287 632
85-89 years	74 706	80 857	100 214	135 131	166 163	161 410	175 196	202 717
90-94 years	33 716	35 965	40 237	51 382	71 712	89 178	89 497	99 682
95-99 years	8 035	10 092	11 124	12 957	17 122	24 918	31 294	32 701
100 years +	1 022	1 251	1 635	1 883	2 294	3 142	4 800	6 138

www.statbank.dk/frdk115

**Table 14** Population projections, by country of origin

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 659 715</b>	<b>5 782 297</b>	<b>5 909 050</b>	<b>6 025 201</b>	<b>6 115 101</b>	<b>6 180 267</b>	<b>6 227 288</b>	<b>6 271 485</b>
<b>Western countries:</b>	<b>234 213</b>	<b>278 645</b>	<b>308 111</b>	<b>332 738</b>	<b>354 863</b>	<b>375 383</b>	<b>395 642</b>	<b>415 903</b>
Of which: Immigrants	210 724	247 156	265 939	279 936	291 660	301 400	310 128	318 083
Descendants	23 489	31 489	42 172	52 802	63 203	73 983	85 514	97 820
<b>Non-western countries:</b>	<b>423 260</b>	<b>485 389</b>	<b>533 912</b>	<b>577 160</b>	<b>616 751</b>	<b>653 426</b>	<b>687 183</b>	<b>717 675</b>
Of which: Immigrants	290 333	328 287	353 099	374 425	393 394	409 933	423 767	434 535
Descendants	132 927	157 102	180 813	202 735	223 357	243 493	263 416	283 140
<b>Persons of Danish origin</b>	<b>5 002 242</b>	<b>5 018 263</b>	<b>5 067 027</b>	<b>5 115 303</b>	<b>5 143 487</b>	<b>5 151 458</b>	<b>5 144 463</b>	<b>5 137 907</b>

www.statbank.dk/frdk115



**Table 15** Immigration and emigration by citizenship and country moved to/from. 2015

	Danish nationals			Foreign nationals			Total		
	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 320</b>	<b>20 406</b>	<b>1 914</b>	<b>75 558</b>	<b>28 534</b>	<b>47 024</b>	<b>97 878</b>	<b>48 940</b>	<b>48 938</b>
Faroe Islands	960	1 023	-63	22	10	12	982	1 033	-51
Greenland	2 532	1 885	647	33	25	8	2 565	1 910	655
Western countries	13 736	13 550	186	43 212	20 407	22 805	56 948	33 957	22 991
Non-western countries	8 584	6 856	1 728	32 346	8 127	24 219	40 930	14 983	25 947
EU	8 770	8 367	403	33 936	14 392	19 544	42 706	22 759	19 947
Of which: Belgium	226	224	2	406	264	142	632	488	144
Bulgaria	23	29	-6	1 607	387	1 220	1 630	416	1 214
Finland	47	70	-23	627	385	242	674	455	219
France	561	388	173	1 287	732	555	1 848	1 120	728
Greece	86	73	13	509	122	387	595	195	400
Ireland	148	144	4	325	136	189	473	280	193
Italy	225	160	65	1 985	738	1 247	2 210	898	1 312
Latvia	24	32	-8	644	260	384	668	292	376
Lithuania	30	10	20	2 164	987	1 177	2 194	997	1 197
Netherlands	272	294	-22	1 073	589	484	1 345	883	462
Poland	87	89	-2	4 783	1 605	3 178	4 870	1 694	3 176
Portugal	54	70	-16	874	212	662	928	282	646
Romania	34	32	2	5 124	1 280	3 844	5 158	1 312	3 846
Slovakia	12	9	3	813	225	588	825	234	591
Spain	942	892	50	1 639	815	824	2 581	1 707	874
United Kingdom	2 080	2 240	-160	1 909	1 055	854	3 989	3 295	694
Sweden	2 080	1 750	330	2 000	1 291	709	4 080	3 041	1 039
Czech Rep.	44	47	-3	531	206	325	575	253	322
Germany	1 464	1 505	-41	3 446	2 256	1 190	4 910	3 761	1 149
Hungary	33	44	-11	981	386	595	1 014	430	584
Europe outside EU	2 168	2 167	1	7 457	3 618	3 839	9 625	5 785	3 840
Of which: Iceland	124	121	3	1 055	626	429	1 179	747	432
Norway	1 330	1 308	22	2 387	1 662	725	3 717	2 970	747
Switzerland	327	360	-33	337	238	99	664	598	66
Turkey	236	264	-28	1 472	272	1 200	1 708	536	1 172
Ukraine	24	27	-3	1 287	503	784	1 311	530	781
Africa	829	547	282	4 805	391	4 414	5 634	938	4 696
Of which: Eritrea	1	-	1	2 744	1	2 743	2 745	1	2 744
North America	2 313	2 495	-182	4 612	3 063	1 549	6 925	5 558	1 367
Of which: Canada	285	253	32	554	371	183	839	624	215
United States	2 028	2 242	-214	4 058	2 692	1 366	6 086	4 934	1 152
South and Central America	500	426	74	1 385	631	754	1 885	1 057	828
Of which: Brazil	127	96	31	464	224	240	591	320	271
Asia	3 212	2 331	881	22 053	3 484	18 569	25 265	5 815	19 450
Of which: Libanon	200	87	113	488	22	466	688	109	579
Philippines	139	120	19	1 051	260	791	1 190	380	810
India	101	80	21	2 123	821	1 302	2 224	901	1 323
Iran	41	26	15	977	125	852	1 018	151	867
China	561	417	144	1 889	823	1 066	2 450	1 240	1 210
Nepal	19	10	9	800	168	632	819	178	641
Pakistan	114	70	44	511	111	400	625	181	444
Singapore	271	189	82	284	162	122	555	351	204
Syria	21	2	19	11 276	12	11 264	11 297	14	11 283
Thailand	379	249	130	557	161	396	936	410	526
Oceania	854	888	-34	887	423	464	1 741	1 311	430
Of which: Australia	677	682	-5	750	377	373	1 427	1 059	368
Stateless and not known	182	277	-95	368	2 497	-2 129	550	2 774	-2 224

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

www.statbank.dk/van1aar and van2aar

**Table 16** Residence permits granted in Denmark

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Residence, total</b>	<b>53 048</b>	<b>55 609</b>	<b>52 979</b>	<b>55 982</b>	<b>64 562</b>	<b>72 342</b>	<b>84 705</b>
<b>Total excl. EU/EEA</b>	<b>28 034</b>	<b>29 629</b>	<b>25 113</b>	<b>25 452</b>	<b>32 154</b>	<b>36 434</b>	<b>46 869</b>
<b>Asylum</b>	<b>1 376</b>	<b>2 124</b>	<b>2 249</b>	<b>2 583</b>	<b>3 889</b>	<b>6 104</b>	<b>10 861</b>
Refugee status	1 279	1 961	2 057	2 460	3 806	6 031	10 795
Other status	97	163	192	123	83	73	66
<b>Family reunification</b>	<b>4 479</b>	<b>4 768</b>	<b>2 902</b>	<b>3 170</b>	<b>5 112</b>	<b>5 727</b>	<b>11 645</b>
Spouses and cohabitants	3 195	3 583	2 089	2 390	3 730	3 410	5 233
Minors	816	899	739	780	1 381	2 317	6 411
Other family members	468	286	74	-	1	-	1
<b>Study etc.</b>	<b>12 988</b>	<b>11 863</b>	<b>10 550</b>	<b>10 652</b>	<b>11 601</b>	<b>12 144</b>	<b>12 658</b>
Education	6 145	5 751	5 756	6 173	6 982	7 425	7 434
Au pair	2 773	2 649	2 409	2 104	1 989	1 908	1 624
Interns	2 160	1 647	1 466	1 391	1 432	1 542	1 058
Other reasons	1 910	1 816	919	984	1 198	1 269	2 542
<b>Work</b>	<b>9 168</b>	<b>10 851</b>	<b>9 389</b>	<b>9 024</b>	<b>11 529</b>	<b>12 436</b>	<b>11 682</b>
<b>EU/EEA</b>	<b>24 305</b>	<b>25 361</b>	<b>27 395</b>	<b>30 059</b>	<b>32 027</b>	<b>35 415</b>	<b>37 366</b>
Wage-earners	11 019	10 560	11 673	13 164	14 741	16 944	18 066
Education	7 974	8 954	9 034	9 204	9 372	9 616	10 121
Family members	3 824	3 492	3 537	3 939	3 883	4 410	4 492
Other reasons	1 488	2 355	3 151	3 752	4 031	4 445	4 687
<b>Other residence cases</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>493</b>
Adoption	365	313	170	132	64	73	48
Other reasons	367	329	324	362	340	443	445

Source: The Danish Immigration Service

www.statbank.dk/van66

**Table 17** Internal migration. 2015

	Migration from one municipality to another			Migration within a municipality			Total internal migration		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>163 037</b>	<b>157 323</b>	<b>320 360</b>	<b>283 515</b>	<b>276 358</b>	<b>559 873</b>	<b>446 552</b>	<b>433 681</b>	<b>880 233</b>
0-4 years	9 243	8 549	17 792	19 288	17 923	37 211	28 531	26 472	55 003
5-9 years	4 948	4 817	9 765	15 624	14 879	30 503	20 572	19 696	40 268
10-14 years	3 898	3 841	7 739	12 578	12 080	24 658	16 476	15 921	32 397
15-19 years	13 019	16 063	29 082	22 222	24 755	46 977	35 241	40 818	76 059
20-24 years	41 790	45 688	87 478	53 456	54 505	107 961	95 246	100 193	195 439
25-29 years	28 076	25 214	53 290	42 964	37 833	80 797	71 040	63 047	134 087
30-34 years	16 523	13 307	29 830	27 110	22 664	49 774	43 633	35 971	79 604
35-39 years	11 157	8 443	19 600	20 325	17 579	37 904	31 482	26 022	57 504
40-44 years	8 361	6 143	14 504	16 281	15 026	31 307	24 642	21 169	45 811
45-49 years	7 140	6 118	13 258	13 535	12 735	26 270	20 675	18 853	39 528
50-54 years	5 784	5 685	11 469	10 411	10 442	20 853	16 195	16 127	32 322
55-59 years	4 194	3 996	8 190	7 150	7 113	14 263	11 344	11 109	22 453
60-64 years	3 246	3 239	6 485	5 550	5 667	11 217	8 796	8 906	17 702
65-69 years	2 570	2 504	5 074	4 673	5 278	9 951	7 243	7 782	15 025
70-74 years	1 562	1 522	3 084	3 801	4 570	8 371	5 363	6 092	11 455
75-79 years	773	870	1 643	3 072	4 019	7 091	3 845	4 889	8 734
80-84 years	439	547	986	2 559	3 409	5 968	2 998	3 956	6 954
85-89 years	214	430	644	1 862	3 129	4 991	2 076	3 559	5 635
90-94 years	83	266	349	860	2 080	2 940	943	2 346	3 289
95 years +	17	81	98	194	672	866	211	753	964

www.statbank.dk/fly33 and fly66

**Table 18** Average age of the population

1 January	2006			2016		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>41.2</b>
Unmarried, 18 years +	34.2	33.2	33.7	34.8	33.6	34.2
Married/separated	53.7	51.1	52.4	56.3	53.9	55.1
Widows/widowers	74.7	76.1	75.8	76.2	77.5	77.2
Divorced	53.9	54.4	54.2	56.3	56.6	56.5
Registered partnerships	47.8	44.1	46.0	53.3	49.6	51.4
Survivor of two partners	57.9	62.2	58.9	64.7	67.0	65.4
Dissolved partnerships	43.7	42.5	43.2	49.8	46.5	47.8
Persons with Danish origin	39.2	41.5	40.4	41.2	43.1	42.1
Immigrants	39.1	40.1	39.6	39.5	40.3	39.9
Descendants	13.2	13.2	13.2	16.3	16.3	16.3

www.statbank.dk/folk1

**Table 19** Fertility and reproduction

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Number of live births	53 749	63 433	69 771	67 084	64 282	63 411	58 205
	per thousand women						
Crude birth rate	10.5	12.3	13.3	12.6	11.9	11.4	10.3
General fertility rate	42.2	48.5	53.8	53.5	52.0	50.5	46.1
Total fertility rate	1 670	1 810	1 774	1 802	1 871	1 871	1 714
Gross reproduction rate	811	879	864	882	913	913	835
Net reproduction rate	798	868	854	873	906	906	828

Note: Fertility deals with live births.

www.statbank.dk/fodie and fod33

**Table 20** Age-related fertility rates

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
	per thousand women						
15-19 years	12.0	6.4	5.9	5.6	4.2	3.6	2.3
20-24 years	93.5	62.9	54.3	45.9	37.8	37.4	29.0
25-29 years	121.8	133.2	135.1	122.0	117.4	114.4	102.7
30-34 years	60.6	94.7	115.5	123.5	133.3	139.6	130.0
35-39 years	17.9	31.5	44.1	49.0	57.1	65.8	64.1
40-44 years	3.2	5.0	6.8	8.4	10.2	12.8	13.9
45-49 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7

Note: Fertility deals with live births.

www.statbank.dk/fod33

**Table 21** Average age of women given birth and new fathers

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
Average age of first time mothers	23.1	23.7	24.6	26.3	28.1	28.8	29.0	29.1
Average age of all women given birth	27.0	26.7	26.8	28.3	30.0	30.7	30.9	30.9
Average age of first-time fathers	...	...	...	28.8	30.6	31.2	31.3	31.3
Average age of all fathers	...	...	...	31.2	32.7	33.3	33.5	33.5

www.statbank.dk/fod11

**Table 22** Legal abortions by age of the woman

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
<b>Number of legal abortions</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 884</b>	<b>23 334</b>	<b>19 919</b>	<b>20 589</b>	<b>17 386</b>	<b>15 665</b>	<b>15 295</b>	<b>16 709</b>	<b>15 097</b>
15-19 years	4 505	4 272	3 118	3 100	2 305	1 953	2 398	2 627	2 051
20-24 years	5 945	5 337	5 578	5 822	4 088	3 255	3 042	4 226	4 023
25-29 years	6 452	4 550	4 033	4 949	4 120	3 430	2 932	3 063	3 324
30-34 years	5 630	4 475	3 168	3 320	3 664	3 546	3 167	3 045	2 609
35-39 years	3 618	3 237	2 664	2 207	2 247	2 517	2 638	2 568	2 045
40-44 years	1 597	1 320	1 218	1 055	856	880	1 035	1 089	967
45-49 years	137	143	140	136	106	84	83	91	78
per 1,000 women									
<b>Age-specific abortion rates</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>
15-19 years	25.0	22.1	16.3	17.3	14.6	14.3	16.0	15.3	11.9
20-24 years	32.5	29.4	28.8	30.2	22.2	19.8	21.3	26.1	22.2
25-29 years	32.0	25.0	22.3	25.4	21.0	18.1	17.4	19.9	19.9
30-34 years	30.8	22.2	17.4	18.3	18.6	17.8	16.6	17.5	16.4
35-39 years	24.3	17.8	13.3	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.1	13.3	11.3
40-44 years	11.5	8.9	6.7	5.3	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.0
45-49 years	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
<b>Total abortion rate</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>435</b>

Source: Statens Serum Institut

www.statbank.dk/abort

Table 23 Life tables. 2014-2015

	Men			Women				Men			Women		
	Survivors	Death rate for age group <sup>1</sup>	Average life expectancy <sup>2</sup>	Survivors	Death rate for age group <sup>1</sup>	Average life expectancy <sup>2</sup>		Survivors	Death rate for age group <sup>1</sup>	Average life expectancy <sup>2</sup>	Survivors	Death rate for age group <sup>1</sup>	Average life expectancy <sup>2</sup>
0 years	100 000	470	78.6	100 000	378	82.5	50 years	96 297	316	30.3	97 742	216	33.7
1 years	99 530	14	78.0	99 622	15	81.8	51 years	95 992	420	29.4	97 531	227	32.8
2 years	99 516	7	77.0	99 608	14	80.9	52 years	95 589	381	28.5	97 309	241	31.8
3 years	99 509	10	76.0	99 593	10	79.9	53 years	95 225	494	27.6	97 075	293	30.9
4 years	99 500	6	75.0	99 583	13	78.9	54 years	94 754	500	26.8	96 791	359	30.0
5 years	99 494	15	74.0	99 570	0	77.9	55 years	94 281	529	25.9	96 443	382	29.1
6 years	99 478	3	73.0	99 570	9	76.9	56 years	93 782	686	25.1	96 075	414	28.2
7 years	99 475	9	72.0	99 561	0	75.9	57 years	93 139	706	24.2	95 677	402	27.3
8 years	99 466	3	71.0	99 561	12	74.9	58 years	92 482	740	23.4	95 292	498	26.4
9 years	99 464	12	70.0	99 549	3	73.9	59 years	91 798	786	22.6	94 818	528	25.6
10 years	99 452	3	69.0	99 546	3	72.9	60 years	91 076	1 007	21.7	94 317	564	24.7
11 years	99 449	12	68.0	99 542	9	71.9	61 years	90 159	1 075	21.0	93 785	695	23.8
12 years	99 437	12	67.0	99 533	6	70.9	62 years	89 190	1 131	20.2	93 133	801	23.0
13 years	99 425	9	66.0	99 527	6	69.9	63 years	88 181	1 185	19.4	92 387	770	22.2
14 years	99 416	0	65.0	99 521	15	68.9	64 years	87 136	1 418	18.6	91 676	827	21.4
15 years	99 416	15	64.0	99 506	9	67.9	65 years	85 901	1 487	17.9	90 918	943	20.5
16 years	99 401	14	63.1	99 497	18	66.9	66 years	84 623	1 496	17.1	90 060	1 021	19.7
17 years	99 387	14	62.1	99 478	12	65.9	67 years	83 357	1 602	16.4	89 141	1 000	18.9
18 years	99 373	11	61.1	99 467	12	65.0	68 years	82 022	1 827	15.7	88 249	1 223	18.1
19 years	99 362	37	60.1	99 455	11	64.0	69 years	80 523	1 970	14.9	87 170	1 257	17.3
20 years	99 325	47	59.1	99 444	19	63.0	70 years	78 937	2 197	14.2	86 074	1 400	16.5
21 years	99 279	43	58.1	99 425	14	62.0	71 years	77 203	2 407	13.5	84 869	1 616	15.8
22 years	99 237	39	57.2	99 411	19	61.0	72 years	75 344	2 545	12.9	83 497	1 688	15.0
23 years	99 197	33	56.2	99 392	14	60.0	73 years	73 427	2 898	12.2	82 088	1 978	14.3
24 years	99 165	59	55.2	99 379	22	59.0	74 years	71 299	3 355	11.5	80 464	1 998	13.5
25 years	99 106	52	54.2	99 357	11	58.0	75 years	68 907	3 191	10.9	78 857	2 228	12.8
26 years	99 055	39	53.3	99 345	23	57.0	76 years	66 708	3 706	10.3	77 100	2 701	12.1
27 years	99 016	41	52.3	99 322	12	56.0	77 years	64 236	4 302	9.6	75 017	3 040	11.4
28 years	98 975	74	51.3	99 310	18	55.0	78 years	61 472	4 794	9.0	72 737	3 301	10.7
29 years	98 902	43	50.3	99 292	31	54.1	79 years	58 525	5 271	8.5	70 335	3 898	10.1
30 years	98 860	60	49.4	99 261	39	53.1	80 years	55 440	5 844	7.9	67 594	4 491	9.5
31 years	98 801	42	48.4	99 223	29	52.1	81 years	52 200	6 995	7.4	64 559	4 787	8.9
32 years	98 760	50	47.4	99 194	32	51.1	82 years	48 549	7 350	6.9	61 468	5 383	8.3
33 years	98 711	73	46.4	99 162	32	50.1	83 years	44 980	8 680	6.4	58 159	6 304	7.8
34 years	98 639	60	45.5	99 131	42	49.1	84 years	41 076	9 350	6.0	54 492	6 843	7.3
35 years	98 580	73	44.5	99 089	24	48.2	85 years	37 236	10 336	5.5	50 763	7 348	6.8
36 years	98 507	108	43.5	99 065	55	47.2	86 years	33 387	11 954	5.1	47 033	8 591	6.3
37 years	98 400	83	42.6	99 011	37	46.2	87 years	29 396	13 222	4.7	42 992	9 550	5.8
38 years	98 318	66	41.6	98 974	47	45.2	88 years	25 509	14 751	4.4	38 887	10 543	5.4
39 years	98 253	111	40.6	98 927	66	44.2	89 years	21 746	17 199	4.0	34 787	11 720	4.9
40 years	98 145	120	39.7	98 862	70	43.3	90 years	18 006	17 307	3.8	30 710	13 775	4.5
41 years	98 027	120	38.7	98 792	91	42.3	91 years	14 889	20 019	3.4	26 480	15 344	4.2
42 years	97 910	105	37.8	98 702	57	41.3	92 years	11 909	24 336	3.2	22 417	18 180	3.8
43 years	97 807	148	36.8	98 646	97	40.4	93 years	9 011	23 333	3.0	18 341	19 597	3.5
44 years	97 662	194	35.9	98 550	85	39.4	94 years	6 908	25 531	2.8	14 747	21 363	3.3
45 years	97 472	239	34.9	98 466	107	38.4	95 years	5 145	26 980	2.6	11 597	22 886	3.0
46 years	97 239	217	34.0	98 361	93	37.5	96 years	3 757	32 371	2.4	8 943	25 549	2.8
47 years	97 028	249	33.1	98 269	150	36.5	97 years	2 541	35 906	2.3	6 658	27 179	2.6
48 years	96 786	226	32.2	98 122	210	35.6	98 years	1 628	29 775	2.3	4 848	29 836	2.4
49 years	96 567	280	31.2	97 916	177	34.6	99 years	1 143	42 074	2.0	3 402	32 480	2.2

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



**Table 24** Mens causes of death. 2014

	Under 1 years	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-34 years	35-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>2 111</b>	<b>4 858</b>	<b>17 269</b>	<b>25 694</b>
Infective and parasitic diseases (except tuberculosis)	1	2	-	1	9	16	52	291	372
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	3	9
Malignant neoplasm of bucca cavity and pharynx	-	-	-	1	17	98	211	217	544
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-	1	7	30	64	145	247
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	-	-	-	4	12	54	159	493	722
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and rectosigmoid junction	-	-	-	-	6	23	48	184	261
Malignant neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	-	-	-	3	41	199	604	1 209	2 056
Malignant neoplasm of bone and skin	-	-	-	6	13	24	49	131	223
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Other malignant neoplasm of uterus	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	29	160	953	1 142
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	-	1	5	15	82	237	626	1 300	2 266
Leukaemia and other neoplasm of lymph and haematoid tissue	-	2	1	7	8	46	136	390	590
Benign neoplasm and neoplasm of unspecified nature	-	-	-	-	3	4	20	122	149
Endocrine and metabolic diseases, except diabetes mellitus	3	3	-	5	12	18	24	93	158
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	2	30	58	167	489	746
Anaemia and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	2	-	-	1	6	7	11	82	109
Mental disorders	-	-	-	7	67	156	236	861	1 327
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	9
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	3	2	3	12	26	62	129	679	916
Active rheum. fever and chronic rheum. heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	1	11	14	55	274	355
Ischaemic heart disease	-	-	-	3	54	155	383	1 606	2 201
Other forms of heart disease	3	-	1	5	35	80	201	1 191	1 516
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	2	26	71	189	1 146	1 434
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	-	-	1	1	10	14	66	369	461
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	1	6	19	22	59	107
Acute respiratory infections	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	5	12
Pneumonia	-	-	-	3	7	14	63	661	748
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	-	-	-	1	11	72	242	1 248	1 574
Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	-	-	-	5	17	44	237	303
Diseases of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	-	-	-	1	5	12	19	73	110
Cirrhosis of liver, cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	-	-	-	2	74	134	188	179	577
Other diseases of digestive system	-	-	-	3	15	28	73	301	420
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	10
Infections of kidney and calculus of urinary system	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	44	49
Other diseases of genito-urinary system and diseases of breast	-	-	-	-	-	8	20	303	331
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system	-	-	-	1	3	12	23	102	141
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	7	1	-	3	4	1	1	5	22
Other congenital anomalies	16	2	2	4	4	10	16	9	63
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	64	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	65
Senility without mention of psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	185	186
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	29	1	1	22	81	137	304	1 045	1 620
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	4	44	28	22	21	35	154
All other accidents	2	1	-	55	87	69	69	311	594
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	1	74	126	103	78	87	469
All other effects of external causes	2	1	-	8	9	9	6	6	41
Cause of death unknown <sup>1</sup>	2	1	2	17	22	43	69	89	245

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons who reside in Denmark, but die in a foreign country.

**Table 25**      **Womens causes of death. 2014**

	Under 1 years	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-34 years	35-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>1 265</b>	<b>3 216</b>	<b>20 326</b>	<b>25 646</b>
Infective and parasitic diseases (except tuberculosis)	5	-	-	1	9	14	20	449	498
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm of bucca cavity and pharynx	-	-	-	-	6	30	50	115	201
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-	1	8	19	45	95	168
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	-	-	-	2	17	38	118	475	650
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and rectosigmoid junction	-	-	-	2	4	15	45	127	193
Malignant neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	-	-	-	2	26	191	517	1 027	1 763
Malignant neoplasm of bone and skin	-	-	-	3	13	17	36	86	155
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	-	-	11	72	124	256	652	1 115
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	-	-	-	3	11	23	19	41	97
Other malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	-	-	1	5	14	29	121	170
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	-	2	4	16	71	182	494	1 534	2 303
Leukaemia and other neoplasm of lymph and haematoid tissue	-	1	-	7	10	14	70	340	442
Benign neoplasm and neoplasm of unspecified nature	-	-	1	1	1	5	18	121	147
Endocrine and metabolic diseases, except diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	2	9	11	24	196	242
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	-	7	30	64	446	547
Anaemia and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	99	110
Mental disorders	-	-	-	4	19	37	106	1 622	1 788
Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	9
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	1	5	2	10	18	34	93	948	1 111
Active rheum. fever and chronic rheum. heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	48	49
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	-	3	6	27	445	481
Ischamic heart disease	-	-	-	-	10	35	129	1 458	1 632
Other forms of heart disease	1	1	-	4	17	37	93	1 339	1 492
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	1	1	23	52	113	1 642	1 832
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	-	-	-	-	5	5	34	350	394
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	3	2	7	22	86	120
Acute respiratory infections	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	8	10
Pneumonia	1	-	-	1	2	9	29	765	807
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	-	-	-	1	12	59	230	1 512	1 814
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	-	-	1	7	10	23	204	246
Diseases of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	-	-	-	-	3	6	15	151	175
Cirrhosis of liver, cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	-	-	-	1	21	69	96	185	372
Other diseases of digestive system	-	-	-	1	8	15	52	439	515
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Infections of kidney and calculus of urinary system	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	32	33
Other diseases of genito-urinary system and diseases of breast	-	-	-	-	3	5	23	323	354
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	5
Diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system	-	-	-	-	3	6	17	245	271
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	10	22
Other congenital anomalies	14	-	-	5	4	6	6	10	45
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Senility without mention of psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	602	603
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	16	2	3	9	45	56	191	1 383	1 705
Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	1	8	8	2	11	16	47
All other accidents	-	-	1	17	21	27	29	448	543
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	1	14	43	33	22	47	160
All other effects of external causes	-	1	-	6	11	2	5	5	30
Cause of death unknown <sup>1</sup>	1	-	-	6	8	13	30	59	117

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons who reside in Denmark, but die in a foreign country.

**Table 26 Deaths**

	Men		Women		Total	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 694</b>	<b>26 283</b>	<b>25 646</b>	<b>26 272</b>	<b>51 340</b>	<b>52 555</b>
0-4 years	151	126	109	110	260	236
5-9 years	9	13	5	11	14	24
10-14 years	13	13	10	12	23	25
15-19 years	41	38	20	21	61	59
20-24 years	71	90	40	28	111	118
25-29 years	89	85	29	30	118	115
30-34 years	115	82	58	51	173	133
35-39 years	169	145	93	77	262	222
40-44 years	284	265	157	165	441	430
45-49 years	514	503	318	293	832	796
50-54 years	832	859	509	514	1 341	1 373
55-59 years	1 279	1 214	756	799	2 035	2 013
60-64 years	1 933	1 900	1 244	1 228	3 177	3 128
65-69 years	2 925	2 800	1 972	1 874	4 897	4 674
70-74 years	3 309	3 559	2 316	2 514	5 625	6 073
75-79 years	3 598	3 713	3 058	2 965	6 656	6 678
80-84 years	3 864	4 020	3 899	4 039	7 763	8 059
85-89 years	3 706	3 841	4 602	4 688	8 308	8 529
90-94 years	2 130	2 282	4 274	4 471	6 404	6 753
95 years +	662	735	2 177	2 382	2 839	3 117

www.statbank.dk/fod207

**Table 27 Non-natural deaths**

Cause of death	2013			2014		
	Men	Women	Total	Total	Total	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 189</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>1 988</b>	<b>1 258</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>2 038</b>
<b>Motor vehicle accidents, total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>201</b>
Of which: Person in passenger car	58	26	84	63	25	88
Pedestrian	18	17	35	15	14	29
Cyclist	27	5	32	32	1	33
Motorcyclist	13	17	30	32	4	36
Person in van	5	-	5	-	-	-
<b>Other accidents, total</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>1 133</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>1 137</b>
Of which: Accidents due to a fall	227	279	506	227	268	495
Poisoning involving medicines and biological drugs	141	50	191	134	59	193
Fire	26	27	53	39	18	57
Strangulation	29	17	46	20	16	36
Accidents during surgical/medical treatment	18	24	42	17	13	30
<b>Suicide, total</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>629</b>
Of which: Hanging, strangulation and suffocation	214	56	270	196	51	247
Poisoning involving chemicals and toxic materials	104	62	166	114	68	182
Shots from firearms	50	-	50	72	3	75
Jump from high places	18	12	30	16	14	30
Jump in front a moving subject	16	14	30	21	3	24
<b>Other external causes, total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>71</b>
Of which: Poisoning involving chemicals and toxic materials <sup>1</sup>	18	3	21	6	7	13
Act of violence	12	5	17	19	19	38
Drowning <sup>1</sup>	3	-	3	-	-	-
Fall <sup>1</sup>	1	1	2	3	2	5
Hanging, strangulation and suffocation <sup>1</sup>	-	2	2	3	1	4

<sup>1</sup> Whether accident or premeditated action, not stated.

www.statistikbanken.dk/fod507

**Table 28** Average life expectancy

	1911- 1915	1971- 1975	1981- 1985	1991- 1995	2001- 2005	2014- 2015	1911- 1915	1971- 1975	1981- 1985	1991- 1995	2001- 2005	2014- 2015
	men						women					
0 years	56.2	70.9	71.5	72.6	75.1	78.6	59.2	76.5	77.5	77.9	79.7	82.5
5 years	60.0	67.1	67.3	68.2	70.6	74.0	61.6	72.4	73.2	73.4	75.1	77.9
10 years	55.6	62.3	62.4	63.3	65.6	69.0	57.2	67.5	68.2	68.5	70.2	72.9
20 years	46.7	52.7	52.6	53.5	55.8	59.1	48.4	57.7	58.4	58.6	60.3	63.0
30 years	38.4	43.2	43.2	44.0	46.2	49.4	40.2	48.0	48.6	48.8	50.4	53.1
40 years	30.2	33.8	33.9	34.7	36.7	39.7	32.0	38.4	39.1	39.2	40.7	43.3
50 years	22.4	24.9	25.0	25.7	27.7	30.3	24.0	29.4	29.9	30.0	31.4	33.7
60 years	15.3	17.1	17.2	17.7	19.4	21.7	16.4	20.9	21.6	21.5	22.6	24.7
70 years	9.4	10.8	10.9	11.1	12.2	14.2	9.9	13.3	14.1	14.2	14.8	16.5
80 years	5.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.9	5.3	7.4	7.9	8.1	8.6	9.5
90 years	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.8	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.5

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

www.statbank.dk/hisb8 and hisb9

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	number of people										
<b>Liable for military service</b>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 660</b>	<b>28 954</b>	<b>31 933</b>	<b>33 120</b>	<b>39 901</b>	<b>36 014</b>	<b>37 897</b>	<b>38 104</b>	<b>38 025</b>	<b>43 051</b>	<b>39 253</b>
Judged to be fit	14 094	15 060	16 404	17 933	20 289	19 603	20 169	19 530	18 632	21 575	19 674
Judged to be limitedly fit	2 612	2 428	2 531	2 700	3 402	2 993	2 968	2 621	2 295	2 571	2 200
Judged to be unfit	10 954	11 466	12 998	12 487	16 210	13 418	14 760	15 953	17 098	18 905	17 379
	percentage										
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Judged to be fit	51.0	52.0	51.4	54.1	50.8	54.4	53.2	51.3	49.0	50.1	50.1
Judged to be limitedly fit	9.4	8.4	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.3	7.8	6.9	6.0	6.0	5.6
Judged to be unfit	39.6	39.6	40.7	37.7	40.6	37.3	38.9	41.9	45.0	43.9	44.3
	number of people										
<b>Conscripts</b>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 522</b>	<b>24 435</b>	<b>25 217</b>	<b>27 605</b>	<b>33 673</b>	<b>31 863</b>	<b>33 229</b>	<b>32 347</b>	<b>31 467</b>	<b>33 465</b>	<b>31 726</b>
BMI below 25	17 031	17 635	18 428	19 959	23 950	22 112	23 271	22 107	22 348	24 132	22 659
BMI between 25 and 29.9	4 781	5 035	4 893	5 579	7 125	7 134	7 271	7 417	6 644	7 009	6 792
BMI of 30 +	1 710	1 765	1 896	2 067	2 598	2 617	2 687	2 823	2 475	2 324	2 275
	percentage										
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
BMI below 25	72.4	72.2	73.1	72.3	71.1	69.4	70.0	68.3	71.0	72.1	71.4
BMI between 25 and 29.9	20.3	20.6	19.4	20.2	21.2	22.4	21.9	22.9	21.1	20.9	21.4
BMI of 30 +	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.7	8.2	8.1	8.7	7.9	6.9	7.2
	cm										
<b>Average height</b>	<b>180.4</b>	<b>180.3</b>	<b>180.1</b>	<b>179.9</b>	<b>180.2</b>	<b>180.3</b>	<b>180.2</b>	<b>179.8</b>	<b>180.4</b>	<b>180.3</b>	<b>180.6</b>

Note: BMI is an abbreviation of "Body mass index". The calculation is an individual's body weight divided by height<sup>2</sup>. A BMI of less than 18.5 indicates that the person is underweight, a BMI between 18.5-24.9 indicates a standard weight, a BMI between 25-29.9 suggests that the person is overweight and a BMI of 30 or more indicates that the person is obese.

Source: Forsvarets Rekruttering

**Table 30** Households. 2016

1 January	Single man with/without children	Single woman with/without children	Married couple <sup>1</sup> with/without children	Unmarried couple with/without children	Child under 18 years not living with parents	Total	Other households total	Total number of households
households comprising only one family								
<b>Total</b>	<b>507 551</b>	<b>672 803</b>	<b>934 186</b>	<b>321 748</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>2 437 358</b>	<b>217 227</b>	<b>2 654 585</b>
1 person	477 292	536 157	•	•	1 070	1 014 519	•	1 014 519
2 persons	23 447	76 030	524 494	190 084	•	814 055	77 121	891 176
3 persons	5 686	46 660	128 728	64 856	•	245 930	65 831	311 761
4 persons	956	11 055	198 955	52 083	•	263 049	31 920	294 969
5 persons	133	2 115	68 480	12 089	•	82 817	21 737	104 554
6 persons +	37	786	13 529	2 636	•	16 988	20 618	37 606

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

www.statbank.dk/fam55n

**Table 31** Families. 2016

1 January	Single persons	Married couples <sup>1</sup>	Other couples	Total	Single persons	Married couples <sup>1</sup>	Other couples	Total	Children under 18 years not living with parents	Total number of families
families without children under 25 years					families with children under 25 years					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 426 304</b>	<b>571 714</b>	<b>195 626</b>	<b>2 193 644</b>	<b>186 516</b>	<b>447 409</b>	<b>140 431</b>	<b>774 356</b>	<b>15 775</b>	<b>2 983 775</b>
1 person	1 426 304	•	•	1 426 304	•	•	•	•	15 775	1 442 079
2 persons	•	571 714	195 626	767 340	113 569	•	•	113 569	•	880 909
3 persons	•	•	•	•	56 800	144 923	69 542	271 265	•	271 265
4 persons	•	•	•	•	12 896	213 514	55 252	281 662	•	281 662
5 persons	•	•	•	•	2 390	74 064	12 818	89 272	•	89 272
6 persons +	•	•	•	•	861	14 908	2 819	18 588	•	18 588

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

www.statbank.dk/fam44n



**Table 32** Children. 2016

1 January	Children living at:							Children under 18 years not living with their parents	Total
	Single father	Single mother	Married couple different sex	Married couple same sex	Registered partnership	Consensual union	Cohabiting couple		
<b>All children</b>	<b>43 888</b>	<b>236 229</b>	<b>856 951</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>1 437</b>	<b>183 105</b>	<b>46 029</b>	<b>15 775</b>	<b>1 384 071</b>
0- 2 years	968	17 471	92 463	324	229	60 444	1 403	680	173 982
3- 5 years	2 512	26 482	115 203	88	430	37 677	2 876	1 113	186 381
6- 8 years	4 488	33 189	128 014	72	291	26 479	5 377	1 590	199 500
9-11 years	5 854	36 274	129 914	64	170	19 223	7 295	2 037	200 831
12-14 years	7 125	39 001	126 864	45	136	14 814	8 588	3 006	199 579
15-17 years	8 970	42 221	125 628	36	96	12 598	9 896	7 349	206 794
18 years +	13 971	41 591	138 865	28	85	11 870	10 594	●	217 004

www.statbank.dk/fam111n

**Table 33** Children and young people with parents who have died. 2016

1 January	Children who have both a father and a mother	Children who have a father, but whose mother is dead	Children who have a mother, but whose father is dead	Children whose mother and father have both died	One or both parents is unknown	Total
<b>All children</b>	<b>1 126 569</b>	<b>4 018</b>	<b>9 260</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>27 449</b>	<b>1 167 460</b>
<b>Age of child:</b>						
0 year	55 370	1	13	-	3 221	58 605
1 year	56 424	10	34	-	1 426	57 894
2 years	56 137	18	46	-	1 283	57 484
3 years	58 372	30	106	1	1 294	59 803
4 years	59 458	40	147	-	1 317	60 962
5 years	64 103	81	164	2	1 266	65 616
6 years	63 510	101	229	3	1 304	65 147
7 years	65 901	123	277	5	1 375	67 681
8 years	64 932	150	340	-	1 250	66 672
9 years	65 560	186	419	3	1 341	67 509
10 years	64 604	219	481	6	1 309	66 619
11 years	64 561	277	563	7	1 295	66 703
12 years	64 242	320	708	14	1 309	66 593
13 years	63 324	330	818	14	1 401	65 887
14 years	64 264	420	972	17	1 426	67 099
15 years	65 849	488	1 183	18	1 589	69 127
16 years	65 021	533	1 304	33	1 881	68 772
17 years	64 937	691	1 456	41	2 162	69 287

www.statbank.dk/bm10

**Table 34** Marriages of different sex contracted, by age of both spouses. 2015

	Age of bridegroom								Total	Average age of bride
	Under 20 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Not stated		
Age of bride										
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7 518</b>	<b>10 487</b>	<b>5 021</b>	<b>3 035</b>	<b>1 326</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>28 482</b>	<b>35.5</b>
Under 20 years	13	120	15	3	-	-	-	15	166	19.1
20-29 years	18	6 171	3 541	313	56	8	2	347	10 456	26.5
30-39 years	-	825	5 955	1 885	225	35	3	155	9 083	34.1
40-49 years	-	30	490	2 130	1 026	123	14	93	3 906	44.6
50-59 years	-	3	25	317	1 338	526	43	53	2 305	54.1
60-69 years	-	1	1	8	144	496	159	10	819	64.1
70 years +	-	-	-	1	7	57	153	-	218	74.6
Not stated	4	368	460	364	239	81	13	-	1 529	●
Average age of bridegroom	19.3	27.1	34.3	44.6	54.4	64.2	75.1	●	38.4	●

www.statbank.dk/vie207

**Table 35** Marriages of same sex, by age of both spouses. 2015

	Age of oldest								Total	Average age of youngest
	Under 20 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Not stated		
Age of youngest										
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>36.2</b>
Under 20 years	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	19.0
20-29 years	-	62	54	7	2	2	-	-	127	26.3
30-39 years	-	-	68	47	11	2	-	-	128	34.0
40-49 years	-	-	-	26	34	1	2	-	63	44.8
50-59 years	-	-	-	-	18	15	-	-	33	54.6
60-69 years	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	14	64.1
70 years +	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	75.0
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●
Average age of oldest	18.5	27.5	34.7	44.5	53.8	64.3	75.5	●	42.3	●

www.statbank.dk/vie6

Table 36		Marriages and divorces					
	1920	1940	1960	1980	2000	2010	2015
	number						
<b>Total marriages</b>	<b>26 991</b>	<b>35 262</b>	<b>35 897</b>	<b>26 448</b>	<b>38 388</b>	<b>30 949</b>	<b>29 224</b>
Of which: Church	25 331	21 910	23 728	14 473	18 172	10 956	9 659
Civil	1 660	13 352	12 169	11 669	20 172	17 538	16 770
Registered partnerships/marriages, men <sup>1</sup>	•	•	•	•	179	163	166
Registered partnerships/marriages, women <sup>1</sup>	•	•	•	•	131	247	211
<b>Total divorces</b>	<b>1 223</b>	<b>3 472</b>	<b>6 682</b>	<b>13 593</b>	<b>14 381</b>	<b>14 460</b>	<b>16 343</b>
Of which: Duration of marriage: 0-7 years	...	...	...	...	6 812	5 730	6 081
Duration of marriage: 20 years +	...	...	...	...	2 404	2 555	3 138
	average age						
First-time married men	27.6	27.4	26.0	27.5	32.5	34.2	34.5
First-time married women	25.2	24.5	22.9	24.8	30.1	31.7	32.0
All married men	29.2	29.1	28.3	30.8	35.8	37.8	38.4
All married women	25.8	25.3	24.7	27.9	33.1	35.0	35.6

<sup>1</sup> From 15 June 2012 it has been possible for two persons of same sex to get married, which means that figures from 2014 only covers marriages.

**Table 37** Divorces by duration of marriage

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 593</b>	<b>13 731</b>	<b>14 381</b>	<b>14 460</b>	<b>16 290</b>
Under 1 year	279	299	293	150	372
1 year	594	699	686	641	713
2 years	921	1 163	856	851	741
3 years	1 017	1 152	1 148	911	694
4 years	955	900	1 149	891	795
5 years	909	765	1 001	849	909
6-7 years	1 321	1 216	1 679	1 437	1 857
8-9 years	1 102	920	1 351	1 532	1 650
10-14 years	2 534	1 918	2 460	2 747	3 178
15-19 years	1 691	1 550	1 354	1 896	2 243
20-24 years	1 037	1 495	1 031	1 168	1 453
25 years +	1 033	1 554	1 369	1 219	1 542
Not stated	200	100	4	168	143

www.statbank.dk/ski107

**Table 38** Divorces by age of both spouses. 2015

	18-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Not stated	Total
Age of wife	age of husband								
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>721</b>	<b>3 625</b>	<b>6 030</b>	<b>3 801</b>	<b>1 437</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>16 290</b>
15-19 years	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
20-29 years	-	572	598	81	18	6	2	56	1 333
30-39 years	-	120	2 538	1 688	227	32	5	83	4 693
40-49 years	-	6	397	3 739	1 464	165	27	61	5 859
50-59 years	-	1	32	449	1 897	607	72	29	3 087
60-69 years	-	-	2	17	142	564	175	10	910
70 years +	-	-	-	-	7	46	145	5	203
Not stated	-	19	58	56	46	17	6	-	202

www.statbank.dk/ski107

**Table 39** The most common names for children born in 2014

	Number	Per thousands boys born	Ranking in 2013		Number	Per thousands girls born	Ranking in 2013
boys				girls			
1 William	617	21	(1)	1 Emma	496	18	(4)
2 Noah	585	20	(3)	2 Sofia	462	17	(1)
3 Lucas	507	18	(2)	3 Ida	454	17	(2)
4 Oscar	486	17	(8)	4 Freja	429	16	(5)
5 Victor	479	17	(4)	5 Clara	418	15	(6)
6 Malthe	455	16	(22)	6 Laura	407	15	(10)
7 Emil	447	15	(5)	7 Anna	380	14	(8)
8 Frederik	441	15	(6)	8 Ella	379	14	(14)
9 Oliver	430	15	(7)	9 Isabella	374	14	(3)
10 Magnus	386	13	(9)	10 Karla	372	14	(15)
11 Carl	372	13	(12)	11 Alma	355	13	(13)
12 Vilads	371	13	(18)	12 Josefine	348	13	(9)
13 Elias	368	13	(14)	13 Olivia	337	12	(16)
14 Alexander	350	12	(10)	14 Alberte	331	12	(20)
15 Anton	346	12	(20)	15 Maja	327	12	(12)
16 Christian	331	11	(13)	16 Sofie	318	12	(7)
17 Alfred	329	11	(27)	17 Mathilde	314	11	(19)
18 Valdemar	324	11	(23)	18 Agnes	293	11	(22)
19 Mikkel	322	11	(15)	19 Lærke	291	11	(17)
20 Liam	313	11	(11)	20 Caroline	278	10	(11)

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

www.dst.dk/navne

**Table 40** The most common names in Denmark. 2016

1 January	Number in 2016	Per thousand	Number in 2015	Per thousand		Number in 2016	Per thousand	Number in 2015	Per thousand
boys					girls				
1 Peter	49 227	17	49 550	18	1 Anne	46 417	16	46 690	16
2 Jens	47 770	17	48 506	17	2 Kirsten	42 774	15	43 405	15
3 Lars	45 300	16	45 507	16	3 Hanne	39 399	14	39 680	14
4 Michael	45 265	16	45 322	16	4 Mette	38 877	14	39 007	14
5 Henrik	42 614	15	42 775	15	5 Anna	34 723	12	34 995	12
6 Thomas	42 127	15	42 134	15	6 Helle	34 231	12	34 346	12
7 Søren	41 333	15	41 616	15	7 Susanne	31 474	11	31 593	11
8 Jan	38 782	14	38 903	14	8 Lene	31 134	11	31 270	11
9 Christian	37 593	13	37 528	13	9 Maria	28 853	10	28 651	10
10 Niels	37 428	13	38 050	14	10 Marianne	27 252	9	27 366	10
11 Martin	37 182	13	37 151	13	11 Inge	25 581	9	26 186	9
12 Jørgen	34 715	12	35 608	13	12 Lone	25 573	9	25 695	9
13 Hans	34 593	12	35 400	13	13 Karen	25 320	9	25 974	9
14 Anders	34 473	12	34 613	12	14 Camilla	24 685	9	24 712	9
15 Morten	34 169	12	34 230	12	15 Bente	24 559	9	24 845	9
16 Jesper	34 006	12	34 092	12	16 Pia	24 363	8	24 424	9
17 Ole	32 269	11	32 746	12	17 Louise	23 829	8	23 847	8
18 Per	32 178	11	32 576	12	18 Charlotte	23 757	8	23 804	8
19 Mads	31 258	11	31 055	11	19 Jette	23 636	8	23 775	8
20 Rasmus	30 314	11	30 274	11	20 Tina	23 297	8	23 320	8

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Table 41 The most common used surnames in Denmark. 2016

1 January	Number in 2016	Per thousands	Number in 2015	Per thousands		Number in 2016	Per thousands	Number in 2015	Per thousands
1 Nielsen	255 138	45	258 195	46	26 Frederiksen	20 082	4	20 235	4
2 Jensen	254 675	45	258 203	46	27 Laursen	18 240	3	18 311	3
3 Hansen	213 339	37	216 007	38	28 Henriksen	17 307	3	17 404	3
4 Pedersen	161 074	28	162 865	29	29 Lund	17 290	3	17 268	3
5 Andersen	157 753	28	159 085	28	30 Holm	15 917	3	15 846	3
6 Christensen	118 117	21	119 161	21	31 Schmidt	15 844	3	15 813	3
7 Larsen	114 711	20	115 883	20	32 Eriksen	14 863	3	14 928	3
8 Sørensen	109 746	19	110 951	20	33 Kristiansen	13 879	2	13 933	2
9 Rasmussen	93 723	16	94 535	17	34 Simonsen	13 159	2	13 165	2
10 Jørgensen	87 466	15	88 269	16	35 Clausen	12 876	2	12 977	2
11 Petersen	78 329	14	79 283	14	36 Svendsen	11 590	2	11 686	2
12 Madsen	63 723	11	64 215	11	37 Andreassen	11 572	2	11 636	2
13 Kristensen	60 116	11	60 595	11	38 Iversen	10 507	2	10 564	2
14 Olsen	47 579	8	48 126	8	39 Østergaard	10 485	2	10 468	2
15 Thomsen	39 117	7	39 223	7	40 Jeppesen	9 831	2	9 874	2
16 Christiansen	36 656	6	36 997	7	41 Vestergaard	9 476	2	9 428	2
17 Poulsen	31 874	6	32 095	6	42 Nissen	9 222	2	9 231	2
18 Johansen	31 001	5	31 151	6	43 Kjær	9 162	2	9 086	2
19 Møller	30 059	5	30 157	5	44 Lauridsen	9 160	2	9 202	2
20 Mortensen	29 258	5	29 401	5	45 Nørgaard	8 930	2	8 831	2
21 Knudsen	29 064	5	29 283	5	46 Jespersen	8 914	2	8 944	2
22 Jakobsen	28 092	5	28 163	5	47 Mogensen	8 850	2	8 867	2
23 Jacobsen	24 285	4	24 414	4	48 Jepsen	8 570	2	8 590	2
24 Mikkelsen	22 634	4	22 708	4	49 Frandsen	8 486	1	8 502	2
25 Olesen	22 422	4	22 535	4	50 Søndergaard	8 064	1	8 023	1

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Table 42 Elections to the Folketing

	13 November 2007			15 September 2011			18 June 2015		
	Denmark	The Faroe Islands	Greenland	Denmark	The Faroe Islands	Greenland	Denmark	The Faroe Islands	Greenland
The electorate	4 022 920	34 529	39 706	4 079 910	35 047	40 937	4 145 105	35 607	41 048
Votes cast	3 483 533	23 214	25 589	3 579 675	20 964	23 546	3 560 060	23 580	20 688
Invalid votes	24 113	149	484	34 307	290	1 048	41 073	216	482
Valid votes	3 459 420	23 065	25 105	3 545 368	20 674	22 498	3 518 987	23 364	20 206
Of which: personal	1 756 636	21 518	24 564	1 777 853	19 307	21 663	1 762 656	21 809	18 998
Votes cast as percentage of electors	86,6	67,2	64,4	87,7	59,8	57,5	85,9	66,2	50,4
Invalid votes	0,7	0,6	1,9	1,0	1,4	4,5	1,2	0,9	2,3
Personal votes	50,8	93,3	97,8	50,1	93,4	96,3	50,1	93,3	94,0
Candidates	808	94	16	804	74	16	799	62	17
Of whom: women	260	34	9	267	28	8	250	18	6
Elected	175	2	2	175	2	2	175	2	2
Of whom: women	66	-	1	68	-	2	65	-	2

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

Source: Ministry of Economic and Internal Affairs  
www.statbank.dk/fv15tot

Table 43 Elected members of the Folketing. 18 June 2015

	A	B	C	F	I	K	O	V	Ø	Å	Inde- pendent	Total
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>Of whom: women</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>The Capital of Denmark</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Of whom: women</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23</b>
København Constituency	4	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	3	2	-	17
Of whom: women	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	8
Københavns omegn Constituency	4	1	1	1	1	-	3	2	1	1	-	15
Of whom: women	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	5
Nordsjælland Constituency	3	1	1	1	2	-	3	3	1	1	-	16
Of whom: women	2	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	9
Bornholm Constituency	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Of whom: women	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Sjælland-Syddanmark</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Of whom: women</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26</b>
Sjælland Constituency	5	-	1	1	1	-	4	3	2	1	-	18
Of whom: women	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	8
Fyn Constituency	8	1	1	1	1	-	7	5	2	1	-	27
Of whom: women	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	9
Syddjylland Constituency	5	1	-	-	2	-	6	5	1	-	-	20
Of whom: women	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	9
<b>Midtjylland-Nordjylland</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Of whom: women</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16</b>
Østjylland Constituency	7	1	1	1	2	-	5	4	2	1	-	24
Of whom: women	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	6
Vestjylland Constituency	4	1	1	-	1	-	3	5	1	1	-	17
Of whom: women	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
Nordjylland Constituency	6	1	-	1	1	-	4	4	1	1	-	19
Of whom: women	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	6

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

Source: Ministry of Social and Internal Affairs  
www.statbank.dk/fv15kand

Table 44 (page 1 of 2) The election to the Folketing. 18 June 2015

	Electoral turnout	Relative distribution of votes in per cent										
		A	B	C	F	I	K	O	V	Ø	Å	Inde- pendent
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>The Capital of Denmark</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>København Constituency</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Østerbro	87.2	23.0	11.0	3.3	6.3	11.0	0.4	8.3	11.5	13.9	11.1	0.1
Sundbyvester	83.1	22.5	9.2	2.4	6.4	9.7	0.4	12.1	10.5	15.7	11.0	0.2
Indre By	84.4	19.3	11.9	3.7	6.1	12.2	0.2	5.7	11.3	16.2	13.3	0.2
Sundbyøster	83.0	22.6	8.3	2.3	6.6	8.3	0.4	13.6	10.1	16.6	11.0	0.3
Nørrebro	84.3	17.5	11.0	1.5	7.5	6.3	0.3	5.4	5.9	26.5	17.9	0.3
Bispebjerg	78.7	22.4	7.9	2.1	6.8	6.5	0.6	12.0	7.3	22.0	12.1	0.3
Brønshøj	83.6	25.5	7.5	2.7	7.8	6.9	0.5	14.4	9.8	15.9	8.7	0.2
Valby	82.9	25.3	8.0	2.6	6.9	7.9	0.5	13.9	9.8	15.8	8.9	0.3
Vesterbro	85.3	19.7	10.7	1.9	7.3	8.1	0.2	7.9	7.4	20.8	15.8	0.2
Falkoner	89.1	21.4	12.4	5.9	6.0	10.8	0.3	8.2	12.4	12.0	10.5	0.2
Slots	86.6	22.2	9.7	5.9	5.6	10.6	0.4	11.2	13.2	12.3	8.7	0.2
Tårnby	86.4	27.3	4.0	3.5	4.2	7.0	0.3	27.0	15.6	7.4	3.5	0.1
<b>Københavns omegn</b>												
<b>Constituency</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Gentofte	89.2	17.4	9.1	10.1	3.2	17.5	0.3	10.5	21.3	5.2	5.3	0.0
Lyngby	88.8	23.3	9.0	7.0	4.6	12.5	0.4	12.4	18.4	6.6	5.8	0.1
Gladsaxe	85.4	29.8	6.7	3.1	5.4	7.7	0.5	17.5	13.7	10.0	5.6	0.1
Rødovre	84.6	33.8	3.8	2.9	5.0	5.6	0.7	22.2	12.2	9.6	4.1	0.1
Hvidovre	84.0	31.8	3.6	2.4	5.1	5.7	0.4	25.4	12.3	9.2	3.7	0.4
Brøndby	81.4	33.0	3.3	2.9	4.9	5.6	0.3	25.8	13.1	7.7	2.8	0.3
Taastrup	83.5	30.2	3.8	4.0	5.4	5.3	0.4	23.9	12.9	9.8	4.1	0.2
Ballerup	85.7	34.3	3.5	2.4	4.2	6.0	0.5	24.1	13.9	7.6	3.5	0.1
<b>Nordsjælland Constituency</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Helsingør	85.0	25.3	5.3	6.2	4.0	9.6	0.4	21.0	14.5	8.2	5.4	0.0
Fredensborg	88.7	18.5	7.0	7.6	3.2	15.2	0.4	15.9	23.1	4.9	4.0	0.0
Hillerød	88.0	22.3	5.0	3.5	4.1	9.3	1.4	21.2	21.4	6.8	4.9	0.0
Frederikssund	85.8	26.5	3.1	2.7	4.7	6.5	0.4	25.0	19.6	7.3	4.0	0.0
Egedal	90.4	24.6	7.0	4.7	3.8	11.1	0.4	17.5	20.5	6.1	4.3	0.0
Rudersdal	91.2	18.1	9.0	7.6	3.4	16.9	0.3	12.1	23.1	4.9	4.5	0.0
<b>Bornholm Constituency</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Rønne	83.5	36.8	1.6	1.9	2.7	3.6	2.5	20.2	18.7	7.7	4.3	0.0
Aakirkeby	83.6	30.3	1.7	1.5	2.8	4.4	3.2	19.6	21.8	9.0	5.7	0.0
<b>Sjælland-Syddanmark</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Sjælland Constituency</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Lolland	81.3	35.6	1.3	3.4	4.1	3.0	0.3	25.9	16.5	7.4	2.4	0.0
Guldborgsund	84.2	31.9	2.0	2.4	3.3	3.8	0.5	29.1	17.0	7.2	2.8	0.0
Vordingborg	86.1	29.8	2.4	2.4	3.7	4.8	0.3	25.0	18.7	7.8	4.9	0.0
Næstved	85.7	32.9	2.2	2.9	3.2	6.6	0.4	24.6	17.8	6.3	3.0	0.0
Faxe	86.3	25.0	2.5	3.3	4.0	6.3	0.4	28.6	20.5	6.2	3.2	0.1
Køge	88.1	25.0	3.8	2.9	6.4	7.2	0.3	23.7	21.4	5.9	3.4	0.1
Greve	88.1	23.9	3.4	3.1	2.7	9.1	0.3	26.0	24.5	4.7	2.3	0.0
Roskilde	88.0	26.0	6.0	3.3	5.4	8.2	0.4	18.7	19.1	7.7	5.2	0.0
Holbæk	85.5	28.0	4.4	3.1	3.3	6.1	0.4	23.4	19.9	7.8	3.6	0.0
Kalundborg	84.4	27.4	2.5	2.3	3.2	4.6	0.3	29.5	19.5	7.0	3.6	0.0
Ringsted	86.2	26.0	3.5	3.3	3.9	6.3	0.5	26.5	19.4	6.8	3.9	0.0
Slagelse	83.2	27.4	3.0	2.4	3.2	6.3	0.4	28.2	19.3	6.8	3.0	0.0
<b>Fyn Constituency</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Odense Øst	81.7	30.1	4.6	2.8	5.7	7.7	0.5	17.5	12.5	12.7	5.9	0.0
Odense Vest	86.0	30.6	3.7	3.7	5.1	7.3	0.4	20.7	15.1	8.8	4.6	0.0
Odense Syd	87.5	26.5	5.0	4.5	4.9	8.8	0.6	17.5	18.7	8.5	5.1	0.0
Assens	87.1	28.8	2.6	3.1	3.5	6.1	0.4	24.9	20.2	6.8	3.5	0.0

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

Source: Ministry of Social and Internal Affairs

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

www.statbank.dk/fv15tot

**Table 44** (page 2 of 2) **The election to the Folketing. 18 June 2015**

	Electoral turnout	Relative distribution of votes in per cent										Independent
		A	B	C	F	I	K	O	V	Ø		
Fyn Constituency (continued)												
Middelfart	87.5	29.2	2.8	3.3	3.7	6.1	0.4	24.7	21.2	5.6	2.9	0.0
Nyborg	86.6	33.4	2.1	2.9	4.0	5.2	0.4	23.9	18.5	6.7	3.1	0.0
Svendborg	85.9	26.4	2.9	3.1	4.2	5.2	0.3	23.2	17.6	10.7	6.3	0.0
Faaborg	86.3	26.7	2.8	4.3	4.0	5.2	0.4	23.3	22.0	7.3	4.1	0.0
Syddjylland Constituency	85.6	23.5	3.1	2.2	3.0	7.5	1.1	28.4	23.5	5.1	2.6	0.0
Sønderborg	85.6	25.3	4.3	1.8	2.4	7.2	0.5	30.4	21.5	4.3	2.2	0.0
Aabenraa	85.1	21.9	3.3	1.8	2.3	7.0	1.0	31.8	24.5	4.5	2.0	0.0
Tønder	84.6	21.3	2.6	2.0	2.4	7.3	1.7	29.4	26.7	4.6	2.1	0.0
Esbjerg By	82.2	28.1	2.8	1.8	3.7	6.6	0.7	26.2	18.3	9.1	2.7	0.0
Esbjerg Omegn	86.7	23.3	2.6	2.3	3.3	7.3	0.9	26.3	26.1	5.4	2.5	0.0
Varde	86.9	18.7	2.4	1.6	2.3	6.7	1.5	28.5	32.7	3.7	1.9	0.0
Vejen	86.8	21.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	7.2	1.2	30.0	28.3	3.6	1.9	0.0
Vejle Nord	88.5	21.5	3.9	2.4	3.1	8.2	1.5	28.8	22.5	4.5	3.6	0.0
Vejle Syd	84.5	24.5	4.1	2.1	3.7	8.9	1.2	26.2	20.2	5.4	3.6	0.0
Fredericia	84.5	28.0	2.5	2.0	3.4	6.7	0.8	29.8	17.5	6.1	3.1	0.0
Kolding Nord	85.1	22.7	4.0	3.1	4.4	9.8	0.7	23.6	23.4	5.2	3.1	0.0
Kolding Syd	86.0	22.9	3.3	3.4	4.1	8.3	1.3	27.8	21.1	4.6	3.1	0.0
Haderslev	86.0	24.3	2.8	2.2	2.6	7.0	1.4	28.3	23.9	5.0	2.5	0.0
Midtjylland-Nordjylland	86.2	27.4	3.8	3.4	3.8	6.9	1.3	20.5	22.5	6.2	4.1	0.1
Østjylland Constituency	86.7	27.3	4.9	2.8	4.4	8.3	1.0	18.9	18.7	7.4	6.1	0.2
Aarhus Syd	89.1	27.2	6.7	3.3	5.0	9.8	0.7	13.0	17.8	8.1	8.1	0.3
Aarhus Vest	83.4	30.3	5.3	2.8	4.9	7.0	1.2	16.4	14.8	9.8	7.1	0.4
Aarhus Nord	86.3	27.4	7.8	2.6	5.8	8.8	1.6	11.7	13.7	10.9	9.2	0.4
Aarhus Øst	88.3	23.3	8.5	3.4	5.1	11.6	0.8	10.0	16.8	9.5	10.6	0.3
Djurs	85.1	27.2	2.5	2.3	4.9	5.9	0.5	24.9	20.8	5.8	5.0	0.1
Randers Nord	84.3	33.2	2.3	2.3	3.1	5.7	0.8	23.8	19.2	6.8	2.6	0.2
Randers Syd	84.1	29.8	2.7	2.6	3.0	7.0	1.2	23.2	20.5	6.4	3.4	0.2
Favrskov	89.0	27.4	4.3	3.2	3.7	6.8	0.7	22.4	22.7	5.0	3.8	0.1
Skanderborg	89.6	28.1	4.5	3.1	4.1	7.8	0.6	18.5	21.4	5.8	6.0	0.1
Horsens	85.9	26.6	3.5	2.5	3.7	9.8	0.6	24.7	18.5	6.6	3.5	0.2
Hedensted	88.3	21.7	2.5	2.2	2.4	8.2	2.4	30.3	24.2	3.8	2.3	0.1
Vestjylland Constituency	86.9	24.5	2.8	4.9	3.6	5.9	2.3	21.3	27.4	4.5	2.6	0.0
Struer	87.2	26.1	2.1	4.8	4.4	4.3	1.7	21.6	28.7	4.0	2.3	0.0
Skive	85.5	30.5	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.9	0.8	20.8	26.9	5.1	2.1	0.0
Viborg Vest	85.2	26.3	3.1	8.6	4.9	5.8	0.8	19.2	22.7	5.3	3.2	0.0
Viborg Øst	87.3	23.2	2.8	11.8	3.8	5.6	1.3	19.6	25.3	4.0	2.6	0.0
Silkeborg Nord	88.5	24.2	3.2	4.6	3.8	6.8	1.9	21.3	25.1	5.2	3.9	0.0
Silkeborg Syd	87.3	26.9	4.3	4.3	4.7	8.3	0.9	17.9	20.8	6.8	5.2	0.0
Ikast	86.6	21.6	2.1	3.4	2.4	5.4	2.1	27.5	29.7	3.7	2.0	0.0
Herning Syd	85.8	21.6	3.0	3.6	3.4	7.7	2.9	22.4	28.9	4.4	2.3	0.0
Herning Nord	89.4	19.8	2.7	3.5	2.8	6.5	4.3	22.8	32.4	3.3	1.8	0.0
Holstebro	87.2	29.3	2.8	3.5	3.5	5.7	2.0	20.6	26.3	4.1	2.2	0.1
Ringkøbing	86.7	19.2	1.9	3.1	2.8	4.6	6.5	22.4	34.7	3.1	1.7	0.0
Nordjylland Constituency	84.8	30.0	3.1	2.7	3.3	5.9	0.9	21.9	23.2	6.1	2.8	0.0
Frederikshavn	84.0	31.9	2.0	2.0	2.7	4.4	0.9	26.8	22.1	5.3	1.8	0.0
Hjørring	84.7	27.7	2.6	5.3	3.7	4.6	0.9	23.7	23.5	5.6	2.3	0.0
Brønderslev	85.6	30.3	2.2	2.4	3.2	5.0	0.9	23.8	24.9	4.9	2.2	0.0
Thisted	85.9	31.9	1.8	2.4	2.0	4.2	1.2	21.7	27.6	4.9	2.2	0.0
Himmerland	85.4	26.1	2.9	3.5	2.9	5.8	0.7	25.2	26.2	4.4	2.2	0.0
Mariagerfjord	84.2	29.4	2.9	2.2	3.0	5.7	0.7	24.5	23.3	5.4	2.7	0.1
Aalborg Øst	84.1	32.1	4.6	2.0	4.3	7.4	1.2	17.9	17.9	8.7	4.0	0.0
Aalborg Vest	86.3	28.9	4.4	2.7	3.8	8.1	0.6	16.5	23.6	7.4	3.9	0.0
Aalborg Nord	83.0	31.0	4.0	2.1	3.6	7.4	0.8	18.9	20.8	7.7	3.5	0.0



**Table 45 Elections to the Folketing, distribution of votes and candidates**

	15 September 2011				18 June 2015			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>3 545 368</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>3 518 987</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>175</b>
The Danish Social Democrats	879 615	24.8	93	44	924 940	26.3	91	47
Social Liberal Party	336 698	9.5	75	17	161 009	4.6	73	8
Conservative People's Party	175 047	4.9	86	8	118 003	3.4	55	6
Socialist People's Party	326 192	9.2	92	16	147 578	4.2	93	7
Liberal Alliance	176 585	5.0	74	9	265 129	7.5	80	13
Christian Democrats	28 070	0.8	87	-	29 077	0.8	58	-
Danish People's Party	436 726	12.3	92	22	741 746	21.1	92	37
Liberal Party	947 725	26.7	93	47	685 188	19.5	93	34
Unity List	236 860	6.7	92	12	274 463	7.8	89	14
The Alternative	•	•	•	•	168 788	4.8	59	9
Independent candidates	1 850	0.1	20	-	3 066	0.1	16	-
<b>The Faroe Islands</b>	<b>20 674</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23 364</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>2</b>
Fólkaflokkurin	3 935	19.0	14	-	4 384	18.8	12	-
Sambandsflokkurin	6 362	30.8	13	1	5 496	23.5	14	-
Javnaðarflokkurin	4 332	21.0	12	1	5 670	24.3	12	1
Sjálvstýrisflokkurin	483	2.3	10	-	400	1.7	2	-
Tjóðveldi	3 995	19.3	19	-	5 718	24.5	12	1
Framsøkn	•	•	•	•	744	3.2	6	-
Miðflokkurin	875	4.2	5	-	605	2.6	3	-
Independent candidates	692	3.3	1	-	347	1.5	1	-
<b>Greenland</b>	<b>22 498</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20 206</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>
Atassut	1 706	7.6	4	-	1 528	7.6	2	-
Demokraatit	2 831	12.6	4	-	1 852	9.2	4	-
Inuit Ataqatigiit	9 587	42.6	4	1	7 914	39.2	4	1
Siumut	8 374	37.2	4	1	7 854	38.9	5	1
Naleraq	•	•	•	•	1 058	5.2	2	-
Independent candidates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Economic and Internal Affairs  
[www.statbank.dk/fv11tot](http://www.statbank.dk/fv11tot), [fv11kand](http://www.statbank.dk/fv11kand), [fv15tot](http://www.statbank.dk/fv15tot) and [fv15kand](http://www.statbank.dk/fv15kand)

Table 46 Elections to county councils. 19 November 2013

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

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

www.statbank.dk/akva3

**Table 47** Elections to county councils. 19 November 2013

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

www.statbank.dk/akva3

**Table 48** Elections to county councils, distribution of votes cast

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

www.statbank.dk/akva3

**Table 49** Elections to municipality councils. 19 November 2013

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

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

www.statbank.dk/valgk3

**Table 50** Elections to municipality councils, distribution of votes cast

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

www.statbank.dk/valgk3

**Table 51 Elections to the European Parliament, summary**

	7 June 2009				25 May 2014			
	Hovedstaden	Sjælland-Syddanmark	Midtjylland-Nordjylland	All Denmark	Hovedstaden	Sjælland-Syddanmark	Midtjylland-Nordjylland	All Denmark
<b>The electorate</b>	<b>1 201 192</b>	<b>1 500 561</b>	<b>1 355 347</b>	<b>4 057 100</b>	<b>1 246 339</b>	<b>1 511 856</b>	<b>1 383 134</b>	<b>4 141 329</b>
Votes cast	733 977	886 316	795 275	2 415 568	732 717	843 861	755 639	2 332 217
Postal votes <sup>1</sup>	46 747	36 255	30 771	113 773	59 107	40 844	35 911	135 862
Invalid votes	19 556	29 147	24 737	73 440	16 688	20 992	17 843	55 523
Of which: Blank votes	17 499	26 726	22 994	67 219	13 685	18 044	15 865	47 594
Other votes	2 057	2 421	1 743	6 221	3 003	2 948	1 978	7 929
Valid votes	714 421	857 169	770 538	2 342 128	716 029	822 869	737 796	2 276 694
Of which: Personal votes	537 426	662 452	601 461	1 801 339	518 268	634 699	563 684	1 716 651
Candidates	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	100
Of which: Men	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	63
Women	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	37
Elected	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13
Of which: Men	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	8
Women	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	5
per cent								
Percentage voting	61.1	59.1	58.7	59.5	58.8	55.8	54.6	56.3
Postal	6.4	4.1	3.9	4.7	8.1	4.8	4.8	5.8
Invalid	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4
Personal	75.2	77.3	78.1	76.9	72.4	77.1	76.4	75.4
Female percentage of candidates	...	...	...	38.2	...	...	...	37.0
Female percentage of elected	...	...	...	46.2	...	...	...	38.5

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

Source: Ministry of Economic and Internal Affairs

<sup>1</sup> Postal votes in consideration.

**Table 52 Elections to the European Parliament, distribution of votes cast**

	7 June 2009				25 May 2014			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 342 128</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2 276 694</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>
A The Danish Social Democrats	503 439	21.5	10	4	435 245	19,1	8	3
B Social Liberal Party	100 094	4.3	13	-	148 949	6,5	7	1
C Conservative People's Party	297 199	12.7	12	1	208 262	9,1	10	1
F Socialist People's Party	371 603	15.9	13	2	249 305	11,0	20	1
I Liberal Alliance	13 796	0.6	3	-	65 480	2,9	9	-
J June Movement	55 459	2.4	7	-	-	-	-	-
N People's Movement against the EU	168 555	7.2	20	1	183 724	8,1	20	1
O Danish People's Party	357 942	15.3	10	2	605 889	26,6	10	4
V Liberal Party	474 041	20.2	14	3	379 840	16,7	16	2

Note: The distribution of mandates is on the basis of total electorate in the country lists. Electoral pact for the 2014 election: ABF and CIV; for the 2009 election: ABF, CIV and JN.

Table 53 Referendums

	Total electorate	Votes cast		Percen- tage voting	Per cent of valid votes		Per cent of electorate	
		Total	Invalid		For	Against	For	Against
<b>Constitutional amendments</b>								
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
<b>Voting age</b>								
28/5 1953: 25 to 23 or 21 years	2 815 100	1 608 625	67 688	57.1	54.6 <sup>1</sup>	45.4 <sup>1</sup>	29.9 <sup>1</sup>	24.9 <sup>1</sup>
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
<b>Other issues</b>								
25/6 1963: Acquisition of farms	3 043 170	2 222 264	23 920	73.0	38.4	61.6	27.7	44.5
Act on small farm-holdings		2 222 123	25 687		38.6	61.4	27.9	44.3
Municipal right of pre-emption		2 222 238	22 160		39.6	60.4	28.6	43.7
Nature conservation		2 222 195	23 391		42.6	57.4	30.8	41.5
2/10 1972: Accession to the EEC	3 453 763	3 113 122	19 316	90.1	63.3	36.7	56.7	32.9
2/6 1992: Accession to the European Union Treaty	3 962 005	3 290 610	30 879	83.1	49.3	50.7	40.5	41.7
18/5 1993: Accession to the Edinburgh Agreement and the Maastricht Treaty	3 974 672	3 436 940	34 635	86.5	56.7	43.3	48.6	37.0
28/5 1998: Accession to the Amsterdam Treaty	3 996 333	3 046 781	56 494	76.2	55.1	44.9	41.2	33.6
28/9 2000: Single EU currency	3 999 325	3 503 525	40 358	87.6	46.8	53.2	40.5	46.1
7/9 2009: The Act of Succession to the Throne	4 114 789	2 399 948	222 803	58.3	85.3	14.6	45.2	7.8
25/5 2014: Joining the Unified Patent Court	4 124 696	2 303 783	83 879	55.9	62.5	37.5	33.6	20.2
3/12 2015: Converting the opt-out on EU matters on Justice and Home Affairs to an opt-in	4 153 041	2 990 261	55 962	72.0	46.9	53.1	33.1	37.5
<b>Consultative referendums 1916-86</b>								
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

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

Table 54 Elections to local church councils. 13 November 2012

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

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs



# Living conditions

Housing

Health

Persons receiving public benefits

Social benefits

Justice



## Housing

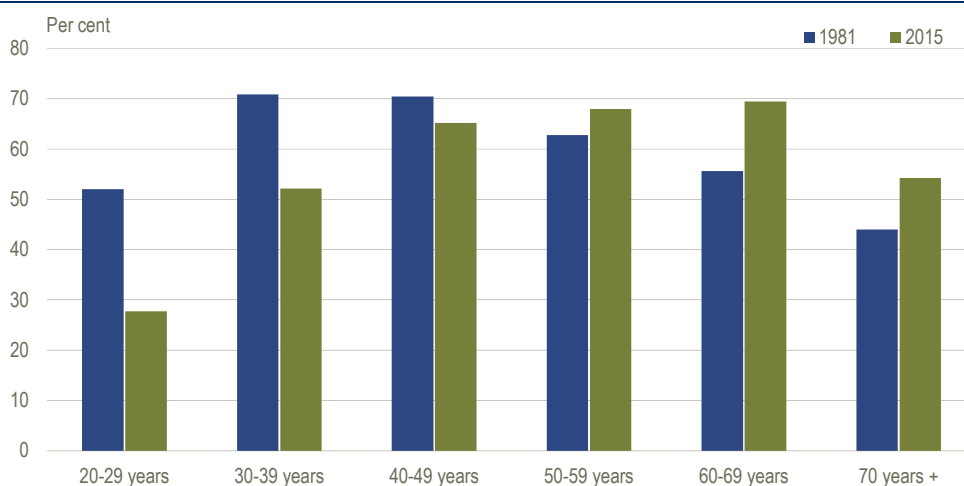
### The majority of dwellings are one-family houses

On 1 January 2015, there were 2,785,847 dwellings in Denmark, of which 2,628,338 are occupied. 44 per cent of the dwellings are one-family houses, 39 per cent are dwellings in multi-family buildings, while the remaining dwellings are other types of dwellings. Dwellings occupied by the owners make up 50 per cent of the dwellings, and rented dwellings make up 50 per cent of the occupied dwellings.

### Fewer young people live in a privately owned dwelling

When looking at the way in which the Danish population live, it can be seen that 58 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 40 per cent during the same period. However, the proportion of persons aged 65 or older living in a privately owned dwelling has increased from 47 per cent to 62 per cent.

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



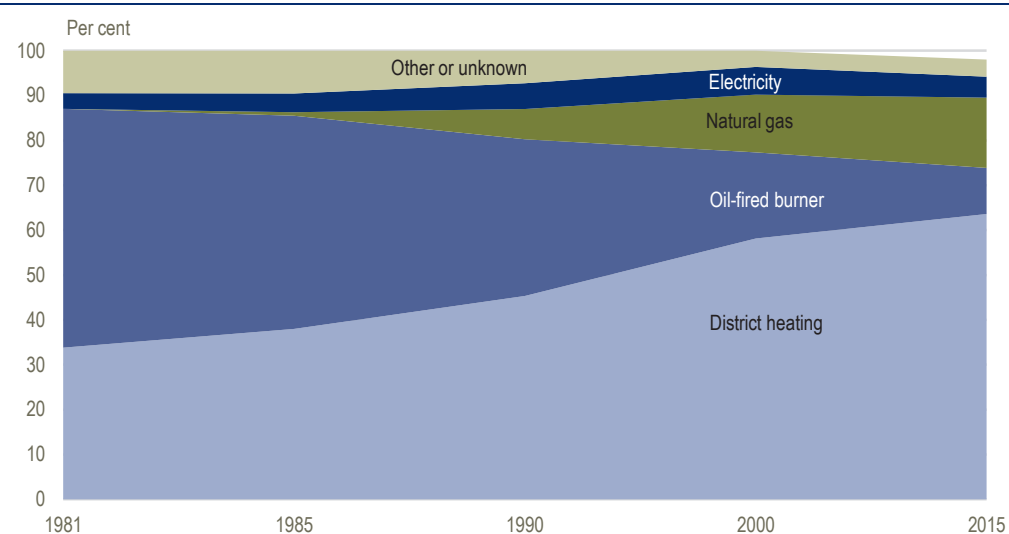
### More space for each occupant

The average number of square metres per occupant was 52.2 m<sup>2</sup> in 2015. 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 56.6 and 46.0 m<sup>2</sup>, respectively.

The reason why there is more space for each occupant is that the size of households has decreased, while at the same time the size of dwellings has increased. The average household size has decreased from 2.5 persons in 1981 to 2.1 persons, and the average dwelling size has increased from 106.4 m<sup>2</sup> to 111.8 m<sup>2</sup> during the same period.

### District heating is most frequently used

Since 1981, the proportion of dwellings with district heating has increased from 34 to 64 per cent, while the proportion of oil-heated dwellings has decreased from 53 to 10 per cent. District heating is the most frequent type of heating in detached one-family houses and in multi-family buildings, where it is used in 40 and 89 per cent, respectively, of the dwellings. Natural gas, which was introduced in the beginning of the 1980s, is used in about 16 per cent of the dwellings.

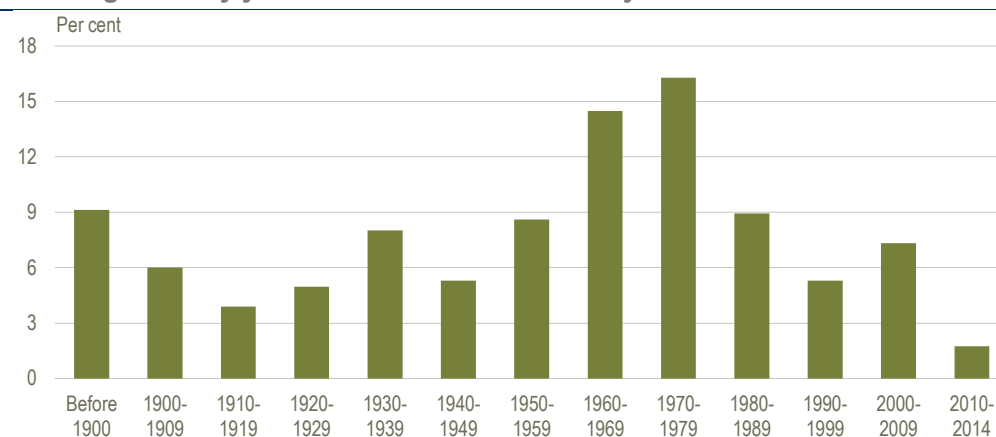
**Figure 2 Dwellings by type of heating**

Note: 1 January.

[www.statbank.dk/bol1, bol11, bol102](http://www.statbank.dk/bol1, bol11, bol102)

### 9 out of 10 dwellings are built after 1900

Of the total 2.8 million dwellings in Denmark, 9 out of 10 are built after 1900. 7 per cent of one-family houses, 18 per cent of the semi-detached or terraced houses and 8 per cent of the multi-family buildings are built after 2000.

**Figure 3 Dwelling stock by year of construction. 1 January 2015**

[www.statbank.dk/bol101](http://www.statbank.dk/bol101)

## Health

### Increase in Danes' life expectancies

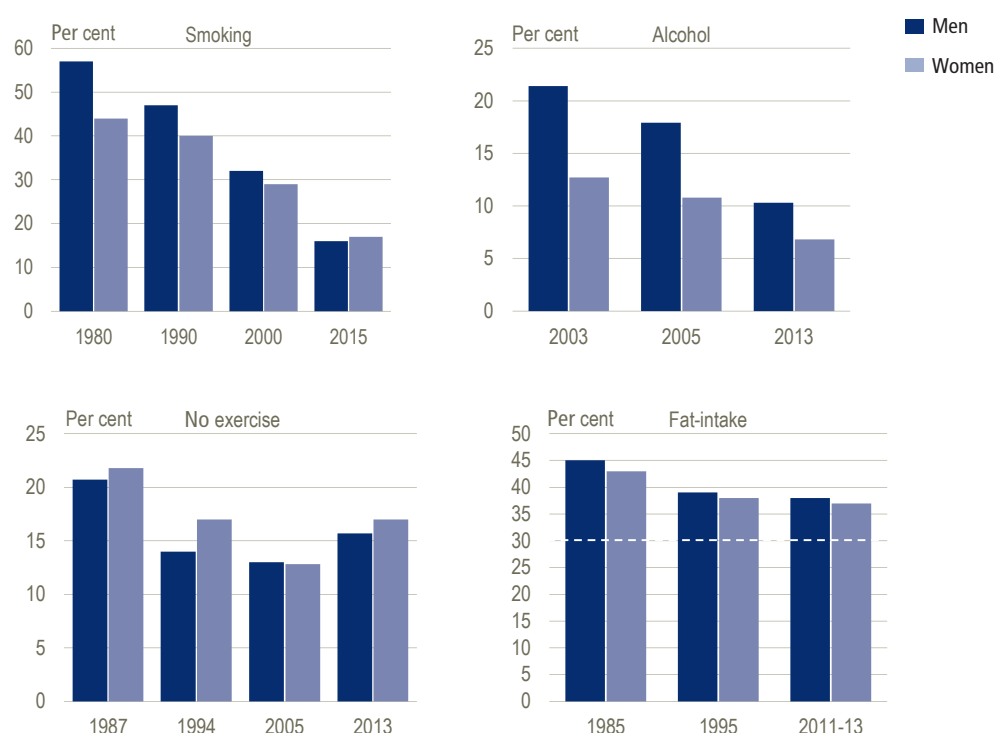
Life expectancy is often used to measure the state of a population's health. In Denmark, life expectancy had stagnated until the middle of the 1990's, where the trend again became positive. Since 2004/2005 the life expectancy has increased 3.0 years for men and 2.3 years for women. However, life expectancy in Denmark is not among the highest in Western Europe. In 2014/2015, life expectancy was 78.6 years for men and 82.5 years for women, an increase of 0.1 years for men and for the first time a decrease of 0.2 for women compared to 2013/2014.

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

### Danes' lifestyle

The proportion of the population above 15 years who are daily smokers has fallen from about half of the Danes in 1980 to about a sixth in 2015. During the period until 2011, the share of male smokers has been higher than the share of female smokers. However, this difference has fallen considerably and in 2015 the proportion of daily smokers was highest for women. In 2015 the share of male smokers was 16 per cent and the share of female smokers was 17 per cent.

**Figure 4 Danes' lifestyle**



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

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

In 2010 the National Board of Health announced new recommendations for consumption of alcohol, not more than 14 alcohol units for men and 7 for women is the low risk limit. The previous recommendation of not more than 21 units per week for men and 14 units for women is now the high risk limit. In 2013, 10.3 per cent of all men and 6.8 per cent of all women stated that they had exceeded this high risk limit.

In 1987, about a fifth of the population were not physically active in their leisure time. In 2005, this proportion had fallen to 13 per cent, while in 2013 it is 16-17 per cent. Experts recommend that maximum 30 per cent of total intake of energy stems from fat. In 1985, fat represented 45 per cent of the men's and 43 per cent of the women's energy intake. In 2011-2013, these shares were reduced to 38 and 37 per cent. In the National Health Profiles 2013 the proportion of male and female indications of eating an unhealthy diet are respectively 18.6 and 9.5 per cent.

### Use of health services

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

### Capacity in hospitals

The capacity in hospitals can be illustrated among others by the number of hospital beds. In the June 2015, there were a total of 13,415 hospital beds. In addition to this come the outpatient treatments and the treatments in emergency departments.

In 2014 there were about 1.14 million admissions to the public general hospitals and 45,595 psychiatric admissions. In 2014 there were 12.9 million outpatient treatments (incl. emergency and acute) of these 12.9 million in general hospitals according to key figures for the regional health care 2009-2014.

### One out of nine is hospitalized during a year

In 2014 648,400 persons or 11.5 per cent of the population was hospitalized according to the national register of patients. The proportion of the population who has been hospitalized is lowest among 5-14-year-olds, 4.9 per cent, and increases with age. Thus, more than one third of the population aged 85 and above is admitted at least once in the course of a year.

The average number of days in hospital beds also increases with age, approximately 3.0 days for 5-14-year-olds in average and more than 10 days for 80-year-olds and above in 2014. Men tend to have more bed days in average than women.

Patients in general hospitals were hospitalized 4.1 million days in 2014, exclusive the persons born or immigrated during the year. The average number of bed days for these persons were 6.3 days. The same person may have had more than one hospitalization.

### The pattern of diagnosis

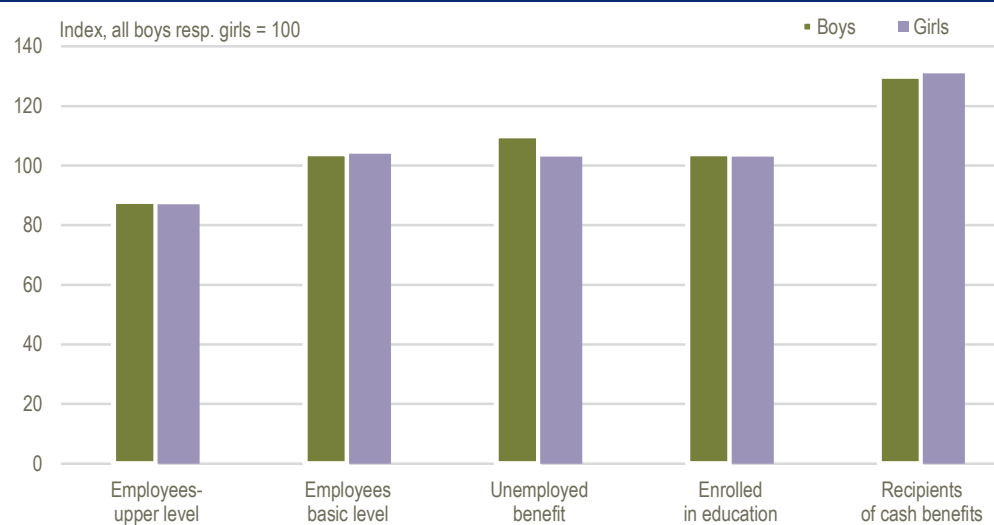
The most common cause of hospitalization for women is in connection with pregnancy, births, and abortions. When hospitalization due to birth, etc. is disregarded, diseases of the circulatory system and the digestive system as well as bodily injury and poisoning are the most common causes of hospitalization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

83,400 persons are hospitalized annually due to diseases of the circulatory system, 47,700 men and 35,700 women. 86,900 are hospitalized due to bodily injury, and here there are no differences among sex. Between the different age groups there are marked differences in the pattern of diagnosis.

### Social differences determine use of hospitals

It is a fact that the use of hospitals to a large extent is determined by social conditions. For example, adults who have completed education at third level (long-cycle higher education) use hospitals 35-36 per cent less than the average person, while adults without qualification from education use hospitals one third more than the average person.

Social conditions also affect children's use of hospitals. For example, children who live with families with the socioeconomic status of recipients of cash benefits use hospitals almost one third more than the average child. As opposed to this, boys and girls who live with families with the socioeconomic status of employees upper level use hospitals 12 and 13 per cent less than the average child.

**Figure 5 Frequency of hospitalization by socioeconomic status of the family. 2014**

Note: Children aged 0-17.  
[www.statbank.dk/indp10](http://www.statbank.dk/indp10)

### 92 per cent used the National Health Service in 2014

All persons who live in Denmark are covered by the National Health Service and can therefore receive full or partial compensation for all expenses related to visits to a GP, a specialist doctor, dentist, chiropractor, chiropodist, physiotherapist, etc. Approximately 5.2 million people or 92 per cent of the population made use of this in 2014, and every person had contact with a GP, a specialist doctor, dentist etc. 11.1 times on average.

More women than men received national health benefits, respectively 2.7 million and 2.5 million. 4.9 million contacted a GP and 2.1 million persons older than 17 years contacted a dentist one or more times. Eye and ear specialists were each contacted by 0.6 respectively 0.5 million people, and chiropractors by a little more than 0.3 million people.

### Expenditure on medication unchanged

The expenditure on medicine in the primary health sector has increased steadily until 2008, while there from 2011 to 2013 have been a decrease. The expenditure in 2014 was at the same level as in 2013. The volume used measured in DDD (daily day dosis) per 1,000 inhabitants per day increased slightly 0.3 per cent from 2013 to 2014. From 2004 to 2014 the expenditure on medicine in current prices increased 2.1 per cent from DKK 11.6 billion to DKK 11.8 billion. In 2014, consumption of tranquillizers accounted for DKK 3.4 billion and drugs for the respiratory organs DKK 1.9 billion and drugs for cardiovascular for DKK 1.1 billion.

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

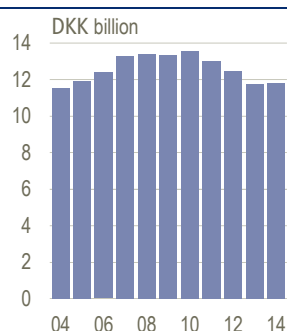
**Figure 6 Expenditure on medication**

Table 78

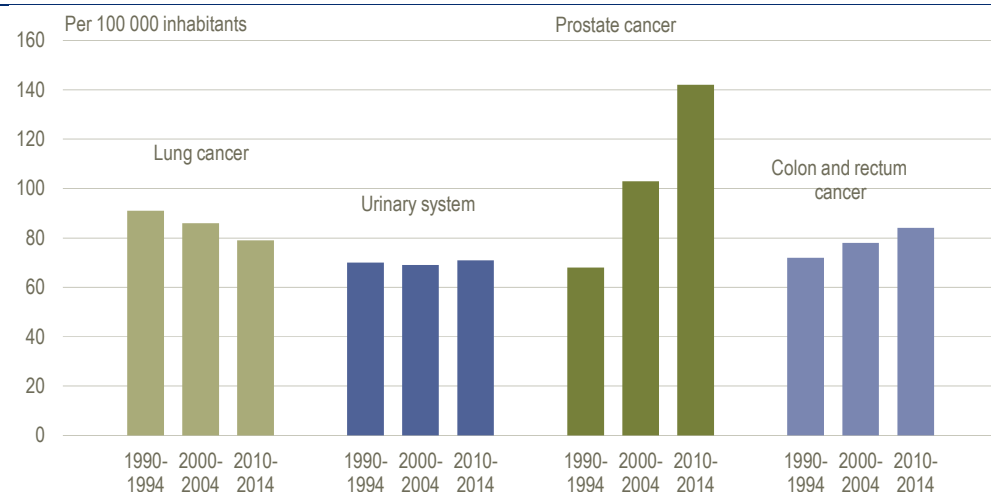
Source: National Serum Institute.



### Breast cancer and prostate cancer the most common types

In 2014 39,253 new cases of cancer were registered, and by the end of 2014 there were about 280,462 persons who lived with a cancer disease, which is an increase of 4.2 per cent from 2013. Among the new registrations, breast cancer was the most common form of cancer among women, and prostate cancer was the most common among men.

**Figure 7** New cases of selected types of cancer among men



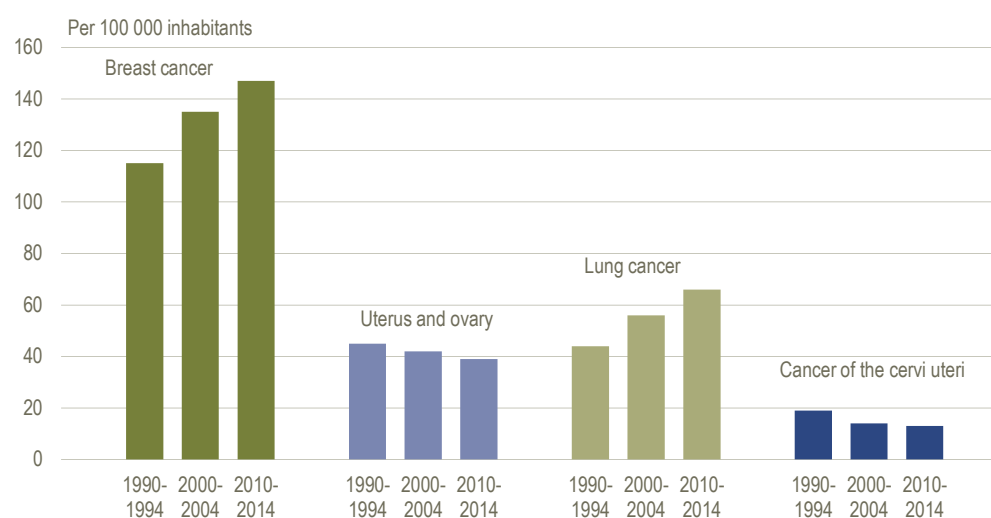
Note: The figures are calculated over a five-year period and have been standardised to comply with the Danish composition of population in 2000.

Source: National Serum Institute

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

In the course of the last 25 years, the average number of new incidents of cancer annually, has increased by 64 per cent for men and 46 per cent for women. However measured in relation to the size and age of the population the increase is 26 per cent for men and 23 per cent for women. Breast cancer was also the most common type of cancer among women 25 years ago. However, for men, lung cancer was the most common type of cancer at that time.

**Figure 8** New cases of selected types of cancer among women



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

Source: National Serum Institute

### Increase in the number of chlamydia

In 2015, the number of cases of chlamydia is about 32,700, an increase by 6.1 per cent compared to the previous year. Women account for 60 per cent of the cases.

In the period 1980-2015, a total of 3,063 people were diagnosed with AIDS. Of these, 2,107 had died by 31 December 2013. The number of diagnosed peaked in 1993 with 239 and hereafter it has generally decreased. In 2015, 45 persons were diagnosed.

Registration of HIV-positive patients did not begin until August 1990. Until the end of 2015, a total of 6,815 HIV-positive people were reported. In 2015 199 persons were reported HIV-positive, which is 4.7 per cent higher than in 2014.

**Figure 9**

### Trends in the number of cases of chlamydia and AIDS/HIV

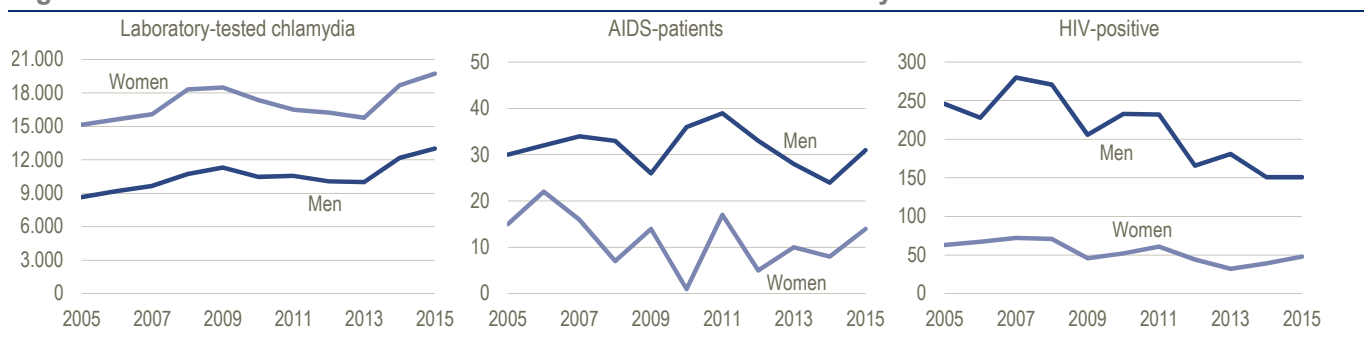


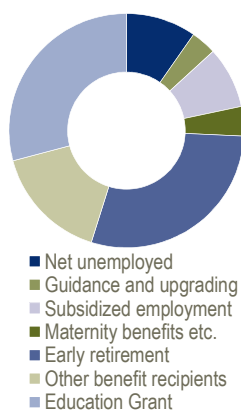
Table 71-73

Source: National Serum Institute.

### Persons receiving public benefits

**Figure 10**

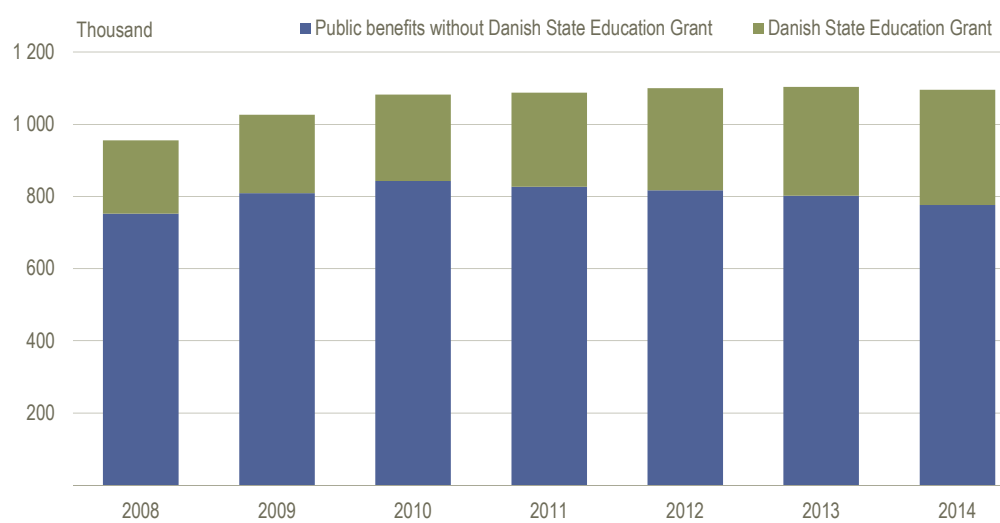
#### Full-time participants by type of benefit. 2014



#### People receiving public benefits, 16-64-years

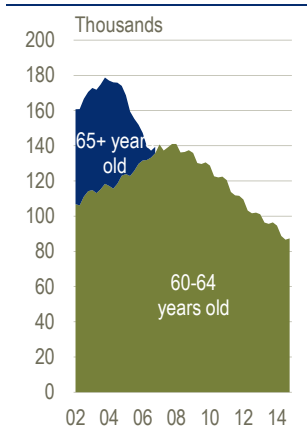
The statistics on people receiving public benefits aged 16-64 provide now an overall view of the number of persons receiving education grant, net unemployed, participants in guidance and upgrading and in subsidized employment, recipients of maternity benefits, persons claiming early retirement pension and early retirement pay recipients as well as other benefit recipients (including persons receiving sickness and cash benefits). The statistic on people receiving public benefits in 2015 was not ready when this year book was published. Therefore the statistic of 2014 is used in this publication.

In 2014 converted into full-time participants there were 1,095,400 persons receiving public benefits, corresponding to a minor decrease of 8,100 persons since 2013. The largest group in 2014 was people receiving education grant corresponding to 29 per cent of all the people receiving public benefits, followed by people in early retirement (early retirement pension, early retirement pay recipients and flex allowance) by 29 per cent. 10 per cent were net unemployed, 8 per cent were in subsidized employment, 4 per cent claimed maternity benefits and 4 per cent participated in measures concerning guidance activities or special activities upgrading skills. Finally the last 16 per cent were other benefit recipients (including persons receiving sickness and cash benefits).

**Figure 11** People aged 16-64-years receiving public benefits by type of benefit

### Increasing number of people receiving education grant

From 2008 to 2014 the number of people receiving Danish State Education Grant (DSEG) is increased with 116,000 full-time persons, corresponding to 57 per cent. In 2014 the number of people receiving education grant is 319,000. On the other side the number of persons receiving public benefits without DSEG is decreased from 2010 to 2014 with 66,000 to 776,000 full-time persons in 2014. That's why the overall figure on people receiving public benefits, 16-64-years, is more or less unchanged from 2010 to 2014.

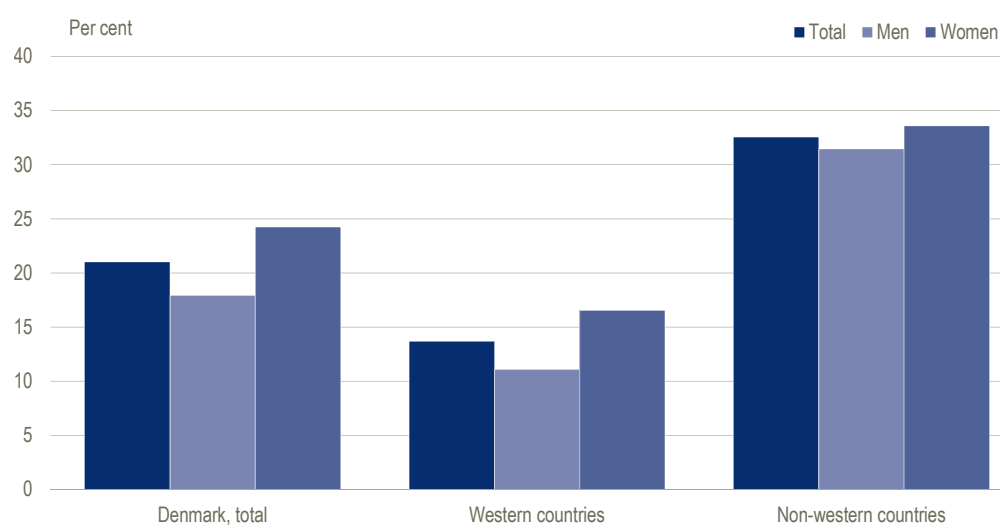
**Figure 12** Number of persons receiving early retirement pay

### Decreasing number of persons receiving early retirement pay

The number of persons receiving early retirement pay has increased steadily during the period from 1996 to the end of 2003. The highest level was reached in the 4th quarter 2003, when the number was 178,700 full-time persons. From 2004 to 2006 the number of persons receiving early retirement pay decreased by 40,000. The sharp fall is particularly reflected in the reduction of the retirement age from 67 to 65 years for persons born after 1 July 1939. From 2006 to 2008, the number of persons receiving early retirement was slightly below 140,000. From 2008 to 2014 the number has fallen steadily to approximately 90,000 in 2014.

### One third of the non-western persons are receiving 'other public benefits'

In 2014 one out of three of the persons with origin from a non-western country were (full-time) recipients of other public benefits than the DSEG. At the same time one out of five of the persons with Danish origin were (full-time) recipients of 'other public benefits' and one out of seven of the persons with origin from another western country were (full-time) recipients of 'other public benefits'. Another difference when you look at the persons from different countries of origin is due to the fact that the gender differences are much smaller for the persons from non-western countries. Here the women with Danish origin have a share which is 6.3 percentage points higher than the Danish men, whereas the women with non-western origin have a share which is only 2.1 percentage points higher than the men from non-western countries.

**Figure 13** Share of the population receiving public benefits without DSEG by origin. 2014**Parents had on average 254 days of parental leave in 2014**

Parents to children born in 2014 were on average on parental leave for 254 days. The mother had 229 days of maternity leave and the father 24 days of paternity or parental leave. These numbers are inclusive approximately 8,000 pairs of parents who were not allowed to get parental benefits, because only economically active persons are entitled to maternity or paternity benefits. Those cases where both parents were on leave the mothers accounted for the greater part of the maternity leave, in average 293 days, while the fathers in average had 36 days. When only one of the parents went on parental leave, the mothers went for 313 days while the fathers went for 53 days in average.

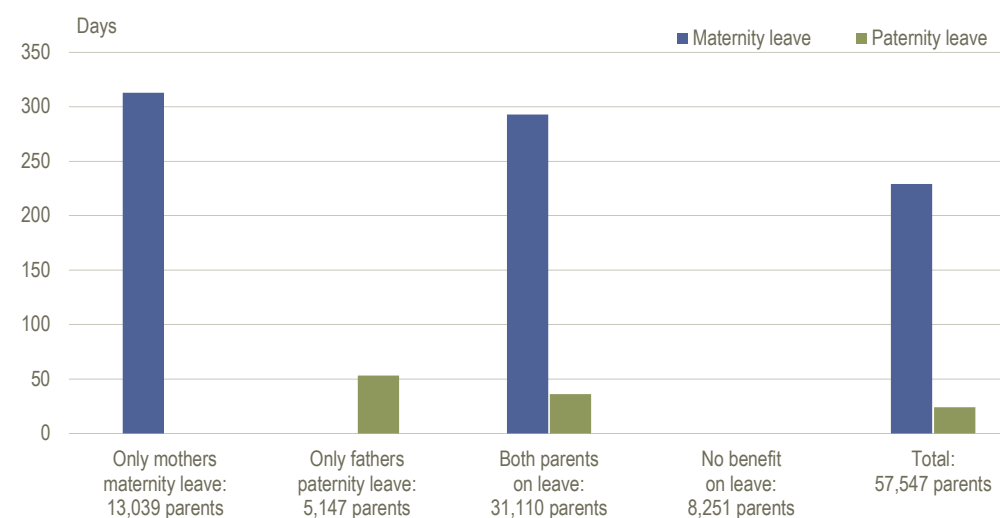
**Figure 14** Duration of maternity and paternity leave for parents to children born in 2014

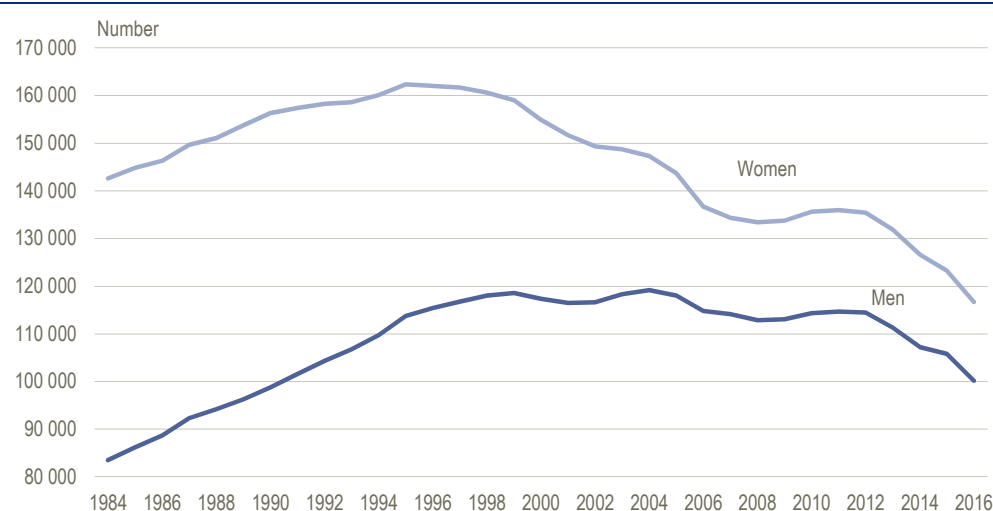
Table 96

### Less than a quarter of million persons on early retirement pension

Early retirement pension is one of the transfer payments that is established according to the social legislation. In January 2016, 216,800 persons were on early retirement pension. Of them 30,000 were aged 18-39, 47,000 were aged 40-49, 85,000 were aged 50-59 and 55,000 were aged 60-64. 117,000 were women and 100,000 men.

Out of a total of 1,098,000 old-age pensioners January 2016 600,000 were female and 498,000 male.

**Figur 15 Early retirement pension. January**

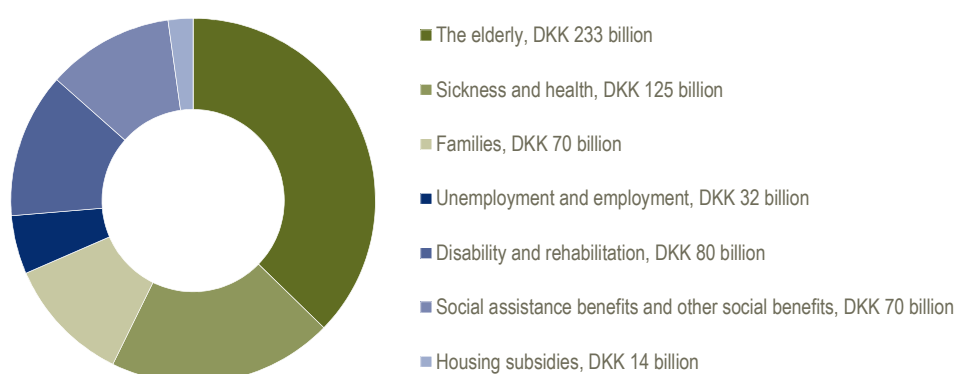


[www.statbank.dk/pen1](http://www.statbank.dk/pen1) and [pen11](http://pen11)

## Social benefits

### Social expenditure amounts to DKK 625 billion in 2014

Total expenditure for social purposes amounted to DKK 625 billion in 2014 or DKK 110.828 per capita. Expenditure on social services measured in relation to GDP accounted for 32 per cent in 2014. 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. Social expenditure are here without administration costs. Health care accounts for 20 per cent of total expenditures to social benefit. Expenditures are here up with 1.8 per cent due to higher costs to hospitals. Expenditures to unemployment has decreased by 8.4 per cent due to lower costs to unemployment benefits and to employment measures. Income support to people with insufficient resources and other social benefits have risen by 5.2 per cent due to increased costs to unemployed people without insurance and not ready for labour market training and also due to costs for asylum seekers. The largest percentage increase is the 8.4 per cent increase in pay outs of pensions etc. to survivors.

**Figure 16 Expenditure on social services analysed by purpose. 2014**

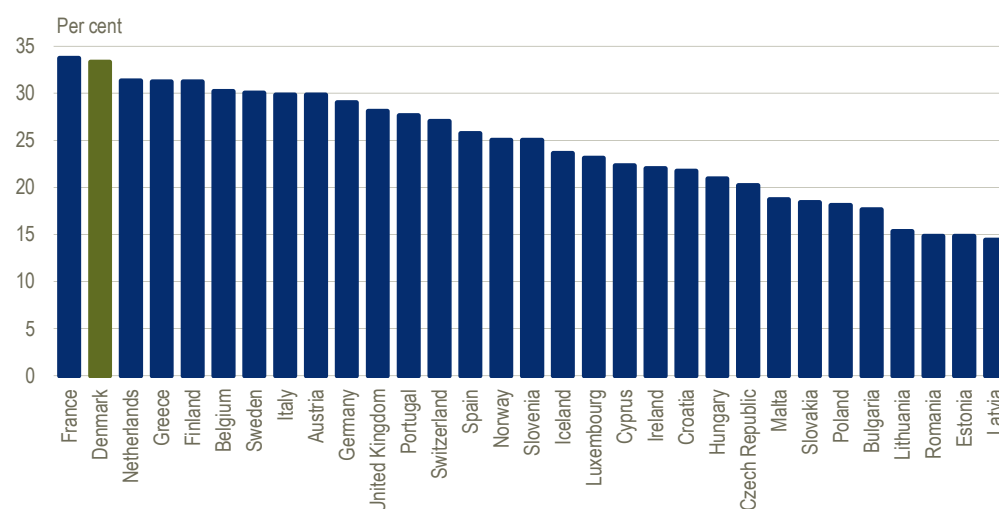
www.statbank.dk/udg11

### Financing of social expenditure

The public sector's proportion of total grants and contributions to social benefits reached 80 per cent in 2014, of which the central government (including hospitals etc.) accounted for 50 per cent and the local government authorities for 30 per cent. Employer contributions reached 11 per cent, while persons insured accounted for 8 per cent and 5 per cent was financed by property income.

### Denmark in front in the EU

According to Eurostat, Denmark with its 33,3 per cent in 2013 ranks second among all countries reporting to Eurostat with respect to social expenditure in relation to gross domestic product. France and Netherlands ranked first and third. Romania, Estonia and Latvia were ranked at the bottom with a proportion of 14-15 per cent. The comparison of social expenditure is not corrected for differences in income taxes on social benefits and legislation concerning payments of VAT and indirect taxes, etc., in each country. In Denmark beneficiaries of some social benefits are liable to pay income taxes. International comparisons are always difficult. This also applies to comparisons of social expenditure. These years Eurostat works on improving the methods for comparing the social expenditure in the EU countries.

**Figure 17 Social expenditure as a proportion of GDP in EU and EEA. 2013**

Note 1: Calculations are based on Eurostat's joint classification (ESSPROS) in which expenditure is calculated gross.

Note 2: Data for Greece and Poland are from 2012 as there is no data for 2013 in Eurostat's database for these countries.

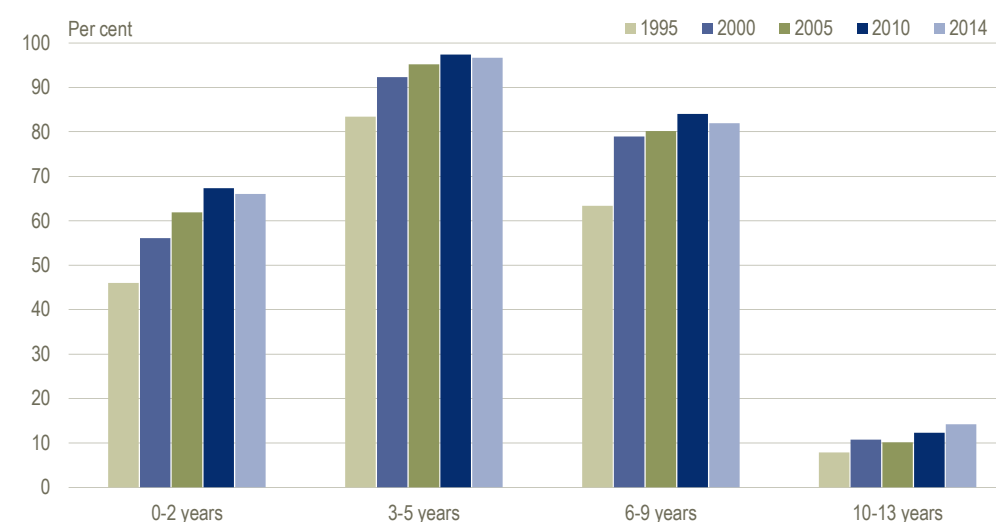
Source: Eurostat/ESSPROS



### More day measures for children and young people

Still more children are looked after by day carers, day – care institutions and school-based leisure-time activities. As a total 559,000 children - under the age of 13 – were looked after in October 2014. 241,000 children were enrolled in school-care schemes and 7,000 in recreation centres. In 1985 262,000 children were looked after. At that time there were no school-care schemes, because they were introduced in 1987. 46,000 children were enrolled in recreation centres in 1985. Concerning children in the school age the number of children, who were looked after, has grown from 46,000 in 1985 to 258,000 in 2014 and for children under school age from 215,000 to 301,000 in the same period.

**Figure 18 Children in day care**

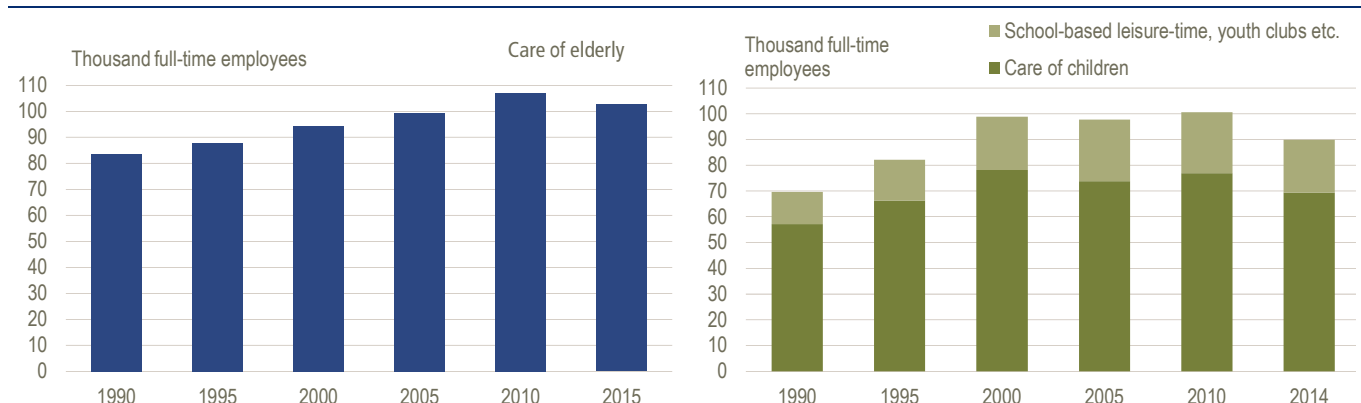


[www.statistikbanken.dk/pas11](http://www.statistikbanken.dk/pas11)

The proportion of children in public organized child-care institutions has grown from 30 per cent in 1985 to 62 per cent in 2014. Today the greatest frequency is realized for children in the so called kindergarten-age, that is children aged 3-5. In this age group, 97 per cent of all children were looked after by day carers and day-care institutions. The proportion of children who were looked after was 66 per cent for 0-2-year-old children. Among them the frequency is very low for children corresponding to 18 per cent in the first duration of life, while the parents are on leave. Among them 45 per cent were looked after by day carers.

For children in school age the frequency is 82 per cent. Since 1985 there has been a sizeable growth in schemes within outside school-hours care. For smaller children the age-integrated institutions (children aged 0-5) have become popular looking after 207,000 children. In nurseries 9,000 children are enrolled and in kindergartens 54,000 children are enrolled. The number of children at day carers is 41,000. With these sizeable frequencies the child care has become a central part of the Danish welfare system.

Staff requirements for looking after children reached 89,900 man-years in 2014. In 1985, 59,500 man-years were required and this has resulted in an increase of staff requirements by 51 per cent over the last 25 years.

**Figur 19** Employees in the social sector

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

[www.statbank.dk/pas33](http://www.statbank.dk/pas33), res2, res2n, res10 and res10x

### More home help

Out of a total of approximately 238,600 persons aged 80 and over, 80,200 received permanent home help in 2014, in their own home, including dwellings for the elderly. Out of these 80,200, 21,400 were men and 58,800 women. The share of persons receiving permanent help increases sharply concurrently with their age, 23 per cent among persons aged 80-84, 38 per cent among persons aged 85-89 and 56 per cent among persons aged 90 and over. There is also a sharp increase concurrently with age in the share of people living in nursing homes/residential homes.

97,300 persons aged 75 and over received preventative home visits, which make up 23 per cent of the age group. With regard to care of the elderly etc., the increasing number of staff is extensively related to the development in the population. Moreover, the number of staff in the municipalities has risen because e.g. physical rehabilitation and care of the handicapped has been transferred from the counties to the municipalities in connection with the structural reform of Danish municipalities. Staff working with nursing and care reached 104,000 man-years in 2014.

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

### More nursing homes and dwellings for the elderly

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

Today, the number of dwellings in nursing homes is 41,000, 4,900 residential homes and 1,000 protected homes and 34,000 general dwellings for the elderly. There is a total of 80,000 nursing homes and dwellings for the elderly supplied by 8,800 nursing dwellings for handicapped persons. In contrast, there were 49,000 residential homes, 7,000 protected homes and 4,000 dwellings for the elderly, i.e. a total of 60,000 nursing homes and dwellings for the elderly in 1987 (when homes and dwellings for the elderly were introduced into Danish legislation).

The share of persons living in homes and dwellings for the elderly increases sharply concurrently with their age, 11 per cent among persons aged 80-84, 21 per cent among persons aged 85-89 and 39 per cent among persons aged 90 and over.

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

### Supplementary subsidy schemes

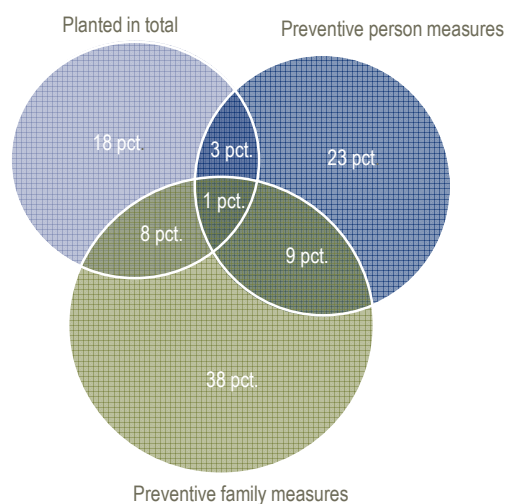
With regard to the supplementary subsidy schemes, a total of 248,000 households received DKK 321 million through rent subsidies in December 2015, while 283,000 pensioner households received a total of DKK 819 million through rent allowances. Moreover 44,000 households received rent subsidies for persons receiving early retirement pay, the total amount was DKK 76 million. 574,000 families received child benefits, of which 133,000 families with a lonely provider also received an ordinary child allowance in the 4th quarter of 2014. 192,000 families received a benefit for juveniles introduced in the middle of 2011.

### Children and young people receiving assistance

At the end of 2014 was 45.000 of the 0-22 year-old children and young one or more forms of support. Support includes placements outside the home and various forms of preventive Personal and family-oriented measures.

Among the exposed got 38 per cent, or 17,266, exclusively family-directed support tea, 17 per cent were family-oriented and one other type of support, and 1 percent had both personal and family targeted support, and is also located. Overall, received 56 per cent of those at risk so family-directed support.

**Figure 20** Disadvantaged children and young people 0-22 years spread percentage type of measure. December 31, 2014



## 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 lawsuits and civil lawsuits.

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 offences causing harm.

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

### The number of reported crimes have decreased the last years

From 1950 to 1994, the number of reported criminal offences increased from about 110,000 to almost 550,000. Since then the number of reported criminal offences decreased until 2006 where 425,000 offences were reported. In the years hereafter the number of reported criminal offences increased again and in 2009 the police received almost 0.5 million reports of crimes. The number of reported criminal offences fell in the following years and amounted to 389,000 in 2015.

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 8,200 in 2015.

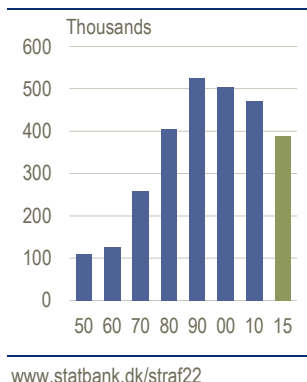
The large increase in reported offences from 1950 to 1994 is mainly due to an increase in reported offences against property and misappropriations. They comprise, for example, burglaries in shops and houses, as well as car thefts and bicycle thefts, which are typically subject to insurance contracts, where a police report is a prerequisite of claiming damages from the insurance company. The high number of burglaries and thefts should probably also be seen in the context of increasing wealth in society. There is a sharp increase in the possession of valuable objects, and many dwellings are left unoccupied in the daytime.

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

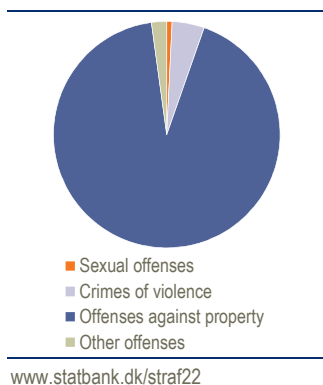
The increase since 2006 is mainly an increase in the number of burglaries, both in banks, shops, private homes and second homes. But also bag-snatching, pick pocketing, thefts of number plates and of bicycles have increased in the years following 2006.

The fall from 2009 to 2015 especially concerns fewer burglaries, fewer thefts of bicycles and cars and fewer cases of malicious damage.

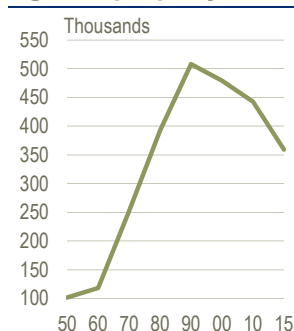
**Figure 21**  
Reports under  
the Penal Code



**Figure 22**  
Reports under  
the Penal Code by type.  
2015



**Figure 23**  
Reported offences  
against property



www.statbank.dk/straf22

### Offences against property

The number of reported offences against property each year makes up 90-95 per cent of the annual number of crimes reported. In 2015, 359,000 offences against property were reported, which is less compared to the first half of the 1990s, when more than 500,000 offences against property were reported every year.

In 2015, there were 63,000 burglaries and 149,000 thefts, including 33,000 burglaries in houses and flats, and furthermore 7,200 car thefts and 55,000 bicycle thefts.

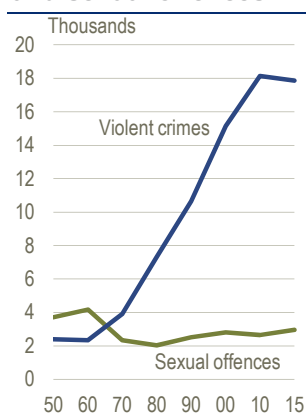
### Violent crimes

The number of reported violent crimes (e.g. homicide, assault against the individual or public authority) has risen significantly since the Second World War, from approximately 2,400 reports in 1950 to 19,500 in 2006. The following couple of years and up to and including 2014 the number of violent crimes decreased, but increased again in 2015 where the number of reported offences counted to approximately 17,900.

54 per cent of all reported acts of violence are assault against the individual, while the remainder is mainly violence, etc. against public authorities (21 per cent) and threats (20 per cent). The dangerousness of violence against the individual is distributed to the following groups: *Simple violence*, *more serious violence* and *very serious violence*. In total, there were 9,600 reported offences of these kinds in 2015. Simple violence is the most common (85 per cent) and has increased by 22 per cent since 1990. However, the number has been decreasing from 2006 to 2014.

In 2015, there were 187 reported homicides or attempts at homicide. In comparison the number was 227 in 1990. In 2015, 46 homicides were accomplished. Since 1990, there has been between 160 and 280 homicides or attempts at homicide on the whole.

**Figure 24**  
Reported violent crimes  
and sexual offences



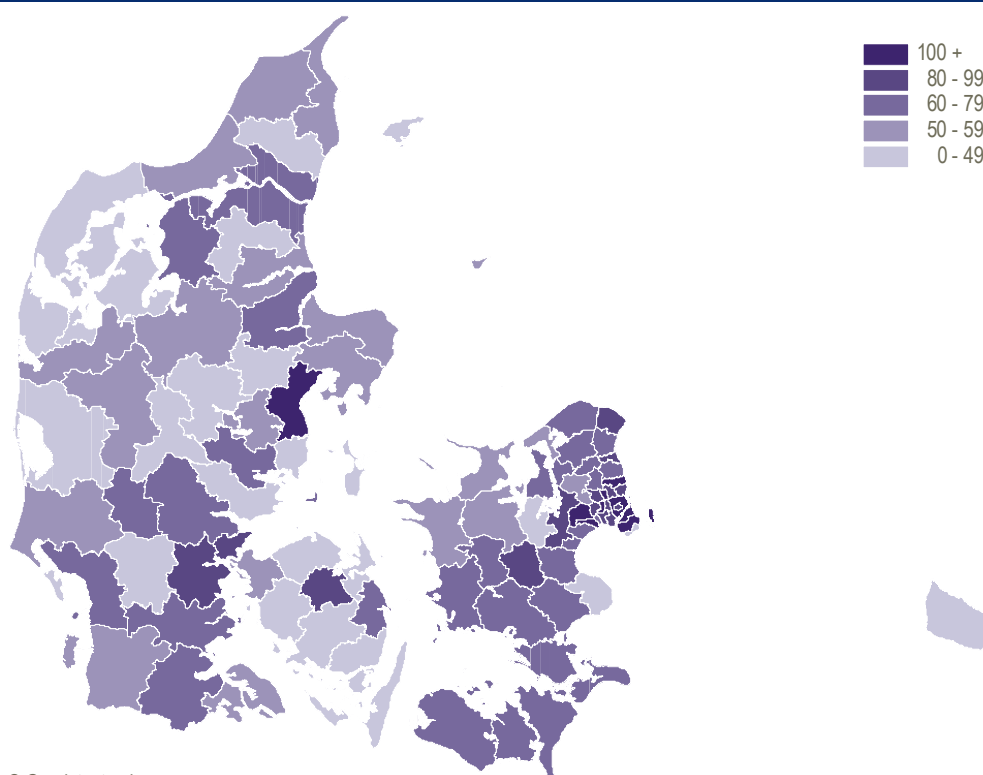
www.statbank.dk/straf22

### Sexual offences

Sexual offences (e.g. rape or indecent exposure) fell in the last part of the 1960s (coinciding with the repeal of the Pornography Act), and has since then been steady at 2-3,000 reports a year with a slowly increasing tendency. The number peaked in 2004 and decreased until 2009. From 2009 to 2010 there was a substantial increase by 18 per cent, mainly due to more reported offences against decency. 3,000 sexual offences were reported in 2015, which is some above the level in the five preceding years where the number has accounted to approximately 2,600 reported offences. More than half of today's reports are of indecent exposure (53 per cent), while rape accounts for 16 per cent.

### Highest number of reported crimes in cities and urban areas

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

**Figure 25** Reported criminal offences per 1,000 inhabitants. 2015

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

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

#### **Charge rate depends on type of offence**

Charges are pressed in about every fifth of the reports, either against one or several people.

In 2015, charges were pressed in 21 per cent of the reports concerning the Penal Code. The charge rate typically varies according to how serious the crime is or its type.

Thus charges are normally pressed in connection with 68 per cent of violent crimes and 70 per cent of sexual offences, charges are only pressed in 17 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 217,100 criminal decisions were made in 2015.

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 2015, 45,400 rulings concerned the Penal Code, 113,100 concerned the Road Traffic Act and the remaining 58,600 concerned other special acts (e.g. Euphoricants Act, Police Regulations, Firearms Act or Act on Animal Welfare).

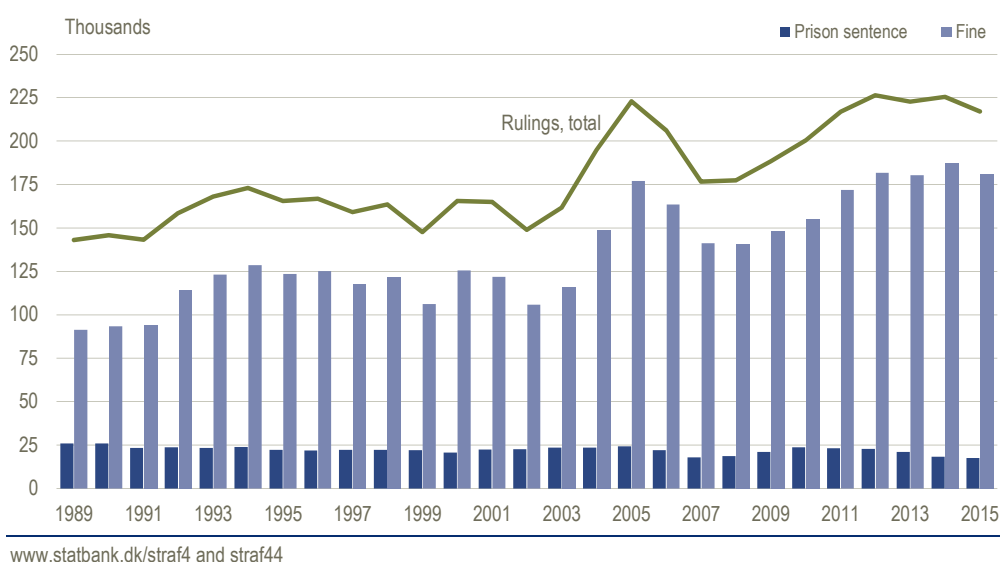
In 2015, 217,100 decisions comprised a total of 317,500 criminal offences for charges committed by 166,500 different individuals, i.e. a number of individuals have received more than one ruling in the course of the year, just as several decisions comprise more than one charge.

### Most decisions are fines

Of the 217,100 decisions in 2015, most of them were, by far (181,000), fines, of which about 60 per cent originated from violation of the Road Traffic Act.

17,600 decisions were prison sentences (lenient imprisonment or imprisonment), and the remaining 18,500 decisions include no charges, charges waived or acquittal. 9,500 or more than half of the prison sentences were unconditional in 2015.

**Figure 26 Criminal decisions, total, and convictions resulting in fine or prison sentence**



### Male offenders account for the greatest number of criminal decisions

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

The proportion of violations against the Penal Code by women has increased during the same period from 14 to 20 per cent, mainly due to an increase in the proportion convicted for violence and offence against property. Women's share of the decisions concerning the Road Traffic Act has increased from 6 to 24 per cent.

A minor proportion of the decisions (2-3 per cent) are against enterprises (such as violations of Road Traffic Act and environmental acts).

### Most violent crimes are committed by men

In 2015, the average age of offenders was 37 years for men and 40 years for women – but there are variations among the different criminal offences.

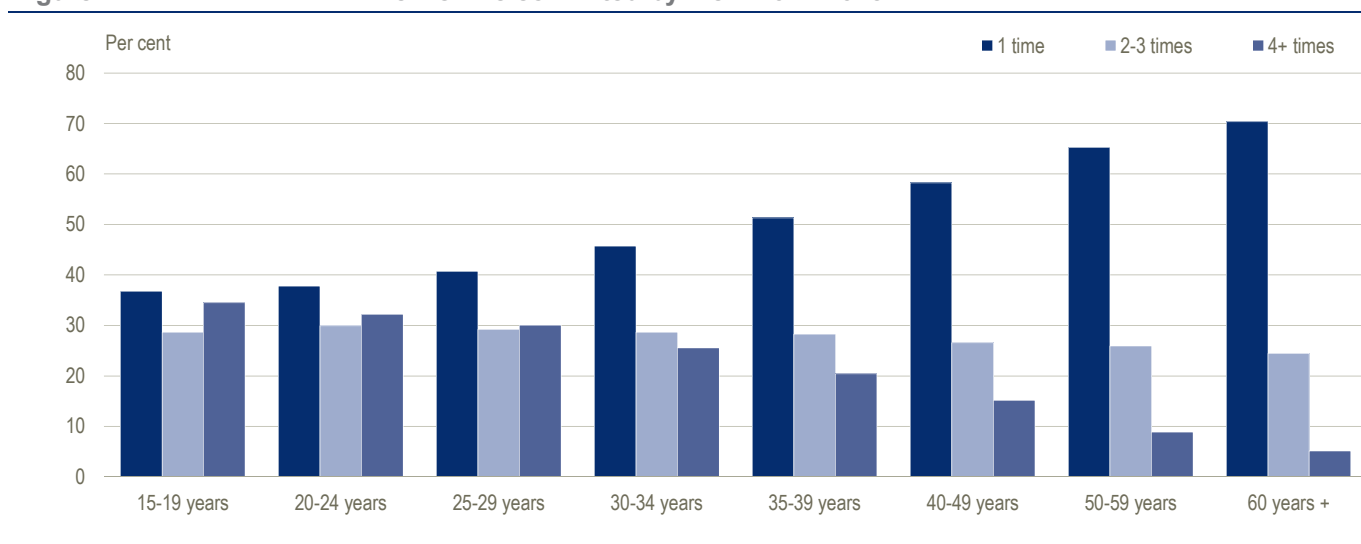
The average age of violent criminals were 32 years for men and 34 years for women. 14 per cent of all violent crimes are committed by young men below 20 years – all in all a little below 90 per cent of crimes of violence is committed by men.

The average age of persons committing sexual offences is a little higher and was 35 years for both men and women in 2015. Similarly, the average age of persons committing financial crimes was higher. The average age of men and women having committed fraud against creditors or gross tax fraud, etc. was between 45 and 47 years in 2015.

### Young men most often commit new crime

Half of the men aged 15-19-years who in 2011 were released after serving in jail or had received a conviction committed a new crime within two years. The average for all men was 35 per cent. For women, the pattern was the same but with much less variation: 20 per cent for women aged 15-19 years and 16 per cent in average for all women. The young men also commit the crime earlier. Thus, among young men below the age of 30 years, 47 per cent committed a new crime within six months while the corresponding figure for men aged 50 years or more was 36 per cent.

**Figure 27** New crime committed by men. 2011-2013



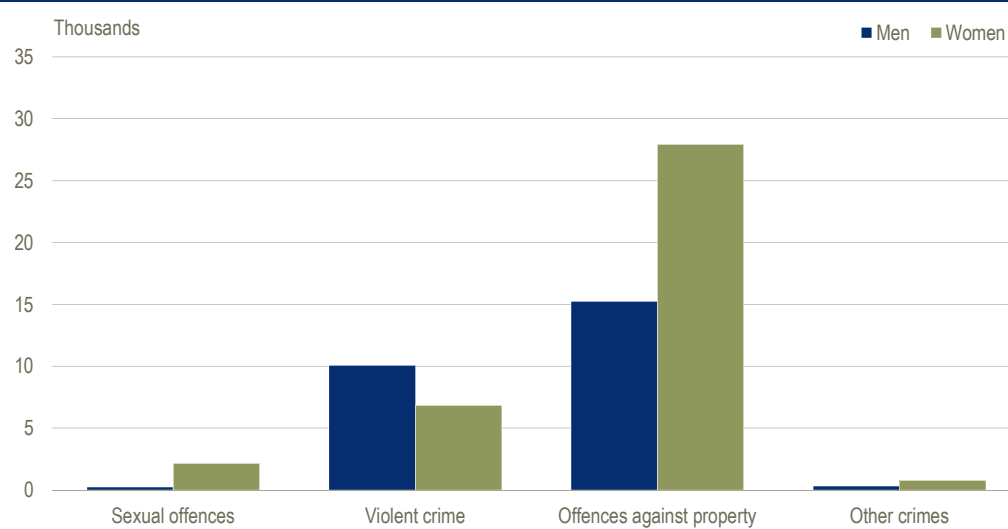
[www.statistikbanken.dk/recidiv5](http://www.statistikbanken.dk/recidiv5)

The proportion of people who committed a new crime was highest for those who were released after serving in jail. Here the proportion was 65 per cent while it was 28 per cent for people who were sentenced a fine.

Among men and women there was 47 per cent respectively 65 per cent who only commit one new crime within two years. Corresponding, there was 34 per cent among the men and 19 per cent among the women who committed three or more new crimes.

### Victims of criminal offences against the Penal Code

In 2015, 89 per cent of all victims of sexual offences were women, while nearly all sexual offences were committed by men. In contrast, one third of all victims of violent crimes were women, but also here the overall part of the offences were committed by men. The average age of the female victims of sexual offences was 21 years, and 12 per cent were less than 10 years. The average age of victims of violence was older: 33 years for men and 34 years for women. 4 per cent of the victims of violence were less than 10 years, and 1 per cent more than 70 years.

**Figure 28 Victims of violations against the Penal Code. 2015**

[www.statbank.dk/straf5](http://www.statbank.dk/straf5)

**Table 55** Persons by the welfare of the family. 2014

	0-15 years	16-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	69 years +	Total
How easy is it for the family to live within their income?	per cent									
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Very easy	12	14	13	13	17	14	19	22	21	16
Easy	21	20	20	28	23	23	25	27	34	25
Fairly easy	31	29	25	26	30	31	28	31	27	29
Somewhat difficult	21	20	23	23	19	18	15	14	11	18
Difficult or very difficult	15	17	20	9	12	14	12	7	6	12
Do the family think that expenditure on housing is a burden?										
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Not a problem	46	53	53	57	50	51	66	72	80	59
A burden to some extent	38	34	30	29	35	35	26	22	16	30
A heavy burden	16	13	18	14	14	14	9	5	4	12

www.statbank.dk/ivf1 and ivf5

**Table 56** Housing conditions

1 January	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2015 <sup>2</sup>
	number					
Occupied dwellings	1 475 620	1 796 648	2 000 231	2 245 599	2 414 513	2 628 338
Occupants	4 437 550	4 832 842	4 947 728	5 095 731	5 287 379	5 630 874
Average number of occupants per household	3.01	2.69	2.47	2.27	2.19	2.14
	per cent					
<b>Occupants in the household<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 occupant	16.0	23.7	27.9	33.5	36.3	38.2
2 occupants	27.4	29.5	31.6	33.0	33.4	33.4
3 occupants	20.9	18.5	16.1	15.1	12.9	11.8
4 occupants	18.9	16.7	16.5	13.4	12.0	11.3
5 or more occupants	16.8	11.6	7.9	5.0	5.3	5.3
<b>Type of building</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households in:						
Farm-, one-family, terraced houses, etc.	45.0	49.5	57.7	59.2	58.8	58.8
Multi-dwelling houses	55.0	49.0	41.6	39.4	39.3	39.8
Other dwellings	-	1.6	0.6	1.4	1.9	1.4
<b>Tenure</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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	49.8
Occupied by tenant	55.1	53.1	44.1	44.2	46.4	49.5
Not stated	-	-	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.7
<b>Installations</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Per cent with district- and central heating	47.0	84.0	91.3	89.1	92.1	94.3
Per cent with bath	45.0	71.3	84.0	89.5	93.9	97.0

<sup>1</sup> Residential institutions and holiday dwellings are not included. <sup>2</sup> New method from 2010.

www.statbank.dk/bol101, bol102 and bol203

Table 57 Dwelling stock by type, size, etc. 2015

1 January	Dwellings by type of building					Dwelling stock total
	Farm and one-family houses detached	Terraced or semidetached houses	Dwellings in multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings	
	number of dwellings					
<b>Dwelling stock, total</b>	<b>1 214 664</b>	<b>407 192</b>	<b>1 083 662</b>	<b>38 332</b>	<b>41 997</b>	<b>2 785 847</b>
<b>By number of rooms<sup>1</sup></b>						
1 room	1 062	16 688	91 150	26 700	3 577	139 177
2 rooms	19 531	80 805	377 932	4 818	4 649	487 735
3 rooms	124 175	114 937	345 271	598	7 756	592 737
4 rooms	335 273	126 835	154 070	53	8 312	624 543
5 rooms +	678 117	48 429	44 130	137	9 503	780 316
Not stated	23	2	2	-	3 803	3 830
<b>By floor space</b>						
0 -49 m <sup>2</sup>	2 541	15 788	121 308	34 235	5 438	179 310
50 -99 m <sup>2</sup>	140 101	249 819	787 984	3 705	18 818	1 200 427
100 -149 m <sup>2</sup>	546 372	128 787	150 249	107	8 178	833 693
150 -174 m <sup>2</sup>	238 537	8 067	12 799	45	1 326	260 774
175 m <sup>2</sup> +	287 111	4 731	11 321	240	2 479	305 882
Not Stated	2	-	1	-	5 758	5 761
<b>By construction period</b>						
Before 1900	123 838	17 508	107 108	1 191	3 211	252 856
1900 -1919	121 586	12 676	136 350	949	3 052	274 613
1920 -1929	71 053	5 193	59 712	602	1 224	137 784
1930 -1939	85 269	4 872	129 851	855	1 595	222 442
1940 -1949	51 768	13 624	79 468	887	1 115	146 862
1950 -1959	100 833	23 799	109 210	2 237	2 453	238 532
1960 -1969	212 095	32 362	141 438	8 593	6 926	401 414
1970 -1979	244 531	66 445	121 008	10 542	8 908	451 434
1980 -1989	77 605	105 353	59 025	2 648	3 260	247 891
1990 -1999	37 338	51 424	51 679	4 069	2 201	146 711
2000 -2004	26 747	29 287	25 607	1 845	1 898	85 384
2005 -2009	41 110	31 785	39 903	2 681	2 224	117 703
2010 -2014	20 676	12 821	23 168	1 233	1 217	59 115
Not stated	215	43	135	-	2 713	3 106
<b>By ownership</b>						
Individuals, etc.	1 168 227	161 454	294 655	582	29 191	1 654 109
Non-profit-making building society	9 957	147 192	396 363	10 753	1 973	566 238
Housing society	8 853	47 765	151 498	274	177	208 567
Public authority	3 019	20 143	32 809	1 563	3 698	61 232
Not stated	24 608	30 638	208 337	25 160	6 958	295 701
<b>By tenure<sup>1</sup></b>						
Occupied by the owner	1 037 969	130 377	118 784	6	20 887	1 308 023
Occupied by the tenant	118 505	255 883	886 096	31 608	10 141	1 302 233
Not stated	1 707	1 436	7 675	692	6 572	18 082
<b>By installations<sup>1</sup></b>						
Toilet, central heating and bath	1 129 870	382 786	961 612	28 226	28 673	2 531 167
Toilet, central heating but without bath	12 314	2 412	35 265	48	1 542	51 581
Toilet, bath but without central heating	12 244	1 404	2 053	1	1 764	17 466
Toilet, but without central heating, and bath	1 199	141	326	-	251	1 917
Without toilet	2 372	798	12 815	4 029	1 548	21 562
Not stated	182	155	484	2	3 822	4 645

<sup>1</sup> Occupied dwellings.

**Table 58 Dwellings, households and persons by type of building. 2015**

	Dwellings	Households (occupied dwellings)	Persons	Average number of persons per household
1 January	number			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 785 847</b>	<b>2 628 338</b>	<b>5 630 874</b>	<b>2.14</b>
Detached houses/farmhouses	1 214 664	1 158 181	3 004 639	2.59
Terraced or semidetached houses	407 192	387 696	735 404	1.90
Multi-dwelling houses	1 083 662	1 012 555	1 772 439	1.75
Student hostels	38 332	32 306	41 809	1.29
Dwellings in residential institutions	4 953	4 953	12 859	2.60
Holiday dwellings	20 431	20 431	34 568	1.69
Other	16 613	12 216	29 156	2.39

www.statbank.dk/bol101 and bol201

**Table 59 Occupied dwellings stock by type of heating installation. 2015**

	District heating	Central heating from own unit				Heating stoves	No heating installation or not known	Total
		Burning oil	Burning natural gas	Other or not known	Total			
1 January	number of dwellings							
<b>Dwelling stock total</b>	<b>1 671 822</b>	<b>269 778</b>	<b>411 283</b>	<b>126 870</b>	<b>807 931</b>	<b>142 942</b>	<b>5 643</b>	<b>2 628 338</b>
Detached houses/farmhouses	467 405	219 922	262 562	115 645	598 129	91 637	1 010	1 158 181
Terraced or semidetached houses	261 472	14 989	81 630	5 035	101 654	24 050	520	387 696
Multi-dwelling houses	905 058	31 104	62 835	3 463	97 402	9 146	949	1 012 555
Student hostels	29 171	410	2 208	83	2 701	431	3	32 306
Other	8 716	3 353	2 048	2 644	8 045	17 678	3 161	37 600

www.statbank.dk/bol102

**Table 60 Dwelling stock by type of building, regional analysis. 2015**

	Dwellings by type of building					Dwelling stock total
	Farm and one-family houses detached	Terraced or semidetached houses	Multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings	
1 January	number of dwellings					
<b>Denmark, total</b>	<b>1 214 664</b>	<b>407 192</b>	<b>1 083 662</b>	<b>38 332</b>	<b>41 997</b>	<b>2 785 847</b>
Region Hovedstaden	193 383	108 760	530 688	15 784	11 300	859 915
Region Sjælland	218 195	68 101	102 522	3 405	10 730	402 953
Region Syddanmark	321 191	101 680	165 012	7 149	7 287	602 319
Region Midtjylland	313 734	88 026	201 279	9 304	7 227	619 570
Region Nordjylland	168 161	40 625	84 161	2 690	5 453	301 090

www.statbank.dk/bol101

**Table 61** Households by type of building. 2015

	Type of building					Occupied dwellings, total	Of which	
	Detached one family houses and farmhouses	Terraced or semi-detached houses	Multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings		Owner-occupied dwellings	Rented dwellings
1 January								
<b>Households, total</b>	<b>1 158 181</b>	<b>387 696</b>	<b>1 012 555</b>	<b>32 306</b>	<b>37 600</b>	<b>2 628 338</b>	<b>1 308 023</b>	<b>1 302 233</b>
of which with:								
0 children	695 667	287 645	812 959	31 697	32 772	1 860 740	821 222	1 025 341
1 child	162 302	46 208	109 163	436	2 225	320 334	174 878	143 717
2 children	214 747	41 898	65 718	155	1 885	324 403	227 693	95 117
3 or more children	85 465	11 945	24 715	18	718	122 861	84 230	38 058
<b>Households with one single man, total</b>	<b>136 225</b>	<b>71 267</b>	<b>269 787</b>	<b>15 282</b>	<b>10 265</b>	<b>502 826</b>	<b>166 652</b>	<b>330 331</b>
of which with:								
0 children	121 697	67 108	259 030	15 259	10 009	473 103	151 693	315 737
1 child	10 719	3 250	8 648	19	207	22 843	11 255	11 455
2 children	3 158	759	1 781	4	42	5 744	3 132	2 582
3 or more children	651	150	328	-	7	1 136	572	557
<b>Households with one single woman, total</b>	<b>135 237</b>	<b>149 317</b>	<b>365 098</b>	<b>10 843</b>	<b>8 936</b>	<b>669 431</b>	<b>165 317</b>	<b>498 475</b>
of which with:								
0 children	102 115	117 293	294 448	10 685	7 939	532 480	135 930	391 983
1 child	14 874	17 314	42 861	130	516	75 695	15 201	59 936
2 children	13 487	11 927	21 216	25	378	47 033	11 335	35 302
3 or more children	4 761	2 783	6 573	3	103	14 223	2 851	11 254
<b>Households with one married couple, total</b>	<b>659 329</b>	<b>113 795</b>	<b>151 849</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>12 250</b>	<b>937 644</b>	<b>733 950</b>	<b>200 540</b>
of which with:								
0 children	355 251	71 915	85 385	204	10 139	522 894	404 387	117 070
1 child	88 868	14 322	26 547	131	770	130 638	98 531	31 547
2 children	152 218	20 825	27 188	76	957	201 264	166 281	34 154
3 or more children	62 992	6 733	12 729	10	384	82 848	64 751	17 769
<b>Households with two single adults of opposite sex, total</b>	<b>138 686</b>	<b>36 398</b>	<b>132 046</b>	<b>2 906</b>	<b>2 676</b>	<b>312 712</b>	<b>148 757</b>	<b>162 044</b>
of which with:								
0 children	63 187	19 702	96 872	2 726	1 850	184 337	72 141	110 980
1 child	32 429	8 561	21 711	133	424	63 258	34 008	28 866
2 children	33 135	6 648	10 660	45	310	50 798	33 699	16 847
3 or more children	9 935	1 487	2 803	2	92	14 319	8 909	5 351
<b>Households, other types, total</b>	<b>88 704</b>	<b>16 919</b>	<b>93 775</b>	<b>2 854</b>	<b>3 473</b>	<b>205 725</b>	<b>93 347</b>	<b>110 843</b>
of which with:								
0 children	53 417	11 627	77 224	2 823	2 835	147 926	57 071	89 571
1 child	15 412	2 761	9 396	23	308	27 900	15 883	11 913
2 children	12 749	1 739	4 873	5	198	19 564	13 246	6 232
3 or more children	7 126	792	2 282	3	132	10 335	7 147	3 127

Note: Information is based on a combination of the construction and housing register (BBR) and the central person register (CPR). A household comprises the persons registered at the same address on the CPR. The table only includes households with known housing conditions. Known housing conditions for households and persons means that the same address is on both the BBR and CPR. Children are defined as unmarried, childless persons under 25 years of age who live at the same address as their parents.

www.statbank.dk/bol104



Table 62 Number of rented dwellings by quality, size, etc. 2015

	Not with all installations			With all installations			Total		
	The Region Hoved staden	Rest of Denmark	All Denmark	The Region Hoved staden	Rest of Denmark	All Denmark	The Region Hoved staden	Rest of Denmark	All Denmark
1 January									
	number of rented dwellings in thousands								
<b>Dwelling stock, total</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>479.1</b>	<b>761.9</b>	<b>1 241.0</b>	<b>510.3</b>	<b>791.9</b>	<b>1 302.2</b>
<b>By type of dwelling:</b>									
One-family houses detached	0.8	4.9	5.7	12.1	100.7	112.8	12.9	105.6	118.5
Terraced or semidetached houses	0.7	2.2	3.0	51.3	201.7	252.9	52.0	203.9	255.9
Multi family buildings	27.8	19.6	47.4	401.3	437.4	838.7	429.1	457.0	886.1
Student hostels	1.4	2.5	3.9	12.7	15.0	27.7	14.1	17.5	31.6
Other dwellings	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.8	7.1	9.0	2.2	7.9	10.1
<b>By floor space:</b>									
0-49 m <sup>2</sup>	7.7	10.9	18.5	49.9	69.6	119.5	57.6	80.5	138.0
50-99 m <sup>2</sup>	20.6	15.7	36.3	347.3	520.8	868.2	367.9	536.6	904.5
100-149 m <sup>2</sup>	2.5	2.7	5.2	68.7	135.1	203.9	71.2	137.9	209.1
150-174 m <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.3	0.6	6.3	15.1	21.4	6.5	15.4	21.9
175 m <sup>2</sup> +	0.2	0.4	0.6	6.9	21.2	28.1	7.1	21.6	28.7
<b>By ownership:</b>									
Individuals, etc.	4.4	14.6	19.1	60.1	178.3	238.4	64.6	192.9	257.5
Non-profit building society	2.3	3.1	5.3	200.6	335.0	535.6	202.8	338.1	540.9
Limited liability companies, cooperative societies, etc.	4.5	8.2	12.6	53.6	122.7	176.4	58.1	130.9	189.0
Housing society	14.8	0.8	15.6	121.0	66.2	187.2	135.8	67.0	202.7
Public authorities	1.9	1.0	2.9	10.2	33.4	43.6	12.1	34.4	46.5
Other or not stated	3.3	2.4	5.7	33.6	26.3	59.9	36.9	28.7	65.6
<b>By construction period:</b>									
Before 1900	9.9	5.7	15.6	41.8	51.7	93.5	51.6	57.5	109.1
1900-1919	8.8	7.6	16.5	47.4	64.5	112.0	56.3	72.2	128.5
1920-1929	4.9	3.0	7.8	27.6	25.0	52.6	32.4	28.0	60.4
1930-1939	2.1	3.8	6.0	62.8	44.1	106.9	65.0	48.0	112.9
1940-1949	2.7	2.8	5.5	37.9	40.6	78.6	40.7	43.4	84.1
1950-1959	1.2	2.1	3.2	54.8	67.7	122.5	56.0	69.8	125.7
1960-1969	0.6	1.8	2.4	62.5	93.5	156.0	63.1	95.3	158.4
1970-1979	0.3	0.6	1.0	57.2	93.0	150.1	57.5	93.6	151.1
1980-1989	0.2	0.9	1.2	31.5	104.9	136.3	31.7	105.8	137.5
1990-1999	0.1	0.6	0.7	23.8	75.5	99.3	23.9	76.1	99.9
2000-2004	0.2	0.2	0.4	7.5	40.6	48.1	7.7	40.9	48.5
2005-2009	0.1	0.6	0.7	16.0	38.7	54.6	16.1	39.2	55.3
2010-2014	0.0	0.2	0.2	6.6	18.3	24.9	6.6	18.5	25.1

www.statbank.dk/bol101

**Table 63** Visits to physicians. 2014

	Men	Women	Total <sup>1</sup>	Men	Women	Total <sup>1</sup>	Men	Women	Total <sup>1</sup>
	thousand persons			thousand contacts			DKK mio.		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 480</b>	<b>2 708</b>	<b>5 188</b>	<b>22 701</b>	<b>34 653</b>	<b>57 402</b>	<b>5 889</b>	<b>8 420</b>	<b>14 374</b>
<b>General medical care, total</b>	<b>2 278</b>	<b>2 607</b>	<b>4 885</b>	<b>15 854</b>	<b>24 042</b>	<b>39 941</b>	<b>3 171</b>	<b>4 498</b>	<b>7 684</b>
General medical care, consultation, daytime <sup>2</sup>	2 050	2 414	4 465	8 449	11 709	20 184	1 200	1 642	2 846
General medical care, consultation, evening	258	284	542	348	393	748	72	82	155
General medical care, visit, daytime <sup>2</sup>	55	87	143	157	257	415	41	69	110
General medical care, visit, evening, etc.	62	71	133	97	108	206	29	32	61
General medical care, phone cons., daytime <sup>2</sup>	1 358	1 835	3 193	4 344	7 142	11 492	113	186	300
General medical care, phone cons., evening	314	397	711	512	680	1 197	53	70	124
General medical care, email consultation	519	883	1 403	1 644	3 157	4 803	69	133	202
General medical care, preventive, other ser.	•	•	•	•	•	•	633	920	1 563
General medical care, basic fee and doctor's practice fee <sup>3</sup>	209	335	544	302	595	898	961	1 364	2 324
<b>Special medical care, total</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>1 703</b>	<b>2 063</b>	<b>3 211</b>	<b>5 275</b>	<b>1 292</b>	<b>1 963</b>	<b>3 256</b>
Ear specialist	248	276	523	502	532	1 034	308	325	633
Eye specialist	265	372	636	459	658	1 117	265	377	643
Other special medical care	316	564	881	1 102	2 021	3 124	719	1 261	1 981
<b>Other services, total</b>	<b>1 407</b>	<b>1 744</b>	<b>3 152</b>	<b>4 784</b>	<b>7 400</b>	<b>12 186</b>	<b>1 425</b>	<b>1 959</b>	<b>3 434</b>
Dental care <sup>4</sup>	981	1 145	2 126	1 000	1 170	2 171	635	685	1 321
Chiropractic	168	176	344	886	1 077	1 964	52	62	114
Physiotherapy	180	306	486	2 537	4 544	7 081	500	778	1 278
Chiropodist	55	57	112	227	256	483	45	53	98
Psychologist	23	61	84	121	339	460	61	172	233
Laboratories	...	...	...	•	•	•	108	174	331
Other services	0	0	1	13	13	27	24	35	59

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

www.statbank.dk/sygg, sygp and sygu

<sup>1</sup> Including a small number (typically foreigners without a Danish civil registration number) without information on gender. <sup>2</sup> Monday to Friday 8.00 a.m. to 16.00 p.m. <sup>3</sup> 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. <sup>4</sup> Children and young people below 18 years are covered by the public children and youth dental-care system and are consequently excluded from this table.

**Table 64** Hospital activities. 2014

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
<b>Public general hospitals<sup>1</sup></b>						
Average bed days per admission	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.5	4.3	3.7
	thousands					
Inpatient admissions	399	194	218	230	102	1 143
Outpatient treatments <sup>2</sup>	3 988	1 832	3 181	2 708	1 153	12 862
<b>Public psychiatric hospitals<sup>1</sup></b>						
Inpatient admissions	18	6	10	9	3	46
Outpatient treatments <sup>3</sup>	430	159	251	252	94	1 185
<b>Operations in public hospitals<sup>1</sup></b>						
Operations	300	155	263	232	106	1 057
Operated persons	151	74	137	122	56	540

Anm.: Hospital activities include the two branches of medical science, somatic and psychiatry. Somatic cover physical health, while psychiatry cover mental health.

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(Selected highlights for the regional health 2009-2014)  
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<sup>1</sup> Data cover public somatic hospitals and publicly funded treatments in private hospitals. <sup>2</sup> Incl. emergency department visits. <sup>3</sup> Incl. home visits. <sup>4</sup> Excl. minor surgical procedures and endoscopies.

**Table 65** Hospitalizations at general hospitals. 2014

	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons		
<b>Total, net<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>284 128</b>	<b>364 287</b>	<b>648 415</b>
Patients with no symptoms or diseases	16 118	22 498	38 616
Infectious and parasitic diseases	18 581	16 562	35 143
Malignant neoplasm	24 386	28 259	52 645
Nutritional and metabolic diseases	12 568	16 915	29 483
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	4 646	5 201	9 847
Mental disorders	6 781	5 100	11 881
Diseases of the nervous system and sensory organs	17 340	17 736	35 076
Diseases of the circulatory system	47 732	35 694	83 426
Diseases of the respiratory system	37 345	34 600	71 945
Diseases of the digestive system	35 554	37 000	72 554
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	20 462	30 232	50 694
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy and childbirth	•	62 642	62 642
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	7 245	6 160	13 405
Diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	24 329	30 145	54 474
Congenital anomalies	3 354	2 539	5 893
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	299	242	541
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	90 441	102 393	192 834
Injury and poisoning	42 809	44 099	86 908

Note: Diagnoses (the S-list). The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2014. I.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

www.statbank.dk/indp02

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

**Table 66** Hospitalizations at general hospitals by age and sex. 2014

	Men			Women			Total		
	Hospita- lizations	Number of persons hospitalized	Per cent of population	Hospita- lizations	Number of persons hospitalized	Per cent of population	Hospita- lizations	Number of persons hospitalized	Per cent of population
	number		per cent	number		per cent	number		per cent
<b>Total</b>	<b>599 699</b>	<b>284 129</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>679 352</b>	<b>364 286</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>1 279 051</b>	<b>648 415</b>	<b>11.5</b>
1- 4 years	27 963	16 787	13.7	21 118	12 837	11.0	49 081	29 624	12.4
5-14 years	27 724	17 686	5.2	23 523	14 491	4.5	51 247	32 177	4.9
15-24 years	29 049	18 972	5.1	47 707	30 187	8.6	76 756	49 159	6.8
25-34 years	26 851	17 080	5.1	86 294	59 511	18.2	113 145	76 591	11.6
35-44 years	39 374	22 860	6.1	68 389	43 589	11.7	107 763	66 449	8.9
45-54 years	67 947	34 435	8.4	68 102	38 072	9.5	136 049	72 507	9.0
55-64 years	95 887	43 132	12.4	79 426	40 378	11.5	175 313	83 510	12.0
65-74 years	138 282	56 965	18.4	111 829	52 033	16.0	250 111	108 998	17.2
75-84 years	101 594	39 122	27.2	102 541	43 392	24.3	204 135	82 514	25.6
85 years +	45 028	17 090	37.6	70 423	29 796	33.0	115 451	46 886	34.5

Note: The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2014, i.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

www.statbank.dk/indamp01

**Table 67** Bed-days. 2014

	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					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 984 156</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2 096 840</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4 080 996</b>	<b>6.3</b>
1- 4 years	52 689	3.1	42 018	3.3	94 707	3.2
5-14 years	50 250	2.8	45 236	3.1	95 486	3.0
15-24 years	60 876	3.2	93 934	3.1	154 810	3.1
25-34 years	58 737	3.4	193 989	3.3	252 726	3.3
35-44 years	100 428	4.4	160 162	3.7	260 590	3.9
45-54 years	203 634	5.9	187 369	4.9	391 003	5.4
55-64 years	336 977	7.8	261 597	6.5	598 574	7.2
65-74 years	523 037	9.2	405 986	7.8	929 023	8.5
75-84 years	411 253	10.5	410 619	9.5	821 872	10.0
85 years +	186 275	10.9	295 930	9.9	482 205	10.3

Note: The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2014, i.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

www.statbank.dk/indamp01

**Table 68** Hospitalization rate by education<sup>1</sup>. 2014

	Basic school or unknown <sup>2</sup>	Upper secondary education	Vocational education and training <sup>3</sup>	Short cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total
	men							
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>
20-24 years	139	86	112	72	69	64	57	100
25-29 years	132	104	109	79	81	75	56	100
30-34 years	134	97	105	76	82	73	60	100
35-39 years	142	94	103	82	75	66	62	100
40-44 years	142	92	104	75	72	66	61	100
45-49 years	138	84	100	85	73	74	63	100
50-54 years	132	89	97	80	78	73	70	100
55-59 years	123	89	99	90	81	90	70	100
60-64 years	119	97	100	95	87	80	72	100
	women							
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>
20-24 years	146	87	130	78	84	59	59	100
25-29 years	130	109	128	81	94	71	53	100
30-34 years	128	100	118	88	90	83	65	100
35-39 years	141	97	112	86	87	79	65	100
40-44 years	148	89	108	82	84	74	65	100
45-49 years	142	91	102	88	84	70	68	100
50-54 years	137	86	98	84	85	69	69	100
55-59 years	122	91	98	78	87	87	73	100
60-64 years	116	89	99	81	90	74	77	100

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

www.statbank.dk/indp05

<sup>1</sup> Highest in progress or completed education as at 1.1.2014. <sup>2</sup> Incl. persons with unknown education and persons with 1st year basic vocational education, etc. <sup>3</sup> Basic vocational education, part 2, apprenticeships, etc.

**Table 69** Selected cancer types among new cancer cases. 2014

	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 years +	I alt
men							
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>2 906</b>	<b>10 358</b>	<b>6 294</b>	<b>20 500</b>
Head and neck	-	12	49	300	463	142	966
Colon and rectum	-	3	34	396	1 424	1 041	2 898
Lung, bronchi and windpipe	-	2	18	274	1 304	804	2 402
Birthmark cancer, skin	-	33	100	204	451	216	1 004
Other skin cancer <sup>1</sup>	-	4	9	79	458	751	1 301
Neck of the bladder	-	-	7	449	2 880	1 241	4 577
Testicle	1	81	108	61	24	2	277
Urinary system (neoplasm)	6	8	38	301	1 118	734	2 205
Brain and nervous system	25	39	81	178	257	129	709
Other	60	73	151	664	1 979	1 234	4 161
women							
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1 213</b>	<b>3 871</b>	<b>7 614</b>	<b>5 696</b>	<b>18 753</b>
Head and neck	2	29	62	196	240	91	620
Colon and rectum	2	4	42	321	1 020	1 033	2 422
Lung, bronchi and windpipe	-	6	20	317	1 119	767	2 229
Birthmark cancer, skin	2	89	237	286	360	203	1 177
Other skin cancer <sup>1</sup>	-	1	11	70	315	570	967
Breast	-	19	366	1 467	1 861	1 014	4 727
Cervix (uteri)	-	38	138	117	77	41	411
Uterus and ovary	2	11	42	267	633	341	1 296
Urinary system (neoplasm)	1	1	25	144	378	319	868
Brain and nervous system	19	40	117	182	279	155	792
Other	37	56	153	504	1 332	1 162	3 244

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Excl. basal cell skin cancer.

**Table 70** Persons diagnosed with cancer and still alive. 2014

31 December	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 years +	Total
men							
<b>Total, net<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>642</b>	<b>2 207</b>	<b>6 500</b>	<b>18 618</b>	<b>54 319</b>	<b>40 531</b>	<b>122 817</b>
Head and neck	7	64	285	1 579	3 505	1 722	7 162
Colon and rectum	-	26	154	1 655	7 329	7 348	16 512
Bronchi and lung	-	9	43	487	2 372	1 552	4 463
Birthmark cancer, skin	2	180	965	2 298	4 300	2 538	10 283
Other skin cancer <sup>2</sup>	1	13	90	549	2 979	5 474	9 106
Neck of the bladder	-	-	12	1 625	17 810	14 192	33 639
Testicle	13	386	2 198	3 427	1 880	437	8 341
Urinary system (neoplasm)	49	69	245	1 886	7 427	6 836	16 512
Brain and nervous system	144	472	1 006	1 790	2 361	987	6 760
Other	429	998	1 605	3 955	8 863	4 968	20 818
women							
<b>Total, net<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>529</b>	<b>2 054</b>	<b>9 102</b>	<b>30 985</b>	<b>65 147</b>	<b>49 828</b>	<b>157 645</b>
Head and neck	7	142	594	1 610	2 155	1 146	5 654
Colon and rectum	2	33	178	1 503	5 931	8 502	16 149
Bronchi and lung	-	16	63	778	2 846	1 669	5 372
Birthmark cancer, skin	9	404	2 192	4 115	5 246	3 329	15 295
Other skin cancer <sup>2</sup>	1	14	116	564	2 346	4 512	7 553
Breast	-	40	1 826	12 656	29 320	18 265	62 107
Cervix (uteri)	-	102	1 345	2 665	2 796	1 970	8 878
Uterus and ovary	5	52	283	1 969	6 574	6 497	15 380
Urinary system (neoplasm)	34	56	146	713	2 759	2 888	6 596
Brain and nervous system	137	458	1 153	2 325	3 413	1 902	9 388
Other	337	760	1 378	3 360	6 993	5 128	17 956

Note: Cancer cases are classified in accordance with WHO's ICD10-diagnosis classification. The ICD7 classification was previously used. Cancer in Denmark 1943-2014 includes some non-malignant tumours, for which notification is compulsory, mostly tumours in brains, membranes of the brain and urinary system.

Source: Serum Institut. Cancer Registry

www.ssi.dk

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

**Table 71** Reported cases of sexual transmitted infections. 2015

	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 <sup>1</sup>	10	69	2 346	5 854	5 251	8 334	2 680	3 132	1 739	1 666	930	642	13 005 <sup>2</sup>	19 729 <sup>2</sup>
Non-natal syphilis	-	-	10	3	51	9	72	14	147	12	357	24	637	62
Gonorrhoea <sup>3</sup>	1	-	73	114	168	170	163	89	139	45	131	34	675	452

<sup>1</sup> Figures for Chlamydia is like privies years based on quarterly data from all Danish laboratories, conducting diagnostic of *Chlamydia trachomatis*. In 2015, 27 cases were reported with unknown sex and/or age. These cases are not included in the table. <sup>2</sup> Including 49 cases for men and 32 cases for women under 1 year. Of these 81 cases 79 cases were reported in connection with eye tests and two in connection with upper respiratory tract tests. <sup>3</sup> For gonorrhoea, only cultivated cases, which can be proved, are reported. Furthermore, molecular-biological diagnostic is conducted by a few number of laboratories.

Source: National Serum Institute

**Table 72** Diagnosed cases of AIDS

	1990	1995	2000	2010	2015	I alt <sup>1</sup>
<b>Men</b>						
Number of diagnosed cases, total	180	184	43	39	31	2 579
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2013 <sup>2</sup>	175	140	20	10	...	1 885
Total deaths during the year <sup>3</sup>	141	206	17	19	...	1 885
<b>Women</b>						
Number of diagnosed cases, total	17	30	18	11	14	484
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2013 <sup>2</sup>	17	24	4	2	...	222
Total deaths during the year <sup>3</sup>	7	30	5	3	...	222

Anm.: After 2013 number of deaths no longer calculated after assessing the relevance of SSI, since HIV is a chronic disease and patients die of many different causes.

Source: The national serum institute (Statens Serum Institut)

<sup>1</sup> Total in the period 1980-2015. <sup>2</sup> Diagnosed in the period 1 January to 31 December the stated year and dead as at 31 December 2013. <sup>3</sup> Total deaths during the year regardless of the year of diagnosis.

**Table 73** Reported cases of HIV by mode of transmission

	1990	1995	2000	2010	2015	I alt <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>6 815</b>
<b>Men, total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>4 986</b>
Homo/bisexual	80	116	72	110	96	2 825
Injecting drug users	9	20	15	8	5	338
Heterosexual	14	69	69	65	43	1 507
Blood transfusion	3	1	1	-	-	16
Perinatal	-	1	3	2	1	40
Other/not known	4	17	5	5	6	260
<b>Women, total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1 827</b>
Homo/bisexual	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injecting drug users	6	14	5	3	1	199
Heterosexual	22	58	80	56	46	1 493
Blood transfusion	-	3	4	-	-	22
Perinatal	1	1	4	1	-	52
Other/not known	1	4	5	-	1	61

<sup>1</sup> Total reported cases in the period 1.8.1990-31.12.2015.

Source: The national serum institute (Statens Serum Institut)



**Table 74** Reported occupational accidents. 2014

Industry group (DB07)	Total			Of which deaths		
	Men	Women	Total <sup>1</sup>	Men	Women	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 452</b>	<b>17 090</b>	<b>40 674</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>37</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	544	175	721	6	-	6
Mining and quarrying	27	1	29	-	-	-
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	1 127	478	1 607	-	-	-
Mfr. of textiles and leather	53	29	82	-	-	-
Mfr. of wood and paper products, printing works	287	52	342	1	-	1
Oil refinery, etc.	3	-	3	-	-	-
Mfr. of chemicals products	107	38	146	-	-	-
Pharmaceutical industry	92	76	169	-	-	-
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete industry	539	78	620	1	-	1
Mfr. of metal products	1 035	101	1 140	5	-	5
Electronics industry	49	46	95	-	-	-
Mfr. of electric equipment	98	46	145	-	-	-
Machine industry	876	105	983	-	-	-
Means of transport industry	167	23	190	-	-	-
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing, n.e.c.	446	83	529	-	-	-
Electricity and gas supply	52	9	61	-	-	-
Water supply and refuse disposal	464	40	504	-	-	-
Construction	4 418	142	4 588	4	-	4
Trade	2 490	1 215	3 714	1	1	2
Transport	2 634	657	3 325	4	-	4
Hotels and restaurants	362	450	815	-	-	-
Publishing, television and radio	39	35	75	1	-	1
Telecommunications	64	12	77	-	-	-
IT and information service	32	27	59	-	-	-
Finance and insurance	124	131	258	-	-	-
Real estate and renting	280	97	377	-	-	-
Counselling etc.	322	150	472	-	-	-
Research and development	41	32	74	-	-	-
Advertising and other business activity	54	61	115	-	-	-
Travel agency, cleaning, guard and other operational activity	1 146	738	1 889	-	1	1
Public administration, forces and police	1 989	2 182	4 174	1	-	1
Education	730	1 368	2 100	-	-	-
Human health activities	308	1 532	1 842	-	-	-
Social institutions, etc.	980	4 936	5 920	2	-	2
Culture and leisure	543	330	875	-	-	-
Other services	223	250	475	1	-	1
Private households with hired assistant	4	7	11	-	-	-
International organisations and embassy	3	-	3	-	-	-
Activity not stated	700	1 358	2 070	7	1	8

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

Source: Danish Working Environment Service

<sup>1</sup> Incl. persons with unknown sex.

www.at.dk

**Table 75** Reported occupational diseases. 2014

Industry group (DB07)	Men	Women	Unknown sex	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 018</b>	<b>10 659</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21 686</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	246	115	-	361
Mining and quarrying	46	3	-	49
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	444	288	1	733
Mfr. of textiles and leather	23	32	-	55
Mfr. of wood and paper products, printing works	136	55	-	191
Oil refinery, etc.	5	3	-	8
Mfr. of chemicals products	29	33	-	62
Pharmaceutical industry	26	59	-	85
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete industry	240	62	-	302
Mfr. of metal products	477	68	-	545
Electronics industry	23	57	-	80
Mfr. of electric equipment	52	38	-	90
Machine industry	437	119	-	556
Means of transport industry	136	17	-	153
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing, n.e.c.	187	86	-	273
Electricity and gas supply	63	7	-	70
Water supply and refuse disposal	90	12	-	102
Construction	1 574	136	-	1 710
Trade	1 131	743	1	1 875
Transport	714	248	1	963
Hotels and restaurants	182	333	-	515
Publishing, television and radio	38	30	-	68
Telecommunications	35	16	-	51
IT and information service	32	21	-	53
Finance and insurance	118	137	-	255
Real estate and renting	160	70	-	230
Counselling etc.	115	122	-	237
Research and development	25	30	-	55
Advertising and other business activity	20	32	-	52
Travel agency, cleaning, guard and other operational activity	400	489	-	889
Public administration, forces and police	911	1 558	-	2 469
Education	288	885	-	1 173
Human health activities	106	1 042	2	1 150
Social institutions, etc.	236	1 959	-	2 195
Culture and leisure	90	97	-	187
Other services	111	411	1	523
Private households with hired assistant	1	4	-	5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-
Activity not stated	2 071	1 242	3	3 316

Source: Danish Working Environment Service  
www.at.dk

**Table 76** Reported industrial injuries and decisions. 2015

	Accidents at work	Occupational diseases	Damaged glasses	Sudden lifting injuries
<b>Reported cases</b>	<b>20 673</b>	<b>21 109</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Decided cases, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>19 806</b>	<b>22 363</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-</b>
Recognised cases	9 401	4 281	32	-
Dismissed cases	9 970	17 050	11	-
Shelved cases	435	1 204	5	-
<b>Compensation granted<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>4 758</b>	<b>2 711</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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

Source: National Board of Industrial Injuries

<sup>1</sup> 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. <sup>2</sup> Approval of injury and compensation for loss of ability to work. Compensation is granted in cases which have previously been recognised, either in the year in question, or in previous years.

www.ask.dk

**Table 77 Pharmacies**

	2012	2013
<b>Sales units, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1 272</b>	<b>1 296</b>
Pharmacies	244	241
Pharmacy sub-branches	70	73
Pharmacy shops	123	121
OTC shops	597	573
Delivery facilities	238	288
<b>Staff, total</b>	<b>5 752</b>	<b>5 351</b>
Pharmacists	679	676
Pharmaco-economicists	3 477	3 145
Other staff	1 596	1 530
	thousands units	
<b>Sales of prescription items</b>	<b>58 097</b>	<b>57 683</b>
To individuals	56 564	56 074
To hospitals	376	394
To veterinarians	1 157	1 215
	per thousand inhabitants	
Items	10 411	10 251
	per item in DKK	
Average price	150.3	141.6
	DKK mio. DKK	
<b>Gross turnover</b>	<b>11 484</b>	<b>10 922</b>
Prescription sales	8 736	8 179
OTC sales	2 301	2 336
Others	447	407

<sup>1</sup> End of year.

Table 78 Consumption of drugs and medicines

ATC-group		2013		2014	
		DKK mio.	DDD per inhabitant in thousands per day	DKK mio.	DDD per inhabitant in thousands per day
	<b>Consumption of drugs</b>	<b>11 797</b>	<b>1 431.3</b>	<b>11 811</b>	<b>1 435.3</b>
A	Alimentary tract and metabolism	1 594	160.7	1 700	164.7
B	Blood and blood-forming organs	530	112.0	663	113.6
C	Cardiovascular system	1 058	534.4	1 069	540.3
D	Dermatologicals	330	3.0	337	2.9
G	Genito urinary system and sex hormones	835	100.1	784	99.2
H	Systemic hormonal preparations excl. sex hormones and insulins	195	28.7	207	29.3
J	Antiinfectives for systemic use	987	17.7	801	17.2
L	Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents	107	4.6	89	4.7
M	Musculo-skeletal system	412	61.9	408	60.6
N	Nervous system	3 404	263.6	3 354	254.2
P	Antiparasitic products	74	1.3	61	1.4
R	Respiratory system	1 820	126.6	1 850	129.5
S	Sensory organs	260	16.4	284	17.5
V	Miscellaneous	67	0.3	69	0.3
-	Magisterial drugs etc.	122	-	133	-

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

Source: The Danish Health Data Authority  
www.sundhedsdatastyrelsen.dk

Table 79 Persons receiving social assistance under the Social Assistance Act. 2014

	Number of <sup>1</sup> recipients	Number of <sup>2</sup> all-year recipients	Benefit paid out, total
	persons		DKK mio.
<b>Social assistance benefits total</b>	<b>253 471</b>	<b>167 357</b>	<b>22 303.8</b>
<b>Recipients of social assistance not participating in training programmes, total</b>	<b>129 570</b>	<b>71 009</b>	<b>9 910.6</b>
Social assistance for breadwinners aged 30 years	66 761	36 522	5 734.3
Social assistance for non-breadwinners aged 30 years	56 809	31 401	3 802.8
Social assistance for young people under 30 years	6 876	1 530	130.9
Social assistance for persons who are not entitled to claiming social pension	58	42	3.6
Social assistance for persons who have not received punctual offer of activation	36	4	0.3
Benefits for unaccompanied refugee children and disabled persons aged 16 years	54	36	2.8
<b>Recipients of social assistance participating in training programmes, total</b>	<b>84 853</b>	<b>30 388</b>	<b>4 132.0</b>
Maintenance benefits for persons in ordinary education and company in-service training	77 828	26 300	3 746.3
Social assistance under pre-rehabilitation	2 400	1 634	164.2
Wage subsidies for persons engaged in job offers according to chapter 12	2 411	783	119.8
<b>Social assistance for foreigners total</b>	<b>11 974</b>	<b>7 482</b>	<b>1 133.8</b>
<b>Educational allowance, total</b>	<b>76 794</b>	<b>42 191</b>	<b>4 020.7</b>
Educational allowance during passive periods	69 589	23 691	2 349.1
Educational allowance during active periods	53 802	19 386	1 669.5
<b>Special educational allowance, total</b>	<b>14 496</b>	<b>3 430</b>	<b>493.2</b>
Special educational allowance during passive periods	13 793	2 745	388.6
Special educational allowance when receiving education and company in-service training	5 791	701	102.5
Wage subsidies for unemployed persons who have used up their entitlement to claiming unemployment benefits	78	14	2.1
<b>Labour market allowance, total</b>	<b>25 877</b>	<b>7 997</b>	<b>1 085.1</b>
Labour market allowance during passive periods	25 484	6 210	839.4
Labour market allowance during periods of activation	12 827	1 787	245.8
<b>Rehabilitation benefit, total</b>	<b>11 422</b>	<b>7 787</b>	<b>1 530.4</b>
Rehabilitation benefit	8 894	5 967	1 157.6
Rehabilitation benefit in connection with company in-service training	3 226	1 738	352.7
Wage subsidies in connection with the rehabilitees appointment subject to wage subsidies	188	102	15.2
Subsidies for self-employed persons	13	1	0.5

<sup>1</sup> An individual person may receive more than one type of social assistance during the year. Therefore, the same person may be included several times by summation of two or more rows in the column *number of recipients*. <sup>2</sup> Data not overlaps treated. This means that there may be overlap between the services on the same day. The number of full-year recipients in all, cleansed of overlap.

Table 80 Persons receiving public benefits. 2014

	Men			Women			Total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
	number of full-time participants								
<b>Total without Danish State Education Grant</b>	<b>50 283</b>	<b>287 510</b>	<b>337 793</b>	<b>61 141</b>	<b>377 232</b>	<b>438 373</b>	<b>111 424</b>	<b>664 743</b>	<b>776 165</b>
<b>Net unemployment, total</b>	<b>11 376</b>	<b>42 066</b>	<b>53 442</b>	<b>11 705</b>	<b>40 779</b>	<b>52 484</b>	<b>23 082</b>	<b>82 843</b>	<b>105 926</b>
Unemployed recipients of unemployment benefits	9 418	28 083	37 499	10 020	30 225	40 246	19 438	58 307	77 746
Unemployed recipients of social assistance	1 959	13 983	15 942	1 685	10 554	12 238	3 644	24 537	28 180
<b>Persons receiving holiday benefits</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>1 603</b>	<b>1 880</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>2 511</b>	<b>2 993</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>4 116</b>	<b>4 873</b>
<b>Guidance and activities upgrading skills, total</b>	<b>8 096</b>	<b>10 866</b>	<b>18 961</b>	<b>6 693</b>	<b>12 887</b>	<b>19 580</b>	<b>14 788</b>	<b>23 753</b>	<b>38 541</b>
Guidance and clarification activities (d)	725	1 669	2 395	740	1 993	2 732	1 466	3 662	5 127
Guidance and clarification activities (k)	7 217	8 534	15 752	5 784	10 077	15 859	13 001	18 612	31 612
6-week self-selected education (d)	154	660	814	168	819	988	322	1 480	1 802
<b>Subsidized employment, total</b>	<b>5 998</b>	<b>34 502</b>	<b>40 501</b>	<b>5 447</b>	<b>47 136</b>	<b>52 584</b>	<b>11 445</b>	<b>81 639</b>	<b>93 084</b>
Business in-service training (d)	488	869	1 357	630	1 232	1 862	1 118	2 103	3 219
Business in-service training (k)	2 145	5 576	7 721	1 681	5 846	7 527	3 826	11 424	15 248
Utility effort (k)	273	485	759	185	297	483	458	783	1 242
Employment subject to wage subsidies (d)	657	1 720	2 378	1 063	2 781	3 844	1 720	4 502	6 222
Employment subject to wage subsidies (k)	691	2 404	3 095	423	1 963	2 386	1 115	4 368	5 482
Job rotation (d)	381	934	1 314	720	2 040	2 759	1 101	2 972	4 073
Job rotation (k)	99	306	405	96	314	411	195	621	816
Flex jobs <sup>1</sup>	891	19 573	20 465	463	30 771	31 233	1 354	50 344	51 698
Sheltered jobs <sup>1</sup>	373	2 631	3 004	186	1 894	2 077	559	4 521	5 081
<b>Maternity benefits, etc. total</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>3 637</b>	<b>4 287</b>	<b>12 765</b>	<b>27 489</b>	<b>40 254</b>	<b>13 415</b>	<b>31 126</b>	<b>44 542</b>
<b>Retirement, total</b>	<b>5 791</b>	<b>136 016</b>	<b>141 807</b>	<b>4 283</b>	<b>172 612</b>	<b>176 895</b>	<b>10 073</b>	<b>308 628</b>	<b>318 701</b>
Early retirement pension <sup>2</sup>	5 791	96 095	101 886	4 283	116 877	121 159	10 073	212 972	223 045
Early retirement pay	..	37 860	37 860	..	51 738	51 738	..	89 598	89 598
Flex allowance	..	2 061	2 061	..	3 998	3 998	..	6 059	6 059
<b>Other social benefits, total</b>	<b>18 094</b>	<b>58 821</b>	<b>76 915</b>	<b>19 767</b>	<b>73 816</b>	<b>93 583</b>	<b>37 862</b>	<b>132 634</b>	<b>170 497</b>
Social assistance	13 981	29 758	43 740	15 074	31 856	46 930	29 057	61 613	90 670
Social assistance for foreigners <sup>3</sup>	683	1 050	1 734	652	924	1 575	1 335	1 974	3 309
Other rehabilitation	139	617	757	183	1 027	1 210	322	1 645	1 967
Unemployment benefits	241	4 323	4 564	261	8 267	8 528	502	12 591	13 092
Sickness benefits	2 759	21 558	24 317	3 232	28 918	32 150	5 992	50 476	56 467
Specially arranged scheme	274	1 361	1 635	338	2 563	2 901	612	3 924	4 536
Job clarification program	17	150	168	27	261	289	44	412	456
<b>Danish State Education Grant</b>	<b>132 395</b>	<b>10 882</b>	<b>143 278</b>	<b>156 004</b>	<b>19 984</b>	<b>175 988</b>	<b>288 399</b>	<b>30 865</b>	<b>319 266</b>

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

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<sup>1</sup> The calculation of the number of full-time recipients is here exclusively conducted on the basis of reductions in relation to the number of full days recipients have participated in subsidized employment during the year. <sup>2</sup> Recipients of benefits due to disablement are not included here. <sup>3</sup> Up to 31 December 2011 called introduction.

**Table 81** Persons receiving public benefits without education grant by region. 2014

	Men			Women			Total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
	number of full-time participants								
<b>Denmark, total</b>	<b>50 283</b>	<b>287 510</b>	<b>337 793</b>	<b>61 141</b>	<b>377 232</b>	<b>438 373</b>	<b>111 424</b>	<b>664 743</b>	<b>776 165</b>
Region Hovedstaden	13 699	77 482	91 182	16 639	99 303	115 943	30 338	176 786	207 124
Region Sjælland	7 251	43 846	51 099	8 523	57 852	66 374	15 774	101 697	117 473
Region Syddanmark	10 779	66 396	77 175	13 315	87 138	100 451	24 094	153 532	177 627
Region Midtjylland	12 224	64 037	76 262	15 088	88 852	103 939	27 312	152 887	180 201
Region Nordjylland	6 013	31 894	37 909	7 059	41 105	48 164	13 072	72 999	86 073
Province København by	6 282	34 931	41 212	7 930	40 882	48 812	14 211	75 813	90 024
Province Københavns omegn	4 307	23 023	27 330	5 213	31 160	36 370	9 519	54 182	63 701
Province Nordsjælland	2 778	16 657	19 435	3 104	23 928	27 032	5 882	40 585	46 467
Province Bornholm	333	2 871	3 204	393	3 336	3 729	726	6 207	6 933
Province Østsjælland	1 725	9 254	10 978	2 039	13 764	15 802	3 764	23 017	26 780
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	5 527	34 594	40 121	6 484	44 089	50 572	12 011	78 682	90 693
Province Fyn	4 664	29 002	33 666	5 437	36 534	41 971	10 101	65 534	75 636
Province Sydjylland	6 115	37 395	43 510	7 877	50 602	58 481	13 993	87 997	101 990
Province Østjylland	8 410	42 643	51 053	10 182	58 914	69 097	18 592	101 559	120 150
Province Vestjylland	3 814	21 395	25 208	4 906	29 936	34 842	8 720	51 332	60 051
Province Nordjylland	6 013	31 894	37 909	7 059	41 105	48 164	13 072	72 999	86 073

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**Table 82** Social assistance benefits by national origin. 2014

	Persons of Danish origin	Western countries	Non-western countries	national origin, not stated	Total
	all-year recipients				
<b>Social assistance benefits total</b>	<b>118 389</b>	<b>5 571</b>	<b>42 571</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>167 357</b>
Recipients of social assistance not participating in training programmes, total	47 840	2 774	19 940	456	71 009
Recipients of social assistance participating in training programmes, total	22 222	1 218	6 831	117	30 388
Social assistance for foreigners total	0	4	7 444	34	7 482
Educational allowance, total	35 050	870	6 116	155	42 191
Special educational allowance, total	2 571	167	666	27	3 430
Labour market allowance, total	5 763	466	1 736	32	7 997
Rehabilitation benefit, total	7 236	165	371	15	7 787

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**Table 83** Transfer payments by type of amount received. 2014

	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-64 years	65 years +	Total
	number of full-time participants						
<b>Total</b>	<b>262 578</b>	<b>302 208</b>	<b>161 584</b>	<b>185 634</b>	<b>183 426</b>	<b>1 061 002</b>	<b>2 156 432</b>
Danish State Education Grant	214 511	97 337	5 914	1 410	92	-	319 266
Registered unemployed, total	8 241	43 029	25 361	22 925	6 369	-	105 926
Unemployed recipients of unemployment benefits	6 489	32 537	17 015	16 681	5 023	-	77 746
Unemployed recipients of social assistance	1 752	10 492	8 346	6 245	1 346	-	28 180
Guidance and activities upgrading skills	8 651	15 690	7 826	5 428	946	-	38 541
Subsidized employment, total	4 562	23 874	25 579	30 047	9 022	-	93 085
Flex jobs	237	7 499	15 472	21 347	7 143	-	51 698
Unemployment allowance	90	2 452	4 101	5 285	1 165	-	13 092
Social assistance and rehabilitation	17 109	34 101	22 483	15 292	3 652	-	92 637
Sickness benefits	2 143	15 624	16 071	17 528	5 102	-	56 467
Maternity benefits	1 985	39 093	3 367	90	6	-	44 542
Early retirement pension	4 365	25 256	47 563	84 959	60 902	-	223 045
Early retirement pay	-	-	-	-	89 597	-	89 598
Flex allowance	-	-	-	-	6 059	-	6 059
Old-age pension <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1 061 002	1 061 002
Other benefits	921	5 753	3 317	2 670	514	-	13 174
	per cent						
Per cent of population in the age group	39.7	29.5	20.1	24.7	54.5	100.9	46.6

<sup>1</sup> Incl. persons living outside Denmark

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**Table 84** Benefit during sickness or in connection with childbirth. 2015

	Expenditure, Days in which benefits total <sup>1</sup>		Men	Women	Total
	DKK mio.	thousands	number of persons <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 496</b>	<b>43 327</b>	<b>217 140</b>	<b>308 856</b>	<b>525 996</b>
Sickness, total	11 985	24 726	167 445	219 774	387 219
Employees, total	11 350	23 304	153 027	211 458	364 485
The first 30 days <sup>3</sup>	1 405	2 526	94 582	114 900	209 482
After 30 days	9 842	20 512	84 702	130 946	215 648
Self-employed, total	635	1 423	14 641	8 531	23 172
The first two weeks <sup>4</sup>	158	298	11 203	6 601	17 804
After two weeks	478	1 125	8 876	4 390	13 266
Pregnancy, birth or adoption, total	9 511	18 600	55 043	100 612	155 655
Pregnancy	1 374	2 552	-	54 922	54 922
Birth, adoption	8 134	16 046	55 036	94 177	149 213

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

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<sup>2</sup> The number of persons is calculated net, i.e. a person transferring from one type of absence to another within a group is only counted once. Persons, who have had days lost through illness and spent days on parental leave, are counted twice. <sup>3</sup> Cases where the public sector has taken over the obligations of the employer to pay sickness benefit. In other cases the employer must pay sickness benefit (the employer period) for the first 30 days. <sup>4</sup> Especially self-employed with a voluntary insurance.

**Table 85**      **Rent subsidies**

	Number of households receiving rent subsidy		Rent subsidies paid		Rent subsidy paid per household	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
December	number		DKK thousands		DKK	
<b>Rent subsidies, total</b>	<b>565 653</b>	<b>575 028</b>	<b>1 187 330</b>	<b>1 215 670</b>	<b>2 099</b>	<b>2 114</b>
<b>Rent subsidies to non-pensioners</b>	<b>237 631</b>	<b>248 410</b>	<b>305 230</b>	<b>320 569</b>	<b>1 284</b>	<b>1 290</b>
Ordinary	237 547	248 334	305 127	320 481	1 284	1 291
Re-housing / improvements	8	1	4	1	500	1 000
Collective housing	76	75	99	87	1 302	1 160
<b>Rent subsidies to new early retirement pensioners<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>43 045</b>	<b>43 776</b>	<b>73 824</b>	<b>75 856</b>	<b>1 715</b>	<b>1 733</b>
<b>Rent subsidies to pensioners</b>	<b>284 977</b>	<b>282 842</b>	<b>808 276</b>	<b>819 245</b>	<b>2 836</b>	<b>2 896</b>
Tenants, total	269 732	269 139	786 433	799 094	2 916	2 969
Ordinary flats	213 255	213 464	560 610	572 521	2 629	2 682
Old peoples' housing	56 477	55 675	225 823	226 573	3 998	4 070
Owner-occupiers	625	576	1 045	968	1 672	1 681
Occupants in flats jointly owned by the occupants	14 414	12 959	20 230	18 747	1 403	1 447
Collective housing	206	168	568	436	2 757	2 595

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

**Table 86** Recipients of early retirement pensions. 2016

	Early retirement pensions				Total
	Highest	Intermediate	Ordinary/increased	New early retirement	
January	number of recipients				
<b>Recipients, total</b>	<b>36 533</b>	<b>34 492</b>	<b>13 297</b>	<b>132 479</b>	<b>216 801</b>
18-29 years	-	-	-	10 509	10 509
30-39 years	3 646	1 583	147	13 887	19 263
40-49 years	9 035	6 167	1 619	30 343	47 164
50-59 years	14 963	14 645	6 080	49 569	85 257
60-64 years	8 889	12 097	5 451	28 171	54 608
<b>Men, total</b>	<b>18 786</b>	<b>15 206</b>	<b>5 654</b>	<b>60 497</b>	<b>100 143</b>
18-29 years	-	-	-	6 132	6 132
30-39 years	2 088	918	93	7 058	10 157
40-49 years	5 009	3 121	849	13 234	22 213
50-59 years	7 528	6 466	2 676	21 559	38 229
60-64 years	4 161	4 701	2 036	12 514	23 412
<b>Women, total</b>	<b>17 747</b>	<b>19 286</b>	<b>7 643</b>	<b>71 982</b>	<b>116 658</b>
18-29 years	-	-	-	4 377	4 377
30-39 years	1 558	665	54	6 829	9 106
40-49 years	4 026	3 046	770	17 109	24 951
50-59 years	7 435	8 179	3 404	28 010	47 028
60-64 years	4 728	7 396	3 415	15 657	31 196

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**Tabel 87** Awarded disability pension, 2014

	Affording basis							
	Total	Mental disorders	Musculoskeletal disorders	Cardiovascular diseases	Diseases of the nervous system and sensory organs	Cancer diseases	Accidents, violence, etc.	
	number of persons							
<b>Total</b>	6 187	2 439	812	524	545	743	156	968
<b>Men, total</b>	3 294	1 288	395	336	285	325	102	563
Under 20 years	271	173	13	1	20	2	1	61
20-29 years	146	96	5	4	12	7	4	18
30-39 years	198	133	9	5	13	10	8	20
40-49 years	732	368	84	47	49	38	41	105
50-59 years	1 341	406	170	171	137	175	39	243
60-64 years	606	112	114	108	54	93	9	116
<b>Women, total</b>	2 893	1 151	417	188	260	418	54	405
Under 20 years	188	127	2	1	8	4	0	46
20-29 years	93	64	2	1	5	6	1	14
30-39 years	167	80	15	14	19	23	1	15
40-49 years	728	333	92	41	76	81	26	79
50-59 years	1 323	441	230	77	123	242	20	190
60-64 years	394	106	76	54	29	62	6	61

Note: The statistics contains only municipal decisions.

Source: National Social Appeals Board

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**Table 88** Payments of old age pensions and early retirement pensions. 2015

	Recipients					Amounts paid total	Average monthly amount paid per recipient				
	Old age pension	Highest/-intermediate early retirement pension	Ordinary increased early retirement pension	New scheme for early retirement pension	Total		Old age pension	Highest/-intermediate early retirement pension	Ordinary increased early retirement pension	New scheme for early retirement pension	Total
January											
	number of recipients					DKK mio.	DKK				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 074 980</b>	<b>77 210</b>	<b>14 996</b>	<b>132 751</b>	<b>1 299 937</b>	<b>13 221</b>	<b>9 105</b>	<b>15 575</b>	<b>13 332</b>	<b>15 297</b>	<b>10 171</b>
Men	486 558	36 769	6 326	60 522	590 175	5 824	8 626	16 094	13 935	15 649	9 868
Women	588 422	40 441	8 670	72 229	709 762	7 397	9 502	15 104	12 892	15 002	10 422
<b>By type of amount paid</b>											
Basic pension payment											
<b>All recipients</b>	<b>1 073 247</b>	<b>76 739</b>	<b>14 959</b>	<b>132 438</b>	<b>1 297 383</b>	<b>8 779</b>	<b>5 783</b>	<b>5 913</b>	<b>5 887</b>	<b>15 333</b>	<b>6 767</b>
Full	997 741	73 640	14 140	83 194	1 168 715	7 925	5 997	5 997	5 997	17 007	6 781
Reduced	75 506	3 099	819	49 244	128 668	854	2 952	3 906	3 979	12 506	6 638
No payment	1 733	471	37	313	2 554	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Pension supplement for single persons:</i>											
<b>All recipients</b>	<b>427 440</b>	<b>52 655</b>	<b>9 819</b>	•	<b>489 914</b>	<b>2 660</b>	<b>5 355</b>	<b>5 946</b>	<b>5 917</b>	•	<b>5 430</b>
Full	277 312	46 321	8 573	•	332 206	2 078	6 261	6 229	6 229	•	6 256
Reduced	150 128	6 334	1 246	•	157 708	582	3 681	3 872	3 767	•	3 689
No payment	24 619	476	78	•	25 173	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Pension supplements for others:</i>											
<b>All recipients</b>	<b>488 124</b>	<b>17 400</b>	<b>4 130</b>	•	<b>509 654</b>	<b>1 269</b>	<b>2 487</b>	<b>2 538</b>	<b>2 618</b>	•	<b>2 490</b>
Full	287 991	11 280	2 825	•	302 096	919	3 043	3 010	3 010	•	3 041
Reduced	200 133	6 120	1 305	•	207 558	350	1 687	1 667	1 769	•	1 687
No payment	134 797	6 679	969	•	142 445	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Married couple's supplement</i>	5	5	-	•	10	0	600	800	-	•	700
Assistance or nursing supplement	2 151	3 319	2	•	5 472	20	3 423	3 803	3 000	•	3 653
Temporary supplement	24 289	•	•	•	24 289	26	1 057	•	•	•	1 057
Disability amount	9 454	77 150	•	•	86 604	250	2 876	2 890	•	•	2 888
Work incapacity amount	3 555	39 065	•	•	42 620	170	3 979	3 994	•	•	3 993
Early retirement amount	2 826	•	14 979	•	17 805	27	1 489	•	1 501	•	1 499
Extra supplement benefit	•	•	14 979	•	14 979	20	•	•	1 367	•	1 367

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

www.statbank.dk/pen11, pen22 and pen33

**Table 89** Recipients of old age pensions. 2015

January	Pension supplement			Total
	Full amount	Reduced amount	No amount <sup>1</sup>	
	number of persons			
<b>Total</b>	<b>565 303</b>	<b>350 261</b>	<b>159 416</b>	<b>1 074 980</b>
65-69 years	153 646	118 350	76 665	348 661
70-74 years	143 604	96 819	44 241	284 664
75-79 years	111 362	61 325	21 428	194 115
80-85 years	78 492	38 102	9 852	126 446
85 years +	78 199	35 665	7 230	121 094
<b>Men, total</b>	<b>237 641</b>	<b>158 288</b>	<b>90 629</b>	<b>486 558</b>
65-69 years	68 477	55 009	43 860	167 346
70-74 years	64 696	46 364	25 169	136 229
75-79 years	48 611	28 478	12 217	89 306
80-85 years	31 703	16 269	5 665	53 637
85 years +	24 154	12 168	3 718	40 040
<b>Women, total</b>	<b>327 662</b>	<b>191 973</b>	<b>68 787</b>	<b>588 422</b>
65-69 years	85 169	63 341	32 805	181 315
70-74 years	78 908	50 455	19 072	148 435
75-79 years	62 751	32 847	9 211	104 809
80-85 years	46 789	21 833	4 187	72 809
85 years +	54 045	23 497	3 512	81 054

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

www.statbank.dk/pen11, pen22 and pen33

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

**Table 90** Pension from Labour Market Supplementary. 2016

	Men				Women				Total
	65-69 years	70-74 years	75 years +	Total	65-69 years	70-74 years	75 years +	Total	
	number								
<b>Benefits in January</b>	<b>161 724</b>	<b>138 091</b>	<b>167 153</b>	<b>466 968</b>	<b>167 575</b>	<b>144 046</b>	<b>199 793</b>	<b>511 414</b>	<b>978 382</b>
	per cent								
Under 500 DKK	6	7	11	8	7	13	32	18	14
500 -999 DKK	12	11	19	15	19	26	37	28	22
1.000 -1.499 DKK	26	24	32	28	43	40	24	35	31
1.500 -1.999 DKK	49	48	31	42	28	18	7	17	29
2.000 -2.500 DKK	7	8	6	7	3	2	1	2	4
2.500 DKK +	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

www.statbank.dk/05

**Table 91 Social Protection expenditure**

	In cash		In kind <sup>1</sup>		Total	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
DKK mio.						
<b>Social protection expenditure, total</b>	<b>367 267</b>	<b>379 003</b>	<b>242 077</b>	<b>246 456</b>	<b>609 343</b>	<b>625 457</b>
<b>Administration<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>23 729</b>	<b>24 465</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>16 961</b>	<b>16 870</b>	<b>105 835</b>	<b>108 107</b>	<b>122 796</b>	<b>124 977</b>
Public health insurance	-	-	20 810	20 865	20 810	20 865
Hospitals	-	-	78 316	80 295	78 316	80 295
Municipal health care benefits	178	192	6 710	6 946	6 888	7 138
Employers expenses to sickness benefits	3 953	4 195	-	-	3 953	4 195
Sickness benefits	12 238	11 909	-	-	12 238	11 909
Voluntary sickness insurance	593	575	-	-	593	575
<b>Disability</b>	<b>53 234</b>	<b>53 388</b>	<b>26 365</b>	<b>27 086</b>	<b>79 600</b>	<b>80 473</b>
Care and accomodation and other help	-	-	24 412	25 072	24 412	25 072
Unemployment benefits	4842	4 434	-	-	4 842	4 434
Early retirement pension	42 794	42 050	-	-	42 794	42 050
Other	5 597	6 903	1 953	2 014	7 550	8 916
<b>Old age</b>	<b>181 396</b>	<b>191 186</b>	<b>40 914</b>	<b>41 982</b>	<b>222 310</b>	<b>233 167</b>
Care and accomodation and other help	-	-	39 500	40 525	39 500	40 525
Old age pension and other	113 008	118 301	1 414	1 457	114 422	119 757
Civil servant earned pensions <sup>3</sup>	25 615	26 490	-	-	25 615	26 490
Labour market pensions <sup>4</sup>	11 803	15 441	-	-	11 803	15 441
Anticipated old age pension	18 229	17 294	-	-	18 229	17 294
Labour market supplementary pension	12 741	13 661	-	-	12 741	13 661
<b>Survivors</b>	<b>40 170</b>	<b>43 572</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>40 314</b>	<b>43 717</b>
<b>Families and children</b>	<b>27 004</b>	<b>27 297</b>	<b>43 260</b>	<b>42 891</b>	<b>70 264</b>	<b>70 188</b>
Child day care	-	-	26 463	25 917	26 463	25 917
Supportive measures for families	522	503	16 798	16 974	17 320	17 477
Maternity leave benefits	9 222	9 470	-	-	9 222	9 470
Family and child allowances	16 706	16 759	-	-	16 706	16 759
Child support paid by the municipality	553	566	-	-	553	566
<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>27 696</b>	<b>25 473</b>	<b>7 775</b>	<b>7 022</b>	<b>35 470</b>	<b>32 495</b>
Unemployment insurance benefits	20 111	17 603	-	-	20 111	17 603
Unempl. benefits, activated people	7 584	7 869	-	-	7 584	7 869
Other	-	-	7 775	7 022	7 774	7 022
<b>Housing</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13 292</b>	<b>13 835</b>	<b>13 292</b>	<b>13 835</b>
Housing benefit (families)	-	-	3 959	4 216	3 959	4 216
Housing benefit (pensioners)	-	-	9 333	9 618	9 333	9 618
<b>Other social protection benefits</b>	<b>20 806</b>	<b>21 217</b>	<b>4 491</b>	<b>5 388</b>	<b>25 297</b>	<b>26 605</b>
People with special social problems	-	-	2 478	2 534	2 478	2 534
Asylum applicants and immigrants	1 024	1 495	1 661	2 374	2 685	3 869
Subsistence income	12 836	13 162	6	126	12 842	13 288
Wage Earners' Guarantee Fund	927	531	-	-	927	531
Other	6 018	6 028	346	354	6 364	6 382
<b>Social protections benefits and administration, total</b>	<b>367 267</b>	<b>379 003</b>	<b>242 077</b>	<b>246 456</b>	<b>633 073</b>	<b>649 923</b>

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

www.statbank.dk/esspros1

<sup>1</sup> 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. <sup>2</sup> Administration costs are separated from current expenditure as far as possible, and gathered as one item. <sup>3</sup> Includes state and municipality civil servant pensions and state supplementary payments to retired civil servants. <sup>4</sup> Payments from compulsory schemes fixed by collective agreement.

**Table 92** Cash rates for social security benefits

	1/1 2015	1/1 2016
<b>Family allowances</b>	DKK/quarter	
Ordinary, maximum per child	1 339	1 358
Special; orphans	6 846	6 942
Special supplement; orphans	888	900
Special; children of widows/widowers, etc.	3 423	3 471
In further awarded a special supplement	438	450
Special, for educ. search parents (act §10)	1 758	1 783
Extra; maximum per family	1 365	1 384
Multiple births benefits	2 208	2 239
Family-allowance, per child 0-2 years	4 443	4 470
Family-allowance, per child 3-6 years	3 519	3 537
Family allowance, per child 7-15 years	2 769	2 784
Youth allowance, per child 15-17 years	2 769	2 784
<b>Child maintenance</b>	DKK/year	
Payable by the father or the mother	13 692	13 884
<b>Daily benefits</b>	DKK/week (7 days)	
Sickness, childbirth, adoption, maximum	4 135	4 180
	DKK/week (5 days)	
Unemployment benefit, maximum		
Full-time insured	4 135	4 180
Part-time insured	2 757	2 785
First job seekers, full-time	3 390	3 430
<b>The new early retirement pay</b> (for persons born after 1.7.1939)	DKK/year	
Start at age 60 = 91% of the maximum day benefit amount	195 780	197 860
Start at age 62 = maximum day benefit amount	215 020	217 360
<b>Social pensions</b>	DKK/month	
Married couple, both pensioners, benefit to each spouse:		
Basic payment, maximum	5 997	6 063
Pension supplement, maximum	3 043	3 136
Disability amount	2 916	2 957
Work incapacity amount when both are entitled	4 024	4 068
Single or married persons when only one spouse is a pensioner:		
Basic payment, maximum	5 997	6 063
Pension supplement, maximum	3 043	3 136
Pension supplement, single in reality	6 261	6 399
Disability amount	2 916	2 957
Work incapacity amount	4 024	4 068
Partial pension, maximum 30 hours/week	11 740	12 043
<b>Total pension benefit, maximum</b>		
<b>Maximum early retirement pension:</b>		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	15 980	16 224
Others	19 198	19 487
New early retirement pension (from 1.1.2003):		
Married couple	17 925	18 122
Others	15 236	15 404
<b>Old-age pension benefit:</b>		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	9 040	9 199
Others	12 258	12 462
<b>Funeral help</b>	DKK	
Funeral assistance, section 16 (maximum)	10 400	10 550
Persons under 18 years (maximum)	8 700	8 850

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



Table 93 Family allowances. 2014

	Number of families	Number of children	Payments in DKK thousands	Average payments per family in DKK
<b>Family allowances, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1 059 242</b>	<b>1 191 895</b>	<b>4 138 779</b>	<b>3 907</b>
Family allowances, all families	574 167 <sup>2</sup>	958 487	3 055 150	5 321
Youth allowances <sup>3</sup>	192 010	210 475	530 630	2 764
Ordinary family allowances	132 655	198 321	261 522	1 971
Additional family allowances	132 204	•	177 768	1 345
Special family allowances	19 613	26 402	94 843	4 836
Multiple birth family allowances	8 593	8 685	18 866	2 196

<sup>1</sup> Total number of families and children 4th quarter, has been calculated net, i.e. as the number who received one or more types of allowance. <sup>2</sup> 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. <sup>3</sup> Youth allowance is paid per. month and granted to the 15-17 year old. Introduced on July 2011.

[www.statbank/bts44](http://www.statbank/bts44), [bts55](http://www.statbank/bts55) and [bts66](http://www.statbank/bts66)

Table 94 Children receiving assistance. 2014

	Number by age group				Males	Females	Total
	0-5 years	6-11 years	12-17 years	18 years +			
31 December							
<b>Total number receiving assistance</b>	<b>5 195</b>	<b>11 515</b>	<b>21 071</b>	<b>7 012</b>	<b>24 677</b>	<b>19 863</b>	<b>44 805<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Placement outside home</b>	<b>1 375</b>	<b>2 964</b>	<b>6 771</b>	<b>2 262</b>	<b>7 203</b>	<b>6 069</b>	<b>13 379</b>
By kind of place:							
Network foster family	14	99	157	13	136	145	283
Genealogy placement	110	168	273	66	287	324	617
Regular foster care	1 020	1 860	2 652	622	3 210	2 917	6 155
Municipal foster care	84	100	123	81	198	184	388
Residential institution, partially closed	5	39	68	36	105	62	171
Residential institution, secured ward	2	4	68	36	92	16	110
Residential institution, other	103	397	1 363	299	1 249	887	2 164
Emergency ward	1	25	41	4	39	29	71
Socio-educational residence, workshop or production school, mini institution	18	184	291	471	1 161	764	1 937
Boarding school etc.	0	4	291	55	171	179	350
Own room, etc.	2	3	279	501	349	432	785
Shipping project, etc.	0	0	5	5	9	1	10
Municipal full-time facility	2	38	89	21	89	58	150
Not stated	7	43	75	56	108	71	188
<b>Preventive person addressed in all, net (persons)</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>3 422</b>	<b>7 396</b>	<b>4 180</b>	<b>9 148</b>	<b>6 565</b>	<b>15 784</b>
Stays relieving parents etc.	673	2 663	2 780	305	3 875	2 518	6 422
Personal adviser	2	18	65	68	109	42	153
Treatment of the child or young person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent contact person	117	858	4 689	1 081	3 928	2 794	6 745
Trainee stay	1	3	246	100	249	99	350
Coordinator for young people who are sentenced a judicial sanction	1	1	9	10	15	6	21
Phasing-out in care facility	0	0	2	298	160	137	300
To appoint a welfare officer for the young person	0	0	1	21	18	4	22
Juvenile Orders	0	0	1	2	3	0	3
To appoint a permanent contact person for the young person	1	0	11	1 328	683	647	1 340
Permanent contact person for young people placed outside their home without consent until the age of 18 years	0	0	2	29	15	16	31
Contact person until the young person is 19 years old, when stay at the Residential institution is not maintained	0	0	1	11	3	9	12
Short stay for young people over 18 years on previous Residential institution	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
The organization of network consultations	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
Other forms of assistance intended for an independent existence for young people	0	0	1	229	108	121	230
<b>Preventive family directed total, net (persons)</b>	<b>4 004</b>	<b>7 732</b>	<b>11 911</b>	<b>1 533</b>	<b>13 569</b>	<b>11 521</b>	<b>25 184</b>
Maintenance of Permanent contact person or Personal adviser for young people over 18 years	0	0	15	1 254	648	619	1 269
Consultancy services, including family-oriented interventions	385	701	974	81	1 171	959	2 143
Network or conversation groups	2	25	12	5	16	28	44
Advice on family planning	18	25	20	1	33	31	64
Other initiatives that are designed to prevent a child or young person or family difficulties	21	51	65	4	74	66	141
Financial support for leisure activities for children and young people who need special support	1	8	13	0	14	8	22
Stay in day care, youth clubs, educational institution, etc.	66	245	477	73	531	326	861
Expenses for consultancy services for 11.4.1	106	249	543	40	501	433	938
Practical educational or other support in the home	1 140	1 746	1 362	127	2 406	1 960	4 375
Family therapy or treatment of the child or young person	1 539	3 557	4 338	502	5 341	4 558	9 937
Establishment of residential stay for the custody, the child and family members	99	21	22	31	87	84	173
Establishment of contact person for the entire family	113	203	442	70	483	342	828
Mentors for custody in connection with the child's placement outside the home	458	645	872	95	1 072	995	2 070
Other aid, which aims to provide counseling, treatment and educational support	180	413	663	115	772	595	1 371
Financial support under this clause	225	590	2 979	366	2 092	2 062	4 161
Financial aid to avoiding placement outside the home or to accelerate a return home, etc.	168	343	733	89	708	621	1 333
Expenses that can contribute to a stable contact between parent and child during the child's placement outside the home	198	328	549	52	601	522	1 127
Expenditure in connection with methods of contraception	42	6	38	32	24	94	118
Parenting Orders	0	3	1	1	3	2	5

<sup>1</sup> Incl. 5 children placed outside the home, whose age or sex respectively, is unknown.

**Table 95** Child care, 2014

October	Number by age group						Number per 100 in the respective age groups				
	0-2 years	3-5 years	6-9 years	10-13 years	14 years	Total	0-2 years	3-5 years	6-9 years	10-13 years	Total years 0-13 years
<b>Total</b>	<b>114 493</b>	<b>186 869</b>	<b>220 773</b>	<b>79 012</b>	<b>14 373</b>	<b>615 520</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>67.1</b>
Day-care	40 610	474	..	..	..	41 084	23.5	0.2	..	..	4.6
Nurseries	8 470	222	..	..	..	8 692	4.9	0.1	..	..	1.0
Kindergartens	2 397	50 845	700	..	..	53 942	1.4	26.5	0.3	..	6.0
Age-integrated institutions	62 839	122 475	12 927	7 175	1 726	207 142	36.3	63.9	4.9	2.7	22.9
Outside school-hours care	127	12 398	196 742	30 320	1 553	241 140	0.1	6.5	74.0	11.4	26.8
Recreation centres	..	396	6 734	171	37	7 338	..	0.2	2.5	0.1	0.8
Clubs for children and juveniles	..	19	3 664	41 345	11 057	56 085	..	..	1.4	15.6	5.0
Playgroups	50	40	6	1	..	97	..	..	..	..	..

www.statbank.dk/pas11 and folk1

**Table 96** Maternity and paternity leave in 2014-2015 shared between the father and mother - children born in 2014

	Children	Children in per cent.	Average number of days
<b>Birth cohort</b>	<b>57 547</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>254</b>
Father	•	•	24
Mother	•	•	229
<b>Both of the parents have received childbirth benefit</b>	<b>31 110</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>329</b>
Father - when both of the parents have received benefit	•	•	36
Mother - when both of the parents have received benefit	•	•	293
Child - when both of the parents have received benefit	•	•	310
<b>Only one of then parents has received childbirth benefit</b>	<b>18 186</b>	<b>32</b>	•
Father - when only the father has received benefit	5 147	9	53
Mother - when only the mother has received benefit	13 039	23	313
<b>Neither of the parents has received childbirth benefit</b>	<b>8 251</b>	<b>14</b>	•

**Table 97 Measures for elderly people. 2015**

	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 <sup>1</sup>	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 089</b>	<b>21 121</b>	<b>28 982</b>	<b>16 517</b>	<b>83 709</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Nursing homes	360	1 231	1 807	1 282	4 680	..	0.2	0.9	3.0	0.2
Protected dwellings	144	249	310	240	943	..	..	0.2	0.6	..
Nursing dwellings mainly for elderly persons	2 563	8 686	15 936	10 520	37 705	0.2	1.3	8.1	24.6	1.5
Nursing dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	5 998	584	117	15	6 714	0.4	0.1	0.1	..	0.3
General dwellings for elderly persons	6 670	10 016	10 393	4 211	31 290	0.4	1.5	5.3	9.9	1.2
General dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	1 249	227	141	45	1 662	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private nursing homes/private dwellings	105	128	278	204	715	..	..	0.1	0.5	..

<sup>1</sup> Calculated for the 45-66 year age group.

www.statbank.dk/resi01 and folk1

**Table 98 Recipients of permanent home help, own home. 2014**

	Recipients					Recipients per 100 in the respective age groups				
	Under 67 years	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total	Under 67 years <sup>1</sup>	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 982</b>	<b>41 230</b>	<b>56 247</b>	<b>23 957</b>	<b>148 417</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>6,2</b>	<b>29,1</b>	<b>56,5</b>	<b>6,1</b>
Under 2 hours	17 665	26 498	35 692	12 113	91 967	1,1	4,0	18,5	28,6	3,8
2- 3.9 hours	3 229	4 950	6 967	3 488	18 633	0,2	0,7	3,6	8,2	0,8
4- 7.9 hours	2 544	4 673	6 827	3 870	17 914	0,2	0,7	3,5	9,1	0,7
8-11.9 hours	1 147	2 034	3 156	2 019	8 357	0,1	0,3	1,6	4,8	0,3
12-19.9 hours	1 035	1 754	2 335	1 610	6 735	0,1	0,3	1,2	3,8	0,3
20 hours +	1 362	1 320	1 270	858	4 810	0,1	0,2	0,7	2,0	0,2

<sup>1</sup> Calculated for 45-66 age group.

www.statbank.dk/aed06 and folk1

**Table 99** Welfare institutions for children and young people. 2014

October	Number of institutions	Number of clients	Staff
<b>Day-care institutions</b>	<b>6 047<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>624 588<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>89 912</b>
Day-care	•	41 084	12 811
Nurseries	225	8 692	2 874
Kindergartens	1 174	53 942	10 261
Age-integrated institutions	2 394	207 142	43 472
School - care schemes	1 805	241 140	17 395
Recreation centres	73	7 338	684
Clubs etc., for children and juveniles	372	56 085	2 406
Playgroups	4	97	9
Subsidy to private day-care	7 420 <sup>3</sup>	7 765	•
Subsidy for day-care of own children	1 164 <sup>3</sup>	1 303	•

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive municipal day care and subsidies for day care of own children, etc. <sup>2</sup> As the same child can be in more than one type of day care the sum will be somehow overestimated. <sup>3</sup> Number of parents receiving subsidies.

www.statbank.dk/pas22

**Table 100** Welfare institutions for elderly people. 2015

	Number
<b>Total</b>	<b>83 709</b>
Nursing homes	4 680
Protected dwellings	943
Nursing dwellings mainly for elderly persons	37 705
Nursing dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	6 714
Private nursing homes/private dwellings	715
General dwellings for elderly persons	31 290
General dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	1 662

www.statbank.dk/resi01

Table 101 Rates of child care

	2014	2015
	DKK per year	
Municipal day-care (0-2 years)	28 584	29 267
Day-care institutions (0-2 years)	33 504	33 681
Day-care institutions (3-5 years)	19 296	19 480
School-care schemes (6-9 years)	19 300	17 043
School-care schemes (10-13 years)	10 770	9 286
Recreation centres (6-9 years)	12 332	10 599
Recreation centres (10-13 years)	5 467	4 459
Clubs for juveniles (14-18 years)	1 457	967

www.statbank.dk/res88

Table 102 Appeals in social cases. 2014

	Cases decided. total	Confir- mation	Change	Remission	Dismissal/ referral	Cases decided. total	Confir- mation	Change	Remission	Dismissal/ referral
<b>The social appeals boards in:</b>	number					per cent				
<b>All Denmark</b>	30 857	20 419	3 432	4 137	2 869	100.0	66.2	11.1	13.4	9.3
Region Hovedstaden	9 864	6 658	1 048	1 268	890	100.0	67.5	10.6	12.9	9.0
Region Sjælland	5 312	3 329	694	798	491	100.0	62.7	13.1	15.0	9.2
Region for Syddanmark	6 724	4 475	673	882	694	100.0	66.6	10.0	13.1	10.3
Region for Midtjylland	6 233	4 174	703	823	533	100.0	67.0	11.3	13.2	8.6
Region Nordjylland	2 674	1 756	304	363	251	100.0	65.7	11.4	13.6	9.4
Not stated	50	27	10	3	10	100.0	54.0	20.0	6.0	20.0

Source: National Social Appeals Board since 1999

Kilde: Ankestyrelsen











**Table 103** Road traffic accidents causing casualties

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
<b>Accidents, total</b>	<b>12 334</b>	<b>11 502</b>	<b>9 155</b>	<b>8 373</b>	<b>7 346</b>	<b>5 412</b>	<b>3 498</b>	<b>2 880</b>
Of which:								
Alcohol accidents <sup>1</sup>	2 622	2 403	1 613	1 282	1 272	870	530	355
<b>Casualties, total</b>	<b>15 751</b>	<b>14 627</b>	<b>11 287</b>	<b>10 573</b>	<b>9 590</b>	<b>6 919</b>	<b>4 408</b>	<b>3 375</b>
Killed	690	772	634	582	498	331	255	182
Seriously injured	8 477	8 672	6 396	5 624	4 259	3 072	2 063	1 797
Slightly injured	6 584	5 183	4 257	4 367	4 833	3 516	2 090	1 396
<b>Casualties in alcohol accidents</b>	<b>3 654</b>	<b>3 255</b>	<b>2 057</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>1 696</b>	<b>1 092</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>417</b>
Killed	246	261	154	123	110	85	64	37
Seriously injured	2 004	1 923	1 176	893	738	458	302	219
Slightly injured	1 404	1 071	727	656	848	549	305	161

<sup>1</sup> Accidents with at least one driver or pedestrian involved having an alcohol count of over 0.5. Up to and including 1996, accidents where a driver or pedestrian had a count of exactly 0.5 are also included.

www.statbank.dk/uheldk7 and uheld9

**Table 104** Road traffic accidents with casualties by accident situation. 2014

	Accident situations										Total
											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Van, total</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2 880</b>
Accidents, involving:											
Ordinary private car	341	288	190	264	223	274	317	71	277	17	2 262
Taxi	1	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	7	-	25
Vehicle, total weight											
0-3.500 kg signalling emergency call	1	7	-	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	15
Van, total weight											
0-2.000 kg	10	18	13	10	9	4	5	3	6	-	78
Van, total weight 2.001-3.500 kg	16	36	27	11	9	16	15	10	19	1	160
Lorry, total weight over 3.500 kg	6	48	23	21	6	9	11	10	14	2	150
Bus on scheduled service	2	5	8	4	-	6	5	1	14	-	45
Bus, other	1	4	2	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	12
Tractor	1	9	9	5	3	3	3	8	5	1	47
Motor cycle	75	40	20	23	32	15	26	3	2	7	243
Moped with registration max. speed 45 km p.h.	10	4	5	1	8	2	8	4	3	2	47
Moped 30 with mechanical changes	8	4	7	9	2	6	6	-	1	1	44
Moped 30, other	61	23	16	65	23	31	32	16	10	8	285
Bicycle	20	107	46	154	104	142	200	40	32	15	860
Pedestrian	●	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	392	1	399

Note: Accident situations 0-9 include 0: Single-vehicle accidents, 1: Vehicles on same road going in same direction, 2: Vehicles on same road going in opposite directions, 3: Vehicles on same road going in same direction, turning into T junction, Y junction, crossroads, etc., 4: Vehicles on same road going in opposite directions, turning into T junction, Y junction, crossroads, etc., 5: Vehicles on different roads meeting in crossroads, without turning, 6: Vehicles on different roads meeting in T junction, Y junction, crossroads, etc. turning, 7: Accidents involving parked vehicles, etc., 8: Accidents involving vehicles and pedestrians, 9: Accidents involving animals, obstacles, etc. on roadway, 10: All accident situations.

www.statbank.dk/uheld6



Table 105 Fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2014

	Vehicle used								Pedes- trian	Total
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc. <sup>1</sup>	Motor cycle	Moped- 45	Moped- 30	Bicycle	Others <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Men, total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>139</b>
0-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
7-14 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
15-19 years	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
20-24 years	7	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	10
25-44 years	22	5	1	8	-	1	5	-	3	45
45-64 years	12	2	-	7	2	4	5	-	1	33
65 years +	12	1	-	-	-	6	14	-	6	39
<b>Women, total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>43</b>
0-6 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7-14 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15-19 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
20-24 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
25-44 years	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	6
45-64 years	6	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	9
65 years +	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	19

<sup>1</sup> Incl. bus and tractor. <sup>2</sup> Horses with riders etc.

www.statbank.dk/uheld8

Table 106 Fatal and non-fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2014

	Vehicle used								Pedes- trian	Total
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc. <sup>1</sup>	Motor cycle	Moped- 45	Moped- 30	Bicycle	Others <sup>2</sup>		
Men, total	802	72	30	220	41	249	483	1	187	2 085
0-6 years	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	15
7-14 years	18	-	3	2	1	2	28	-	19	73
15-19 years	105	6	-	8	3	70	38	-	19	249
20-24 years	120	7	1	25	5	35	40	-	18	251
25-44 years	274	31	7	94	15	59	137	-	50	667
45-64 years	169	22	18	83	13	59	157	1	42	564
65 years +	108	6	1	8	4	24	81	-	34	266
Women, total	601	13	9	27	2	57	354	4	218	1 285
0-6 years	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	17
7-14 years	22	-	1	-	-	-	19	1	16	59
15-19 years	80	2	-	-	1	25	30	-	14	152
20-24 years	65	1	-	2	-	6	38	-	21	133
25-44 years	182	6	4	6	-	10	94	-	34	336
45-64 years	142	4	-	19	1	9	112	3	45	335
65 years +	100	-	4	-	-	7	61	-	81	253
Not stated	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5

<sup>1</sup> Incl. bus and tractor. <sup>2</sup> Horses with riders.

www.statbank.dk/uheld8

**Table 107** Persons seriously injured or killed in railway accidents

	2013	2014
	number of persons	
Passengers	1	1
Of which killed	-	-
Staff	-	-
Of which killed	-	-
Others	15	20
Of which killed	10	14

www.statbank.dk/bane91

**Table 108** Accidents at sea and losses of Danish ships

	2013	2014
	number	
<b>Accidents, total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>87</b>
Capsizing	0	0
Collision	18	16
Fire or explosion	15	20
Hull damage	0	0
Touch	19	14
Damage on vessel or equipment	1	5
Water intrusion including shipwreck	6	4
Grounding	12	18
Loss of control	5	10
Occurance without accident	2	0
Persons killed	3	2
Severe accidents	50	59
Notifiable accidents	273	280

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

Table 109 Reported offences and charges against the Penal Code

	Criminal offences reported		Criminal offences with charges		Charges as per cent of reported offences	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
<b>Penal Code, total</b>	<b>406 163</b>	<b>388 543</b>	<b>83 394</b>	<b>83 056</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>21.4</b>
<b>Sexual offences, total</b>	<b>2 640</b>	<b>2 965</b>	<b>1 921</b>	<b>2 026</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>68.3</b>
Incest etc.	42	55	39	46	92.9	83.6
Rape etc.	382	480	284	327	74.3	68.1
Sexual offence against child under 12 years	143	222	133	197	93.0	88.7
Sexual offence against child under 15 years	201	224	192	196	95.5	87.5
Sexual offence, other	95	112	85	91	89.5	81.3
Offences against decency	1 531	1 560	963	893	62.9	57.2
Prostitution etc.	246	312	225	276	91.5	88.5
<b>Crimes of violence, total</b>	<b>17 086</b>	<b>17 860</b>	<b>12 821</b>	<b>12 435</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>69.6</b>
Assaulting public servant	3 362	3 734	2 755	2 777	81.9	74.4
Gathering with disturbance of public order	81	76	65	73	80.2	96.1
Homicide	59	46	51	35	86.4	76.1
Attempted homicide	148	141	121	107	81.8	75.9
Assault against private person	9 419	9 631	6 746	6 353	71.6	66.0
Common assault	7 883	8 165	5 488	5 212	69.6	63.8
Grievous assault	1 524	1 454	1 250	1 131	82.0	77.8
Particularly grievous assault	12	12	8	10	66.7	83.3
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	25	22	25	22	100.0	100.0
Offences against life or body	358	387	300	330	83.8	85.3
Offences against personal liberty	309	273	255	228	82.5	83.5
Threats	3 325	3 550	2 503	2 510	75.3	70.7
<b>Offences against property, total</b>	<b>378 274</b>	<b>359 259</b>	<b>62 218</b>	<b>62 354</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>17.4</b>
Forgery	2 400	2 440	1 981	1 912	82.5	78.4
Arson	873	768	378	329	43.3	42.8
Burglary	69 637	63 343	4 790	4 360	6.9	6.9
Burglary in banks, shops	18 118	16 872	1 656	1 539	9.1	9.1
Burglary in dwellings	36 852	33 129	2 496	2 195	6.8	6.6
Burglary (uninhabited buildings)	14 667	13 342	638	626	4.3	4.7
Theft	169 903	149 170	27 796	22 515	16.4	15.1
Theft from cars, boats etc.	24 286	21 706	769	685	3.2	3.2
Theft from shops etc.	21 060	19 393	17 252	14 387	81.9	74.2
Other theft	124 557	108 071	9 775	7 443	7.8	6.9
Theft of motor vehicles	8 841	8 450	1 781	1 702	20.1	20.1
Theft of mopeds	1 773	1 351	178	108	10.0	8.0
Theft of bicycles	60 709	55 371	693	481	1.1	0.9
Theft of other objects	7 869	7 129	747	604	9.5	8.5
Larceny by finding	715	581	571	447	79.9	76.9
Embezzlement, fraud, breach of trust	21 302	35 675	13 191	18 282	61.9	51.2
Blackmail and usury	375	422	281	259	74.9	61.4
Fraud against creditors	116	126	72	80	62.1	63.5
Receiving stolen goods	3 244	1 346	3 107	1 276	95.8	94.8
Robbery	2 322	2 034	830	819	35.7	40.3
Serious fraudulent tax evasion etc.	393	350	184	139	46.8	39.7
Malicious damage	25 113	24 694	3 524	3 458	14.0	14.0
Misappropriation and offences against property	2 689	6 009	2 114	5 583	78.6	92.9
<b>Other offences, total</b>	<b>8 163</b>	<b>8 459</b>	<b>6 434</b>	<b>6 241</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>73.8</b>
Selling narcotics etc.	1 011	1 057	960	1 014	95.0	95.9
Smuggling narcotics	187	133	163	118	87.2	88.7
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	191	167	186	162	97.4	97.0
Other stipulations in Penal Code	6 774	7 102	5 125	4 947	75.7	69.7

www.statbank.dk/straf22

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

	Criminal offences reported	
	2014	2015
<b>Offences, total</b>	<b>112 800</b>	<b>113 338</b>
Euphoriants Act	25 595	22 335
Aliens Act	13 974	16 441
Firearms Act	7 272	7 723
Income Tax And Fiscal Acts	5 271	4 193
Statutory of public peace and order	13 732	10 643
Building and housing legislation	110	153
Health and social security legislation	2 046	1 874
Environmental legislation	2 840	2 254
Animals, hunting, etc. legislation	5 676	5 034
Employment, transport, legislation	12 148	12 115
Gambling, licensing, trade legislation	3 288	2 503
Act on protective order, exclusion order and eviction	1 366	2 327
Other special legislation, excluding road traffic acts	19 482	25 743

Note: Excl. Traffic Act.

[www.statbank.dk/straf22](http://www.statbank.dk/straf22)

**Table 111** Victims of criminal offences. 2015

	Men	Women	Sex, not stated	Total
<b>Victims, total</b>	<b>25 912</b>	<b>37 672</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>65 632</b>
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>2 143</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2 407</b>
Incest, etc.	9	48	-	57
Rape, etc.	12	441	-	453
Sexual offences, other	83	391	-	474
Offences against decency	153	1 263	7	1 423
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	<b>10 062</b>	<b>6 838</b>	<b>1 339</b>	<b>18 239</b>
Assaulting, etc. public servant	1 283	1 354	1 205	3 842
Homicide	33	23	1	57
Attempted homicide	138	31	14	183
Assaulting private individual	6 517	3 674	28	10 219
Of which: Common assault	5 336	3 297	13	8 646
Grievous assault	1 174	372	15	1 561
Particularly grievous assault	7	5	-	12
Threats	1 838	1 549	44	3 431
<b>Offences against property</b>	<b>15 258</b>	<b>27 925</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>43 839</b>
Theft of handbags	2 320	5 043	179	7 542
Theft from pocket or handbag	10 841	20 914	408	32 163
Trick theft in residences	204	683	6	893
Trick theft in the streets	429	829	22	1 280
Blackmail and usury	263	88	12	363
Robbery	1 196	361	29	1 586
<b>Other offences</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1 147</b>
Act on protective order, exclusion order and eviction	322	763	44	1 129

www.statbank.dk/straf5

**Table 112** Victims of criminal offences by sex and age. 2015

	0-9 years	10-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70-79 years	80 years +	Age, not stated	Total
<b>Victims, total</b>	<b>1 215</b>	<b>8 590</b>	<b>17 302</b>	<b>9 743</b>	<b>8 259</b>	<b>6 597</b>	<b>4 854</b>	<b>4 078</b>	<b>2 946</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>65 632</b>
Men	584	3 981	7 446	4 335	3 736	2 834	1 502	942	552	-	25 912
Women	631	4 609	9 856	5 408	4 523	3 763	3 352	3 136	2 394	-	37 672
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 048	2 048
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>1 207</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2 407</b>
Men	56	152	19	10	12	8	-	-	-	-	257
Women	247	1 055	434	199	106	53	26	19	4	-	2 143
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>2 814</b>	<b>4 381</b>	<b>3 269</b>	<b>2 878</b>	<b>2 021</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1 339</b>	<b>18 239</b>
Men	412	1 834	2 664	1 791	1 652	1 182	400	101	26	-	10 062
Women	296	980	1 717	1 478	1 226	839	234	47	21	-	6 838
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 339	1 339
<b>Offences against property</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>4 501</b>	<b>12 311</b>	<b>6 061</b>	<b>5 054</b>	<b>4 214</b>	<b>4 072</b>	<b>3 884</b>	<b>2 888</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>43 839</b>
Men	113	1 944	4 760	2 517	2 001	1 515	1 062	827	519	-	15 258
Women	85	2 557	7 551	3 544	3 053	2 699	3 010	3 057	2 369	-	27 925
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	656	656
<b>Other offences</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1 147</b>
Men	3	51	3	17	71	129	40	14	7	-	335
Women	3	17	154	187	138	172	82	13	-	-	766
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	46

www.statbank.dk/straf5

Table 113 Victims of criminal offences by type of offence. 2015

	0-9 years	10-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70-79 years	80 years +	Age, not stated	Total
<b>Victims, total</b>	<b>1 215</b>	<b>8 590</b>	<b>17 302</b>	<b>9 743</b>	<b>8 259</b>	<b>6 597</b>	<b>4 854</b>	<b>4 078</b>	<b>2 946</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>65 632</b>
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>1 207</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2 407</b>
Incest, etc.	18	38	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Rape, etc.	6	201	142	59	21	16	3	3	2	-	453
Sexual offence against child under 12 years	125	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171
Sexual offence against child under 15 years	8	193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201
Sexual offence, other	-	56	26	9	10	-	-	1	-	-	102
Offences against decency	146	673	284	141	87	45	23	15	2	7	1 423
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>2 814</b>	<b>4 381</b>	<b>3 269</b>	<b>2 878</b>	<b>2 021</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1 339</b>	<b>18 239</b>
Assaulting public servant	-	3	354	715	757	641	158	8	1	1 205	3 842
Assaulting police at gatherings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, Infanticide, Attempted homicide	7	34	68	42	29	24	11	4	6	15	240
Assaulting private individual	653	2 146	2 959	1 714	1 403	891	309	83	33	28	10 219
Common assault	587	1 894	2 439	1 423	1 151	756	279	76	28	13	8 646
Grievous assault	65	251	517	290	249	134	29	6	5	15	1 561
Particularly grievous assault	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	-	-	12
Offences against life and health	9	32	52	55	44	26	15	5	1	47	286
Refrain from helping a person in danger, etc.	9	32	50	54	40	25	14	4	1	47	276
Unlawful compulsion	8	53	31	27	17	10	5	-	-	-	151
Loss of liberty	1	14	19	6	7	6	2	-	1	-	56
Serious loss of liberty	-	4	6	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	13
Threats	30	528	891	709	620	423	134	47	5	44	3 431
<b>Offences against property</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>4 501</b>	<b>12 311</b>	<b>6 061</b>	<b>5 054</b>	<b>4 214</b>	<b>4 072</b>	<b>3 884</b>	<b>2 888</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>43 839</b>
Theft of handbags	45	727	2 417	1 345	960	675	525	410	259	179	7 542
Theft from pocket or handbag	148	3 224	9 260	4 391	3 836	3 205	3 167	2 886	1 638	408	32 163
Trick theft in residences	-	1	6	2	11	23	61	189	594	6	893
Trick theft in streets	-	34	87	73	66	105	203	327	363	22	1 280
Theft connected with prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Theft connected with violence	-	3	1	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	11
Blackmail	-	96	76	46	33	29	8	3	-	12	303
Usury	-	3	46	6	2	1	-	1	1	-	60
Robbery	4	394	375	163	105	139	79	52	14	28	1 353
Particularly serious robbery	1	7	7	4	5	4	-	1	-	1	30
Robbery against person in own home	-	11	32	27	31	30	23	14	18	-	186
Particularly dangerous robbery against person in own home	-	1	4	1	2	2	5	1	1	-	17
<b>Other offences</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1 147</b>
Breach of a caution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Act on protective order, exclusion order and eviction	6	68	154	201	205	299	119	27	6	44	1 129
Persecute at reiterate accusation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slander, libel, defamation, insult	-	-	3	3	4	2	3	-	1	2	18

Note: The age is calculated on the crimedate.

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Table 114 Convictions for offences against the Penal Code by age and sex. 2015

	Guilty decisions									Not guilty decisions	Decisions total
	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 years +	Men total	Women total	Total		
Penal Code offences, total <sup>1</sup>	5 759	6 392	4 622	6 745	5 277	4 340	25 707	7 428	33 135	12 255	45 390
Sexual offences, total	93	83	64	120	111	113	563	21	584	565	1 149
Incest, etc.	1	-	3	3	3	6	14	2	16	16	32
Rape, etc.	10	13	9	10	8	7	57	-	57	176	233
Heterosexual offences, child under 12 <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Sexual offence, child under 12 years <sup>3</sup>	8	3	1	8	11	17	46	2	48	50	98
Heterosexual offences, other <sup>2</sup>	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	2	1	3
Sexual offence, child under 15 years <sup>3</sup>	31	15	3	9	4	9	69	2	71	56	127
Sexual offence, other <sup>3</sup>	6	2	1	4	4	4	19	2	21	59	80
Indecent exposure	35	43	37	67	64	59	298	7	305	175	480
Prostitution, etc.	2	7	9	17	17	11	57	6	63	32	95
Crimes of violence	987	1 267	845	1 173	1 022	655	5 285	664	5 949	3 311	9 260
Offences against public authorities	242	305	207	271	242	204	1 226	245	1 471	267	1 738
Gathering with disturb. of public order	14	33	9	5	1	-	62	-	62	28	90
Homicide	2	2	8	12	4	4	30	2	32	7	39
Attempted homicide	4	7	5	7	4	6	29	4	33	31	64
Assault on private person	597	768	496	694	608	335	3 146	352	3 498	2 309	5 807
Common assault	485	602	383	561	503	282	2 532	284	2 816	1 870	4 686
Grievous assault	112	165	111	133	101	51	606	67	673	431	1 104
Particularly grievous assault	-	1	2	-	4	2	8	1	9	8	17
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	1	-	4	2	2	1	6	4	10	8	18
Offences against life or body	9	24	15	12	14	8	76	6	82	84	166
Offences against personal liberty	24	25	13	19	10	5	90	6	96	64	160
Threats	94	103	88	151	137	92	620	45	665	513	1 178
Offences against property	4 283	4 347	3 163	4 710	3 685	3 258	17 111	6 335	23 446	7 095	30 541
Forgery	72	136	105	137	88	49	444	143	587	246	833
Arson	33	28	12	23	17	19	100	32	132	147	279
Housebreaking	332	407	243	276	156	38	1 412	40	1 452	1 114	2 566
Burglary (shops, companies)	147	174	119	121	76	19	638	18	656	495	1 151
Household burglary	150	189	106	132	66	13	638	18	656	507	1 163
Burglary (uninhabited buildings)	35	44	18	23	14	6	136	4	140	112	252
Thefts	2 541	2 399	1 865	3 006	2 528	2 588	9 813	5 114	14 927	1 947	16 874
Thefts from cars, boats, etc.	32	31	20	46	32	8	163	6	169	130	299
Shoplifting, etc.	1 992	1 741	1 386	2 360	2 091	2 361	7 331	4 600	11 931	529	12 460
Other thefts	517	627	459	600	405	219	2 319	508	2 827	1 288	4 115
Theft of motor vehicles	134	104	64	79	43	23	424	23	447	462	909
Theft of mopeds	54	13	6	6	1	-	78	2	80	38	118
Theft of bicycles	67	58	33	48	26	12	229	15	244	59	303
Theft of other objects	115	51	26	28	25	4	237	12	249	118	367
Larceny by finding	48	61	53	81	60	42	301	44	345	44	389
Embezzlement, etc.	239	390	311	405	323	201	1 250	619	1 869	1 273	3 142
Blackmail and usury	2	13	3	9	3	5	32	3	35	71	106
Fraud against creditor	-	-	3	8	12	16	27	12	39	46	85
Handling stolen goods	97	168	139	204	115	37	694	66	760	377	1 137
Robbery	154	138	65	74	42	12	457	28	485	304	789
Serious fraudulent tax evasion	2	2	5	21	26	29	79	6	85	74	159
Malicious damage	348	325	184	218	147	117	1 216	123	1 339	639	1 978
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	5	5	7	11	4	9	37	4	41	9	50
Misappropriation and offences against property	40	49	39	76	69	57	281	49	330	127	457
Other offences	396	695	550	742	459	314	2 748	408	3 156	1 284	4 440
Selling narcotics	23	110	128	199	141	56	611	46	657	244	901
Smuggling etc. of narcotics	1	12	20	36	24	13	100	6	106	53	159
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	9	15	10	17	21	38	84	26	110	28	138
Other offences	363	558	392	490	273	207	1 953	330	2 283	959	3 242

<sup>1</sup> Enterprises are not included. <sup>2</sup> 28 enterprises got a decision in 2015. <sup>3</sup> Ceased in 2013. <sup>4</sup> New from 2013.



Table 115 Offences against the Penal Code by type of penalty. 2015

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty <sup>1</sup>	Total	Charges waived	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsuspended					
<b>Penal Code, total</b>	<b>45 418</b>	<b>33 141</b>	<b>6 361</b>	<b>6 671</b>	<b>17 250</b>	<b>2 859</b>	<b>12 277</b>	<b>10 754</b>	<b>1 523</b>
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>1 149</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>58</b>
Incest, etc.	32	16	2	12	-	2	16	15	1
Rape, etc.	233	57	4	48	-	5	176	167	9
Heterosexual offences, child under 12 <sup>2</sup>	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual offence, child under 12 years <sup>3</sup>	98	48	8	34	1	5	50	43	7
Heterosexual offences, other <sup>2</sup>	3	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
Sexual offence, child under 15 years <sup>3</sup>	127	71	23	25	-	23	56	54	2
Sexual offence, other <sup>3</sup>	80	21	9	10	2	-	59	53	6
Indecent exposure	480	305	100	30	149	26	175	148	27
Prostitution, etc.	95	63	21	24	11	7	32	26	6
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	<b>9 260</b>	<b>5 949</b>	<b>2 525</b>	<b>2 052</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>1 021</b>	<b>3 311</b>	<b>2 679</b>	<b>632</b>
Offences against public authorities	1 738	1 471	490	363	205	413	267	214	53
Gathering with disturb. of public order	90	62	9	7	45	1	28	27	1
Homicide	39	32	-	29	-	3	7	7	-
Attempted homicide	64	33	-	24	-	9	31	29	2
Assault on private person	5 807	3 498	1 703	1 251	52	492	2 309	1 816	493
Common assault	4 686	2 816	1 551	787	51	427	1 870	1 493	377
Grievous assault	1 104	673	152	455	1	65	431	315	116
Particularly grievous assault	17	9	-	9	-	-	8	8	-
Intentional bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	18	10	3	1	6	-	8	6	2
Offences against life or body	166	82	35	40	2	5	84	74	10
Offences against personal liberty	160	96	29	60	-	7	64	51	13
Threats	1 178	665	256	277	41	91	513	455	58
<b>Offences against property</b>	<b>30 558</b>	<b>23 450</b>	<b>3 135</b>	<b>3 047</b>	<b>15 836</b>	<b>1 432</b>	<b>7 108</b>	<b>6 405</b>	<b>703</b>
Forgery	836	587	201	203	69	114	249	200	49
Arson	279	132	30	44	3	55	147	135	12
Housebreaking	2 566	1 452	466	758	71	157	1 114	1 047	67
Burglary (shops, companies)	1 151	656	224	313	41	78	495	463	32
Household burglary	1 163	656	188	386	15	67	507	486	21
Burglary (uninhabited buildings)	252	140	54	59	15	12	112	98	14
Thefts	16 878	14 927	751	918	12 658	600	1 951	1 789	162
Thefts from cars, boats, etc.	299	169	28	49	65	27	130	123	7
Shoplifting, etc.	12 460	11 931	178	383	11 016	354	529	477	52
Other thefts	4 119	2 827	545	486	1 577	219	1 292	1 189	103
Theft of motor vehicles	909	447	182	159	48	58	462	444	18
Theft of mopeds	118	80	2	4	71	3	38	31	7
Theft of bicycles	303	244	8	29	195	12	59	56	3
Theft of other objects	367	249	31	8	186	24	118	106	12
Larceny by finding	389	345	38	43	245	19	44	37	7
Embezzlement, etc.	3 144	1 869	874	199	627	169	1 275	1 109	166
Blackmail and usury	106	35	8	20	2	5	71	66	5
Fraud against creditor	86	39	26	4	7	2	47	40	7
Handling stolen goods	1 137	760	176	202	329	53	377	321	56
Robbery	789	485	71	357	8	49	304	274	30
Serious fraudulent tax evasion	160	86	40	39	3	4	74	67	7
Malicious damage	1 978	1 339	178	42	1 028	91	639	553	86
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	50	41	9	-	29	3	9	8	1
Misappropriation and offences against property	463	333	44	18	257	14	130	122	8
<b>Other offences</b>	<b>4 451</b>	<b>3 158</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>1 387</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>1 293</b>	<b>1 163</b>	<b>130</b>
Selling narcotics	901	657	69	562	2	24	244	216	28
Smuggling etc. of narcotics	159	106	5	97	1	3	53	51	2
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	138	110	8	10	88	4	28	19	9
Other offences	3 253	2 285	451	718	809	307	968	877	91

<sup>1</sup> Withdrawal of charges, no charges and other decisions. <sup>2</sup> Ceased in 2013. <sup>3</sup> New from 2013.

**Table 116** Convictions for offences against special legislation by age and sex. 2015

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 + years	Men total	Women total	Total
<b>Special legislation, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>6 044</b>	<b>10 443</b>	<b>7 121</b>	<b>10 081</b>	<b>9 547</b>	<b>9 160</b>	<b>45 656</b>	<b>6 740</b>	<b>52 396</b>
Act on Euforiant	2 204	4 457	2 785	2 730	1 458	797	13 279	1 152	14 431
Aliens Act	58	166	242	464	232	110	964	308	1 272
The Firearms Act	446	533	389	413	357	382	2 353	167	2 520
Fire-prevention legislation, etc.	17	24	23	62	86	174	304	82	386
Statutory of public peace and order	1 657	2 834	1 434	1 254	762	426	7 854	513	8 367
Income tax and fiscal acts	116	216	190	296	312	314	1 278	166	1 444
Health and social legislation	17	84	76	87	87	101	394	58	452
Environmental legislation	28	93	76	151	293	502	938	205	1 143
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	20	122	140	467	584	925	1 491	767	2 258
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	23	147	208	544	784	998	2 561	143	2 704
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	132	363	214	226	137	67	1 002	137	1 139
Act on restraining order, stay basis and expulsion	2	6	10	43	61	47	151	18	169
Other special legislation	1 324	1 398	1 334	3 344	4 394	4 317	13 087	3 024	16 111

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

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<sup>1</sup> Excl. 6,185 enterprises.**Table 117** Convictions for offences against special legislation by conviction type. 2015

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty <sup>1</sup>	Total	Charges waived	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsuspen- ded					
<b>Special legislation, total</b>	<b>58 581</b>	<b>57 184</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>54 619</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>1 397</b>	<b>1 251</b>	<b>146</b>
Act on Euforiant	14 431	13 634	758	585	11 921	370	797	718	79
Aliens Act	1 514	1 479	9	259	1 195	16	35	31	4
The Firearms Act	2 527	2 213	84	114	1 897	118	314	292	22
Fire prevention legislation, etc.	396	395	-	-	395	-	1	1	-
Statutory of public peace and order	8 367	8 359	1	1	8 346	11	8	6	2
Income tax and fiscal acts	1 607	1 598	33	18	1 547	-	9	7	2
Health and social legislation	592	571	8	2	557	4	21	20	1
Environmental legislation	1 441	1 432	1	-	1 384	47	9	7	2
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	2 368	2 326	15	1	2 286	24	42	30	12
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	4 828	4 758	3	1	4 732	22	70	58	12
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	1 227	1 223	1	-	1 214	8	4	3	1
Act on restraining order, stay basis and expulsion	169	114	4	6	86	18	55	51	4
Other special legislation	19 114	19 082	11	2	19 059	10	32	27	5

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

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<sup>1</sup> Withdrawal of charges, no charges and other decisions.

**Table 118** Convictions for offences against the Road Traffic Act by age and sex.  
2015

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 + years	Men total	Women total	Total
<b>Road Traffic Act, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>5 908</b>	<b>13 621</b>	<b>11 955</b>	<b>22 265</b>	<b>26 895</b>	<b>31 472</b>	<b>85 251</b>	<b>26 865</b>	<b>112 116</b>
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	68	149	117	208	202	268	852	160	1 012
Drunken driving	415	1 190	930	1 286	1 372	1 814	6 330	677	7 007
Vehicle deficiencies	944	537	314	418	386	412	2 834	177	3 011
Other offences	4 481	11 745	10 594	20 353	24 935	28 978	75 235	25 851	101 086
Non-compliance with speed limits	2 087	7 103	6 904	14 787	19 747	22 594	53 150	20 072	73 222
Non-compliance with orders	56	109	66	84	86	66	403	64	467
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	250	409	309	628	766	1 553	2 484	1 431	3 915
Overload	7	59	72	172	225	295	809	21	830
Other	2 081	4 065	3 243	4 682	4 111	4 470	18 389	4 263	22 652

<sup>1</sup> Enterprises are not included. 949 enterprises were convicted in 2015.

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**Table 119** Convictions for offences against the Road Traff. Act by convict. type.  
2015

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty <sup>1</sup>	Total	Charges waived	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsuspended					
<b>Road Traffic Act, total</b>	<b>113 065</b>	<b>112 000</b>	<b>1 751</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>109 058</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>1 065</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>298</b>
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	1 012	923	238	72	602	11	89	78	11
Drunken driving	7 007	6 714	1 121	505	5 033	55	293	259	34
Vehicle deficiencies	3 162	3 140	1	1	3 135	3	22	18	4
Other offences	101 884	101 223	391	323	100 288	221	661	412	249
Non-compliance with speed limits	73 228	73 040	20	16	72 978	26	188	125	63
Non-compliance with orders	467	465	1	-	462	2	2	2	-
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	3 915	3 860	7	1	3 846	6	55	26	29
Over loading	1 247	1 243	1	1	1 240	1	4	4	-
Other	23 027	22 615	362	305	21 762	186	412	255	-

<sup>1</sup> Withdrawal of charges, no charges and other decisions.

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**Table 120** Convictions for offences against the Penal Code and special legisl. 2015

	Guilty decisions				Not guilty decisions			
	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total
Number per 100,000 at age:								
<b>Men 15 years +, total</b>	<b>1 103</b>	<b>3 618</b>	<b>1 907</b>	<b>6 628</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>541</b>
15-19 years	2 427	2 773	3 060	8 260	1 018	42	76	1 135
20-24 years	2 663	5 533	4 828	13 024	1 161	96	160	1 417
25-29 years	2 095	5 141	3 464	10 700	880	80	114	1 073
30-39 years	1 595	4 887	2 457	8 939	632	51	75	758
40-49 years	1 003	4 781	1 878	7 662	379	42	42	463
50 years +	282	2 264	714	3 261	107	18	13	138
<b>Women 15 years +, total</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>1 120</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>1 706</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>87</b>
15-19 years	816	490	228	1 534	119	4	8	131
20-24 years	657	1 438	389	2 483	176	8	19	203
25-29 years	486	1 455	369	2 310	132	8	16	155
30-39 years	391	1 617	426	2 434	121	9	8	138
40-49 years	310	1 866	446	2 621	94	5	8	106
50 years +	127	700	145	971	23	3	2	29

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**Table 121** Convictions relating to Penal Code and special legislat. by sentence. 2015

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty <sup>1</sup>	Total	Charges waived	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsu-suspended					
Number per 100,000 at age									
<b>Men 15 years +, total</b>	<b>7 169</b>	<b>6 628</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>5 816</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>72</b>
15-19 years	9 395	8 260	705	340	6 976	239	1 135	1 017	118
20-24 years	14 441	13 024	788	846	11 045	346	1 417	1 262	155
25-29 years	11 773	10 700	586	866	8 939	309	1 073	944	129
30-39 years	9 697	8 939	421	647	7 663	208	758	653	105
40-49 years	8 125	7 662	320	317	6 902	123	463	390	73
50 years +	3 399	3 261	104	73	3 050	34	138	111	28
<b>Women 15 years +, total</b>	<b>1 793</b>	<b>1 706</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1 602</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>12</b>
15-19 years	1 665	1 534	108	18	1 365	43	131	117	13
20-24 years	2 686	2 483	127	50	2 258	49	203	179	24
25-29 years	2 465	2 310	99	43	2 125	43	155	128	28
30-39 years	2 573	2 434	83	39	2 278	34	138	122	16
40-49 years	2 727	2 621	73	29	2 492	27	106	90	16
50 years +	1 000	971	20	6	934	11	29	24	4

<sup>1</sup> Withdrawal of charges, no charges and other decisions.

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**Table 122** Unsuspended sentence for offences against Penal Code. 2015

	Up to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	3 months +	Total
<b>Penal Code, total</b>	<b>1 242</b>	<b>1 532</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>3 137</b>	<b>6 635</b>
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>180</b>
Rape	-	-	-	46	46
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>2 037</b>
Assault against public servant	105	130	38	86	359
Violence against the person	89	345	242	567	1 243
Threats	56	75	36	110	277
<b>Offences against property</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>1 262</b>	<b>3 032</b>
Burglary	120	197	105	331	753
Theft	385	335	121	276	1 117
Handling stolen goods	27	63	32	80	202
Robbery	3	17	13	317	350
<b>Other offences</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>1 386</b>
Trafficking or smuggling of drugs	9	11	21	618	659

<sup>1</sup> Excl. unsuspended sentence with unknown length of sentence

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**Table 123** Unsuspended sentence for offences against special legislation. 2015

	Up to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	3 months +	Total
<b>Road Traffic Acts total</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>901</b>
Traffic acc. under influence of alcohol	34	23	10	5	72
Drunken driving	257	134	63	51	505
Road Traffic Act, other	176	121	22	5	324
<b>Special legislation total</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>988</b>
Act on Euforants	278	110	90	106	584
The Firearms Act	75	24	6	9	114
Income tax and fiscal acts	5	12	-	1	18
Act on restraining order, stay basis and expulsion	1	4	1	-	6
Other special legislation	162	73	5	26	266

<sup>1</sup> Excl. unsuspended sentence with unknown length of sentence.

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**Table 124 Criminal cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2014**

	Lower courts			Total
	Copenhagen region <sup>1</sup>	Rest of the islands	Jutland	
<b>Cases concluded in First instance</b>	<b>44 482</b>	<b>39 419</b>	<b>48 631</b>	<b>132 532</b>
With lay assessors	4 406	4 207	6 253	14 866
Without lay assessors	36 301	32 292	37 836	106 429
Trials by jury	50	39	31	120
Confession	3 257	2 413	3 787	9 457
Other cases	468	468	724	1 660

<sup>1</sup> Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region.

Source: The Court Administration

**Table 125 Civil justice: cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2014**

	Lower courts				High courts		First instance, total
	Copenhagen region <sup>1</sup>	Rest of the islands	Jutland	Total	Eastern High Court <sup>2</sup>	Western High Court <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Proceedings, total</b>	<b>29 789</b>	<b>26 699</b>	<b>37 378</b>	<b>93 866</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>94 061</b>
<b>Type of cases</b>							
Ordinary cases	8 333	6 262	9 765	24 360	117	78	24 555
Minor cases	13 658	13 619	18 140	45 417	-	-	45 417
Residential	1 484	895	1 100	3 479	-	-	3 479
Ban/injunction	98	91	160	349	-	-	349
Matrimonial	777	592	902	2 271	-	-	2 271
Parental responsibility	1 794	2 439	3 294	7 527	-	-	7 527
Paternity	418	495	752	1 665	-	-	1 665
Incapacitation	358	443	540	1 341	-	-	1 341
Other cases	2 869	1 863	2 725	7 457	-	-	7 457

<sup>1</sup> Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region and the Maritime and Commercial Court. <sup>2</sup> As from January 1, 2008 all first instance cases start, as a principal rule, in lower courts.

Source: The Court Administration

Table 126 Persons with guilty decisions, Penal code. 2014

	Total	Imprisonment			Fines	Withdrawal of charges	Other decisions
		Total	Suspended	Unsuspended			
<b>Penal Code, total</b>	<b>25 481</b>	<b>10 955</b>	<b>5 736</b>	<b>5 219</b>	<b>12 780</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>881</b>
<b>Sexual offences, total</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>
Incest etc.	12	12	4	8	-	-	-
Rape etc.	36	32	2	30	-	-	4
Heterosexual offences, child under 12 <sup>1</sup>	3	3	-	3	-	-	-
Sexual offence against child under 12 years <sup>2</sup>	47	40	9	31	1	-	6
Heterosexual offences, other <sup>1</sup>	7	5	3	2	-	2	-
Sexual offence against child under 15 years <sup>2</sup>	66	40	20	20	2	20	4
Sexual offence, other <sup>2</sup>	15	15	3	12	-	-	-
Offences against decency	255	101	68	33	128	12	14
Prostitution etc.	74	56	22	34	9	4	5
<b>Crimes of violence, total</b>	<b>5 359</b>	<b>4 254</b>	<b>2 199</b>	<b>2 055</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>527</b>
Assaulting public servant	1 210	747	402	345	134	86	243
Gathering with disturbance of public order	29	22	15	7	7	-	-
Homicide	20	13	-	13	-	-	7
Attempted homicide	23	16	-	16	-	-	7
Assault against private person	3 347	2 847	1 511	1 336	52	241	207
Common assault	2 714	2 278	1 397	881	51	229	156
Grievous assault	628	564	114	450	1	12	51
Particularly grievous assault	5	5	-	5	-	-	-
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	11	4	4	-	7	-	-
Offences against life or body	83	77	30	47	-	1	5
Offences against personal liberty	75	64	23	41	3	1	7
Threats	561	464	214	250	31	15	51
<b>Offences against property, total</b>	<b>18 010</b>	<b>5 141</b>	<b>3 060</b>	<b>2 081</b>	<b>12 035</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>293</b>
Forgery	325	242	196	46	62	17	4
Arson	148	101	51	50	3	7	37
Burglary	1 231	1 061	502	559	74	58	38
Burglary (shops, companies)	554	473	220	253	31	28	22
Household burglary	543	489	213	276	17	25	12
Burglary (uninhabited buildings)	134	99	69	30	26	5	4
Theft	10 413	1 011	637	374	9 064	269	69
Theft from cars, boats etc.	133	60	34	26	60	9	4
Theft from shops etc.	8 135	257	112	145	7 674	173	31
Other theft	2 145	694	491	203	1 330	87	34
Theft of motor vehicles	451	388	193	195	22	21	20
Theft of mopeds	93	14	10	4	76	2	1
Theft of bicycles	224	16	10	6	200	7	1
Theft of other objects	259	36	19	17	216	3	4
Larceny by finding	319	59	30	29	244	11	5
Embezzlement, fraud, breach of trust	1 669	1 098	908	190	469	62	40
Blackmail and usury	61	57	15	42	-	-	4
Fraud against creditors	40	39	32	7	1	-	-
Receiving stolen goods	708	317	191	126	361	20	10
Robbery	481	442	80	362	1	2	36
Serious fraudulent tax evasion etc.	74	66	26	40	5	3	0
Malicious damage	1 251	168	137	31	1 008	53	22
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	29	2	1	1	26	-	1
Misappropriation and offences against property	234	24	22	2	203	6	1
<b>Other offences, total</b>	<b>2 716</b>	<b>1 610</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>1 133</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>69</b>
Selling narcotics etc.	506	492	51	441	1	3	10
Smuggling narcotics	60	59	6	53	-	-	1
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	134	34	6	28	98	1	1
Other stipulations in Penal Code	2 016	1 025	414	611	791	143	57

<sup>1</sup> Ceased in 2013. <sup>2</sup> New from 2013.



**Table 127** Persons with guilty decisions, traffic law and special laws. 2014

	Total	Imprisonment			Fines	Withdrawal of charges	Other penalty
		Total	Suspended	Unsuspended			
<b>Road Traffic Act, total</b>	<b>105 758</b>	<b>2 829</b>	<b>1 771</b>	<b>1 058</b>	<b>102 735</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>95</b>
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	936	302	224	78	626	2	6
Drunken driving	6 970	1 707	1 131	576	5 230	10	23
Vehicle deficiencies	3 697	4	3	1	3 689	3	1
Other offences	94 155	816	413	403	93 190	84	65
<b>Special legislation, total</b>	<b>43 442</b>	<b>1 468</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>41 434</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>78</b>
Act on Euforants	13 224	1 154	677	477	11 834	202	34
The Firearms Act	1 872	204	73	131	1 534	114	20
Statutory of public peace and order	7 828	-	-	-	7 827	1	-
Employment and transport legislation etc.	2 103	4	4	-	2 089	1	9
Other special legislation	18 415	106	60	46	18 150	144	15

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**Table 128** Crime rate and origin. 2014

	Western countries		Non-western countries		Danish origin
	Immigrant	Descendant	Immigrant	Descendant	
<b>Men, 15-79 years, total</b>	<b>4 083</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>12 297</b>	<b>5 877</b>	<b>103 381</b>
<b>Women, 15-79 years, total</b>	<b>1 399</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>2 741</b>	<b>1 096</b>	<b>31 505</b>
Index, men total = 100					
Men, 15-79 years	57	99	122	229	98
Of which:					
15-19 years	36	108	122	213	93
20-29 years	40	97	128	236	96
30-39 years	64	99	115	234	99
40-49 years	66	76	118	200	100
50-59 years	77	110	122	..	99
60-69 years	98	143	161	..	98
70-79 years	99	..	156	..	99
index, women total = 100					
Women, 15-79 years	74	115	88	204	101

Note: Only persons found guilty of offences against the Penal Code, Road Traffic Act or other special legislation. Crime rate is the percentage of a given group in the population who have been convicted. The rates above are given as index figures where the rate for everyone in the age group is set at 100. The total crime rate is standardized by age, i.e. it has been corrected for the distribution by age being unequal for the different country of origin groups. Crime rates are therefore mutually comparable. The two dots means that there are less than 10 convicted.

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**Table 129** Crime index for men. 2014

	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Special legislation	Total
index, all men = 100				
<b>EU countries</b>				
Denmark	98	96	101	98
Poland	79	84	63	80
Romania	53	93	32	71
Sweden	69	61	46	61
United Kingdom	49	59	43	56
Germany	38	57	36	51
<b>Other European countries</b>				
Yugoslavia <sup>1</sup>	237	231	176	205
Turkey	146	248	151	198
Bosnia and Herzegovina	127	102	86	100
Norway	39	47	45	49
<b>Africa</b>				
Marocco	248	190	220	199
Somalia	267	130	251	187
<b>Asia</b>				
Lebanon	301	316	250	257
Pakistan	129	236	174	194
Iraq	150	196	140	160
Iran	136	140	120	130
Afghanistan	119	147	88	121
Sri Lanka	104	126	76	105
Vietnam	111	82	65	82
Syria	56	87	55	67
China	17	47	28	38

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

<sup>1</sup> Before the split-up.

**Table 130** Duration to recidivism by type of index penalty. 2011-2013

	New criminal offence after:				No new criminal offence	Total	Recidivism rates
	½ year	1 year	2 years	Total			
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 181</b>	<b>12 026</b>	<b>15 140</b>	<b>47 347</b>	<b>107 848</b>	<b>155 195</b>	<b>31</b>
Released after serving sentence in prison	1 714	647	564	2 925	1 560	4 485	65
Released after serving sentence in home confinement	291	178	210	679	815	1 494	45
Conviction by order ceased/repealed	37	37	44	118	332	450	26
Suspended sentence and community service	534	314	331	1 179	1 668	2 847	41
Suspended sentence	1 216	704	764	2 684	3 495	6 179	43
Convictions resulting in fines	15 763	9 888	12 982	38 633	99 011	137 644	28
Cases of withdrawal of charges subject to conditions	27	13	28	68	65	133	51
Cases of withdrawal of charges not subject to conditions	599	245	217	1 061	902	1 963	54

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Table 131 Duration to recidivism by sex and age<sup>1</sup>. 2011-2013

	New criminal offence after:				No new criminal offence	Total	Recidivism rates
	½ year	1 year	2 years	Total			
<b>Males, total</b>	<b>18 148</b>	<b>10 653</b>	<b>13 158</b>	<b>41 959</b>	<b>79 225</b>	<b>121 184</b>	<b>35</b>
15-19 years	3 245	1 783	2 158	7 186	6 876	14 062	51
20-24 years	4 092	2 153	2 318	8 563	9 263	17 826	48
25-29 years	2 565	1 391	1 474	5 430	7 398	12 828	42
30-34 years	2 016	1 063	1 400	4 479	7 469	11 948	37
35-39 years	1 696	1 170	1 320	4 186	8 632	12 818	33
40-49 years	2 799	1 833	2 597	7 229	18 405	25 634	28
50-59 years	1 232	847	1 270	3 349	12 004	15 353	22
60 years +	503	413	621	1 537	9 178	10 715	14
<b>Females, total</b>	<b>2 033</b>	<b>1 373</b>	<b>1 982</b>	<b>5 388</b>	<b>28 623</b>	<b>34 011</b>	<b>16</b>
15-19 years	219	132	172	523	2 078	2 601	20
20-24 years	280	172	239	691	2 718	3 409	20
25-29 years	231	161	215	607	2 297	2 904	21
30-34 years	233	140	202	575	2 886	3 461	17
35-39 years	244	169	251	664	3 592	4 256	16
40-49 years	486	350	510	1 346	7 559	8 905	15
50-59 years	219	178	266	663	4 402	5 065	13
60 years +	121	71	127	319	3 091	3 410	9

<sup>1</sup> Age at time of release/conviction.

Table 132 Duration to recidivism by age<sup>1</sup> and education<sup>2</sup>. 2011-2013

	New criminal offence after:				No new criminal offence	Total	Recidivism rates
	½ year	1 year	2 years	Total			
<b>Basic school, total</b>	<b>10 370</b>	<b>5 379</b>	<b>6 161</b>	<b>21 910</b>	<b>29 831</b>	<b>51 741</b>	<b>42</b>
15-19 years	2 165	1 088	1 315	4 568	4 256	8 824	52
20-24 years	2 392	1 096	1 108	4 596	3 657	8 253	56
25-29 years	1 545	779	752	3 076	2 629	5 705	54
30-34 years	1 201	545	633	2 379	2 500	4 879	49
35-39 years	957	523	589	2 069	2 842	4 911	42
40-49 years	1 356	820	1 017	3 193	5 977	9 170	35
50-59 years	537	357	499	1 393	4 224	5 617	25
60 years +	217	171	248	636	3 746	4 382	15
<b>General Upper Secondary School, total</b>	<b>1 009</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>2 754</b>	<b>8 178</b>	<b>10 932</b>	<b>25</b>
15-19 years	281	214	280	775	2 181	2 956	26
20-24 years	257	162	220	639	1 820	2 459	26
25-29 years	92	70	81	243	526	769	32
30-34 years	77	59	70	206	512	718	29
35-39 years	60	76	89	225	694	919	24
40-49 years	153	117	163	433	1 432	1 865	23
50-59 years	62	43	66	171	710	881	19
60 years +	27	16	19	62	303	365	17
<b>Vocational Education, total</b>	<b>6 204</b>	<b>4 083</b>	<b>5 512</b>	<b>15 799</b>	<b>41 256</b>	<b>57 055</b>	<b>28</b>
15-19 years	952	591	710	2 253	2 395	4 648	48
20-24 years	1 370	864	1 020	3 254	4 554	7 808	42
25-29 years	768	460	583	1 811	3 838	5 649	32
30-34 years	633	391	594	1 618	4 077	5 695	28
35-39 years	602	474	555	1 631	4 840	6 471	25
40-49 years	1 159	777	1 179	3 115	10 516	13 631	23
50-59 years	476	350	586	1 412	6 366	7 778	18
60 years +	244	176	285	705	4 670	5 375	13
<b>Higher Education, total</b>	<b>1 357</b>	<b>1 127</b>	<b>1 755</b>	<b>4 239</b>	<b>23 775</b>	<b>28 014</b>	<b>15</b>
15-19 years	1	1	2	4	30	34	12
20-24 years	118	91	123	332	1 400	1 732	19
25-29 years	128	106	150	384	1 891	2 275	17
30-34 years	154	118	182	454	2 532	2 986	15
35-39 years	166	163	244	573	3 281	3 854	15
40-49 years	400	339	572	1 311	6 966	8 277	16
50-59 years	273	202	309	784	4 495	5 279	15
60 years +	117	107	173	397	3 180	3 577	11
<b>Unknown Education, total</b>	<b>1 241</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>2 645</b>	<b>4 808</b>	<b>7 453</b>	<b>35</b>
15-19 years	65	21	23	109	92	201	54
20-24 years	235	112	86	433	550	983	44
25-29 years	263	137	123	523	811	1 334	39
30-34 years	184	90	123	397	734	1 131	35
35-39 years	155	103	94	352	567	919	38
40-49 years	217	130	176	523	1 073	1 596	33
50-59 years	103	73	76	252	611	863	29
60 years +	19	14	23	56	370	426	13

<sup>1</sup> Age at time of release/conviction. <sup>2</sup> Highest completed/ongoing Education per. October 2009.

**Table 133** Inmates in main prisons and local prisons and institutions

	Men		Women		Total	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
<b>Average number of inmates per day</b>	<b>3 762</b>	<b>3 433</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>3 933</b>	<b>3 578</b>
<b>Number of new inmates per year<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>11 492</b>	<b>10 859</b>	<b>1 060</b>	<b>1 110</b>	<b>12 552</b>	<b>11 969</b>
<b>Local prisons and Copenhagen prisons</b>						
<b>Average number of inmates per day</b>	<b>1 605</b>	<b>1 416</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1 691</b>	<b>1 494</b>
Custody and arrest	1 248	1 085	63	58	1 311	1 143
Prison and detention	238	234	13	11	251	245
Fine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Admitted under the Aliens Act	120	96	9	9	129	106
Other	0	0	0	-	0	0
<b>State prisons</b>						
<b>Average number of inmates per day</b>	<b>2 018</b>	<b>1 871</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2 093</b>	<b>1 928</b>
Custody and arrest	12	9	1	1	13	9
Prison and detention	1 982	1 837	74	57	2 056	1 894
Fine	0	0	0	-	0	0
Admitted under the Aliens Act	1	0	-	-	1	0
Other	23	24	-	0	23	24
<b>Institutions</b>						
<b>Average number of residents per day</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>156</b>
Custody	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judge to suspended	3	5	0	-	3	5
Paroleed	5	4	-	0	5	4
Judge to prisons	123	122	9	9	132	131
Voluntary clientele	7	15	0	1	8	15

Note: Excl. Sandholm camp and Åbenrå asylum department.

Source: Department of Prisons and Probation

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

Table 134 Criminal justice, Appeals. 2015

	Eastern High Court	Western High Court	Total	Supreme Court			Total
				From Eastern High Court	From Western High Court	From other courts	
<b>Appeals, total</b>	<b>1 794</b>	<b>1 418</b>	<b>3 212</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Charged persons, total</b>	<b>1 479</b>	<b>1 531</b>	<b>3 010</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18</b>
Of which							
Penalty increased	222	160	382	2	-	-	2
Penalty confirmed	811	513	1 324	2	2	-	4
Penalty mitigated	264	275	539	6	-	-	6
Other decisions	17	20	37	4	1	-	5
Acquittal both instances	7	17	24	...	...	...	...
Conviction lower court/acquittal high court	81	77	158	...	...	...	...
Acquittal lower court/conviction high court	13	18	31	...	...	...	...
<b>Appeals in interlocutory procedure, total</b>	<b>1 532</b>	<b>1 298</b>	<b>2 830</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29</b>

Note: Other decisions include raised and repealed cases.

Source: The Court Administration

**Table 135** Enforcement proceedings, registration, estates of deceased persons and bankruptcies, etc. 2014

	Copenhagen region <sup>1</sup>	Other islands	Jutland	Total
<b>Enforcement proceedings, total</b>	<b>86 906</b>	<b>114 083</b>	<b>141 371</b>	<b>342 360</b>
Ordinary cases:				
Demand, payments	41 359	60 623	71 541	173 523
Demand, payments, distress	3 435	5 104	5 754	14 293
Other cases	199	173	209	581
Special cases:				
Custody cases	610	842	1 094	2 546
Enforcement proceedings, spontaneously <sup>2</sup>	11 116	6 883	8 518	26 517
Ban-evidences cases	12	19	40	71
Other cases	604	651	966	2 221
Inkassoproses:				
Petitions for auctions sales of real property	1 041	3 732	4 046	8 819
Auctions sales of real property	1 124	4 150	4 008	9 282
Of which: Consistently auctions sales	197	1 540	1 427	3 164
Claim payment, other	27 406	31 906	45 195	104 507
<b>Notarial acts</b>	<b>29 818</b>	<b>15 337</b>	<b>27 426</b>	<b>72 581</b>
<b>Registrations, total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1 745 063</b>
Of which:				
Documents of title	..	..	..	140 214
Mortgage documents	..	..	..	1 374 115
Easement documents <sup>4</sup>	..	..	..	197 023
Wills	..	..	..	33 711
<b>Estates of deceased persons, total</b>	<b>12 015</b>	<b>16 545</b>	<b>23 259</b>	<b>51 819</b>
Ordinary estates of deceased persons:				
Disposed of without adm. § 18	3 995	4 669	6 551	15 215
Passed to surviving spouse § 22	96	222	240	558
Undivided possession § 24	1 930	3 731	5 486	11 147
Private adm. out of court § 25	2 972	3 379	5 279	11 630
Simple adm. out of court §§ 33-34	1 196	1 721	2 836	5 753
Administred by executor § 36	1 460	2 553	2 452	6 465
Disposed with admin.	217	150	185	552
Revived cases with changed erstates adm.	105	78	134	317
Other erstates	43	41	94	178
Special erstates total	1	1	2	4
<b>Other probates<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>375</b>	<b>5 560</b>	<b>8 115</b>	<b>14 050</b>
Bankruptcy	36	1 767	2 646	4 449
Restructuring of debts	91	2 131	3 071	5 293
Reconstruction <sup>6</sup>	1	16	54	71
Liquidations	14	1 308	1 933	3 255
Spouse probates	233	326	396	955
Other cases	-	12	15	27

<sup>1</sup> Include judicial districts in Copenhagen, Glostrup, Lyngby and Bornholm. <sup>2</sup> Including compulsory sales for ships, furniture, cooperative housing and voluntary foreclosures. <sup>3</sup> Excl. Writing out requisitions. <sup>4</sup> Including Registration amendments. <sup>5</sup> Exclusive 5.251 cases tried in the Maritime and Commercial Court. <sup>6</sup> Including requests for suspension of payment.

Source: The Court Administration

# Education and knowledge

The Danish education system

Population by status of education

Full time education

Courses and adult education

Educational performance

Education in an international perspective

Research, development and innovation

Information society





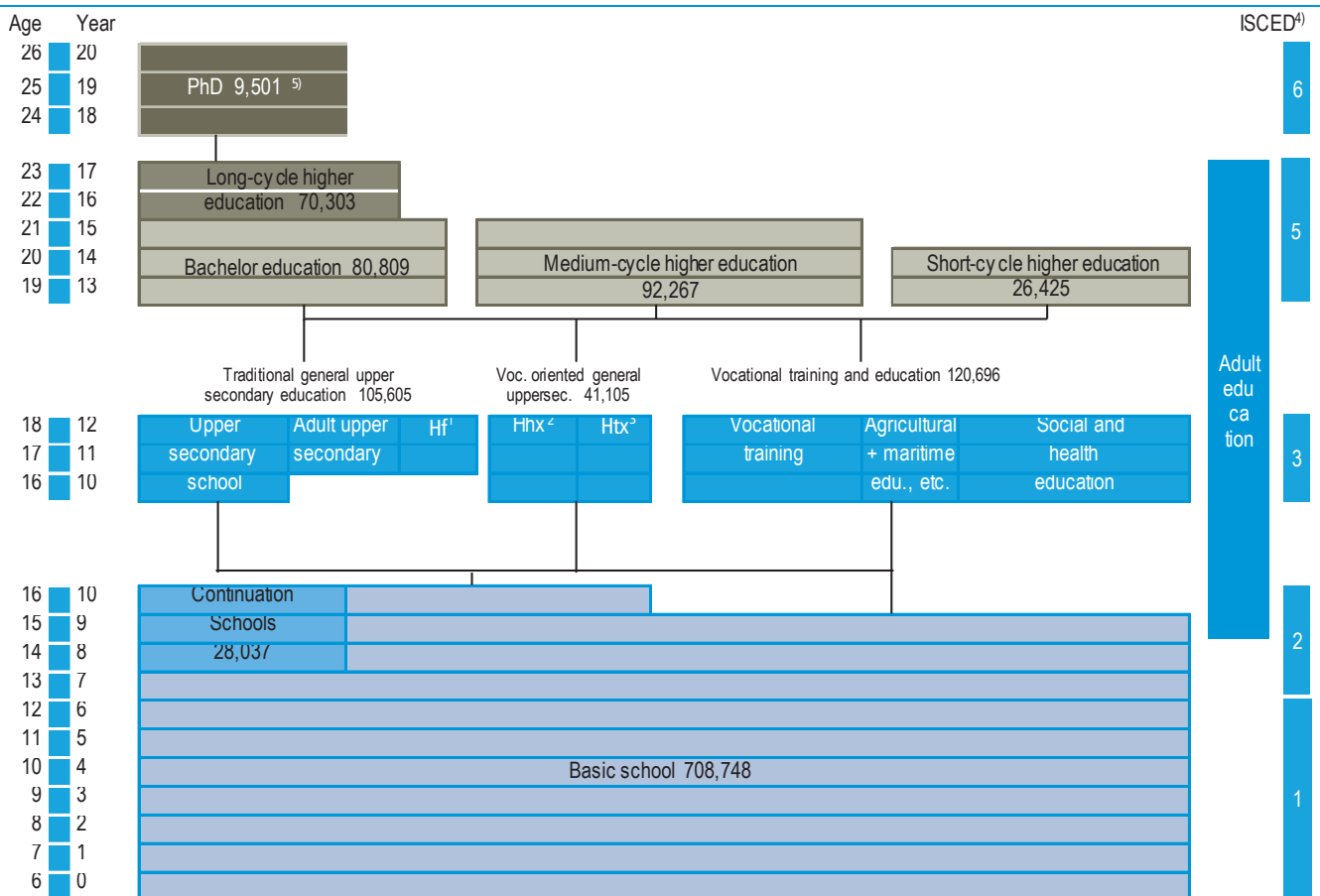
## The Danish education system

The ordinary education system comprehends education ranging from 0<sup>th</sup> grade to long-cycle higher education and Ph.D. degrees. The figure below gives a picture of how the education system is structured. The scale on the left side shows the minimum amount of years a student has been educated to complete the actual education level. It is also possible to see, the age of a student on a certain educational level - provided that the student has started in pre-school class as a 6-year old, has not had any breaks and has gone through the educational system at the normative time. The scale on the right side shows the different education's placement in the international education nomenclature ISCED.

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

Figure 1

Number of students in the educational system. 1 October 2015



<sup>1)</sup>Higher preparatory examination. <sup>2)</sup>Higher commercial examination. <sup>3)</sup>Higher technical examination.

<sup>4)</sup>International Standard Classification of Education. <sup>5)</sup>Enrolled 2014.

## Population by status of education

### Increase in the level of education

In 2015, 71 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds had completed education providing them with professional qualifications, defined as vocational or higher education aimed at specific types of jobs. The proportion was 65 per cent in 2005. There are slightly more women than men who have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications.

### High frequency of vocational education

The highest level of qualifications among the 30-69 age group was most frequently a vocational education. 37 per cent had completed this type of education, while 33 per cent had completed a higher education in 2015. In 2005, 38 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds had completed a vocational education and 27 per cent had completed a higher education.

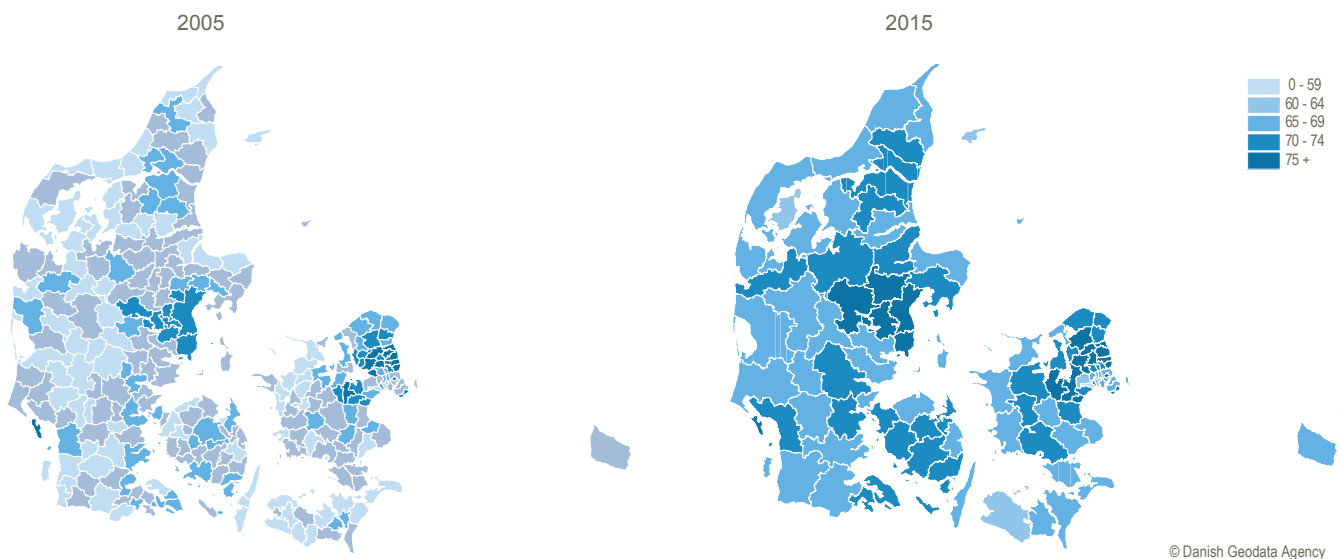
The proportion of 30-69 years old with a higher education has been increasing over the last 10 years while there has been a slight decrease in the proportion with a vocational education.

Among the remaining 30 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds of the population, 20 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 4 per cent.

### Regional differences

Regional differences are evident with regard to educational patterns within the Danish population in 2015. There is, however, a trend for the highest proportion completing education courses providing them with professional qualifications to be found around the large cities, with correspondingly lower proportions being evident in the provinces.

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

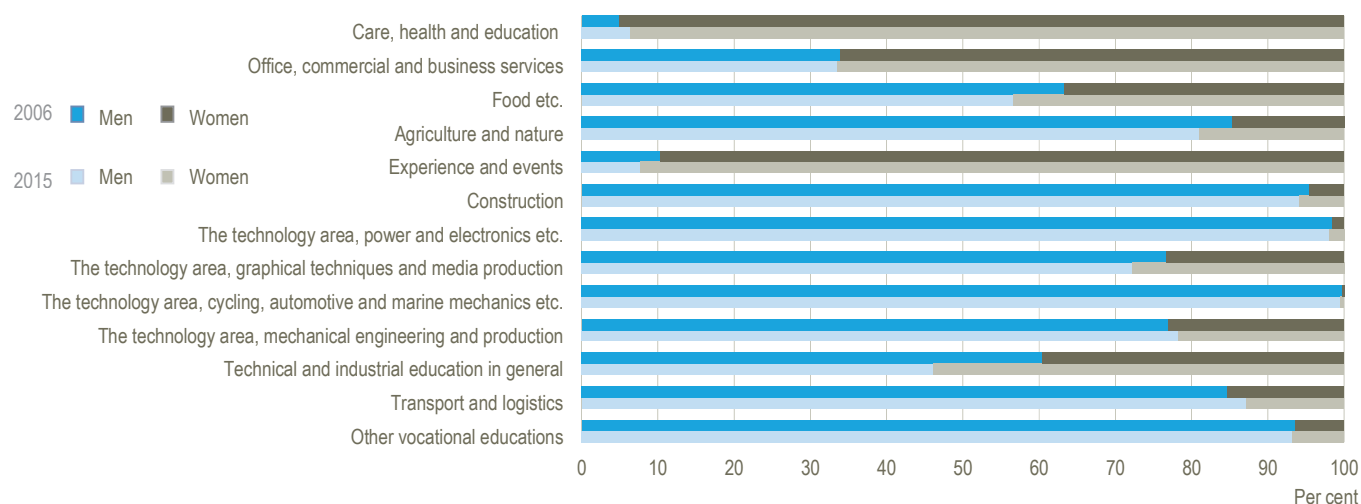


### Sharp divisions in educational patterns between the sexes

Sharp distinctions were observed in the educational patterns for 30-69-year-old men and women with regard to both educational levels and fields. More men than women had completed vocational education or short and long-cycle higher education in 2015, 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 2004 more women than men have finished a Master's degree.

Figure 3

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



[www.statbank.dk/hfudd10](http://www.statbank.dk/hfudd10)

Among the vocational educations, there are major male-dominated disciplines such as construction (e.g. carpenter) and the technology area within cycling, automotive and marine mechanics (e.g. mechanic) and power and electronics (e.g. electrician). Office, commercial and business services (e.g. assistant), care, health and education (e.g. social and health care) and experience and event (e.g. hairdressing) is however dominated by women.

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

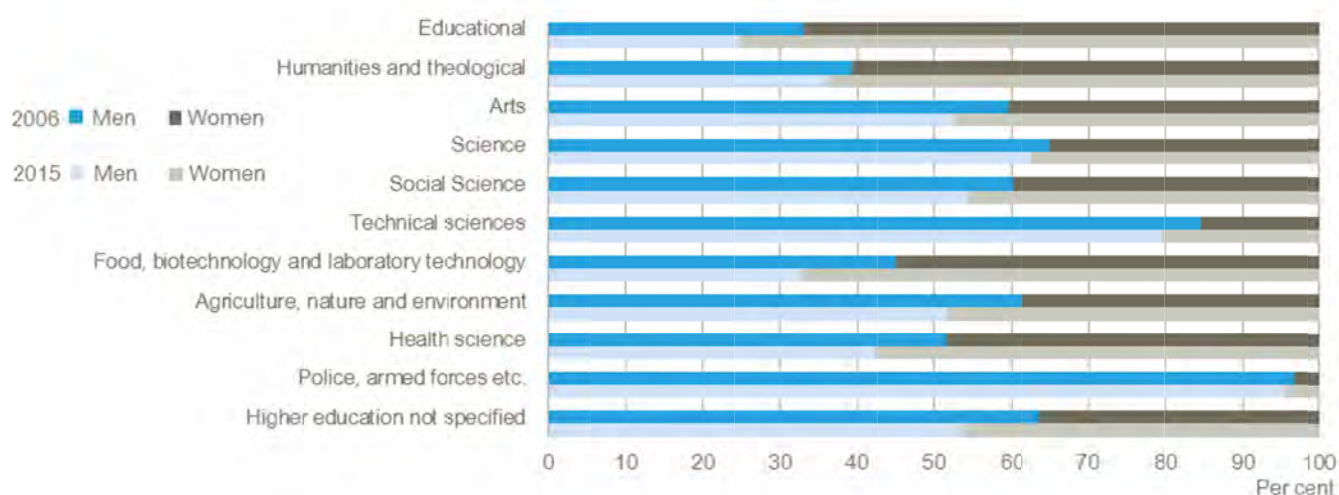
As far as medium-cycle education is concerned, three in ten disciplines were sharply dominated by men: These were technical science (e.g. technical engineers), maritime educations (e.g. marine engineers and shipmasters) and public security education. However, three disciplines humanities and theological, food, biotechnology and laboratory technology, and the health sector are dominated by women. Among the major courses are, for example, food engineering and trained nurses.

### Long-cycle higher education is more mixed

As far as long-cycle higher education is concerned, particular two disciplines technical sciences and police and armed forces were dominated by men, whereas the distribution between men and women were more equal in the following disciplines: education, humanities and theological, food, biotechnology and laboratory technology area.

Figure 4

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



www.statbank.dk/hfudd10

## Full time education

### Pre-school to 10th

Basic school forms the foundation of the Danish educational system. It begins with pre-school class and leads up to the voluntary 10th school year. In 2015, 709,000 pupils attended basic school. Of these, 64,800 had started in pre-school class, while 173,700 attended 8th to 10th grade, and among these, 28,000 attended continuation schools.

### Higher number of students attending medium-cycle higher educations

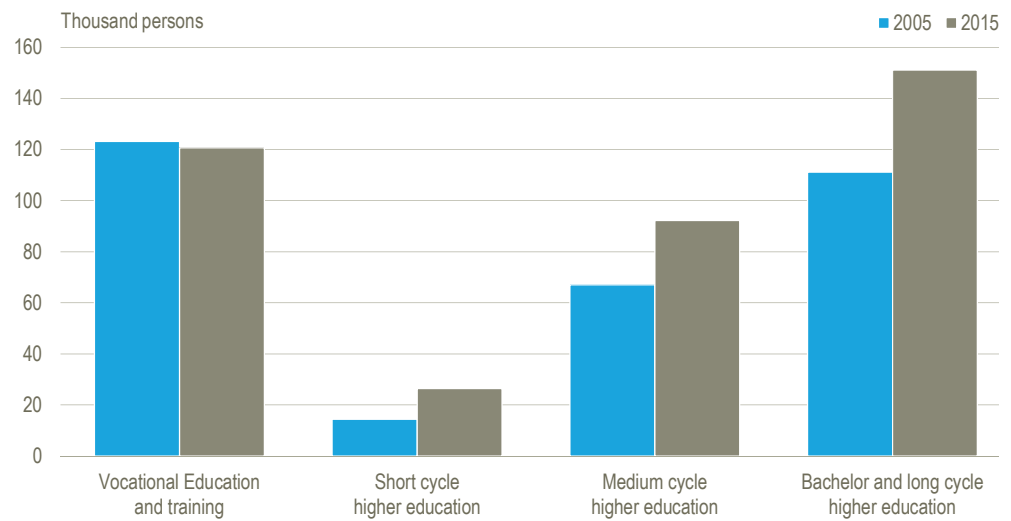
In total 269,800 students are attending higher educations in 2015 – not including Ph.D. students. The largest part, 34 per cent, is attending the medium-cycle higher educations, followed by bachelor and long-cycle higher educations by 30 and 26 per cent respectively. The smaller part is accounted for by the students at short-cycle higher educations with 10 per cent of the attending students.

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

### Increase in students in vocational educations

The number of students in vocational educations has fallen 2 per cent and increased by 40 per cent in higher educations from 2005 to 2015. In 2015 there were 120,700 students in vocational educations and 269,800 students in higher educations, such as policeman, nurse or doctor. Ph.D.-students are not included in this figure.

**Figure 5** Students attending education and training providing profess. qualifications



[www.statbank.dk/uddakt10](http://www.statbank.dk/uddakt10)

## Courses and adult education

### Adult education at almost all levels of education

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

In the school year 2013-14, nearly 1.2 million course participants completed their participation in public-managed adult or supplementary courses, and course participants at adult vocational training constituted 51 per cent of these. Course participants at general courses, i.e. 8th and 9th form and higher preparatory course, constituted 32 per cent, while course participants at further education constituted 12 per cent, respectively.

36 per cent of the course participants had vocational training as highest education completed, 31 per cent had basic school, 7 per cent had general upper secondary school, 11 per cent had unknown education stated, and 16 per cent had completed a higher education.

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

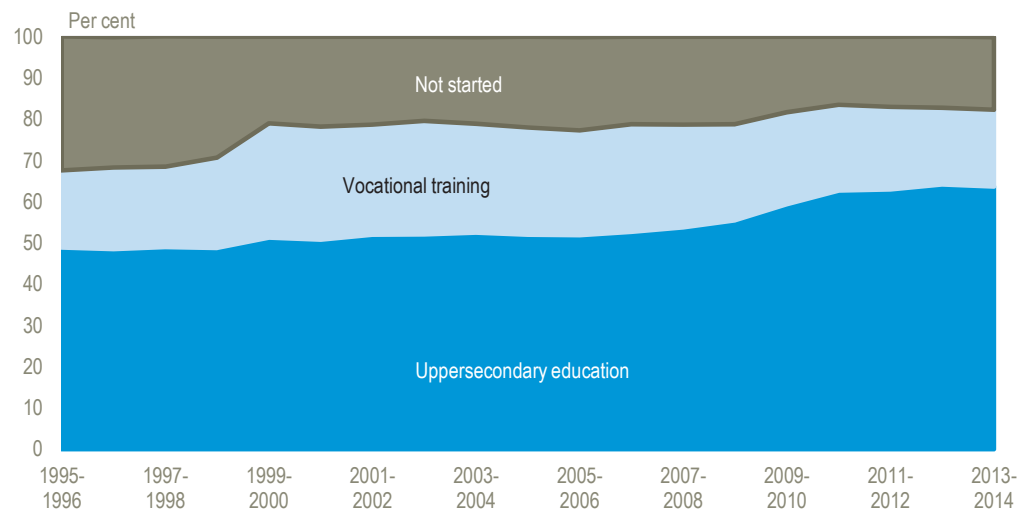
50 per cent of the participants in public courses were women. The proportion of women at the general courses was 58 per cent, while the corresponding figure at the adult vocational training centres was a mere 42 per cent. At the higher education centres, 61 per cent were women.

## Educational performance

### Eight out of ten young people are in education immediately after primary school

Of all students leaving school in 2014, 84 per cent had commenced further education after a period of three months. 64 per cent had chosen to attend general upper-secondary education or vocational education (general programmes of education at second level, second stage, hhx, htx), while 20 per cent opted for vocational education and training, e.g. carpenters, bricklayers or hairdressers.

**Figure 6** Students three months after leaving basic school



[www.statbank.dk/forlob10](http://www.statbank.dk/forlob10)

48 per cent of the students leaving school in 1995 attended traditional general upper-secondary education or vocational general upper-secondary, while 16 per cent opted for vocational education and training within a period of three months after leaving basic school. In the period from 1995 to 2014 there has been an increase in the proportion of young people choosing an upper-secondary education, relatively while relatively only a few more young people choose a vocational education. The proportion of young people who are not enrolled in education three months after leaving primary school has decreased from 36 per cent to 18 per cent from 1995 to 2014.

24 per cent of students who graduated from traditional general upper-secondary education in 2014 continued their education immediately after completing their general upper-secondary education. The corresponding proportion of graduates from 2005 was 16 per cent. The proportion of graduates from 2014 who continued their education immediately after graduating from vocational general upper-secondary education was 35 per cent.

83 per cent of the graduates from general upper-secondary education or vocational education in 2014 who had enrolled for further education three months after their graduation chose higher education.

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

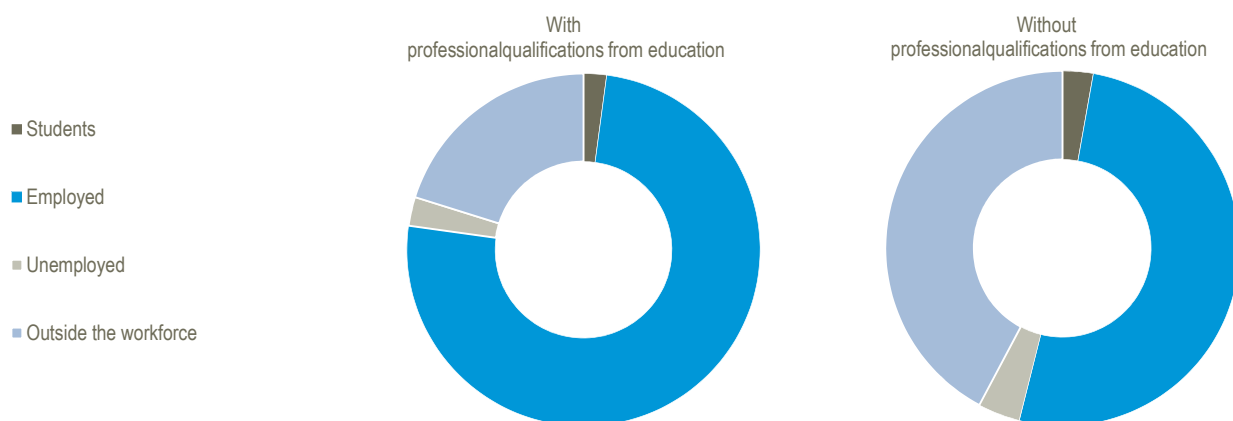
Ten years after leaving basic school in 2004-05, about 53 per cent had completed training providing them with professional qualifications. Of this group, 24 per cent had completed a vocational education course and 24 per cent had completed higher education, while 30 per cent were still studying. The 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 17 per cent of the year 2004-05.

#### **Education has a significant effect on employment**

In 2014 68 per cent of the age group 30-69 years were employed, 3 per cent unemployed, 27 per cent outside the workforce and 2 per cent under education. Persons with professional qualifications have a higher employment rate than those without professional qualifications. Higher levels of education can lead to better employment.

Figure 7

The relation to the labour market for the 30-69-year-olds. 1 January 2014



www.statbank.dk/krhf2

## Education in an international perspective

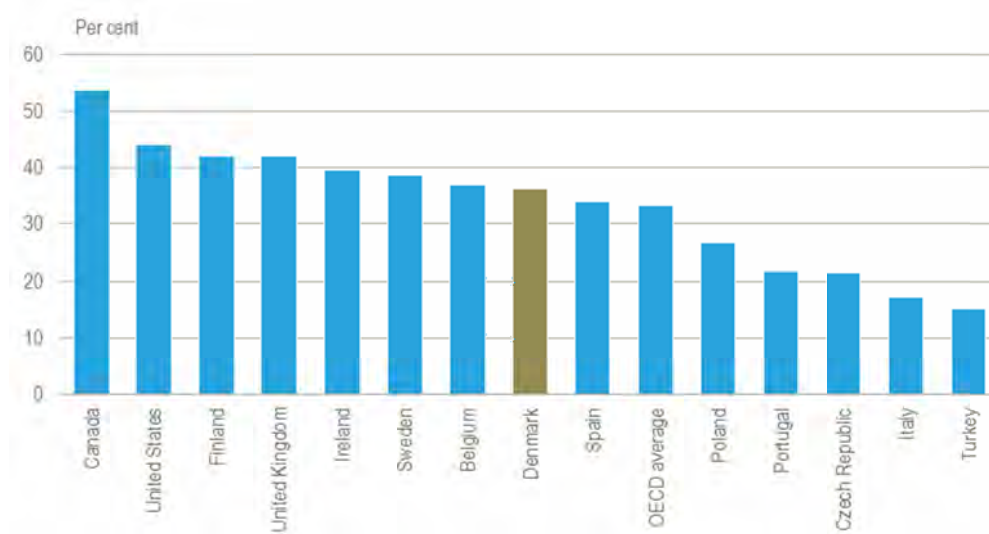
### Level of education in Denmark above OECD average

In all OECD countries, an average of 33 per cent of the 25-64-year-olds had completed a higher education in 2013. At 36 per cent, Denmark was among OECD countries above average percentage. The three highest percentages were found in Canada, Israel, Republic of Korea while Brazil, Turkey and Italy, accounted for the lowest percentages.

### Danes proceed through 18.6 years of education

Children that began primary education in Denmark in 2013 will proceed through an average of 18.6 years of full time education during their lifetime. Australia, Iceland, New Zealand and Finland are topping the list with Denmark, all accounting for 18 years of education or more. Among countries lying around 15 years of education are Slovakia, Russia and Brasil. The OECD average was 16.5 years in 2013.

Figure 8 Persons having completed tertiary education in selected OECD countries. 2013



Source: OECD, Education at a glance 2015.

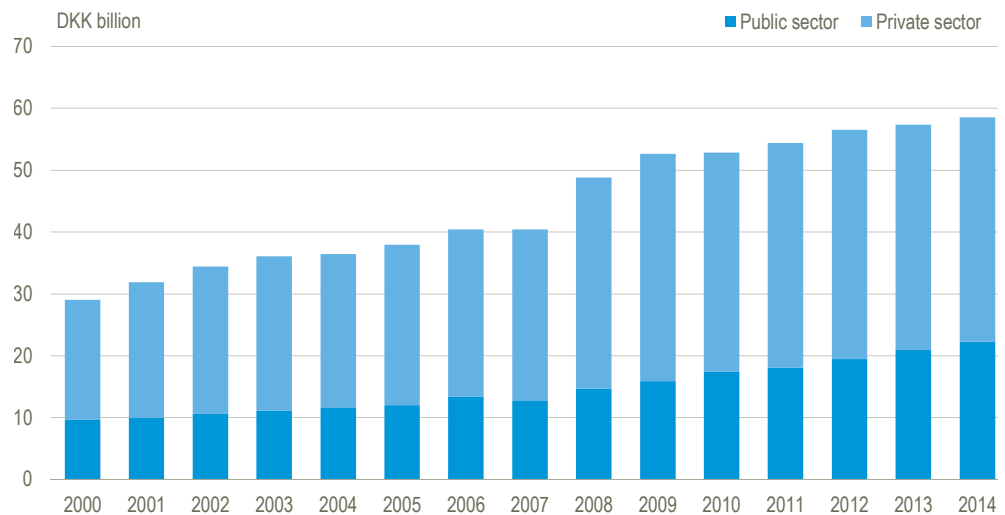
## Research, development and innovation

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

Research and development as well as innovation activities are important factors for the development of the competitiveness of the firms and, consequently, for economic growth in society. The creation of new knowledge and its subsequent use in the enterprises are important factors for the dynamics and innovation of the business sector by way of introducing new products and production processes.

R&D activities take place both in the private and the public sector. Total Danish R&D expenditure in the public and private sector has doubled in the period 2000-2014 and has been estimated at DKK 59 billion in 2014. The private sector's share of total R&D expenditure has been approximately two thirds during the period, but has decreased during the recent years.

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



[www.statbank.dk/forsk01](http://www.statbank.dk/forsk01) and [fouoff07](http://fouoff07)

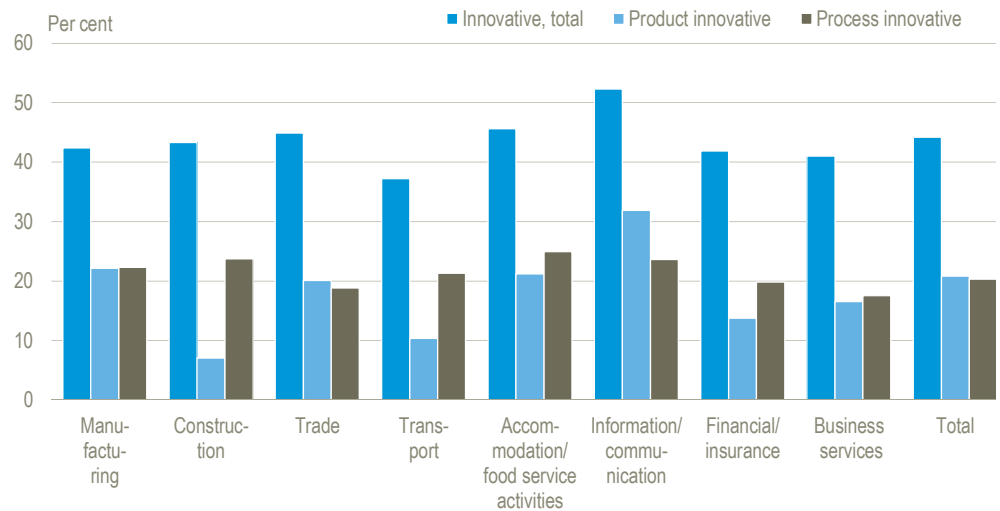
### Manufacturing has the highest R&D expenditure

R&D expenditure is particularly high in manufacturing and total expenditure on own R&D activities reached DKK 21.0 billion in 2014. This amount corresponds to 58 per cent of the private sector's expenditure on R&D.

The remainder of private sectors R&D expenditure is dominated by the industries business service, information and communication, and finance and insurance. Enterprises in business service accounted for R&D expenditure amounting to DKK 5.7 billion (16 per cent) in 2014. Enterprises in finance and insurance accounted for 4.0 DKK billion (11 per cent) and enterprises in information and communication (television and radio, telecommunication and ICT and information services etc.) accounted for 3.5 DKK billion (10 per cent).



**Figure 10 Percentage of innovative enterprises by industry. 2012-2014**



[www.statbank.dk/inn02](http://www.statbank.dk/inn02)

#### **46 per cent of all enterprises are innovative**

The greater majority of Danish enterprises do not carry out research and development activities. Instead, they attempt to increase their competitiveness by introducing new products and production processes, or by introducing new organisational methods or marketing initiatives, i.e. innovation. 44 per cent of the Danish enterprises have introduced innovations during the period 2012-2014.

Innovative enterprises are found primarily among businesses in information and communication where 52 per cent innovated during 2012-2014.

The innovation activities of Danish enterprises are characterized by large industrial variation. Enterprises in information and communication have more innovation in products than in processes, whereas enterprises in construction to a larger degree introduce new production processes.

Enterprises in manufacturing industry have almost the same frequency in product and process innovation (22 per cent each). Total innovation expenditure amounted to DKK 44.8 billion in 2014, of which DKK 36.3 billion was used for own R&D. In addition Danish enterprises purchase of R&D-services amounted to DKK 17.8 billion in 2014.

## **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 and by individuals.

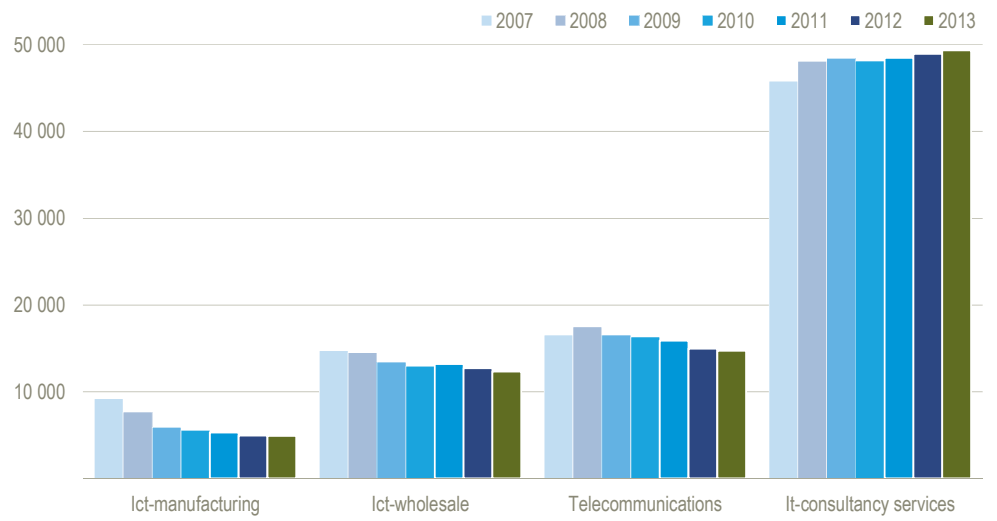
### **The ICT sector**

The ICT sector comprises enterprises that produce products and services within electronics, ICT, computer software, telecommunications, and other areas primarily based on information technologies. The ICT sector can be divided into ICT manufacturing, ICT wholesale, telecommunications, and ICT consultancy services.

### Fall in employment in ICT manufacturing

In 2013, the Danish ICT sector employed a total of 83,314 full-time employees, which is minor decrease of 6 per cent compared to 2007. However, there was a fall in ICT manufacturing of 47 per cent and an increase of 8 per cent in ICT services, consultants, etc. Out of total employment in ICT manufacturing, 61 per cent was employed in ICT services, 18 per cent in telecommunications, 15 per cent in ICT wholesale and 6 per cent in ICT manufacturing.

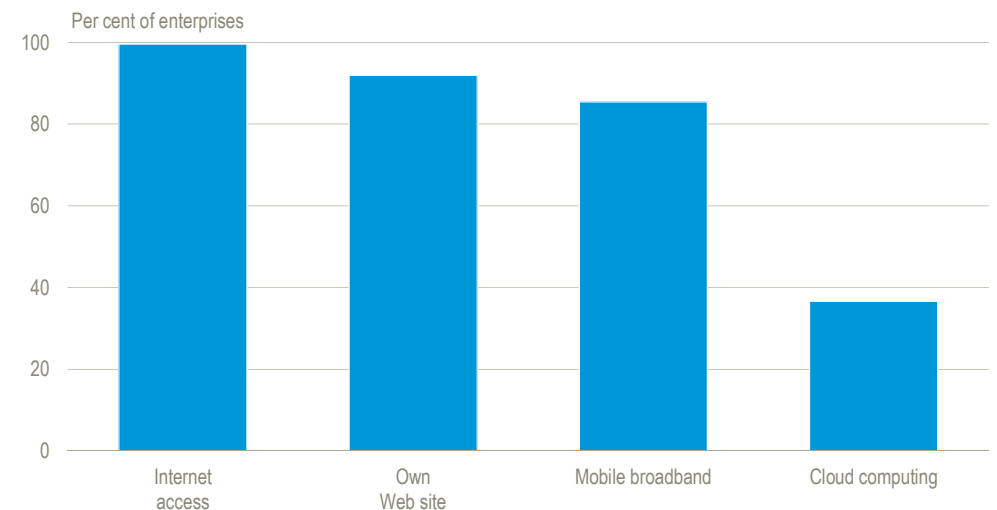
**Figure 11 Full-time employees in the ICT sector**



### Use of ICT by enterprises

At the beginning of 2015, nearly all enterprises had access to the Internet and more than nine out of ten enterprises had their own website. Almost four out of ten enterprises used one or more cloud computing services.

**Figure 12 Use of ICT by enterprises. 2015**



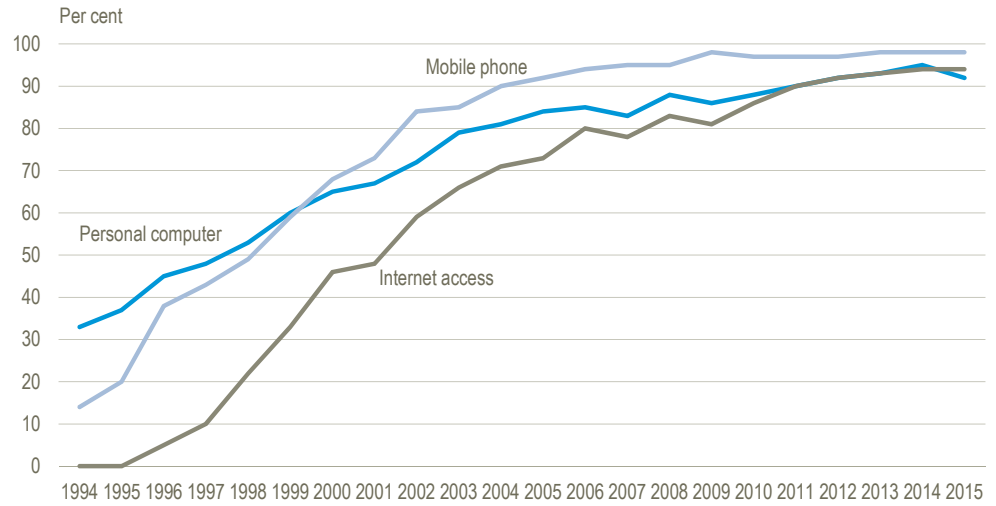
Note: Broadband connection, connection faster than analog modem or ISDN.

### Almost everybody have a mobile phone

More and more families have access to IT products in the home e.g. PC, the Internet and mobile phones. The spread of mobile phones has since 2000 passed the dissemination of the PC, and in 2015 had more than 98 per cent of Danish families

mobile phone compared to 68 per cent in 2000. In 2015 had 92 per cent access to a computer which is a slight decrease compared to the year before.

**Figure 13 Families' access to ICT goods**



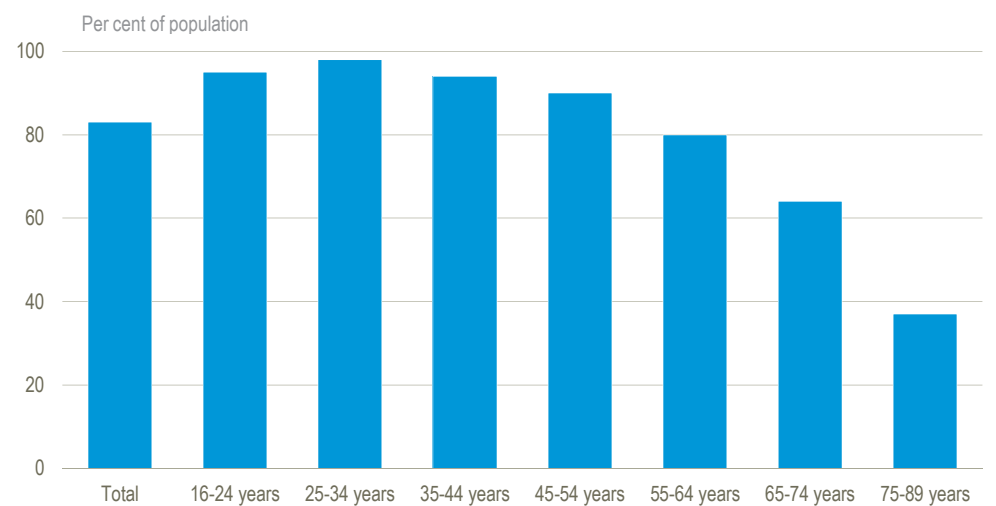
Note: 1 January.

[www.statbank.dk/varforbr](http://www.statbank.dk/varforbr)

#### **Eight out of ten Danes uses Internet daily**

The share of Danes between 16-89 years old who use the Internet daily or almost daily has increased during the recent years. The number is 83 per cent in 2015. As more and more people uses the Internet, the share of those who has never used the Internet declines. In 2015, this share is 6 per cent of the 16-89 years old. It is especially the elders who have never used the Internet; 40 per cent of the 75-89 year olds have never used the Internet, while the figure is only 13 per cent for the 65-74 year olds.

**Figure 14 Daily use of Internet. 2015**



**Table 136** Students in the educational system. 2015

1.10.2014 -30.09.2015	Students 2014	Entrance	Graduates <sup>1</sup>	Did not complete education	Students 2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 261 399</b>	<b>445 602</b>	<b>249 401</b>	<b>203 561</b>	<b>1 254 039</b>
Basic school/preparatory	715 266	189 364	103 218	87 347	714 065
General upper-secondary education	147 760	59 537	46 419	12 262	148 616
Vocational education and training	131 400	94 482	31 926	73 260	120 696
Qualifying educational programmes	836	1 188	899	267	858
Short-cycle higher education	25 459	14 070	8 350	4 754	26 425
Medium-cycle higher education	90 219	31 389	20 756	8 585	92 267
Bachelor	81 579	29 355	18 311	11 814	80 809
Long-cycle higher education	68 880	26 217	19 522	5 272	70 303
<b>Men, total</b>	<b>628 777</b>	<b>224 111</b>	<b>119 192</b>	<b>108 275</b>	<b>625 421</b>
Basic school/preparatory	368 070	97 583	52 673	44 759	368 221
General upper-secondary education	68 896	27 969	21 112	6 324	69 429
Vocational education and training	73 383	51 484	15 759	41 408	67 700
Qualifying educational programmes	642	925	696	205	666
Short-cycle higher education	13 934	7 441	4 380	2 793	14 202
Medium-cycle higher education	34 965	12 831	7 669	4 078	36 049
Bachelor	38 887	14 044	8 332	6 289	38 310
Long-cycle higher education	30 000	11 834	8 571	2 419	30 844
<b>Women, total</b>	<b>632 622</b>	<b>221 491</b>	<b>130 209</b>	<b>95 286</b>	<b>628 618</b>
Basic school/preparatory	347 196	91 781	50 545	42 588	345 844
General upper-secondary education	78 864	31 568	25 307	5 938	79 187
Vocational education and training	58 017	42 998	16 167	31 852	52 996
Qualifying educational programmes	194	263	203	62	192
Short-cycle higher education	11 525	6 629	3 970	1 961	12 223
Medium-cycle higher education	55 254	18 558	13 087	4 507	56 218
Bachelor	42 692	15 311	9 979	5 525	42 499
Long-cycle higher education	38 880	14 383	10 951	2 853	39 459

<sup>1</sup> Entrance of pupils to basic school comprises entrance of pupils to 0st to 6th class and to 7th and 10th class. <sup>2</sup> Graduates from basic school equal graduates from basic school with 9th or 10th grade.

www.statbank.dk/uddakt10

<sup>3</sup> Ph.D. is not included in the table.

**Table 137** Students by national origin. 2015

	Basic school/ preparatory	General upper- secondary school	Vocational education and training	Short- cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education/ ph.d	Total
	per cent							
<b>Men and women, total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1 254 039</b>
Of whom: immigrants and descendants	51	11	9	4	9	7	9	151 541
Western countries	33	6	7	8	13	10	22	37 911
Non western countries	58	12	10	2	7	6	5	113 627
<b>Men, total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>625 421</b>
Of whom: immigrants and descendants	55	10	8	4	8	6	8	73 382
Western countries	36	6	7	9	13	9	21	17 802
Non western countries	61	12	9	3	6	6	4	55 578
<b>Women, total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>628 618</b>
Of whom: immigrants and descendants	48	11	10	3	10	8	10	78 159
Western countries	31	6	8	7	14	10	23	3 700
Non western countries	54	12	11	2	8	7	5	37 932

www.statbank.dk/uddakt12

**Table 138** Students enrolled in general education

	Entrance of students 01.10.14–30.09.15		Graduates 01.10.14–30.09.15		Disrupted educations		Students 01.10.15 <sup>1</sup>	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>126 477</b>	<b>123 612</b>	<b>74 481</b>	<b>76 055</b>	<b>51 288</b>	<b>48 588</b>	<b>438 316</b>	<b>425 223</b>
<b>Basic school/preparatory</b>	<b>97 583</b>	<b>91 781</b>	<b>52 673</b>	<b>50 545</b>	<b>44 759</b>	<b>42 588</b>	<b>368 221</b>	<b>345 844</b>
<b>Upper secondary education</b>	<b>27 969</b>	<b>31 568</b>	<b>21 112</b>	<b>25 307</b>	<b>6 324</b>	<b>5 938</b>	<b>69 429</b>	<b>79 187</b>
General (stx, hf, student courses)	16 886	24 693	13 547	20 547	3 827	4 295	42 453	63 152
General (hvx, htx)	10 545	5 986	7 378	4 418	2 172	1 135	26 240	14 865
International	538	889	187	342	325	508	736	1 170
<b>Qualifying educational programmes</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>192</b>
Access courses - higher edu.	40	131	20	104	8	23	40	135
Access Exams - engineering education	885	132	676	99	197	39	626	57

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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**Table 139** Students in upper-secondary education. 2015

	Completed educations			Average mark		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 808</b>	<b>25 510</b>	<b>47 318</b>			
Upper-secondary school	10 660	16 416	27 076	6,9	7,4	7,2
Higher preparatory examination	2 807	3 980	6 787	6,3	6,3	6,3
Adult upper-secondary school	80	151	231	6,5	6,8	6,7
Entrance course to higher education	20	104	124	•	•	•
Higher commercial examination	4 553	3 395	7 948	6,4	6,9	6,6
Higher technical examination	2 825	1 023	3 848	6,7	7,6	6,9
International Upper-secondary school	187	342	529	6,5	7,2	6,8
Entrance examination to engineers	676	99	775	•	•	•

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**Table 140** Students in higher education

	Entrance of students 01.10.14–30.09.15		Graduates 01.10.14–30.09.15		Disrupted educations		Students <sup>1</sup> 01.10.15	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 150</b>	<b>54 881</b>	<b>28 952</b>	<b>37 987</b>	<b>15 579</b>	<b>14 846</b>	<b>119 405</b>	<b>150 399</b>
<b>Short cycle higher education</b>	<b>7 441</b>	<b>6 629</b>	<b>4 380</b>	<b>3 970</b>	<b>2 793</b>	<b>1 961</b>	<b>14 202</b>	<b>12 223</b>
Educational	5	30	1	19	0	15	8	73
Media and Communication	866	753	594	470	356	254	1 706	1 372
Arts	28	28	12	28	1	7	60	84
Social science, Economics-Mercantile	3 682	4 059	2 017	2 115	1 266	1 170	6 608	6 877
Technical educations	2 401	933	1 421	761	998	241	4 886	1 875
Food, biotechnology and laboratory technology	230	423	111	281	105	190	484	1 000
Agriculture, nature and environment	101	131	101	95	40	32	210	272
Maritime	56	2	56	4	19	0	68	2
Health	35	252	26	173	6	49	74	624
Police, armed forces etc.	37	18	41	24	2	3	98	44
<b>Vocational bachelors educations</b>	<b>12 831</b>	<b>18 558</b>	<b>7 669</b>	<b>13 087</b>	<b>4 078</b>	<b>4 507</b>	<b>36 049</b>	<b>56 218</b>
Educational	2 814	5 897	1 964	4 701	962	1 388	9 673	20 454
Media and Communication	560	744	437	433	109	165	1 688	1 973
Humanities and theological	13	32	9	20	0	2	16	31
Arts	148	627	133	496	9	65	360	1 395
Social science, Economics-Mercantile	2 182	3 585	1 063	2 109	622	892	4 740	9 316
Social Sciences	15	12	20	14	2	2	44	47
Technical educations	5 645	1 377	2 972	648	1 932	469	15 129	3 411
Technical sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food, biotechnology and laboratory technology	118	518	52	408	46	176	300	1 687
Agriculture, nature and environment	101	58	44	50	32	15	273	151
Maritime	74	11	66	10	36	3	232	32
Health	950	5 636	652	4 149	320	1 324	2 954	17 541
Police, armed forces etc.	211	61	257	49	8	6	640	180
<b>Bachelors programmes</b>	<b>14 044</b>	<b>15 311</b>	<b>8 332</b>	<b>9 979</b>	<b>6 289</b>	<b>5 525</b>	<b>38 310</b>	<b>42 499</b>
Educational	17	178	18	132	13	62	46	473
Humanities and theological	2 697	4 753	1 553	3 141	1 737	2 347	7 443	13 199
Arts	457	473	364	382	108	123	1 379	1 498
Science	2 521	1 657	1 382	900	1 399	733	7 013	4 536
Social Sciences	5 330	5 484	3 318	3 541	2 079	1 562	14 181	14 697
Technical sciences	2 097	846	1 090	511	710	251	5 398	2 204
Food, biotechnology and laboratory technology	39	73	18	37	14	29	108	240
Agriculture, nature and environment	121	362	65	263	41	112	361	1 072
Health science	765	1 485	524	1 072	188	306	2 381	4 580
<b>Masters programmes</b>	<b>11 834</b>	<b>14 383</b>	<b>8 571</b>	<b>10 951</b>	<b>2 419</b>	<b>2 853</b>	<b>30 844</b>	<b>39 459</b>
Educational	233	916	175	776	149	499	680	2 939
Humanities and theological	1 574	3 089	1 163	2 342	486	832	4 328	8 505
Arts	376	431	335	429	67	72	962	1 230
Science	1 450	1 113	917	743	272	143	3 396	2 740
Social Sciences	4 586	5 355	3 313	4 122	920	932	12 987	15 275
Technical sciences	2 711	1 322	1 964	871	450	183	5 712	2 501
Food, biotechnology and laboratory technology	34	115	36	97	5	13	81	335
Agriculture, nature and environment	199	427	147	330	42	76	505	1 069
Health science	671	1 615	521	1 241	28	103	2 193	4 865
Police, armed forces etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

**Table 141** Participants in courses of adult and supplementary education. 2013/2014

	Highest completed level of education								Total
	Basic school	General upper secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Not stated	
Public courses									
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>362 447</b>	<b>80 609</b>	<b>424 880</b>	<b>41 106</b>	<b>94 426</b>	<b>12 431</b>	<b>39 864</b>	<b>124 397</b>	<b>1 180 160</b>
<b>Participants in general and preparatory courses</b>	<b>206 967</b>	<b>23 322</b>	<b>56 809</b>	<b>5 178</b>	<b>13 907</b>	<b>3 830</b>	<b>10 164</b>	<b>103 644</b>	<b>423 821</b>
Primary education	126 671	7 085	27 617	1 786	3 087	1 060	1 849	29 502	198 657
Preparatory courses	8 190	6 170	7 961	1 234	8 533	913	4 481	4 301	41 783
Of which: Folk high school courses	7 808	6 121	7 894	1 226	8 493	911	4 473	4 292	41 218
Introductory and vocational courses	382	49	67	8	40	2	8	9	565
Upper secondary education	69 732	9 321	19 977	598	521	181	162	2 482	102 974
Upper secondary education, General (stx, hf, student courses)	69 695	9 275	19 916	592	518	180	157	2 481	102 814
Upper secondary education, General (hxx, htx)	37	46	61	6	3	1	5	1	160
Danish language courses at language centers	2 374	746	1 254	1 560	1 766	1 676	3 672	67 359	80 407
<b>Participants in vocational courses</b>	<b>155 480</b>	<b>57 287</b>	<b>368 071</b>	<b>35 928</b>	<b>80 519</b>	<b>8 601</b>	<b>29 700</b>	<b>20 753</b>	<b>756 339</b>
Vocational Education and Training	2 899	1 369	4 103	669	579	218	608	446	10 891
Of which: Care, health and education	795	144	1 145	64	48	22	4	49	2 271
Office, commercial and business services	699	831	1 391	249	238	55	110	160	3 733
The technology area mechanical engineering and production	1 298	263	1 182	101	64	13	19	216	3 156
Other vocational educations	107	131	385	255	229	128	475	21	1 731
Qualifying educational programmes	531	14 264	893	401	432	281	125	631	17 558
Labour market educations	147 261	28 977	336 926	21 650	28 535	3 842	7 400	17 135	591 726
Of which:									
Care, health and education	9 002	1 220	61 127	1 127	4 689	169	322	383	78 039
Office, trade and business service	41 558	13 920	94 409	9 580	11 805	2 374	4 037	5 004	182 687
Food etc.	5 636	976	8 504	591	1 049	105	159	1 077	18 097
Agriculture and nature	7 236	497	17 781	985	645	63	315	635	28 157
Construction	15 791	1 585	27 886	1 384	1 049	71	211	1 627	49 604
The technology area, power and electronics etc.	2 464	429	13 899	1 504	650	23	146	278	19 393
The technology area, graphical techniques and media production	1 864	878	4 544	679	652	294	472	218	9 601
The technology area, cycling, automotive and marine mechanics etc.	3 088	172	12 428	276	129	9	56	349	16 507
The technology area, mechanical engineering and production	17 348	2 697	38 556	2 635	1 630	255	696	2 883	66 700
Transport and logistics	36 648	5 126	47 472	2 331	5 634	374	786	3 911	102 282
Other vocational educations	6 626	1 477	10 320	558	603	105	200	770	20 659
Short-cycle higher education	2 147	3 361	11 733	4 210	3 882	545	2 451	282	28 611
Medium-cycle higher education	2 497	7 977	13 881	8 323	41 727	2 444	11 693	876	89 418
Bachelor	22	382	46	144	332	349	465	657	2 397
Long-cycle higher education/PhD programmes	123	957	489	531	5 032	922	6 958	726	15 738

<sup>1</sup> Includes only courses which are publicly financed and supervised.

**Table 142** Educational level three years after leaving basic school. 2015

	Year of leaving school							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Graduation class, total</b>	<b>64 585</b>	<b>67 751</b>	<b>67 162</b>	<b>69 612</b>	<b>69 575</b>	<b>70 549</b>	<b>70 378</b>	<b>71 264</b>
<b>Total number receiving education</b>	<b>23 929</b>	<b>27 197</b>	<b>28 439</b>	<b>30 076</b>	<b>30 079</b>	<b>29 640</b>	<b>27 895</b>	<b>26 312</b>
Preparatory education	95	277	261	337	394	455	515	557
General upper secondary school	5 078	6 064	5 655	6 116	6 195	6 118	5 753	5 606
Vocational upper secondary school	2 219	3 109	3 584	3 906	3 792	3 633	3 496	973
Vocational basic education	12 094	12 608	12 894	12 580	11 923	11 174	10 362	11 854
Vocational education	75	76	67	84	55	47	31	27
Short-cycle higher education	649	811	890	1 011	1 081	1 120	1 053	1 027
Medium-cycle higher education	1 281	1 613	1 924	2 136	2 292	2 280	2 221	2 103
Bachelor	2 434	2 635	3 159	3 902	4 342	4 804	4 463	4 164
Long-cycle higher education	4	4	5	4	5	9	1	1

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**Table 143** Educational level three years after leaving general upper sec. education. 2015

	Year of leaving school							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Graduation class, total</b>	<b>20 740</b>	<b>22 263</b>	<b>22 545</b>	<b>23 289</b>	<b>25 427</b>	<b>26 743</b>	<b>28 393</b>	<b>30 321</b>
<b>Total number receiving education</b>	<b>15 999</b>	<b>17 261</b>	<b>17 999</b>	<b>19 265</b>	<b>21 255</b>	<b>22 269</b>	<b>23 640</b>	<b>24 520</b>
Preparatory education	1	•	1	•	•	•	9	•
General upper secondary school	•	3	3	3	4	3	•	3
Vocational upper secondary school	150	211	169	218	259	276	331	64
Vocational basic education	1 114	1 003	886	820	921	1 012	1 200	1 688
Vocational education	10	18	19	11	12	10	5	5
Short-cycle higher education	732	899	900	900	1 015	1 176	1 342	1 569
Medium-cycle higher education	5 445	5 966	6 327	6 769	7 541	7 894	8 506	8 732
Bachelor	7 976	8 479	8 816	9 820	10 771	11 028	11 226	11 255
Long-cycle higher education	571	682	878	724	732	870	1 021	1 204

www.statbank.dk/forlob15



**Table 144** Highest general education completed by population. 2015

Age on 1 January 2015	1 -6 grade or unknown	7 -10 grade	Upper- secondary school, higher preparatory examination, adult upper-secondary school	Higher commercial education, higher tech. education, and entrance examination for technical colleges	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>280 147</b>	<b>2 352 083</b>	<b>1 013 082</b>	<b>352 507</b>	<b>3 997 819</b>
15 -24 years	40 257	473 402	159 877	56 408	729 944
25 -29 years	53 559	132 357	114 653	45 789	346 358
30 -39 years	78 777	282 471	211 826	105 660	678 734
40 -49 years	46 369	427 338	231 547	97 954	803 208
50 -59 years	43 808	488 219	180 716	38 135	750 878
60 -69 years	17 377	548 296	114 463	8 561	688 697
<b>Men</b>	<b>143 521</b>	<b>1 271 770</b>	<b>410 493</b>	<b>185 918</b>	<b>2 011 702</b>
15 -24 years	19 457	258 801	60 541	34 524	373 323
25 -29 years	26 511	80 228	43 555	25 867	176 161
30 -39 years	41 230	169 573	77 477	53 287	341 567
40 -49 years	24 157	242 576	92 212	45 567	404 512
50 -59 years	24 240	254 018	78 309	20 348	376 915
60 -69 years	7 926	266 574	58 399	6 325	339 224
<b>Women</b>	<b>136 626</b>	<b>1 080 313</b>	<b>602 589</b>	<b>166 589</b>	<b>1 986 117</b>
15 -24 years	20 800	214 601	99 336	21 884	356 621
25 -29 years	27 048	52 129	71 098	19 922	170 197
30 -39 years	37 547	112 898	134 349	52 373	337 167
40 -49 years	22 212	184 762	139 335	52 387	398 696
50 -59 years	19 568	234 201	102 407	17 787	373 963
60 -69 years	9 451	281 722	56 064	2 236	349 473

**Table 145** Highest education completed analysed by age and sex. 2015

Age on 1 Jan. 2015	Basic school or not known	General upper-secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education/ ph.d.	Unknown	Total
	per cent								
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,3</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>37,4</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>16,7</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>10,0</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>2 921 517</b>
30 -39 years	14,2	5,6	31,3	5,4	16,7	2,8	14,9	9,0	678 734
40 -49 years	16,8	5,7	38,2	6,0	16,7	1,7	11,0	3,8	803 208
50 -59 years	23,2	4,8	38,9	4,5	16,6	1,1	7,7	3,2	750 878
60 -69 years	27,3	2,7	41,0	3,2	16,8	0,8	6,5	1,6	688 697
<b>Men</b>	<b>20,7</b>	<b>4,9</b>	<b>40,7</b>	<b>5,3</b>	<b>11,6</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>10,5</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>1 462 218</b>
30 -39 years	16,7	5,9	34,7	5,7	10,8	2,5	13,7	9,9	341 567
40 -49 years	19,2	5,5	40,2	6,9	11,2	1,5	11,0	4,2	404 512
50 -59 years	23,2	4,9	42,2	4,8	11,4	1,0	8,7	3,7	376 915
60 -69 years	23,7	3,3	45,4	3,6	13,2	0,7	8,5	1,6	339 224
<b>Women</b>	<b>19,9</b>	<b>4,6</b>	<b>34,2</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>21,8</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>9,5</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>1 459 299</b>
30 -39 years	11,7	5,3	27,8	5,2	22,7	3,1	16,0	8,1	337 167
40 -49 years	14,4	6,0	36,2	5,1	22,3	1,8	11,0	3,3	398 696
50 -59 years	23,1	4,7	35,6	4,1	21,9	1,1	6,7	2,7	373 963
60 -69 years	30,9	2,2	36,7	2,9	20,3	0,9	4,6	1,6	349 473

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**Table 146** Highest education completed analysed by region. 2015

30-69 year-olds Place of residence on 1 Jan. 2015	Basic school or not known	General upper- secondary education	Vocational education and training		Short-cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education/ ph.d.	Unknown	Total
<b>Denmark, total</b>	<b>593 831</b>	<b>139 000</b>	<b>1 093 826</b>	<b>1 407</b>	<b>140 596</b>	<b>488 207</b>	<b>46 143</b>	<b>292 295</b>	<b>126 212</b>	<b>2 921 517</b>
Region Hovedstaden	149 937	60 257	267 569	359	42 359	153 122	23 609	156 045	53 672	906 929
Copenhagen	44 897	22 791	61 705	124	11 990	47 224	11 345	63 088	24 931	288 095
Frederiksberg	5 737	4 099	10 385	12	2 257	9 285	2 035	14 880	3 266	51 956
Region Sjælland	100 370	17 660	187 283	105	20 534	69 592	4 310	26 004	14 087	439 945
Region Syddanmark	140 863	23 070	256 584	277	30 272	106 002	6 766	35 977	24 154	623 965
Region Midtjylland	132 433	27 974	256 378	487	34 289	112 842	8 222	55 561	23 641	651 827
Region Nordjylland	70 228	10 039	126 012	179	13 142	46 649	3 236	18 708	10 658	298 851

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**Table 147** Highest completed education, by labour market. 2014

30-69 year-olds	Students	Non-students			Total
		Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in the labour force	
<b>Total</b>	<b>68 278</b>	<b>1 982 711</b>	<b>89 105</b>	<b>789 322</b>	<b>2 929 416</b>
Basic school/not stated	14 593	349 098	28 256	335 756	727 703
General upper-secondary education	9 204	94 567	5 137	30 447	139 355
Vocational education and training	18 615	780 033	32 937	275 137	1 106 722
Qualifying educational programmes	431	560	59	297	1 347
Higher education/PhD	25 435	758 453	22 716	147 685	954 289
<b>Men</b>	<b>27 425</b>	<b>1 043 427</b>	<b>46 679</b>	<b>347 834</b>	<b>1 465 365</b>
Basic school/not stated	6 294	206 763	16 291	142 888	372 236
General upper-secondary education	4 134	50 546	2 738	14 430	71 848
Vocational education and training	7 077	445 156	17 707	131 595	601 535
Qualifying educational programmes	216	450	42	172	880
Higher education/PhD	9 704	340 512	9 901	58 749	418 866
<b>Women</b>	<b>40 853</b>	<b>939 284</b>	<b>42 426</b>	<b>441 488</b>	<b>1 464 051</b>
Basic school/not stated	8 299	142 335	11 965	192 868	355 467
General upper-secondary education	5 070	44 021	2 399	16 017	67 507
Vocational education and training	11 538	334 877	15 230	143 542	505 187
Qualifying educational programmes	215	110	17	125	467
Higher education/PhD	15 731	417 941	12 815	88 936	535 423

www.statbank.dk/hfudd15

**Table 148** The ICT sector in Denmark. 2013

	Enterprises	Full-time employees	Turnover	Wages and salaries
			DKK mio.	
<b>ICT industries, total</b>	<b>13 074</b>	<b>81 314</b>	<b>198 379</b>	<b>49 185</b>
ICT manufacturing	285	4 894	10 498	2 380
ICT wholesale trade	1 025	12 332	60 941	7 767
Telecommunications	390	14 718	45 330	7 680
ICT services industries	11 374	49 370	81 610	31 359

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

[www.statbank.dk/iterhv](http://www.statbank.dk/iterhv)

**Table 149** Enterprises' use of ICT. 2015

	Internet access	Own web site	Mobile internet
	per cent		
<b>All enterprises<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Sectors</b>			
Manufacturing	100	97	87
Construction	100	91	91
Trade and transport etc.	99	88	80
Information and communication	100	96	94
Business service and finance	100	94	87
<b>Fuldtidsansatte</b>			
10-19 employees	99	89	83
20-49 employees	100	94	86
50-99 employees	99	95	90
100 employees +	100	97	95

<sup>1</sup> All enterprises with at least 10 employees.

[www.statbank.dk/vita](http://www.statbank.dk/vita) and [www.dst.dk/vita1](http://www.dst.dk/vita1)

**Table 150** Goods and services purchased on the Internet. 2015

	16-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-89 years	Total
	per cent of age group							
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>74</b>
Tickets for events	65	68	66	59	39	28	10	51
Other travel arrangements	47	57	58	55	43	32	10	46
Clothes, sports, goods	63	54	61	51	29	14	5	43
Holiday accommodation	33	50	57	57	41	28	10	42
Household goods (e.g. furniture, toys, etc)	22	47	48	34	27	18	5	31
Internet, television, phone subscription	33	40	41	31	23	16	6	29
Music, movies	28	26	28	23	14	7	3	20
Electronic equipment	31	31	30	25	16	10	4	22
Computer hardware	30	31	28	22	17	11	6	22
Books, magazines, newspapers	22	28	23	24	18	15	6	20
Video games software	32	25	22	14	4	2	1	15
Share purchases, financial services or insurances	17	22	17	15	10	7	4	14
Food or groceries	7	18	21	16	11	7	2	13
Medicine	5	5	9	10	11	9	5	8
E-learning material	9	10	5	5	2	1	0	5

www.statbank.dk/bebrit08

**Table 151** Access to computer and internet in the home

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	per cent of households				
<b>Computer access from home</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>
Single adult without children	84	84	85	90	87
Couple without children	93	94	99	96	96
Single adult with children	94	97	96	96	95
Couple with children	98	99	99	98	99
<b>Internet access from home</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>
Single adult without children	84	83	85	89	86
Couple without children	93	93	97	94	95
Single adult with children	91	99	96	98	97
Couple with children	99	99	99	98	98

www.statbank.dk/fabrit01

**Table 152** Internet and telephony

	first half 2011 <sup>1</sup>	first half 2013 <sup>1</sup>	first half 2015
Subscriber line, fixed network (1.000) <sup>2</sup>	2 212	1 926	1 580
Per 100 inhabitants	39,7	34,3	27,8
Mobile subscriptions <sup>3</sup> (1.000)	7 907	8 220	8 411
Per 100 inhabitants <sup>3</sup>	142	146,6	148,1
Internet subscriptions (1.000)	2 147	2 262	2 392
Per 100 inhabitants	38,6	40,3	42,1
xDSL subscriptions (1.000)	1 221	1 178	1 140
Cable modem subscriptions (1.000)	563	636	677
Fibre subscriptions (1.000)	187	295	420
Mobile broadband subscriptions <sup>4</sup> (1.000)	4 258	5 483	6 351
Dedicated data subscriptions (1.000)	854	1 038	1 182
— mio. minutes (first half) —			
Domestic traffic, fixed network <sup>5</sup>	5 685	4 203	3 181
International traffic, fixed network <sup>5</sup>	419	421	333
Domestic traffic, mobile network	11 086	11 556	12 578
International traffic, mobile network	682	730	689
— mio. (first half) —			
SMS sent	12 567	10 527	8 206
MMS sent	87	172	230
— mio. MB in period (year) —			
Mobile data traffic	19 808	54 395	164 483
— DKK mio. (year) —			
Revenues	39 466	34 750	...

<sup>1</sup> 2010 and 2012 have been updated to 1H figures compared to last year. <sup>2</sup> Including fixed network IP telephony subscriptions <sup>3</sup> Include GSM-, UMTS-, CDMA2000-subscriptions, mobile broadband and active GSM- og UMTS-prepaid cards. A prepaid card is active, if there within the last three months was incoming or outgoing traffic or reloads of the prepaid card. <sup>4</sup> Cover the following subscriptions with a marketed/theoretical downstream capacity of a minimum of 256 kbit/s: Standard mobile subscriptions used for Internet data traffic, supplementary data subscriptions for mobile subscriptions and dedicated data subscriptions. <sup>5</sup> Including traffic from fixed network IP telephony.

Source: Danish Energy Agency, [www.ens.dk/en](http://www.ens.dk/en)

**Table 153** Expenses for Research & Development (R&D)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
— DKK mio. in 2014-prices —						
<b>Total R&amp;D expenses</b>	<b>56 502</b>	<b>55 402</b>	<b>57 086</b>	<b>57 708</b>	<b>57 769</b>	<b>58 661</b>
The public sector	17 073	18 262	18 996	19 868	21 177	22 396
The private sector	39 430	37 140	38 089	37 841	36 592	36 265
— DKK mio. in current prices —						
<b>Total R&amp;D expenses</b>	<b>52 611</b>	<b>52 826</b>	<b>54 383</b>	<b>56 495</b>	<b>57 321</b>	<b>58 661</b>
The public sector	15 897	17 413	18 097	19 450	21 013	22 396
The private sector	36 714	35 413	36 286	37 045	36 308	36 265
— per cent —						
<b>R&amp;D-expenses in per cent of GDP</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>3.02</b>
The public sector	0.93	0.97	0.99	1.03	1.10	1.15
The private sector	2.14	1.97	1.98	1.97	1.91	1.87

[www.dst.dk/fui](http://www.dst.dk/fui)

# Culture and National Church

Museums and cultural heritage

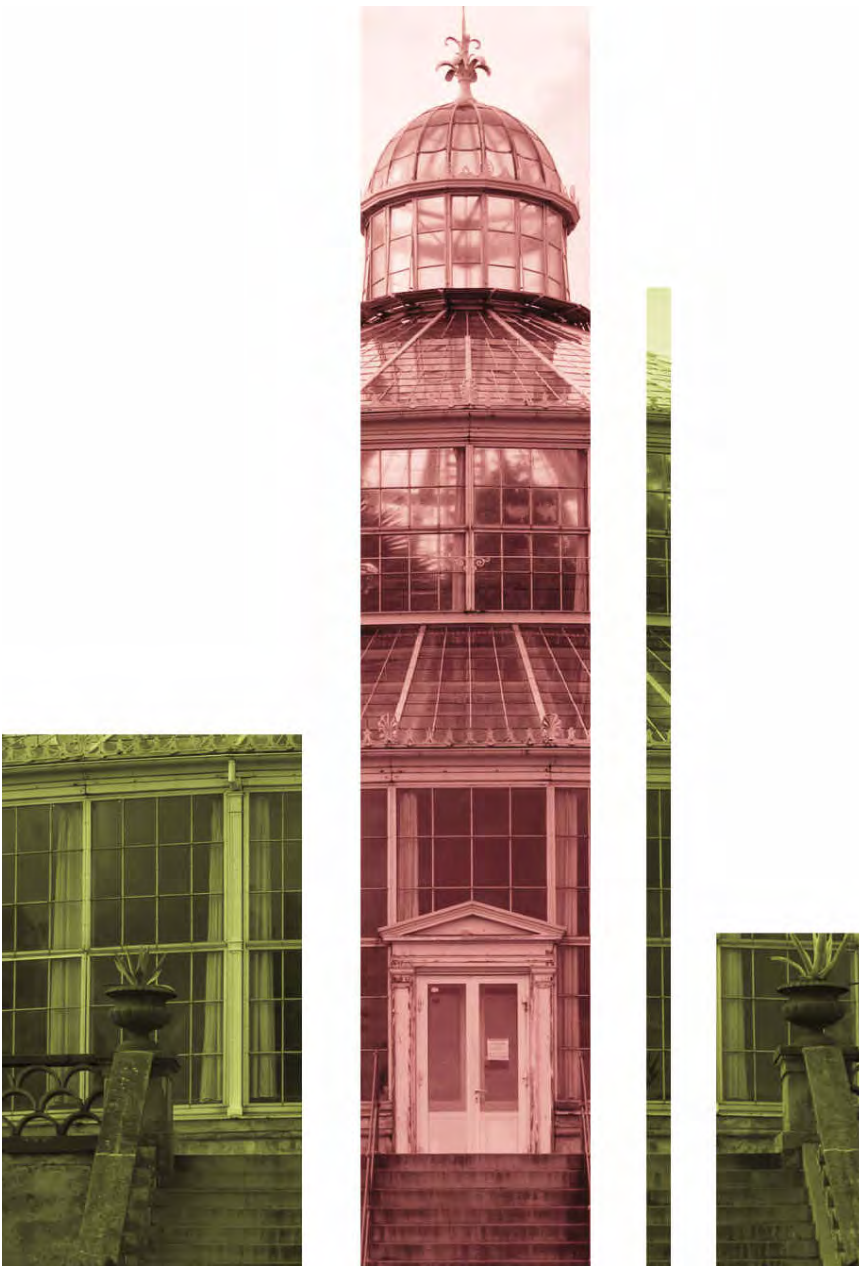
Libraries

Films and media

Theatres

Culture, economy and structure

National Church



## Museums and cultural heritage

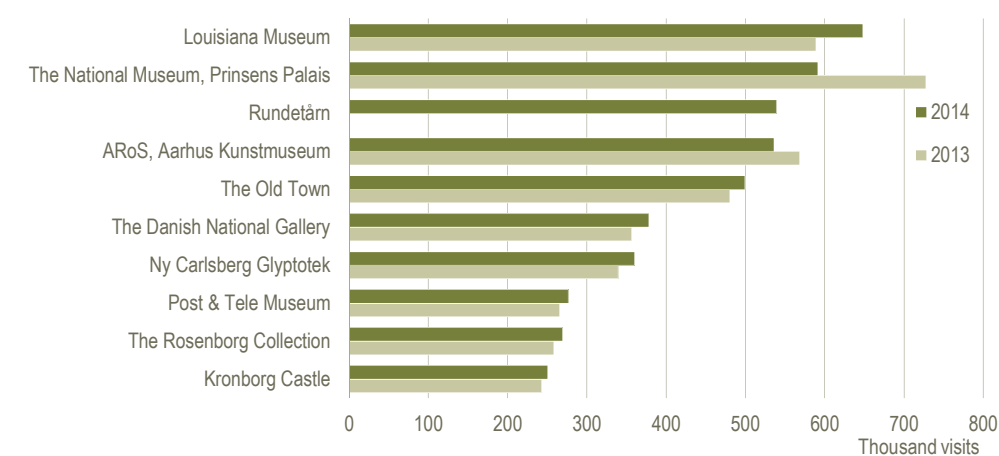
### 14.5 million visits to museums

In 2014, admission rates of Danish museums reached 14.5 million visitors. Of the 255 museums included in the statistics, 129 are subsidized by the state. Museums subsidized or owned by the state had 11.3 million visitors in 2014, equal to 78 per cent of the total number of visitors in 2014. In 2014, the zoological and botanical gardens had a total of 4.9 million visitors.

### Louisiana the most visited museum

Louisiana The Art museum Louisiana account for the highest admission rates of 648,000 visitors. With a total of 591,000 visitors, Prinsens Palæ which is a part of the National Museum of Denmark is now ranked as number two.

**Figure 1** Museums - the ten highest admission rates



[www.statbank.dk/mus](http://www.statbank.dk/mus)

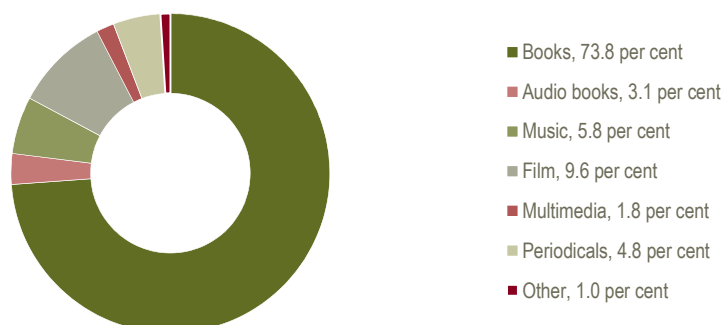
## Libraries

### Danes borrow fewer books

The population continue to visit public libraries, but they do not borrow as many books as before. Lending of physical books was 27.6 million in 2014, which is 0.9 million fewer loans than the year before. This is a decrease of 3 per cent.

In 2014 the number of downloads was 1.6 mio. e-books. Due to new definitions on inventory of electronic resources the figures for 2014 are not comparable with previous years.

**Figure 2** Lending from public libraries. 2014



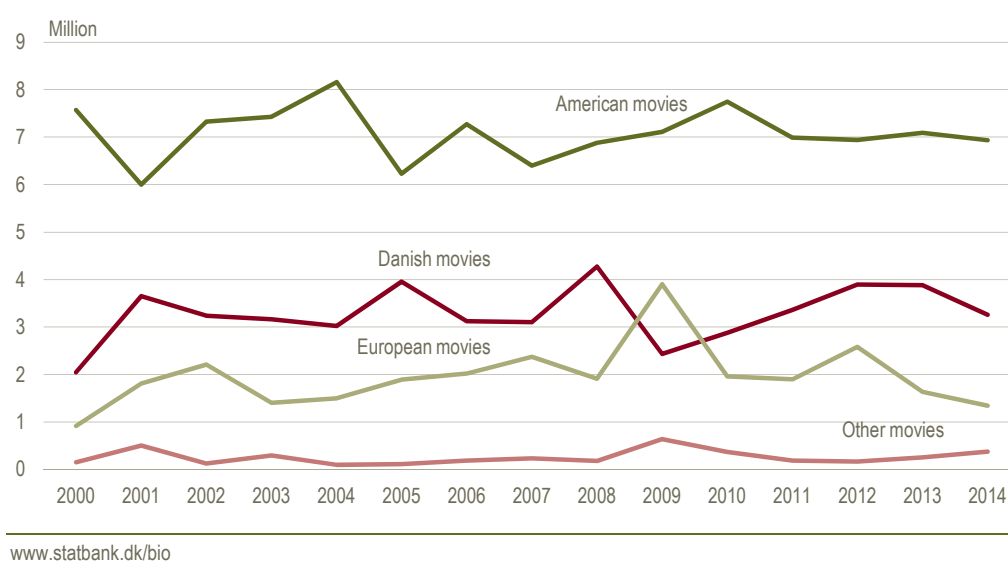
[www.statbank.dk/bib1](http://www.statbank.dk/bib1)

## Films and media

### Decrease in the number of tickets sold for films

From 2013 to 2014 the number of tickets sold for films screened at Danish cinemas saw an decrease of 7 per cent and reached 11,9 million tickets sold. The number of tickets sold for American films showed a modest decrease of 2 per cent, to 6,9 million tickets in 2014. In 2014, the three films seen by most people were . Danish films accounted for 27 per cent of all tickets sold in 2014. This is an decrease of 3 percentage points compared to the previous year. The most popular Danish film was *Fasan-dræberne* selling 749,000 tickets in 2014.

**Figure 3** Tickets sold for movies



### Minor fall in daily television viewing

The average Dane above the age of 3 watched TV for 2 hours and 52 minutes in 2015 – a decrease of a single minute compared to the previous year. January is the month of the year, where the Danes watch the most television. In January 2015, average daily TV viewing was 3 hours and 27 minutes. In 2015, August with 2 hours and 24 minutes of daily TV viewing was the month with least time spent in front of the television. Music, entertainment and dramas are watched almost half of the time that Danes spend watching TV (44 per cent).

**Figure 4** Television viewing by program type. 2015

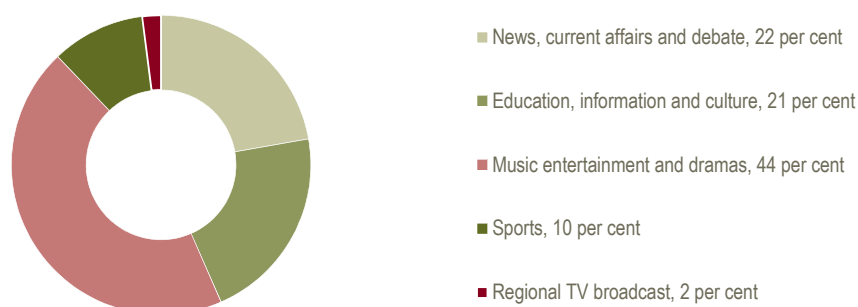


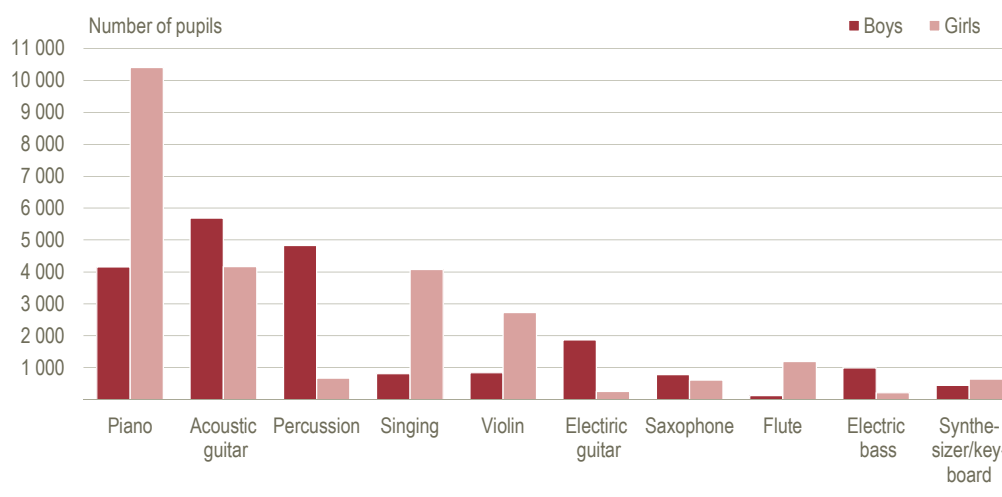
Table 173



## Musical schools

In the season 2014/2015, almost 51,400 pupils that were given instrument or singing lessons in the Danish music schools. 55 per cent of the pupils were girls and the remaining 45 per cent were boys. With more than 75 per cent of the pupils being female, the flute, singing and the violin can be considered most popular with girls. Conversely, percussion, electric guitar and electric bass can be considered boys' instruments as more than 80 per cent of the pupils are male.

**Figure 5** Music school pupils by sex for the ten most popular instruments

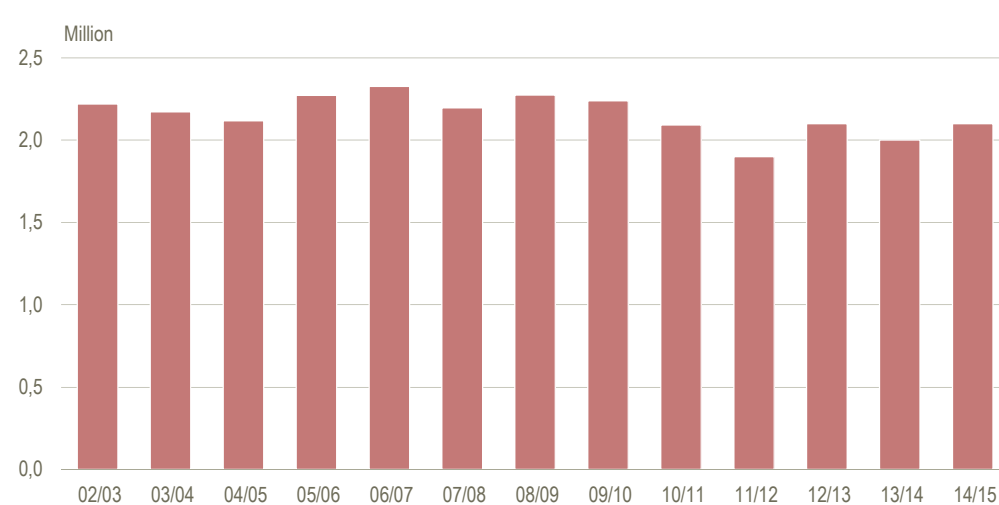


## Theatres

### The audience of state subsidized theatres

Admissions to state subsidized theatres reached a number of 2,1 mill. during the season of 2014/2015 which is 30,000 more than the previous season. In state subsidized theatres there were 630 productions in 2014/2015 and 587 productions in 2013/2014.

**Figure 6** Admissions to state-subsidized theatres



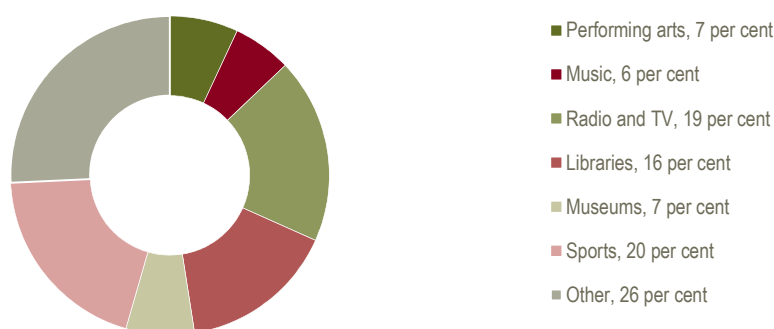
[www.statbank.dk/teat1](http://www.statbank.dk/teat1), teat2 and teat3

## Culture, economy and structure

### Sports, Radio and TV receive the largest shares of public funding

Public funding for cultural activities for 2015 was DKK 23.7 billion. The distribution of funding between various cultural domains has only changed slightly from 2014. In 2015, the largest proportions of funding are allocated to *Sports* (20 per cent), *Radio and TV* (19 per cent), and *Libraries* (16 per cent).

Figure 7 Public subsidies to cultural activities. 2015



[www.statbank.dk/bevil02](http://www.statbank.dk/bevil02)

### Municipalities and government support different cultural domains

The central government's share of the total public funding for cultural activities decreased from 57 per cent in 2014 to 55 per cent in 2015. Conversely, local municipalities increased their share of the funding from 43 per cent in 2014 to 45 per cent in 2015. Central government and local municipalities support different cultural domains. The municipal funds account for 81 per cent and 77 per cent of public funding for *Sports* and *Libraries*, respectively. On the contrary, public support is primarily funded by the central government for *Performing Arts* and *Museums*. *Radio and TV* are entirely funded by the central government, while public funding for *Music* is distributed almost equally between the central government and the municipalities.

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

The distribution of public funding by financing type is virtually unchanged from 2014. In 2015, 83 per cent of public funding for culture is in the form of operating grants while construction works receive 8 per cent and projects 6 per cent. The rest is distributed between distribution support (1.7 per cent) and personal grants (1.2 per cent).

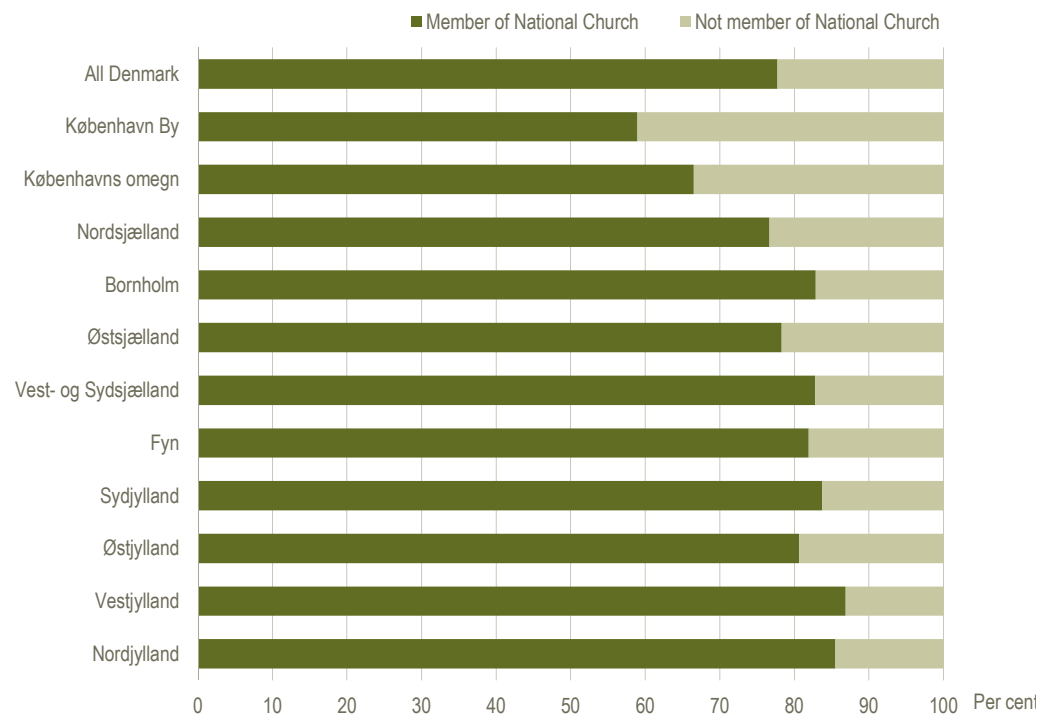
## National Church

### Fewer members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark

An increasing number of people have decided not to be members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark. The share of the Danish population with membership was 76.9 per cent on 1 January 2016. The share shows a falling tendency and made up 77.8 per cent in 2015. The share was 83.0 per cent ten years ago.

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

The share of members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark differs among the various regions of Denmark. The region accounting for the highest number is Vestjylland, followed by Nordjylland and Sydjylland. The region with the lowest number of members is København by, followed by Københavns omegn and Nordsjælland.

**Figure 8** Membership of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. 1 January 2016

[www.statbank.dk/km6](http://www.statbank.dk/km6)

**Table 154 The National Danish Archives**

	2013	2014
	number	
Visits to homepage	5 233 184	4 453 014
Visitors to reading rooms	30 977	26 252
Written enquiries	14 386	12 003
	metres	
Total size of conventional holdings	435 079	440 191
Accessed records	3 513	5 112
	gigabyte	
Total size of electronic holdings	41 572	67 411
Accessed electronic records	3 684	25 839
	full-time equivalents	
Employees, regular	197	201
Employees, subsidised	24	18

www.statistikbanken.dk/arkiv03

**Table 155 Admissions to zoological gardens and botanical gardens, etc.**

	2013	2014
<b>Total number of zoological gardens</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>
	thousands	
<b>Admissions total</b>	<b>5 750</b>	<b>4 930</b>
Of which:		
Københavns Zoo	1 434	1 137
Danmarks Akvarium, Den Blå Planet	1 087	768
Aalborg Zoo	469	416
Odense Zoo	381	340
Givskud Zoo	317	300
Randers Regnskov	272	247
Knuthenborg Safaripark	223	239
Jesperhus Resort	225	200
Ree Park - Ebeltoft Safari Gravlev	183	162
Nordsømuseum, Nordsøen Oceanium	160	155
Jyllands Park Zoo	158	152
Kattegatcentret	125	129
AQUA Silkeborg	129	116
Guldborgsund Zoo & Botanisk Have	70	74
Den Geografiske Have	58	55
Blåvand Zoo	57	55
Skandinavisk Dyrepark, Nødager	71	47
Fjord- og bæltcentret i Kerteminde	56	46
Øresundsakvariet	44	46
Odsherred Zoo - Dyrepark	42	45
Jyllandsakvariet	44	43
Skærup Zoo	37	35

Note: Figures on the individual zoological gardens include zoological gardens for which the number of visitors has been stated for both years and have had more than 30,000 visitors in 2014 only. Admissions total include all zoological gardens.

www.statbank.dk/mus

Table 156 Admissions to museums

	2013	2014		2013	2014
<b>Total number of museums</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>255</b>			
Cultural historical museums	144	139	Bork Vikingehavn	43	45
Art museums	47	45	Vikingeborgen Trelleborg	30	45
Natural science museums	4	5	Museum Østjylland, Randers	43	43
Museum like institutions	63	66	Helsingør Kommunes Museer	37	41
<b>Admissions (thousands)</b>			<b>b. Art museums, total</b>	<b>3 281</b>	<b>3 372</b>
<b>a. Cultural historical museums, total</b>	<b>6 519</b>	<b>6 792</b>	Of which:		
Of which:			Louisiana Museum for Moderne Kunst	589	648
Prinsens Palæ	728	591	ARoS, Aarhus Kunstmuseum	568	536
Den Gamle By, Danmarks Købstadsmuseum	480	499	Statens Museum for Kunst	356	378
Post & Tele Museum	266	276	Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek	339	360
Rosenborgsamlingen	258	269	Arken Museum for Moderne Kunst	158	191
Kronborg Slot	243	251	Designmuseum Danmark	95	132
Frilandsmuseet	235	240	Ordstrupgaard	56	117
Egeskov Slot	195	199	Skagens Museum	100	89
Frederiksborg Slot	197	195	Brandts	...	78
M/S museet for Søfart	31	155	Trapholt	81	75
Moesgård Museum	50	151	Thorvaldsens Museum	59	56
Vikingskibsmuseet	121	134	Museum Jorn	53	50
Museet på Koldinghus	103	124	KØS Museum for Kunst i Det Offentlige Rum	73	47
Museet Ribes Vikinger	102	113	Davids Samling	41	44
Fiskeri- og Søfartsmuseet	118	110	Johannes Larsen Museet	41	41
H.C. Andersens Hus	90	110	<b>c. Natural science museums, total</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>290</b>
Danmark Borgcenter	6	104	Of which:		
Den Fynske Landsby	79	102	Zoologisk Museum	...	129
Amalienborg Museet Christian VIII's Palæ	81	97	Vejle Museum	50	93
Arbejdermuseet	95	96	Naturhistorisk Museum, Aarhus	59	61
Kroppedal Museum	74	95	Naturama	63	52
Dansk Landbrugsmuseum Gl. Estrup	94	94	Fur Fossiler	53	41
Gammel Estrup Herregårdsmuseet	94	94	<b>d. Museum like institutions, total</b>	<b>3 231</b>	<b>4 017</b>
Museum Østjylland, Ebeltøft	78	89	Of which:		
Fregatten Jylland	91	88	Rundetårn	...	539
Møntergården	67	85	Det Kongelige Christiansborg	191	223
Nyborg Slot	73	80	Carlsberg Besøgscenter	190	201
Øhavsmuseet	66	78	Experimentarium	287	196
Tøjhusmuseet	63	74	Tycho Brahe Planetarium	...	158
Hjerl Hedes Frilandsmuseum	68	74	Det Danske Filminstitut/ Museum og Cinematek	105	105
Fængselsmuseet	...	67	Gavnø Slot	75	101
Danmarks Jernbanemuseum	80	67	Historiecenter Dybbøl Banke	51	89
Andelslandsbyen Nyvang	63	66	Universe Science Park	74	85
Marstal Søfartsmuseum	67	65	Geocenter Møns Klint	...	63
Det Kongelige Bibliotek Bog- og Fotomuseum	63	64	Kunsthal Charlottenborg	55	55
Valdemars Slot, Herregårdsmuseum	68	63	Naturbornholm	51	50
Sønderborg Slot	51	60	Esrup Kloster og Møllegård	58	45
Københavns Museum	60	59	Middelaldercentret, Nykøbing Falster	...	45
Frøslevlejrens museum	50	51	Sophienholm	41	43
Museumscenter Hanstholm	51	49	Bornholms Middelaldercenter	42	41
Lyngvig Fyr	44	48			
Liselund Gl. Slot	51	48			
Danmarks Tekniske Museum	46	48			
Lemvig Museum	43	46	<b>a-d. Total admission</b>	<b>13 352</b>	<b>14 471</b>

Note: Figures for each museum category include all museums. The table includes museums with more than 40,000 visitors in 2014 only.

www.statbank.dk/mus

**Table 157** Public libraries, key figures

	2013	2014
loan		
<b>All materials</b>	<b>39 789 902</b>	<b>37 331 808</b>
Books	28 548 762	27 555 076
Talking books	1 304 904	1 170 420
Music recordings	2 814 072	2 173 381
Animated pictures	3 941 387	3 590 608
Multimedia	855 101	676 024
Other materials	426 141	382 987
Serial publications	1 899 535	1 783 312
stock		
<b>All materials</b>	<b>20 371 127</b>	<b>19 747 631</b>
Books	16 540 867	16 086 144
Talking books	419 962	405 022
Music recordings	2 350 209	2 192 765
Animated pictures	522 352	540 281
Multimedia	198 746	191 517
Other materials	245 276	241 478
subscribers		
Serial publications	93 715	90 424
download		
Uses of electronic resources	9 785 602	8 400 175
DKK thousands		
Expenditure, materials	351 425	353 769

www.statbank.dk/bib1

**Table 158** Public libraries by activity

	2013	2014
number		
Main libraries	97	97
Branch libraries	353	354
Mobile libraries	33	33
Servicspot	87	106
hours		
Main libraries, weekly opening hours	5 823	7 054
Branch libraries, weekly opening hours	21 137	24 623
Mobile libraries, opening hours	623	619
number		
Active borrowers total	1 752 988	1 803 006
Active borrowers, domestic municipalities	1 552 833	1 582 486
Active borrowers, other municipalities	200 155	220 520
Visitors	36 042 929	35 998 531
Website visits	28 169 285	26 816 880
Website pages visited	155 223 572	145 540 354
Audience workstations	5 320	5 155
Audience workstations with internet	5 116	4 976
Libraryserved institutions	14 413	13 518
Librarians, FTE	1 909.2	1 818.9
Other academic staff, FTE	182.0	255.1
Clerical staff, FTE	1 429.5	1 367.9
Other staff, FTE	280.3	291.6

www.statbank.dk/bib2 and bib8

**Table 159**      **Research libraries**

	2013	2014
	hours	
Weekly opening hours, main library	1 438	1 525
Filialernes samlede åbningstid, timer pr. uge	3 102	3 102
Seats with tablespace	10 509	11 214
	sqm	
Audience area	88 641	85 459
Closed storage area	76 340	73 728
Total building area	207 729	202 488
	number	
Audience workstations	1 307	1 211
Website visits	10 302 392	10 191 980
Website pages visited	131 451 001	133 028 376
Active borrowers	237 349	244 727
Visitors	4 638 474	5 223 720
Loaner requests	760 136	771 525
Reference requests	239 513	230 057
Exhibitions	149	184
Events	353	319
User education, performed lessons	10 328	10 706
User education, number of pupils	109 351	115 732
	FTE	
<b>Staff total</b>	<b>1 331</b>	<b>1 269</b>
Research librarians	150	121
Librarians	453	449
Assistants	335	328
Other academic staff	179	171
Other staff	215	200
Staff of which in the employment scheme	67	56

www.statbank.dk/forsk1

**Table 160** Daily newspapers

	Number of daily newspapers						Circulation					
	Weekdays <sup>1</sup>			Sundays			Weekdays			Sundays		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
	thousands											
<b>Daily newspapers, total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1 248</b>	<b>1 194</b>	<b>1 106</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>667</b>
<b>By size of circulation:</b>												
Under 10 000	9	9	9	1	-	-	60	56	54	2	-	-
10 000-19 999	10	9	11	1	2	2	135	101	145	13	13	30
20 000-29 999	2	2	1	1	-	-	48	62	26	22	19	-
30 000-49 999	2	3	6	-	2	2	83	84	265	-	-	92
50 000-99 999	8	7	4	6	5	5	574	351	303	379	346	319
100 000 +	2	2	1	3	2	2	347	540	313	349	324	226

<sup>1</sup> Including free newspapers 24timer, Urban and Metroxpress. <sup>2</sup> Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half year of 2014.

Source: Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations  
www.statbank.dk/dagblad

**Table 161** 19 selected newspapers

	Circulation <sup>1</sup>			
	Weekdays <sup>2</sup>		Sundays	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
	thousands			
MetroXpress	243	313	•	•
24Timer	130	•	•	•
Politiken	92	90	114	117
Jyllands-Posten	85	84	113	109
Berlingske	82	76	97	87
Børsen	60	53	•	•
JydskeVestkysten	50	50	55	54
Fyens Stiftstidende	48	48	53	52
B.T.	53	47	73	66
Ekstra Bladet	52	45	70	61
Nordjyske Stiftstidende	45	40	48	44
Frederiksborg Amts Avis	37	36	•	•
Kristeligt Dagblad	26	26	•	•
Information	20	20	•	•
Lolland-Falsters Folketidende	15	15	•	•
Sjællandske	15	15	•	•
Aarhus Stiftstidende	16	15	19	18
Vejle Amts Folkeblad/Fredericia Dagblad	15	14	•	•
Horsens Folkeblad	11	11	•	•

<sup>1</sup> Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half of 2014. <sup>2</sup> Include free newspapers 24timer to 2013 and MetroXpress.

Source: Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations  
www.statbank.dk/dagblad



Table 162 Magazines

	Circulation	
	2013	2014
	thousands	
Familie Journalen	160	152
Billed Bladet	150	133
Ude og Hjemme	115	104
Hjemmet	108	101
Se & Hør	117	99
Her og Nu	96	89
Bo Bedre	72	71
Ugebladet Søndag	68	63
Illustreret Videnskab	51	51
Femina	50	44
Alt for damerne	48	43
Costume	37	38
Isabellas	34	35
I Form	32	34
Hendes Verden	31	30
Woman	32	30
M!	32	29
Anders And & Co.	29	26
Vi Unge	30	25
Kig Ind	27	23

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

Source: Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations  
[www.statbank.dk/magasin](http://www.statbank.dk/magasin)

**Table 163** The most popular films shown in cinemas

1976-2014			2014		
Week and year when first shown	Film titles	Total number of paid admissions	Week and year when first shown	Film titles	Total number of paid admissions
		thousands			thousands
1 04-1998	Titanic	1 428	1 40-2014	Fasandræberne <sup>1</sup>	749
2 51-2001	The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring	1 332	2 06-2014	Klassefesten - Begravelsen <sup>1</sup>	597
3 40-1976	Olsen banden ser rødt <sup>1</sup>	1 201	3 50-2014	The Hobbit: The battle of five Armies	476
4 51-2003	The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King	1 168	4 47-2014	The Hunger Games: Mockingjay part 1	299
5 51-2009	Avatar	1 159	5 27-2014	How to train your dragon 2	297
6 51-2002	The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers	1 123	6 06-2014	Far til fire – Onkel Sofus vender tilbage <sup>1</sup>	281
7 11-1976	One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest	1 120	7 35-2014	Kapgang <sup>1</sup>	244
8 39-1977	Olsen banden deruda <sup>1</sup>	1 045	8 02-2014	The Wolf of Wall Street	240
9 51-1982	E.T. – The Extra Terrestrial	1 019	9 46-2014	Stille hjerte <sup>1</sup>	231
10 46-1994	The Lion King	1 009	10 40-2014	Krummerne – Alt på spil <sup>1</sup>	220

<sup>1</sup> Danish films.

www.dst.dk/bio

**Table 164** Cinemas

	2013	2014
<b>Cinemas at end of year</b>		
Number of cinemas	162	160
Number of cinema screens (thousands)	60	59
<b>Cinema activity</b>		
Paid admissions (thousands)	12 866	11 916
Admissions takings excl. VAT (DKK mio.)	820	795

www.statbank.dk/bio1 and bio2

Table 165 Books translated. 2014

	Originalsprog						Danish translations, total
	Swedish	Norwegian	English/ American	German	French	Other languages	
	number of releases						
<b>Translations, total</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>2 225</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>3 810</b>
Fiction	393	166	1 535	156	190	316	2 756
Non-fiction	105	59	690	82	53	65	1 054

www.statbank.dk/bog03

Table 166 Books published

	2013		2014	
	All editions	First editions	All editions	First editions
	number of releases			
<b>Fiction, total</b>	<b>5 994</b>	<b>5 214</b>	<b>6 652</b>	<b>5 430</b>
Novels and short stories for adults	2 855	2 358	3 213	2 413
Plays for adults	57	54	76	75
Poetry for adults	323	312	379	361
Humour, comics, etc. for adults	116	87	108	81
Novels and short stories for children	2 501	2 279	2 718	2 374
Plays for children	13	13	10	10
Poetry for children	45	39	46	43
Humour, comics, etc. for children	84	72	102	73
<b>Non-fiction, total</b>	<b>13 073</b>	<b>10 099</b>	<b>11 799</b>	<b>9 273</b>
General, museums and the press	90	86	91	83
Miscellaneous scripts	201	58	198	60
Philosophy, psychology and research	588	482	519	431
Religion	324	297	306	249
Social sciences	2 434	1 569	2 107	1 405
Education	620	560	739	640
Folk tradition, anthropology and ethnography	82	75	83	65
Geography, travel, topography	492	363	504	375
Mathematics and arithmetic	230	86	167	87
Natural sciences	605	451	499	434
Medicine and health sciences	1 544	1 292	1 391	1 174
Technique, manufacturing industry and craft	1 326	989	1 084	825
Agriculture, forestry, gardening and fishing	502	338	425	294
Home and household	599	510	513	454
Commerce, traffic, shipping	207	168	203	177
Arts	654	617	566	512
Theatre, movies, radio, television and music	145	117	162	124
Entertainment, games, sports	525	464	483	423
Literature theory and literature history	93	84	110	82
Linguistics	310	190	244	163
History	392	326	412	332
Personal history	1 110	977	993	884

www.statbank.dk/bog02

**Table 167** Hours of radio broadcasting, DR

	2014		2015	
	Analog	Digital	Analog	Digital
	hours			
<b>Type of programme</b>	<b>44 077</b>	<b>76 632</b>	<b>43 555</b>	<b>61 319</b>
News service	3 886	12 354	3 664	12 159
Current affairs	21 001	4 812	21 592	5 203
Information and culture	1 237	12 699	956	2 698
Drama/Fiction	52	111	22	50
Music	13 928	43 385	14 131	40 400
Entertainment	1 886	2 992	1 395	583
Sports	1 370	0	1 204	0
Education	0	1	0	0
Choir- and orchestra activity	50	43	1	1
Presentation and Service	665	235	590	225

Source: DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation)

**Table 168** Hours of television broadcasting, DR and TV2

	DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation)		TV2	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
	hours			
<b>Television hours of broadcasting, total</b>	<b>40 347</b>	<b>43 836</b>	<b>10 608</b>	<b>10 433</b>
<b>National TV, total</b>	<b>40 347</b>	<b>43 836</b>	<b>7 307</b>	<b>7 320</b>
News service	5 058	3 774	981	1 343
Current affairs	2 375	3 000	552	800
Information and culture	12 302	15 043	2 056	2 028
Education	358	138	•	•
Music	718	675	19	63
Entertainment	1 388	1 786	520	460
Danish drama	2 224	2 657	248	287
Foreign drama	14 217	14 698	2 058	1 218
Sports	693	968	603	852
Programme introduction & service	1 014	1 097	270	269
<b>Regional TV, total</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>1 846</b>	<b>1 735</b>
<b>Advertising</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>1 455</b>	<b>1 378</b>
<b>By kind of production<sup>1</sup></b>				
Own productions	5 196	5 329	2 077	2 692
Other productions	4 511	4 412	2 180	2 164
Repeat broad casts	30 640	34 094	3 050	2 464

<sup>1</sup> For TV2 excl. regional TV and advertising.

Source: DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation) and TV2

www.statbank.dk/for4213

Table 169 Household access to TV-channels

	2013		2014	
	Number of households	Number of households with television- sets	Number of households	Number of households with television- sets
	thousands	per cent	thousands	per cent
<b>Total number of households 1st of Jan.</b>	<b>2 608</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>2 621</b>	<b>•</b>
<b>Of which households with television sets</b>	<b>2 487</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2 487</b>	<b>100</b>
DR 1	2 460	99	2 424	99
DR 2	2 444	98	2 400	98
DR 3	1 970	79	2 046	83
DR K	2 285	92	2 249	92
DR Ramasjang	2 231	90	2 165	88
DR Ultra	1 516	61	1 687	69
TV2	2 353	95	2 299	94
TV2 ZULU	1 717	69	1 624	66
TV2 Charlie	1 803	73	1 717	70
TV 2 Film	983	40	885	36
TV 2 News	1 720	69	1 632	66
TV2 Fri	1 076	43	1 109	45
TV3	1 783	72	1 808	74
TV3+	1 407	57	1 378	56
TV3 Puls	1 154	46	1 241	51
TV 3 Sport 1	995	40	955	39
TV 3 Sport 2	625	25	716	29
Kanal 4	1 703	69	1 576	64
Kanal 5	1 808	73	1 768	72
6'eren	1 458	59	1 347	55
Investigation Discovery	826	33	754	31
Canal 8 Sport	693	28	691	28
Canal 9	1 034	42	992	40
Discovery Channel	1 289	52	1 196	49
Discovery World	356	14	346	14
Discovery Science	270	11	256	10
TLC Danmark	926	37	912	37
Animal Planet	1 227	49	1 146	47
National Geographic	1 149	46	1 075	44
Cartoon Networks	1 049	42	963	39
Boomerang	631	25	742	30
MTV	1 126	45	1 055	43
Nickelodeon	908	37	881	36
Nick Jr.	564	23	498	20
VH-1	899	36	839	34
TCM	818	33	774	32
TNT	687	28	619	25
Disney Channel	1 083	44	1 058	43
Disney Junior	774	31	695	28
Disney XD	814	33	802	33
Eurosport	1 103	44	1 058	43
Eurosport 2	845	34	783	32

Source: TNS Gallup A/S, Annual Survey  
[www.statbank.dk/dis136](http://www.statbank.dk/dis136)

**Table 170** Viewing time by channel and type of program. 2015

	News, Current Affairs and Debate	Education, Information and Culture	Music, Entertainment, Drama and Fiction	Sport	Regional Television
	per cent				
<b>Total Program viewing time</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>
DR1	30	21	46	5	0
DR2	48	31	21	0	0
DR3	6	27	58	10	0
DR K	3	55	43	0	0
DR Ramasjang	2	31	66	0	0
TV 2	29	22	30	10	8
TV 2 Zulu	0	1	98	0	0
TV 2 Charlie	0	2	98	0	0
TV 2 News	95	5	0	0	0
TV3	0	37	62	0	0
TV3+	0	6	49	45	0
TV3 PULS	0	79	21	0	0
Kanal 4	4	34	62	0	0
Kanal 5	8	2	82	8	0
6'eren	1	13	56	30	0

Source: TNS Gallup and TV-meter Annual Report

www.statistikbanken.dk/for4213 and for4214

**Table 171** The Danish Broadcasting Corporation and TV2, revenue and expenditure

	Danish Broadcasting Corporation		TV2	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
	thousands			
<b>Number of household</b>	<b>2 378</b>	<b>2 389</b>	<b>2 378</b>	<b>2 389</b>
<b>Radio and TV licenses<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2 477<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2 389<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2 477<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2 389<sup>3</sup></b>
Of which: Medielicens	2 378	2 389	•	•
Companies witch pay licenses	99	...	•	•
	DKK mio.			
<b>Annual accounts</b>				
Revenue, total	4 181	4 316	2 450	2 570
Of which: Licenses	3 710	3 863	-	-
Commercial, sponsors	0	9	1 269	1 268
Other	471	445	1 181	1 301
Total costs	3 544	3 906	2 168	2 238

<sup>1</sup> DR- licenses and Programme service collects the total licenses fees for DR, TV2, local radio- and TV and others. <sup>2</sup> 25.12.2013. <sup>3</sup> 25.12.2014.

Source: DR and TV2

Table 172 Performing art. 2014/2015

	Number of productions	Number of performances				Audience	
		Total	Of which Danish	New performances		Total	Paid admissions
				Total	Of which Danish		
		number				thousands	
State-subsidized theatres, total	11 770	630	477	410	277	2 064	...
The Royal Theatre, total	597	43	18	29	10	384	340
Plays	373	16	6	14	4	163	136
Operas	117	12	4	8	1	117	111
Ballets and dance	107	15	8	7	5	104	93
The regional theatres, total	1 706	66	37	66	36	448	327
Theatre cooperation of greater Copenhagen theatre	679	24	15	24	9	208	110
Regional theatres outside Copenhagen	1 027	42	22	42	27	240	217
Other state-subsidized theatres, total	9 467	521	422	315	231	1 232	...
folketeatret.dk/turne and The Danish National Opera	279	11	4	11	2	102	...
Local city-theatres	2 873	89	69	72	45	282	...
Local theatres	2 958	176	139	113	77	423	...
Theatres sub. by the Danish Arts Council	3 357	245	210	119	107	425	...
Non subsidized theatres, total	3 329	228	...	...	...	845	...
Ballet and dance	340	20	...	...	...	79	...
Performance	87	10	...	...	...	5	...
Opera	30	6	...	...	...	4	...
Operetta and musical	188	6	...	...	...	218	...
Plays	1 351	91	...	...	...	150	...
Revue and cabaret	503	19	...	...	...	316	...
Musicdrama	84	8	...	...	...	8	...
Newcircus	36	3	...	...	...	4	...
Animation/Puppet theatre	489	43	...	...	...	27	...
Other	221	22	...	...	...	34	...

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

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

Table 173 Public Funding for Cultural Purposes. 2015

	Sports and Recreation	Cultural and Natural Heritage	Media, Library and Literature	Performing Arts and Music	Visual Arts and Design	Other Cultural Activities	Total
	mio. DKK						
<b>Total public funding</b>	<b>4 738</b>	<b>2 039</b>	<b>9 131</b>	<b>3 060</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>4 119</b>	<b>23 662</b>
Municipalities	3 823	712	2 900	999	0	2 150	10 585
<b>Total state funding</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>1 328</b>	<b>6 231</b>	<b>2 061</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>1 969</b>	<b>13 077</b>
National Budget – Ministry of Culture	8	1 315	1 700	1 966	139	1 389	6 516
National Budget – Other Ministries	0	0	92	0	423	1	515
Lotto Funds	908	13	35	95	13	579	1 642
License Fee - Public Service Broadcasting	0	0	4 404	0	0	0	4 404

www.statbank.dk/bevil02

Table 174 Sports federations and youth and outdoor activities organizations

	2014
	thousands members
<b>Youth organizations, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>85</b>
The Danish Scout Association	29
Voluntary Christian Boys' and Girls' Association, FDF	21
The Green Girl Guides in Denmark	4
YMCA Scouts in Denmark	26
Danish Baptists' Scout Organisation	1
DUI - LEG og VIRKE Children's Organisation	4
<b>Sports Federations<sup>2</sup> The Danish Sports Federations</b>	<b>1 913</b>
Badminton	85
Football (DBU)	335
Golf	153
Gymnastics	175
Handball	108
Riding	69
Sailing	52
Swimming	178
Tennis	57
Other federations	701
<b>The Danish Gymnastics and Athletics Federations</b>	<b>1 529</b>
Badminton	117
The Danish Rifle Federation	52
Football	256
Gymnastics	302
Handball	99
Swimming	196
Tennis	48
Other federations	356
Sports for children	9
Exercise and leisure	67
Continuation schools, etc.	27
<b>The Danish Firms' Sports Federations</b>	<b>373</b>
Badminton	16
Football	24
Handball	2
Bowling	15
Fitness centre	54
Keep-fit exercises	28
Jogging	41
Other sports	193
<b>Other outdoor activities organizations</b>	
The Danish Camping Association	97
The Danish Cyclist Federation	16
The Danish Society for the Conservation of Nature	124
The Danish Hunting Federation	94
The Danish Garden Society	31
The Danish Hikling Association	9
The Danish Ornithological Society	16

<sup>1</sup> Includes members of the uniformed groups under the association for children's and youth organizations.

<sup>2</sup> Includes active members, the other organizations include associate members too. If a person takes part in more than one sport, the person will usually be counted more than once.

Source: The organizations  
www.statbank.dk/medlem



**Table 175 Attendance at selected sporting events**

	Season 2012/2013			Season 2013/2014			Per cent changes in the number of avr. attendance
	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	
<b>Football</b>							
Football – International (in Denmark)	76 610	5	15 322	80 742	4	20 186	31.7
Superleague – men	1 335 282	198	6 744	1 570 027	198	7 929	17.6
1st Division – men	229 769	184	1 249	266 508	198	1 346	7.8
2nd Division – men	184 310	480	384	137 280	480	286	-25.5
<b>Handball</b>							
Handball league – men	383 121	420	912	382 914	420	912	-
1st Division – men	99 185	416	238	86 116	364	237	-0.4
Handball league – women	150 131	274	548	154 349	280	551	0.5
1st Division – women	58 325	416	140	34 987	372	94	-32.9
<b>Ice hockey</b>							
Al-Bank league – men	271 234	180	1 507	268 504	180	1 491	-1.1
Play-offs and final games - men	105 152	42	2 504	93 468	38	2 459	-1.8
Season, total <sup>1</sup> – men	376 386	222	1 695	361 972	218	1 661	-2.0
<b>Badminton<sup>2</sup></b>							
Denmark Open (Aarhus)	10 351	..	..	11 445	..	..	..
Copenhagen Masters (Cph.)	3 905	..	..	3 763	..	..	..
DM (Aalborg)	2 652	..	..	2 298	..	..	..
Hold-finalen (Guldmatchen - Cph.)	2 174	..	..	1 318	..	..	..
<b>Basketball</b>							
Basketball league – men	90 674	168	540	98 670	167	591	9.4

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

Source: Danish Football Association, Danish Handball Association, Danish Ice Hockey Union, Danish Badminton Federation, Danish Basketball Federation  
www.statbank.dk/sport1

**Table 176 Activity rates by education institution. November 2013**

	graduation years 2003-2012		
	All sexes	Female	Male
	per cent		
<b>All education institutions</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>91.3</b>
The Aarhus School of Architecture	93.4	92.2	95.1
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Architecture	90.9	89.7	92.5
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Design	86.9	85.4	90.5
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of arts and crafts	89.6	86.8	-
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Conservation	97.3	96.3	100.0
Kolding School of Design	90.6	89.3	94.0
The Royal Danish Academy of Music	87.5	85.8	89.6
Rhythmic Music Conservatory	85.8	86.7	85.6
The Royal Academy of Music, Aarhus/Aalborg	90.5	88.4	92.5
The Academy of Music and Dramatic Arts, Southern Denmark – music	91.7	90.6	92.7
The Academy of Music and Dramatic Arts, Southern Denmark – drama	95.0	-	-
The Danish National School of Performing Arts	87.3	81.8	92.8
The School of Acting at the Theatre of Aarhus	91.5	100	-
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts Schools	77.6	75.4	79.6
The National Film School of Denmark	88.9	89.9	85.5

www.statbank.dk/kubesk2

**Table 177** National Church divisions. 2016

1 January	Church divisions			
	Churches	Vicars	Deaneries	Parishes
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>2 340</b>	<b>2 060</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>2 171</b>
København Diocese	115	213	9	94
Helsingør Diocese	166	281	13	147
Roskilde Diocese	337	277	13	313
Lolland-Falster Diocese	109	60	4	104
Fyn Diocese	243	181	11	232
Haderslev Diocese	186	188	7	173
Ribe Diocese	212	156	8	203
Aarhus Diocese	358	316	14	328
Viborg Diocese	287	179	11	276
Aalborg Diocese	327	209	14	301

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs

**Table 178** Religious ceremonies at the National Church. 2015

	Baptisms as per cent of children born in 2015	Confirmations in 2015 as per cent of 14-15 year-olds 1 January 2016	Church funerals as per cent of all deaths 2015
	per cent		
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>85.7</b>
Copenhagen Diocese	41.4	42.4	70.7
Helsingør Diocese	63.4	61.4	80.0
Roskilde Diocese	78.7	73.6	85.2
Lolland-Falster Diocese	86.8	74.4	84.6
Fyn Diocese	75.9	76.0	88.2
Haderslev Diocese	79.9	76.0	90.5
Ribe Diocese	83.8	77.7	92.5
Aarhus Diocese	71.3	77.2	88.8
Viborg Diocese	86.3	80.9	93.7
Aalborg Diocese	83.9	82.5	92.9

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs  
www.statbank.dk/km44

Table 179

Membership of the National Church. 2016 - **correction**

	National Church members as percentage of population							National Church members
	All Denmark			Dioceses of residence				
	Men	Women	Total	Copenhagen	Helsingør, Roskilde and Lolland-Falster	Funen	Jutland	
1 January								
	per cent							thousands
Total	74.7	79.0	76.9	59.3	74.9	81.1	82.8	4 388
0-4 years	59.5	59.8	59.6	36.6	56.8	64.7	69.2	176
5-9 years	71.2	71.4	71.3	45.9	68.0	75.8	79.6	237
10-14 years	76.1	77.1	76.6	50.8	73.4	80.1	83.8	255
15-19 years	80.2	81.7	80.9	58.5	78.7	84.0	86.3	284
20-29 years	70.4	72.9	71.7	61.9	68.2	76.0	77.8	536
30-39 years	66.0	71.3	68.6	54.2	65.7	75.3	76.2	462
40-49 years	73.9	79.4	76.6	59.3	74.8	81.4	82.3	611
50-59 years	76.9	82.8	79.8	65.0	77.9	82.8	84.2	611
60-69 years	80.1	85.2	82.7	66.7	80.1	85.4	87.5	563
70-79 years	85.3	90.2	87.9	74.9	85.4	90.4	91.8	427
80 years +	90.3	93.1	92.1	85.2	90.0	93.7	94.6	224

# Labour, income and wealth

Labour force participation

Employment

Unemployment

Commuting

Absence and work stoppages

Earnings and labour costs

A European perspective

Income

Wealth and debt



## Labour force participation

### Men and women's activity rate – the difference decreases

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

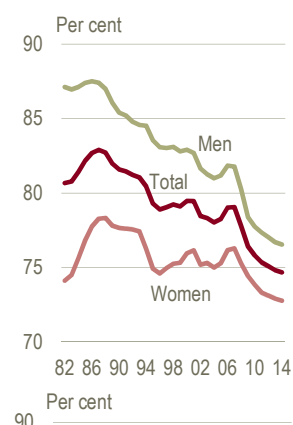
- Employed
- Unemployed
- Persons outside the labour force

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

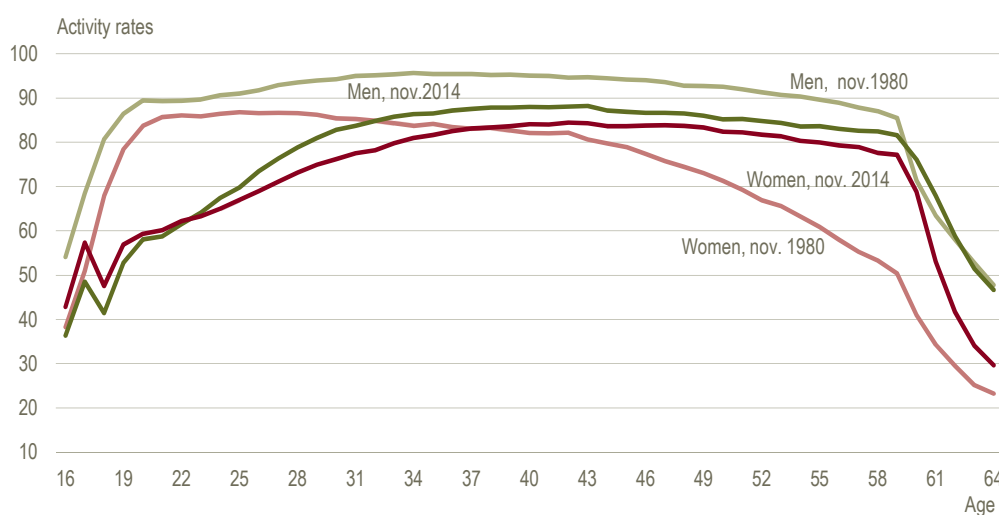
Developments from 1980 to 2014 show significant differences between men and women. Women's activity rate increased primarily in the 1980s. The increase in the activity rate for women started, in reality before, but Statistics Denmark has only made annual calculations of the population attachment to the labour market from 1980 and onwards. The activity rate of men decreased in the 1980s.

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

**Figure 1**  
Activity rate of 16-64-year-olds. Nov. 1982-2014



**Figure 2** Activity rate by age



The increasing labour force participation for women implies that their activity rates distributed by age have changed significantly over time. In 1980 women's activity rates already began to decrease in their early thirties. When women were in their mid-forties, they began, to a considerably extent, to leave the labour market. In 2014 women's activity rates remain at a high level until they reach the age of 60, which is similar to the pattern of men.

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

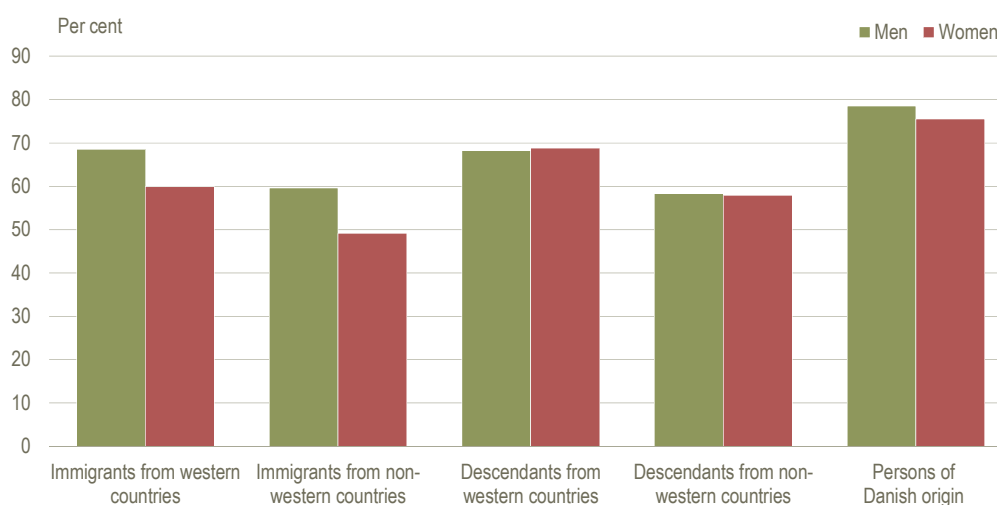
### Immigrants and their descendants in the labour market

The number of immigrants and their descendants of working age increased from 108,000 to 470,000 in the period November 1980-2013. Especially, the number of immigrants and their descendants from non-western countries has increased. There were 36,000 immigrants and descendants from non-western countries aged 16-64 in 1981, while the figure was 295,000 in 2013.

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

The groups of descendants from non-western countries have a slightly higher activity rate than immigrants from non-western countries. Simultaneously the difference between activity rates for men and women are smaller than for immigrants from non-western countries. Descendants from non-western countries mainly consists of persons aged between 16 and 30, and for that reason a substantial proportion of the group still attend an education, and only a small number of them are in the age groups where activity rates normally are high. Therefore it is not possible to draw valid conclusions concerning their integration on the labour market.

**Figure 3 Activity rate of immigrants and their descendants. November 2014**



[www.statbank.dk/ras200](http://www.statbank.dk/ras200)

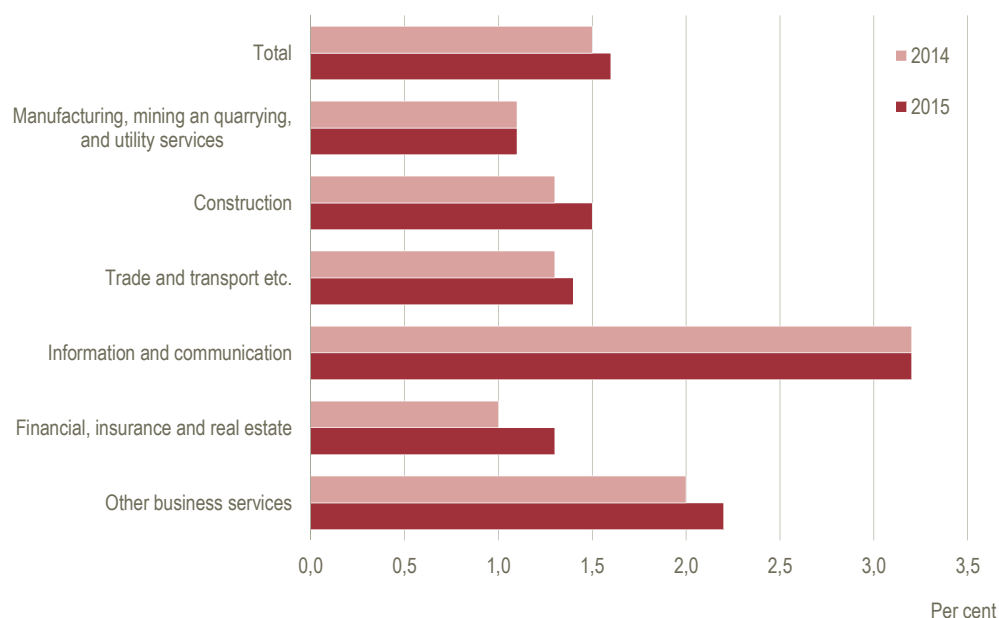
### Increase in the job vacancy rate

The average for the four quarters made in 2015 in the private sector accounted for a total number of job vacancies of 25,100. The job vacancy rate has increased with 0.1 percentage point to 1.6 percent from 2014 to 2015. The share of job vacancies is defined as the job vacancy rate and measures the percentage of job vacancies in relation to the total sum of job vacancies and occupied posts.

The industry group information and communication had in 2015 a job vacancy rate of 3.2 per cent, which were the industry group with the highest job vacancy rate. Financial, insurance and real estate had an increase in the job vacancy rate with 0.3 percent point (to 1.3 per cent) and was the group with the highest increase. The job vacancy rate in the industry group of manufacturing, mining and quarrying and

utility services was stable in 2015 and was with that the only group which was unchanged from 2014 to 2015. The smallest job vacancy rate was also found in the industry group of manufacturing, mining and quarrying and utility services, which had a rate of 1.1 per cent.

**Figure 4 Job vacancies by industry**



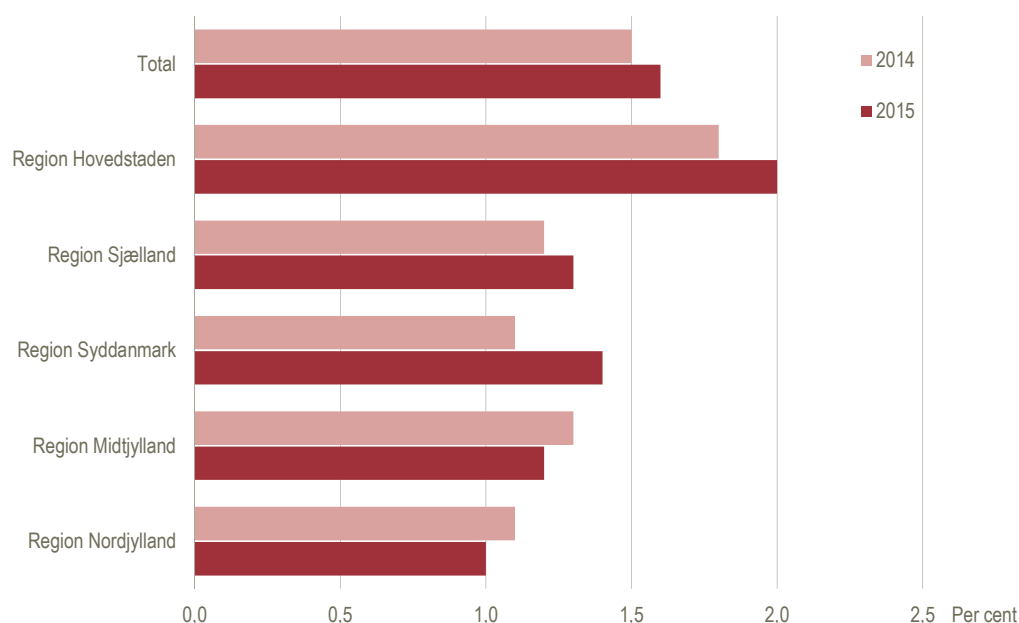
[www.statbank.dk/ls01](http://www.statbank.dk/ls01)

#### **Small workplaces have the largest share of job vacancies**

Small workplaces (less than 10 employees) accounted for more job vacancies than large workplaces. In 2015 small workplaces had a job vacancy rate of 1.7 per cent. The job vacancy rate was 1.5 per cent for workplaces with 10-49 employees and 50-99 employees. The largest workplaces (more than 100 employees) had a job vacancy rate of 1.4 per cent.

#### **Region Hovedstaden has the highest share of job vacancies**

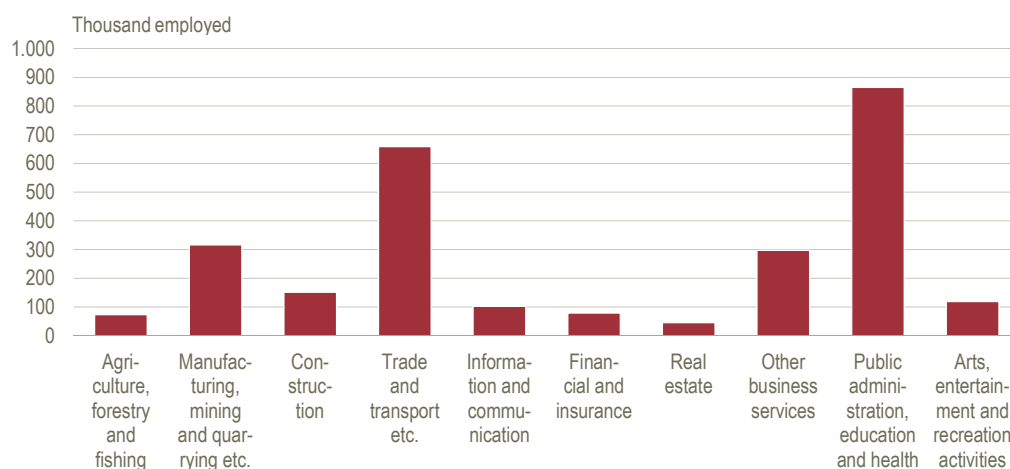
With a job vacancy rate of 2.0 per cent the largest share of job vacancies was seen in Region Hovedstaden in 2015. The highest increase in the job vacancy rate with 0.3 percentage points had Region Syddanmark with a job vacancy rate of 1.4 per cent. Region Midtjylland and Region Nordjylland both had a decrease in the job vacancy rate with 0.1 percentage point to respectively 1.2 per cent and 1.0 per cent. The lowest share was seen in Region Nordjylland, as only 1.0 per cent of all vacant and occupied jobs were vacant.

**Figure 5** Job vacancies by region

[www.statbank.dk/ls02](http://www.statbank.dk/ls02)

## Employment

The service sector accounts, by far, for the highest number of persons employed in Denmark. The largest industry groups are thus *public administration, education and health* employing 865,000 persons (corresponding to 31.8 per cent of persons employed) and *trade and transport etc.* employing 658,000 persons (24.2 per cent of persons employed). Primary industries, e.g. *agriculture, forestry and fishing* account for a substantially lower share employing 74,000 persons (2.7 per cent of persons employed).

**Figure 6** Employed by industry. 2014

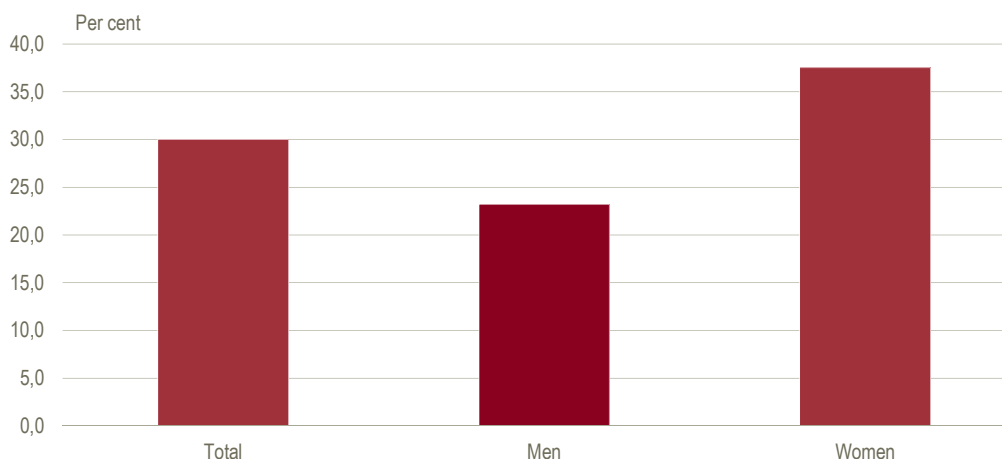
[www.statbank.dk/atr30](http://www.statbank.dk/atr30)



### Women work fewer hours than men

The number of hours worked by women is lower than the number of hours worked by men. In 2014, 37.5 per cent of women were working part-time, while only 23.2 per cent of men were working part-time.

**Figure 7** Persons working part-time 2014



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

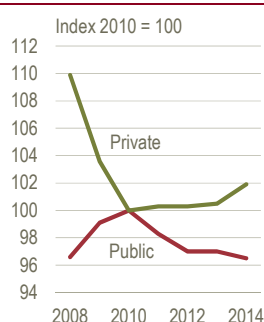
Source: Working Time Account

### Increasing employment in the private sector

From 2013 to 2014, the number of employed increased by 21,700 persons, corresponding to 0.8 per cent. It is a somewhat stronger growth than the year before, where employment increased by 3,100 persons or 0.1 per cent. The increase since 2012 comes after a very sharp decline in employment from 2008 to 2010 and a more moderate decline from 2010 to 2012. Overall, employment was 149,500 persons lower in 2014 than in 2008.

From 2013 to 2014, employment in *corporations and organizations* increased by 25,200 persons (1.3 per cent), while employment in the *general government* declined by 3,500 persons (0.4 per cent).

**Figure 8**  
Employment by sector



www.statbank.dk/atr

From 2010 to 2014, employment in *corporations and organizations* has been increasing by an average of 8,800 persons (0.5 per cent) per year, while employment in the *general government* has been declining by an average of 7,300 persons (0.9 per cent) per year. From 2008 to 2010, there was the reverse development in the sectors. From 2008 to 2010 employment decreased in *corporations and organizations* by an average of 92,100, equivalent to 4.6 per cent per year, while employment in the *general government* increased on average by 14,400 persons, corresponding to 1.7 per cent per year.

The *general government* sector includes central government, regional government, municipal government, and social security funds. *Corporations and organizations* include private corporations, public corporations, private non-profit organizations and international organizations.

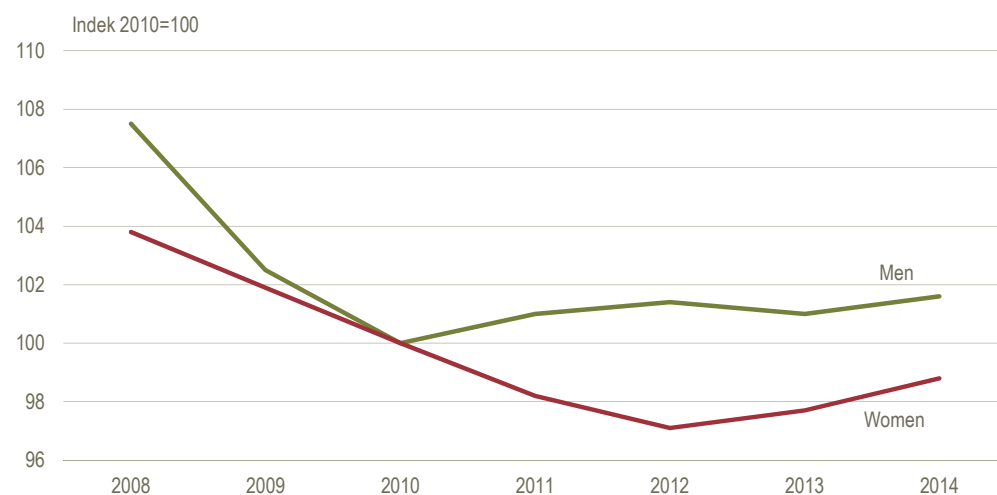
### Increasing employment for both men and women in 2014

From 2013 to 2014 male employment increased by 8,100 persons or 0.6 per cent, and female employment increased by 13,600 persons (1.1 per cent).

After a sharp drop in male employment by 106,200 persons from 2008 to 2010 male employment increased until 2014. In 2014, there were 21,900 more employed men than in 2010.

Female employment fell every year from 2008 to 2012. In total the employment of women fell by 87,700 persons in this period. Since 2012, women's employment has increased and in 2014 there were 22,400 more employed women than in 2012.

**Figure 9 Employment by sex**



[www.statistikbanken.dk/atr](http://www.statistikbanken.dk/atr)

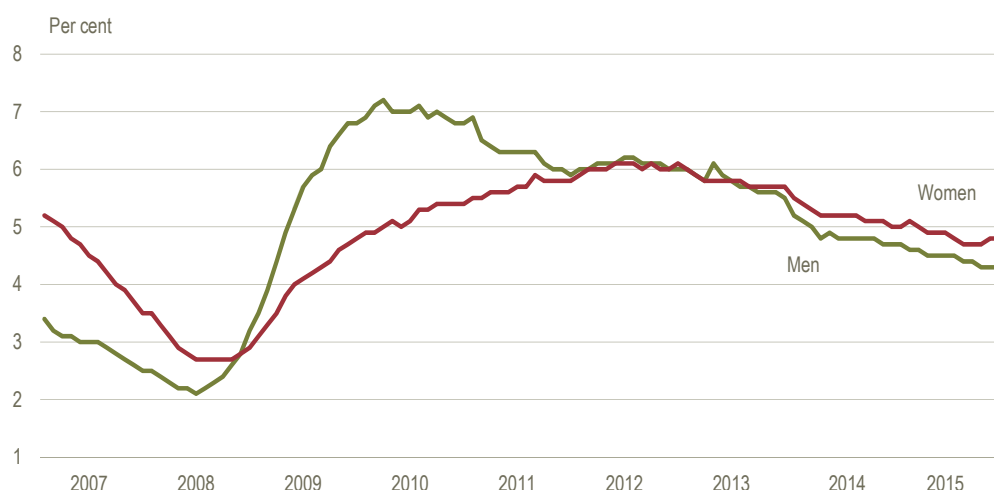
#### More hours worked in 2014

From 2013 to 2014, the number of hours worked increased by 1.4 per cent. Also the year before, the number of hours worked increased, but only by 1.3 per cent. These increases in hours worked come after a sharp decline from 2008 to 2010 and again a certain decrease from 2011 to 2012. From 2010 to 2011, the number of hours worked increased.

### Unemployment

#### Decrease in the total gross unemployment since 2012

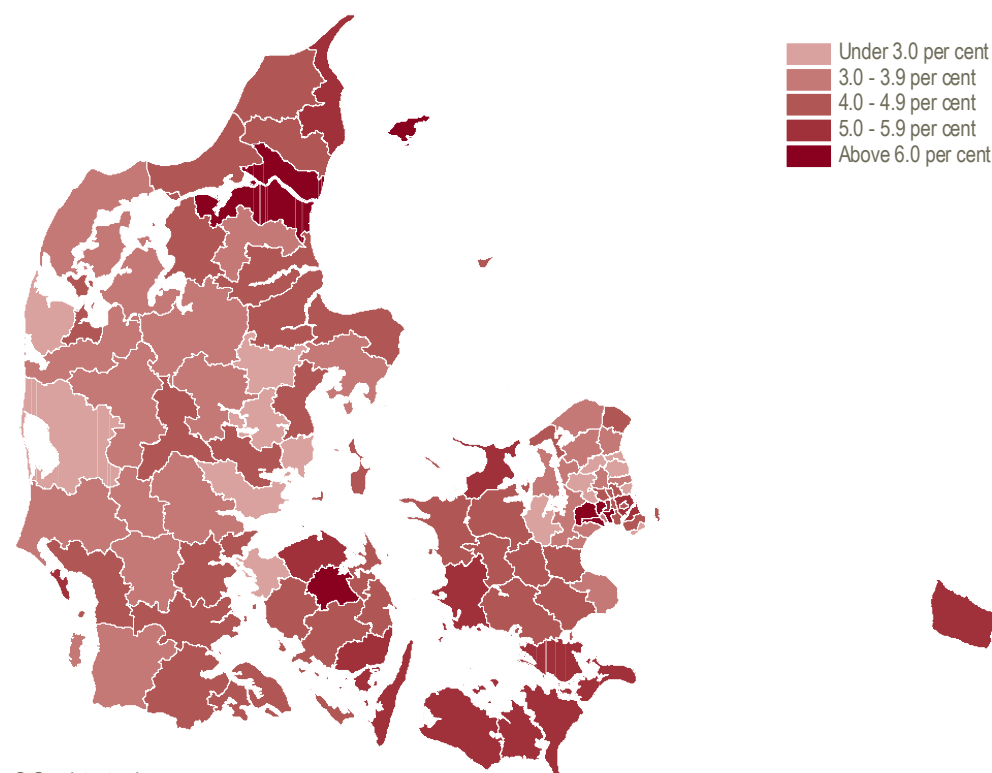
The monthly seasonally adjusted gross unemployment reached the lowest level in present time in the summer 2008. From 2008 to 2010 the unemployment increased sharply, corresponding to more than a doubling. These increase in unemployment had particularly a great impact on men. From 2010 to 2012 the total gross unemployment has largely remained unchanged. From 2012 and onwards there has been a slight falling tendency from around 6.0 per cent of the labour force to 4.5 per cent at the end of 2015.

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

[www.statbank.dk/aus07](http://www.statbank.dk/aus07)

### Today women have the highest unemployment level - again

The increasing unemployment from 2008 to 2010 had a far greater impact on men than women. This was due to the fact that the sectors with the highest unemployment increases – industry, construction and service sector – are typically employed by men. Since the beginning of 2010 the difference between men and women's unemployment has fallen by more than 2 per cent point to the same level for men and women at the end of 2012 and through 2013. In 2014 and 2015 women have been affected by unemployment to a slightly higher degree (0.3-0.5 per cent) than men. In a historical perspective, women have also predominately accounted for the highest unemployment rate. Before 2008 we have to go back as far as 1976 in order to find a situation where unemployment (in per cent of the labour force) was higher among men than among women.

**Figure 11 Gross unemployment by municipality, seasonally adjusted. December 2015**

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[www.statbank.dk/aus08](http://www.statbank.dk/aus08)**Big differences in the gross unemployment near Copenhagen**

In December 2015 you find the lowest gross unemployment north of the city of Copenhagen and in the middle of Jylland. At the same time you find the highest gross unemployment south of Copenhagen, on the small islands and in the northern part of Jylland. The lowest gross unemployment, in per cent of the labor force, you find in the municipality of Allerød with 2.2 per cent, Skanderborg (2,5), Egedal (2,6), Hørsholm (2,6) og Rudersdal (2,6). In the other end you find Ishøj (9,0), Læsø (7,2), Høje-Taastrup (6,6), Albertslund (6,4) og Odense (6,2).

**Declines for every type of unemployment in 2015**

From December 2014 to December 2015 we have seen a minor decline in the number of unemployed by every type of unemployment. Here it is the two groups of activated unemployed persons who have had the largest declines with approximately 12 per cent, while the smallest declines are seen in the two groups of net unemployed with approximately 6 per cent for the year.

Here it is important to notice that unemployed persons, who are receiving *special education benefit, labour market allowance, cash benefit or education support* all is included in the gross unemployment as unemployed recipients of social assistance.

Total gross unemployment can be calculated as the sum of the 4 types of unemployment. Here, it can be seen that gross unemployment reached the low number of 66,700 persons in June 2008, and as a result of the global financial crisis increased by approximately 100,000 to 166,800 in July 2010. Since then, there has been a slight fall, reaching 118,000 persons in December 2015.

## Commuting

### Shorter commuting distances

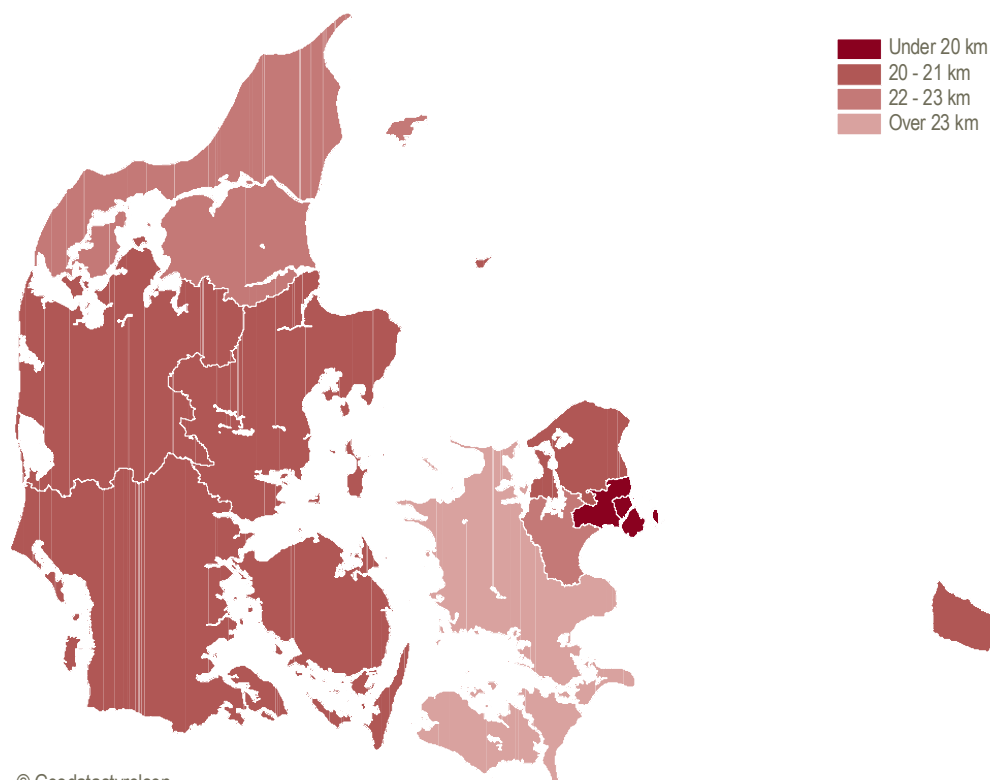
In 2013 every Dane travelled, on average, a distance of 19,9 km to and from home and work. That is a bit shorter compared to 2012 where the average commuting distance was 20,1 km. On average, men are working 23.3 km away from their home, while women in average only travel 16.5 km to their job. This implies that the difference between the average commuting distance for men and women is 6,8 km, which is a minor fall from 2008, where the difference was 7,2 km.

The commuting distance is calculated as the shortest road distance between the home and work. The statistic covers all employed persons who are not living and working at the same address. Commuting usually involves a daily journey between the home and work, but in some cases the journey takes place at more irregular intervals.

### Commuters from Copenhagen account for the shortest distance

People living in Vest- and Sydsjælland account for the longest commuting distance to their work, i.e. an average of 27.7 km. People living in København and Københavns Omegn only commute, respectively, 12.2 and 13.1 km to their work. People, who are living in all other provinces, commute between 20.5 and 22.6 km to their work.

Figure 12 Commuting. November 2013



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[www.statbank.dk/afstb22](http://www.statbank.dk/afstb22)

## Absence

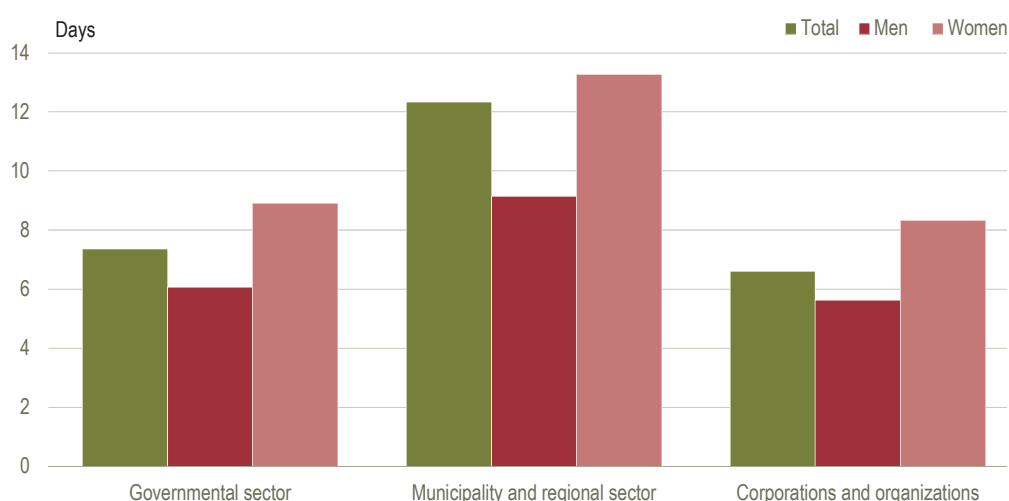
### Women are more absent due to sickness than men

The employees in the regions and the municipalities were on average absent from work 12.3 days due to sickness in 2014. In the governmental sector, employees were, on average, absent 7.4 days due to sickness whereas employees in the private sector were absent 6.6 days.

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

Within regions and municipalities 77 per cent of the employees are women whereas the proportion of women in the governmental sector is 45 per cent and 36 per cent in the private sector.

**Figure 13** Absence caused by own sickness. 2014



[www.statbank.dk/fra24](http://www.statbank.dk/fra24)

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

## Earnings and labour costs

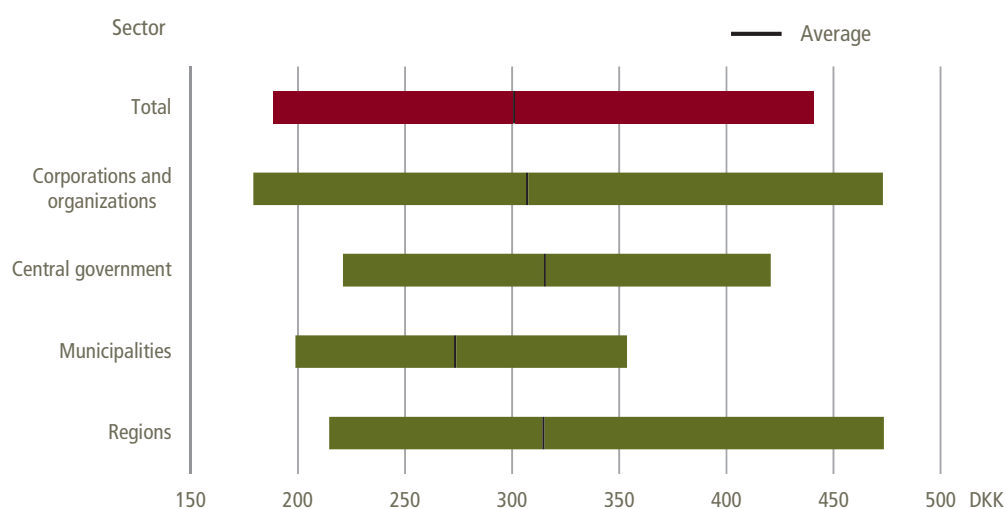
### Earnings per hour worked and standardized hourly earnings

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

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

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

**Figure 14 Earnings per hour worked by sectors. 2014**



[www.statbank.dk/lons10](http://www.statbank.dk/lons10)

### Men employed in managerial positions account for the highest earnings

Irrespective of the way in which earnings are calculated, men's earnings are, on average, higher than women's and earnings of persons in managerial positions are higher than those of other employees and earnings of people living in Zealand are higher than those of people living in Jutland. Average earnings of general government employees are higher than earnings of municipal and regional government employees as well as persons employed in corporations and organizations.

The greatest spread of earnings is, by contrast, seen in the corporation and organizations sector. Hourly earnings for the 10 per cent highest paid employees in the corporation and organizations sector were more than DKK 473 per hour worked in 2014, while the 10 per cent lowest paid employees earned less than DKK 179 per hour worked. Hourly earnings of the 10-per cent highest paid general government employees were more than DKK 421 per hour worked, while the 10 per cent lowest paid employees earned less than DKK 221 per hour worked. In municipalities the numbers were DKK 354 and DKK 199 respectively and in the regions DKK 474 and DKK 215 respectively. The spread of earnings is based on the difference in earnings between high- and low-paid employees within a given group.

## A European perspective

### Sweden had the highest employment rate in the European Union

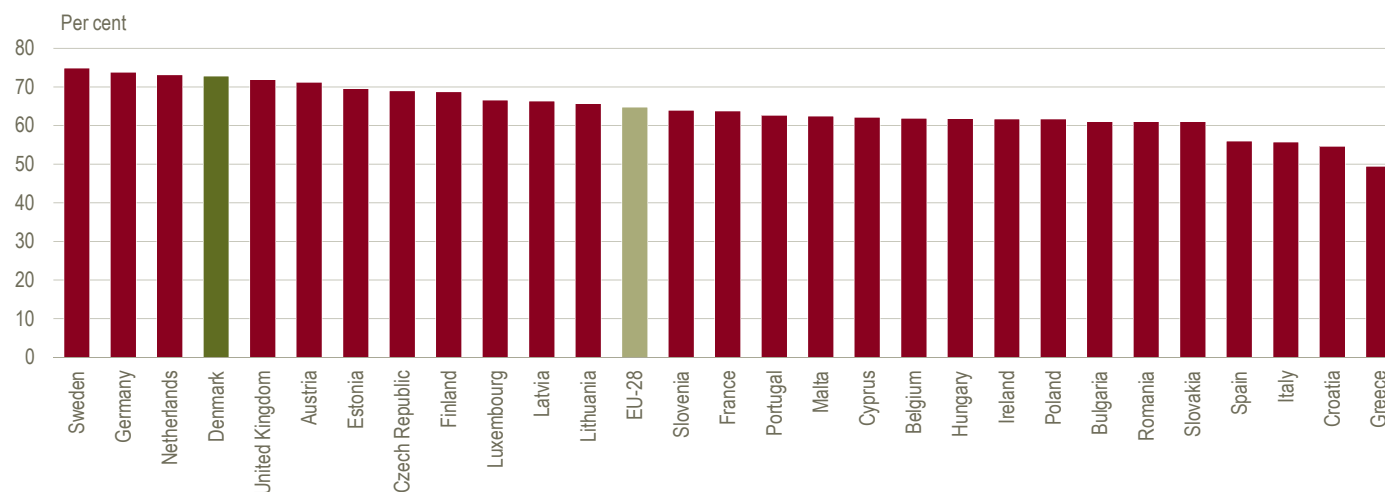
At 74.9 per cent of the population in the age 15-64 years in employment, Sweden had the highest employment rate in the European Union in 2014 according to the Labour Force Survey.

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

In 2014 the employment rate in Sweden was considerably above the European Union average of 64.8 per cent – ahead of Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark,

where the employment rates were 73.8, 73.1 and 72.8 per cent, respectively. Greece and Croatia had the lowest employment rates in the European Union at 49.4 and 54.6 per cent, respectively.

**Figure 15** Employment rate in the EU. 2014



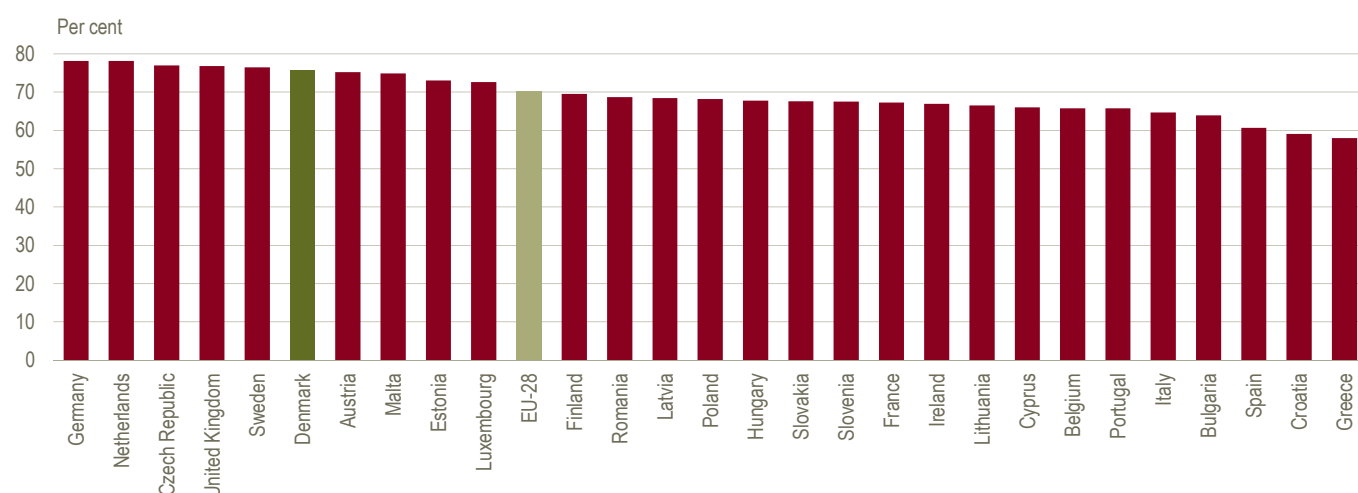
Source: Eurostat

The employment rate is defined as the percentage of employed persons in a specific age group in the population. The chapter *International statistics* contains further employment figures for a wider range of countries.

#### Germany and the Netherlands had the highest employment rate for men

At 78.1 per cent Germany and the Netherlands had the highest employment rate for men among the 28 countries in the European Union, followed by the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom where 77.0 and 76.8 per cent, respectively, of the men were employed. Denmark had the fifth highest employment rate for men at 75.8 per cent. Greece and Croatia at 58.0 and 59.1 per cent, respectively, had the lowest employment rates for men in the European Union. The EU average in 2014 was 70.1 per cent.

**Figure 16** Employment rate in the EU. Men. 2014



Source: Eurostat

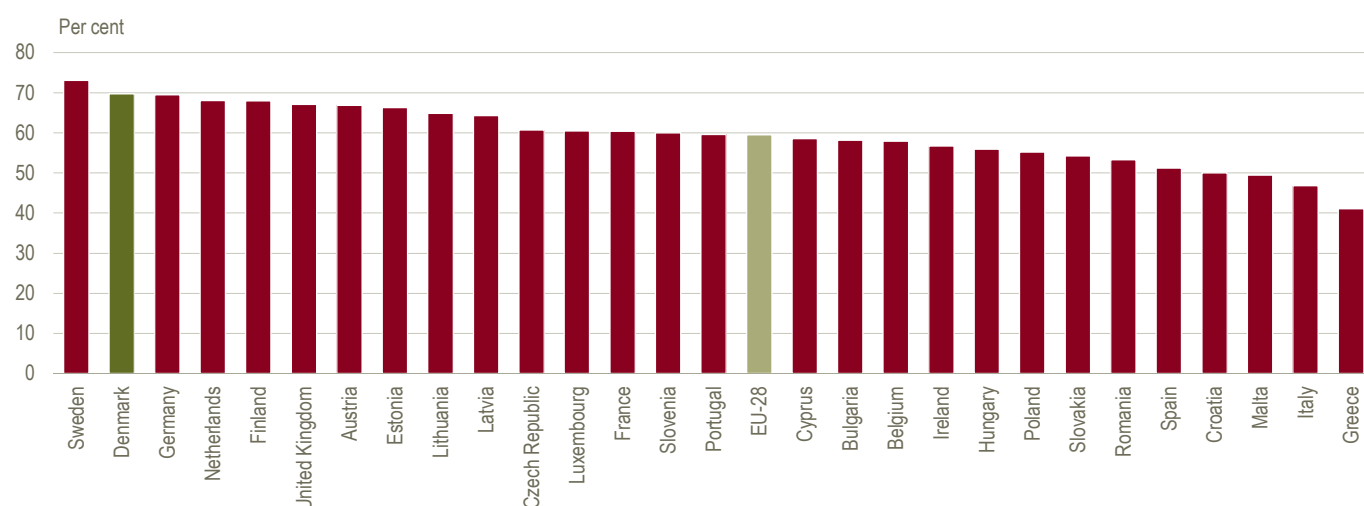


### Sweden had the highest employment rate for women

Sweden had the highest employment rate for women in the European Union in 2014. 73.1 per cent of the women were in employment in 2014. Denmark and Germany had the second and third highest employment rate for women at 69.8 and 69.5 per cent, respectively. The EU average was 59.5 per cent. At 41.1 and 46.8 per cent, Greece and Italy had the lowest employment rates for women in the European Union.

Figure 17

Employment rate in the EU. Women. 2014

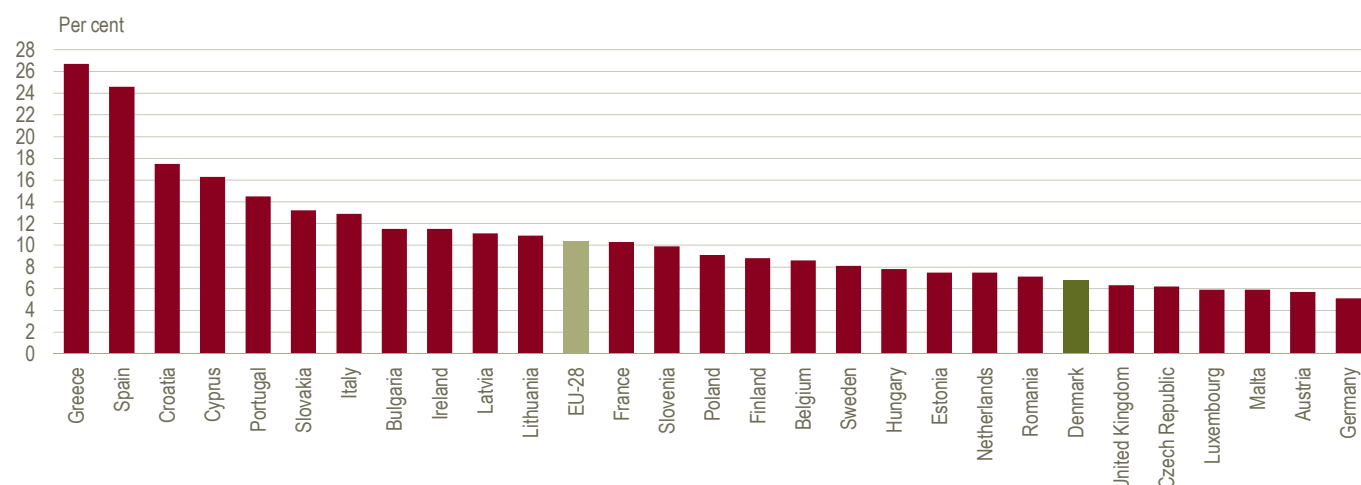


Source: Eurostat

### Germany had the lowest unemployment rate in the EU

Among the 28 countries of the European Union, Germany had the lowest unemployment rate in 2014. The unemployment rate among those aged 15-64 years was 5.1 per cent in Germany, followed by Austria and Malta at 5.7 and 5.9 per cent, respectively.

In Denmark the unemployment rate was 6.8 per cent. Greece and Spain had the highest unemployment rates in the EU at 26.7 and 24.6 per cent, respectively. In 2014 the EU average was 10.4 per cent. In the Labour Force Survey the unemployed are those without a job, who have looked for a job within the last four weeks and can begin a new job within two weeks.

**Figure 18** Unemployment rate in the EU. Age 15-64 years. 2014

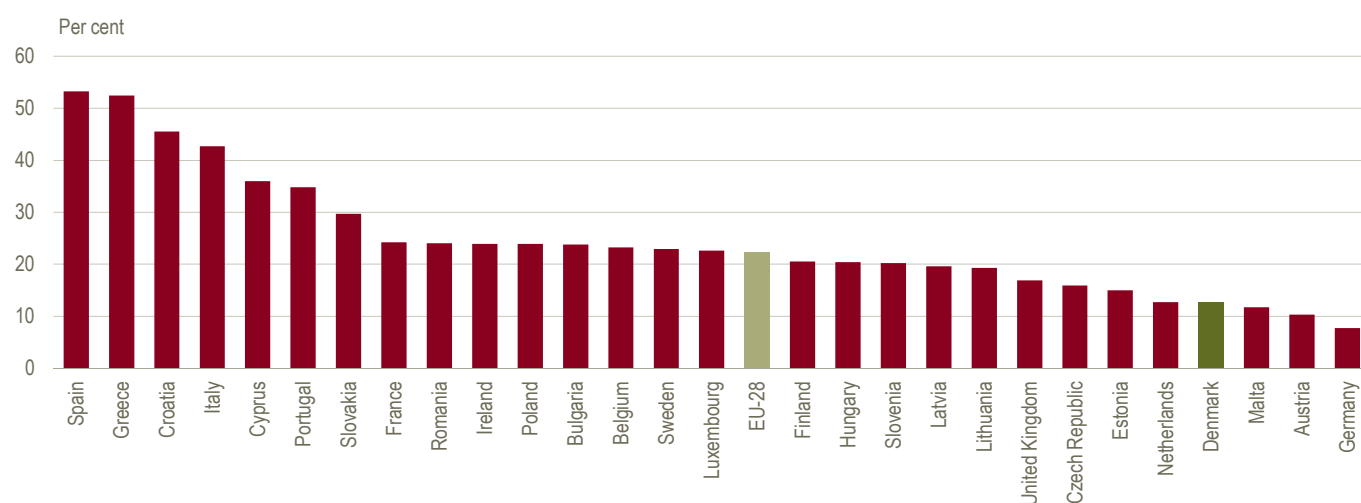
Source: Eurostat

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

#### Youth unemployment in the EU

Considering the youth unemployment rate in the European Union, defined as the unemployment rate for those aged 15-24 years, Denmark was also placed relatively low at 12.6 per cent in 2014. Germany, Austria and Malta had the lowest youth unemployment rates at 7.7, 10.3 and 11.7 per cent, respectively.

In our neighbouring country Sweden the youth unemployment rate was high at 22.9 per cent, while the unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 years was 8.1 per cent. Spain and Greece had the highest youth unemployment rates in the European Union at 53.2 and 52.4 per cent, respectively. The EU average was 22.2 per cent in 2014.

**Figure 19** Youth unemployment rate. Age 15-24 years. 2014

Source: Eurostat

## Income

### Concepts of income

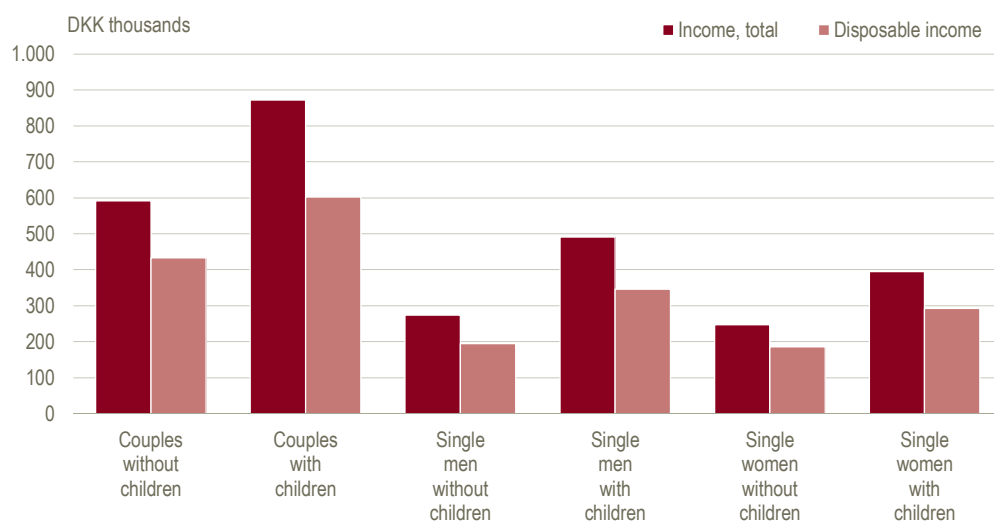
Income statistics comprise of both individual and aggregated family statistics. Three main concepts are *personal income*, *disposable income* and *family incomes*.

Personal income is the sum of the pre-tax Primary income, public transfer income, private pensions, property income, gross and other personal income. Disposable income is the post-tax income. Family income is the sum of personal incomes within the family.

### Couples with children earn most

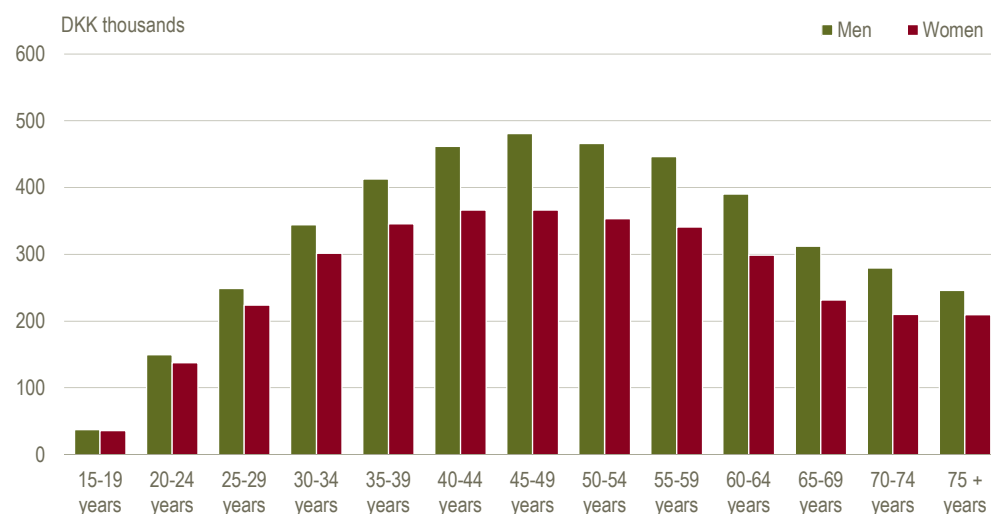
Couples with children had the highest average income pre-tax of DKK 871,600 in 2014. The corresponding figure for couples without children was DKK 591,800. When making such comparisons, demographics should be taken into account. Couples without children are typically older than couples with children and children may also to some extent contribute to the family income.

**Figure 20** Average family income. 2014

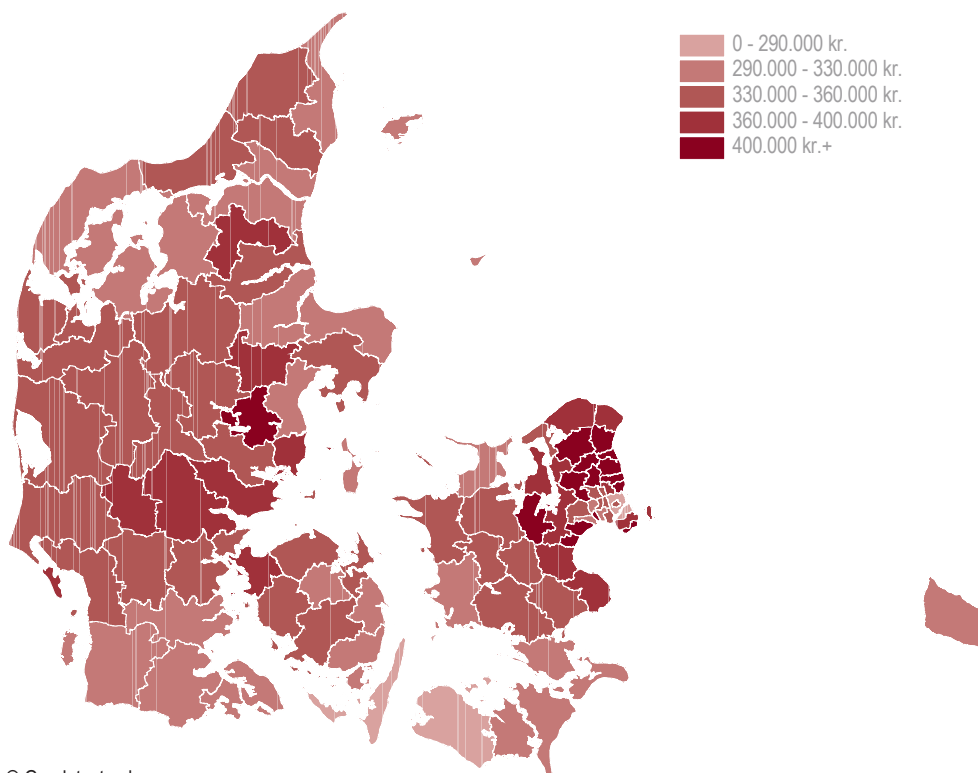


### Men earn more than women

In 2014, the average personal income for persons aged 15 or more DKK 298,800. Men had larger incomes than women as men's average income was DKK 333,200, while that of women was DKK 265,400. The level of personal income peaks for both men and women in the late forties.

**Figure 21 Average personal income by age group. 2014****Wealthiest municipalities are north of Copenhagen**

Average family income after taxes, i.e. the disposable family income, was DKK 344,800 in 2014. The highest average disposable family incomes were recorded in the municipalities north of Copenhagen. Family income was DKK 628,200 in Rudersdal and DKK 613,500 in Gentofte. The lowest average family incomes were found in Copenhagen with DKK 282,900. In Jutland, families in Skanderborg have the largest disposable income with DKK 425,200.

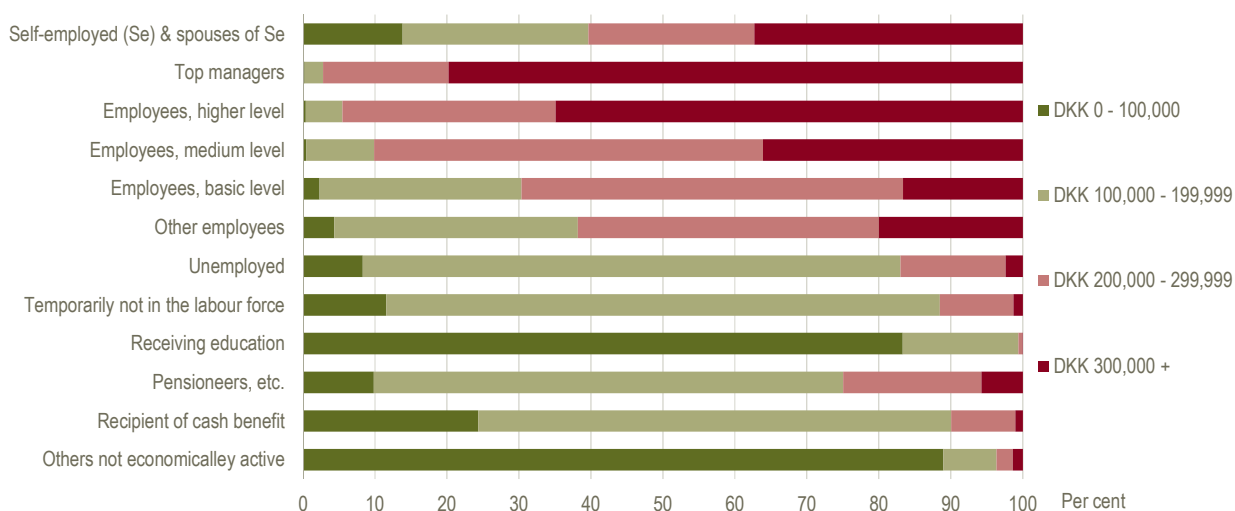
**Figure 22 Average family income in municipalities in DKK. 2014**

### Personal income by socio-economic status

When considering disposable personal incomes as they relate to socio-economic status, it is seen that only 0.2 per cent of all top-level managers (salaried employees at upper levels) made less than DKK 100,000 in 2013. When considering the other end of the scale, 83,3 per cent of all students and 24,4 per cent of all recipients of cash benefits had incomes of less than DKK 100,000.

Figure 23

Distribution of disposable personal income by socio-economic groups. 2014

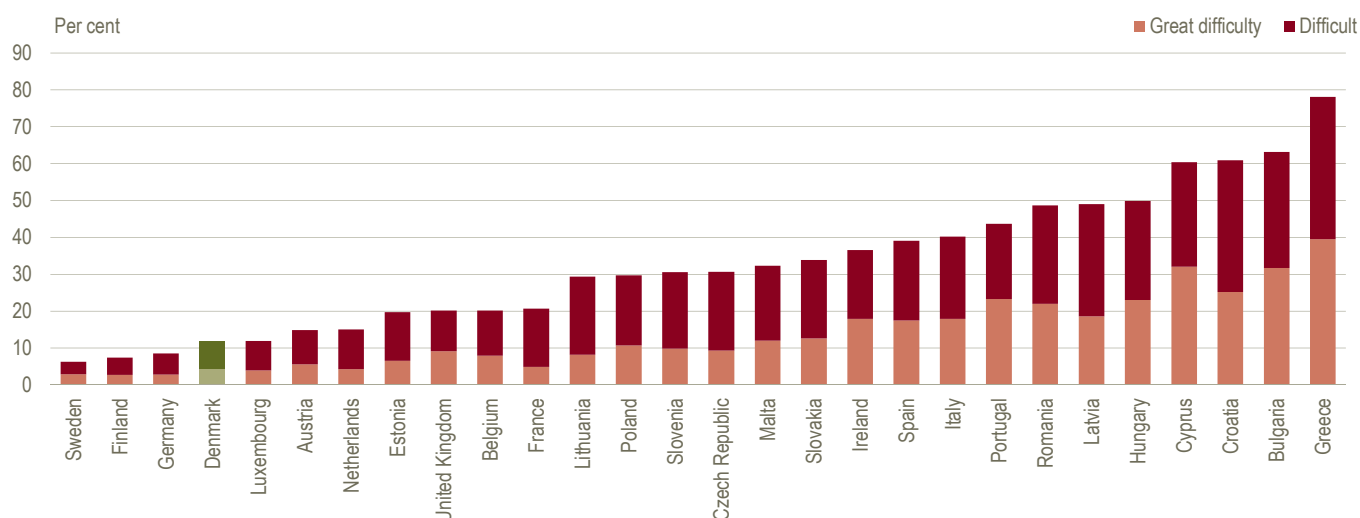


### Can EU-households make ends meet?

In 2014 households from all over Europe participated in the SILC-survey. They were asked, whether they found it easy or difficult to make ends meet, considering the households total income. In Denmark 11.8 per cent of the population live in households that found it difficult or very difficult to make ends meet. The same was true for only 6.3 per cent of people living in Sweden. Greece is the EU-Country with most difficulties making ends meet for households, here it was 78.1 per cent in 2013.

Figure 24

Ability to make ends meet in EU. 2013



Source: Eurostat database. Table: MDES09

## Wealth and debt

### Danes wealth continue to rise

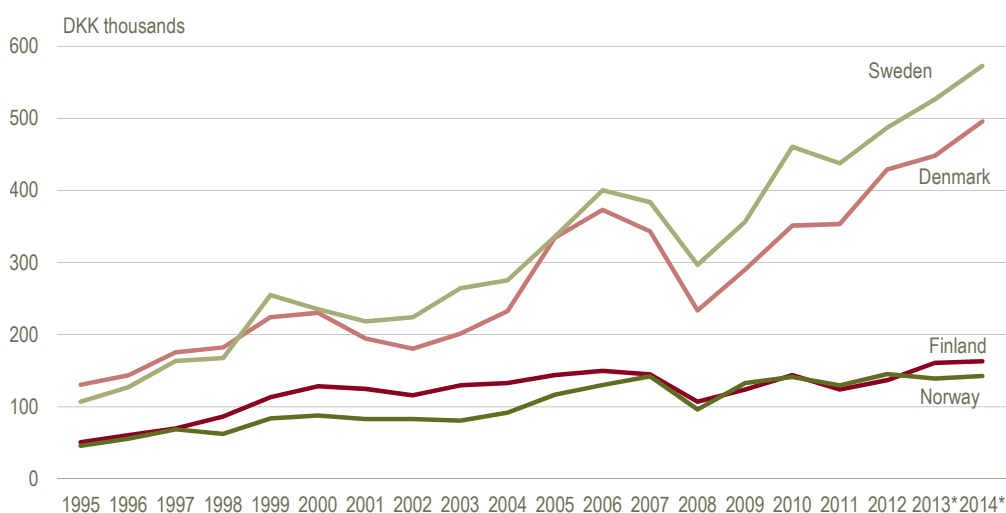
In 2014, the Danish households' net financial assets continued rising, which it has done since 2008. The financial net worth consists, inter alia, of pension savings, stocks and bonds, net loans, etc. The increase is due to the financial wealth increased by DKK 293 billion, while net borrowing (i.e. borrowing minus repayments of existing loans) increased by only DKK 10 billion - which is the smallest increase since the statistics began in 1995. The net financial assets rose in 2014 with DKK 283 billion, corresponding to 11 per cent or DKK 50,000 per Dane.

Danish financial net worth thus averaged DKK 496,000 at the end of 2014. The increase in the financial net worth reflects the fact that households' pension assets grew both as a result of increased deposits and due to adjustments of the allocated funds.

### Danes and Swedes possess most net financial assets in the Nordic countries

In 2014, Swedish households had a net worth of DKK 573,000 per person. Denmark follows with a net worth of DKK 496,000. Both Finland and Norway are well below this - Finland with a financial net worth of DKK 163,000 per person and Norway with DKK 142,000. One of the main reasons is that pension systems vary in the Nordic countries.

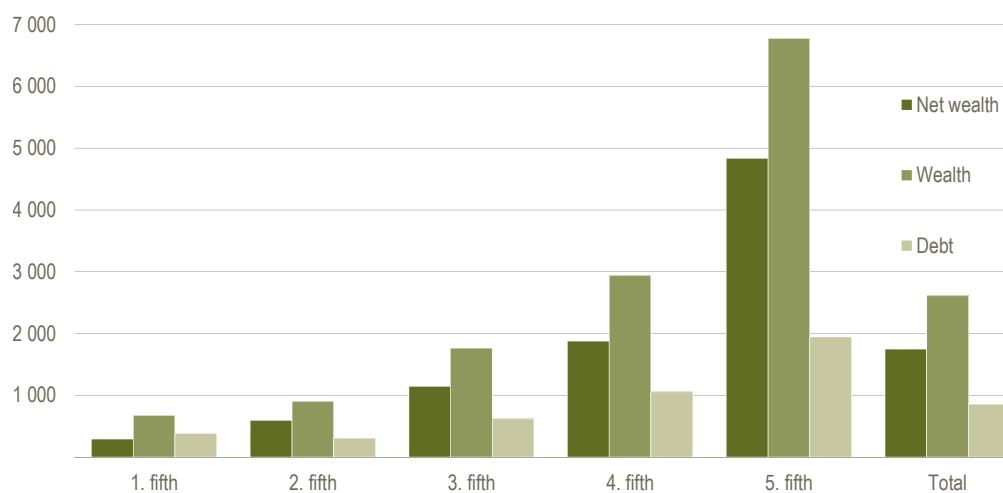
**Figure 25** Households net financial assets in DDK.



Source: epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu

### The families have a fortune of DKK 1.7 million on average

On average family had at the end of 2014, a net worth of DKK 1.7 million. The average masks however large differences between the families. To illustrate, co-correlation between income and wealth is sorted by the size of their after-tax income. The income is adjusted for family size and distribution of adults and children. The fifth, who had the lowest income had a net wealth of nearly DKK 300,000, while families with the highest income had an average net wealth of DKK 4.8 million.

**Figure 26 Wealth and debt on five income groups.2014**

Note: Households are divided into fifths by income after taxes and after taking into account family size and composition. 1. fifth with the lowest income and the 5. fifth the highest.

**Table 180** Population by industry in the censuses

	1834	1840	1845	1855	1860	1870	1880	1890	1901
thousand persons									
<b>Total population</b>	<b>1 224</b>	<b>1 283</b>	<b>1 350</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>1 601</b>	<b>1 785</b>	<b>1 969</b>	<b>2 172</b>	<b>2 450</b>
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									
<b>Total population</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
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 181** Population by industry in the censuses

	1901	1906	1911	1930	1940	1950	1960	1965	1970
thousand persons									
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2 450</b>	<b>2 589</b>	<b>2 757</b>	<b>3 551</b>	<b>3 844</b>	<b>4 281</b>	<b>4 585</b>	<b>4 768</b>	<b>4 938</b>
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									
<b>Total population</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
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 182** Employed persons by industry

	November 2003	November 2013
	thousand persons	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 706</b>	<b>2 690</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	87	72
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	420	311
Construction	166	151
Trade and transport etc.	631	649
Information and communication	100	101
Financial and insurance	78	79
Real estate	36	45
Other business services	235	287
Public administration, education and health	826	871
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	114	120
Activity not stated	14	5

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**Table 183** Employees by sex and sector. Nov. 2013

	Men	Women	Total
	persons		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 271 158</b>	<b>1 222 710</b>	<b>2 493 868</b>
Central government sector	101 503	90 448	191 951
Social security funds	674	2 107	2 781
Regions	26 170	105 442	131 612
Municipalities	117 266	378 830	496 096
General government, total	245 613	576 827	822 440
Public corporations	37 017	21 207	58 224
Public sector, total	282 630	598 034	880 664
Private corporations	960 701	581 491	1 542 192
Private non-profit organizations	27 827	43 185	71 012
Private sector, total	988 528	624 676	1 613 204
Not stated sektor	-	-	-

www.statbank.dk/ras305

Table 184 Employed persons by sex, industry and socio-economic status. Nov. 2013

	Self-employed persons	Assisting spouses	Salaried employees						Salaried employees total	Employment total
			Top managers	Upper levels	Intermediate levels	Basic levels	Other	Not further specified		
	— thousands —									
Men and women, total	190.8	5.1	99.7	614.7	279.9	1026.6	240.2	232.7	2 493.9	2 689.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32.6	2.0	0.3	0.8	0.7	11.0	2.8	21.4	37.0	71.6
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	8.3	0.2	18.0	36.3	40.3	160.5	28.7	18.5	302.3	310.9
Construction	17.3	0.3	6.2	3.4	8.6	83.0	19.4	12.5	133.2	150.8
Trade and transport etc.	41.5	1.2	28.9	28.7	60.6	324.7	83.6	80.2	606.7	649.4
Information and communication	8.9	0.1	4.9	40.1	16.5	16.8	5.5	7.9	91.7	100.8
Financial and insurance	0.5	0.0	5.2	31.4	19.4	16.4	1.3	4.3	78.0	78.5
Real estate	9.4	0.2	1.4	1.9	4.9	13.8	3.7	9.3	35.1	44.6
Other business services	34.1	0.7	9.9	61.4	39.7	63.1	52.5	25.6	252.1	286.9
Public administration, education and health	19.9	0.2	21.3	388.5	76.7	300.4	33.2	30.7	850.9	871.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	15.1	0.1	3.5	22.0	12.3	36.0	9.3	21.9	105.0	120.3
Activity not stated	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.8	5.0
Men, total	136.9	0.7	71.6	254.1	133.1	537.2	135.1	140.1	1 271.2	1 408.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	8.5	2.0	16.0	27.7	57.2
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	6.4	0.0	15.2	24.9	23.7	117.1	20.7	12.2	213.8	220.3
Construction	16.8	0.0	5.7	2.8	6.3	76.1	18.5	10.5	120.0	136.8
Trade and transport etc.	30.4	0.3	21.8	16.7	36.3	183.3	49.5	49.6	357.2	387.8
Information and communication	7.7	0.0	3.9	29.6	11.8	8.4	3.3	5.7	62.7	70.4
Financial and insurance	0.4	0.0	3.9	17.6	9.6	5.6	0.6	2.5	39.8	40.2
Real estate	7.3	0.0	1.1	1.0	2.5	8.5	2.1	6.3	21.5	28.8
Other business services	22.8	0.1	7.3	37.7	17.6	32.9	27.0	14.7	137.2	160.1
Public administration, education and health	8.1	0.1	10.3	113.1	18.7	82.4	7.5	11.9	243.8	252.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	5.6	0.0	2.3	10.1	5.9	13.9	3.8	10.4	46.5	52.2
Activity not stated	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	3.0
Women, total	54.0	4.5	28.1	360.6	146.7	489.3	105.2	92.7	1 222.7	1 281.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.2	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.5	0.7	5.4	9.3	14.4
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	1.9	0.2	2.8	11.4	16.6	43.4	8.0	6.3	88.5	90.6
Construction	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	2.3	6.9	0.9	2.0	13.2	14.1
Trade and transport etc.	11.1	0.9	7.1	12.0	24.3	141.4	34.1	30.6	249.6	261.6
Information and communication	1.2	0.1	1.1	10.5	4.7	8.4	2.2	2.2	29.1	30.4
Financial and insurance	0.1	0.0	1.3	13.8	9.8	10.8	0.8	1.8	38.3	38.3
Real estate	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.4	5.3	1.7	3.0	13.6	15.8
Other business services	11.4	0.5	2.7	23.6	22.0	30.2	25.4	10.9	114.9	126.8
Public administration, education and health	11.8	0.2	11.0	275.5	57.9	218.1	25.8	18.9	607.1	619.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	9.5	0.1	1.2	11.9	6.3	22.1	5.5	11.5	58.5	68.1
Activity not stated	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.9

www.statbank.dk/ras300

**Table 185** Population by sex, region and socio-economic status. Nov. 2013

	Labour force population					Persons outside the labour force			Population Total
	Self- employed persons	Assisting spouses	Employees	Un- employed persons	Total	Temporarily outside the labour force	Pensioners	Other persons outside the labour force	
	thousands								
<b>Men and women, total</b>	<b>190.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2 493.9</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>2 815.1</b>	<b>178.7</b>	<b>1 211,8</b>	<b>1 421.4</b>	<b>5 627.1</b>
Region Hovedstaden	58.1	1.1	805.1	44.4	908.6	53.1	322,0	466.1	1 749.8
Region Sjælland	29.1	0.8	348.6	17.4	396.0	26.1	200,9	193.7	816.8
Region Syddanmark	39.5	1.4	515.9	26.4	583.1	40.4	284,4	294.4	1 202.3
Region Midtjylland	43.6	1.2	574.0	24.2	643.0	40.3	267,2	326.6	1 277.2
Region Nordjylland	20.6	0.7	250.2	12.9	284.4	18.8	137,2	140.6	581.0
<b>Men, total</b>	<b>136.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1 271.2</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>1 474.2</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>515,9</b>	<b>724.5</b>	<b>2 792.0</b>
Region Hovedstaden	39.0	0.2	400.8	23.3	463.2	23.6	134,4	235.7	857.0
Region Sjælland	21.1	0.1	177.3	9.0	207.5	11.0	86,9	99.8	405.2
Region Syddanmark	29.0	0.2	266.8	13.8	309.7	17.4	122,2	150.1	599.4
Region Midtjylland	32.1	0.2	296.3	12.5	341.1	17.1	113,3	166.3	637.8
Region Nordjylland	15.6	0.1	130.0	6.9	152.7	8.2	59,2	72.5	292.6
<b>Woman, total</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1 222.7</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>1 340.9</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>695,9</b>	<b>697.0</b>	<b>2 835.1</b>
Region Hovedstaden	19.0	0.9	404.4	21.1	445.4	29.5	187,6	230.4	892.9
Region Sjælland	8.1	0.7	171.3	8.4	188.5	15.1	114,0	94.0	411.5
Region Syddanmark	10.5	1.2	249.1	12.6	273.4	23.1	162,3	144.2	602.9
Region Midtjylland	11.5	1.1	277.7	11.7	301.9	23.2	154,0	160.3	639.4
Region Nordjylland	4.9	0.6	120.2	6.0	131.7	10.5	78,0	68.1	288.4

www.statbank.dk/ras203

**Table 186** 16-64-year-old persons analysed by ancestry and labour market attachment. Nov. 2013

	Population	Labour force	Persons employed	Activity rate	Employment rate
	persons			per cent	
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3 564 826</b>	<b>2 657 708</b>	<b>2 532 415</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>71.0</b>
<b>Immigrants from:</b>					
<b>The Western World</b>	<b>165 399</b>	<b>106 325</b>	<b>99 171</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>60.0</b>
<b>The non-Western World</b>	<b>243 776</b>	<b>131 916</b>	<b>116 336</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>47.7</b>
Afghanistan	10 530	4 910	4 293	46.6	40.7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15 404	8 260	7 502	53.6	48.7
Iraq	19 202	7 919	6 703	41.2	34.9
Iran	12 671	6 660	5 891	52.6	46.5
Yugoslavia (former)	8 350	4 470	4 003	53.5	47.9
Lebanon	11 332	4 422	3 743	39.0	33.0
Pakistan	10 745	6 055	5 283	56.4	49.2
Somalia	9 577	3 576	2 492	37.3	26.0
Turkey	29 001	17 923	14 999	61.8	51.7
<b>Descendants</b>	<b>60 639</b>	<b>36 206</b>	<b>32 761</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>54.0</b>
<b>Persons of Danish origin</b>	<b>3 095 012</b>	<b>2 383 261</b>	<b>2 284 147</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>73.8</b>

www.statbank.dk/ras204 and ras205

**Table 187** Commuting to and from work for employed population. Nov. 2013

	Commu- ting, total	No commu- ting	Until 5 km	5-10 km	10-20 km	20-30 km	30-40 km	40-50 km	Over 50 km	Not estimated	Average
<b>Men and women, total</b>	<b>2 689 830</b>	<b>172 897</b>	<b>817 954</b>	<b>485 685</b>	<b>507 698</b>	<b>266 835</b>	<b>145 179</b>	<b>84 519</b>	<b>202 592</b>	<b>6 471</b>	<b>19,9</b>
Region Hovedstaden	864 250	46 316	283 241	201 608	181 085	73 425	34 762	15 439	27 105	1 269	14.7
Region Sjælland	378 572	28 250	87 366	44 191	66 083	46 695	33 186	19 626	52 604	571	26.1
Region Syddanmark	556 717	38 321	168 247	97 901	99 483	57 634	27 517	16 479	48 939	2 196	21.7
Region Midtjylland	618 834	40 736	192 126	101 272	112 619	60 277	34 501	24 028	52 048	1 227	21,0
Region Nordjylland	271 457	19 274	86 974	40 713	48 428	28 804	15 213	8 947	21 896	1 208	22.2
Province Copenhagen Town	378 915	16 174	165 357	105 613	53 560	14 732	8 418	2 660	11 780	621	12.2
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	251 398	12 270	69 404	65 051	77 053	16 264	4 106	1 608	5 426	216	13.1
Province Nordsjælland	216 951	16 438	42 110	28 505	47 222	40 280	21 817	11 167	9 132	280	20.7
Province Bornholm	16 986	1 434	6 370	2 439	3 250	2 149	421	4	767	152	20.7
Province Østsjælland	117 215	7 684	23 288	13 081	21 138	21 156	17 394	8 165	5 176	133	22.6
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	261 357	20 566	64 078	31 110	44 945	25 539	15 792	11 461	47 428	438	27.7
Province Fyn	219 194	14 787	67 865	40 482	38 019	19 779	10 014	7 235	19 807	1 206	21.9
Province Sydjylland	337 523	23 534	100 382	57 419	61 464	37 855	17 503	9 244	29 132	990	21.6
Province Østjylland	412 217	24 970	124 629	73 682	75 182	37 604	23 110	16 940	35 338	762	21.3
Province Vestjylland	206 617	15 766	67 497	27 590	37 437	22 673	11 391	7 088	16 710	465	20.5
Province Nordjylland	271 457	19 274	86 974	40 713	48 428	28 804	15 213	8 947	21 896	1 208	22.2
<b>Men, total</b>	<b>1 408 685</b>	<b>124 284</b>	<b>379 194</b>	<b>238 474</b>	<b>256 425</b>	<b>139 155</b>	<b>79 998</b>	<b>49 870</b>	<b>135 516</b>	<b>5 769</b>	<b>23,3</b>
Region Hovedstaden	439 957	31 612	126 065	97 866	96 020	40 381	19 813	9 486	17 665	1 049	16.8
Region Sjælland	198 504	20 535	38 606	20 387	30 433	23 572	18 012	11 402	35 040	517	30.9
Region Syddanmark	295 922	27 711	80 314	48 686	49 645	29 696	14 956	9 530	33 356	2 028	25.7
Region Midtjylland	328 584	29 917	91 664	50 476	56 457	30 820	18 979	14 352	34 812	1 107	24.3
Region Nordjylland	145 718	14 509	42 545	21 059	23 870	14 686	8 238	5 100	14 643	1 068	26,0
Province Copenhagen Town	190 830	10 837	74 663	52 231	30 400	8 957	4 680	1 562	7 012	488	13.8
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	129 115	8 476	30 081	31 853	41 670	9 377	2 597	1 066	3 810	185	15.1
Province Nordsjælland	111 046	11 267	18 256	12 571	22 320	20 904	12 326	6 854	6 303	245	23.6
Province Bornholm	8 966	1 032	3 065	1 211	1 630	1 143	210	4	540	131	25.7
Province Østsjælland	60 511	5 454	9 790	5 817	10 084	11 384	9 765	4 727	3 372	118	25.6
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	137 993	15 081	28 816	14 570	20 349	12 188	8 247	6 675	31 668	399	33.2
Province Fyn	114 920	10 546	31 629	19 537	18 879	10 204	5 390	4 101	13 510	1 124	26.3
Province Sydjylland	181 002	17 165	48 685	29 149	30 766	19 492	9 566	5 429	19 846	904	25.3
Province Østjylland	216 072	18 133	57 978	36 233	37 661	19 282	12 814	10 116	23 176	679	24.6
Province Vestjylland	112 512	11 784	33 686	14 243	18 796	11 538	6 165	4 236	11 636	428	23.6
Province Nordjylland	145 718	14 509	42 545	21 059	23 870	14 686	8 238	5 100	14 643	1 068	26,0
<b>Women, total</b>	<b>1 281 145</b>	<b>48 613</b>	<b>438 760</b>	<b>247 211</b>	<b>251 273</b>	<b>127 680</b>	<b>65 181</b>	<b>34 649</b>	<b>67 076</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>16,5</b>
Region Hovedstaden	424 293	14 704	157 176	103 742	85 065	33 044	14 949	5 953	9 440	220	12.6
Region Sjælland	180 068	7 715	48 760	23 804	35 650	23 123	15 174	8 224	17 564	54	21.2
Region Syddanmark	260 795	10 610	87 933	49 215	49 838	27 938	12 561	6 949	15 583	168	17.5
Region Midtjylland	290 250	10 819	100 462	50 796	56 162	29 457	15 522	9 676	17 236	120	17.5
Region Nordjylland	125 739	4 765	44 429	19 654	24 558	14 118	6 975	3 847	7 253	140	18.1
Province Copenhagen Town	188 085	5 337	90 694	53 382	23 160	5 775	3 738	1 098	4 768	133	10.7
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	122 283	3 794	39 323	33 198	35 383	6 887	1 509	542	1 616	31	11,0
Province Nordsjælland	105 905	5 171	23 854	15 934	24 902	19 376	9 491	4 313	2 829	35	17.9
Province Bornholm	8 020	402	3 305	1 228	1 620	1 006	211	0	227	21	15.5
Province Østsjælland	56 704	2 230	13 498	7 264	11 054	9 772	7 629	3 438	1 804	15	19.5
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	123 364	5 485	35 262	16 540	24 596	13 351	7 545	4 786	15 760	39	22,0
Province Fyn	104 274	4 241	36 236	20 945	19 140	9 575	4 624	3 134	6 297	82	17.4
Province Sydjylland	156 521	6 369	51 697	28 270	30 698	18 363	7 937	3 815	9 286	86	17.6
Province Østjylland	196 145	6 837	66 651	37 449	37 521	18 322	10 296	6 824	12 162	83	17.8
Province Vestjylland	94 105	3 982	33 811	13 347	18 641	11 135	5 226	2 852	5 074	37	17,0
Province Nordjylland	125 739	4 765	44 429	19 654	24 558	14 118	6 975	3 847	7 253	140	18.1

Note: Regions and provinces indicates the area of residence.

www.statbank.dk/afstb11 and afstb22

Table 188 Commuting to and from work in major municipalities. Nov. 2013

	Persons with workplace in the area			Employed persons resident in the area			Incoming commuters, net		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	persons								
Region Hovedstaden	482 761	451 677	934 438	439 957	424 293	864 250	42 804	27 384	70 188
Region Sjælland	161 772	156 346	318 118	198 504	180 068	378 572	-36 732	-23 722	-60 454
Region Syddanmark	290 175	260 482	550 657	295 922	260 795	556 717	-5 747	-313	-6 060
Region Midtjylland	325 547	286 993	612 540	295 922	260 795	556 717	29 625	26 198	55 823
Region Nordjylland	142 661	124 945	267 606	145 718	125 739	271 457	-3 057	-794	-3 851
Province Copenhagen Town	212 370	215 566	427 936	190 830	188 085	378 915	21 540	27 481	49 021
Copenhagen	177 634	182 586	360 220	151 098	147 663	298 761	26 536	34 923	61 459
Frederiksberg	18 667	21 936	40 603	25 882	26 876	52 758	-7 215	-4 940	-12 155
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	173 254	143 319	316 573	129 115	122 283	251 398	44 139	21 036	65 175
Ballerup	23 240	17 543	40 783	11 138	10 664	21 802	12 102	6 879	18 981
Gentofte	17 731	19 715	37 446	18 206	18 014	36 220	-475	1 701	1 226
Gladsaxe	20 853	17 637	38 490	16 492	15 817	32 309	4 361	1 820	6 181
Hvidovre	14 110	12 136	26 246	12 914	12 098	25 012	1 196	38	1 234
Høje-Taastrup	17 202	13 020	30 222	12 177	10 831	23 008	5 025	2 189	7 214
Lyngby-Taarbæk	17 087	15 157	32 244	13 399	12 997	26 396	3 688	2 160	5 848
Province Nordsjælland	88 353	84 836	173 189	111 046	105 905	216 951	-22 693	-21 069	-43 762
Hillerød	13 333	15 421	28 754	12 375	12 224	24 599	958	3 197	4 155
Province Bornholm	8 784	7 956	16 740	8 966	8 020	16 986	-182	-64	-246
Province Østsjælland	48 824	47 068	95 892	60 511	56 704	117 215	-11 687	-9 636	-21 323
Roskilde	19 546	20 720	40 266	21 173	20 196	41 369	-1 627	524	-1 103
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	112 948	109 278	222 226	137 993	123 364	261 357	-25 045	-14 086	-39 131
Holbæk	13 231	13 810	27 041	17 121	15 740	32 861	-3 890	-1 930	-5 820
Næstved	14 913	16 539	31 452	20 065	18 347	38 412	-5 152	-1 808	-6 960
Slagelse	16 137	15 699	31 836	18 268	16 627	34 895	-2 131	-928	-3 059
Province Fyn	106 034	101 140	207 174	114 920	104 274	219 194	-8 886	-3 134	-12 020
Odense	48 028	48 671	96 699	45 301	43 133	88 434	2 727	5 538	8 265
Province Sydjylland	184 141	159 342	343 483	181 002	156 521	337 523	3 139	2 821	5 960
Esbjerg	31 414	27 374	58 788	28 856	25 676	54 532	2 558	1 698	4 256
Kolding	26 294	23 367	49 661	23 223	20 741	43 964	3 071	2 626	5 697
Sønderborg	17 015	16 028	33 043	17 350	15 431	32 781	-335	597	262
Vejle	26 576	24 580	51 156	28 431	25 025	53 456	-1 855	-445	-2 300
Aabenraa	14 496	12 120	26 616	14 262	12 263	26 525	234	-143	91
Province Østjylland	209 563	190 672	400 235	216 072	196 145	412 217	-6 509	-5 473	-11 982
Horsens	21 602	19 491	41 093	22 027	19 033	41 060	-425	458	33
Randers	19 861	20 036	39 897	23 810	21 157	44 967	-3 949	-1 121	-5 070
Silkeborg	20 338	18 634	38 972	23 252	20 695	43 947	-2 914	-2 061	-4 975
Aarhus	93 671	86 879	180 550	79 956	77 193	157 149	13 715	9 686	23 401
Province Vestjylland	115 984	96 321	212 305	112 512	94 105	206 617	3 472	2 216	5 688
Herning	23 600	20 270	43 870	23 050	19 479	42 529	550	791	1 341
Holstebro	15 284	14 443	29 727	15 073	13 305	28 378	211	1 138	1 349
Ringkøbing-Skjern	15 953	12 158	28 111	15 447	12 421	27 868	506	-263	243
Viborg	26 141	22 290	48 431	24 840	21 107	45 947	1 301	1 183	2 484
Province Nordjylland	142 661	124 945	267 606	145 718	125 739	271 457	-3 057	-794	-3 851
Frederikshavn	15 082	12 670	27 752	14 678	12 663	27 341	404	7	411
Hjørring	15 201	13 839	29 040	16 269	14 166	30 435	-1 068	-327	-1 395
Aalborg	54 484	49 525	104 009	50 535	45 778	96 313	3 949	3 747	7 696

www.statbank.dk/afsta11 and afstb111

**Table 189** Absence due to own sickness by age. 2014

	Governmental sector			Municipality and regional sector			Corporations and organizations		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed								
<b>Age. total</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>8.91</b>	<b>7.36</b>	<b>9.14</b>	<b>13.28</b>	<b>12.34</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>8.32</b>	<b>6.60</b>
-19 years	5.06	7.75	6.21	6.31	10.17	9.26	3.62	3.55	3.59
20-24 years	6.76	8.65	7.37	8.24	12.34	11.32	5.99	7.14	6.43
25-29 years	5.99	7.24	6.51	8.79	14.77	13.55	5.83	9.20	7.10
30-34 years	5.39	8.13	6.67	8.17	14.65	13.27	5.50	9.35	6.96
35-39 years	5.40	9.21	7.27	8.60	13.98	12.80	5.57	8.99	6.82
40-44 years	5.79	8.82	7.33	8.64	13.12	12.15	5.37	7.99	6.33
45-49 years	5.52	9.14	7.30	9.04	12.78	12.00	5.21	8.15	6.29
50-54 years	6.21	9.46	7.69	8.70	12.81	11.95	5.64	8.10	6.51
55-59 years	7.23	9.84	8.30	10.75	13.30	12.68	6.35	9.07	7.27
60 years +	6.77	8.70	7.53	10.21	11.70	11.24	6.29	7.88	6.71

www.statbank.dk/fra024

**Table 190** Absence due to own sickness by occupation. 2014

	Governmental sector	Municipality and regional sector	Corporations and organizations
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed		
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.36</b>	<b>12.34</b>	<b>6.60</b>
Armed forces occupations	7.14	•	•
Managers	4.18	6.47	2.99
Professionals	6.04	12.08	5.49
Technicians and associate professionals	8.62	10.09	6.26
Clerical support workers	10.03	11.05	7.11
Service and sales workers	8.91	14.08	7.41
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	9.21	11.30	6.61
Craft and related trades workers	10.11	9.73	7.22
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.14	6.06	8.14
Elementary occupations	11.70	12.94	7.85

www.statbank.dk/fra020

**Table 191** Work stoppages

	Work stoppages		Number of employees involved		Number of working days lost	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	number					
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>57 319</b>	<b>10 616</b>	<b>930 300</b>	<b>16 900</b>
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	2	1	42	20	0	0
Manufacturing, total	57	64	3 487	4 362	6 400	6 500
Of which:						
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	10	15	736	1 241	3 000	2 300
Mfr. of textiles and leather	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	4	4	257	85	200	0
Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products	21	9	1 360	294	800	300
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	3	4	144	255	300	200
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated products	15	26	748	1 451	1 700	2 700
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	4	6	242	1 036	300	900
Electricity, gas and water supply	2	1	34	25	0	0
Construction	63	149	1 066	3 022	1 100	6 100
Wholesale and retail trade	7	16	731	673	1 900	1 600
Hotels and restaurants	1	2	80	41	0	0
Transport, post and telecomm.	39	64	1 035	1 573	500	1 500
State, counties and municipalities	15	15	50 462	749	919 900	1 000
Other	11	6	382	151	400	200
Activity not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-

www.statbank.dk/abst1

**Table 192 Earnings by occupation and sector. 2014**

		Earnings	Overtime payment	Sickness with pay	Nuisance bonus	Fringe benefits	Irregular payments	Pension incl. ATP	Basic earnings	Standardized monthly earnings
		DKK per hour worked						DKK		
<b>Total</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>300.88</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>9.99</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>37.24</b>	<b>240.16</b>	<b>39 766</b>
	<b>Corp. and organiz.</b>	<b>307.04</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>6.41</b>	<b>36.83</b>	<b>248.79</b>	<b>41 002</b>
	<b>Governm. incl.</b>									
	<b>social sec. funds</b>	<b>291.16</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>14.72</b>	<b>7.17</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>4.18</b>	<b>37.88</b>	<b>226.53</b>	<b>37 811</b>
Armed forces occupations	All	286.73	0.01	11.19	16.50	0.09	15.47	29.81	213.65	37 838
	Corp. and organiz.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Governm. incl.									
	social sec. funds	286.73	0.01	11.19	16.50	0.09	15.47	29.81	213.65	37 838
Managers	All	501.28	0.12	8.84	0.67	13.90	17.54	62.49	397.71	67 701
	Corp. and organiz.	518.32	0.14	8.05	0.63	17.06	19.13	62.62	410.69	70 080
	Governm. incl.									
	social sec. funds	430.53	0.07	12.12	0.85	0.76	10.93	61.96	343.85	57 825
Professionals	All	347.22	0.53	13.81	3.98	1.24	6.50	45.99	275.17	45 544
	Corp. and organiz.	388.44	0.35	9.42	1.45	2.89	9.52	49.10	315.71	51 752
	Governm. incl.									
	social sec. funds	320.03	0.65	16.71	5.65	0.15	4.51	43.94	248.43	41 449
Technicians and associate professionals	All	316.46	0.46	9.20	2.38	3.40	5.45	39.90	255.67	42 054
	Corp. and organiz.	327.92	0.46	7.67	2.42	4.57	6.34	40.38	266.08	43 803
	Governm. incl.									
	social sec. funds	285.13	0.44	13.38	2.30	0.19	3.00	38.59	227.23	37 274
Clerical support workers	All	258.70	0.54	7.42	1.71	0.99	3.02	32.18	212.84	34 416
	Corp. and organiz.	258.85	0.59	5.89	1.96	1.25	3.18	31.27	214.72	34 634
	Governm. incl.									
	social sec. funds	258.23	0.36	12.29	0.93	0.16	2.51	35.06	206.90	33 726
Service and sales workers	All	231.02	0.52	9.58	10.81	0.69	3.02	24.48	181.92	30 258
	Corp. and organiz.	220.11	0.61	4.66	5.53	1.54	3.14	22.74	181.89	29 538
	Governm. incl.									
	social sec. funds	239.19	0.45	13.27	14.77	0.05	2.93	25.78	181.94	30 798
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	All	223.56	0.73	6.22	1.19	0.34	2.26	26.18	186.64	29 835
	Corp. and organiz.	220.53	1.24	5.03	1.38	0.44	2.81	24.91	184.71	29 507
	Governm. incl.									
	social sec. funds	226.80	0.18	7.49	1.00	0.23	1.66	27.53	188.71	30 184
Craft and related trades workers	All	261.53	3.17	6.77	4.89	0.63	5.22	31.15	209.69	34 698
	Corp. and organiz.	261.18	3.25	6.54	4.85	0.65	5.33	30.95	209.61	34 670
	Governm. incl.									
	social sec. funds	269.86	1.37	12.19	5.95	0.25	2.65	35.89	211.56	35 346
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	All	242.70	3.91	6.82	8.67	0.27	3.00	28.39	191.64	32 026
	Corp. and organiz.	242.43	3.93	6.80	8.68	0.27	3.00	28.33	191.43	31 987
	Governm. incl.									
	social sec. funds	281.00	1.69	9.47	8.09	0.30	3.69	37.01	220.74	37 434
Elementary occupations	All	216.88	2.04	6.13	5.06	0.29	2.48	24.04	176.84	28 788
	Corp. and organiz.	217.57	2.51	4.80	5.43	0.35	2.73	23.80	177.96	29 031
	Governm. incl.									
	social sec. funds	214.40	0.35	10.94	3.73	0.08	1.60	24.91	172.80	27 910

Note: New names have been allocated to the sectors. The private sector now covers companies and organizations. The state, municipal and regional sectors cover the general government. The table includes all employees excluding young people under 18 years and students.

www.statbank.dk/lons20



**Table 193 Earnings by industry and sector. 2014**

		Earnings	Overtime payment	Sickness with pay	Nuisance bonus	Fringe benefits	Irregular payments	Pension incl. ATP	Basic earnings	Standardized monthly earnings
		DKK per hour worked							DKK	
<b>Total</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>300.88</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>9.99</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>37.24</b>	<b>240.16</b>	<b>39 766</b>
	<b>Corp. and organiz.</b>	<b>307.04</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>6.41</b>	<b>36.83</b>	<b>248.79</b>	<b>41 002</b>
	<b>Govt. incl. social sec. funds</b>	<b>291.16</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>14.72</b>	<b>7.17</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>4.18</b>	<b>37.88</b>	<b>226.53</b>	<b>37 811</b>
Agriculture, forestry and Fishing	All	275.79	0.50	10.87	0.62	0.78	2.35	38.69	221.99	36 493
	Corp. and organiz.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Govt. incl. social sec. funds	276.92	0.51	10.97	0.62	0.68	2.34	38.77	223.02	36 635
Manufacturing, mining and Quarrying and utility services	All	309.64	1.96	7.76	5.26	2.82	6.99	38.29	246.56	41 285
	Corp. and organiz.	309.71	1.96	7.75	5.26	2.83	7.00	38.29	246.61	41 296
	Govt. incl. social sec. funds	268.48	1.24	12.04	2.51	0.16	2.20	36.05	214.28	35 147
Construction	All	280.12	2.52	5.81	3.09	2.71	7.57	33.16	225.26	37 486
	Corp. and organiz.	280.49	2.51	5.65	2.87	2.77	7.69	33.21	225.79	37 556
	Govt. incl. social sec. funds	264.90	2.85	12.18	12.06	0.28	2.90	31.04	203.58	34 584
Trade and transport etc.	All	277.96	1.33	5.93	3.94	4.12	5.32	31.98	225.35	37 222
	Corp. and organiz.	278.19	1.33	5.82	3.93	4.19	5.37	31.94	225.62	37 268
	Govt. incl. social sec. funds	265.36	1.20	12.35	4.82	0.23	2.55	33.89	210.31	34 674
Information and communication	All	374.91	0.53	8.01	1.74	4.08	9.86	43.15	307.54	50 223
	Corp. and organiz.	375.60	0.55	7.66	1.81	4.21	10.29	42.97	308.12	50 375
	Govt. incl. social sec. funds	359.75	0.10	15.61	0.14	1.20	0.55	47.30	294.85	46 889
Financial and insurance	All	411.95	0.67	11.27	1.22	2.78	8.22	60.45	327.34	53 883
	Corp. and organiz.	412.17	0.67	11.26	1.22	2.79	8.24	60.49	327.50	53 913
	Govt. incl. social sec. funds	319.98	0.07	12.91	0.00	0.26	1.15	45.06	260.53	41 814
Real estate	All	291.05	0.22	6.52	1.08	1.84	2.90	34.73	243.75	39 081
	Corp. and organiz.	290.08	0.20	6.36	1.00	1.89	2.63	34.50	243.50	38 968
	Govt. incl. social sec. funds	324.81	0.89	12.19	3.68	0.08	12.43	43.05	252.49	42 995
Other business services	All	305.81	0.85	7.65	2.45	2.12	5.96	34.29	252.50	40 901
	Corp. and organiz.	312.47	0.96	6.45	2.47	2.52	6.69	33.83	259.56	41 978
	Govt. incl. social sec. funds	273.23	0.31	13.51	2.39	0.19	2.40	36.51	217.93	35 626
Public administration, education and health	All	290.59	0.51	14.26	7.34	0.17	4.29	37.60	226.43	37 796
	Corp. and organiz.	270.91	0.31	7.20	4.68	0.52	3.69	32.40	222.11	36 181
	Govt. incl. social sec. funds	292.50	0.53	14.95	7.60	0.13	4.35	38.10	226.85	37 953
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	All	294.16	0.49	7.83	1.28	1.20	2.87	35.70	244.80	39 261
	Corp. and organiz.	304.89	0.69	7.04	1.08	1.60	3.13	37.32	254.03	40 775
	Govt. incl. social sec. funds	270.87	0.05	9.54	1.73	0.34	2.28	32.18	224.75	35 976

Note: New names have been allocated to the sectors. The private sector now covers companies and organizations. The state, municipal and regional sectors cover the general government. The table includes all employees excluding young people under 18 years and students.

www.statbank.dk/lons40

**Table 194 Earnings by education and sector. 2014**

		Earnings	Overtime payment	Sickness with pay	Nuisance bonus	Fringe benefits	Irregular payments	Pension incl. ATP	Basic earnings	Standardized monthly earnings
		DKK per hour worked						DKK		
<b>Total</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>300.88</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>9.99</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>37.24</b>	<b>240.16</b>	<b>39 766</b>
	<b>Corp. and organiz.</b>	<b>307.04</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>6.41</b>	<b>36.83</b>	<b>248.79</b>	<b>41 002</b>
	<b>Governm. incl. social sec. funds</b>	<b>291.16</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>14.72</b>	<b>7.17</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>4.18</b>	<b>37.88</b>	<b>226.53</b>	<b>37 811</b>
Basic school 8-10 grade	All	241.19	1.95	7.49	5.67	0.97	3.36	27.57	194.19	31 881
	Corp. and organiz.	243.63	2.50	5.85	5.35	1.28	3.57	27.74	197.34	32 398
	Governm. incl. social sec. funds	234.20	0.36	12.18	6.58	0.08	2.75	27.08	185.18	30 402
General upper secondary school	All	268.71	0.71	7.14	5.57	1.66	4.84	30.11	218.68	35 833
	Corp. and organiz.	280.68	0.88	5.63	4.91	2.39	5.41	31.76	229.68	37 619
	Governm. incl. social sec. funds	243.31	0.34	10.35	6.97	0.10	3.63	26.58	195.33	32 042
Vocational upper secondary school	All	284.38	0.64	6.84	3.73	3.32	5.73	32.55	231.58	38 048
	Corp. and organiz.	294.42	0.70	6.06	3.10	4.12	6.21	33.63	240.58	39 501
	Governm. incl. social sec. funds	244.41	0.37	9.94	6.24	0.11	3.79	28.24	195.74	32 267
Vocational education	All	273.32	1.26	8.64	5.82	1.93	4.40	32.96	218.31	36 154
	Corp. and organiz.	281.60	1.56	6.69	4.04	2.69	4.94	33.95	227.73	37 554
	Governm. incl. social sec. funds	253.29	0.53	13.35	10.12	0.10	3.10	30.56	195.53	32 767
Short-cycle higher education	All	313.61	0.59	8.78	2.68	3.32	5.56	39.40	253.29	41 676
	Corp. and organiz.	325.39	0.47	7.90	1.99	4.13	6.21	40.65	264.03	43 379
	Governm. incl. social sec. funds	267.98	1.05	12.17	5.33	0.18	3.03	34.55	211.67	35 081
Medium-cycle higher education	All	323.65	0.45	14.76	5.05	1.70	5.32	41.96	254.41	42 168
	Corp. and organiz.	383.75	0.47	8.24	2.06	5.33	9.35	48.11	310.18	51 423
	Governm. incl. social sec. funds	297.44	0.44	17.60	6.36	0.12	3.56	39.28	230.09	38 133
Bachelor	All	317.57	0.49	8.45	2.67	2.91	7.00	38.21	257.85	42 373
	Corp. and organiz.	335.12	0.39	6.87	1.69	4.27	8.28	38.38	275.23	44 949
	Governm. incl. social sec. funds	282.32	0.69	11.62	4.63	0.18	4.42	37.85	222.93	37 199
Long-cycle higher education	All	412.16	0.45	12.08	2.99	2.88	11.12	55.26	327.39	54 852
	Corp. and organiz.	439.66	0.20	9.68	0.92	5.32	13.76	54.93	354.85	58 829
	Governm. incl. social sec. funds	383.26	0.72	14.61	5.16	0.31	8.34	55.60	298.52	50 672
PhD-degree	All	447.89	0.58	11.56	4.71	1.69	12.26	64.33	352.75	60 083
	Corp. and organiz.	494.97	0.09	10.73	0.58	4.36	19.26	65.60	394.35	66 407
	Governm. incl. social sec. funds	423.31	0.84	11.99	6.87	0.30	8.61	63.67	331.03	56 781

Note: New names have been allocated to the sectors. The private sector now covers companies and organizations. The state, municipal and regional sectors cover the general government. The table includes all employees excluding young people under 18 years and students.

www.statbank.dk/lons10

**Table 195** Total labour costs for corporations and organizations by occupation. 2014

	Total labour costs	Earnings	Other labour costs	Of which						
				Contri- butions to public funds	Refunds from public funds	Other compul- sory costs	Contri- butions according to agreement	Refunds according to agree- ment	Education	Other staff costs
DKK per hour worked										
<b>Total</b>	<b>320.09</b>	<b>307.04</b>	<b>13.05</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>7.03</b>
Managers	538.74	518.32	20.42	8.78	1.82	2.02	0.90	0.13	1.55	9.12
Professionals	408.55	388.44	20.11	10.89	3.93	1.15	0.54	0.16	2.79	8.83
Technicians and associate professionals	342.95	327.92	15.03	7.54	4.12	1.41	0.58	0.16	2.01	7.76
Clerical support workers	271.81	258.85	12.96	7.29	4.98	1.36	0.51	0.15	1.74	7.19
Service and sales workers	225.85	220.11	5.74	3.34	5.63	1.35	0.60	0.08	1.02	5.14
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	228.16	220.53	7.63	4.77	6.06	1.82	0.47	0.12	1.21	5.54
Craft and related trades workers	269.14	261.18	7.96	2.56	4.32	2.67	0.75	0.13	0.96	5.47
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	251.12	242.43	8.69	3.42	4.26	2.28	0.77	0.16	0.89	5.76
Elementary occupations	224.01	217.57	6.44	2.75	4.70	1.86	0.63	0.15	0.97	5.09

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

www.statbank.dk/sao03 and sao04

**Table 196** Total labour costs for corporations and organizations by industry. 2014

	Total labour costs	Earnings	Other labour costs	Of which						
				Contri- butions to public funds	Refunds from public funds	Other compul- sory costs	Contri- butions according to agreement	Refunds according to agree- ment	Education	Other staff costs
DKK per hour worked										
<b>Total</b>	<b>320.09</b>	<b>307.04</b>	<b>13.05</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>7.03</b>
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	319.41	309.71	9.70	2.47	3.72	2.24	0.81	0.15	1.23	6.82
Construction	289.81	280.49	9.32	2.51	3.24	3.76	0.79	0.17	0.69	4.98
Trade and transport etc.	285.55	278.19	7.36	2.97	4.82	1.53	0.61	0.12	1.03	6.16
Information and communication	389.70	375.60	14.10	2.35	3.11	0.94	0.48	0.10	2.50	11.04
Financial and insurance	472.36	412.17	60.19	48.11	4.48	0.42	0.64	0.34	4.86	11.00
Real estate	306.58	290.08	16.50	11.95	4.87	1.16	0.51	0.14	1.55	6.34
Other business services	322.43	312.47	9.96	2.63	3.93	0.87	0.48	0.15	2.26	7.78
Education and health	278.16	270.91	7.25	4.97	6.04	1.60	0.37	0.06	1.94	4.48
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	319.21	304.89	14.32	9.22	5.18	1.61	0.44	0.09	1.89	6.44

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

www.statbank.dk/sao01 and sao02

**Table 197** Average hours of work per week in main job. 2015

	Usual hours			Actual hours		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Woman	Total
	hours					
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>29.9</b>
<b>Age</b>						
15-29 years	28.0	22.0	25.1	25.1	18.5	21.9
30-54 years	40.1	35.2	37.8	35.5	29.5	32.6
55-66 years	38.9	34.1	36.7	34.3	29.5	32.1
<b>Industry</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	43.1	34.6	41.3	40.8	31.0	38.8
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and utility services	38.4	34.5	37.2	33.9	29.5	32.5
Construction	39.5	31.7	38.8	35.0	25.0	34.1
Trade and transport etc.	35.2	26.6	31.6	31.7	23.1	28.2
Information and communication	37.7	33.7	36.5	33.3	27.7	31.7
Financial and insurance	39.5	35.5	37.7	34.6	29.6	32.4
Real estate	36.9	30.4	34.9	32.3	25.9	30.3
Other business services	38.3	32.8	35.8	33.9	28.2	31.3
Public administration, education and health	35.1	33.2	33.8	30.1	27.5	28.3
Arts, entertainment and other services	32.5	28.9	30.4	29.1	24.3	26.4

www.statbank.dk/aku502 and aku503

**Table 198** Gross unemployment by sex and region. 2014

	Full time unemployed persons			Full time unemployed persons as percentage		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
<b>Denmark, total</b>	<b>66 761</b>	<b>66 781</b>	<b>133 542</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Region Hovedstaden	23 273	23 137	46 409	5.3	5.4	5.4
Region Sjælland	9 428	9 243	18 671	4.9	5.1	5.0
Region Syddanmark	13 543	13 581	27 124	4.7	5.2	4.9
Region Midtjylland	12 714	13 622	26 336	4.0	4.7	4.4
Region Nordjylland	7 345	6 822	14 166	5.2	5.4	5.3
Province København by	11 966	11 960	23 927	6.1	6.2	6.1
Province Københavns omegn	6 734	6 560	13 294	5.3	5.3	5.3
Province Nordsjælland	4 036	4 109	8 145	3.8	4.0	3.9
Province Bornholm	537	507	1 044	6.1	6.3	6.2
Province Østsjælland	2 382	2 414	4 796	4.1	4.3	4.2
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	7 046	6 829	13 875	5.3	5.5	5.4
Province Fyn	6 335	5 904	12 239	5.6	5.6	5.6
Province Sydjylland	7 208	7 677	14 885	4.1	4.9	4.5
Province Østjylland	9 000	9 419	18 418	4.3	4.8	4.5
Province Vestjylland	3 714	4 204	7 917	3.5	4.5	4.0
Province Nordjylland	7 345	6 822	14 166	5.2	5.4	5.3

www.statbank.dk/aul01 and aulp01

**Table 199** Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force by sex, age and region. 2014

	Men			Women			Men and women, total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
<b>Denmark, total</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Region Hovedstaden	4.4	5.6	5.3	4.4	5.8	5.4	4.4	5.7	5.4
Region Sjælland	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.0
Region Syddanmark	4.4	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.7	5.0	4.9
Region Midtjylland	4.5	3.9	4.0	5.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.4
Region Nordjylland	5.6	5.1	5.2	6.1	5.2	5.4	5.8	5.1	5.3
Province København by	4.3	6.9	6.1	4.4	7.1	6.2	4.3	7.0	6.1
Province Københavns omegn	4.8	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.3
Province Nordsjælland	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9
Province Bornholm	5.3	6.3	6.1	4.8	6.5	6.3	5.1	6.4	6.2
Province Østsjælland	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.2
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	5.0	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.4
Province Fyn	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.6
Province Sydjylland	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.6	4.5
Province Østjylland	4.9	4.1	4.3	5.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.5
Province Vestjylland	3.7	3.4	3.5	5.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	3.9	4.0
Province Nordjylland	5.6	5.1	5.2	6.1	5.2	5.4	5.8	5.1	5.3

www.statbank.dk/aul01 and aulp01

**Table 200** Gross unemployed persons by sex and age. 2014

	Unemployed persons (full time)			Unemployed persons as percentage of the labour force (full time)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
<b>Total</b>	<b>66 761</b>	<b>66 781</b>	<b>133 542</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>
16-24 years	5 653	5 079	10 732	3.1	2.7	2.9
25-29 years	8 861	10 109	18 969	6.9	8.7	7.7
30-34 years	8 774	9 871	18 646	6.4	7.8	7.1
35-39 years	7 809	9 207	17 016	4.9	6.0	5.4
40-44 years	7 540	8 216	15 756	4.4	5.1	4.7
45-49 years	8 197	7 903	16 101	4.4	4.5	4.5
50-54 years	7 989	7 052	15 041	4.9	4.5	4.7
55-59 years	7 386	6 218	13 604	5.1	4.5	4.8
60-64 years	4 551	3 125	7 676	4.7	4.2	4.5

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

www.statbank.dk/aul01 and aulp01

**Table 201** Insured persons unemployed by sex and unemployment insurance fund. 2014

	Insured persons unemployed			Unemployed as percentage of labour force		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>52 490</b>	<b>57 818</b>	<b>110 308</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Academics (AAK)	3 818	3 656	7 474	3.5	4.5	3.9
Business	709	321	1 030	3.5	4.4	3.7
Builder	1 043	370	1 412	7.5	11.0	8.2
Early Childhood Teachers & Youth Educators	383	2 130	2 513	4.4	4.4	4.4
Danish Health Organizations (DSA)	139	1 141	1 280	2.3	1.4	1.4
The Professional house	2 731	2 634	5 365	5.5	6.9	6.1
Electrical Trade	610	10	620	3.0	4.5	3.0
Trade and labour (FOA)	1 201	6 798	7 999	5.7	5.1	5.2
General Workers (3FA)	13 985	6 846	20 831	7.6	10.6	8.4
Independent Employees (FFA)	451	659	1 110	4.3	4.8	4.6
Salaried Employees and Service Ind.	438	453	891	3.9	5.7	4.6
Salaried Employees and Public Servants (FTF-A)	2 079	3 253	5 332	3.8	4.2	4.1
Danish Food (NNF)	772	399	1 171	6.1	7.4	6.5
Commercial and Clerical Employees (HK)	3 144	8 534	11 678	6.0	5.5	5.6
Journalism, Communications and Languages	586	1 057	1 644	7.2	7.6	7.4
The Christian Unemployment Fund	5 554	6 784	12 338	6.1	7.8	6.9
Managers and Executives	1 830	990	2 820	2.5	3.3	2.7
School teachers (DLF-A)	568	1 286	1 854	2.6	2.5	2.5
Masters (MA)	1 465	2 665	4 130	5.8	6.9	6.5
Metal Workers	3 231	204	3 435	4.4	8.9	4.5
My unemployment Fund	1 312	711	2 023	4.2	5.2	4.5
Self-employed Persons (DANA)	680	431	1 111	3.7	4.9	4.1
Self-employed Persons (ASE)	3 276	2 812	6 087	3.6	5.4	4.2
Workers in Social Education (SLA)	339	1 068	1 407	4.0	3.9	3.9
Technicians and Engineers	768	1 096	1 865	5.7	8.9	7.2
Business Economists (CA)	1 379	1 508	2 887	5.3	6.0	5.7

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

www.statbank.dk/aul01

**Table 202** Gross unemployed persons by sex and country of origin

	Men		Women		Total	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	number of persons					
<b>Total</b>	<b>78 927</b>	<b>66 761</b>	<b>74 183</b>	<b>66 781</b>	<b>153 110</b>	<b>133 542</b>
Denmark	64 076	53 129	59 518	52 655	123 594	105 784
Rest of the world, total	14 835	13 621	14 662	14 126	29 496	27 746
Of which: Western country's	4 147	4 046	4 247	4 257	8 394	8 304
Non-western country's	10 688	9 574	10 415	9 868	21 102	19 443
EU countries (EU 28)	3 634	3 602	3 651	3 703	7 285	7 304
Europe ekscl. EU 28, total	3 990	3 579	4 198	3 983	8 188	7 562
North America, total	132	113	90	92	222	205
Africa, total	1 956	1 714	1 504	1 382	3 460	3 096
South and Central America, total	258	238	355	334	614	572
Asia, total	4 794	4 303	4 817	4 595	9 611	8 898
Oceania, total	34	33	18	19	52	52
Bosnia and Herzegovina	453	375	419	396	871	771
Bulgaria	233	276	229	257	463	533
Iceland	185	156	228	210	414	366
Yugoslavia	422	377	367	322	789	699
Lithuania	214	238	307	332	521	570
Poland	930	903	1 116	1 092	2 046	1 995
Romania	372	462	394	473	767	934
United Kingdom	337	310	121	102	458	412
Sweden	189	158	258	249	447	408
Norway	144	129	248	223	393	352
Turkey	2 367	2 165	2 226	2 123	4 593	4 288
Germany	488	432	428	379	916	812
Morocco	345	305	294	273	639	578
Somalia	726	607	465	439	1 191	1 046
Afghanistan	447	401	302	283	750	684
Iraq	808	696	614	536	1 421	1 232
Iran	555	528	361	351	916	879
China	129	139	244	266	373	404
Lebanon	630	526	494	442	1 125	967
Pakistan	664	604	739	730	1 403	1 334
Sri Lanka	264	206	275	262	539	468
Syria	169	204	98	114	268	317
Thailand	81	66	498	456	579	522
Vietnam	371	320	393	380	764	700
Stateless	24	25	18	10	42	35
Unknown	13	14	10	7	23	20
Unknown country of origin	16	11	4	0	20	12

Note: Gross unemployed are measured as full time participants

www.statbank.dk/aul03

**Table 203** Unemployment benefits and early retirement pay

	2013	2014
Average number of people receiving unemployment benefits <sup>1</sup>	99 563	87 920
Unemployment benefits paid in DKK mio.	19 730.5	17 612.8
Holiday benefits paid, DKK mio.	1 048.8	938.1
Early retirement pay paid, DKK mio. <sup>2</sup>	17 009.3	16 127.5
Net grants from central government: DKK mio.	23 683.6	20 619.8
Percentage of total paid	62.7	59.5

<sup>1</sup> Excl. tax-exempt premium paid out. <sup>2</sup> Excluding tax-paid premium.Source: The National Directorate of Labour  
www.adir.dk**Table 204** Recipients of unemployment benefits by sex and reason for unemployment. 2014

	Men	Women	Total
<b>Gross unemployment, total</b>	<b>66 761</b>	<b>66 781</b>	<b>133 542</b>
Gross unemployed with social assistance	22 314	17 108	39 422
Gross unemployed in employment subject to wage subsidies	2 367	3 832	6 200
<b>Recipients of unemployment benefit</b>	<b>42 079</b>	<b>45 841</b>	<b>87 920</b>
Of which: Made redundant by employer	25 238	23 282	48 520
Temporarily sent home	154	41	194
Resigned	1 336	2 234	3 570
Certificate of release work sharing	106	171	277
School leaver or completed national service	4 595	6 481	11 076
Completed activation	218	398	616
Education, parental or maternity leave	123	764	887
Temporary absence from the labour market	376	690	1 065
Stopped self-employment	780	597	1 377
Other	8 911	10 756	19 667
Reason for unemployment unknown	242	427	669



**Table 205** Job vacancies by size and industry. 2015

	Job vacancies						Job vacancy rate					
	1-9 em- ployees	10-49 em- ployees	50-99 em- ployees	100 + em- ployees	Fictitious units	Total	1-9 em- ployees	10-49 em- ployees	50-99 em- ployees	100 + em- ployees	Fictitious units	Total
	number						per cent					
<b>Job vacancies, total</b>	<b>5 002</b>	<b>7 952</b>	<b>2 982</b>	<b>7 072</b>	<b>2 121</b>	<b>25 129</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Manufacturing, mining, electricity, gas and water supply	300	686	481	2 016	14	3 497	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.1
Construction	756	902	162	248	12	2 080	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.5
Wh. and retail trade, transport	2 257	3 393	1 023	1 754	641	9 068	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	3.2	1.4
Information and communication	800	845	456	885	64	3 050	5.4	3.2	3.6	2.2	2.7	3.2
Financial intermediation, insurance and real estate	201	450	162	596	35	1 444	0.7	1.8	1.2	1.3	2.7	1.3
Business activities	688	1 676	699	1 573	1 354	5 990	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	3.5	2.2

www.statbank.dk/ls01

**Table 206** Job vacancies by region. 2015

	Job vacancies	Job vacancy rate
	number	per cent
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>25 129</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Region Hovedstaden	10 993	2.0
Region Sjælland	1 971	1.3
Region Syddanmark	4 464	1.4
Region Midtjylland	4 151	1.2
Region Nordjylland	1 430	1.0
Fictitious units	2 121	3.2

www.statbank.dk/ls02

**Table 207** Membership of employees' trade unions. 2015

31 December	Total	Of whom women
	members	
Danish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO)	822 281	408 479
Salaried Employees' and Civil Servants' Confederation (FTF)	344 139	238 242
Danish Association of Managers and Executives	101 616	30 518
Danish Confederation of Professional Associations (AC)	216 966	102 797
Outside main organisations <sup>1</sup>	328 044	146 554

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

Source: Main organizations and unions outside of the main organizations

<sup>1</sup> Incl. 2.531 members with double membership under Confederation of Professional Associations (AC).

**Table 208** Members of unemployment insurance funds

	2013 <sup>1</sup>	2014 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Number of funds</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Number insured against unemployment, total</b>	<b>2 012 901</b>	<b>2 016 452</b>
Full-time insured	1 994 624	1 998 135
Of which: LO <sup>2</sup>	818 250	829 728
FTF <sup>3</sup>	325 167	325 359
Managers <sup>4</sup>	100 816	103 697
AC <sup>5</sup>	281 722	291 411
Other organizations <sup>6</sup>	468 669	447 940
Part-time and combination-insured	18 277	18 317
Of which: LO <sup>2</sup>	8 382	8 067
FTF <sup>3</sup>	2 786	2 823
Managers <sup>4</sup>	25	34
AC <sup>5</sup>	1 354	1 709
Other organizations <sup>6</sup>	5 730	5 684

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

Source: The National Directorate of Labour  
www.statbank.dk/04

Table 209 Personal income by type of income. 2014

	Primary income		Public transfer income				Private pensions	Property income, net	Disposable income
	Wages and salaries, etc.	Entrepreneurial income etc.	Unemployment benefits etc.	Public pensions	Cash benefit, sickness leave etc.	Other public transfers			
DKK thousands									
<b>Men and women</b>	<b>191.7</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>214.0</b>
<b>Self-employed, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>410.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>365.7</b>
Self-employed with employees	14.6	732.5	0.2	4.0	6.1	3.7	8.8	48.2	569.9
Self-employed without employees	28.5	332.3	2.5	10.0	6.4	7.3	18.6	43.2	317.6
Assisting spouses	11.9	148.6	0.7	25.9	3.8	9.1	13.6	15.6	172.8
<b>Employees, total</b>	<b>386.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>286.8</b>
Top managers	747.9	-1.2	1.0	1.7	0.7	3.6	6.5	107.7	517.7
Employees, highest level	500.8	1.2	2.6	1.4	2.1	7.8	5.5	30.1	359.1
Employees, medium level	397.3	0.3	2.6	1.6	2.7	10.2	2.6	18.1	293.2
Employees, basic level	317.5	0.4	4.3	1.8	3.2	7.4	1.8	9.2	237.8
Other employees	287.8	0.3	6.0	2.3	4.1	6.3	2.1	5.4	217.0
Employees, not further specified	337.5	1.7	5.1	4.4	3.9	6.3	8.2	41.2	277.7
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>161.3</b>
<b>Temporarily outside the labour force</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>151.6</b>
<b>Not economically active</b>									
Pensioners and others	3.0	-3.8	0.1	129.9	0.5	9.9	61.4	29.7	173.5
Recipients of cash benefits	9.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	143.1	18.0	3.7	-0.1	136.9
Others persons not economically active <sup>2</sup>	26.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	2.1	27.3	2.8	3.5	54.2

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at [www.statbank.dk/indkp101](http://www.statbank.dk/indkp101).[www.statbank.dk/04](http://www.statbank.dk/04)<sup>1</sup> Includes assisting spouses. <sup>2</sup> Includes unknown. .

Table 210 Disposable income by sex and level of income. 2014

	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	thousands			per cent		
<b>Persons, total</b>	<b>2 276.8</b>	<b>2 347.3</b>	<b>4 624.1</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Disposable income</b>						
Less than 50 000 DKK	216.9	195.0	411.8	53	47	100
50 000 – 99 999 DKK	185.5	245.7	431.2	43	57	100
100 000 – 149 999 DKK	329.2	388.6	717.7	46	54	100
150 000 – 199 999 DKK	376.5	507.9	884.5	43	57	100
200 000 – 249 999 DKK	351.2	399.7	750.9	47	53	100
250 000 – 299 999 DKK	280.1	284.2	564.3	50	50	100
300 000 – 349 999 DKK	189.1	157.5	346.6	55	45	100
350 000 – 399 999 DKK	119.7	77.2	196.9	61	39	100
400 000 – 449 999 DKK	72.6	37.7	110.3	66	34	100
450 000 – 499 999 DKK	44.3	19.8	64.1	69	31	100
500 000 – 599 999 DKK	46.5	17.3	63.8	73	27	100
600 000 – 699 999 DKK	22.0	6.8	28.8	76	24	100
700 000 – 799 999 DKK	12.2	3.4	15.5	78	22	100
800 000 – 899 999 DKK	7.5	1.8	9.3	80	20	100
900 000 – 999 999 DKK	4.9	1.1	6.1	81	19	100
1 000 000 – 1 999 999 DKK	13.8	2.8	16.6	83	17	100
2 000 000 – 2 999 999 DKK	2.5	0.5	2.9	84	16	100
3 000 000 - + DKK	2.2	0.4	2.6	85	15	100

[www.statbank.dk/04](http://www.statbank.dk/04)

**Table 211 Disposable income by sex and age. 2014**

	Number of persons	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average	Gini koefficient <sup>1</sup>
	thousands	DKK thousands				
<b>Men and women</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 624.1</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>191.6</b>	<b>271.4</b>	<b>214.0</b>	<b>0.29</b>
15-19 years	347.3	7.4	22.1	44.9	31.3	0.31
20-24 years	359.0	65.8	98.2	137.0	106.0	0.34
25-29 years	328.9	104.5	163.8	218.7	165.4	0.28
30-34 years	308.8	162.6	220.3	274.1	222.3	0.24
35-39 years	351.8	188.8	247.6	311.2	260.3	0.24
40-44 years	384.9	197.0	258.8	331.1	283.3	0.25
45-49 years	410.2	193.2	256.6	334.5	289.5	0.26
50-54 years	392.9	186.7	249.6	326.3	282.4	0.27
55-59 years	354.4	182.2	243.5	317.5	275.5	0.28
60-64 years	336.0	161.5	214.8	292.7	250.1	0.28
65-69 years	351.3	130.6	172.1	243.1	209.8	0.29
70-74 years	273.1	123.1	161.9	216.1	195.4	0.26
75 years +	425.5	131.2	161.9	200.2	184.5	0.21
<b>Men</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 276.8</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>204.3</b>	<b>293.2</b>	<b>233.1</b>	<b>0.30</b>
15-19 years	178.3	6.5	21.1	44.3	31.7	0.30
20-24 years	183.7	63.1	97.8	144.7	109.3	0.36
25-29 years	166.8	102.0	167.8	229.7	171.0	0.28
30-34 years	154.7	160.0	226.4	286.6	230.4	0.25
35-39 years	175.5	188.3	254.5	329.9	273.1	0.24
40-44 years	192.4	200.0	269.4	356.9	304.2	0.26
45-49 years	206.8	199.3	270.9	364.0	317.5	0.27
50-54 years	197.7	196.0	266.6	359.5	312.7	0.28
55-59 years	177.0	193.6	262.4	351.3	306.6	0.28
60-64 years	165.9	171.7	235.2	325.3	279.6	0.28
65-69 years	172.4	145.1	189.0	278.3	238.3	0.30
70-74 years	130.7	139.6	177.0	249.6	224.7	0.27
75 years +	174.9	136.1	167.7	224.7	205.0	0.23
<b>Women</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 347.3</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>182.2</b>	<b>253.5</b>	<b>195.5</b>	<b>0.28</b>
15-19 years	169.0	8.3	23.3	45.6	31.0	0.31
20-24 years	175.3	68.7	98.5	131.2	102.6	0.33
25-29 years	162.0	107.1	160.6	208.7	159.6	0.27
30-34 years	154.1	164.6	215.3	263.6	214.2	0.24
35-39 years	176.3	189.3	242.0	296.4	247.6	0.24
40-44 years	192.5	194.7	250.4	310.3	262.3	0.25
45-49 years	203.4	188.8	245.3	308.6	260.9	0.26
50-54 years	195.3	180.6	236.0	298.1	251.8	0.27
55-59 years	177.5	175.2	228.3	288.9	244.6	0.27
60-64 years	170.1	153.6	198.9	264.2	221.3	0.26
65-69 years	178.8	117.5	159.7	212.7	182.4	0.28
70-74 years	142.4	107.9	150.6	189.6	168.6	0.25
75 years +	250.6	125.6	159.1	188.2	170.2	0.20

<sup>1</sup> The Gini coefficient is calculated based on equivalised disposable income.

Table 212 (page 1 of 2) Average income in municipalities. 2014

Municipality-code	Men			Women			Total		
	Primary income	Public transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Public transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Public transfer income	Disposable income
DKK thousands									
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>244.0</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>233.1</b>	<b>168.2</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>195.5</b>	<b>205.5</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>214.0</b>
<b>Copenhagen city</b>	<b>262.5</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>228.0</b>	<b>193.2</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>197.5</b>	<b>226.9</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>212.3</b>
101 Copenhagen	252.3	45.4	217.3	189.7	62.0	191.2	220.4	53.9	204.0
147 Frederiksberg	318.7	41.6	274.8	209.6	61.9	220.5	260.2	52.5	245.7
155 Dragør	328.1	41.1	314.8	220.5	58.0	247.3	272.4	49.9	279.8
185 Tårnby	251.8	44.6	237.6	189.6	65.3	208.3	219.9	55.2	222.6
<b>Copenhagen surburban</b>	<b>290.9</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>270.5</b>	<b>192.1</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>219.8</b>	<b>239.8</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>244.3</b>
165 Albertslund	207.1	52.0	201.4	158.1	73.7	184.3	182.3	63.0	192.7
151 Ballerup	241.0	54.0	238.1	176.4	76.0	202.7	207.6	65.3	219.8
153 Brøndby	206.1	56.0	205.4	148.1	79.9	182.8	176.2	68.3	193.8
157 Gentofte	518.9	34.4	467.8	254.2	52.8	301.2	377.3	44.2	378.7
159 Gladsaxe	274.2	45.0	246.0	196.6	67.8	215.3	234.3	56.8	230.2
161 Glostrup	249.1	48.2	228.8	179.1	72.0	199.9	213.1	60.4	213.9
163 Herlev	244.3	49.1	231.1	177.4	72.6	202.1	209.3	61.4	215.9
167 Hvidovre	244.5	47.7	223.1	179.2	70.4	197.8	211.0	59.3	210.1
169 Høje-Taastrup	241.8	47.3	225.4	169.6	70.1	193.8	205.3	58.9	209.4
183 Ishøj	205.6	52.7	197.9	150.6	77.0	181.7	177.9	64.9	189.8
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	364.9	39.7	341.7	230.1	61.5	259.6	294.1	51.2	298.5
175 Rødovre	237.8	49.5	222.5	174.9	74.8	199.9	205.1	62.7	210.8
187 Vallensbæk	292.2	39.6	271.7	202.7	60.0	217.8	246.7	50.0	244.3
<b>Nordsjælland</b>	<b>312.7</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>297.7</b>	<b>203.1</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>230.7</b>	<b>256.2</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>263.2</b>
201 Allerød	347.8	35.5	317.4	236.0	55.1	246.5	290.2	45.6	280.8
240 Egedal	309.0	36.2	272.0	222.4	56.4	226.4	265.0	46.4	248.8
210 Fredensborg	311.0	43.9	287.7	195.5	66.1	229.1	250.8	55.5	257.1
250 Frederikssund	254.2	48.3	240.8	182.1	69.5	204.5	217.5	59.1	222.3
190 Furesø	349.0	40.2	319.9	226.9	60.5	248.0	285.5	50.8	282.5
270 Gribskov	244.8	50.1	246.6	178.2	67.8	210.7	211.1	59.0	228.4
260 Halsnæs	220.4	55.7	220.4	161.5	76.0	191.8	190.6	66.0	206.0
217 Helsingør	260.3	50.5	257.6	176.4	71.6	210.8	216.8	61.5	233.3
219 Hillerød	287.6	41.3	260.9	205.0	61.6	218.9	244.9	51.8	239.2
223 Hørsholm	455.1	39.2	430.0	217.3	61.3	267.1	326.9	51.1	342.2
230 Rudersdal	455.1	38.0	457.4	244.9	58.0	290.5	345.5	48.5	370.4
<b>Bornholm</b>	<b>170.0</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>196.4</b>	<b>128.4</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>174.1</b>	<b>148.9</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>185.0</b>
<b>Østsjælland</b>	<b>278.6</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>257.2</b>	<b>192.8</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>211.3</b>	<b>234.8</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>233.8</b>
253 Greve	278.9	43.6	264.6	194.3	65.0	214.3	235.6	54.6	238.8
259 Køge	256.3	47.9	236.3	177.3	71.3	199.0	216.0	59.9	217.3
350 Lejre	283.5	43.4	257.5	196.0	62.6	209.2	239.5	53.0	233.2
265 Roskilde	283.2	43.4	259.1	198.3	63.6	215.9	239.6	53.8	236.9
269 Solrød	315.6	38.7	290.7	206.1	59.2	222.9	259.8	49.2	256.1
<b>Vest- og Sydsjælland</b>	<b>211.8</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>215.7</b>	<b>151.4</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>186.9</b>	<b>181.2</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>201.1</b>
320 Faxe	232.5	50.4	220.6	160.1	74.1	186.9	196.1	62.3	203.7
376 Guldborgsund	179.5	66.2	199.8	136.8	83.4	179.3	158.0	74.9	189.4
316 Holbæk	238.1	49.8	226.8	170.0	72.1	195.5	203.3	61.2	210.8
326 Kalundborg	215.7	59.1	221.6	149.4	80.8	187.6	182.4	70.0	204.6
360 Lolland	167.9	75.9	195.4	119.2	93.0	170.3	143.6	84.4	182.9
370 Næstved	225.6	53.0	222.1	157.8	76.1	190.0	191.0	64.8	205.7
306 Odsherred	183.8	65.7	207.5	134.3	84.3	182.0	158.9	75.0	194.7
329 Ringsted	246.6	48.0	227.6	173.1	71.7	194.2	209.2	60.1	210.6
330 Slagelse	209.4	55.4	213.4	148.8	76.8	184.8	178.6	66.3	198.8
340 Sorø	238.7	50.9	227.8	168.8	73.8	195.0	203.1	62.5	211.1
336 Stevn	236.0	51.0	232.7	165.5	72.1	195.2	200.6	61.6	213.9
390 Vordingborg	188.1	63.1	205.9	141.5	83.4	186.8	164.5	73.4	196.2

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at [www.statbank.dk/indkf111](http://www.statbank.dk/indkf111).[www.statbank.dk/04](http://www.statbank.dk/04)

Table 212 (page 2 of 2) Average income in municipalities. 2014

Municipality-code		Men			Women			Total		
		Primary income	Public transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Public transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Public transfer income	Disposable income
		DKK thousands								
	<b>Fyn</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>213.5</b>	<b>147.3</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>183.4</b>	<b>177.2</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>198.2</b>
420	Assens	209.7	55.9	209.3	149.1	77.4	180.3	179.3	66.7	194.8
430	Faaborg-Midtfyn	207.2	56.8	212.6	144.4	79.8	182.3	175.5	68.4	197.3
440	Kerteminde	215.8	57.8	225.8	145.5	80.1	183.5	179.9	69.1	204.2
482	Langeland	151.2	76.4	189.4	116.1	90.3	167.6	133.6	83.4	178.4
410	Middelfart	238.9	52.2	232.0	164.0	74.2	193.7	201.0	63.3	212.6
480	Nordfyns	211.0	56.0	210.5	150.7	78.3	181.3	181.2	67.0	196.1
450	Nyborg	202.8	60.8	213.5	139.1	83.3	181.5	170.3	72.2	197.2
461	Odense	206.1	57.0	209.4	149.2	76.9	183.9	177.0	67.2	196.4
479	Svendborg	209.5	59.1	222.0	146.6	78.5	185.0	177.6	68.9	203.2
492	Ærø	173.1	65.8	207.0	108.6	87.7	169.5	140.8	76.7	188.2
	<b>Syddjylland</b>	<b>231.8</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>223.0</b>	<b>153.6</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>184.3</b>	<b>192.5</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>203.5</b>
530	Billund	244.5	47.2	233.3	160.9	72.3	186.9	203.0	59.7	210.3
561	Esbjerg	239.5	53.5	231.6	153.5	74.1	183.4	196.3	63.8	207.4
563	Fanø	234.5	54.9	263.6	150.4	74.0	199.3	191.3	64.7	230.5
607	Fredericia	233.5	54.9	224.4	151.2	77.7	183.1	192.2	66.3	203.7
510	Haderslev	211.3	55.0	207.9	145.8	78.1	179.5	178.3	66.7	193.6
621	Kolding	249.5	49.2	232.5	164.3	73.1	190.5	206.4	61.3	211.2
540	Sønderborg	216.3	56.6	217.3	143.1	78.9	178.0	179.2	67.9	197.4
550	Tønder	194.8	55.5	198.4	133.6	77.8	170.8	164.1	66.7	184.6
573	Varde	231.2	48.3	220.6	153.4	73.0	181.9	192.7	60.5	201.4
575	Vejen	228.6	47.9	212.6	149.7	74.7	181.9	189.6	61.2	197.4
630	Vejle	251.7	49.2	234.9	169.9	71.7	196.3	210.3	60.6	215.4
580	Aabenraa	212.5	54.5	209.2	142.9	76.9	178.2	177.4	65.8	193.6
	<b>Østjylland</b>	<b>238.9</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>227.2</b>	<b>163.3</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>193.1</b>	<b>200.7</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>209.9</b>
710	Favrskov	265.4	43.1	241.7	181.0	66.3	199.2	223.4	54.6	220.5
766	Hedensted	255.5	44.2	236.3	164.8	70.1	187.1	210.5	57.1	211.9
615	Horsens	236.1	50.6	227.4	159.3	74.8	190.3	197.6	62.7	208.8
707	Norddjurs	199.9	57.7	206.9	139.0	78.5	175.6	169.9	68.0	191.4
727	Odder	240.1	48.8	239.7	167.8	72.1	202.1	203.3	60.7	220.5
730	Randers	217.7	55.1	212.2	148.2	77.4	180.4	182.6	66.4	196.2
741	Samsø	169.5	67.8	204.6	123.0	86.2	179.7	145.8	77.1	191.9
740	Silkeborg	254.5	48.2	210.5	168.5	70.8	196.6	211.0	59.6	203.5
746	Skanderborg	285.2	41.2	261.1	193.2	64.1	212.6	238.7	52.8	236.6
706	Syddjurs	216.4	54.2	225.7	153.0	74.7	194.2	184.6	64.5	209.9
751	Aarhus	236.2	51.7	229.0	163.9	71.3	194.7	199.2	61.7	211.4
	<b>Vestjylland</b>	<b>230.2</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>224.0</b>	<b>152.5</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>184.8</b>	<b>191.4</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>204.4</b>
657	Herning	236.9	48.8	230.3	154.0	73.2	186.6	195.3	61.0	208.4
661	Holstebro	236.5	49.6	229.6	157.2	72.6	187.3	196.4	61.2	208.2
756	Ikast-Brande	232.3	49.2	221.0	151.5	74.4	182.0	192.2	61.7	201.6
665	Lemvig	227.6	52.9	224.4	142.6	74.4	176.7	186.0	63.4	201.0
760	Ringkøbing-Skjern	235.5	49.8	226.4	147.7	75.2	181.6	192.1	62.4	204.2
779	Skive	209.1	55.7	209.8	144.1	77.2	179.6	177.0	66.3	194.9
671	Struer	210.5	56.2	214.8	138.4	79.5	178.2	174.5	67.9	196.5
791	Viborg	232.1	49.2	224.1	161.1	73.2	190.4	196.6	61.2	207.3
	<b>Nordjylland</b>	<b>214.7</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>213.4</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>181.2</b>	<b>182.5</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>197.3</b>
810	Brønderslev	212.5	56.6	209.5	153.4	77.2	180.9	183.2	66.8	195.4
813	Frederikshavn	206.6	59.3	215.8	139.5	81.1	180.4	173.0	70.2	198.0
860	Hjørring	208.8	56.1	214.4	147.6	76.9	181.2	177.9	66.6	197.6
849	Jammerbugt	208.2	56.2	211.7	149.6	77.4	182.6	179.2	66.7	197.2
825	Læsø	164.0	69.2	199.3	121.5	84.2	171.9	143.1	76.6	185.8
846	Mariagerfjord	218.0	55.6	214.3	150.3	76.4	180.6	184.4	65.9	197.6
773	Morsø	190.8	61.4	201.1	132.5	81.9	172.1	161.9	71.6	186.7
840	Rebild	258.2	45.5	235.3	177.9	67.5	194.2	218.6	56.4	215.1
787	Thisted	205.0	55.9	209.0	139.2	79.0	176.8	172.3	67.4	193.0
820	Vesthimmerlands	205.9	55.5	204.5	143.4	78.1	175.3	174.9	66.7	190.0
851	Aalborg	220.6	53.4	214.2	155.5	73.3	182.7	188.0	63.4	198.4

**Table 213** Pre-tax Income, total. 2014

	Number of families	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average
	thousands	DKK thousands			
<b>Families, total</b>	<b>2 882.2</b>	<b>221.1</b>	<b>362.5</b>	<b>639.6</b>	<b>481.0</b>
Without children	2 113.6	199.3	293.3	462.9	378.9
With 1 child	323.5	383.0	599.1	830.2	667.8
With 2 children	324.5	543.8	752.2	967.4	823.5
With 3 or more children	120.6	531.1	763.0	992.7	847.0
<b>Couples, total</b>	<b>1 338.6</b>	<b>421.4</b>	<b>639.6</b>	<b>861.4</b>	<b>714.0</b>
Without children	754.0	346.2	503.6	714.0	591.8
With 1 child	212.3	566.5	736.0	936.1	810.0
With 2 children	267.8	654.0	811.4	1 020.1	905.0
With 3 or more children	104.4	628.3	812.0	1 036.0	910.9
<b>Single persons, total</b>	<b>1 543.6</b>	<b>176.4</b>	<b>234.5</b>	<b>345.3</b>	<b>278.9</b>
Without children	1 359.6	168.9	222.7	319.4	260.8
With 1 child	111.2	261.6	358.9	467.8	396.3
With 2 or more children	72.9	308.6	395.0	499.3	437.5

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at [www.statbank.dk/indkf111](http://www.statbank.dk/indkf111).[www.statbank.dk/04](http://www.statbank.dk/04)**Table 214** Income, total by family type and level of income. 2014

	Families total			Singles				Couples				
	Total	Without children	With children	Total	Without children	With 1 child	With 2 + children	Total	Without children	With 1 child	With 2 children	With 3 + children
	thousands											
<b>Number of families</b>	<b>2 882.2</b>	<b>2 113.6</b>	<b>768.7</b>	<b>1 543.6</b>	<b>1 359.6</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>1 338.6</b>	<b>754.0</b>	<b>212.3</b>	<b>267.8</b>	<b>104.4</b>
<b>Income, total</b>												
Less than 50 000 DKK	71.0	67.8	3.1	66.4	65.1	1.0	0.3	4.6	2.8	0.7	0.7	0.5
50 000 -99 999 DKK	95.3	93.4	1.9	92.4	91.2	0.9	0.4	2.8	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
100 000 -149 999 DKK	120.6	117.2	3.3	114.3	112.0	1.8	0.6	6.2	5.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
150 000 -199 999 DKK	263.1	254.6	8.5	251.1	244.6	5.2	1.2	12.0	9.9	1.1	0.6	0.3
200 000 -249 999 DKK	345.2	321.9	23.3	315.7	296.5	15.1	4.1	29.5	25.4	2.2	1.3	0.6
250 000 -299 999 DKK	263.1	231.9	31.2	183.7	158.8	14.9	9.9	79.4	73.1	3.4	2.0	0.9
300 000 -349 999 DKK	230.8	197.0	33.7	146.6	122.1	14.0	10.4	84.2	74.9	5.0	2.9	1.4
350 000 -399 999 DKK	195.8	155.5	40.3	114.1	89.1	14.6	10.5	81.6	66.5	7.5	5.3	2.4
400 000 -449 999 DKK	160.4	120.1	40.4	82.1	60.2	12.2	9.7	78.4	59.9	7.9	6.3	4.3
450 000 -499 999 DKK	128.5	91.3	37.2	54.6	37.8	9.2	7.6	73.9	53.5	9.2	7.2	4.0
500 000 -599 999 DKK	210.3	135.5	74.8	58.3	38.5	10.9	9.0	151.9	97.0	24.6	21.9	8.5
600 000 -699 999 DKK	192.6	102.1	90.6	26.6	17.2	5.1	4.2	166.0	84.8	32.0	37.0	12.3
700 000 -799 999 DKK	168.3	73.5	94.8	13.4	8.8	2.6	2.1	154.8	64.7	31.7	43.5	15.0
800 000 -899 999 DKK	128.6	48.5	80.1	7.5	5.1	1.3	1.1	121.1	43.4	25.7	38.2	13.7
900 000 -999 999 DKK	90.5	30.7	59.8	4.5	3.1	0.8	0.6	86.1	27.6	18.6	28.7	11.1
1 000 000 -1 999 999 DKK	195.2	63.0	132.1	9.9	7.5	1.4	1.0	185.2	55.5	38.3	65.3	26.2
2 000 000 -2 999 999 DKK	14.6	5.6	9.0	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	13.4	4.6	2.5	4.3	2.0
3 000 000 - DKK +	8.5	3.9	4.6	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	7.4	3.0	1.3	2.1	1.1

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at [www.statbank.dk/indkf111](http://www.statbank.dk/indkf111).[www.statbank.dk/04](http://www.statbank.dk/04)

Table 215 Family incomings by type of dwelling. 2014

	Type of dwelling					Type of ownership		
	Detached	Terraced or semi-detached	Apartment houses	Student hostels	Other dwellings <sup>1</sup>	Total	Own dwelling	Rented <sup>2</sup>
DKK thousands								
Disposable income								
Families, total	456.1	312.5	246.1	93.3	222.2	344.8	487.6	224.0
Without children	366.2	262.6	217.0	90.8	198.6	277.2	403.4	194.1
With 1 child	557.5	413.9	348.5	214.8	379.1	464.4	587.0	323.2
With 2 children	631.1	506.6	424.4	275.9	496.2	572.4	651.5	390.6
With 3 or more children	660.0	522.0	413.6	281.8	562.8	597.0	686.2	403.4
Couples, total	555.3	466.5	401.0	185.6	427.6	507.5	566.6	368.1
Without children	473.5	402.8	361.9	175.0	390.5	433.7	486.5	325.1
With 1 child	610.5	528.7	446.6	244.3	483.9	558.7	629.4	412.8
With 2 children	655.9	590.3	500.1	292.9	573.2	624.2	668.3	462.9
With 3 or more children	681.1	584.3	457.8	315.2	618.7	636.5	697.3	449.1
Singles, total	243.5	214.5	188.8	83.4	149.5	203.8	293.0	174.5
Without children	225.4	198.4	179.0	82.9	144.6	190.4	276.4	162.6
With 1 child	335.7	286.4	255.6	164.7	244.9	284.3	385.8	246.6
With 2 or more children	376.7	326.1	298.2	196.0	282.5	330.9	431.8	293.9
Pre-tax income, total								
Families, total	631.8	431.9	350.4	121.8	302.4	481.0	670.6	320.4
Without children	489.4	356.0	307.7	118.5	266.2	378.9	534.2	276.6
With 1 child	799.2	593.9	505.6	284.6	548.7	667.8	838.7	471.0
With 2 children	908.5	723.4	611.9	364.6	720.0	823.5	935.8	565.2
With 3 or more children	942.3	731.2	570.5	375.4	804.0	847.0	979.0	560.6
Couples, total	776.0	655.8	580.2	246.4	586.4	714.0	788.6	538.1
Without children	636.3	550.3	517.8	231.9	519.1	591.8	651.0	469.8
With 1 child	879.2	769.7	660.5	328.8	711.6	810.0	904.1	615.7
With 2 children	947.8	857.3	738.1	390.2	844.8	905.0	963.7	690.4
With 3 or more children	976.5	833.9	647.8	423.0	892.7	910.9	997.8	643.3
Singles, total	322.5	289.5	265.4	108.4	201.8	278.9	380.1	245.7
Without children	296.6	267.3	252.7	107.7	195.1	260.8	355.6	230.2
With 1 child	464.1	398.6	358.8	209.5	339.8	396.3	528.0	347.4
With 2 or more children	499.2	429.9	394.1	245.7	370.6	437.5	568.7	389.5
Equivalised Disposable income								
Families, total	280.9	225.3	194.3	86.6	175.3	234.8	303.5	176.6
Without children	276.6	220.4	191.9	85.8	170.0	225.6	305.4	173.1
With 1 child	303.7	244.8	212.5	131.3	221.4	263.5	319.8	198.7
With 2 children	288.9	243.5	208.3	134.8	235.2	266.4	298.0	193.8
With 3 or more children	256.3	209.4	164.6	116.3	219.8	233.3	266.1	161.9
Couples, total	307.0	268.3	236.1	119.0	259.2	285.4	315.6	214.1
Without children	315.7	268.6	241.2	116.6	260.3	289.1	324.3	216.7
With 1 child	319.5	280.4	241.8	135.4	257.3	294.9	329.8	222.7
With 2 children	296.3	269.8	230.3	137.8	261.3	283.0	302.4	212.3
With 3 or more children	262.2	226.4	174.1	126.6	236.1	244.8	268.9	170.6
Singles, total	225.0	197.9	178.9	83.1	145.6	190.9	273.9	163.7
Without children	225.4	198.4	179.0	82.9	144.6	190.4	276.4	162.6
With 1 child	237.5	205.3	184.6	124.4	175.3	203.6	272.0	178.2
With 2 or more children	204.0	181.1	164.3	116.2	157.6	181.4	233.6	162.3

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at [www.statbank.dk/indkf101](http://www.statbank.dk/indkf101).[www.statbank.dk/04](http://www.statbank.dk/04)<sup>1</sup> Includes unknown types of dwelling. <sup>2</sup> Dwellings which are part of a housing association are included as rented.



**Table 216** Family incomings for families with children. 2014

	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						
Disposable income								
Families, total	768.7	472.1	510.6	541.1	557.1	567.1	578.3	530.8
With 1 child	323.5	418.0	397.1	404.1	436.3	481.5	559.0	464.4
With 2 children	324.5	504.6	542.4	573.9	609.5	653.4	679.2	572.4
With 3 or more children	120.6	529.5	576.5	625.4	681.2	728.6	730.1	597.0
Couples, total	584.6	502.6	575.9	630.6	660.0	675.0	681.9	602.6
With 1 child	212.3	453.7	496.8	535.5	569.5	607.2	666.3	558.7
With 2 children	267.8	528.8	588.0	641.0	684.2	724.4	752.2	624.2
With 3 or more children	104.4	555.2	616.4	674.4	729.0	782.8	787.1	636.5
Singles, total	184.1	223.0	267.3	300.1	316.1	329.5	349.6	302.8
With 1 child	111.2	197.2	235.4	270.2	284.0	298.1	339.4	284.3
With 2 or more children	72.9	253.8	298.8	327.3	355.6	397.4	430.1	330.9
Pre-tax Income, total								
Families, total	768.7	679.2	734.2	777.7	798.5	812.0	824.6	761.7
With 1 child	323.5	606.8	574.0	584.3	626.3	689.7	798.4	667.8
With 2 children	324.5	726.5	783.4	827.7	876.5	935.3	961.5	823.5
With 3 or more children	120.6	748.2	818.6	888.4	962.1	1 045.2	1 025.7	847.0
Couples, total	584.6	726.6	835.5	916.0	956.1	975.5	974.8	871.6
With 1 child	212.3	661.8	729.2	787.6	828.5	879.0	953.9	810.0
With 2 children	267.8	764.3	855.2	933.7	994.1	1 045.3	1 069.5	905.0
With 3 or more children	104.4	789.7	883.5	967.5	1 038.1	1 131.9	1 111.0	910.9
Singles, total	184.1	292.6	356.4	405.3	429.5	452.4	492.9	412.6
With 1 child	111.2	266.2	322.3	376.9	395.2	413.3	480.2	396.3
With 2 or more children	72.9	324.2	390.2	431.0	471.9	536.6	593.0	437.5
Equivalised Disposable income								
Families, total	768.7	235.9	249.9	262.2	270.5	263.9	295.2	260.0
With 1 child	323.5	238.1	239.8	253.1	270.7	261.0	298.1	263.5
With 2 children	324.5	243.1	264.1	275.7	275.8	269.8	281.3	266.4
With 3 or more children	120.6	214.8	233.1	241.2	247.5	244.8	248.0	233.3
Couples, total	584.6	246.6	269.6	286.8	297.7	294.0	327.0	280.5
With 1 child	212.3	252.1	276.0	297.5	316.4	303.6	333.2	294.9
With 2 children	267.8	251.6	279.3	297.9	299.0	289.8	300.9	283.0
With 3 or more children	104.4	223.1	245.5	254.9	259.5	258.1	260.7	244.8
Singles, total	184.1	148.5	176.5	195.9	206.7	197.5	224.8	194.8
With 1 child	111.2	151.7	181.1	207.8	218.5	198.7	226.3	203.6
With 2 or more children	72.9	144.8	171.9	185.1	192.2	195.0	212.8	181.4

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at [www.statbank.dk/indkf111](http://www.statbank.dk/indkf111).[www.statbank.dk/04](http://www.statbank.dk/04)

Table 217 Familiefordelt formue og gæld. 2014

	Net wealth	Assets	Real assets	Financial assets	Pensions in total	Special deposits for self employed	Liabilities total	Mortgage debt	Other loans
	average per. family in thousand DKK								
Total families	1 748	2 610	1 298	459	824	29	862	642	220
Single persons without children, below 30 years	116	208	116	67	25	0	92	41	50
Single persons without children, between 30-59 years	769	1 238	617	197	412	13	469	309	160
Single persons without children, over 59 years	1 722	2 040	887	573	567	12	318	225	93
Single persons with children	570	1 102	586	184	324	8	532	352	180
2 adults without children, the head of household below 30 years	266	657	412	159	84	1	390	233	157
2 adults without children, the head of household between 30-59 years	2 225	3 584	1 781	435	1 322	47	1 358	1 018	340
2 adults without children, the head of household over 60 years	4 369	5 397	2 277	1 093	1 961	65	1 028	786	242
2 adult up persons with children	1 481	3 332	2 081	385	826	40	1 851	1 436	415
2 adult with children living at home ge 18-24 year	2 909	5 012	2 745	591	1 594	82	2 102	1 626	476

www.statbank.dk/formue1

# Prices and consumption

Consumer prices

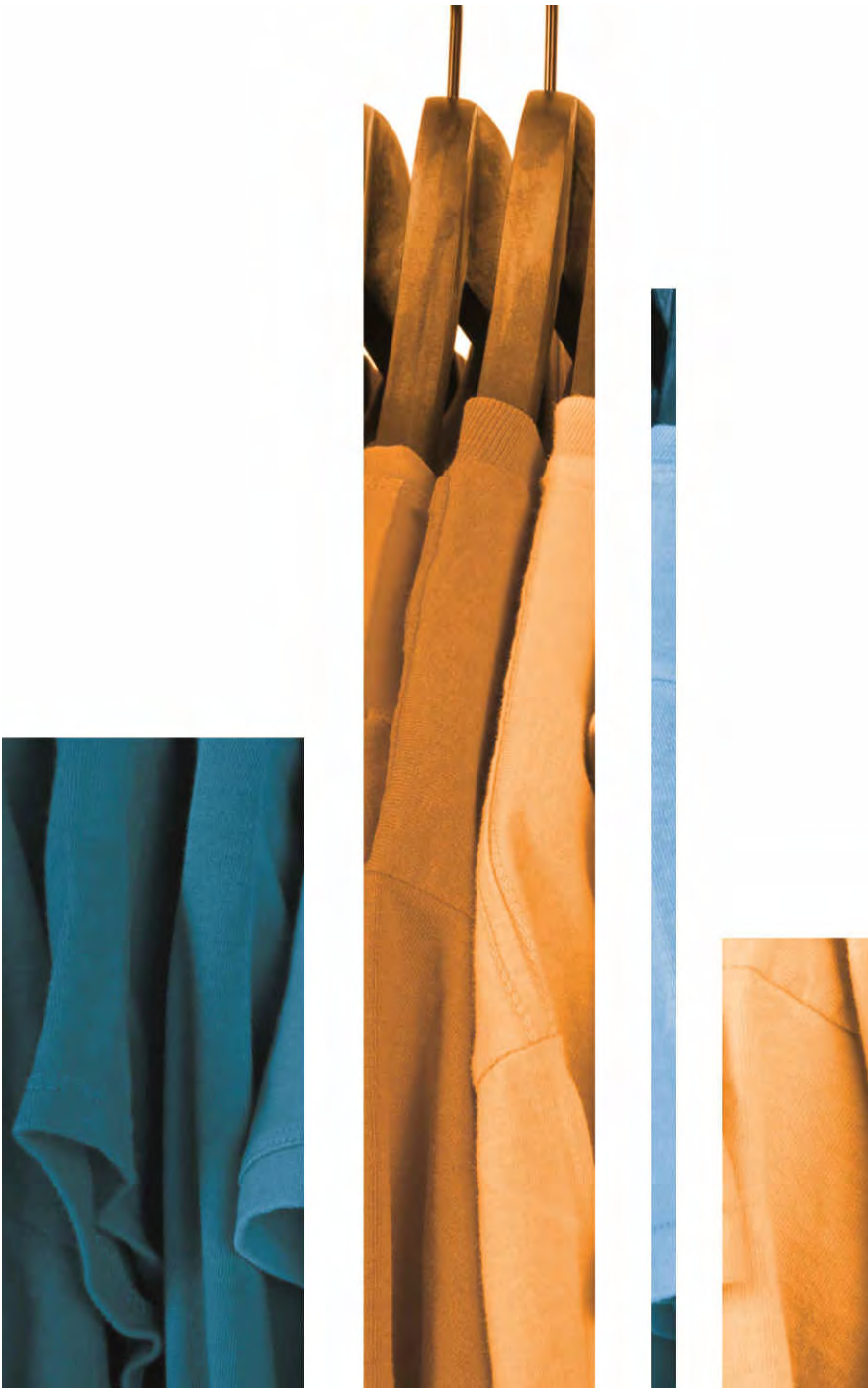
Business prices

Cost indices

Consumption

Real property

Cars



## Consumer prices

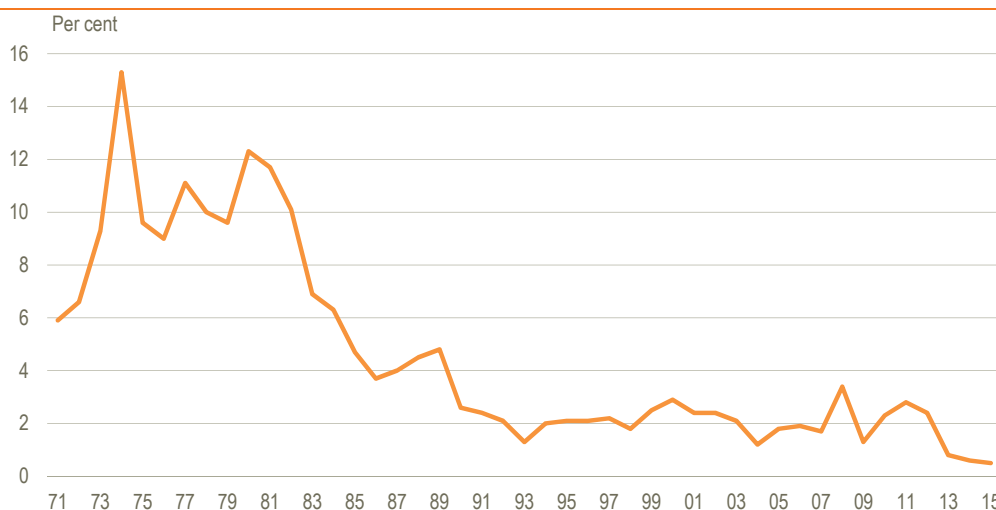
### Lowest inflation since 1953

In 1974, inflation peaked with an annual change in the consumer price index of approximately 15 per cent. In 1980, the annual change in the consumer price index was approximately 12 per cent. The low inflation since the 90's should among other things be viewed in the light of the monetary policy and the fixed exchange rate against the Euro. The inflation fell to 0.5 per cent in 2015 which is the lowest level since 1953.

### Consumer prices reflect the inflation

The consumer price index shows the trend of the prices typically charged to consumers for goods and services. Real prices, including VAT and duties charged to consumers, are used for estimating price trends. The trend in the consumer price index reflects a country's rate of inflation.

**Figure 1 Inflation**

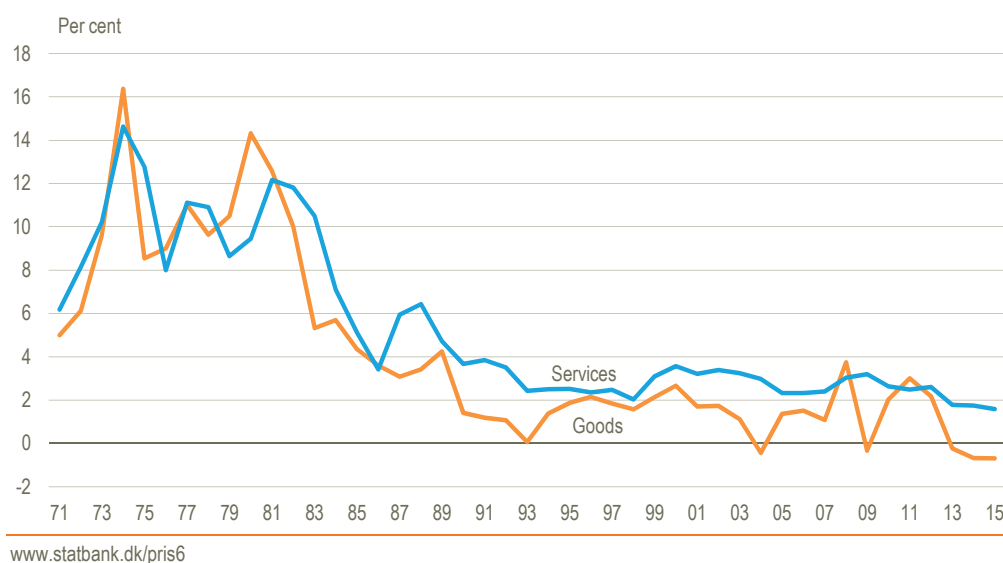


[www.statbank.dk/pris9](http://www.statbank.dk/pris9)

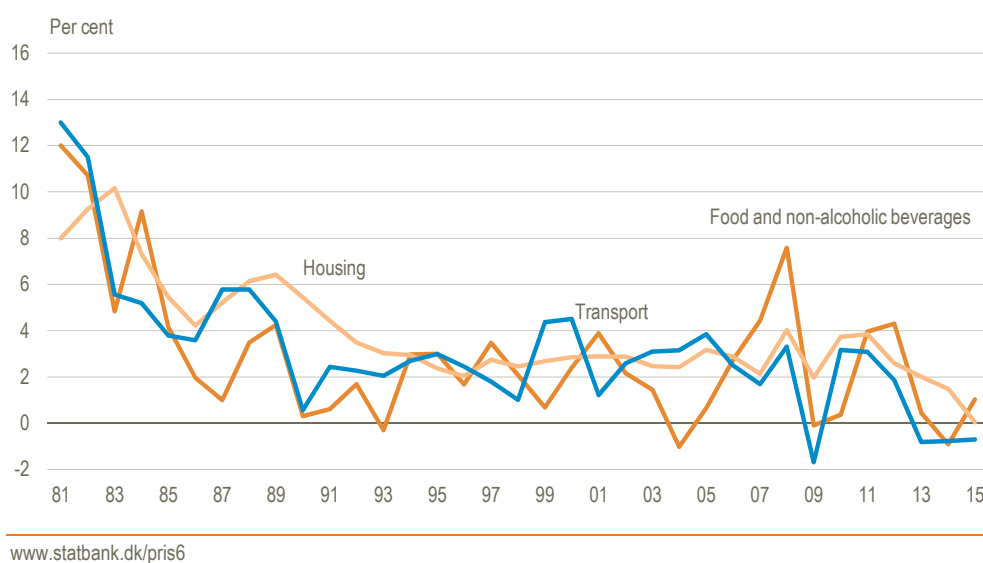
### Sub-indices for goods and services

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

Since the end of the 1980s, the services index has been higher than the goods index in almost all years. This may be partly attributed to the fact that the services index to a greater extent than the goods index is influenced by developments in wages and salaries. In 2008 the prices on goods increased more than the prices on services, which to a great extent can be attributed to high price increases on food during that year. During 2011 the prices on goods also increased more than the prices on services. This can to a large extent be attributed to big price increases on gasoline and other energy products. In 2012 the prices on services once again increased more than prices on goods and in 2013, 2014 and 2015 the prices on goods downright fell which among other things was influenced by price decreases on gasoline, soft drinks, purchase of cars and computers.

**Figure 2 Annual changes in price indices****The housing index, the food index, and the transport index**

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

**Figure 3 Annual changes in selected sub-indices**

Food prices increased by 1.0 per cent in 2015 due to among other things higher prices on coffee, fruits and vegetables. Housing increased by 0,1 per cent in 2015 while transport decreased by 0.7 per cent especially due to lower prices on gasoline.

From 2002 to 2006, the growth rate on food prices has been lower than that of housing and transport. In 2004, food prices were decreasing, while they in the following years have increased more and more until 2008. In 2008 the food prices increased 7.6 per cent, while they were more or less stable in 2009 and 2010. In 2011 and 2012 food prices increased again, as a result of rising coffee prices and increased taxes on butter and edible oils. In 2014 food prices decreased as a consequence of among other things lower prices on soft drinks and vegetables.

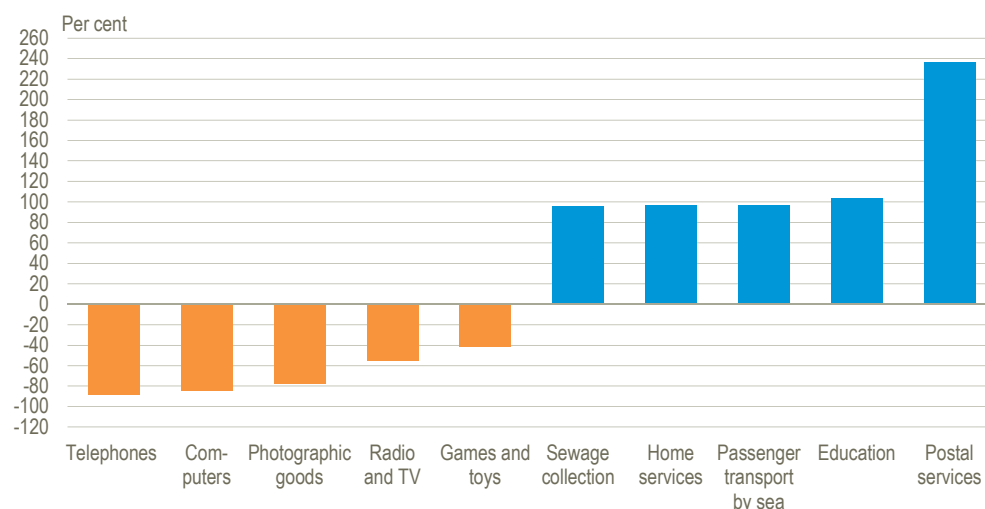
### Greatest changes in consumer prices since 2001

The figure below shows the commodity and service groups that account for the greatest falls or increases in prices from January 2001 to January 2016. During the period, there was a price fall of 89 per cent for telephones. Especially, mobile phones have been instrumental in reducing prices. There is also a sharp fall in computers (-85 per cent) and photographic equipment (-78 per cent). During the period, radio and TV accounts for a fall of 55 per cent, while there was a fall in prices for games and toys of 42 per cent.

Since 2001 prices for postal services has risen 237 per cent while education has increased by 104 per cent. Sewage collection has increased by 97 per cent. Transport by sea has increased by 96 per cent. Other services relating to the house (e.g. gardening) has increased by 94 per cent. The rise in the prices for different home services 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 2001, while services account for the highest increases.

**Figure 4 Percentage change in consumer prices. January 2000 - January 2016**

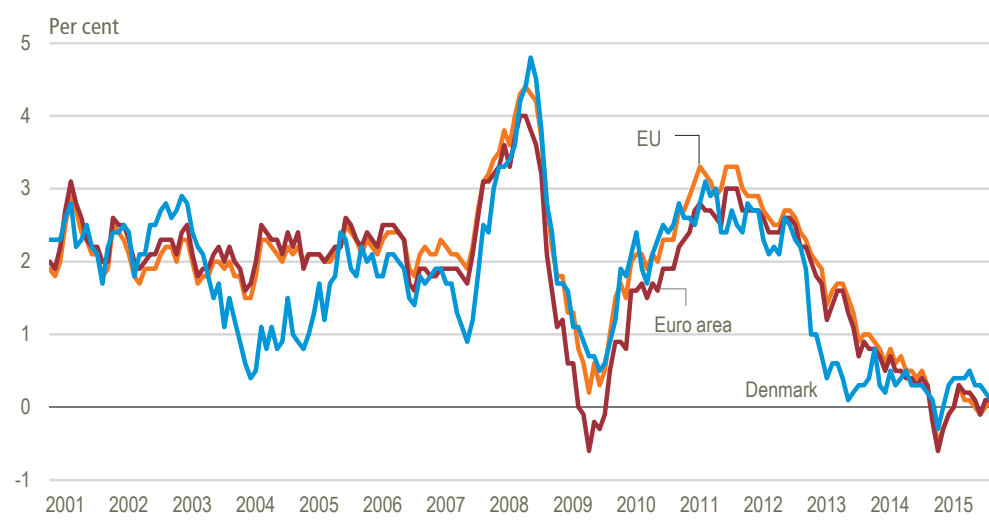


[www.statbank.dk/pris6](http://www.statbank.dk/pris6)

### International comparison of price trends

In the second half of 2007, the inflation in the EU and Denmark rose considerably, mainly due to globally rising food and energy prices. This increase slowed down by the end of 2008 and the inflation rates were moderate in 2009. The Euro area have even experienced deflation for several months in 2009. In 2010-2011, inflation rates were again increasing mostly due to rising energy prices.

Since 2012 the inflation rates were decreasing due to among other things reduced price increases for energy products. Price increases has generally been very small in 2015 and in January 2015 there was deflation in both Denmark, the Euro area and the EU.

**Figure 5** Inflation in Denmark, the Euro area and the EU

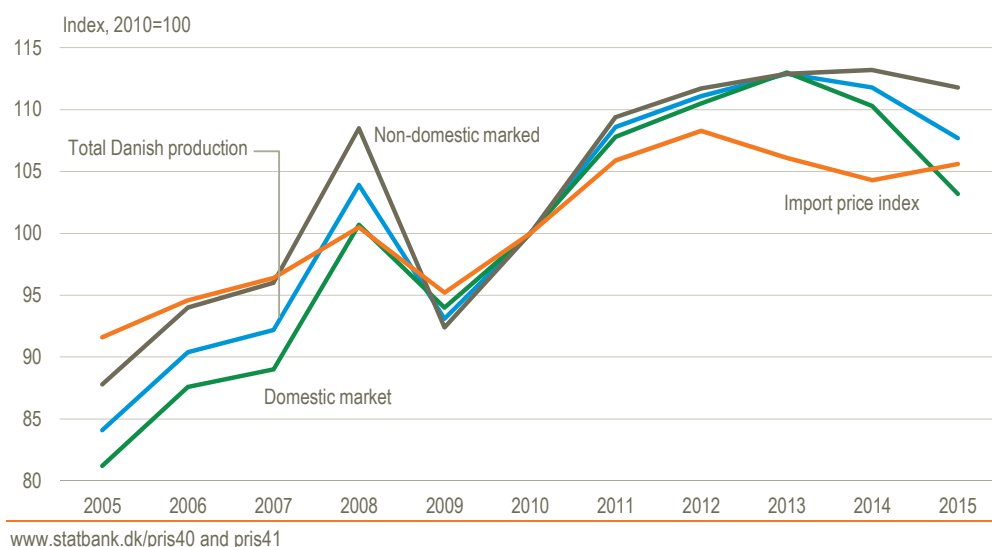
## Business prices

### Decreasing producer prices and increasing import prices

Importers' real purchase prices, excluding VAT and duties, as well as producers' real sales prices, excluding VAT and duties, are used as the basis for estimating the producer and import price indices.

Since the year 2012 until 2014, the import prices have decreased. From 2014 the import prices has started to increase again. In the same period there has also been a slight change in the development of the producer price index as the producer prices in the beginning of this period was increasing until the end of 2013, where the producer prices started to decline. This is mostly due to a decline in producer prices for the domestic market. Since the end of 2013 the producer prices for the domestic market has declined, while the producer prices for non-domestic markets have had a more volatile development.

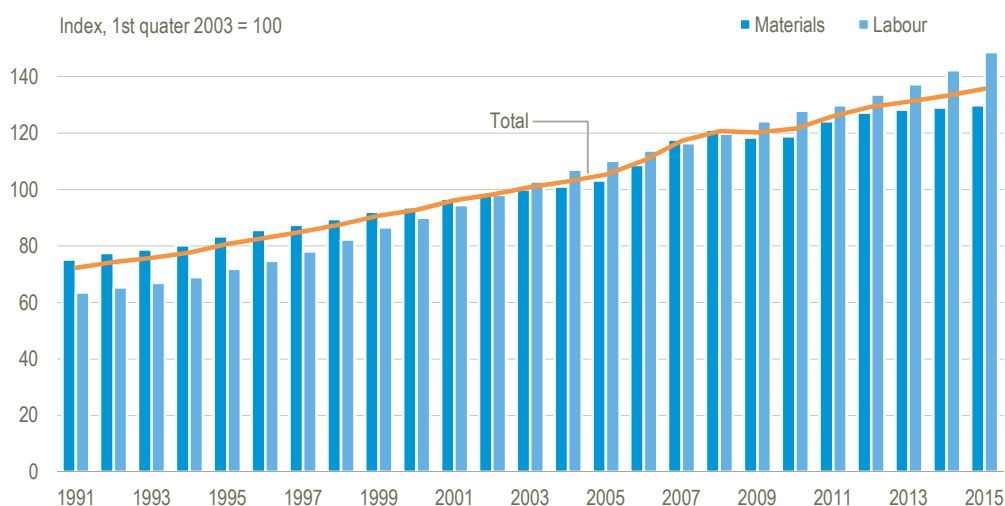
Over a ten year period there has been a change in the relationship between the import prices and the producer prices. In 2005, the import prices were at a higher level than the producer prices. Since 2010, the import prices have been at a lower level than the producer prices.

**Figure 6** Producer- and import price index for commodities

## Cost indices

### Increase in total building costs

In 2003, the previous regulation price indices for residential buildings were replaced by the present construction cost indices for residential buildings. Besides the general indices for residential building, indices are calculated for one-family houses and multi-family houses as well. Total construction costs have increased by 87,7 per cent from 1991 to 2015, i.e. they have almost doubled. During this period, the costs of labour have increased by 134,2 per cent and the costs of materials by 72,5 per cent.

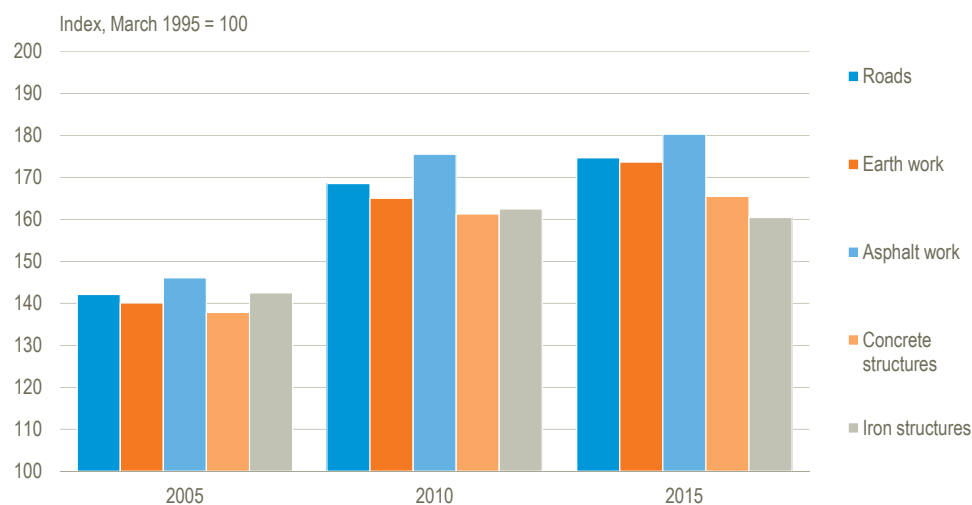
**Figure 7** Regulating index for residential construction

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

### Construction cost indices for civil engineering projects

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



**Figure 8 Construction cost indices for civil engineering projects**

[www.statbank.dk/byg7](http://www.statbank.dk/byg7)

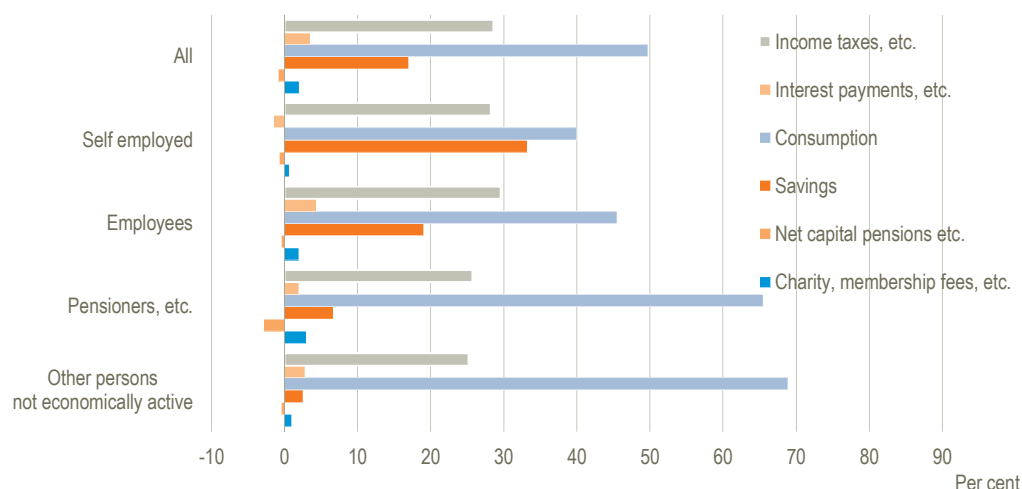
## Consumption

### How the income is spent?

The household budget survey carried out by Statistics Denmark, which involves a study of private household finances, makes it possible to see how total household income is spent. An average household had in 2014 a total income by DKK 630.466 (the surveys income and households definition are different from the definition in general statistics of income). However, a large part of this income was not at disposal of the household due to income tax, etc., and any interest payable on household debts (including mortgages) – DKK 202.488. The amount left to average households was DKK 427.978.

The main part of this amount was spent on consumption – DKK 313.468 – while DKK 107.132 was used for savings (including pension savings and savings tied up in real property). The remaining DKK 12.597 was spent on membership fees, gifts, and charity, while households got DKK 5.219 from capital pensions etc. capital pensions are defined as a negative saving.

**Figure 9** How income was spent in selected households – per cent of total income. 2014



### Employees households spent almost half of their total income on consumption

In 2014, self-employed and employee households constituted the groups where consumption accounted for the smallest percentage of the total income.

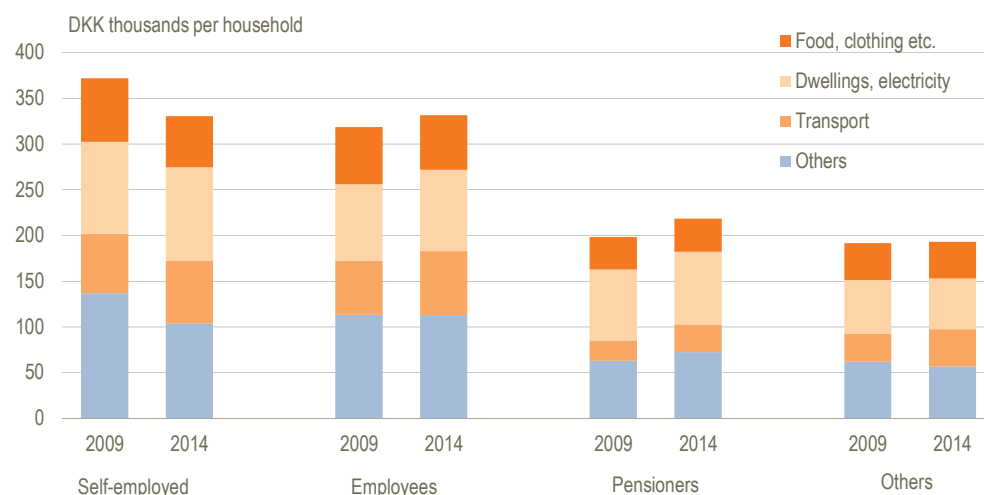
Pensioner households and other households made up of persons who is not economically active (social security recipients, students, etc.) were characterized by spending a considerably greater percentage of their income on consumption than self-employed and employee households.

### Great differences in households

When assessing these differences, it should be noted that households vary greatly in nature. Households where the main breadwinner is an employee or self-employed are significantly larger than other households. These types of households are home to respectively 2.5 and 2.3 persons per household. The corresponding figure for pensioners' households is 1.4 persons and for other households 1.8 persons per household. Total income is significantly lower in households not economically active: The average income of pensioners' households is DKK 379.602, while that of households made up of persons who are not economically active is DKK 297.325.

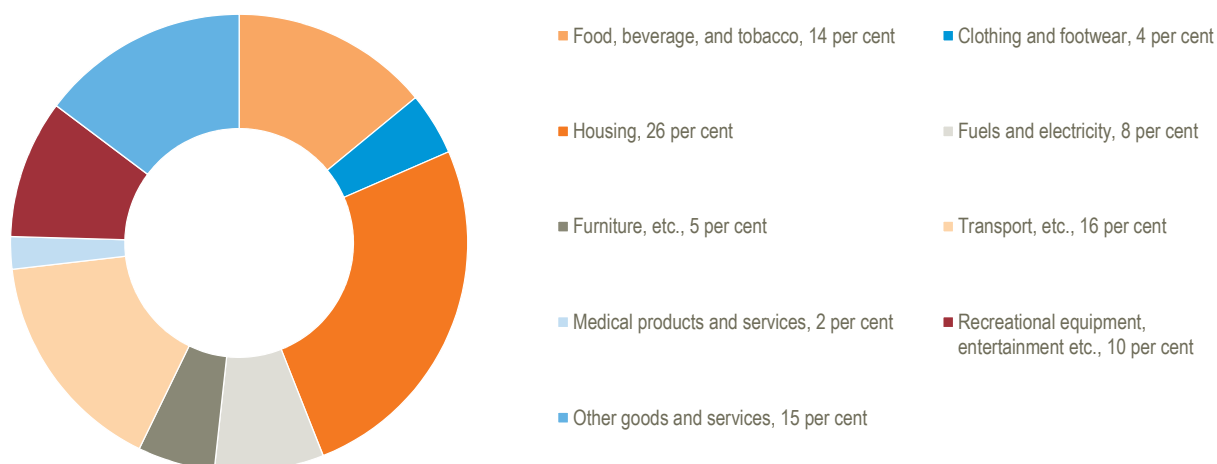
### Self-employees households experienced the highest decrease in consumption

From 2009 to 2014, self-employed households experienced the highest decrease in consumption (11 per cent). In other types of households the consumption rose. The consumption of Employee households rose 4 per cent. Not economically active households experienced an almost unchanged consumption (1 per cent), while Pensioners households' consumption rose 10 per cent. The different development in the groups can mainly be explained by the different groups varying developments of the groups as a whole and to a lesser extent the possible changes in the composition of each group. The statistical data are compiled in fixed prices, implying that inflation is taken into account.

**Figure 10 Consumer spending from 2009 to 2014. Fixed 2005 prices****Housing was the heaviest consumptions item in the household**

26 per cent of the total consumption in 2014 went to housing, i.e. rent in rented accommodation and imputed rent in owner-occupied housing, plus maintenance, etc., not including an additional 8 per cent for heating and electricity.

16 per cent was spent on transport, etc., while food, beverages, and tobacco accounted for 14 per cent. Other goods and services, which includes expenditure on education and child care, restaurants and hotels, various services, insurance, etc. accounted for 15 per cent. Recreational equipment and entertainment accounted for 10 per cent, while clothing and footwear accounted for only 4 per cent.

**Figure 11****Consumption by goods/services. 2014**

[www.statbank.dk/fu5](http://www.statbank.dk/fu5)

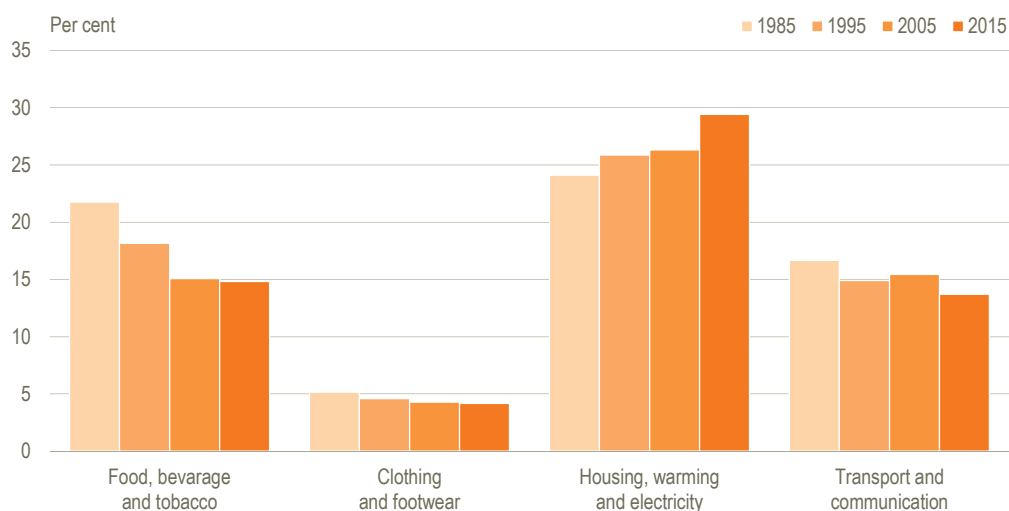
**Danes spend less on food and more on housing**

The composition of consumption has undergone major changes over a long period of time. Since 1985, the consumption of food, beverages and tobacco has decreased from 22 per cent of the total consumption of private households to 15 per cent in 2015.

Conversely, expenditure on housing, heating, and electricity has increased from 24 per cent in 1985 to almost 30 per cent in 2015. The consumption of clothing and

footwear has decreased from 5.2 per cent in 1983 to 4.2 per cent in 2015, while expenditure on transport and communications has dropped slightly over the last 20 years from 16.7 per cent in 1994 to 13.7 per cent in 2015.

**Figure 12 The share of selected consumption items of total consumption**

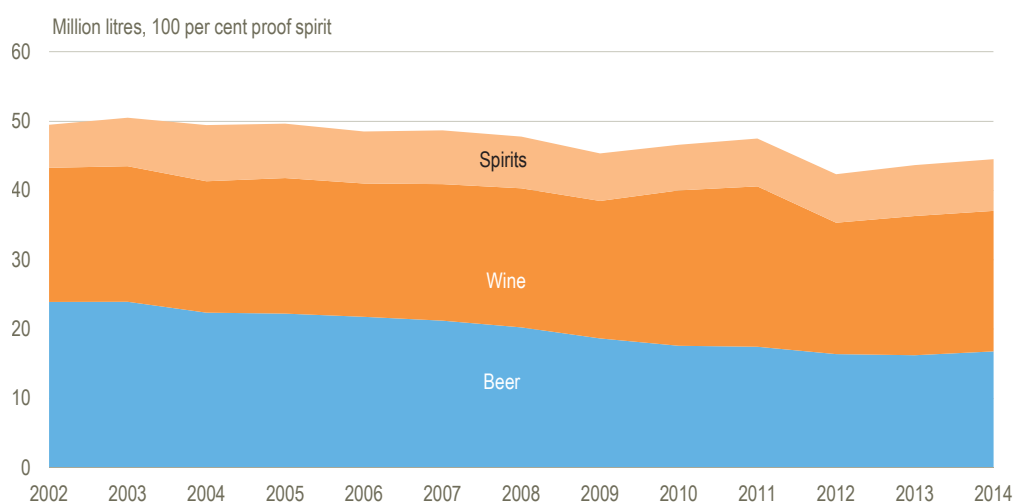


[www.statistikbanken.dk/nat05](http://www.statistikbanken.dk/nat05)

### We drink the most beer and wine

Beer and wine were the most common types of alcohol that was purchased in 2014, as they accounted for 83 per cent of the total alcohol sales in Denmark. This corresponds to 8.0 liters of pure alcohol per capita. Liquor sales accounted for 17 per cent of total sales corresponding to 1.3 liters of pure alcohol per capita. Sales of alcopops accounted for 1 percent, equivalent to 0.1 liters of pure alcohol per capita.

**Figure 13 Total consumption of dutiable alcohol**



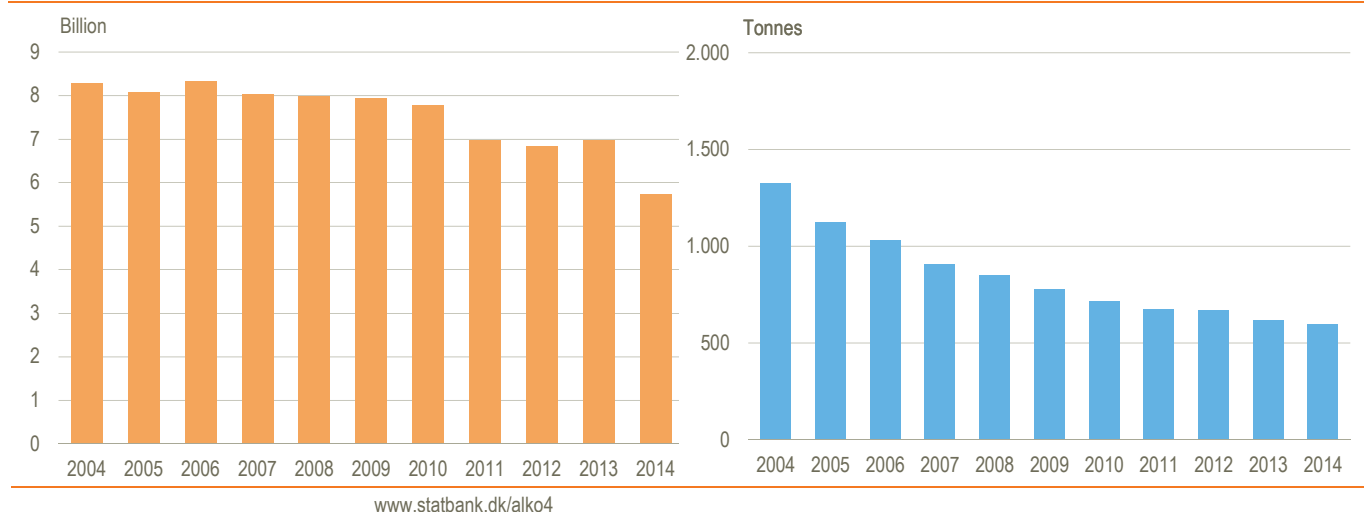
[www.statbank.dk/alko4](http://www.statbank.dk/alko4)

### Sales of cigarettes and tobacco

In 2014, sales of cigarettes went down by 18 per cent compared to the year before. The decline should be seen in light of increases of excise duties on cigarettes. The figures can be influenced by the shops in 2013 bought the stock for sale the following year. Developments in sales does not necessarily reflect the behavior of consumers' purchases of cigarettes from 2013 to 2014.

Figure 14

### Sales of tobacco



### Households and the public sector

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

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

## Household transfers to and from the public sector. 2014

	Age Group					
	All	17-29	30-49	50-59	60-66	67 +
	DKK thousands					
<b>Transfers to the public sector</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>168</b>
Income taxes, etc.	180	85	225	254	191	110
VAT, duties, property taxes, etc.	70	40	79	84	83	58
<b>Transfers from the public sector</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>218</b>
Transfer income	99	79	73	63	116	165
Selected indirect transfers	64	82	89	42	22	54
<b>Net transfers to the public sector</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>-50</b>
<b>Average household income</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>408</b>

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

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

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

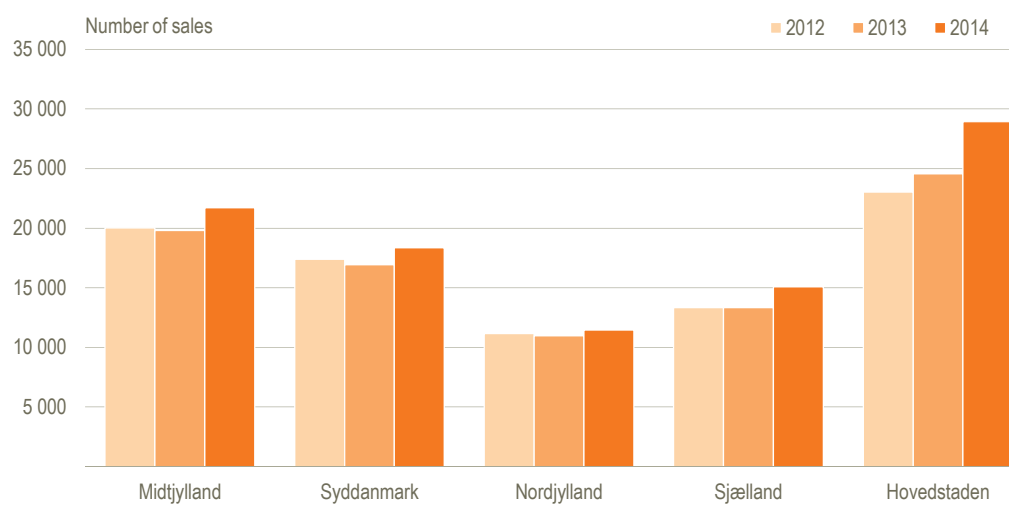
#### Net transfers to the public sector increase with age

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

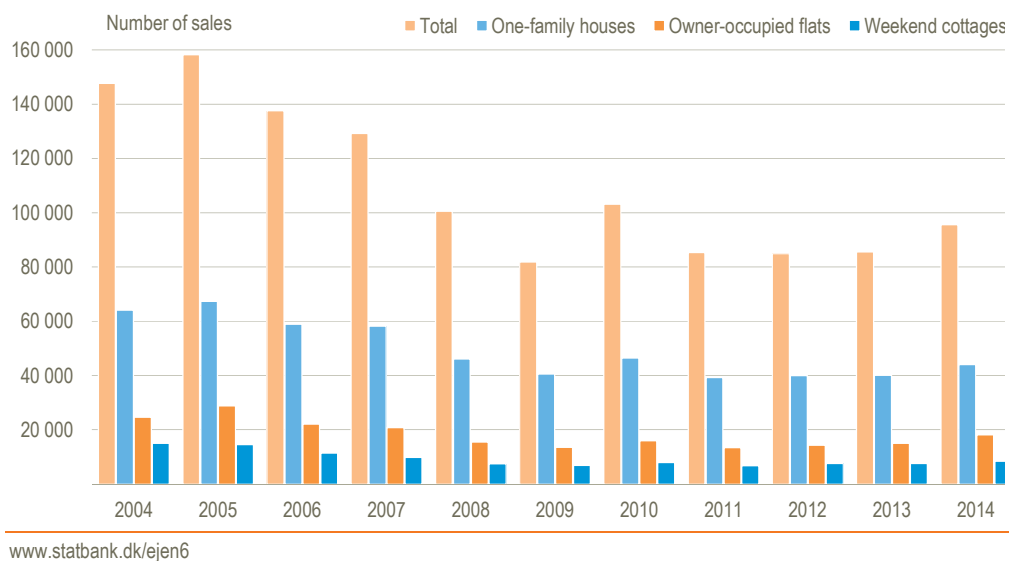
## Real property

#### Property sales increased in all Regions

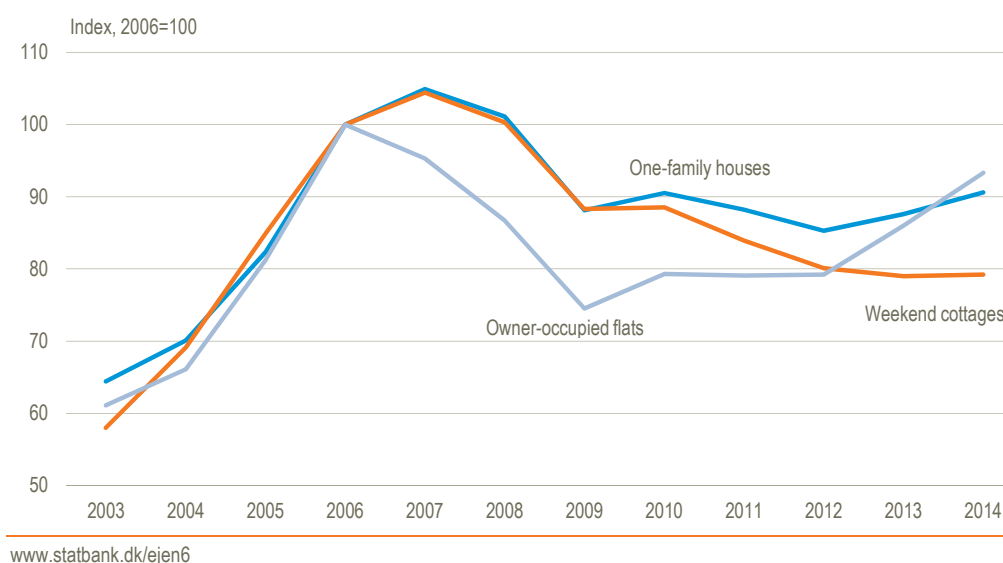
In 2014 there has been an increase of 11.6 per cent in the number of property sold on a national level. The biggest increase was in Region Hovedstaden and Region Sjælland, where the number of sales increased by 17.8 and 13.2 per cent. Smallest increase in the number of sales was in Region Nordjylland with 4.4 per cent.

**Figure 15 Sales of real property by region****Increase in sales of owner-occupied flats**

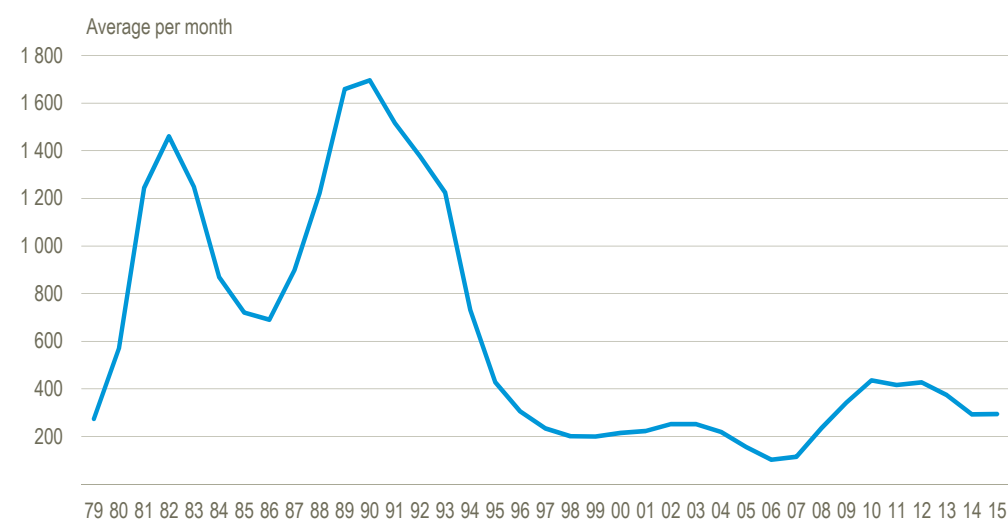
In 2014 sales of owner-occupied flats increased by 21.1 pct. One-family houses increased by 9.6 per cent, and weekend cottages by 9.5 per cent. The total sales of real property in Denmark, including business properties, agriculture and building plots were 95,500 properties. This is an increase of 11.6 per cent compared to 2013.

**Figure 16 Sales of real property by type****Biggest price increase for owner-occupied flats**

Between 2013 and 2014 prices increased for one-family houses by 3.4 per cent, owner-occupied flats by 8.5 per cent, and weekend cottages by 0.3 per cent.

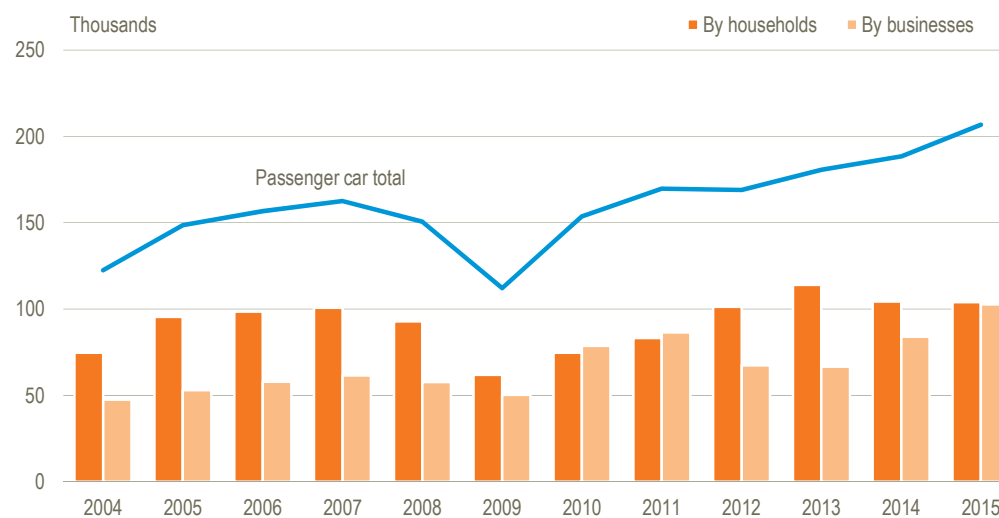
**Figure 17 Price trends for owner-occupied dwellings****Lowest number of forced sales in 2006**

The lowest number of announced forced sales since the first compilation of the statistics in 1979 was in 2006 with a monthly average of 103, while the highest number was recorded in 1990 with 1,695 monthly forced sales. In 2015 the monthly average number of forced sales was 295.

**Figure 18 Forced sales, seasonally corrected****Cars****207,000 new private cars registered**

By 207,000 new private cars registered in 2015 the level of registrations passed the hitherto record level in 2011-14. As the part registered by industries has been stable at 35-42 percentages in the period 2000-2008, the industries in 2010 and 2011 count for more than 50 per cent of the registrations. After a little lower level in 2012-2013, industries part has increased again to 50 per cent in 2015. This can be explained by an increase in the number of leasing arrangements.

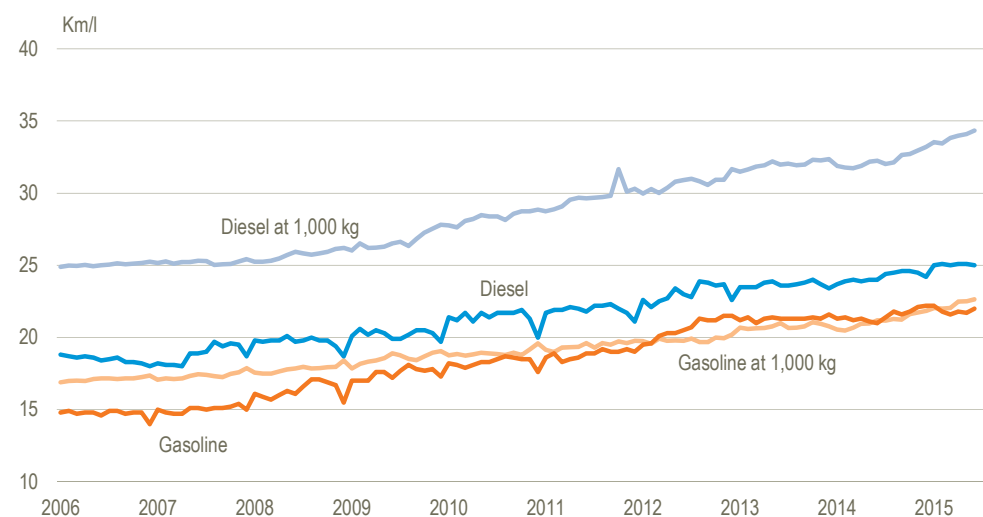


**Figure 19 New private car registration**

www.statbank.dk/bil5

### Increase in energy efficiency

The energy efficiency for petrol- and diesel-powered passenger cars registered in 2014-2015 was on average 22.7 km/l compared to 13.1 km/l for cars registered in 1997-1998. This is equivalent to an increase of 72.9 per cent. For cars purchased by private households, the corresponding figures were 22.7 km/l and 13.4 km/l, while for cars purchased by the industries figures were 22.8 km/l and 12.5 km/l.

**Figure 20 Energy efficiency for new private cars registered**

www.statbank.dk/ee1

**Table 218** Consumer price index, annual average

Year	Index	Percentage annual increase	Year	Index	Percentage annual increase	Year	Index	Percentage annual increase	Year	Index	Percentage annual increase
1900=100											
1901	100	-0.2	1931	178	-5.7	1961	555	4.5	1991	4 353	2.4
1902	101	1.3	1932	177	-0.7	1962	591	6.6	1992	4 445	2.1
1903	101	-0.2	1933	181	2.7	1963	622	5.2	1993	4 500	1.3
1904	102	1.3	1934	188	3.9	1964	645	3.6	1994	4 590	2.0
1905	102	-0.5	1935	196	3.8	1965	686	6.4	1995	4 686	2.1
1906	103	0.7	1936	198	1.2	1966	733	6.8	1996	4 785	2.1
1907	106	3.5	1937	205	3.6	1967	787	7.4	1997	4 890	2.2
1908	107	0.9	1938	207	1.2	1968	850	8.0	1998	4 980	1.8
1909	108	0.7	1939	213	2.9	1969	880	3.5	1999	5 104	2.5
1910	109	0.7	1940	266	24.4	1970	937	6.5	2000	5 253	2.9
1911	109	0.2	1941	305	14.7	1971	992	5.9	2001	5 377	2.4
1912	113	3.8	1942	315	3.5	1972	1 058	6.6	2002	5 507	2.4
1913	116	2.6	1943	318	0.8	1973	1 156	9.3	2003	5 622	2.1
1914	119	2.3	1944	325	2.2	1974	1 333	15.3	2004	5 687	1.2
1915	140	18.0	1945	328	1.1	1975	1 461	9.6	2005	5 790	1.8
1916	165	17.8	1946	326	-0.7	1976	1 592	9.0	2006	5 900	1.9
1917	191	15.8	1947	335	2.9	1977	1 769	11.1	2007	6 001	1.7
1918	223	16.8	1948	344	2.5	1978	1 946	10.0	2008	6 205	3.4
1919	264	18.6	1949	352	2.4	1979	2 133	9.6	2009	6 287	1.3
1920	315	19.3	1950	384	9.1	1980	2 396	12.3	2010	6 432	2.3
1921	268	-15.0	1951	429	11.7	1981	2 677	11.7	2011	6 609	2.8
1922	228	-15.0	1952	439	2.2	1982	2 948	10.1	2012	6 768	2.4
1923	237	4.2	1953	436	-0.5	1983	3 152	6.9	2013	6 821	0.8
1924	251	6.0	1954	444	1.9	1984	3 350	6.3	2014	6 860	0.6
1925	244	-2.8	1955	474	6.7	1985	3 507	4.7	2015	6 891	0.5
1926	207	-15.0	1956	498	5.0	1986	3 636	3.7			
1927	200	-3.4	1957	504	1.2	1987	3 782	4.0			
1928	199	-0.6	1958	509	0.9	1988	3 953	4.5			
1929	198	-0.6	1959	519	2.1	1989	4 142	4.8			
1930	188	-4.8	1960	531	2.3	1990	4 251	2.6			

www.statbank.dk/pris8 and pris9

**Table 219** 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
2008	115.7	117.1	117.6	118.0	118.4	118.8	118.4	118.6	119.1	118.9	118.6	118.2	118.1	3.4
2009	117.8	119.3	119.7	119.6	119.9	120.2	119.6	119.9	120.1	120.1	120.1	119.9	119.7	1.3
2010	120.2	121.6	122.3	122.5	122.5	122.3	122.3	122.7	123.2	123.1	123.2	123.3	122.4	2.3
2011	123.4	124.9	125.6	126.1	126.3	126.0	125.9	125.9	126.3	126.5	126.4	126.4	125.8	2.8
2012	126.8	128.4	129.0	129.0	129.0	128.8	128.8	129.2	129.5	129.4	129.3	128.9	128.8	2.4
2013	128.4	129.9	130.2	130.0	130.1	130.0	129.6	129.7	130.1	130.3	130.0	129.9	129.9	0.8
2014	129.7	130.6	130.7	130.9	130.8	130.7	130.6	130.4	130.8	130.9	130.6	130.3	130.6	0.6
2015	129.6	130.9	131.5	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.5	131.1	131.4	131.4	131.0	131.0	131.2	0.5

www.statbank.dk/pris113

Table 220 Consumer price index and its sub-indices

	Weights at Jan. 2014	2014 average	Weights at Jan. 2015	2015 average
<b>Consumer price index. total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>129.9</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>131.2</b>
<b>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>	<b>11.66</b>	<b>135.2</b>	<b>11.61</b>	<b>135.4</b>
Food	10.25	134.1	10.23	135.5
Non-alcoholic beverages	1.42	143.2	1.38	134.1
<b>Alcoholic beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>133.1</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>134.7</b>
Alcoholic beverages	1.76	115.5	1.83	114.2
Tobacco	2.03	150.9	2.14	155.9
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>101.8</b>
Clothing	4.01	94.7	3.65	92.6
Footwear	0.87	136.4	0.91	153.8
<b>Housing. water. electricity. gas and other fuels</b>	<b>30.63</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>31.51</b>	<b>146.2</b>
Actual and imputed rentals for housing	21.19	139.2	21.29	144.5
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0.97	133.0	0.91	136.8
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	2.33	176.8	2.35	175.6
Electricity. gas and other fuels	6.13	151.0	6.96	143.9
<b>Furnishings. household etc.</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>119.0</b>
Furniture and furnishings. carpets etc.	1.95	110.6	1.82	111.3
Household textiles	0.43	120.9	0.43	121.1
Household appliances and repair of this	1.01	105.0	0.88	102.6
Glassware. tableware and household utensils	0.57	130.0	0.59	129.8
Tools and equipment for house and garden	0.44	116.5	0.52	117.2
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	0.76	146.0	0.79	147.3
<b>Health</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>123.1</b>
Medical products. appliances and equipment	1.19	100.9	1.24	101.7
Out-patient services	1.17	143.1	1.28	149.8
Hospital services	0.49	128.0	0.44	132.4
<b>Transport</b>	<b>12.94</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>11.77</b>	<b>128.6</b>
Purchase of vehicles	4.91	106.9	3.80	105.9
Operation of personal transport equipment	6.65	148.4	6.47	144.5
Transport services	1.38	145.1	1.49	145.8
<b>Communication</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>74.5</b>
<b>Recreation and culture</b>	<b>10.49</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>10.60</b>	<b>104.4</b>
Audio-visual. photographic and information processing equipment	2.06	41.5	2.13	37.0
Other major durables for recreation and culture	0.37	121.6	0.33	126.2
Other recreational items and equipment. gardens and pets	2.24	102.9	2.09	100.6
Recreational and cultural services	3.56	151.7	3.34	157.6
Newspapers. books and stationery	1.26	143.1	1.28	164.1
Package holidays	1.00	139.1	1.43	139.6
<b>Education</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>194.0</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>205.4</b>
<b>Restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>140.8</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>144.4</b>
Catering services	5.02	141.9	5.09	145.8
Accommodation services	0.32	125.1	0.57	123.3
<b>Miscellaneous goods and services</b>	<b>9.50</b>	<b>143.3</b>	<b>9.63</b>	<b>150.0</b>
Personal care	2.06	130.1	2.00	130.6
Personal effects n.e.c.	0.61	136.0	0.63	136.9
Social protection	1.90	143.1	1.81	143.0
Insurance	2.51	156.5	2.03	168.4
Financial services n.e.c.	1.89	148.2	2.32	164.1
Other services n.e.c.	0.52	148.3	0.84	154.5
<b>Goods</b>	<b>49.35</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>48.83</b>	<b>118.4</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>50.65</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>51.17</b>	<b>146.8</b>

**Table 221** Net price index

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average	Percent- age annual increase
2000=100														
2000	98.1	98.9	99.5	99.7	100.1	100.4	100.0	99.8	100.6	100.8	101.0	100.9	100.0	3.1
2001	100.9	100.4	101.4	102.0	102.5	102.9	102.9	102.4	102.3	102.8	103.0	102.8	102.2	2.2
2002	103.0	103.1	104.1	104.7	105.1	105.2	105.1	104.8	104.8	105.5	105.7	105.6	104.7	2.5
2003	105.8	107.0	107.8	107.8	107.5	107.5	106.9	106.9	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.3	2.5
2004	107.4	108.3	108.9	109.0	109.4	109.1	108.7	108.4	109.0	109.4	109.1	108.9	108.8	1.4
2005	108.7	109.9	110.6	111.2	111.1	111.2	111.0	111.0	111.9	111.8	111.5	111.6	111.0	2.0
2006	111.3	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.5	113.7	113.5	113.5	113.8	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.2	2.0
2007	113.3	114.7	115.1	115.4	115.6	115.5	115.1	114.9	115.6	116.0	116.8	116.7	115.4	1.9
2008	117.1	118.6	119.1	119.5	120.1	120.4	120.2	120.3	120.7	120.5	120.2	119.8	119.7	3.7
2009	119.5	121.7	122.1	122.1	122.5	122.8	122.3	122.6	122.6	122.7	122.7	122.4	122.2	2.1
2010	122.3	123.8	124.6	124.7	124.7	124.6	124.5	124.8	125.3	125.2	125.2	125.4	124.6	2.0
2011	125.2	126.9	127.7	128.3	128.4	128.1	128.1	128.0	128.4	128.3	128.1	128.1	127.8	2.6
2012	128.2	129.9	130.5	130.3	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.5	130.8	130.7	130.5	130.1	130.2	1.9
2013	129.7	131.5	131.7	131.4	131.6	131.4	131.2	131.2	131.6	131.7	131.4	131.3	131.3	0.9
2014	131.0	132.3	132.4	132.6	132.5	132.5	132.4	132.2	132.5	132.6	132.3	132.0	132.3	0.7
2015	131.4	132.9	133.4	133.6	133.6	133.5	133.6	133.1	133.4	133.4	133.0	132.9	133.2	0.7

www.statbank.dk/pris114

**Table 222** Producer- and import price index for commodities

	Weight	2014 Average	2015 Average
per cent ————— 2010 =100 —————			
<b>Producer price index, total</b>			
<b>Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply</b>			
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>107.7</b>
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	90.58	113.2	110.8
Mining and quarrying	8.95	144.6	103.3
Manufacturing	81.63	106.9	107.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8.69	..	..
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.73	..	..
<b>Producer price index, domestic market</b>			
<b>Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply</b>			
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>103.2</b>
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	82.90	113.2	108.9
Mining and quarrying	10.15	142.3	109.3
Manufacturing	72.75	108.7	107.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	15.58	..	..
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.52	..	..
<b>Producer price index, non-domestic market</b>			
<b>Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply</b>			
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>111.8</b>
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	97.70	113.3	112.3
Mining and quarrying	7.84	143.7	93.0
Manufacturing	89.86	105.3	107.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2.30	..	..
<b>Import price index</b>			
<b>Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity</b>			
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>105.6</b>
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	99.24	104.9	106.3
Mining and quarrying	3.16	122.4	90.6
Manufacturing	96.08	104.0	106.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.76	48.8	40.7

www.statbank.dk/pris40 and pris41

Table 223 Indices for agricultural sales and intermediate consumption

	Weights (2010 values)	Quantity indices		Price indices	
		2013	2014*	2013	2014*
	per cent	2010 = 100			
<b>Agricultural goods output, total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>117.4</b>	<b>112.9</b>
<b>Crop output, total</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>108.5</b>
Cereals, total	14.6	91.7	99.8	138.6	117.8
Of which: Wheat	8.1	77.7	88.9	139.9	116.8
Barley	5.3	111.5	109.9	139.3	120.7
Industrial crops	3.6	119.5	123.9	108.8	96.0
Fodder crops and straw	7.4	98.4	98.9	101.1	101.4
Vegetables and ornamental plants	7.5	97.1	97.1	99.1	99.1
Of which: Potted plants	3.1	94.2	94.0	98.5	98.4
Potatoes	1.3	118.7	124.8	113.6	110.5
Fruit and berries	0.4	129.8	121.4	106.3	95.7
Seeds for sowing	0.8	114.1	109.6	142.9	152.4
<b>Animal output, total</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>115.3</b>
<b>Meat and live animals, total</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>113.5</b>
Of which: Cattle	3.7	100.7	103.5	135.6	123.2
Pigs	29.9	98.4	100.4	123.1	111.9
Poultry	2.2	105.5	103.4	132.1	120.1
<b>Products from animals, total</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>117.5</b>
Of which: Natural milk	18.8	104.0	105.8	118.4	121.1
Furs	8.5	122.9	127.9	80.8	110.5
<b>Intermediate consumption, total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>119.2</b>	<b>116.9</b>
Seeds	4.2	95.6	96.6	115.6	116.0
Energy	6.2	92.8	90.4	122.8	119.7
Fertilizers	3.2	101.4	101.9	133.1	123.0
Pesticides	3.1	92.5	73.3	125.8	190.8
Veterinary expenses	2.5	106.3	102.2	98.4	105.0
<b>Feeding stuffs, total</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>130.1</b>	<b>117.4</b>
Straight feeding stuffs	24.4	93.9	100.1	126.8	114.7
Compound feeding stuffs	16.2	96.1	97.0	135.0	121.5
Repairs and maintenance	8.5	110.0	103.1	106.0	110.0
Agricultural services	6.9	104.8	104.0	106.7	106.8
Bank services, indirectly measured	5.5	82.5	78.4	108.8	111.0
Bank services, directly measured	5.2	74.7	74.5	104.0	105.3
Services, other industries	14.1	92.7	88.6	110.1	114.5

www.statbank.dk/lbfpris

Table 224 Construction cost index for residential buildings

	Weights	Average 2014	Average 2015
1st quarter 2003=100			
<b>Construction cost index, total</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>133.2</b>	<b>135.7</b>
Earth and concrete work	164	128.1	129.9
Concrete slab work	89	123.9	127.1
Bricklaying	165	135.1	138.6
Carpentry	253	135.2	138.0
Joinery	127	131.0	133.7
Painting	50	133.0	135.3
Heating and sanitary engineering	87	142.5	143.7
Electrical work	65	139.0	141.0
Subgrade	98	124.8	126.5
Raw buildings	301	130.4	133.1
Completion of buildings	379	136.4	139.4
Heating and sanitary installations	100	137.9	139.2
Electrical and mechanical installations	55	147.7	150.2
Fixtures	67	119.8	121.6

www.statbank.dk/byg5

Table 225 Construction cost indices for civil engineering projects

	Average 2000	Average 2014	Average 2015
1995=100			
Road work	121.90	179.80	174.69
Earth work, etc.	120.42	174.02	173.61
Asphalt work	126.80	191.75	180.30
Concrete structures	114.72	167.09	165.45
Iron structures	111.42	165.81	160.48

www.statbank.dk/byg7

Table 226 Income, consumption and taxation by household income. 2014

	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)	20 410	39 261	179 839	438 465	1 011 946	424 038
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	22 322	36 899	171 158	417 484	920 786	391 931
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	-1 913	2 362	8 681	20 981	91 161	32 108
D. Property income	1 633	9 737	28 268	45 679	114 981	50 393
E. Private transfers	6 194	24 566	60 575	61 180	54 948	48 401
F. Transfers from the public sector	70 311	154 024	122 059	86 670	47 603	98 689
G. Other income and reconciliation	1 683	1 823	2 124	3 906	5 461	3 324
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	100 231	229 411	392 864	635 900	1 234 939	624 845
I. Capital transfers to the household	122	1 100	1 392	2 326	16 435	5 621
J. Total income (H+I)	100 352	230 511	394 256	638 226	1 251 374	630 466
K. Income taxes, etc.	18 560	53 183	101 661	177 373	383 576	180 302
L. Private interest payments, etc.	-9 941	5 307	12 519	29 392	44 802	22 186
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	91 734	172 020	280 076	431 460	822 996	427 978
N. Payments from capital pensions	899	3 091	16 731	9 913	6 124	8 567
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	534	1 214	6 400	3 803	2 529	3 348
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	92 098	173 897	290 407	437 571	826 591	433 197
Q. Fines	189	140	254	331	480	304
R. Gifts, charity	192	3 316	3 124	18 812	7 169	7 356
S. Membership fees	822	1 517	3 207	5 867	9 275	4 937
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	-28 143	-6 924	36 508	83 533	303 314	107 132
U. Pension and ATP contributions	1 428	3 384	18 686	47 958	113 969	46 805
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	133	147	843	1 916	3 229	1 533
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	1 196	1 745	6 735	8 213	33 554	13 078
Y. Other saving, including residual	-30 900	-12 201	10 244	25 446	152 562	45 716
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	119 039	175 849	247 315	329 028	506 352	313 468
Food	16 533	19 221	26 415	36 175	51 911	33 381
Beverages and tobacco	5 241	6 495	8 780	11 699	15 739	10 620
Clothing and footwear	4 114	8 858	9 655	11 269	25 433	13 900
Rent (housing)	35 403	57 668	66 531	78 476	119 234	80 040
Electricity and fuels	12 261	17 698	22 380	22 705	34 483	24 249
Furniture, furnishings, household services	3 790	7 078	11 824	18 897	30 894	17 096
Medical products, services of physicians	1 520	4 594	6 932	8 592	9 428	7 172
Purchase of vehicles	1 102	2 826	9 143	18 010	26 388	13 928
Other transport services and communications	12 043	15 362	27 278	39 365	62 613	36 127
Recreation, entertainment, travel	12 822	16 929	26 145	33 229	47 199	30 710
Other goods and services	14 211	19 120	32 231	50 612	83 030	46 247
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	68 438	87 710	41 190	47 556	75 775	63 785
Child care	436	5 758	9 831	13 981	22 733	12 877
Education	60 528	21 465	20 114	25 356	47 601	31 133
Health	7 474	60 487	11 245	8 219	5 440	19 775
Taxes on production and imports, total	24 696	35 753	55 346	74 436	116 138	70 199
VAT	14 954	21 813	31 399	42 156	65 445	40 075
Excise duty	6 159	10 331	17 647	22 889	30 618	20 110
Real property tax	0	6	81	408	974	375
Stamp duties	3 582	3 603	6 219	8 982	19 100	9 639
	number					
Persons per household	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.3	3.1	2.1
of whom adults	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.6
Households in the survey	78	365	558	510	680	2 191
Households in Denmark - thousand	133	587	648	541	731	2 641

www.statbank.dk/fu51, fu5 and fu6

Table 227 Income, consumption and taxation, by socio-economic status. 2014

	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)	732 248	930 625	680 460	536 644	237 631	93 522	27 337	92 848	424 038
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	147 351	920 987	675 802	526 791	237 417	92 777	26 926	80 078	391 931
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	584 897	9 638	4 658	9 853	214	745	411	12 770	32 108
D. Property income	71 187	76 459	45 333	42 450	12 120	4 792	56 790	50 404	50 393
E. Private transfers	26 645	35 290	25 441	21 802	1 185	15 254	114 085	35 139	48 401
F. Transfers from the public sector	89 396	41 651	43 685	63 941	146 923	82 125	177 872	170 915	98 689
G. Other income and reconciliation	2 984	4 665	5 086	3 385	28	4 384	1 490	4 737	3 324
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	922 460	1 088 691	800 005	668 222	397 886	200 077	377 574	354 043	624 845
I. Capital transfers to the household	13 149	14 909	3 919	6 436	0	0	2 028	444	5 621
J. Total income (H+I)	935 610	1 103 599	803 924	674 659	397 886	200 077	379 602	354 486	630 466
K. Income taxes, etc.	264 071	344 697	235 742	192 513	123 528	44 393	97 587	89 205	180 302
L. Private interest payments, etc.	-13 754	43 026	33 689	32 361	13 558	3 602	7 402	11 064	22 186
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	685 293	715 876	534 493	449 785	260 800	152 082	274 614	254 217	427 978
N. Payments from capital pensions	11 040	1 412	3 642	8 478	2 282	522	17 233	3 482	8 567
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	4 587	598	1 460	3 362	941	303	6 531	1 492	3 348
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	691 746	716 691	536 675	454 901	262 141	152 301	285 316	256 207	433 197
Q. Fines	438	449	454	331	351	221	132	276	304
R. Gifts, charity	1 022	27 610	4 510	2 184	109	231	9 201	763	7 356
S. Membership fees	4 640	9 026	7 370	5 853	3 502	1 566	2 176	2 347	4 937
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	311 223	216 873	137 410	130 448	37 863	-1 863	25 283	8 892	107 132
U. Pension and ATP contributions	50 250	114 506	80 970	55 604	25 590	6 926	4 717	11 597	46 805
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	1 620	2 386	2 551	2 246	753	541	309	396	1 533
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	12 322	29 836	14 752	16 023	1 635	0	6 891	0	13 078
Y. Other saving, including residual	247 032	70 145	39 137	56 575	9 885	-9 330	13 365	-3 101	45 716
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	374 423	462 732	386 931	316 086	220 317	152 146	248 524	243 929	313 468
Food	41 749	47 320	40 837	34 993	22 740	18 171	25 117	26 594	33 381
Beverages and tobacco	11 526	15 151	10 678	11 563	11 770	4 768	8 352	9 574	10 620
Clothing and footwear	12 014	21 230	18 248	13 683	5 658	10 888	8 745	18 797	13 900
Rent (housing)	99 332	109 103	84 771	76 773	56 538	38 549	77 301	65 800	80 040
Electricity and fuels	30 642	27 829	28 127	24 931	16 856	10 876	23 021	20 201	24 249
Furniture, furnishings, household services	19 191	29 738	21 730	16 467	7 982	6 346	13 348	11 051	17 096
Medical products, services of physicians	8 960	7 551	7 942	6 693	4 170	3 734	8 055	6 200	7 172
Purchase of vehicles	21 791	24 028	23 052	13 697	10 554	5 599	5 646	14 500	13 928
Other transport services and communications	42 036	56 216	49 963	39 351	36 919	17 182	22 261	23 003	36 127
Recreation, entertainment, travels	30 240	42 019	39 841	30 806	15 937	16 214	27 343	20 915	30 710
Other goods and services	56 944	82 546	61 743	47 130	31 194	19 819	29 335	27 295	46 247
<b>Indirect transfers from the public sector, total</b>	<b>54 106</b>	<b>69 323</b>	<b>70 253</b>	<b>59 797</b>	<b>21 431</b>	<b>109 963</b>	<b>54 649</b>	<b>75 722</b>	<b>63 785</b>
Child care	8 162	19 849	23 909	15 238	2 716	6 287	1 554	24 466	12 877
Education	40 392	44 424	40 668	32 216	15 876	101 050	3 251	33 809	31 133
Health	5 552	5 049	5 676	12 343	2 839	2 625	49 844	17 447	19 775
<b>Taxes on production and import, total</b>	<b>88 942</b>	<b>100 606</b>	<b>86 969</b>	<b>73 630</b>	<b>49 583</b>	<b>28 162</b>	<b>54 374</b>	<b>52 591</b>	<b>70 199</b>
VAT	46 774	58 029	50 099	42 039	27 894	18 769	30 710	29 999	40 075
Excise duty	23 506	25 849	25 341	22 212	17 025	7 422	15 247	17 450	20 110
Stamp duties	106	1 098	479	418	595	8	113	0	375
Real property tax	18 556	15 630	11 050	8 961	4 068	1 962	8 304	5 142	9 639
	number								
Persons per household	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.1
of whom adults	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6
Households in the survey	69	366	322	617	19	87	638	73	2 191
Households in Denmark - thousand	118	351	284	851	36	140	685	175	2 641



Table 228 Consumption for selected years

	DKK per household			Percentage		
	2008	2011	2014	2008	2011	2014
<b>Total income</b>	<b>587 784</b>	<b>576 114</b>	<b>630 466</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Income taxes etc.	179 413	163 294	180 302	30.5	28.3	28.6
Private interest payments, etc.	38 973	31 475	22 186	6.6	5.5	3.5
Disposable amount	369 398	381 346	427 978	62.8	66.2	67.9
<b>Consumption expenditure</b>	<b>308 094</b>	<b>309 943</b>	<b>313 468</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Food</b>	<b>32 151</b>	<b>32 249</b>	<b>33 381</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Rice, bread, pasta, cookies, flour etc.	5 589	5 203	5 351	1.8	1.7	1.7
Meat, fish and spread/sandwich filling	10 097	9 695	10 013	3.3	3.1	3.2
Milk products, eggs, margarine etc.	5 269	5 669	6 039	1.7	1.8	1.9
Fruit	2 874	2 957	3 055	0.9	1.0	1.0
Vegetables	3 838	3 838	3 979	1.2	1.2	1.3
Sugar, jam, chocolate, sweets, ice etc.	3 384	3 643	3 624	1.1	1.2	1.2
Salt, spices, bouillon etc.	1 102	1 243	1 321	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>10 665</b>	<b>10 897</b>	<b>10 620</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Beverages without alcol	3 101	3 365	3 114	1.0	1.1	1.0
Beverages with alcol	4 447	4 629	4 849	1.4	1.5	1.5
Cigarettes and tobacco	3 117	2 903	2 657	1.0	0.9	0.8
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>16 697</b>	<b>13 818</b>	<b>13 900</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Clothing etc.	13 410	11 214	10 879	4.4	3.6	3.5
Footwear etc.	3 288	2 605	3 021	1.1	0.8	1.0
<b>Housing, heating etc.</b>	<b>87 065</b>	<b>96 377</b>	<b>104 289</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>33.3</b>
Rent etc.	50 555	58 701	66 781	16.4	18.9	21.3
Repairs, upkeep	7 162	5 116	4 342	2.3	1.7	1.4
Water supply, refuse collection etc.	7 853	8 812	8 917	2.5	2.8	2.8
Electricity, gas, district heating etc.	21 494	23 748	24 249	7.0	7.7	7.7
<b>Furnishings, household services etc.</b>	<b>17 798</b>	<b>17 295</b>	<b>17 096</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Furnishing, furniture, fabrics etc.	7 808	7 206	7 591	2.5	2.3	2.4
White goods, kitchen ware etc.	4 718	5 148	4 526	1.5	1.7	1.4
Tools, equipment for house and garden	1 775	1 686	1 647	0.6	0.5	0.5
Cleaning equipment and household services	3 498	3 255	3 332	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>Medical products and health services</b>	<b>8 223</b>	<b>7 581</b>	<b>7 172</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Medical products, vitamins, etc.	2 777	2 189	2 032	0.9	0.7	0.6
Spectacles, plasters, thermometers etc.	1 458	966	1 183	0.5	0.3	0.4
Dentists, physician, hospital etc.	3 988	4 426	3 957	1.3	1.4	1.3
<b>Purchase of vehicles</b>	<b>17 283</b>	<b>16 117</b>	<b>13 928</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Cars, motor cycles etc.	16 565	15 277	12 879	5.4	4.9	4.1
Bicycles	719	840	1 049	0.2	0.3	0.3
<b>Other transport and communication</b>	<b>36 225</b>	<b>37 914</b>	<b>36 127</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>11.5</b>
Petrol and lubricants	10 207	10 864	9 499	3.3	3.5	3.0
Repairs, spare parts and other services	13 544	13 229	12 751	4.4	4.3	4.1
Bus, train, taxi, aeroplane, ferry etc.	5 644	6 070	5 784	1.8	2.0	1.8
Postage, telephone, telephone rentals etc.	6 829	7 751	8 093	2.2	2.5	2.6
<b>Equipment for leisure time and entertainment and travels</b>	<b>36 662</b>	<b>33 367</b>	<b>30 710</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Radio, TV, CD, PC, photo equipment etc.	7 111	6 666	4 412	2.3	2.2	1.4
Caravan, boat, musical instruments etc.	965	1 091	874	0.3	0.4	0.3
Sports equipment, Toys, plants, pets etc.	7 688	7 087	6 593	2.5	2.3	2.1
Entertainments, licence fee etc.	10 080	10 077	10 185	3.3	3.3	3.2
Newspapers, books, drawing materials etc.	3 862	3 189	2 924	1.3	1.0	0.9
Package holidays	6 957	5 256	5 723	2.3	1.7	1.8
<b>Other goods and services</b>	<b>45 324</b>	<b>44 328</b>	<b>46 247</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Educations etc.	1 541	1 468	1 506	0.5	0.5	0.5
Expenditure on restaurants, hotels etc.	16 808	15 909	17 142	5.5	5.1	5.5
Hairdressers etc.	6 770	6 300	5 916	2.2	2.0	1.9
Jewellery, bags, prams etc.	2 063	2 202	1 475	0.7	0.7	0.5
Social protection services	3 377	3 824	3 345	1.1	1.2	1.1
Insurances and other services etc.	14 766	14 625	16 864	4.8	4.7	5.4

Table 229 Income, consumption and taxation, by type of household. 2014

	Single persons under 60 years without children	Single persons 60 years + without children	Single persons with children	2 adults, head of household under 60 years without children	2 adults, head of household 60 years + without children	2 adults with children	House- holds with at least 3 adults	Total
	DKK per household							
A. Earned income (B+C)	262 447	50 134	249 729	631 279	262 644	787 969	993 647	424 038
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	241 676	50 222	242 224	605 501	211 888	732 946	912 329	391 931
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	20 771	-88	7 505	25 778	50 756	55 022	81 317	32 108
D. Property income	15 620	40 361	11 292	54 149	100 262	52 568	82 769	50 393
E. Private transfers	9 637	75 854	30 151	19 325	149 722	15 798	19 920	48 401
F. Transfers from the public sector	50 681	136 513	120 315	67 137	167 075	77 946	89 914	98 689
G. Other income and reconciliation	-239	973	16 744	2 316	3 466	6 127	4 104	3 324
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	338 146	303 835	428 231	774 206	683 170	940 408	1 190 354	624 845
I. Capital transfers to the household	6 564	2 066	890	10 814	9 504	3 435	1 446	5 621
J. Total income (H+I)	344 709	305 901	429 122	785 021	692 673	943 844	1 191 800	630 466
K. Income taxes, etc.	98 318	82 124	99 723	231 803	189 532	275 113	365 112	180 302
L. Private interest payments, etc.	14 249	2 740	22 311	30 987	15 080	42 360	40 166	22 186
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	232 142	221 037	307 088	522 231	488 062	626 371	786 522	427 978
N. Payments from capital pensions	724	8 044	89	4 581	33 234	1 905	9 831	8 567
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	412	3 037	50	1 831	12 562	974	3 997	3 348
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	232 454	226 044	307 127	524 981	508 733	627 302	792 356	433 197
Q. Fines	293	122	327	377	253	464	318	304
R. Gifts, charity	1 107	22 333	923	4 238	11 911	1 501	2 644	7 356
S. Membership fees	2 710	2 236	3 237	6 435	4 904	7 819	9 192	4 937
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	42 682	-11 490	37 811	155 976	122 619	196 378	293 634	107 132
U. Pension and ATP contributions	28 466	5 956	26 919	73 217	32 159	81 704	110 433	46 805
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	895	152	1 102	2 375	941	2 778	3 717	1 533
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	5 436	2 425	8 295	14 188	21 571	23 326	17 333	13 078
Y. Other saving, including residual	7 885	-20 024	1 495	66 197	67 947	88 572	162 151	45 716
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	185 661	212 844	264 829	357 955	369 046	421 140	486 569	313 468
Food	18 983	19 330	29 244	34 926	37 572	50 547	57 759	33 381
Beverages and tobacco	7 873	7 031	7 024	13 736	12 118	13 586	12 721	10 620
Clothing and footwear	6 981	7 344	22 129	16 560	12 585	21 684	21 914	13 900
Rent (housing)	50 166	73 224	65 933	82 374	99 792	94 167	109 485	80 040
Electricity and fuels	16 177	20 444	21 226	23 573	30 848	30 487	29 727	24 249
Furniture, furnishings, household services	8 889	8 571	14 368	20 796	25 656	23 100	22 019	17 096
Medical products, services of physicians	2 991	6 531	3 705	8 592	12 112	6 311	12 243	7 172
Purchase of vehicles	4 989	7 342	15 313	22 123	13 680	18 280	29 055	13 928
Other transport services and communications	22 816	19 004	25 683	44 729	39 486	49 707	67 747	36 127
Recreation, entertainment, travels	18 512	21 330	23 551	36 432	39 119	37 438	48 209	30 710
Other goods and services	27 286	22 694	36 653	54 115	46 080	75 833	75 691	46 247
<b>Indirect transfers from the public sector, total</b>	<b>30 529</b>	<b>61 872</b>	<b>124 745</b>	<b>41 348</b>	<b>18 693</b>	<b>116 973</b>	<b>131 262</b>	<b>63 785</b>
Child care	0	0	55 871	0	0	49 432	7 441	12 877
Education	23 882	517	59 359	28 777	1 177	58 975	118 196	31 133
Health	6 647	61 355	9 515	12 570	17 516	8 566	5 625	19 775
<b>Taxes on production and import, total</b>	<b>39 326</b>	<b>44 939</b>	<b>58 797</b>	<b>80 912</b>	<b>88 921</b>	<b>93 664</b>	<b>108 959</b>	<b>70 199</b>
VAT	23 864	24 650	36 121	46 362	47 911	55 137	60 158	40 075
Excise duty	11 503	13 730	17 347	23 980	25 576	24 394	32 890	20 110
Stamp duties	177	26	465	424	456	768	433	375
Real property tax	3 782	6 533	4 865	10 146	14 978	13 365	15 478	9 639
	number							
<b>Persons per household</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
of whom adults	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.2	1.6
<b>Households in the survey</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>2 191</b>
<b>Households in Denmark - thousand</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>2 641</b>

www.statbank.dk/fu51, fu5 and fu6

Table 230 Consumption expenditure of households by type of dwelling. 2014

	Owner occupied detached house	Owner- occupied flat	Rented detached house	Rented flat	Flat in housing co- operative	Rented room	Total
DKK per household							
<b>Total income</b>	<b>849 938</b>	<b>795 942</b>	<b>443 946</b>	<b>361 804</b>	<b>545 547</b>	<b>117 713</b>	<b>630 466</b>
<b>Income taxes, etc.</b>	<b>247 571</b>	<b>234 092</b>	<b>120 208</b>	<b>97 312</b>	<b>158 576</b>	<b>23 706</b>	<b>180 302</b>
<b>Disposable amount</b>	<b>576 204</b>	<b>526 568</b>	<b>313 872</b>	<b>260 401</b>	<b>375 221</b>	<b>93 525</b>	<b>433 197</b>
<b>Net saving</b>	<b>170 841</b>	<b>141 209</b>	<b>52 804</b>	<b>38 813</b>	<b>51 714</b>	<b>-14 937</b>	<b>107 132</b>
<b>Total consumption</b>	<b>392 100</b>	<b>371 866</b>	<b>254 739</b>	<b>216 562</b>	<b>280 413</b>	<b>107 343</b>	<b>313 468</b>
<b>A Food</b>	<b>40 862</b>	<b>32 434</b>	<b>26 751</b>	<b>24 712</b>	<b>31 951</b>	<b>16 271</b>	<b>33 381</b>
<b>B Beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>12 426</b>	<b>10 896</b>	<b>8 968</b>	<b>8 518</b>	<b>10 785</b>	<b>3 732</b>	<b>10 620</b>
<b>C Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>16 949</b>	<b>15 203</b>	<b>8 255</b>	<b>11 570</b>	<b>13 569</b>	<b>2 082</b>	<b>13 900</b>
<b>D Housing, total</b>	<b>95 950</b>	<b>101 612</b>	<b>70 389</b>	<b>63 809</b>	<b>58 276</b>	<b>27 000</b>	<b>80 040</b>
Rent	580	487	56 992	56 029	44 829	25 101	26 084
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	0	0	0	0	401	0	34
Permanent renting of secondary dwelling, etc.	118	331	197	134	197	0	143
Imputed rent, owner-occupied dwelling	58 653	61 841	0	0	0	0	30 243
Land tax, owner-occupied dwelling	14 469	9 872	809	519	403	0	7 530
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	244	352	0	0	232	0	149
Value of dwelling free of charge	0	0	737	2	0	0	80
Imputed rent, secondary dwelling	2 429	3 115	1 770	670	2 452	0	1 857
Land tax, secondary dwelling	860	576	201	212	1 268	0	620
Stamp duties, loans in secondary dwelling	73	85	0	4	14	0	41
Materials for maintenance of dwelling	2 116	352	540	751	300	0	1 312
Materials for repair of dwelling	1 052	520	319	130	297	0	617
Flagstones, etc. for gardens	1 016	179	36	9	92	0	506
Repair, etc. workman, dwelling	3 187	2 865	984	274	1 177	0	1 907
Water supply	2 251	1 990	2 157	1 531	1 526	546	1 939
Refuse collection	2 672	2 663	2 294	2 207	1 972	907	2 409
Water drainage, sewerage	3 477	2 816	2 179	1 171	1 567	407	2 459
Miscellaneous maintenance	1 997	571	801	59	193	0	1 093
Payments to homeowners' association, etc.	756	12 998	375	108	1 357	40	1 016
<b>E Electricity and fuels</b>	<b>30 575</b>	<b>23 148</b>	<b>23 183</b>	<b>16 487</b>	<b>18 851</b>	<b>9 748</b>	<b>24 249</b>
<b>F Furniture, furnishings, household services</b>	<b>22 438</b>	<b>20 718</b>	<b>11 084</b>	<b>9 171</b>	<b>21 891</b>	<b>2 728</b>	<b>17 096</b>
<b>G Medical products, services of physicians</b>	<b>8 577</b>	<b>7 472</b>	<b>5 171</b>	<b>5 270</b>	<b>9 123</b>	<b>1 294</b>	<b>7 172</b>
<b>H Purchase of vehicles</b>	<b>18 941</b>	<b>23 819</b>	<b>14 413</b>	<b>5 919</b>	<b>9 713</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>13 928</b>
<b>I Transport services and communications</b>	<b>47 161</b>	<b>37 795</b>	<b>31 723</b>	<b>21 668</b>	<b>30 473</b>	<b>14 567</b>	<b>36 127</b>
<b>J Recreation, entertainment, travels</b>	<b>38 083</b>	<b>39 624</b>	<b>23 958</b>	<b>21 320</b>	<b>28 567</b>	<b>11 915</b>	<b>30 710</b>
<b>K Other goods and services</b>	<b>60 137</b>	<b>59 144</b>	<b>30 845</b>	<b>28 118</b>	<b>47 216</b>	<b>17 061</b>	<b>46 247</b>
Interest on mortgage loans	28 701	24 000	1 998	787	1 842	0	15 162
Extension, etc. of dwelling	22 310	33 595	1 064	616	10 814	0	13 078
<b>Total income per person</b>	<b>334 621</b>	<b>476 612</b>	<b>224 215</b>	<b>215 360</b>	<b>306 487</b>	<b>112 108</b>	<b>297 389</b>
<b>Total consumption per person</b>	<b>154 370</b>	<b>222 674</b>	<b>128 656</b>	<b>128 906</b>	<b>157 536</b>	<b>102 231</b>	<b>147 862</b>
number etc.							
<b>Size of dwelling, square metre</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>Year of construction</b>	<b>1953</b>	<b>1939</b>	<b>1962</b>	<b>1951</b>	<b>1946</b>	<b>1971</b>	<b>1953</b>
<b>Persons per household</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
of whom adults	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.6
<b>Households in the survey</b>	<b>1 277</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2 191</b>
<b>Households in Denmark - thousand</b>	<b>1 261</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2 641</b>
<b>Persons in Denmark - thousand</b>	<b>3 200</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>1 210</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>5 588</b>

Table 231 Income, consumption and taxation by region. 2014

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
	DKK per household					
A. Earned income (B+C)	495 886	388 415	373 332	398 890	413 831	424 038
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	475 769	353 912	339 024	368 338	349 990	391 931
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	20 117	34 503	34 309	30 552	63 842	32 108
D. Property income	76 434	42 734	34 547	50 166	15 189	50 393
E. Private transfers	60 811	57 664	45 207	36 138	31 159	48 401
F. Transfers from the public sector	83 449	112 450	109 712	96 446	108 093	98 689
G. Other income and reconciliation	3 628	2 034	3 581	3 294	3 721	3 324
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	720 208	603 297	566 378	584 933	571 993	624 845
I. Capital transfers to the household	8 315	8 015	4 296	1 741	5 259	5 621
J. Total income (H+I)	728 523	611 312	570 675	586 674	577 253	630 466
K. Income taxes, etc.	216 188	170 590	159 443	168 006	154 420	180 302
L. Private interest payments, etc.	27 136	20 936	21 882	17 312	20 080	22 186
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	485 199	419 786	389 349	401 357	402 753	427 978
N. Payments from capital pensions	6 748	9 385	8 615	11 574	6 362	8 567
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	2 644	3 634	3 341	4 525	2 557	3 348
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	489 302	425 538	394 624	408 406	406 557	433 197
Q. Fines	382	328	239	271	240	304
R. Gifts, charity	15 665	2 906	3 769	4 220	2 467	7 356
S. Membership fees	5 302	4 842	4 358	4 796	5 454	4 937
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	108 943	99 720	99 652	113 666	113 051	107 132
U. Pension and ATP contributions	55 182	45 276	39 505	43 623	45 388	46 805
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	1 522	1 520	1 539	1 545	1 552	1 533
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	18 660	6 802	7 078	15 668	11 522	13 078
Y. Other saving, including residual	33 579	46 123	51 530	52 830	54 589	45 716
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	359 010	317 741	286 605	285 454	285 346	313 468
Food	37 983	33 651	31 403	30 375	29 634	33 381
Beverages and tobacco	13 408	11 311	9 022	8 581	8 911	10 620
Clothing and footwear, etc.	17 393	13 338	12 507	11 179	12 830	13 900
Rent (housing)	97 948	80 543	69 428	71 832	64 657	80 040
Electricity and fuels	24 716	26 356	22 802	23 991	23 453	24 249
Furniture, furnishings, household services	20 690	16 371	14 852	14 099	18 284	17 096
Medical products, services of physicians	7 702	8 099	7 428	5 381	7 630	7 172
Purchase of vehicles	11 307	14 440	14 525	15 235	17 102	13 928
Other transport services and communications	39 597	38 271	34 581	33 145	32 287	36 127
Recreation, entertainment, travel	35 055	31 143	28 305	27 555	28 702	30 710
Other goods and services	53 213	44 217	41 755	44 079	41 856	46 247
<b>Indirect transfers from the public sector, total</b>	<b>65 628</b>	<b>51 552</b>	<b>75 399</b>	<b>62 926</b>	<b>53 162</b>	<b>63 785</b>
Child care	13 020	12 222	14 196	11 843	12 882	12 877
Education	31 327	27 789	31 534	31 558	33 406	31 133
Health	21 281	11 541	29 669	19 525	6 875	19 775
<b>Taxes on production and imports, total</b>	<b>78 174</b>	<b>73 490</b>	<b>63 441</b>	<b>64 838</b>	<b>66 952</b>	<b>70 199</b>
VAT	44 654	40 576	36 261	37 302	39 333	40 075
Excise duties	19 868	22 102	19 980	19 171	20 390	20 110
Stamp duties	758	294	172	169	186	375
Real property tax	12 894	10 518	7 028	8 197	7 044	9 639
	number					
<b>Persons per household</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
of whom adults	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
<b>Households in the survey</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>2 191</b>
<b>Households in Denmark - thousand</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>2 641</b>

www.statbank.dk/fu51, fu5 and fu6

Table 232 Home appliances

	2014	2015
	thousands	
<b>Number of families</b>	<b>2 482</b>	<b>2 562</b>
	per cent	
Tumble dryer	54	52
Washing machine	82	78
Dishwasher	69	69
Microwave oven	76	76
Robot vacuum cleaner	7	9
Digital videocamera	24	26
Digital camera	73	65
CD-player	74	64
DVD-player without hard disk	61	53
Hard disk-recorder	28	26
Hard disk-recorder which can show a delayed broadcast	20	19
BluRay-player	27	30
3D-TV	17	19
Smart-TV	34	40
PC	95	92
Stationary computer	41	39
Portable computer	86	85
Tablet PC	45	50
Mobile phone	98	98
Smartphone	73	77
Fixed line telephone subscription	42	39
MP3 Player etc	40	36
DAB radio	35	36
GPS navigation	53	54
GPS-watch	12	13
Game console	39	39
E-book reader	6	8
	number	
<b>Persons interviewed</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>1 006</b>

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

www.statbank.dk/varforbr

**Table 233 Sales of beverages and tobacco**

	2013	2014
	mio. litres	
<b>Dutiable sales</b>		
Dutiable sales of lager equivalents	353	365
Dutiable sales of wine	151	153
Dutiable sales of spirits	19	20
Dutiable sales of alcoholic soft drinks	6	7
	gns. litres	
Sales of pure alcohol per capita	7.8	8.0
Sales of pure alcohol per capita over 14 years	9.4	9.5
	mio. units	
<b>Dutiable sales of cigarettes, cigarillos, etc.</b>	<b>6 973</b>	<b>5 731</b>
	units	
<b>Avg. dutiable sales of cigarettes, cigarillos, etc.</b>		
Per capita	1 222	994
Per capita over 14 years	1 457	1 182
	tonnes	
<b>Dutiable sales of smoking tobacco</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>595</b>

www.statbank.dk/alko2 and alko4

**Table 234 Average prices for foods**

		1980	1990	2000	2010	2015
	Amount	DKK in current prices				
Rye bread	1 kg	4.56	7.46	13.63	16.94	19.51
White bread	300 g	3.23	5.81	7.38	8.56	8.70
Rolls	1 pcs	1.10	2.12	2.99	4.45	4.69
Danish pastry	1 pcs	2.05	4.43	6.51	9.69	9.43
Dry cakes	1 pcs	2.78	6.10	8.83	11.96	11.58
Minced beef	1 kg	43.44	77.73	98.71	123.18	126.39
Saddle of pork	1 kg	40.72	70.31	57.30	60.94	59.79
Sausages	1 kg	31.17	53.46	47.89	58.92	58.29
Liver paste	1 kg	22.34	31.18	30.33	43.27	44.53
Meatwurst	1 kg	23.70	35.73	38.27	47.88	47.58
Cod, medium-sized	1 kg	15.30	38.97	60.80	110.31	128.52
Plaice, medium-sized	1 kg	24.21	57.42	88.76	126.00	121.83
Full milk	1/1 l	3.49	6.39	6.19	7.40	6.91
Double cream	1/2 l	9.71	12.84	12.84	12.51	14.21
Cheese. 45%	1 kg	39.15	65.27	62.93	78.82	90.44
Eggs. large	10 pcs	9.71	14.12	18.32	22.35	23.57
Butter. salted	1 kg	23.85	41.20	45.40	59.68	68.28
Apples	1 kg	7.58	12.06	13.13	15.45	15.90
Grapes	1 kg	23.55	33.67	28.82	32.97	35.61
Oranges	1 kg	7.96	11.27	11.43	12.95	11.78
Bananas	1 kg	9.02	13.46	14.53	15.48	13.90
Carrots	1 kg	7.28	8.34	8.58	7.15	8.12
Onions	1 kg	8.07	8.49	8.35	7.75	7.59
Tomatoes	1 kg	20.27	25.33	25.29	27.50	25.84
Cucumbers	1 kg	13.98	18.75	21.27	21.46	20.55
Cabbages	1 kg	2.88	4.75	5.14	6.63	7.21
Cauliflowers	1 kg	10.19	12.91	12.51	15.16	15.42
Potatoes	1 kg	2.82	4.49	7.11	8.47	9.63
Coffee	1 kg	60.97	51.87	61.25	67.30	84.83

www.statbank.dk/06

**Table 235 Sales of real property in ordinary free trade**

	Total of registered number of sales		Average price per property DKK thousands		Purchase sum in percent of taxable value <sup>1</sup>	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
<b>One-family houses</b>						
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>33 020</b>	<b>36 135</b>	<b>1 884</b>	<b>1 955</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>114.5</b>
Region Hovedstaden	8 236	9 213	2 967	3 075	110.9	120.6
Region Sjælland	5 340	6 067	1 562	1 583	100.3	106.2
Region Syddanmark	7 409	8 074	1 362	1 407	107.2	112.8
Region Midtjylland	7 953	8 567	1 695	1 748	104.3	110.0
Region Nordjylland	4 082	4 214	1 289	1 359	107.7	114.5
Province København by	1 298	1 487	3 535	3 775	116.8	131.9
Province Københavns Omegn	3 078	3 375	3 260	3 384	112.9	123.6
Province Nordsjælland	3 441	3 857	2 706	2 773	106.4	113.0
Province Bornholm	419	494	819	798	101.6	103.9
Province Østsjælland	1 708	1 987	2 251	2 304	110.4	118.9
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	3 632	4 080	1 174	1 158	91.3	94.3
Province Fyn	3 020	3 382	1 435	1 474	105.5	112.0
Province Sydjylland	4 389	4 692	1 314	1 360	108.5	113.4
Province Østjylland	5 179	5 569	1 926	2 002	106.1	112.1
Province Vestjylland	2 774	2 998	1 234	1 242	99.0	103.6
Province Nordjylland	4 082	4 214	1 289	1 359	107.7	114.5
<b>Owner-occupied flats</b>						
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>13 635</b>	<b>16 355</b>	<b>1 845</b>	<b>1 945</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>134.9</b>
Region Hovedstaden	8 529	10 760	2 166	2 236	121.4	138.4
Region Sjælland	785	917	1 180	1 205	106.8	114.1
Region Syddanmark	1 160	1 142	1 114	1 139	124.0	130.2
Region Midtjylland	2 152	2 469	1 509	1 604	113.5	121.8
Region Nordjylland	1 009	1 067	1 138	1 208	128.0	137.3
Province København by	5 694	7 264	2 341	2 411	123.0	141.3
Province Københavns Omegn	1 885	2 356	1 760	1 812	118.4	132.7
Province Nordsjælland	940	1 120	1 691	1 748	112.5	121.2
Province Bornholm	10	20	607	679	99.0	116.9
Province Østsjælland	377	476	1 406	1 387	115.0	122.3
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	408	441	906	958	94.0	100.9
Province Fyn	513	566	1 149	1 198	128.8	134.2
Province Sydjylland	647	576	1 089	1 083	120.5	126.4
Province Østjylland	1 844	2 144	1 583	1 690	115.3	123.7
Province Vestjylland	308	325	1 071	1 017	100.3	103.8
Province Nordjylland	1 009	1 067	1 138	1 208	128.0	137.3
<b>Other properties:</b>						
Residential and business properties	1 178	1 227	6 206	5 597	107.4	112.2
Business properties	849	891	9 473	11 378	121.1	114.4
Industrial properties and warehouses	640	662	4 784	5 294	89.6	88.8
Agricultural properties	2 935	3 021	165	173	91.6	94.6
Weekend cottages	5 704	6 063	1 141	1 134	100.1	103.7

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

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<sup>1</sup> For 2013 is used 2012-tax assessment and for 2014 is used 2013-tax assessment.



Table 236 Price index for sales of property. 2014

	One-family houses	Weekend cottage	Owner-occupied flats
	2006=100		
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>79,2</b>	<b>93,3</b>
Region Hovedstaden	84.2	70,5	90,7
Region Sjælland	78.4	71,9	78,8
Region Syddanmark	95.5	91,9	94,3
Region Midtjylland	97.4	89,7	96,3
Region Nordjylland	100.7	82,0	110,5
Province København by	95.3	..	98,7
Province Københavns omegn	87.6	..	74,3
Province Nordsjælland	75.4	68,9	72,0
Province Bornholm	82.7	108,9	..
Province Østsjælland	77.9	62,3	77,6
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	73.6	72,8	77,5
Province Fyn	95.3	97,4	91,8
Province Sydjylland	95.7	89,9	95,0
Province Østjylland	95.2	86,2	93,8
Province Vestjylland	100.8	92,3	110,0
Province Nordjylland	100.7	82,0	110,5

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Table 237 Completed cases on foreclosures to real estate

	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 158</b>	<b>2 870</b>
Residential properties	2 208	2 076
Owner-occupied flats for residential	230	201
Owner-occupied flats for business	16	25
Residential and business properties	151	97
Agricultural properties	107	131
Building sites	85	73
Weekend cottages	155	176
Rental properties	73	17
Business properties	116	67
Other	17	7

Source: Central Court administration



Table 238 New registrations of vehicles

	2014	2015
	number	
<b>Vehicles, total</b>	<b>224 867</b>	<b>247 950</b>
<b>Private cars, total</b>	<b>188 431</b>	<b>206 754</b>
Of which in households	104 416	104 038
in business and industry	84 015	102 716
Petrol	127 255	138 114
Diesel	59 564	64 287
Buses	779	759
Motor cycles	1 940	2 237
Moped-45	1 712	1 850
<b>Vans, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>28 450</b>	<b>32 446</b>
Under 2,001 kg	6 463	7 844
2,001-3,000 kg	12 716	14 229
3,001-3,500 kg	9 271	10 373
<b>Lorries, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1 567</b>	<b>1 837</b>
3,501-6,000 kg	80	94
over 6,000 kg	1 487	1 743
Tractors for semi-trailers	1 988	2 649

<sup>1</sup> Total weight.

www.statbank.dk/bil6

Table 239 Fuel efficiency of new registered private cars

	Petrol			Diesel			Total		
	2013	2014	2015 (first half)	2013	2014	2015 (first half)	2013	2014	2015 (first half)
	km per litre								
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.8</b>
Households	21.6	21.7	22.1	24.6	25.4	26.6	22.1	22.2	22.8
Industries	20.3	20.9	21.4	23.2	23.8	24.5	22.0	22.4	22.8
	kg								
<b>Total</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>1 021</b>	<b>1 354</b>	<b>1 335</b>	<b>1 354</b>	<b>1 092</b>	<b>1 091</b>	<b>1 121</b>
Households	949	953	990	1 284	1 248	1 268	1 001	994	1 032
Industries	1 061	1 049	1 071	1 386	1 364	1 384	1 249	1 212	1 213

www.statbank.dk/ee1, ee2 and ee3

Table 240 Families with use of cars. 2015

1 January	Families	No car	With car	One car	Two cars or more
		per cent of families			
<b>Denmark, total</b>	<b>2 945 373</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>
Region Hovedstaden	960 949	52.1	47.9	37.5	10.4
Region Sjælland	420 164	32.9	67.1	47.9	19.3
Region Syddanmark	613 624	32.6	67.4	48.8	18.5
Region Midtjylland	649 622	35.0	65.0	46.9	18.1
Region Nordjylland	301 014	34.0	66.0	48.5	17.5
Province København by	446 271	68.2	31.8	28.1	3.8
Province Københavns omegn	273 113	44.0	56.0	43.8	12.1
Province Nordsjælland	219 897	31.0	69.0	47.5	21.5
Province Bornholm	21 668	35.7	64.3	51.5	12.8
Province Østsjælland	117 340	32.7	67.3	47.1	20.2
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	302 824	32.9	67.1	48.2	18.9
Province Fyn	255 011	36.2	63.8	47.4	16.5
Province Sydjylland	358 613	30.1	69.9	49.9	20.0
Province Østjylland	441 110	38.2	61.8	44.6	17.1
Province Vestjylland	208 512	28.1	71.9	51.7	20.2
Province Nordjylland	301 014	34.0	66.0	48.5	17.5

www.statbank.dk/bil800

Table 241 Families with purchase of cars

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
<b>Denmark, total</b>	<b>2 916 677</b>	<b>2 945 373</b>	<b>112 200</b>	<b>103 293</b>
			per cent of families	
<b>Denmark, total</b>			<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Region Hovedstaden	949 873	960 949	3.2	2.9
Region Sjælland	415 010	420 164	4.3	4.0
Region Syddanmark	608 351	613 624	4.1	3.7
Region Midtjylland	645 130	649 622	4.1	3.7
Region Nordjylland	298 313	301 014	4.1	3.8
Province København by	440 471	446 271	2.0	1.8
Province Københavns omegn	270 329	273 113	4.0	3.6
Province Nordsjælland	217 363	219 897	4.9	4.4
Province Bornholm	21 710	21 668	2.9	2.8
Province Østsjælland	115 044	117 340	4.8	4.5
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	299 966	302 824	4.1	3.8
Province Fyn	252 625	255 011	3.9	3.4
Province Sydjylland	355 726	358 613	4.3	3.9
Province Østjylland	437 714	441 110	3.9	3.7
Province Vestjylland	207 416	208 512	4.3	3.8
Province Nordjylland	298 313	301 014	4.1	3.8

www.statbank.dk/bil600

Table 242 Families with purchase of cars by regions and provinces

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>2 916 677</b>	<b>2 945 373</b>	<b>112 200</b>	<b>103 293</b>
			per cent of total	
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Region Hovedstaden	32.6	32.6	27.3	27.4
Region Sjælland	14.2	14.3	15.9	16.2
Region Syddanmark	20.9	20.8	22.5	22.0
Region Midtjylland	22.1	22.1	23.3	23.3
Region Nordjylland	10.2	10.2	11.0	11.1
Province København by	15.1	15.2	7.7	7.8
Province Københavns omegn	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.6
Province Nordsjælland	7.5	7.5	9.5	9.5
Province Bornholm	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Province Østsjælland	3.9	4.0	5.0	5.1
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.1
Province Fyn	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.5
Province Sydjylland	12.2	12.2	13.7	13.5
Province Østjylland	15.0	15.0	15.4	15.6
Province Vestjylland	7.1	7.1	7.9	7.6
Province Nordjylland	10.2	10.2	11.0	11.1

www.statbank.dk/bil600

# National accounts and government finances

Danish economy

Financial claims

Inflation

International comparison of GDP

Public sector

General government sector

Taxes and duties

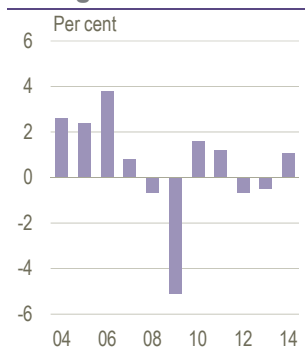
Distribution of tasks and burden

Public expenditure in EU-28



## Danish economy

**Figure 1**  
**Real growth in GDP**



[www.statbank.dk/nan1](http://www.statbank.dk/nan1)

### Progress in economic development

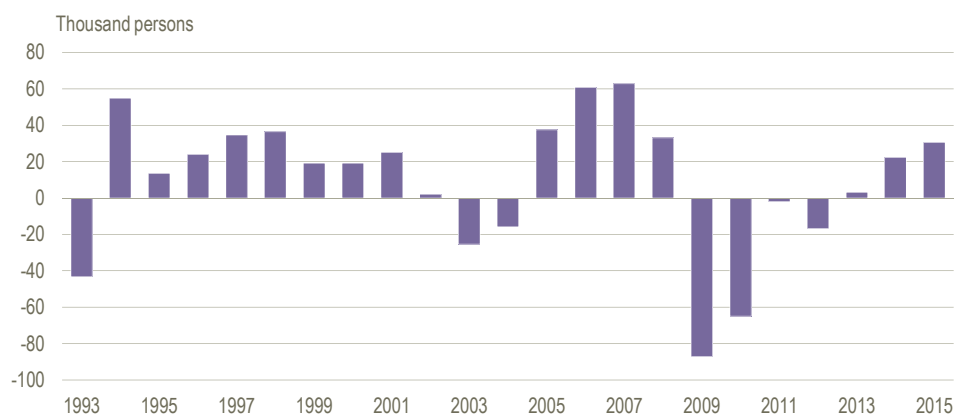
GDP increased by 1.2 per cent in 2015. The real growth in GDP averaged 2.4 per cent annually from 2003 to 2007, while the growth rate in 2008 and 2009 was -2.9 per cent annually on average. Since the economic crisis in 2009, the average growth rate was 0.8 per cent in the period 2010-2015.

### Increase in employment

In 2015 employment increased by 30,600 persons. After 4 years of decrease in employment from 2008 to 2012 and stagnation in 2013, employment increased by 22,300 persons in 2014. Thus, employment has increased by 56,100 persons since 2012. In 2015, the average number of persons employed was approximately 2,795,700.

Often, changes in employment are lagged compared to the economic growth. This was seen clearly in 2008 when the economic conditions changed.

**Figure 2**     **Annual growth in employment**



Note: Including persons on leave.

[www.statbank.dk/nan1](http://www.statbank.dk/nan1)

The share of the workforce employed in goods-producing industries (agriculture, manufacturing, energy, and construction) has been continuously declining for several years. In 2005, 23.2 per cent was employed in the goods-producing industries, while in 2015 the proportion was 19.9 per cent. During the same period, employment increased, in particular in the private service industries (from 46.0 per cent in 2005 to 49.6 per cent in 2015). The percentage of persons employed in public and personal services was 29.8 per cent in 2005 and 29.2 per cent in 2015.

### Increased demand from exports

Total demand increased by 0.3 per cent in 2015. Domestic demand contributed with 0.7 per cent of this development whereas export demand contributed with -0.4 per cent. The increased demand was covered by an increase in domestic creation of value while the supply was affected negatively by foreign trade. Thus, a GDP increase of 0.8 per cent and decreased imports of -0.5 per cent contributed to the total supply.

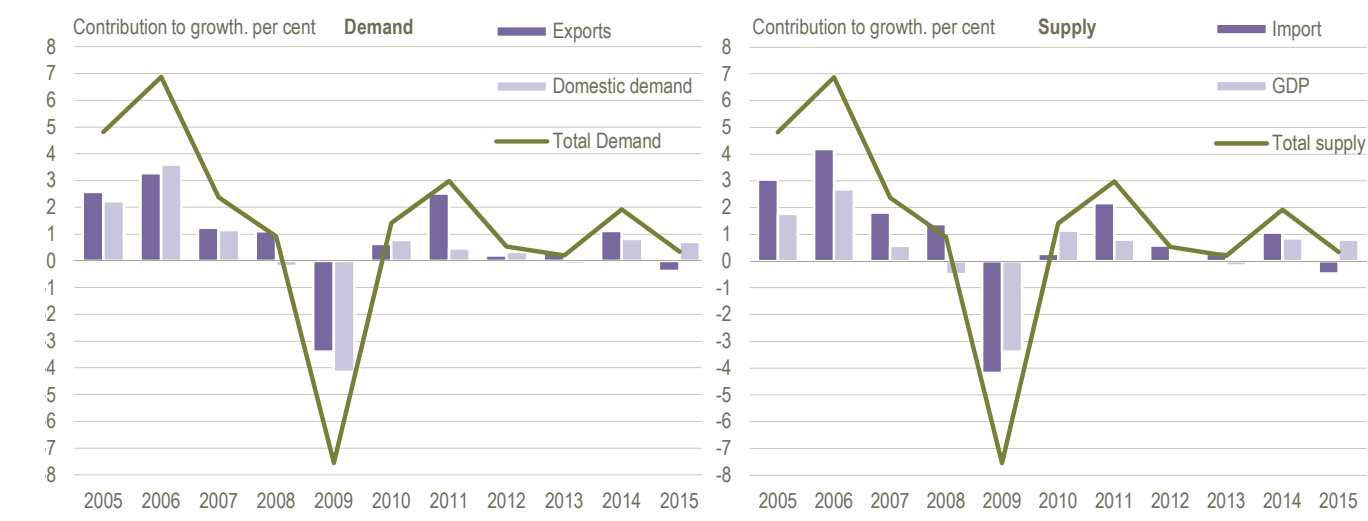
Total demand and total supply are by definition equal and change by the same rate. An increase in total demand is caused by an increase in exports or domestic demand. An increase in total supply originates from an increase in imports or domestic value added measured by GDP.

Periods with strong growth in demand often cause a similar growth in imports because, in the short run, GDP cannot expand sufficiently to meet the demand. This tendency can be seen in the period 2004-2006, where the contributions from imports to the growth in supply were large and increasing.

In 2008, where the decline in GDP began, there was a marginal increase in total demand, which consisted of an increase in exports and a decline in domestic demand. On the supply side the picture was the same – imports increased and GDP decreased. Large decreases in demand from both exports and domestic markets in 2009 contributed to a strong decline in total demand. This led to substantial decreases in supply from both imports and GDP.

The growth in both total demand and total supply is primarily powered by increased foreign trade in the years following the financial crisis up to 2014. The development in 2015 seems to break with the pattern.

**Figure 3 Contribution to real annual growth in GDP**

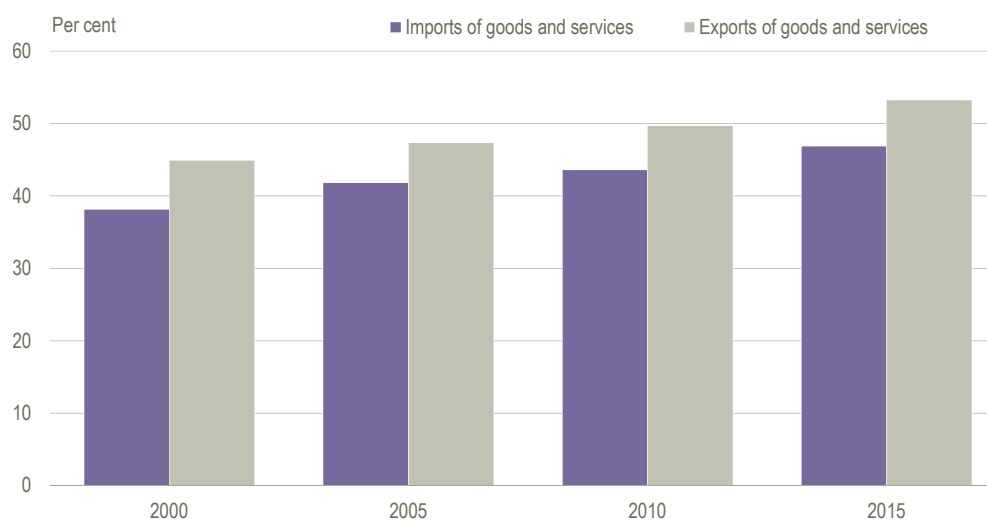


### Stagnant foreign trade

There was a decrease in foreign trade in 2015. The import of goods and services decreased by 1.4 per cent and export decreased by 1.0 per cent. After a considerable decline in 2009, the foreign trade recovered in the following years until 2014. Foreign trade increased especially in 2011, but solid growth rates can also be seen in 2014.

Viewed over a large number of years, external trade has increased considerably and, today, makes up a far greater share of valued added than was previously the case. As shares of GDP, imports and exports increased from making up 38 and 45 per cent respectively in 2000 to more 47 and 53 per cent in 2015. The development was particularly strong during the economic boom from 2004 to 2007. The import and export shares of GDP peaked in 2008 with 50 and 54 per cent respectively, since then there have been a minor decrease.

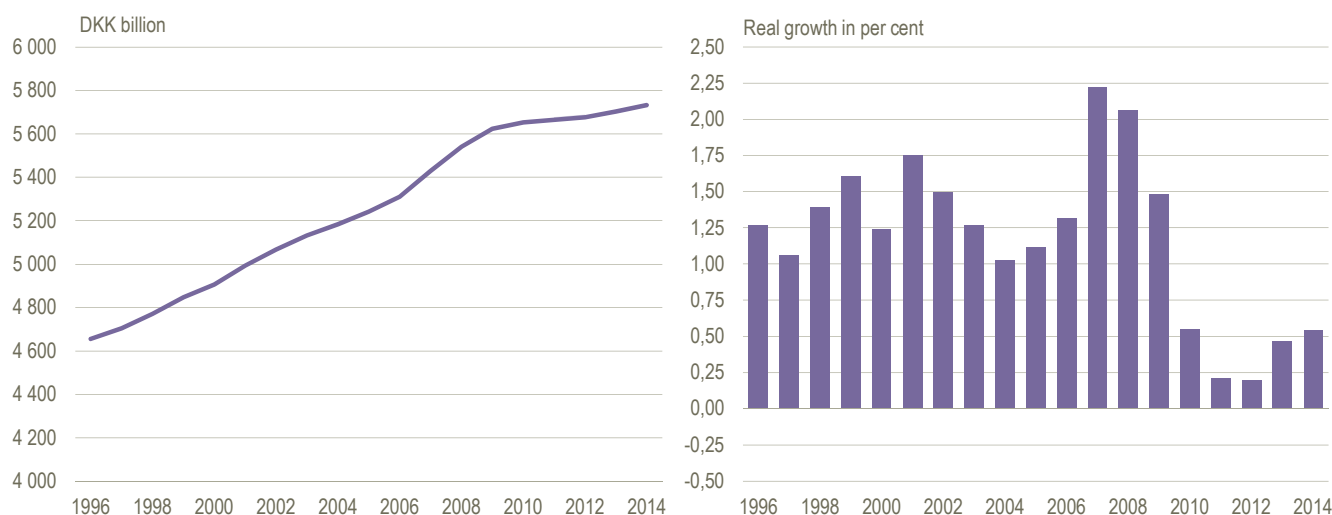
Particularly, trade in services has increased steeply. The trade in services have increased from 32 per cent of the foreign trade in 2000 to constitute 38 per cent in 2015. Despite this, trade in goods still constitutes the main part of total foreign trade.

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

www.statbank.dk/nan1

#### The capital stock largely unchanged in 2014

The capital stock (net stock of fixed capital) grew by 0.5 per cent in 2014. In general, there has been a slow development in capital stock since 2010. In the previous 15-year period from 1995 to 2010 the capital stock increased by 23.0 per cent, which corresponds to an average annual growth of 1.3 per cent. Since 2010 there has been an average annual growth of 0.4 per cent. The change in capital stock between two dates reflect the net investments, i.e. gross fixed capital formation less consumption of fixed capital.

**Figure 5 Net capital stock.**

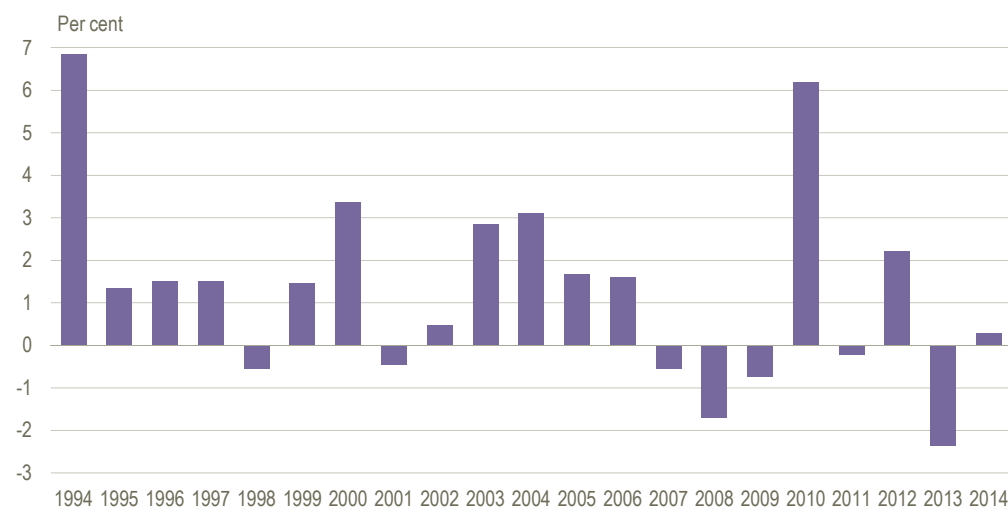
www.statbank.dk/nahk

#### Slight increase in productivity

Productivity increased by 0.3 per cent in 2014 and is largely at the same high level as it was in 2010. Based on the figures from the Danish working time account, it is possible to calculate productivity per hour as the market gross domestic product at factor cost per working hour. The average annual growth in productivity was 1.7 per cent in the period 1994-2007. Since then productivity has increased with an average of 0.5 per cent annually. It has been a period characterised by high volatility. For instance, in 2010 productivity increased by 6.2 per cent while it - on average - has

remained unchanged for the last four years. The high volatility is among other things caused by the previously mentioned delayed adjustment of the labour consumption for the economic activity associated with the financial crisis.

**Figure 6** Gross domestic product at factor cost per hour. Annual growth rate



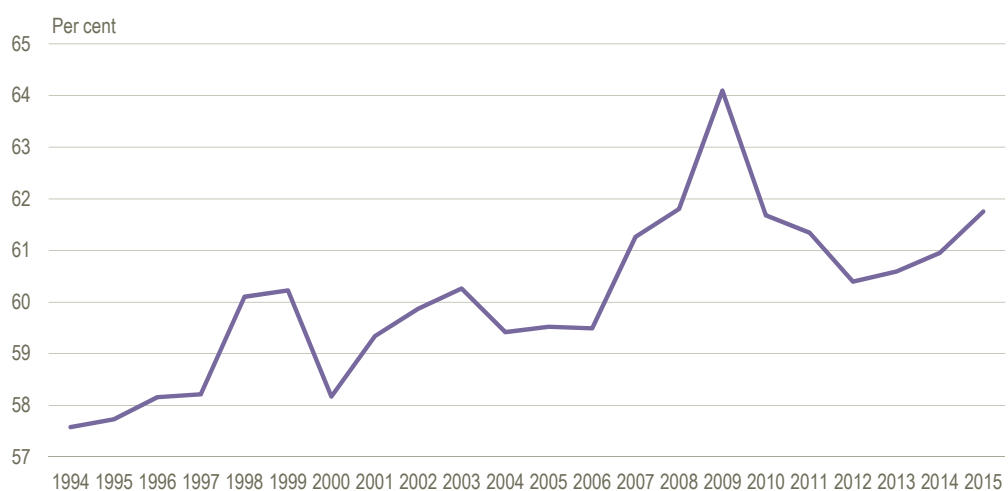
[www.statbank.dk/np23](http://www.statbank.dk/np23)

### Increasing wage share

Total income from production comprises compensation of employees and enterprises' profits (gross operating surplus and mixed income). The share of wages and salaries of total income decreased significantly in 2010 and decreased further in 2011, 2012. Since 2012 wage shares have continued to increase and are now at 61.8 per cent.

From 1994 to 2006 the wage share increased slightly. From 2006 to 2009 the wage share increased significantly and reached a peak level of 64.1 per cent in 2009 before decreasing up to 2012.

**Figure 7** The wage share



[www.statbank.dk/nahd22](http://www.statbank.dk/nahd22)



### Unchanged savings ratio

The savings ratio of the Danish economy is calculated as savings as a percentage of the gross national disposable income. The savings ratio increased steadily from 23.1 per cent in 1995 to over 27 per cent in 2006-2007 and again in 2014. In 2009 the savings ratio decreased to 22.4 per cent and has been growing steadily up to 2014 then decreased to 26.4 per cent in 2015.

Since 1999, Denmark's balance of payments has shown a surplus on the current account. Including capital transfers, there has also been positive net lending. There was a significant increase in net lending in 2010 and it is estimated at DKK 139.3 billion for 2015.

**Figure 8 Savings ratio, current prices**



## Financial claims

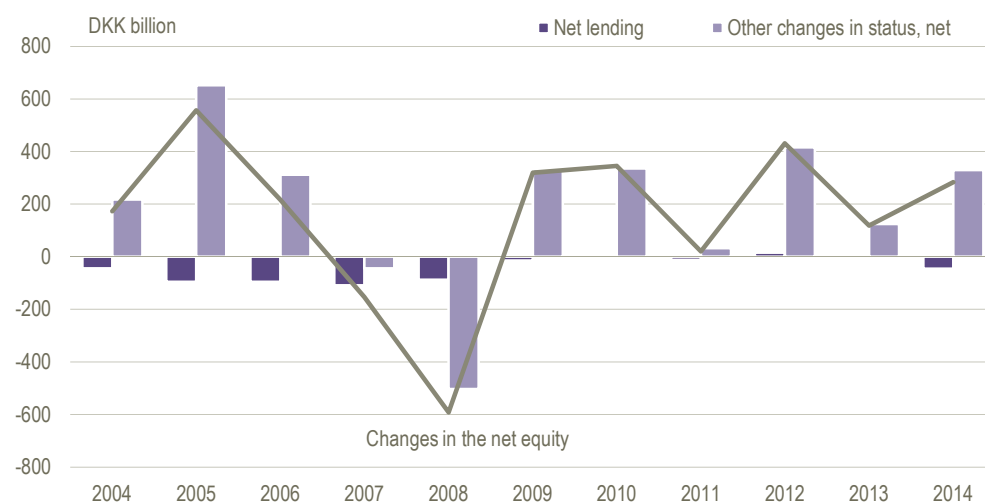
### Rise in financial net equity of households

2014 was another year of growth in the financial net equity of households. The net worth has increased every year since the fall in the net equity in 2008 as a result of the financial crisis.

The explanation can be found in the evolution of *other changes in status, net* where the development in the financial markets in 2009 to 2014 gave positive revaluations. In 2007 and 2008 net equity was affected by large negative revaluations.

Especially price fluctuations have affected the households' net equity both directly and indirectly through their pension scheme savings in life insurance companies and pensions funds.

In addition to the household sector, the national accounts include financial accounts for five other main sectors: non-financial corporate sector, financial corporate sector, general government sector, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) and the rest of the world. The financial claims consist of a number of financial assets and liabilities comprising, e.g., shares, bonds and loans. The difference between the total financial assets and the total financial liabilities constitute the financial net worth.

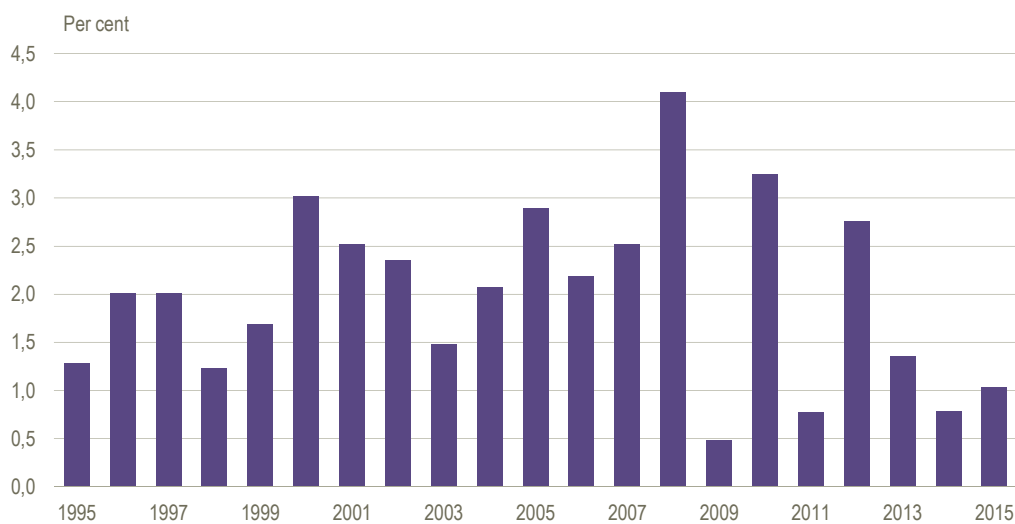
**Figure 9** Development in the net equity of households

[www.statbank.dk/nasf](http://www.statbank.dk/nasf)

## Inflation

### Low inflation in 2015

In 2015 the inflation (measured as the annual increase in the GDP deflator) in Denmark was 1.0 per cent. In recent years the inflation has fluctuated with high inflation rates in 2008, 2010 and 2012 and inflation rates below 1 per cent in 2009, 2011 and 2014. Between 1990 and 2007 the inflation was both low and stable. The average increase in annual prices in the period was 2.1 per cent, and only in 2000 and 2005 did the inflation reach 3 per cent. The average inflation rate since 2010 is 1.3 per cent.

**Figure 10** Inflation measured as annual change in the GDP deflator

[www.statbank.dk/nahl2](http://www.statbank.dk/nahl2)

## International comparison of GDP

### International economic growth

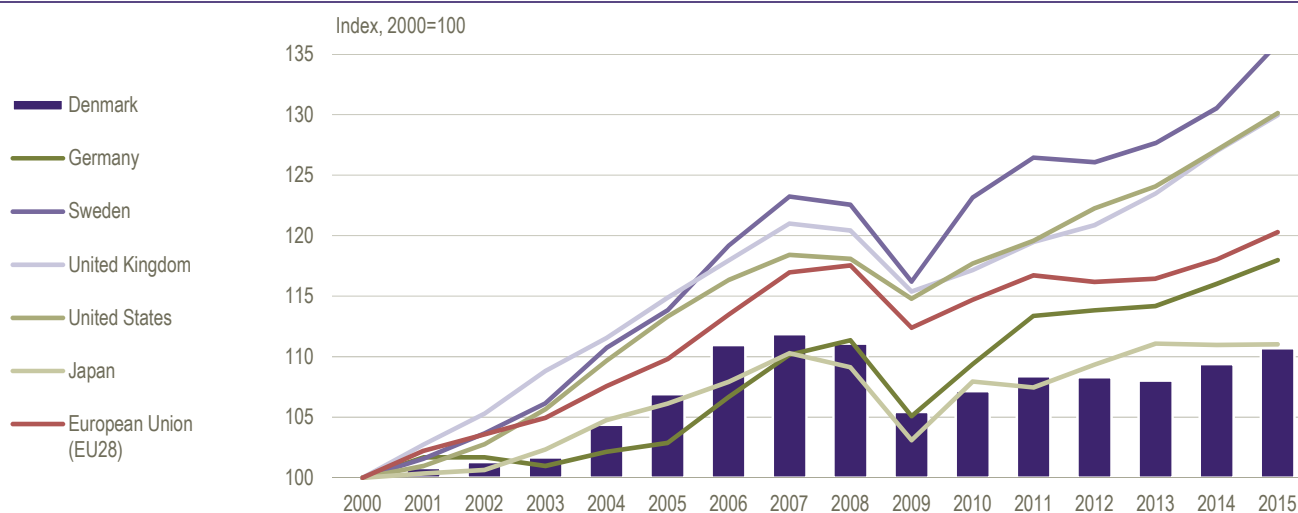
In 2009 the economic decline became global with a massive economic decline in most countries. Denmark was also affected by an unusually severe downturn.

In 2010, the economic development turned with increases in GDP as a result. That same year Sweden reached a pre-crisis level, while it took a year before Germany's GDP reached a pre-crisis level. The United States returned to a pre-crisis level in 2011, while it was not until 2014 that the EU as a whole reached the level. Denmark's GDP is still below the pre-crisis level.

In 2015 the EU as a whole had an increase in GDP of 1.9 per cent, while the Danish GDP only increased by 1.2 per cent. Sweden had strong economic growth with a growth rate of more than 4 per cent. The GDP growth in Great Britain and the United States was also strong with growth rates over 2 per cent. If one considers the development in the GDP per capita, the growth gap between the EU and the United States is smaller due to higher population growth in the United States.

Figure 11

GDP in selected countries, constant prices



Source: Eurostat, New Cronos

## Public sector

### Composition of the public sector

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

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).

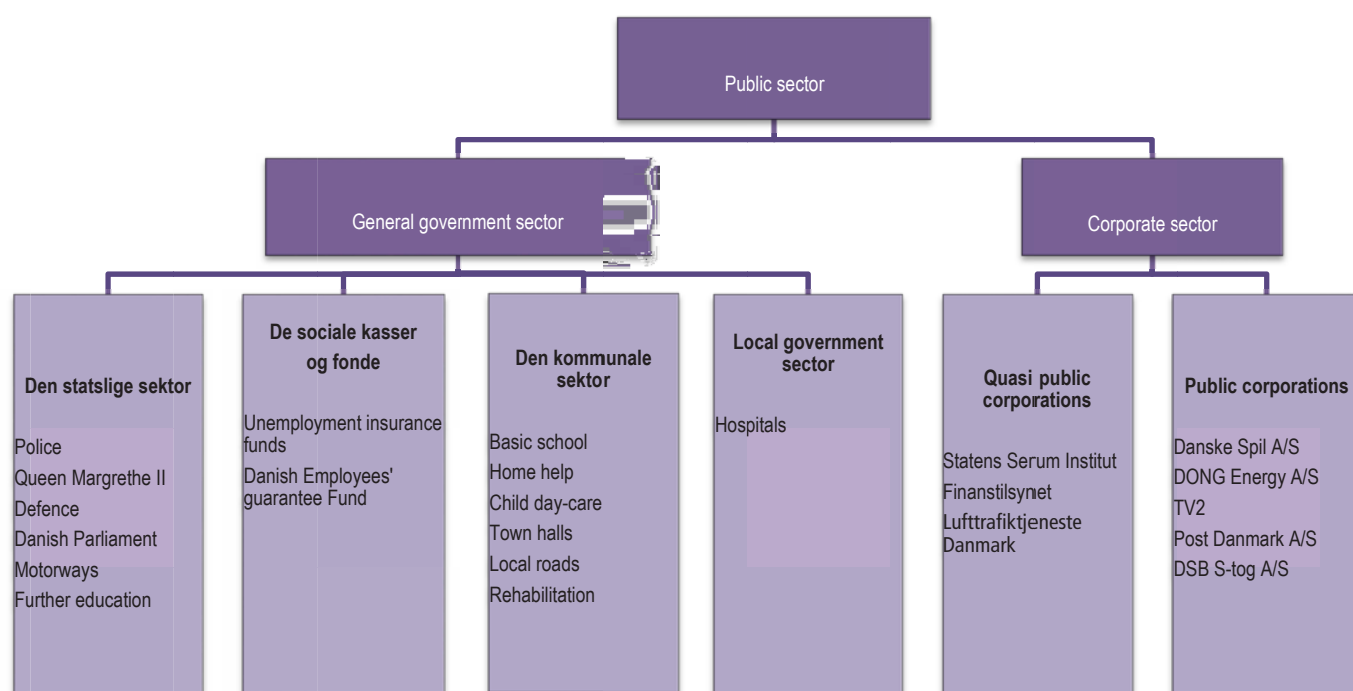
The corporate sector (public enterprises and public quasi corporations) is composed of institutions that are run commercially. Public quasi corporations are part of the public system of accounting, whose accounts are integrated into state or regional accounts (e.g. municipal utility enterprises), while public corporations are organised as a company or similarly according to civil law and are owned or controlled by public authorities (e.g. DONG Energy A/S and the Danish National Railways). This im-

plies that the quasi corporations are 100 per cent controlled by the general government sector, while the public enterprises are controlled to a lesser extent.

In the following, a number of designations are used in describing the public area. It will be explicitly stated if the description also comprises the public corporate sector. Otherwise, figures only relate to the general government sector.

Figure 12

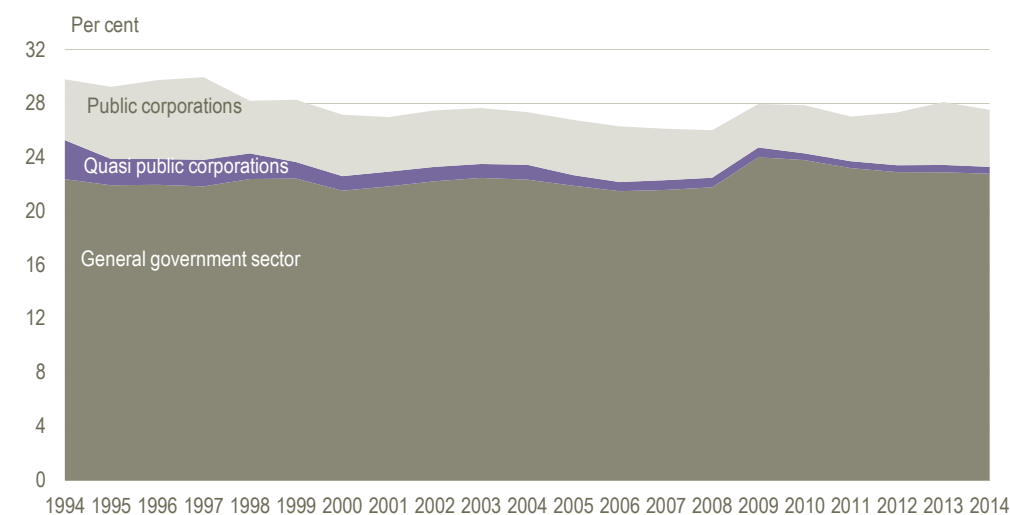
## General government sector by areas



### The size of the public sector has remained constant since 1993

Since 1993, compared with the total Danish economy, the size of the public sector has remained constant between 26 and 30 per cent of gross domestic product at factor cost, GDP.

**Figure 13** GDP at factor cost for the public sector as a percentage of GDP at total factor cost for the total Danish economy



www.statbank.dk/nan1 and off14

Compensation of employees in the public sector accounts for about one third of total wages and salaries paid to employees in the Danish economy, while investments have ranged around 13-19 per cent of total investments in the Danish economy between 1999 and 2010. The investments in the public sector have since increased and accounts for 21 per cent in 2014.

Institutions under the general government sector accounts for about 90 per cent of expenditure on wages and salaries, while they since 2006 has accounted for about 2/3 of investments. Previously, investments have been more evenly distributed between market units and the general government sector.

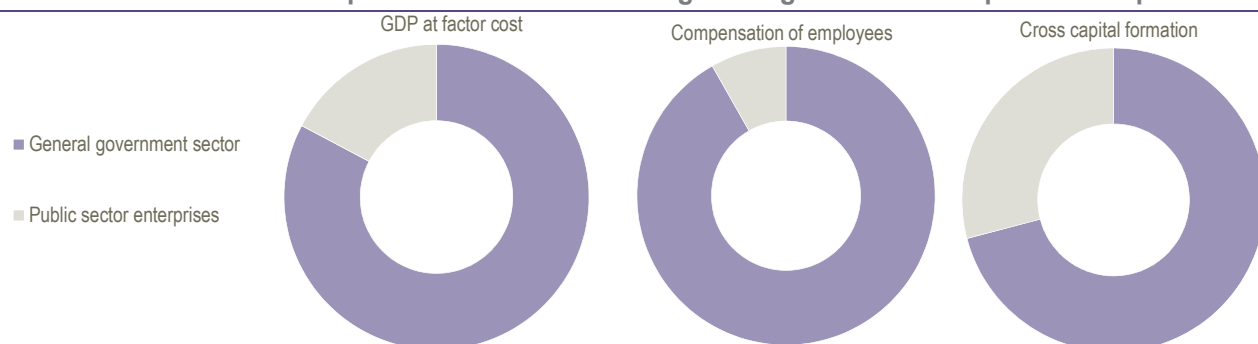
In recent years a number of privatisations within the public corporate sector have been implemented. This has reduced the size of the public sector. TDC A/S is an example of a company that has shifted status from public corporation to private enterprise, and consequently the company is no longer part of the public sector. Beyond this DR has moved from being classified as a public corporation to being a part of the general government sector due to the license fee is being regarded as a tax in national accounts.

#### One sixth of the public sector's GDP were created by private corporations

17 per cent of the public sector's GDP at factor costs were created by public corporations in 2014, but only 8 per cent of total wage and salary costs were paid by the public corporations. At the same time, the public corporations account for 29 per cent of total gross capital formation of the public sector.

Figure 14

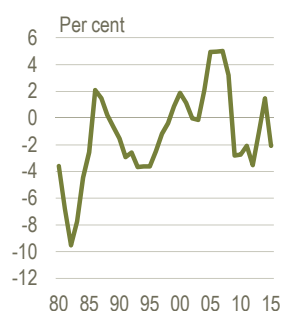
The public sector divided into general gov. sector and public enterprises. 2014



[www.statbank.dk/off14](http://www.statbank.dk/off14)

Figure 15

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



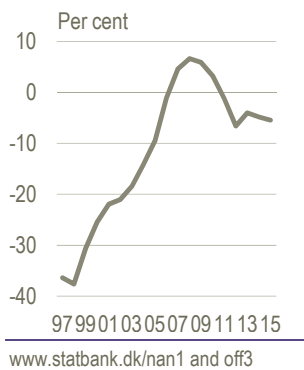
[www.statbank.dk/off3](http://www.statbank.dk/off3)

#### Deficit in the public finances in 2015

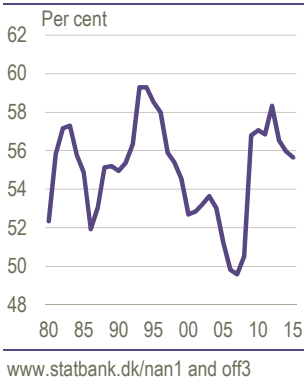
In 2015 there was a deficit on public finances, as was also the case in 2009-2013. However in 2014 the deficit became a surplus for the first time since 2008. In the 10 years previous years between 1999 and 2008, there had been a surplus on public finances, except for a small deficit in 2003.

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.

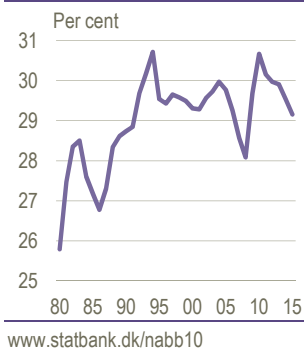
**Figure 16**  
**Public sector net wealth as a percentage of GDP**



**Figure 17**  
**public expenditure as a percentage of GDP**



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



### Public net worth turned to net debt in 2011

A surplus or a deficit on public finances impacts the public debt. The size of net debt is significant to the future economic development by having an impact on the fiscal-policy scope in the future. In 2011 the public net worth was turned to a net debt of 1.1 per cent of GDP. In 2015 the public net debt was 5.5 per cent of GDP.

In the years between 1995, when the statistics of public net debt was introduced, and 2006, the general government sector had, despite an increase in 1998, a decreasing net debt. Public net turned into a net wealth in 2007 and further increased until 2008 where it peaked at 6.7 per cent of GDP. Public net worth has then been declining, leading to public net worth again was turned to net debt in 2011.

### General government sector

#### Public expenditure declined since 2012

The size of the general government sector is decided politically and depends on economic and social structure conditions.

The expansion of, e.g. education, social conditions and hospitals in the 1970's 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 proportion of public expenditure of GDP peaked in 1993, with 59.3 per cent. Between 1993 and 2008, there has been a tendency towards a fall in the proportion of public expenditure of GDP. In 2009 the proportion of public expenditure of GDP increased and peaked at 58.3 per cent of GDP in 2012. The level declined from 2013 to 2015. In 2015 the proportion of public expenditure was 55.7 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 14.9 per cent of the total number employed. In 1993, this proportion had increased to about 30.2 per cent, but has since then, apart from a fall in 2007-2008, remained largely constant.

#### Expenditure by type of transaction

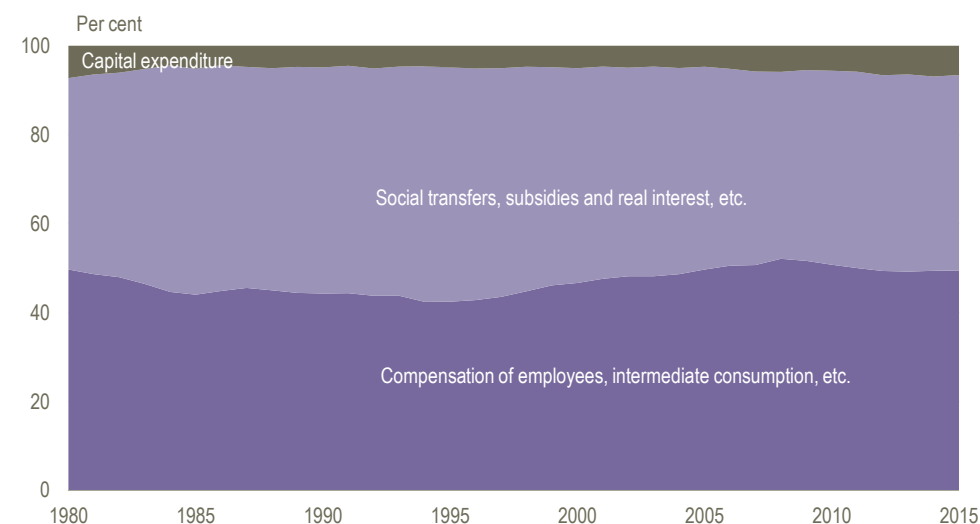
Expenditure by type of transaction shows general government expenditure divided by activities. The distribution of expenditure by type of transaction distinguishes between consumption, current transfers and capital expenditure. Consequently, expenditure by type of transaction shows whether expenditure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

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

From 1975 until the mid-1990s, public expenditure accounted for a falling share of total public expenditure, while current transfers accounted for an increasing share. From the mid-1990s until 2009, there was a slight increase in the share of public consumption expenditure, while current transfers accounted for a minor fall. Since 2008, the share of consumption has slightly decreased which was offset by an increase in the current transfers and capital expenditure. The percentage of capi-

tal expenditure has fallen until the mid-1980s, but has since then showed a relatively constant share of public expenditure until 2005. There has since then been a tendency to increase in the past years and the highest level since 1980 occurred in 2014 at 6.9 per cent.

**Figure 19 Public expenditure<sup>1</sup> by type of transaction**



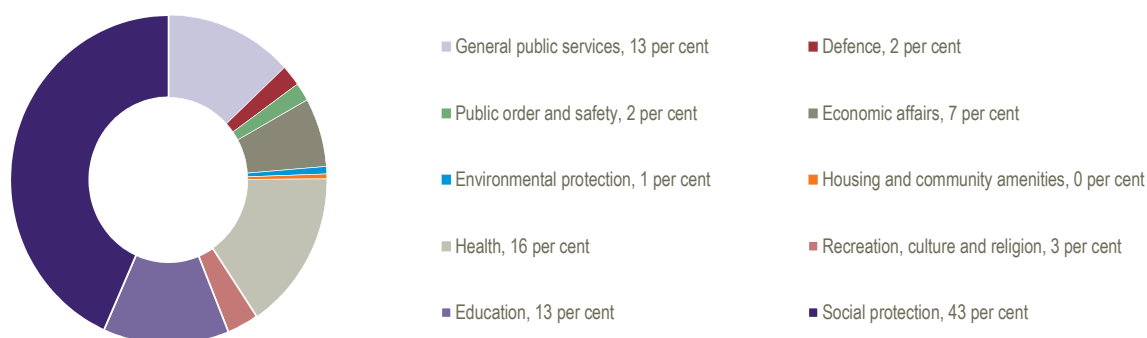
<sup>1</sup> General government current and capital expenditure, including consumption of fixed capital plus sales of goods and services.

[www.statbank.dk/off3](http://www.statbank.dk/off3)

### Public expenditure by function

The distribution of expenditure by function distinguishes public expenditure by function. Public expenditure by function provides an overview of the mutual size distribution of expenditure among the individual categories, e.g. health, defence, education, etc. The distribution of expenditure by function has been more or less stable since 1985. However, there has been a slight increase in expenditure on social conditions, which has been compensated for by a reduction in the proportion of expenditure on overall general government services and economic services.

**Figure 20 current and capital expenditure by function. 2015**



[www.statbank.dk/off29](http://www.statbank.dk/off29)

Expenditure on overall public services along with defence, public order and safety, are categories for which expenditure has historically been the basis for the general government sector. Expenditure on general public services amounts to 13.1 per cent of total public expenditure and comprises general government administration, etc.

Defence, public order and safety each accounted for 2 per cent of the resources. Education, health and social security are functions which are considered core services in a modern welfare state. 71.8 per cent of expenditure in 2015 was spent on these functions.

Expenditure on social security accounts for the largest amount of resources (43.3 per cent). This includes expenditure on, e.g. old-age pension, unemployment benefits, and cash benefits. Expenditure on education and health amounts to 12.8 per cent and 15.7 per cent of total expenditure, respectively. 6.7 per cent of expenditure was spent on economic services, which include especially expenditure on economic, trade, labour market plus transport, communication, and other business services. 0.5 per cent and 3.2 per cent, respectively, are spent on housing and public facilities and on religion, leisure and culture.

## Taxes and duties

### Taxes as per cent of GDP relatively stable since 1988

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

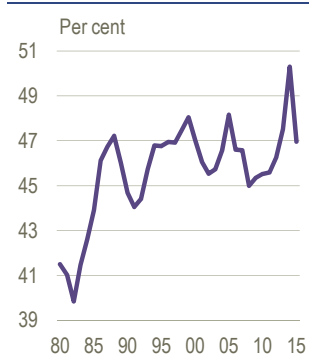
In the years from 1975 to 1988, the share of taxes and duties of GDP increased from 37.1 per cent to 47.2 per cent. Since 1988, this proportion has remained almost constant and was 47.0 per cent in 2015.

### No changes in the tax structure for 40 years

Total taxes can be divided into four main types: Income and property taxes, production and import taxes, capital taxes and compulsory contributions to social security schemes.

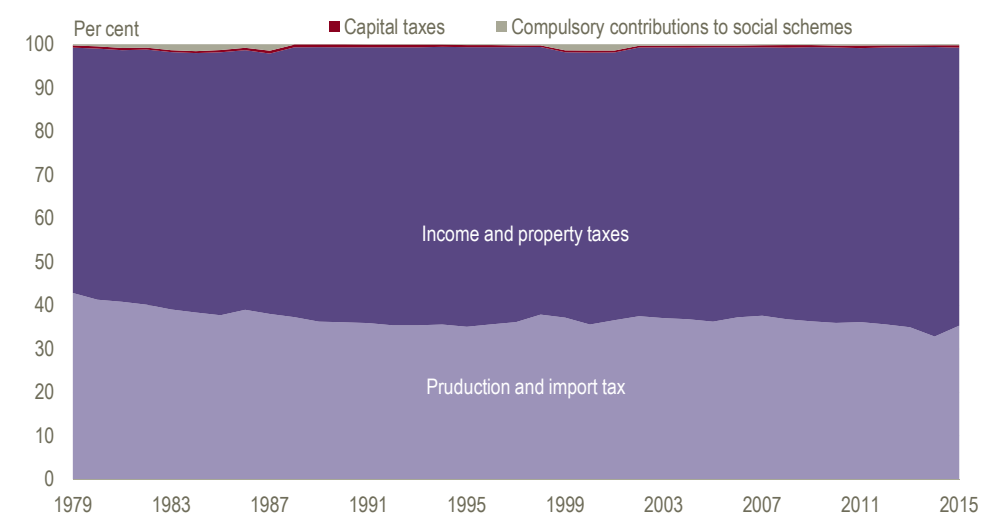
Income and property taxes account for the largest share of total taxes. Income and property taxes are taxes on incomes earned by individuals and enterprises (e.g. personal taxes, corporation tax, real interest tax), and taxes linked to the possession of property (e.g. vehicle excise duty).

**Figure 21**  
Taxes and duties as a percentage of GDP



www.statbank.dk/nat01 and off12

**Figure 22** National accounts distribution of total taxes and duties



www.statbank.dk/off3



Production and import taxes are other large items, which primarily comprise VAT and various selective excise duties. Some production and import taxes are used to influence the behaviour of people and companies (e.g. “green” taxes and duties).

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

The distribution of total taxes and duties has been stable since mid-1980's.

## Distribution of tasks and burden

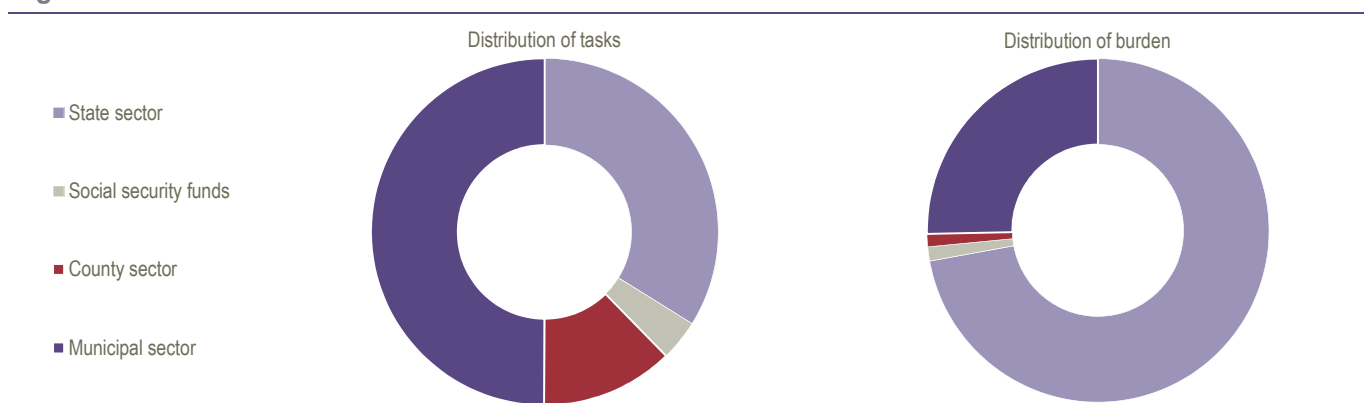
### Division of responsibilities between the sub-sectors

Since 2007 the general government sector can be divided into the following sub-sectors: municipalities and regions, the state and social security funds. In Denmark, there is a high degree of division of responsibilities between the individual sub-sectors. This division of responsibilities can be described by distributing expenditure according to tasks and burden. The distribution of tasks shows expenditure according to the sector that is responsible for such tasks in relation to the public. The sector funding the expenditure is shown by the distribution of burden.

The state covers more of the expenditure than the division of responsibilities dictates. Regions (from 2007), social security funds, and especially municipalities cover less expenditure than is dictated by the division of responsibilities. This is because the state refunds the other sub-sectors for a number of costs, particularly statutory costs in the social area.

Figure 23

Distribution of tasks and burden between sub-sectors. 2014



## Public expenditure in EU-28

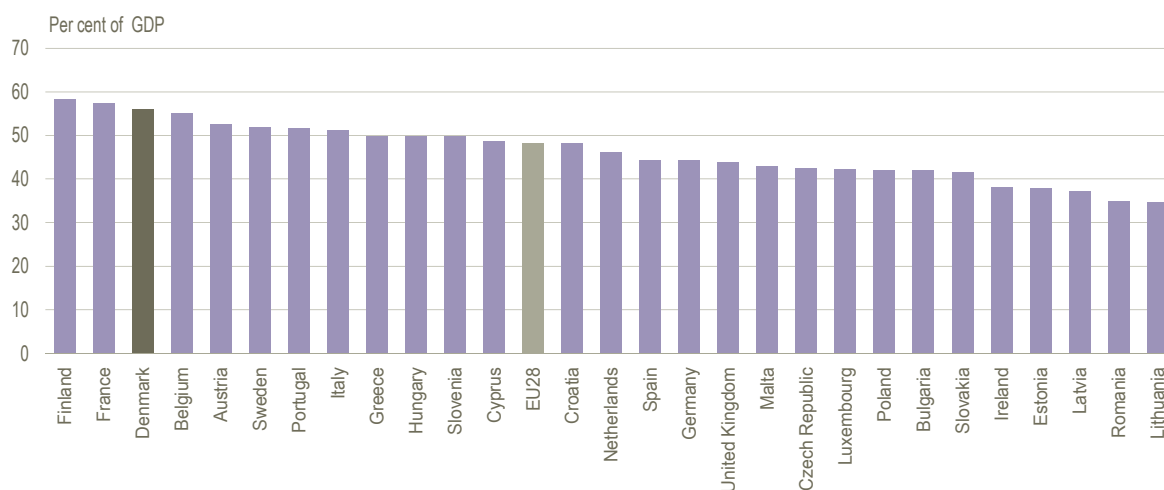
EU was enlarged by Croatia on 1 July 2013. Last time EU was enlarged was on 1 January 2007 by the two countries: Bulgaria and Romania. EU was founded with European Coal and Steel Community in 1952 by the countries: France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. EU has since then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

### Size of the public sector

There are in the EU great variations in the size of the public sector measured in terms of total public expenditure as a per cent of GDP, from 34.8 per cent (Lithuania) to 58.3 per cent (Finland). In Denmark the public expenditures amounts to 56.0 per cent of GDP.

**Figure 24**

### Public expenditure as a percentage of GDP in EU. 2014



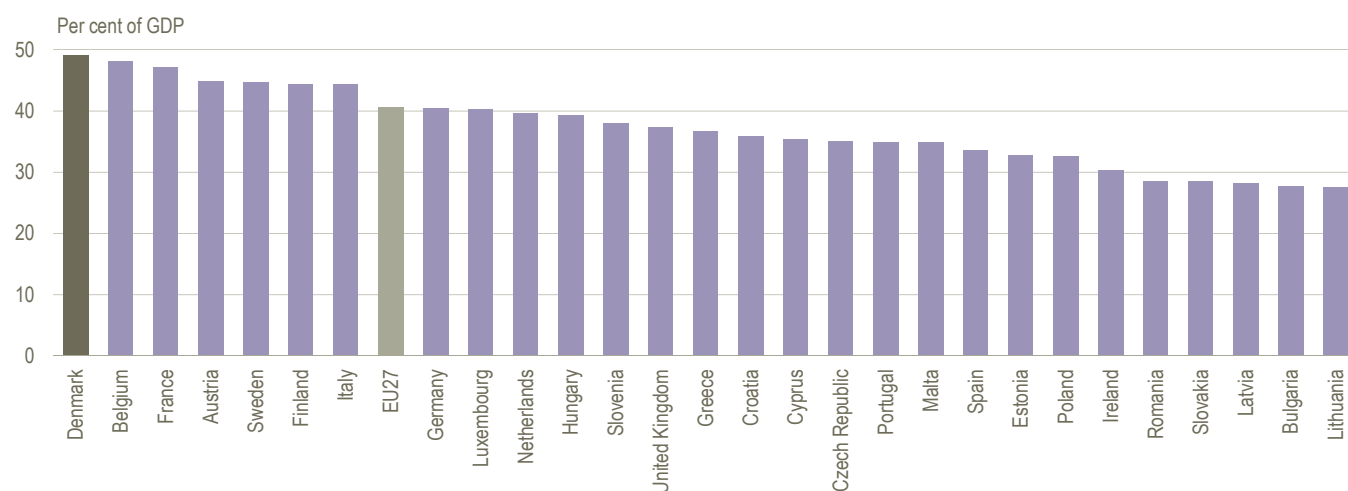
Source: Eurostat, table tec00023

### Comparison of taxes

There are in the EU great variations tax burden (taxes and duties as a per cent of GDP), from 27.5 per cent (Lithuania) to 49.1 per cent (Denmark). Comparisons between countries should be made with caution, as the tax burden depends, for example, on whether income transfers (old-age pension, etc.) take place as net transfers, gross transfers or allowances. Net transfers are transfers that are tax free for the recipient, while gross transfers are subject to tax. In Denmark, gross transfers are most prevalent, which means that tax revenues are greater.

**Figure 25**

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



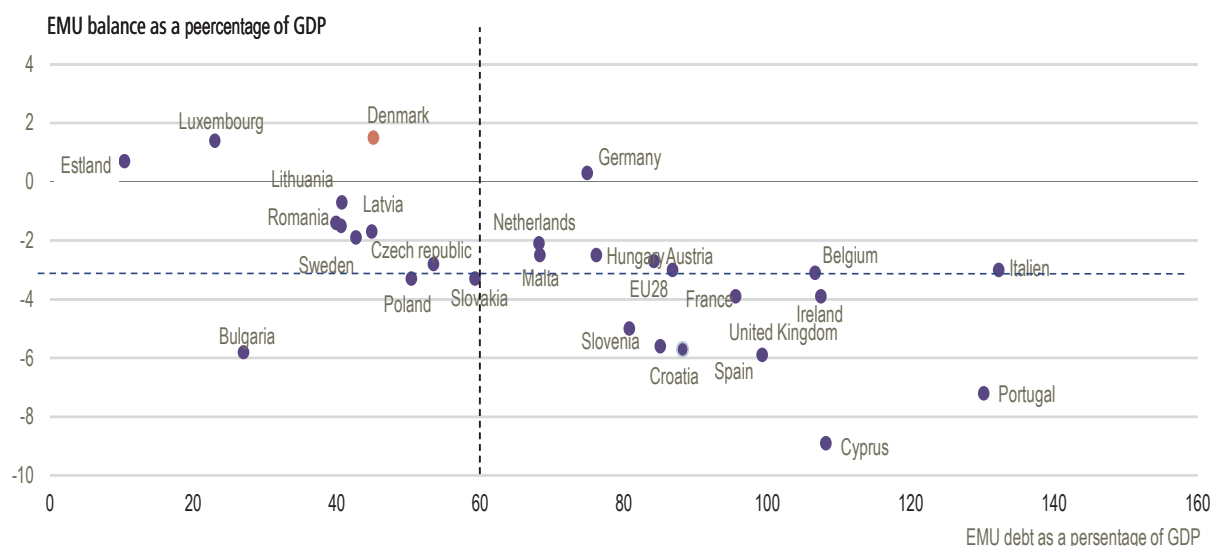
Source: Eurostat, table gov\_a\_tax\_ag

### Public EMU deficit and EMU debt in the EU

In the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) there is attached great importance to sound public finances. The EMU criteria are used as a guideline for the fiscal-policy situation in the EU and cover the public EMU deficit and EMU debt. The EMU criteria prescribe that the deficit of the EU Member States must not exceed 3 per cent of GDP and EMU debt must not exceed 60 per cent of GDP.

Figure 26

EMU deficit and EMU debt as a percentage of GDP in EU. 2014



Source: Eurostat, table tec00127 and tsdde410

The total deficit for EU was 3.0 per cent of GDP in 2014. The public EMU deficit was 0.7 per cent of GDP in Denmark. There are thirteen countries whose deficit is above the threshold of 3 per cent. Two of these countries are Cyprus and Portugal with EMU deficit of 8.9 per cent and 7.2 per cent, respectively.

The total EMU debt of EU was 87 per cent of GDP in 2014. In other words, the average of EU is above the limit of 60 per cent. The EMU debt of Italy, Portugal and Greece was high with 132.3, 130.2 and 178.6 per cent of GDP, respectively, while the EMU debt of Estonia and Luxembourg was low with 10.4 per cent and 23.0 per cent of GDP, respectively. In 2014, Denmark's EMU debt was 45.1 per cent of GDP.

Table 243 National Accounts for Denmark

	2013	2014	2015
2010-prices, chained values, (bill. DKK)			
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	<b>1 903.5</b>	<b>1 942.6</b>	<b>1 985.8</b>
+ Imports of goods and services	910.8	919.2	931.5
<b>Ressources = Final Demand</b>	<b>2 814.4</b>	<b>2 861.8</b>	<b>2 917.4</b>
Exports of goods and services	1 026.0	1 037.0	1 057.8
Household consumption expenditure	886.6	898.6	922.7
NPISH consumption expenditure	27.9	27.9	29.1
Government consumption expenditure	503.9	511.7	519.7
Gross fixed capital formation	359.8	370.7	378.4
Changes in inventories	6.5	12.5	6.4
2010-prices, chained values, (bill. DKK) <sup>1</sup>			
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	<b>1 813.6</b>	<b>1 836.5</b>	<b>1 858.1</b>
+ Imports of goods and services	865.3	893.9	881.1
<b>Ressources = Final Demand</b>	<b>2 679.4</b>	<b>2 730.9</b>	<b>2 740.2</b>
Exports of goods and services	973.2	1 002.9	992.5
Household consumption expenditure	838.8	843.6	861.3
NPISH consumption expenditure	27.0	26.6	27.5
Government consumption expenditure	485.3	486.3	489.1
Gross fixed capital formation	346.1	357.8	362.1
Changes in inventories	6.6	12.1	5.7
annual real growth in per cent			
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>
+ Imports of goods and services	1.1	3.3	-1.4
<b>Ressources = Final Demand</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Exports of goods and services	0.9	3.1	-1.0
Household consumption expenditure	0.2	0.6	2.1
NPISH consumption expenditure	-10.8	-1.6	3.3
Government consumption expenditure	-0.7	0.2	0.6
Gross fixed capital formation	1.1	3.4	1.2
contribution to GDP growth, percentage point			
Household consumption expenditure	0.1	0.3	1.0
NPISH consumption expenditure	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Government consumption expenditure	-0.2	0.1	0.2
Gross fixed capital formation	0.2	0.6	0.2
Changes in inventories	-0.1	0.3	-0.3
Export, net	0.0	0.0	0.1
Imports of goods and services	-0.5	-1.6	0.7
Exports of goods and services	0.5	1.6	-0.6

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

www.statbank.dk/nan1

**Table 244** Goods and services

	2013	2014	2015
—DKK bill. at current prices—			
<b>Output</b>	<b>3 377.0</b>	<b>3 444.0</b>	<b>3 494.0</b>
<b>+ Taxes less subsidies on products</b>	<b>260.2</b>	<b>262.3</b>	<b>267.8</b>
Taxes on products	275.2	278.7	284.4
Subsidies on products	15.0	16.4	16.6
<b>+ Import of goods and services</b>	<b>910.8</b>	<b>919.2</b>	<b>931.5</b>
Import of goods	574.7	584.4	585.6
Import of services	336.2	334.8	345.9
<b>Resources</b>	<b>4 548.0</b>	<b>4 625.5</b>	<b>4 693.2</b>
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	<b>1 733.7</b>	<b>1 763.7</b>	<b>1 775.9</b>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>1 418.4</b>	<b>1 438.2</b>	<b>1 471.5</b>
Household consumption expenditure	886.6	898.6	922.7
NPISH consumption expenditure	27.9	27.9	29.1
<b>Government consumption expend.</b>	<b>503.9</b>	<b>511.7</b>	<b>519.7</b>
Gov. individual consumption expend.	354.4	362.9	369.2
Gov. collective consumption expend.	149.5	148.7	150.6
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>370.0</b>	<b>386.6</b>	<b>388.0</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	359.8	370.7	378.4
<b>+ Export of goods and services</b>	<b>1 026.0</b>	<b>1 037.0</b>	<b>1 057.8</b>
Export of goods	625.9	627.8	645.0
Export of services	400.1	409.2	412.8
<b>Changes in inventories<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>Uses</b>	<b>4 548.0</b>	<b>4 625.5</b>	<b>4 693.2</b>
—2010-prices, chained values, (bill. DKK)—			
<b>Output</b>	<b>3 203.5</b>	<b>3 254.8</b>	<b>3 279.0</b>
<b>+ Taxes less subsidies on products</b>	<b>251.7</b>	<b>254.0</b>	<b>261.0</b>
Taxes on products	263.4	265.6	273.1
Subsidies on products	11.7	11.6	12.1
<b>+ Import of goods and services</b>	<b>865.3</b>	<b>893.9</b>	<b>881.1</b>
Import of goods	534.6	547.3	549.8
Import of services	330.5	346.7	330.3
<b>Resources</b>	<b>4 320.8</b>	<b>4 403.0</b>	<b>4 421.7</b>
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	<b>1 641.3</b>	<b>1 672.0</b>	<b>1 681.4</b>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>1 351.2</b>	<b>1 356.7</b>	<b>1 378.1</b>
Household consumption expenditure	838.8	843.6	861.3
NPISH consumption expenditure	27.0	26.6	27.5
<b>Government consumption expend.</b>	<b>485.3</b>	<b>486.3</b>	<b>489.1</b>
Gov. individual consumption expend.	340.1	342.2	343.6
Gov. collective consumption expend.	145.1	144.0	145.5
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>354.8</b>	<b>371.3</b>	<b>369.1</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	346.1	357.8	362.1
<b>+ Export of goods and services</b>	<b>973.2</b>	<b>1 002.9</b>	<b>992.5</b>
Export of goods	580.6	583.5	593.0
Export of services	393.5	421.3	399.6
<b>Changes in inventories<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>
<b>Uses</b>	<b>4 320.8</b>	<b>4 403.0</b>	<b>4 421.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> Incl. Acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

Table 245 Production and generation of income

	2013	2014	2015
	DKK bill. at current prices		
<b>1-2.1.1 Production, GDP and generation of income</b>			
<b>Output</b>	<b>3 377.0</b>	<b>3 444.0</b>	<b>3 494.0</b>
- Intermediate consumption	1 733.7	1 763.7	1 775.9
<b>Gross value added</b>	<b>1 643.3</b>	<b>1 680.3</b>	<b>1 718.1</b>
+ Taxes less subsidies on products	260.2	262.3	267.8
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>1 903.5</b>	<b>1 942.6</b>	<b>1 985.8</b>
<b>Gross value added</b>	<b>1 643.3</b>	<b>1 680.3</b>	<b>1 718.1</b>
- Other taxes less subsidies on production	9.5	12.5	16.8
<b>Gross domestic product at factor cost</b>	<b>1 633.8</b>	<b>1 667.8</b>	<b>1 701.3</b>
- Compensation of employees	989.9	1 016.5	1 050.6
<b>Gross operating surplus and mixed income</b>	<b>643.8</b>	<b>651.3</b>	<b>650.7</b>
- Consumption of fixed capital	330.5	332.8	346.4
<b>Net operating surplus and mixed income</b>	<b>313.4</b>	<b>318.5</b>	<b>304.3</b>
<b>2.1.2-3.1: Allocation and use of income</b>			
<b>Gross operating surplus and mixed inc.</b>	<b>643.8</b>	<b>651.3</b>	<b>650.7</b>
+ Compensation of employees, receivable	980.5	1 006.4	1 040.4
+ Taxes on production and imports, receivable	315.3	319.8	328.5
+ Subsidies, payable	41.1	40.5	39.9
+ Property income, receivable	163.4	167.6	176.1
+ Property income, payable	97.3	94.0	119.7
<b>Gross national income</b>	<b>1 964.6</b>	<b>2 010.5</b>	<b>2 036.2</b>
+ Current transfers, receivable	18.6	18.6	19.1
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., receivable	59.0	54.4	57.2
<b>Gross disposable national income</b>	<b>1 924.2</b>	<b>1 974.7</b>	<b>1 998.1</b>
Final consumption expenditure	1 418.4	1 438.2	1 471.5
<b>Saving, gross</b>	<b>505.8</b>	<b>536.5</b>	<b>526.6</b>
+ Capital transfers, receivable	1.1	1.0	1.1
- Capital transfers, payable	0.5	1.3	0.5
- Consumption of fixed capital	330.5	332.8	346.4
<b>Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers</b>	<b>175.9</b>	<b>203.4</b>	<b>180.7</b>
- Gross fixed capital formation	359.8	370.7	378.4
+ Consumption of fixed capital	330.5	332.8	346.4
- Changes in inventories	6.5	12.5	6.4
- Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	3.7	3.4	3.3
- Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	0.5	0.0	-0.1
<b>Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)</b>	<b>135.9</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>139.2</b>
<b>Accumulation account and balance sheets, fixed assets</b>			
<b>Opening balance sheet</b>	<b>6 039.0</b>	<b>6 109.0</b>	...
Net fixed capital formation	29.3	37.9	...
Other changes in non-financial assets	37.4	42.4	...
<b>Closing balance sheet</b>	<b>6 109.0</b>	<b>6 192.0</b>	...

www.statbank.dk/naho2, naho3 og nahk

**Table 246** Net value added, consumption and gross fixed capital formation

		Net value added		Total consumption <sup>1</sup>			Gross fixed capital formation
		Constant prices	Annual increase at constant prices	Constant prices	Constant prices Annual real growth per inhabitant	per constant prices	
		1980=100	per cent	1980=100	per cent	1980=100	
1930-1939	average	31	2,5	30	41	1,4	17
1940-1946	average	31	0,2	27	36	0,6	14
1947-1950	average	40	4,4	37	46	0,6	26
1951-1957	average	45	1,7	41	48	1,0	33
1958-1965	average	58	4,6	55	61	4,1	56
1966-1973	average	81	3,6	79	82	3,5	95
1974-1975	average	89	-2,0	89	90	-1,3	101
1976-1979	average	96	3,5	98	99	3,4	111
1980-1981	average	100	-0,6	100	100	-1,1	91
1982-1986	average	111	3,7	108	109	3,1	112
1987-1993	average	122	0,7	114	113	-0,2	138
1994-2000	average	142	3,3	133	129	2,2	180
2001-2003	average	157	-0,1	142	135	0,6	211
2005-2007	average	165	1,9	156	147	2,7	296
2008-2009	average	162	-3,3	159	148	-2,3	232
2010-2014*	average	163	0,7	161	147	0,2	233

<sup>1</sup> Incl. Changes in stock and livestock.

www.statbank.dk/nan01

**Table 247** Denmark and Rest of World

	2013	2014	2015
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Exports of goods	625.9	627.8	645.0
Exports of services	400.1	409.2	412.8
Compensation of employees. receivable	7.7	7.7	8.4
Subsidies. receivable	7.4	7.5	7.4
Property income. receivable	163.4	167.6	176.1
Current transfers. receivable	18.6	18.6	19.1
<b>Total current income from ROW</b>	<b>1 223.0</b>	<b>1 238.4</b>	<b>1 268.8</b>
Capital transfers. receivable	1.1	1.0	1.1
<b>Total income from ROW</b>	<b>1 224.1</b>	<b>1 239.5</b>	<b>1 269.9</b>
Imports of goods	574.7	584.4	585.6
Imports of services	336.2	334.8	345.9
Compensation of employees. payable	17.2	17.8	18.5
Taxes on production and imports. payable	2.9	3.0	3.3
Property income. payable	97.3	94.0	119.7
Current transfers. payable	59.0	54.4	57.2
<b>Total current expenditure to ROW</b>	<b>1 087.2</b>	<b>1 088.5</b>	<b>1 130.2</b>
Capital transfers. payable	0.5	1.3	0.5
NP Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	0.5	0.0	-0.1
<b>Total expenditure to ROW</b>	<b>1 088.3</b>	<b>1 089.8</b>	<b>1 130.6</b>
<b>External balance of goods</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>59.4</b>
<b>External balance of goods and services</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>126.3</b>
<b>Current external balance</b>	<b>135.8</b>	<b>149.9</b>	<b>138.5</b>
<b>Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)</b>	<b>135.9</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>139.2</b>

www.statbank.dk/naho4

Table 248 Non-financial sector

	2013	2014	2015
	DKK bill. at current prices		
<b>1-2.1.1: Production og generation of income</b>			
<b>Output</b>	<b>2 267.7</b>	<b>2 308.8</b>	<b>2 338.5</b>
- Intermediate consumption	1 316.0	1 339.9	1 341.3
<b>Gross value added</b>	<b>951.7</b>	<b>968.9</b>	<b>997.2</b>
- Consumption of fixed capital	194.9	194.6	201.1
<b>Net value added</b>	<b>756.8</b>	<b>774.3</b>	<b>796.1</b>
- Other taxes less subsidies on production	0.3	4.0	3.6
<b>Gross domestic product at factor cost</b>	<b>951.4</b>	<b>964.9</b>	<b>993.7</b>
- Compensation of employees	563.2	582.2	606.1
<b>Gross operating surplus and mixed income</b>	<b>388.3</b>	<b>382.7</b>	<b>387.6</b>
<b>2.1.2-3.1 Allocation and use of income</b>			
<b>Gross operating surplus and mixed inc.</b>	<b>388.3</b>	<b>382.7</b>	<b>387.6</b>
+ Property income, receivable	111.5	148.3	235.7
- Property income, payable	151.1	170.4	246.8
<b>Gross primary income</b>	<b>348.7</b>	<b>360.6</b>	<b>376.5</b>
+ Net social contributions, receivable	0.0	0.0	0.0
+ Other current transfers, receivable	14.7	14.9	8.9
<b>Gross total income</b>	<b>363.4</b>	<b>375.4</b>	<b>385.4</b>
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., payable	44.7	43.5	41.7
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, payable	0.0	0.0	0.0
+ Other current transfers, payable	30.8	27.2	42.7
<b>Gross total expenditure</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>84.3</b>
<b>Disposable income, gross</b>	<b>287.9</b>	<b>304.7</b>	<b>301.0</b>
- Final consumption expenditure	..	..	..
<b>Saving, gross</b>	<b>287.9</b>	<b>304.7</b>	<b>301.0</b>
+ Capital transfers, receivable	12.6	13.2	-1.8
- Capital transfers, payable	4.6	- 2.6	-4.6
- Consumption of fixed capital	194.9	194.6	201.1
<b>Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>125.9</b>	<b>102.7</b>
- Gross fixed capital formation	195.9	198.8	233.1
+ Consumption of fixed capital	194.9	194.6	201.1
- Changes in inventories	5.2	10.5	5.5
- Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	1.6	0.8	1.8
<b>Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>63.4</b>
Accumulation account and balance sheets, fixed assets			
<b>Opening balance sheet</b>	<b>2 835.3</b>	<b>2 845.9</b>	...
Net fixed capital formation	1.0	4.2	...
Other changes in non-financial assets	8.3	0.9	...
<b>Closing balance sheet</b>	<b>2 845.9</b>	<b>2 854.8</b>	...

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Table 249 Financial sector

	2013	2014	2015
—DKK bill. at current prices—			
<b>1-2.1.1: Production and generation of income</b>			
<b>Output</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>173.4</b>	<b>176.3</b>
- Intermediate consumption	64.9	65.1	65.5
<b>Gross value added</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>110.8</b>
- Consumption of fixed capital	11.6	12.3	4.0
<b>Net value added</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>106.8</b>
- Other taxes less subsidies on production	3.4	3.4	6.1
<b>Gross domestic product at factor cost</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>104.7</b>
- Compensation of employees	50.4	51.5	53.3
<b>Gross operating surplus and mixed income</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>51.5</b>
<b>2.1.2-3.1 Allocation and use of income</b>			
<b>Gross operating surplus and mixed inc.</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>51.5</b>
+ Property income, receivable	294.6	279.1	338.8
- Property income, payable	237.6	239.1	344.4
<b>Gross primary income</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>45.9</b>
+ Net social contributions, receivable	132.0	100.5	169.2
+ Other current transfers, receivable	39.3	37.5	39.3
<b>Gross total income</b>	<b>272.7</b>	<b>231.4</b>	<b>254.4</b>
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., payable	8.3	8.3	8.3
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, payable	61.0	74.2	84.8
+ Other current transfers, payable	48.8	46.8	44.2
<b>Gross total expenditure</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>129.3</b>	<b>137.3</b>
<b>Disposable income, gross</b>	<b>154.6</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>117.1</b>
- Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements, payable	71.0	26.3	84.4
<b>Saving, gross</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>32.7</b>
+ Capital transfers, receivable	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
- Capital transfers, payable	1.2	6.3	6.3
- Consumption of fixed capital	11.6	12.3	4.0
<b>Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>22.4</b>
- Gross fixed capital formation	16.3	17.5	8.1
+ Consumption of fixed capital	11.6	12.3	4.0
- Changes in inventories	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>
Accumulation account and balance sheets, fixed assets			
<b>Opening balance sheet</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>82.8</b>	...
Net fixed capital formation	4.7	5.1	...
Other changes in non-financial assets	-0.8	-0.9	...
<b>Closing balance sheet</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>87.0</b>	...

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Table 250 General government

	2013*	2014*	2015*
	DKK bill. at current prices		
<b>1-2.1.1: Production and generation of income</b>			
<b>Output</b>	<b>548.4</b>	<b>556.2</b>	<b>566.1</b>
- Intermediate consumption	178.1	179.7	182.9
<b>Gross value added</b>	<b>370.3</b>	<b>376.4</b>	<b>383.2</b>
- consumption of fixed capital	56.9	58.3	59.2
<b>Net value added</b>	<b>313.4</b>	<b>318.1</b>	<b>324.0</b>
- Other Taxes less subsidies on production	-3.6	-3.4	-2.8
<b>Gross domestic product at factor cost</b>	<b>373.9</b>	<b>379.8</b>	<b>386.0</b>
- Compensation of employees	317.0	321.5	326.8
<b>Gross operating surplus and mixed income</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>59.2</b>
<b>2.1.2-3.1 Allocation and use of income</b>			
<b>Gross operating surplus and mixed inc.</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>59.2</b>
+ Taxes on production and imports, receivable	315.3	319.8	328.5
- Subsidies, receivable	41.1	40.5	39.9
+ Property income, receivable	38.0	31.6	20.3
- Property income, payable	32.1	29.2	31.6
<b>Gross primary income</b>	<b>337.1</b>	<b>340.1</b>	<b>336.5</b>
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., receivable	580.9	648.8	594.3
+ Net social contributions, receivable	20.8	20.4	20.0
+ Other current transfers, receivable	23.1	17.6	20.4
<b>Gross total income</b>	<b>961.8</b>	<b>1 026.9</b>	<b>971.2</b>
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, payable	342.8	348.1	353.0
+ Other current transfers, payable	59.0	53.9	57.4
<b>Gross total expenditure</b>	<b>401.8</b>	<b>402.0</b>	<b>410.4</b>
<b>Disposable income, gross</b>	<b>560.0</b>	<b>624.9</b>	<b>560.8</b>
- Final consumption expenditure	503.9	511.7	519.7
<b>Saving, gross</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>41.0</b>
+ Capital transfers, receivable	-2.6	-3.1	-1.6
- Capital transfers, payable	5.5	7.3	8.9
- consumption of fixed capital	56.9	58.3	59.2
<b>Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers</b>	<b>-8.9</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>-28.6</b>
- Gross fixed capital formation	70.6	76.0	75.6
+ consumption of fixed capital	56.9	58.3	59.2
- Changes in inventories	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	-2.2	-1.7	-4.0
<b>Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)</b>	<b>-20.4</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>-41.1</b>
<b>Accumulation account and balance sheets, fixed assets</b>			
<b>Opening balance sheet</b>	<b>931.4</b>	<b>945.2</b>	...
Net fixed capital formation	13.7	17.7	...
Other changes in non-financial assets	-1.6	-2.5	...
<b>Closing balance sheet</b>	<b>945.2</b>	<b>957.8</b>	...

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Table 251 Households and NPISH

	2013	2014	2015
—DKK bill. at current prices—			
<b>1-2.1.1 Production and generation of income</b>			
<b>Output</b>	397.6	405.6	413.1
- Intermediate consumption	174.6	178.9	186.2
<b>Gross value added</b>	<b>223.0</b>	<b>226.7</b>	<b>226.9</b>
- Consumption of fixed capital	67.1	67.5	82.1
<b>Net value added</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>159.1</b>	<b>144.8</b>
- Other taxes less subsidies on production	9.5	8.5	10.0
<b>Gross domestic product at factor cost</b>	<b>213.5</b>	<b>218.1</b>	<b>216.9</b>
- Compensation of employees	59.4	61.3	64.4
<b>Gross operating surplus and mixed income</b>	<b>154.2</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>152.5</b>
<b>2.1.2-3.1 Allocation and use of income</b>			
<b>Gross operating surplus and mixed inc.</b>	<b>154.2</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>152.5</b>
+ Compensation of employees, receivable	980.5	1 006.4	1 040.4
+ Property income, receivable	98.6	103.2	128.9
- Property income, payable	55.8	50.0	44.4
<b>Gross primary income</b>	<b>1 177.4</b>	<b>1 216.4</b>	<b>1 277.4</b>
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, receivable	400.9	419.5	434.7
+ Other current transfers, receivable	83.6	85.9	94.6
<b>Gross total income</b>	<b>1 662.0</b>	<b>1 721.8</b>	<b>1 806.6</b>
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., payable	523.9	592.8	539.9
+ Net social contributions, payable	153.5	121.6	189.9
+ Other current transfers, payable	63.0	64.4	57.7
<b>Gross total expenditure</b>	<b>740.4</b>	<b>778.9</b>	<b>787.4</b>
<b>Disposable income, gross</b>	<b>921.6</b>	<b>943.0</b>	<b>1 019.2</b>
+ Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements, receivable	71.0	26.3	84.4
- Final consumption expenditure	914.5	926.5	951.8
<b>Saving, gross</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>151.8</b>
+ Capital transfers, receivable	18.9	17.6	15.3
- Capital transfers, payable	17.0	16.9	0.7
- Consumption of fixed capital	67.1	67.5	82.1
<b>Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>-24.2</b>	<b>84.2</b>
- Gross fixed capital formation	77.0	78.4	61.6
+ Consumption of fixed capital	67.1	67.5	82.1
- Changes in inventories etc.	1.2	2.0	0.9
- Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	3.7	3.4	3.3
- Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	1.1	0.8	2.0
<b>Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-41.3</b>	<b>98.6</b>
<b>Accumulation account and balance sheets, fixed assets</b>			
<b>Opening balance sheet</b>	<b>2 193.4</b>	<b>2 235.2</b>	...
Net fixed capital formation	9.9	10.8	...
Other changes in non-financial assets	31.5	45.0	...
<b>Closing balance sheet</b>	<b>2 235.2</b>	<b>2 292.4</b>	...

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Table 252 Rest of the world

	2013	2014	2015
	DKK bill. at current prices		
<b>Account 1: External balance of goods and services</b>			
Imports of goods and services	910.8	919.2	931.5
- Exports of goods and services	1 026.0	1 037.0	1 057.8
<b>External balance of goods and services</b>	<b>-115.1</b>	<b>-117.8</b>	<b>-126.3</b>
<b>Account 2: primary income and current transfers</b>			
<b>External balance of goods and services</b>	<b>-115.1</b>	<b>-117.8</b>	<b>-126.3</b>
+ Compensation of employees, receivable	17.2	17.8	18.5
+ Taxes on production and imports, receivable	2.9	3.0	3.3
+ Property income, receivable	97.3	94.0	119.7
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., receivable	0.7	0.7	0.8
+ Net social contributions, receivable	1.9	1.9	2.0
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, receivable	3.9	3.9	4.1
+ Other current transfers, receivable	52.5	47.9	50.3
+ Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements, receivable	..	..	..
<b>Gross total income</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>72.4</b>
Compensation of employees	7.7	7.7	8.4
+ Subsidies, payable	7.4	7.5	7.4
+ Property income, payable	163.4	167.6	176.1
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., payable	4.7	4.9	5.2
+ Net social contributions, payable	1.2	1.2	1.3
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, payable	1.1	1.1	1.0
+ Other current transfers, payable	11.6	11.4	11.6
+ Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements, receivable	..	..	..
<b>Gross total expenditure</b>	<b>197.0</b>	<b>201.4</b>	<b>211.0</b>
<b>Current external balance</b>	<b>-135.8</b>	<b>-149.9</b>	<b>-138.5</b>
<b>Account 3: capital account</b>			
<b>Current external balance</b>	<b>-135.8</b>	<b>-149.9</b>	<b>-138.5</b>
- Capital transfers, payable	1.1	1.0	1.1
+ Capital transfers, receivable	0.5	1.3	0.5
- Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	-0.5	0.0	0.1
<b>Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)</b>	<b>-135.9</b>	<b>-149.6</b>	<b>-139.2</b>

www.statbank.dk/naso1 og naso2

**Table 253** Financial accounts. Non-financial sector

	2012	2013	2014
	DKK bill. at current prices		
<b>Financial account</b>			
Financial assets	178	-129	471
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-11	-36	19
Debt securities	110	15	-73
Loans	-11	28	-48
Equity and investment fund shares or units	39	-134	328
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	2	1
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	21	21	32
Other accounts receivable/payable	30	-24	212
Financial liabilities	93	-222	361
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	33	8	8
Loans	77	-66	-36
Equity and investment fund shares or units	33	-20	375
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	•	•	•
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	-51	-144	14
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	85	93	110
<b>Other changes in assets account</b>			
Financial assets	-40	398	-204
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	0	-4	39
Debt securities	-40	-13	44
Loans	1	-8	11
Equity and investment fund shares or units	78	461	-109
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	2	-42	-102
Other accounts receivable/payable	-81	4	-88
Financial liabilities	478	729	-1
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	1	-9	4
Loans	-3	-3	36
Equity and investment fund shares or units	481	581	13
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	•	•	•
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	-1	160	-54
<b>Closing balance sheet</b>			
Financial assets	3 909	4 178	4 445
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	247	207	265
Debt securities	275	277	248
Loans	607	626	589
Equity and investment fund shares or units	1 759	2 086	2 306
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	29	31	32
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-80	-101	-171
Other accounts receivable/payable	1 071	1 052	1 176
Financial liabilities	5 439	5 946	6 306
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	167	166	179
Loans	1 680	1 611	1 611
Equity and investment fund shares or units	2 802	3 363	3 751
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	•	•	•
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	790	806	765
Net financial assets	-1 530	-1 768	-1 861

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

New figures are published in June 2016

[www.statbank.dk/nasf](http://www.statbank.dk/nasf)

Table 254 Financial accounts. Financial sector

	2012	2013	2014
	DKK bill. at current prices		
<b>Financial account</b>			
Financial assets	401	217	364
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	0	0	1
Currency and deposits	136	-42	-92
Debt securities	-44	-33	191
Loans	113	141	21
Equity and investment fund shares or units	293	257	150
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	1	-1
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-71	-75	9
Other accounts receivable/payable	-27	-32	84
Financial liabilities	328	151	312
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	0	0	1
Currency and deposits	79	-72	-90
Debt securities	10	-13	42
Loans	-56	98	47
Equity and investment fund shares or units	204	71	89
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	33	30	39
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	60	37	184
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	73	66	52
<b>Other changes in assets account</b>			
Financial assets	239	135	610
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	1	-6	1
Currency and deposits	0	-16	4
Debt securities	94	-91	153
Loans	22	-48	-7
Equity and investment fund shares or units	50	222	386
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	78	8	108
Other accounts receivable/payable	-5	67	-35
Financial liabilities	38	115	639
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	0	0	-1
Currency and deposits	-6	-22	18
Debt securities	27	-39	32
Loans	6	-10	0
Equity and investment fund shares or units	-156	228	341
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	195	-7	257
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	-28	-34	-7
<b>Closing balance sheet</b>			
Financial assets	14 607	14 959	15 933
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	33	26	28
Currency and deposits	1 280	1 222	1 135
Debt securities	3 911	3 787	4 131
Loans	5 200	5 294	5 308
Equity and investment fund shares or units	3 613	4 093	4 629
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	10	11	10
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	205	138	256
Other accounts receivable/payable	354	389	437
Financial liabilities	14 776	15 042	15 993
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	13	12	13
Currency and deposits	3 174	3 080	3 008
Debt securities	3 551	3 499	3 573
Loans	1 096	1 184	1 230
Equity and investment fund shares or units	3 752	4 051	4 481
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	2 610	2 633	2 929
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	581	584	760
Net financial assets	-169	-83	-60

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

New figures are published in June 2016

[www.statbank.dk/nasf](http://www.statbank.dk/nasf)

Table 255 Financial accounts. General government

	2012	2013	2014
	DKK bill. at current prices		
<b>Financial account</b>			
Financial assets	-39	-28	53
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-63	-1	52
Debt securities	-15	-21	-32
Loans	13	15	7
Equity and investment fund shares or units	7	4	2
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-4	-4	-3
Other accounts receivable/payable	23	-20	28
Financial liabilities	27	-7	25
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	0	0	1
Debt securities	4	-20	18
Loans	6	13	4
Equity and investment fund shares or units	•	•	•
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	-	-	-
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	16	0	2
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-66	-20	28
<b>Other changes in assets account</b>			
Financial assets	-4	2	7
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	0	0	0
Debt securities	0	-6	2
Loans	-1	0	0
Equity and investment fund shares or units	-4	-3	7
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	3	-2	3
Other accounts receivable/payable	-4	13	-5
Financial liabilities	33	-66	53
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	33	-66	54
Loans	0	0	0
Equity and investment fund shares or units	•	•	•
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	-	-	-
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	0	0	0
<b>Closing balance sheet</b>			
Financial assets	1 233	1 208	1 268
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	220	218	270
Debt securities	209	182	152
Loans	249	263	270
Equity and investment fund shares or units	415	416	425
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	1	2	2
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	11	6	5
Other accounts receivable/payable	128	121	143
Financial liabilities	1 357	1 284	1 362
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	15	15	16
Debt securities	930	844	916
Loans	238	251	255
Equity and investment fund shares or units	•	•	•
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	-	-	-
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	174	174	175
Net financial assets	-125	-76	-94

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

New figures are published in June 2016

[www.statbank.dk/nasf](http://www.statbank.dk/nasf)

Table 256 Financial accounts. Households

	2012	2013	2014
	DKK bill. at current prices		
<b>Financial account</b>			
Financial assets	83	11	58
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	48	11	-3
Debt securities	-23	-24	-15
Loans	-	-	-
Equity and investment fund shares or units	17	-1	39
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	33	28	38
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	1	0	0
Other accounts receivable/payable	6	-3	-1
Financial liabilities	68	18	103
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	-2	-2	0
Loans	13	5	17
Equity and investment fund shares or units	•	•	•
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	•	•	•
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	57	15	87
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	15	-7	-46
<b>Other changes in assets account</b>			
Financial assets	361	90	235
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-5	3	2
Debt securities	1	-2	3
Loans	-	-	-
Equity and investment fund shares or units	171	96	-24
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	194	-7	255
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable/payable	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	-56	-35	-94
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	0	0	0
Loans	15	-16	-8
Equity and investment fund shares or units	•	•	•
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	•	•	•
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	-71	-19	-86
<b>Closing balance sheet</b>			
Financial assets	5 045	5 145	5 439
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	896	910	908
Debt securities	104	79	66
Loans	-	-	-
Equity and investment fund shares or units	1 443	1 537	1 552
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	2 564	2 584	2 877
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	1	1	1
Other accounts receivable/payable	37	34	33
Financial liabilities	2 641	2 624	2 633
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	11	9	9
Loans	2 554	2 543	2 552
Equity and investment fund shares or units	•	•	•
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	•	•	•
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	76	72	72
Net financial assets	2 404	2 522	2 805

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

New figures are published in June 2016

[www.statbank.dk/nasf](http://www.statbank.dk/nasf)



**Table 257** Financial accounts. Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)

	2012	2013	2014
	DKK bill. at current prices		
<b>Financial account</b>			
Financial assets	0	-4	3
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	1	-2	1
Debt securities	-3	-2	-2
Loans	-	-	-
Equity and investment fund shares or units	1	-1	4
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable/payable	0	1	0
Financial liabilities	-2	-7	-2
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-
Loans	0	0	0
Equity and investment fund shares or units	•	•	•
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	•	•	•
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	-2	-8	-2
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	2	4	4
<b>Other changes in assets account</b>			
Financial assets	14	7	3
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	1	-2	1
Loans	-	-	-
Equity and investment fund shares or units	14	8	1
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable/payable	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	3	9	0
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-
Loans	0	1	-2
Equity and investment fund shares or units	•	•	•
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	•	•	•
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	3	8	3
<b>Closing balance sheet</b>			
Financial assets	125	128	134
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	24	23	24
Debt securities	29	25	24
Loans	-	-	-
Equity and investment fund shares or units	62	69	74
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable/payable	11	11	11
Financial liabilities	36	37	36
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-
Loans	18	19	17
Equity and investment fund shares or units	•	•	•
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	•	•	•
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	18	18	19
Net financial assets	90	91	98

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

New figures are published in June 2016

[www.statbank.dk/nasf](http://www.statbank.dk/nasf)

**Table 258** Financial accounts. Rest of the world

	2012	2013	2014
	DKK bill. at current prices		
<b>Financial account</b>			
Financial assets	282	117	-58
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	0	0	1
Currency and deposits	21	52	-178
Debt securities	42	27	107
Loans	-37	-69	18
Equity and investment fund shares or units	175	54	47
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	54	58	-38
Other accounts receivable/payable	26	-5	-15
Financial liabilities	389	253	92
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	0	0	1
Currency and deposits	55	53	-111
Debt securities	23	-11	106
Loans	38	66	-34
Equity and investment fund shares or units	295	127	107
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	1	-1
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	-22	16	24
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-108	-136	-150
<b>Other changes in assets account</b>			
Financial assets	-84	79	276
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	0	0	-1
Currency and deposits	-1	-20	13
Debt securities	1	-38	31
Loans	0	-12	14
Equity and investment fund shares or units	-1	128	231
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	1	0	2
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-83	36	-9
Other accounts receivable/payable	0	-14	-3
Financial liabilities	-11	-35	327
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	0	0	-1
Currency and deposits	0	-15	41
Debt securities	-5	-37	144
Loans	4	-40	-8
Equity and investment fund shares or units	-17	103	138
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	8	-45	13
<b>Closing balance sheet</b>			
Financial assets	4 344	4 540	4 759
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	13	12	13
Currency and deposits	1 181	1 213	1 047
Debt securities	1 511	1 500	1 638
Loans	548	467	499
Equity and investment fund shares or units	1 126	1 309	1 587
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	15	15	17
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-138	-43	-91
Other accounts receivable/payable	88	68	50
Financial liabilities	4 994	5 212	5 631
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	13	12	13
Currency and deposits	659	698	627
Debt securities	1 379	1 331	1 582
Loans	1 017	1 043	1 001
Equity and investment fund shares or units	1 865	2 095	2 341
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	9	10	9
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	52	23	59
Net financial assets	-650	-672	-872

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

New figures are published in June 2016

[www.statbank.dk/nasf](http://www.statbank.dk/nasf)

**Table 259** Production by industry

	2013	2014	2015
	—DKK bill. at current prices—		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 377.0</b>	<b>3 444.0</b>	<b>3 494.0</b>
Of which: General government	548.4	556.2	566.1
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>81.7</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>33.9</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>660.8</b>	<b>667.9</b>	<b>686.6</b>
<b>Utility services</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>89.4</b>
Electricity, gas and steam	59.4	52.2	51.9
Water, sewerage and waste	36.9	40.2	37.5
<b>Construction</b>	<b>206.1</b>	<b>210.7</b>	<b>215.1</b>
<b>Trade and transport etc.</b>	<b>792.2</b>	<b>805.5</b>	<b>807.2</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	381.8	382.7	379.3
Transportation	352.0	361.6	363.9
Accommodation, food service	58.3	61.3	64.0
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>154.0</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>172.1</b>
<b>Financial and insurance</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>173.3</b>	<b>176.1</b>
<b>Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>72.9</b>
<b>Dwellings</b>	<b>181.1</b>	<b>186.6</b>	<b>191.6</b>
<b>Other business services</b>	<b>274.4</b>	<b>286.2</b>	<b>303.8</b>
Knowledge-based services	167.4	173.7	182.9
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	107.1	112.5	120.9
<b>Public adm., education, health</b>	<b>549.6</b>	<b>559.6</b>	<b>569.4</b>
Public adm., defence etc.	144.3	145.3	147.9
Education	145.5	149.9	152.4
Human health; social work	259.9	264.4	269.0
<b>Arts, entertainm. oth.service</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>94.2</b>
Arts and entertainment etc.	42.2	43.5	43.9
Other service activities	42.1	43.5	45.5
Households as employers	4.7	4.8	4.8

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Table 260 Production by industry

	2013	2014	2015
DKK bill. in 2010-prices, chained values			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 203.5</b>	<b>3 254.8</b>	<b>3 279.0</b>
Of which: General government	528.9	529.7	533.8
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>78.3</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>38.5</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>628.4</b>	<b>631.9</b>	<b>644.9</b>
<b>Utility services</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>87.7</b>
Electricity, gas and steam	57.8	51.6	52.7
Water, sewerage and waste	34.3	37.4	35.0
<b>Construction</b>	<b>194.3</b>	<b>198.0</b>	<b>201.8</b>
<b>Trade and transport etc.</b>	<b>753.0</b>	<b>773.2</b>	<b>747.9</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	351.8	347.1	340.4
Transportation	346.8	370.8	349.3
Accommodation, food service	53.9	55.6	57.5
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>158.5</b>	<b>170.8</b>	<b>185.7</b>
<b>Financial and insurance</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>150.3</b>	<b>148.0</b>
<b>Real estate; rent of non-res. b.</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>66.9</b>
<b>Dwellings</b>	<b>166.4</b>	<b>166.8</b>	<b>167.8</b>
<b>Other business services</b>	<b>270.6</b>	<b>279.0</b>	<b>294.1</b>
Knowledge-based services	164.6	169.4	177.5
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	106.1	109.5	116.6
<b>Public adm. , education, health</b>	<b>528.0</b>	<b>530.5</b>	<b>534.5</b>
Public adm. , defence etc.	139.2	141.1	142.4
Education	138.4	140.8	141.3
Human health; social work	250.3	248.5	250.7
<b>Arts, entertainm. oth.service</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>87.5</b>
Arts and entertainment etc.	39.7	39.8	39.8
Other service activities	40.6	41.2	42.8
Households as employers	4.5	4.9	4.9

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Table 261 Gross value added by industry

	2013	2014	2015
	—DKK bill. at current prices—		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 643.3</b>	<b>1 680.3</b>	<b>1 718.1</b>
Of which: General government	370.3	376.4	383.2
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>18.8</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>28.3</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>221.6</b>	<b>227.1</b>	<b>253.1</b>
<b>Utility services</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>40.5</b>
Electricity, gas and steam	26.6	22.4	26.8
Water, sewerage and waste	13.5	14.1	13.7
<b>Construction</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>77.7</b>
<b>Trade and transport etc.</b>	<b>315.1</b>	<b>326.9</b>	<b>322.5</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	201.8	201.9	204.8
Transportation	89.0	99.9	91.7
Accommodation, food service	24.4	25.2	26.0
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>79.9</b>
<b>Financial and insurance</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>110.7</b>
<b>Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>42.7</b>
<b>Dwellings</b>	<b>128.5</b>	<b>130.4</b>	<b>134.6</b>
<b>Other business services</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>138.9</b>	<b>151.7</b>
Knowledge-based services	85.1	86.3	92.9
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	49.3	52.6	58.7
<b>Public adm., education, health</b>	<b>382.6</b>	<b>389.0</b>	<b>396.3</b>
Public adm., defence etc.	93.0	93.4	95.2
Education	106.4	110.6	112.6
Human health; social work	183.2	185.0	188.5
<b>Arts, entertainm. oth.service</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>61.4</b>
Arts and entertainment etc.	25.7	26.4	27.0
Other service activities	26.8	27.8	29.5
Households as employers	4.7	4.8	4.8

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Table 262 Gross value added by industry

	2013	2014	2015
— DKK bill. at 2010 prices, chained values —			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 561.9</b>	<b>1 582.5</b>	<b>1 597.2</b>
Of which: General government	356.0	356.4	358.2
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>22.2</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>33.0</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>215.6</b>	<b>220.2</b>	<b>226.2</b>
<b>Utility services</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>38.1</b>
Electricity, gas and steam	28.6	25.4	26.6
Water, sewerage and waste	11.4	12.4	11.6
<b>Construction</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>78.8</b>
<b>Trade and transport etc.</b>	<b>304.6</b>	<b>307.3</b>	<b>301.3</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	179.3	177.5	173.9
Transportation	104.5	109.1	105.7
Accommodation, food service	22.5	23.3	24.0
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>92.1</b>
<b>Financial and insurance</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>88.8</b>
<b>Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>39.6</b>
<b>Dwellings</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>116.9</b>
<b>Other business services</b>	<b>130.8</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>141.7</b>
Knowledge-based services	82.5	84.5	87.9
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	48.4	50.6	53.8
<b>Public adm., education, health</b>	<b>366.0</b>	<b>366.1</b>	<b>368.4</b>
Public adm., defence etc.	89.6	91.3	91.9
Education	100.5	102.9	103.1
Human health; social work	175.7	171.8	173.3
<b>Arts, entertainm. oth.service</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>55.5</b>
Arts and entertainment etc.	23.7	23.7	23.6
Other service activities	25.5	26.0	27.0
Households as employers	4.5	4.9	4.9

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Table 263 Compensation of employees

	2013	2014	2015
	Current prices, bill. DKK		
<b>Total</b>	<b>989.9</b>	<b>1 016.5</b>	<b>1 050.6</b>
Of which: General government	317.0	321.5	326.8
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>134.7</b>
<b>Utility services</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Electricity, gas and steam	5.7	5.4	5.5
Water, sewerage and waste	4.5	4.5	4.7
<b>Construction</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>63.1</b>
<b>Trade and transport etc.</b>	<b>212.7</b>	<b>217.9</b>	<b>225.3</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	141.6	143.4	148.0
Transportation	52.9	55.0	56.5
Accommodation, food service	18.2	19.5	20.8
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>50.2</b>
<b>Financial and insurance</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>53.2</b>
<b>Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>
<b>Dwellings</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Other business services</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>114.3</b>
Knowledge-based services	65.8	68.8	72.0
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	37.4	40.2	42.3
<b>Public adm., education, health</b>	<b>321.2</b>	<b>325.7</b>	<b>331.2</b>
Public adm., defence etc.	71.4	71.8	73.0
Education	88.0	91.4	93.1
Human health; social work	161.8	162.5	165.1
<b>Arts, entertainm. oth.service</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>39.6</b>
Arts and entertainment etc.	14.7	15.0	15.3
Other service activities	19.1	19.3	19.4
Households as employers	4.7	4.8	4.8

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Table 264 Gross operating surplus and mixed income

	2013	2014	2015
	DKK bill at current prices		
<b>Total</b>	<b>643.8</b>	<b>651.3</b>	<b>650.7</b>
Of which: General government	56.9	58.3	59.2
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>24.4</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>117.5</b>
<b>Utility services</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>30.0</b>
Electricity, gas and steam	21.0	17.1	21.3
Water, sewerage and waste	8.8	9.4	8.7
<b>Construction</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>
<b>Trade and transport etc.</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>97.2</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	60.5	58.7	56.6
Transportation	36.6	45.1	35.2
Accommodation, food service	6.5	5.9	5.4
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>29.9</b>
<b>Financial and insurance</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>52.1</b>
<b>Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>32.3</b>
<b>Dwellings</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>111.9</b>
<b>Other business services</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>37.6</b>
Knowledge-based services	19.9	18.0	21.3
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	12.0	12.4	16.3
<b>Public adm., education, health</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>67.3</b>
Public adm., defence etc.	21.8	21.8	22.3
Education	19.1	19.9	20.1
Human health; social work	23.4	24.3	24.9
<b>Arts, entertainm. oth.service</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.8</b>
Arts and entertainment etc.	12.0	12.3	12.5
Other service activities	7.2	7.9	9.4
Households as employers	0.0	0.0	0.0

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Table 265 Total actual hours worked

	2013	2014	2015
	mill. hours		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 997.4</b>	<b>4 031.6</b>	<b>4 069.5</b>
Of which: General government	1 143.8	1 139.8	1 132.8
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>119.2</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>119.4</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>448.7</b>	<b>456.4</b>	<b>462.5</b>
<b>Utility services</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>33.5</b>
Electricity, gas and steam	16.8	15.7	15.9
Water, sewerage and waste	17.4	17.3	17.6
<b>Construction</b>	<b>271.9</b>	<b>278.1</b>	<b>289.0</b>
<b>Trade and transport etc.</b>	<b>952.6</b>	<b>964.0</b>	<b>972.6</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	622.2	618.5	620.8
Transportation	218.2	227.5	227.9
Accommodation, food service	112.1	118.0	124.0
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>153.3</b>	<b>156.8</b>	<b>159.3</b>
<b>Financial and insurance</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>118.9</b>
<b>Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>49.4</b>
<b>Dwellings</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>25.9</b>
<b>Other business services</b>	<b>420.5</b>	<b>432.4</b>	<b>442.8</b>
Knowledge-based services	249.7	252.9	258.3
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	170.9	179.4	184.5
<b>Public adm., education, health</b>	<b>1 195.8</b>	<b>1 191.1</b>	<b>1 190.0</b>
Public adm., defence etc.	236.7	232.3	230.9
Education	304.4	311.6	314.6
Human health; social work	654.7	647.2	644.6
<b>Arts, entertainm. oth.service</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>198.8</b>	<b>198.2</b>
Arts and entertainment etc.	65.8	66.8	67.1
Other service activities	94.2	93.5	92.5
Households as employers	40.0	38.6	38.5

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**Table 266** Hours worked for employees

	2013	2014	2015
	mill. hours.		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 643.3</b>	<b>3 681.2</b>	<b>3 725.3</b>
Of which: General government	1 143.8	1 139.8	1 132.8
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>56.6</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>432.8</b>	<b>440.7</b>	<b>446.9</b>
<b>Utility services</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>33.3</b>
Electricity, gas and steam	16.8	15.7	15.9
Water, sewerage and waste	17.2	17.0	17.4
<b>Construction</b>	<b>233.6</b>	<b>239.8</b>	<b>251.1</b>
<b>Trade and transport etc.</b>	<b>877.3</b>	<b>890.0</b>	<b>900.0</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	572.3	569.3	572.5
Transportation	201.8	211.5	212.1
Accommodation, food service	103.2	109.2	115.4
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>133.3</b>	<b>136.6</b>	<b>139.5</b>
<b>Financial and insurance</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>118.9</b>
<b>Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>33.3</b>
<b>Dwellings</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>24.9</b>
<b>Other business services</b>	<b>353.5</b>	<b>365.8</b>	<b>377.5</b>
Knowledge-based services	202.3	206.0	212.3
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	151.2	159.8	165.1
<b>Public adm., education, health</b>	<b>1 168.0</b>	<b>1 163.4</b>	<b>1 163.0</b>
Public adm., defence etc.	236.7	232.3	230.9
Education	298.2	305.5	308.6
Human health; social work	633.1	625.6	623.5
<b>Arts, entertainm. oth.service</b>	<b>173.2</b>	<b>172.6</b>	<b>172.6</b>
Arts and entertainment etc.	60.1	61.0	61.4
Other service activities	73.1	73.0	72.6
Households as employers	40.0	38.6	38.5

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Table 267 Employment by industry

	2013	2014	2015
	1 000 persons		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 742.8</b>	<b>2 765.1</b>	<b>2 795.7</b>
Of which: General government	820.3	816.9	815.0
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>71.2</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>281.1</b>	<b>283.6</b>	<b>286.3</b>
<b>Utility services</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.3</b>
Electricity, gas and steam	10.6	9.9	9.9
Water, sewerage and waste	11.2	11.1	11.3
<b>Construction</b>	<b>164.6</b>	<b>167.1</b>	<b>171.9</b>
<b>Trade and transport etc.</b>	<b>698.4</b>	<b>705.3</b>	<b>715.8</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	453.9	454.3	458.7
Transportation	133.3	135.0	134.9
Accommodation, food service	111.2	116.0	122.2
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>102.2</b>
<b>Financial and insurance</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>78.9</b>
<b>Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>30.5</b>
<b>Dwellings</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>16.9</b>
<b>Other business services</b>	<b>272.7</b>	<b>283.3</b>	<b>289.8</b>
Knowledge-based services	151.3	155.2	158.0
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	121.4	128.2	131.7
<b>Public adm. . education, health</b>	<b>855.5</b>	<b>851.3</b>	<b>853.4</b>
Public adm. . defence etc.	154.3	152.3	151.3
Education	218.1	220.3	224.4
Human health; social work	483.1	478.7	477.7
<b>Arts, entertainm. oth.service</b>	<b>150.9</b>	<b>152.3</b>	<b>153.0</b>
Arts and entertainment etc.	54.4	55.7	56.5
Other service activities	69.1	69.1	68.8
Households as employers	27.4	27.5	27.7

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Table 268 Employees by industry

	2013	2014	2015
	1 000 persons		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 553.0</b>	<b>2 575.4</b>	<b>2 611.3</b>
Of which: General government	820.3	816.9	815.0
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>39.0</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>273.7</b>	<b>276.2</b>	<b>279.1</b>
<b>Utility services</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>21.2</b>
Electricity, gas and steam	10.6	9.9	9.9
Water, sewerage and waste	11.1	11.0	11.2
<b>Construction</b>	<b>146.6</b>	<b>149.2</b>	<b>154.6</b>
<b>Trade and transport etc.</b>	<b>653.4</b>	<b>660.6</b>	<b>672.2</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	425.6	426.1	431.1
Transportation	125.0	126.8	127.0
Accommodation, food service	102.8	107.7	114.1
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>94.0</b>
<b>Financial and insurance</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>78.9</b>
<b>Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.5</b>
<b>Dwellings</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>16.3</b>
<b>Other business services</b>	<b>239.1</b>	<b>249.5</b>	<b>256.8</b>
Knowledge-based services	128.5	132.2	135.7
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	110.6	117.3	121.1
<b>Public adm., education, health</b>	<b>837.8</b>	<b>833.5</b>	<b>836.2</b>
Public adm., defence etc.	154.3	152.3	151.3
Education	214.5	216.6	220.9
Human health; social work	468.9	464.6	464.0
<b>Arts, entertainm. oth.service</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>135.9</b>
Arts and entertainment etc.	51.0	52.1	53.1
Other service activities	55.1	55.1	55.1
Households as employers	27.4	27.5	27.7

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Table 269 Consumption

	2013	2014	2015
	bill. DKK current prices		
<b>Final consumption expenditure of resident households</b>	<b>886.6</b>	<b>898.6</b>	<b>922.7</b>
Final consumption expenditure of resident households in the rest of the world	38.9	39.3	39.8
Final consumption expenditure of non-resident households on the economic territory	40.6	43.8	46.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>888.3</b>	<b>903.2</b>	<b>929.1</b>
Food	90.1	91.3	93.1
Beverages and tobacco	45.0	45.0	44.5
Clothing and footwear	39.1	37.8	38.7
Housing	209.7	215.5	220.8
Electricity, gas and other fuels	56.9	51.0	52.5
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	42.9	44.5	45.4
Medical products, health services	25.5	26.3	27.0
Purchase of vehicles	31.8	31.6	33.7
Other transport and communication	89.6	90.2	93.5
Recreation and culture	94.6	97.2	99.5
Other goods and services	163.1	172.7	180.4
<b>Goods</b>	<b>407.8</b>	<b>403.4</b>	<b>409.2</b>
Durable goods	82.7	85.1	88.5
Semi-durable goods	86.3	85.7	87.1
Non-durable goods	238.8	232.6	233.5
<b>Services</b>	<b>480.5</b>	<b>499.8</b>	<b>519.9</b>
Housing	209.7	215.5	220.8
Services excl. housing	270.8	284.2	299.1
<b>Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>29.1</b>
<b>Government consumption expenditure</b>	<b>503.9</b>	<b>511.7</b>	<b>519.7</b>
Final Individual consumption expenditure of government	354.4	362.9	369.2
Final collective consumption expenditure of government	149.5	148.7	150.6
<b>Actual individual consumption</b>	<b>1 268.9</b>	<b>1 289.5</b>	<b>1 321.0</b>

www.statbank.dk/nahc21, nahc3, nahc1 og nan1

Table 270 Consumption.

	2013	2014	2015
	DKK bill. in 2010-prices, chained values		
<b>Final consumption expenditure of resident households</b>	<b>838.8</b>	<b>843.6</b>	<b>861.3</b>
Final consumption expenditure of resident households in the rest of the world	36.3	36.7	36.4
Final consumption expenditure of non-resident households on the economic territory	38.5	41.4	43.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>840.9</b>	<b>848.3</b>	<b>868.1</b>
Food	83.4	84.8	85.3
Beverages and tobacco	39.6	39.7	39.2
Clothing and footwear	37.9	36.7	37.3
Housing	192.6	193.3	194.7
Electricity, gas and other fuels	52.0	45.9	49.8
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	42.2	44.3	44.9
Medical products, health services	25.0	25.5	26.1
Purchase of vehicles	32.6	32.9	35.2
Other transport and communication	85.9	88.4	93.6
Recreation and culture	97.3	100.0	101.2
Other goods and services	152.6	157.4	161.7
<b>Goods</b>	<b>389.1</b>	<b>387.3</b>	<b>395.7</b>
Durable goods	86.6	91.2	94.9
Semi-durable goods	84.5	84.5	85.7
Non-durable goods	218.5	212.7	216.5
<b>Services</b>	<b>451.8</b>	<b>461.0</b>	<b>472.3</b>
Housing	192.6	193.3	194.7
Services excl. housing	259.1	267.7	277.8
<b>Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>27.5</b>
<b>Government consumption expenditure</b>	<b>485.3</b>	<b>486.3</b>	<b>489.1</b>
Final Individual consumption expenditure of government	340.1	342.2	343.6
Final collective consumption expenditure of government	145.1	144.0	145.5
<b>Actual individual consumption</b>	<b>1 206.1</b>	<b>1 212.6</b>	<b>1 232.6</b>

[www.statbank.dk/nahc21, nahc3, nahc1 og nan1](http://www.statbank.dk/nahc21,nahc3,nahc1ognan1)

Table 271 Investments, by type

	2012	2013*	2014*
current prices, DKK bill.			
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>356.8</b>	<b>359.8</b>	<b>370.7</b>
Dwellings	77.2	76.8	79.9
Buildings other than dwellings	45.3	44.5	45.6
Other structures and land improvements	38.2	39.1	39.0
Transport equipment	28.8	32.6	40.5
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	74.8	75.1	71.4
ICT equipment	19.7	...	...
Computer hardware	17.3	...	...
Telecommunication equipment	2.4	...	...
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	55.1	...	...
Cultivated biological resources	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Intellectual property products	92.6	91.9	94.4
Research and development	53.6	...	...
Mineral exploration and evaluation	2.0	...	...
Computer software and databases	30.8	...	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	6.1	...	...
<b>Consumption of fixed capital</b>	<b>329.0</b>	<b>330.5</b>	<b>332.8</b>
<b>Net fixed capital formation</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>37.9</b>
DKK bill., 2010-prices, chained values			
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>342.4</b>	<b>346.1</b>	<b>357.8</b>
Dwellings	73.2	72.4	74.6
Buildings other than dwellings	42.8	42.3	43.5
Other structures and land improvements	35.7	36.7	36.9
Transport equipment	29.4	33.5	40.8
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	73.0	74.2	72.8
ICT equipment	20.4	...	...
Computer hardware	17.8	...	...
Telecommunication equipment	2.6	...	...
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	52.5	...	...
Cultivated biological resources	0.0	-0.2	-0.2
Intellectual property products	88.8	87.8	90.2
Research and development	51.5	...	...
Mineral exploration and evaluation	1.9	...	...
Computer software and databases	29.6	...	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	5.7	...	...
<b>Consumption of fixed capital</b>	<b>315.9</b>	<b>317.1</b>	<b>320.2</b>
<b>Net fixed capital formation</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>37.7</b>

www.statbank.dk/nahk

Table 272 Gross fixed capital formation, by industry

	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Current prices, DKK bill.			
<b>Total</b>	<b>335.6</b>	<b>356.8</b>	<b>359.8</b>	<b>370.7</b>
Of which: General government	61.4	71.8	70.6	76.0
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	...	...
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	...	...
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	...	...
<b>Utility services</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>22.2</b>	...	...
Electricity, gas and steam	9.9	13.3	...	...
Water, sewerage and waste	7.8	8.8	...	...
<b>Construction</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	...	...
<b>Trade and transport etc.</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>45.2</b>	...	...
Wholesale and retail trade	16.8	17.9	...	...
Transportation	18.6	25.3	...	...
Accommodation, food service	2.1	2.1	...	...
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>20.9</b>	...	...
<b>Financial and insurance</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>15.5</b>	...	...
<b>Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	...	...
<b>Dwellings</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>78.6</b>	...	...
<b>Other business services</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>18.7</b>	...	...
Knowledge-based services	11.8	10.1	...	...
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	8.3	8.6	...	...
<b>Public adm., education, health</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>62.4</b>	...	...
Public adm., defence etc.	19.2	21.3	...	...
Education	19.5	23.1	...	...
Human health; social work	16.3	17.9	...	...
<b>Arts, entertainm. oth.service</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	...	...
Arts and entertainment etc.	6.0	6.7	...	...
Other service activities	3.6	3.7	...	...
Households as employers	•	•	...	...

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**Table 273** Gross fixed capital formation, by industry.

	2011	2012	2013	2014
	2010-prices, chained values, DKK bill.			
<b>Total</b>	<b>329.5</b>	<b>342.4</b>	<b>346.1</b>	<b>357.8</b>
Of which: General government	60.0	68.8	67.8	73.5
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	...	...
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	...	...
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>55.6</b>	...	...
<b>Utility services</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>21.2</b>	...	...
Electricity, gas and steam	9.8	13.0	...	...
Water, sewerage and waste	7.4	8.2	...	...
<b>Construction</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	...	...
<b>Trade and transport etc.</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>43.6</b>	...	...
Wholesale and retail trade	16.9	17.7	...	...
Transportation	18.2	23.9	...	...
Accommodation, food service	2.1	2.0	...	...
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>20.1</b>	...	...
<b>Financial and insurance</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>15.1</b>	...	...
<b>Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	...	...
<b>Dwellings</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>74.6</b>	...	...
<b>Other business services</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>18.2</b>	...	...
Knowledge-based services	11.6	9.7	...	...
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	8.5	8.5	...	...
<b>Public adm., education, health</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>59.9</b>	...	...
Public adm., defence etc.	18.7	20.3	...	...
Education	19.2	22.5	...	...
Human health; social work	16.0	17.2	...	...
<b>Arts, entertainm. oth.service</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	...	...
Arts and entertainment etc.	5.8	6.4	...	...
Other service activities	3.6	3.6	...	...
Households as employers	•	•	...	...

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**Table 274** Accumulation account and balance sheets.

	2012	2013	2014
	—DKK bill. at current prices—		
<b>Fixed assets, gross capital stock, closing balance sheet</b>	<b>10 709.2</b>	<b>10 871.7</b>	<b>11 056.6</b>
Dwellings	4 629.2	4 776.0	4 934.4
Buildings other than dwellings	2 312.8	2 284.5	2 260.4
Other structures and land improvements	1 337.9	1 359.5	1 380.3
Transport equipment	428.7	435.6	461.7
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	1 221.0	1 209.8	1 190.3
ICT equipment	129.5	...	...
Computer hardware	103.9	...	...
Telecommunication equipment	25.6	...	...
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	1 091.5	...	...
Cultivated biological resources	8.7	8.5	8.1
Intellectual property products	771.0	798.0	821.3
Research and development	547.8	...	...
Mineral exploration and evaluation	24.7	...	...
Computer software and databases	168.7	...	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	29.8	...	...
<b>Consumption of fixed capital</b>	<b>329.0</b>	<b>330.5</b>	<b>332.8</b>
Dwellings	54.1	55.8	57.5
Buildings other than dwellings	49.2	49.0	49.6
Other structures and land improvements	38.1	37.5	37.1
Transport equipment	31.5	31.3	32.6
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	72.0	71.0	68.5
ICT equipment	15.4	...	...
Computer hardware	14.0	...	...
Telecommunication equipment	1.4	...	...
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	56.5	...	...
Cultivated biological resources	•	•	•
Intellectual property products	84.2	85.9	87.5
Research and development	47.8	...	...
Mineral exploration and evaluation	0.8	...	...
Computer software and databases	30.5	...	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	5.2	...	...
<b>Fixed assets, net capital stock, closing balance sheet</b>	<b>6 039.0</b>	<b>6 109.0</b>	<b>6 192.0</b>
Dwellings	2 625.9	2 708.4	2 796.6
Buildings other than dwellings	1 347.2	1 329.3	1 314.1
Other structures and land improvements	763.4	760.8	757.9
Transport equipment	256.9	260.9	276.4
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	591.7	585.1	571.3
ICT equipment	68.9	...	...
Computer hardware	56.1	...	...
Telecommunication equipment	12.8	...	...
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	522.8	...	...
Cultivated biological resources	8.7	8.5	8.1
Intellectual property products	445.1	456.1	467.6
Research and development	325.6	...	...
Mineral exploration and evaluation	15.1	...	...
Computer software and databases	85.9	...	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	18.5	...	...

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**Table 275** Accumulation account and balance sheets.

	2012	2013	2014
	DKK bill. at 2010-prices, chained values		
<b>Fixed assets, gross capital stock, closing balance sheet</b>	<b>10 143.0</b>	<b>10 241.4</b>	<b>10 349.9</b>
Dwellings	4 302.9	4 339.8	4 378.1
Buildings other than dwellings	2 207.7	2 201.8	2 195.8
Other structures and land improvements	1 256.1	1 285.3	1 312.6
Transport equipment	436.3	441.1	460.1
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	1 188.9	1 206.8	1 222.4
ICT equipment	135.7	...	...
Computer hardware	107.4	...	...
Telecommunication equipment	28.3	...	...
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	1 053.4	...	...
Cultivated biological resources	7.8	7.8	7.8
Intellectual property products	743.1	758.7	773.9
Research and development	529.7	...	...
Mineral exploration and evaluation	23.6	...	...
Computer software and databases	161.8	...	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	28.0	...	...
<b>Consumption of fixed capital</b>	<b>315.9</b>	<b>317.1</b>	<b>320.2</b>
Dwellings	51.4	52.6	53.7
Buildings other than dwellings	46.6	46.9	47.7
Other structures and land improvements	35.9	35.0	35.3
Transport equipment	32.0	32.0	32.8
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	69.4	69.2	68.5
ICT equipment	16.0	...	...
Computer hardware	14.5	...	...
Telecommunication equipment	1.5	...	...
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	53.4	...	...
Cultivated biological resources	•	•	•
Intellectual property products	80.7	81.4	82.2
Research and development	45.8	...	...
Mineral exploration and evaluation	0.8	...	...
Computer software and databases	29.3	...	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	4.9	...	...
<b>Fixed assets, net capital stock, closing balance sheet</b>	<b>5 702.7</b>	<b>5 734.0</b>	<b>5 771.4</b>
Dwellings	2 442.6	2 462.2	2 482.5
Buildings other than dwellings	1 286.9	1 282.4	1 278.4
Other structures and land improvements	715.8	717.8	719.2
Transport equipment	261.5	264.1	275.0
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	562.1	567.1	569.2
ICT equipment	71.7	...	...
Computer hardware	57.4	...	...
Telecommunication equipment	14.3	...	...
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	490.7	...	...
Cultivated biological resources	7.8	7.8	7.8
Intellectual property products	425.9	432.6	439.7
Research and development	312.1	...	...
Mineral exploration and evaluation	14.4	...	...
Computer software and databases	82.1	...	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	17.3	...	...

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Table 276 (page 1 of 2) Supply and use of goods, 2012

SITC		Danish turnover	Imports incl, customs duties	Exports	Domestic supply	Used for				
						Inter- mediate con- sumption	Household con- sumption	NPISH com- sumption <sup>1</sup>	Govern- ment con- sumption <sup>1</sup>	Capital formation, stocks
Current prices, DKK mill,										
0	Food and live animals	180 439	58 740	90 153	148 986	102 908	45 392	-	88	598
00	Live animals other than animals of division 03	29 012	371	5 261	24 121	23 685	383	-	-	53
01	Meat and meat preparations	38 346	9 251	30 074	17 519	6 845	10 980	-	-	-306
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	42 223	4 209	16 432	29 998	22 056	8 221	-	-	-279
03	Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates preparations and preparations thereof	12 715	10 803	13 857	9 641	8 318	959	-	-	364
04	Cereals and cereals preparations	21 876	5 081	6 194	20 761	11 826	7 626	-	-	1 309
05	Vegetables and fruit	7 344	9 665	2 898	14 105	6 162	8 054	-	-	-111
06	Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	4 062	1 723	2 033	3 751	2 153	1 677	-	-	-78
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	2 523	4 132	1 134	5 521	1 705	3 810	-	-	5
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	14 251	9 798	5 138	18 911	17 947	1 259	-	-	-295
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	8 086	3 708	7 132	4 659	2 212	2 425	-	88	-66
1	Beverages and tobacco	10 874	6 862	5 842	11 888	3 740	8 227	-	-	-78
11	Beverages	9 763	5 854	4 619	10 993	3 494	7 510	-	-	-11
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1 111	1 008	1 223	896	246	717	-	-	-67
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	27 523	16 190	23 548	20 164	22 412	2 951	-	-	-5 200
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	10 180	1 710	11 195	694	671	-	-	-	24
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	2 028	1 712	492	3 248	2 958	26	-	-	264
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	110	301	86	325	325	-	-	-	1
24	Cork and wood	2 165	5 266	718	6 713	5 523	1 170	-	-	19
25	Pulp and waste paper	42	444	119	367	341	-	-	-	26
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	989	262	790	461	440	6	-	-	15
27	Crude fertilizers other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	2 822	1 306	799	3 329	3 135	149	-	-	45
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	646	685	2 767	-1 435	4 158	-11	-	-	-5 583
29	Crude animals and vegetable materials, n,e,c,	8 540	4 504	6 583	6 461	4 862	1 610	-	-	-11
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	143 637	56 022	71 115	128 544	98 144	23 469	-	-	6 930
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	453	2 482	23	2 911	3 142	104	-	-	-334
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	91 993	47 088	59 321	79 759	60 971	11 326	-	-	7 463
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	26 689	3 056	6 868	22 877	20 306	2 770	-	-	-199
35	Electric current	24 502	3 396	4 903	22 995	13 726	9 270	-	-	-
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	4 370	4 917	3 856	5 430	4 881	233	-	-	316
41	Animal oils and fats	1 949	1 881	2 087	1 744	1 349	50	-	-	345
42	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	2 214	2 129	1 543	2 800	2 654	178	-	-	-32
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,c,	207	906	227	886	878	5	-	-	4
5	Chemicals and related products, n,e,c,	99 922	65 256	95 596	69 567	57 084	7 069	-	3 959	1 454
51	Organic chemicals	8 911	6 107	7 218	7 794	7 515	37	-	-	242
52	Inorganic chemicals	1 337	2 660	881	3 115	3 026	9	-	-	81
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	3 390	3 367	3 210	3 545	3 202	264	-	-	79
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	65 617	24 556	62 382	27 791	18 614	4 639	-	3 959	579
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations	2 386	5 027	3 686	3 727	1 918	1 744	-	-	64
56	Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	243	2 006	618	1 629	1 611	16	-	-	2
57	Plastics in primary forms	604	8 998	1 685	7 916	7 811	5	-	-	100
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	5 334	5 964	4 213	7 082	6 803	225	-	-	54
59	Chemical materials and products, n,e,c,	12 100	6 573	11 702	6 968	6 584	130	-	-	254

<b>6</b>	<b>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material</b>	<b>81 454</b>	<b>71 785</b>	<b>47 480</b>	<b>105 673</b>	<b>98 254</b>	<b>5 840</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>1 463</b>
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n,e,c, and dressed furskins	256	563	313	506	415	148	-	-	-57
62	Rubber manufactures, n,e,c,	974	3 814	1 330	3 454	3 321	88	-	-	46
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	9 038	4 747	2 510	11 275	10 320	743	-	-	211
64	Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	7 542	10 029	5 303	12 268	11 213	1 092	-	116	-152
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n,e,c,, and related products	4 346	6 722	5 309	5 720	4 294	1 031	-	-	395
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n,e,c,	14 514	6 812	6 183	15 132	13 661	1 344	-	-	128
67	Iron and steel	5 482	16 116	6 766	14 830	14 667	6	-	-	158
68	Non-ferrous metals	2 086	6 195	2 477	5 803	5 756	12	-	-	35
69	Manufactures of metal, n,e,c,	37 215	16 787	17 290	36 684	34 608	1 376	-	-	699

<sup>1</sup> Goods used in the production of services in general government are included in "intermediate consumption". Goods used for government consumption are mainly subsidies eg, for medicine,

Table 276 (page 2 of 2)

## Supply of goods, 2012

SITC		Danish turnover	Imports incl, customs duties	Exports	Domestic supply	Used for				
						Inter- mediate con- sumption	Household con- sumption	NPISH com- sumption	Govern- ment con- sumption <sup>1</sup>	Capital formation, stocks
DKK mill,										
7	Machinery and transport equipment	153 860	158 017	121 310	190 396	99 315	31 103	-	264	59 713
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	49 518	7 959	21 967	35 505	26 298	43	-	-	9 164
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	19 123	12 404	14 988	16 535	4 429	236	-	-	11 870
73	Metal working machinery	1 170	2 068	1 036	2 202	426	-	-	-	1 776
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n,e,c, and machine parts, n,e,c,	41 371	25 707	32 575	34 486	25 137	179	-	-	9 170
75	Office machines; automatic data processing machines	2 317	19 378	6 054	15 642	5 724	1 630	-	2	8 285
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	5 981	20 043	10 361	15 584	4 563	7 220	-	-	3 801
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n,e,c, and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts n,e,c, of electrical household type equipment)	18 453	27 598	17 336	28 687	23 445	3 289	-	-	1 953
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	12 859	31 399	12 363	31 859	5 633	18 385	-	261	7 580
79	Other transport equipment	3 067	11 461	4 631	9 896	3 660	122	-	-	6 114
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	79 467	84 737	76 163	85 399	45 250	27 862	-	1 253	11 034
81	Prefabricated buildings, sanitary plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n,e,c,	3 642	3 406	2 632	4 408	3 080	685	-	-	643
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	13 508	8 172	11 719	9 958	1 723	4 211	-	192	3 833
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	6	1 499	603	883	261	533	-	-	89
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	2 458	27 908	17 510	10 551	1 851	8 542	-	-	158
85	Footwear	109	6 082	3 083	2 904	356	2 702	-	7	-161
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus n,e,c,	17 589	10 970	16 291	12 264	8 799	110	-	18	3 337
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n,e,c.; watches and clocks	1 336	2 762	1 440	2 650	1 436	950	-	45	219
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n,e,c	40 818	23 938	22 886	41 780	27 743	10 130	-	991	2 916
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in SITC	49 369	47 430	17 010	79 789	47 216	-272	-	-	32 844
93	Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	49 212	1 161	16 580	33 794	1 014	-	-	-	32 779
96	Coin (other than gold coin) not being legal tender	60	6	-	66	1	-	-	-	65
97	Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	96	162	430	-172	100	-272	-	-	-
98	Bunkering abroad	-	46 102	-	46 102	46 102	-	-	-	-

**Table 277** Gross domestic product by regions and provinces. 2014

	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic product per capita <sup>1</sup>	Gross domestic product per capita <sup>1</sup>	Annual average real growth 2008-2014	Average real growth 2014
	current prices DKK mio.	current prices DKK '1,000	the whole country = 100	per cent	
<b>Denmark<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1 942 584</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Region Hovedstaden</b>	<b>761 527</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Province København By	358 039	488	142	1.5	2.5
Province København Omegn	271 028	508	148	1.0	1.3
Province Nordsjælland	122 361	271	79	-0.9	1.0
Province Bornholm	10 099	252	73	-0.1	1.9
<b>Region Sjælland</b>	<b>192 889</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Province Østsjælland	56 900	237	69	0.2	1.4
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	135 989	235	68	-1.2	2.4
<b>Region Syddanmark</b>	<b>371 140</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Province Fyn	129 098	265	77	-1.0	1.3
Province Sydjylland	242 041	338	98	-0.2	1.0
<b>Region Midtjylland</b>	<b>394 530</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Province Østjylland	251 877	295	86	-0.5	1.2
Province Vestjylland	142 653	335	97	-0.6	1.2
<b>Region Nordjylland</b>	<b>171 670</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Province Nordjylland	171 670	295	86	-0.8	1.5
<b>Outside the regions<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>50 828</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>-7.6</b>

<sup>1</sup> It is not possible to calculate GDP per capita outside the regions. <sup>2</sup> Figures for the whole country correspond to earlier figures – National accounts, November version 2012-2014. <sup>3</sup> Activities that cannot be allocated to any region. Primary activities in the North Sea.

Table 278 Input-output table. 2012

	Input in main groups of industries								
	Agricul-ture, fishing, quar-rying	Manu- fac- turing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Con- struc- tion	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	Transport, post and telecom- munica- tions	Finance and business activities	Public and personal services	Total
	DKK mill. in current prices								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying.	13 014	66 276	11 186	707	402	18	449	295	92 347
Manufacturing	14 684	108 064	2 290	36 642	24 448	6 290	6 084	10 957	209 460
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 904	12 881	6 793	374	7 337	1 488	3 852	9 802	44 433
Construction	1 755	2 472	4 088	1 879	4 670	3 228	35 515	7 046	60 654
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	5 206	49 042	6 672	26 249	86 483	9 383	20 704	27 209	230 949
Transport, post and telecommunications	407	4 434	1 343	396	15 487	23 414	28 810	17 095	91 387
Finance and business activities	10 860	31 089	8 636	25 173	81 082	19 158	120 056	39 519	335 572
Public and personal services	419	3 383	763	398	5 636	3 407	8 818	22 803	45 626
<b>Total use of domestic products</b>	<b>48 249</b>	<b>277 641</b>	<b>41 771</b>	<b>91 819</b>	<b>225 546</b>	<b>66 387</b>	<b>224 288</b>	<b>134 727</b>	<b>1 110 427</b>
Imports incl. customs duties	17 109	165 642	12 186	37 478	241 160	16 093	35 758	33 677	559 102
Taxes on products, net and VAT	1 336	4 361	900	1 785	11 871	205	18 068	30 658	69 184
<b>Uses at market prices</b>	<b>66 694</b>	<b>447 643</b>	<b>54 856</b>	<b>131 082</b>	<b>478 577</b>	<b>82 685</b>	<b>278 114</b>	<b>199 062</b>	<b>1 738 713</b>
Other taxes linked to production, net.	-6 943	186	51	52	-1 800	-337	17 620	-3 594	5 236
Compensation of employees	13 136	123 973	10 324	56 314	209 524	46 021	160 484	357 740	977 516
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	81 809	91 149	28 315	18 165	95 618	27 509	217 496	80 897	640 958
<b>Gross output at basic prices</b>	<b>154 697</b>	<b>662 952</b>	<b>93 546</b>	<b>205 612</b>	<b>781 919</b>	<b>155 878</b>	<b>673 714</b>	<b>634 105</b>	<b>3 362 422</b>
	Final demand								
	Households consumption							NPISH	Government
	Beverages, tobacco and clothing	Housing and housh. equipment	Energy and other utilities	Purchase of vehicles	Other goods and services	Balance of tourism	Households consumption total	consump- Tion	consump- tion
	DKK mill. in current prices								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying.	1 863	0	83	58	1 727	0	3 731	0	370
Manufacturing	27 341	3 843	803	6 427	3 761	0	42 175	0	1 731
Electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	38 509	59	9	0	38 578	0	0
Construction	0	3 312	0	428	0	0	3 740	0	6 910
Wholesale and retail trade,; hotels, restaurants	60 337	19 238	1 435	42 760	71 077	0	194 846	0	6 145
Transport, post and telecommunications	0	0	0	11 293	14 047	0	25 340	0	3 315
Finance and business activities	0	176 282	911	2 325	74 970	0	254 487	0	15 728
Public and personal services	687	2 165	0	3 197	65 299	0	71 348	30 731	461 223
<b>Total use of domestic products</b>	<b>90 228</b>	<b>204 840</b>	<b>41 740</b>	<b>66 547</b>	<b>230 890</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>634 246</b>	<b>30 731</b>	<b>495 421</b>
Imports incl. custom duties	36 950	10 913	3 117	23 229	19 666	38 894	132 768	0	4 066
Tourism revenues etc.	0	0	0	0	0	-38 863	-38 863	0	0
Taxes on products, net. and VAT	47 099	9 171	32 298	28 937	32 316	0	149 821	0	2 148
<b>Use at market prices</b>	<b>174 277</b>	<b>224 925</b>	<b>77 155</b>	<b>118 713</b>	<b>282 871</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>877 971</b>	<b>30 731</b>	<b>501 635</b>
	Final demand								
	Gross Fixed capital formation					Change in inventories etc.	Exports	Total final demand	Total
	Machinery and other equipment	Transport equipment	Dwellings and other buildings	Research and dev- elopment	Other gross fixed capital formation				
	DKK mill. in current prices								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying.	12	0	225	22	0	511	57 478	62 350	154 697
Manufacturing	28 720	0	20 340	1 807	564	5 658	352 497	453 492	662 952
Electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	115	185	0	-185	10 420	49 113	93 546
Construction	281	124 587	41	131	0	0	9 268	144 959	205 612
Wholesale and retail trade,; hotels, restaurants	16 854	0	1 090	6 614	1 191	143	324 086	550 970	781 919
Transport, post and telecommunications	294	0	1 371	9 735	3 757	-112	20 791	64 490	155 878
Finance and business activities	1 976	8 658	7 526	5 825	60	-47	43 930	338 142	673 714



Public and personal services	22	486	16 773	1 365	3 483	0	3 048	588 479	634 105
<b>Total use of domestic products</b>	<b>48 160</b>	<b>133 732</b>	<b>47 482</b>	<b>25 683</b>	<b>9 055</b>	<b>5 968</b>	<b>821 517</b>	<b>2 251 995</b>	<b>3 362 422</b>
Imports incl. custom duties	42 522	4 553	6 002	4 421	2 552	3 886	149 506	350 277	909 379
Tourism revenues etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	38 863	0	0
Taxes on products, net. and VAT	12 931	22 305	138	710	28	-2	-1 309	186 770	255 954
<b>Use at market prices</b>	<b>103 614</b>	<b>160 590</b>	<b>53 623</b>	<b>30 814</b>	<b>11 636</b>	<b>9 851</b>	<b>1 008 578</b>	<b>2 789 042</b>	<b>4 527 755</b>

[www.statbank.dk/nio1](http://www.statbank.dk/nio1)

**Table 279 Expenditure and revenue of social security funds**

	Unemployment insurance funds		Employees' Guarantee Funds		All social security funds	
	2014*	2015*	2014*	2015*	2014*	2015*
<b>Current expenditure</b>	<b>49 650</b>	<b>47 348</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>50 287</b>	<b>47 909</b>
Consumption expenditure	2 896	2 876	106	70	3 002	2 946
Real interest, etc.	-	-	-	3	-	3
Income transfers to households	35 717	33 413	531	488	36 248	33 901
Income transfers to central government	11 037	11 059	-	-	11 037	11 059
<b>Current revenue</b>	<b>52 379</b>	<b>49 963</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>53 258</b>	<b>50 659</b>
Interests and dividends, etc.	78	77	-	2	78	79
Compulsory contributions	-	-	724	542	724	542
Voluntary social contributions	14 059	13 838	-	-	14 059	13 838
Transfers from central government	38 242	36 048	-	-	38 242	36 048
Other current transfers	-	-	155	152	155	152
<b>Current surplus (gross saving)</b>	<b>2 729</b>	<b>2 614</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>2 971</b>	<b>2 749</b>
<b>Capital outlays, net</b>	<b>2 535</b>	<b>2 644</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 535</b>	<b>2 644</b>
<b>Overall surplus (net lending)</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>105</b>

www.statbank.dk/off3

**Table 280 Regions account. 2014**

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account <sup>1</sup> Net	Grants from the state	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Expenditure	Revenue			
	DDK mio.						
<b>All regions</b>	<b>122 420</b>	<b>17 031</b>	<b>7 012</b>	<b>2 063</b>	<b>110 338</b>	<b>88 005</b>	<b>20 433</b>
Region Hovedstaden	39 919	6 670	1 461	41	34 669	27 722	6 464
Region Sjælland	17 997	1 785	969	380	16 801	13 449	3 187
Region Syddanmark	25 764	3 058	1 599	324	23 981	18 761	4 555
Region Midtjylland	26 313	3 942	2 607	1 295	23 683	18 839	4 303
Region Nordjylland	12 425	1 576	377	24	11 203	9 235	1 923

Anm : Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

www.statbank.dk/reg31

<sup>1</sup> Including state refunds.

Table 281 Regions expenditures and financing. 2014

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	All regions
	—DDK mio.—					
<b>Health care, total</b>	<b>37 364</b>	<b>16 385</b>	<b>23 933</b>	<b>24 170</b>	<b>11 241</b>	<b>113 094</b>
Health care system	27 897	12 612	18 761	18 669	8 608	86 547
Medial insurance etc.	6 606	3 077	4 578	4 756	2 192	21 209
Other expenditures	2 287	49	97	193	245	2 870
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	573	600	446	501	157	2 278
Proportion of interests	1	48	51	50	39	189
<b>Social and special education, total</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>1 177</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>4 360</b>
Social offers and special education	845	738	770	1 133	657	4 142
Other expenditures	21	11	19	29	17	98
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	14	23	47	13	13	111
Proportion of interests	-	1	7	2	-	10
<b>Regional development, total</b>	<b>1 009</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>3 124</b>
Public transport	489	396	208	324	183	1 600
Cultural services	48	3	10	8	7	75
Industrial development	94	67	114	96	68	439
Education	14	4	22	16	13	70
Environment	193	43	84	53	29	401
Other expenditures	155	75	75	91	55	450
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	16	22	35	11	4	89
Proportion of interests	0	1	-1	1	-	1
<b>Joint purpose and administration, total</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>2 043</b>
<b>Transfers of interests</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-49</b>	<b>-49</b>	<b>-52</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-201</b>
<b>Current expenditures, gross</b>	<b>39 919</b>	<b>17 997</b>	<b>25 764</b>	<b>26 313</b>	<b>12 425</b>	<b>122 420</b>
Hospitals, capital	1 198	930	1 285	2 530	323	6 265
Social offers and special education, capital	18	34	288	28	52	420
Other capital expenditures	245	5	26	49	2	327
<b>Current- and capital expenditures, gross</b>	<b>41 381</b>	<b>18 966</b>	<b>27 363</b>	<b>28 920</b>	<b>12 803</b>	<b>129 432</b>
Current revenues, hospitals	4 802	802	1 523	2 043	458	9 628
Current revenues, social offers and special education	852	629	813	1 134	726	4 154
Other current revenues	423	90	317	404	245	1 479
Capital revenues	41	380	324	1 295	24	2 063
<b>Current- and capital expenditures, net</b>	<b>35 263</b>	<b>17 065</b>	<b>24 386</b>	<b>24 044</b>	<b>11 350</b>	<b>112 108</b>
Interest, expenditures	76	106	89	110	56	437
Interest, revenues	65	56	39	58	17	236
State refunds	593	263	405	361	147	1 770
Settlement of VAT, net	-	-	-	0	-	0
<b>Financing</b>	<b>34 681</b>	<b>16 851</b>	<b>24 030</b>	<b>23 735</b>	<b>11 242</b>	<b>110 539</b>
<b>Financing, total</b>	<b>34 681</b>	<b>16 851</b>	<b>24 030</b>	<b>23 735</b>	<b>11 242</b>	<b>110 539</b>
Of which:						
Grants from the state	27 722	13 449	18 761	18 839	9 235	88 005
Municipalities contributions	6 464	3 187	4 555	4 303	1 923	20 433
Raising of loans, net <sup>1</sup>	0	8	-16	593	65	649
Financial changes <sup>2</sup>	496	206	730	1	19	1 452

Note: The regions' raising of loans and financial changes are calculated figures, see note 1 and 2.

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<sup>1</sup> Net raising loans are calculated by the regions balance 2013 and 2014. <sup>2</sup> The financial changes are calculated as a residual in comparison to the total net expenditures to financing.

Table 282 Regions current- and capital accounts. 2014

	Health	Social services and special education	Regional development	Joint purpose and administration	Interests etc.	Total
DDK mio.						
<b>Net expenditure, total</b>	<b>106 940</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>2 961</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>-201</b>	<b>110 338</b>
<b>Gross expenditure, total</b>	<b>119 527</b>	<b>4 780</b>	<b>3 178</b>	<b>2 149</b>	<b>-201</b>	<b>129 432</b>
<b>Compensation of employees<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>52 017</b>	<b>3 459</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>1 287</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>57 065</b>
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	<b>18 346</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>19 000</b>
Food	566	78	2	13	–	658
Fuels and lubricants	1 168	70	5	24	–	1 266
Purchase of land and new buildings incl. VAT	0	1	0	–	–	1
Purchase of land and buildings excl. VAT	245	14	–	–	–	259
Acquisitions	650	18	0	13	–	682
Other consumption goods	15 717	176	125	116	–	16 134
<b>Services etc.</b>	<b>26 349</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>28 625</b>
VAT-exempt services	8 809	162	132	-60	–	9 043
Building contractors and craftsmen	4 961	396	38	43	–	5 437
Payments to the state	26	0	24	–	–	50
Payments to municipalities	355	1	0	0	–	356
Payments to regions	4 879	1	1	0	–	4 881
Other services	7 319	234	301	1 003	–	8 858
<b>Grants and transfers</b>	<b>20 305</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2 147</b>	<b>2 291</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>24 751</b>
Civil servant pensions	42	0	17	2 238	–	2 297
Other transfers to persons	20 261	15	–	50	–	20 326
Other grants and transfers	2	-7	2 130	3	–	2 128
<b>Financial expenditures</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Internal expenditure and revenue</b>	<b>2 510</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>-2 587</b>	<b>-201</b>	<b>-29</b>
Regarding compensation of employees	448	35	13	234	–	730
Regarding intermediate consumption	851	1	1	3	–	856
Regarding services	3 330	174	109	-517	-110	2 986
Internal revenue	-2 119	-61	-24	-2 307	-91	-4 601
<b>Gross revenue, total</b>	<b>12 586</b>	<b>4 206</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>2 085</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19 094</b>
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>10 673</b>	<b>4 203</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>15 428</b>
Rent received	100	17	0	3	–	119
Sales of goods and services	1 128	104	0	27	–	1 259
Payments from the state	478	60	108	0	–	645
Payments from municipalities	1 010	3 915	3	182	–	5 111
Payments from regions	5 444	4	6	-69	–	5 385
Other revenue	2 514	104	77	214	–	2 909
<b>Financial revenues<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1 913</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1 728</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 666</b>
Financial revenue	0	–	3	3	0	6
Grants from municipalities	12	0	0	0	–	13
State refunds	656	2	1	1 725	–	2 384
Other financial revenue	1 245	1	18	–	–	1 264

Note: Current- and capital expenditure is exclusive VAT.

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<sup>1</sup> Income deducted from the Daily Cash Benefits Fund. <sup>2</sup> Including state refunds.

Table 283 (page 1 of 2) Municipalities account. 2014

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account <sup>1</sup> Net	Taxes Net	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Expenditure	Revenue			
DDK mio.							
All municipalities	412 630	93 985	20 278	4 401	334 522	254 351	85 075
Region Hovedstaden	129 065	27 666	7 669	1 513	107 555	91 386	18 166
Copenhagen	40 849	8 428	3 364	988	34 797	27 584	8 701
Frederiksberg	6 511	1 433	336	14	5 399	5 352	336
Albertslund	2 594	668	338	27	2 237	1 262	807
Allerød	1 594	332	98	5	1 355	1 504	-173
Ballerup	4 111	871	147	29	3 358	2 756	696
Bornholm	3 172	638	120	25	2 629	1 641	1 018
Brøndby	3 056	673	108	8	2 483	1 532	993
Dragør	870	142	54	—	783	840	-55
Egedal	2 751	557	300	23	2 471	2 243	69
Fredensborg	2 963	572	125	8	2 508	2 280	184
Frederikssund	3 284	760	118	21	2 620	2 164	524
Furesø	2 661	458	78	10	2 271	2 334	31
Gentofte	5 526	1 687	646	15	4 469	5 220	-1 198
Gladsaxe	5 287	1 424	256	32	4 088	3 572	744
Glostrup	1 876	500	73	5	1 444	1 139	314
Gribskov	2 862	523	50	11	2 377	2 091	288
Halsnæs	2 311	387	79	11	1 992	1 405	613
Helsingør	4 791	954	125	9	3 952	3 209	810
Herlev	2 156	427	36	7	1 759	1 302	466
Hillerød	3 691	975	105	20	2 801	2 622	268
Hvidovre	3 986	680	105	23	3 388	2 519	967
Høje-Taastrup	3 770	663	232	16	3 324	2 249	1 079
Hørsholm	1 654	311	73	7	1 409	1 824	-435
Ishøj	2 072	530	52	8	1 587	857	769
Lyngby-Taarbæk	3 801	775	123	139	3 010	3 429	-256
Rudersdal	3 882	908	272	34	3 212	3 907	-825
Rødovre	3 108	659	89	6	2 532	1 826	766
Tårnby	2 854	512	118	6	2 453	1 946	573
Vallensbæk	1 023	218	48	4	849	778	93
Region Sjælland	60 441	13 469	2 431	432	48 971	35 862	13 597
Faxe	2 409	524	102	12	1 975	1 487	587
Greve	3 124	559	69	15	2 619	2 316	346
Guldborgsund	4 567	881	234	39	3 880	2 434	1 434
Holbæk	4 912	1 084	198	61	3 966	2 897	1 175
Kalundborg	3 638	743	109	3	3 001	2 194	897
Køge	4 178	887	391	102	3 580	2 527	964
Lejre	1 822	371	85	15	1 521	1 328	185
Lolland	3 925	748	106	14	3 270	1 784	1 491
Næstved	5 775	1 334	116	20	4 537	3 354	1 321
Odsherred	2 606	605	94	11	2 084	1 541	581
Ringsted	2 566	652	63	9	1 968	1 482	575
Roskilde	6 221	1 591	308	75	4 863	4 348	552
Slagelse	6 021	1 442	216	23	4 771	3 052	1 650
Solrød	1 327	229	79	16	1 162	1 094	55
Sorø	2 245	557	38	1	1 726	1 260	494
Stevns	1 493	329	89	7	1 246	929	330
Vordingborg	3 613	934	132	9	2 802	1 836	960

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

www.statbank.dk/regk31 and regk11

<sup>1</sup> Including state refunds.

Table 283 (page 2 of 2) Municipalities account. 2014

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account <sup>1</sup> Net	Taxes Net	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Expenditure	Revenue			
DDK mio.							
<b>Region Syddanmark</b>	<b>87 462</b>	<b>19 539</b>	<b>4 176</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>71 409</b>	<b>49 603</b>	<b>22 700</b>
Assens	2 925	575	134	11	2 474	1 683	810
Billund	1 836	355	258	19	1 721	1 217	363
Esbjerg	9 073	2 342	307	106	6 931	4 865	2 098
Fanø	246	58	18	7	198	182	18
Fredericia	3 859	955	118	61	2 960	2 228	948
Faaborg-Midtfyn	3 676	795	171	14	3 038	2 046	1 025
Haderslev	4 172	901	145	15	3 402	2 295	1 177
Kerteminde	1 720	347	100	29	1 444	1 020	414
Kolding	6 308	1 279	316	29	5 316	3 967	1 353
Langeland	1 185	311	34	22	886	542	377
Middelfart	2 759	753	123	19	2 110	1 601	528
Nordfyns	2 016	357	76	23	1 713	1 194	588
Nyborg	2 246	406	78	14	1 904	1 341	626
Odense	13 806	2 848	716	91	11 583	7 573	3 957
Svendborg	4 455	1 088	225	22	3 570	2 416	1 144
Sønderborg	5 330	1 051	300	31	4 549	3 169	1 554
Tønder	2 884	632	116	11	2 357	1 457	938
Varde	3 522	727	150	17	2 929	2 118	801
Vejen	2 869	521	171	23	2 496	1 579	880
Vejle	7 816	2 215	394	110	5 885	4 495	1 687
Ærø	560	170	34	1	422	255	166
Aabenraa	4 198	853	191	15	3 521	2 361	1 249
<b>Region Midtjylland</b>	<b>91 906</b>	<b>22 671</b>	<b>4 448</b>	<b>1 471</b>	<b>72 212</b>	<b>53 752</b>	<b>20 013</b>
Favrskov	2 982	597	185	8	2 562	1 996	590
Hedensted	3 028	648	94	15	2 459	1 840	693
Herning	6 016	1 422	356	46	4 904	3 470	1 410
Holstebro	4 358	1 254	178	41	3 242	2 326	920
Horsens	6 485	1 640	176	268	4 752	3 371	1 706
Ikast-Brande	2 977	731	81	12	2 314	1 622	725
Lemvig	1 457	322	50	9	1 176	861	345
Norddjurs	2 815	613	114	14	2 302	1 469	847
Odder	1 457	298	47	15	1 191	964	276
Randers	7 067	1 627	155	39	5 556	3 950	1 852
Ringkøbing-Skjern	4 019	921	129	34	3 193	2 397	900
Samsø	340	71	100	6	362	162	114
Silkeborg	6 020	1 264	265	74	4 946	3 907	1 255
Skanderborg	4 087	1 073	161	31	3 144	2 626	603
Skive	3 421	808	122	16	2 719	1 845	954
Struer	1 663	425	52	7	1 283	864	430
Syddjurs	2 843	543	102	26	2 376	1 766	644
Viborg	6 348	1 340	320	59	5 268	3 928	1 471
Aarhus	24 526	7 072	1 761	752	18 463	14 389	4 278
<b>Region Nordjylland</b>	<b>43 756</b>	<b>10 641</b>	<b>1 554</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>34 373</b>	<b>23 748</b>	<b>10 600</b>
Brønderslev	2 804	684	75	21	2 173	1 413	735
Frederikshavn	4 454	815	139	19	3 760	2 566	1 185
Hjørring	4 982	1 101	186	30	4 037	2 680	1 259
Jammerbugt	3 037	851	88	16	2 258	1 578	687
Læsø	184	34	12	–	163	82	67
Mariagerfjord	3 092	749	146	20	2 468	1 709	781
Morsø	1 617	322	52	7	1 339	814	538
Rebild	1 916	425	88	14	1 565	1 136	441
Thisted	3 429	890	120	25	2 635	1 754	887
Vesthimmerlands	3 042	863	122	15	2 286	1 456	871
Aalborg	15 200	3 906	525	128	11 690	8 559	3 150

**Table 284** Municipalities current and capital account, net. 2014

Sum of municipalities situated in	Region Hoved- staden	Region Sjælland	Region Syd- danmark	Region Midt- jylland	Region Nord- jylland	All munici- palities
	DKK mio.					
<b>Current item total, net</b>	<b>109 478</b>	<b>51 308</b>	<b>74 421</b>	<b>76 341</b>	<b>36 599</b>	<b>348 145</b>
<b>Children and young people</b>	<b>30 956</b>	<b>13 789</b>	<b>18 607</b>	<b>20 781</b>	<b>9 445</b>	<b>93 579</b>
Primary and lower secondary etc. <sup>1</sup>	15 936	8 216	10 819	12 243	5 534	52 747
Day care and clubs for children and young people	10 915	3 307	4 918	5 710	2 294	27 145
Preventative measures for children and young people with special needs	1 448	722	878	893	453	4 395
Residential care and foster homes etc. <sup>2</sup>	2 658	1 545	1 991	1 935	1 164	9 292
<b>Elderly and adult with special needs</b>	<b>20 482</b>	<b>9 309</b>	<b>13 700</b>	<b>13 552</b>	<b>7 444</b>	<b>64 487</b>
Care etc. of elder and handicapped <sup>3</sup>	11 781	5 481	8 362	8 395	4 462	38 481
Preventative measures for elder and handicapped	1 549	785	1 305	2 123	1 368	7 131
Residential care to elder and adults with special needs <sup>4</sup>	5 103	2 047	2 542	1 701	881	12 273
Relief measures, consumer goods, interior design, travel expenses	918	499	758	642	364	3 179
Activity- and gathering offers and protected employment	1 131	497	734	692	369	3 423
<b>Health expenses</b>	<b>8 984</b>	<b>4 045</b>	<b>5 888</b>	<b>5 846</b>	<b>2 605</b>	<b>27 369</b>
<b>Liability services</b>	<b>22 987</b>	<b>12 463</b>	<b>19 084</b>	<b>19 543</b>	<b>8 931</b>	<b>83 009</b>
<b>Other areas</b>	<b>26 068</b>	<b>11 701</b>	<b>17 143</b>	<b>16 617</b>	<b>8 173</b>	<b>79 702</b>
<b>State refunds, total</b>	<b>8 078</b>	<b>4 336</b>	<b>6 498</b>	<b>7 105</b>	<b>3 483</b>	<b>29 501</b>
<b>Capital items total, net</b>	<b>6 156</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>3 486</b>	<b>2 977</b>	<b>1 258</b>	<b>15 877</b>
<b>Children and young people</b>	<b>2 092</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>1 271</b>	<b>1 049</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>5 460</b>
<b>Elder and adults with special needs</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1 287</b>
<b>Other areas</b>	<b>3 693</b>	<b>1 269</b>	<b>1 820</b>	<b>1 569</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>9 130</b>
Interest, expenditures	644	420	496	492	278	2 330
Interest, revenues	681	255	363	325	118	1 742
General and special grants, total <sup>5</sup>	18 166	13 597	22 700	20 013	10 600	85 075
Settlement of VAT, net	88	-4	-2	13	6	102
<b>Financing</b>	<b>89 441</b>	<b>35 536</b>	<b>48 841</b>	<b>52 380</b>	<b>23 939</b>	<b>250 136</b>
<b>Financed by:</b>						
<b>Taxes</b>	<b>91 386</b>	<b>35 862</b>	<b>49 603</b>	<b>53 752</b>	<b>23 748</b>	<b>254 351</b>
Raising of loans	1 355	938	1 064	825	1 075	5 257
Repayments on loans	1 529	852	1 037	1 065	832	5 315
<b>Raising of loans, net</b>	<b>-174</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-240</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>-58</b>
<b>Financing, total</b>	<b>91 212</b>	<b>35 949</b>	<b>49 630</b>	<b>53 513</b>	<b>23 990</b>	<b>254 293</b>
<b>Financial changes</b>	<b>-1 772</b>	<b>-414</b>	<b>-788</b>	<b>-1 133</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>-4 158</b>
Of which:						
Consumption of liquid assets	1 149	37	-746	-1 364	-75	-999
Other financial changes	-2 921	-451	-42	231	23	-3 159

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

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

Table 285 Municipalities current and capital accounts. 2014

	Housing and community amenities	Public utilities etc.	Traffic and infra- structure etc.	Education and culture	Health care	Social services and employ- ment	Joint expen- ditures and admini- stration etc.	Total
	DDK mio.							
<b>Net expenditures, total</b>	<b>7 267</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>12 492</b>	<b>68 151</b>	<b>27 704</b>	<b>211 169</b>	<b>36 662</b>	<b>364 022</b>
<b>Gross expenditures, total</b>	<b>13 314</b>	<b>10 766</b>	<b>15 633</b>	<b>78 964</b>	<b>28 143</b>	<b>245 922</b>	<b>40 167</b>	<b>432 908</b>
<b>Compensation of employees<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3 497</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>2 985</b>	<b>45 052</b>	<b>4 524</b>	<b>86 442</b>	<b>25 010</b>	<b>168 219</b>
<b>Consumption goods</b>	<b>2 043</b>	<b>2 956</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>5 326</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>8 154</b>	<b>1 744</b>	<b>22 813</b>
Foods	40	2	21	458	12	1 829	189	2 551
Fuels and lubricants	520	2 319	918	1 245	31	1 241	302	6 576
Purchase of land and new buildings incl. VAT	159	-1	0	-	-	2	-	160
Purchase of land and buildings excl. VAT	596	8	60	21	6	82	0	774
Acquisitions	84	264	235	331	34	230	140	1 319
Other consumption goods	644	363	1 023	3 271	250	4 769	1 112	11 434
<b>Services etc.</b>	<b>6 709</b>	<b>6 961</b>	<b>8 086</b>	<b>23 145</b>	<b>22 760</b>	<b>63 626</b>	<b>10 554</b>	<b>141 842</b>
VAT-exempt services	1 063	1 602	883	5 230	798	20 488	1 131	31 196
Building contractors and craftsmen	3 083	1 297	5 012	5 035	309	3 478	986	19 199
Payments to the state	53	13	90	5 049	4	11 476	460	17 145
Payments to municipalities	117	0	21	3 549	88	14 620	66	18 460
Payments to regions	0	0	73	308	21 191	3 619	35	25 226
Other services	2 394	4 049	2 008	3 973	370	9 945	7 877	30 616
<b>Grants and transfers</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2 747</b>	<b>4 983</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>86 437</b>	<b>4 303</b>	<b>100 010</b>
Civil servant pensions etc.	2	40	0	23	0	1	3 989	4 055
Transfers to persons	28	0	11	1 407	504	84 033	103	86 087
Other grants and transfers	961	2	2 735	3 553	3	2 403	211	9 869
<b>Financial expenditures</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Internal expenditure and revenue</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>-440</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1 258</b>	<b>-1 443</b>	<b>-24</b>
Regarding compensation of employees	313	129	866	259	19	1 116	-77	2 626
Regarding intermediate consumption	19	167	21	33	2	84	22	347
Regarding services	255	103	484	1 337	71	4 130	-119	6 261
Internal revenue	-526	-336	-1 810	-1 171	-73	-4 072	-1 269	-9 257
<b>Gross revenues, total</b>	<b>6 047</b>	<b>10 187</b>	<b>3 142</b>	<b>10 813</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>34 753</b>	<b>3 505</b>	<b>68 886</b>
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>5 845</b>	<b>10 175</b>	<b>3 102</b>	<b>10 681</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>33 087</b>	<b>3 412</b>	<b>66 658</b>
Rent received	818	-	22	60	13	2 443	37	3 394
Sales of goods and services	876	5 734	1 559	4 203	64	11 999	418	24 853
Payments from the state	235	1	63	428	67	695	140	1 629
Payments from municipalities	121	1	11	3 597	75	14 605	252	18 662
Payments from regions	73	0	10	50	11	368	17	529
Other revenues	3 723	4 437	1 438	2 343	126	2 977	2 548	17 591
<b>Financial revenues<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>201</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1 666</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>2 227</b>
State refunds	172	3	26	104	79	1 533	82	1 998
Other financial revenues	29	10	13	27	5	134	11	229

Note: Current- and capital expenditures is exclusive VAT.

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<sup>1</sup> Income deducted from the Daily Cash Benefits Fund. <sup>2</sup> Exclusive state refunds.



Table 286 Taxpayers, income and tax

	2013	2014*
	thousand persons	
<b>Taxable population</b>		
Danish population, end of year	5 627	5 660
Of whom subject to assessment	5 137	5 105
	DKK mio.	
<b>Provisional taxes</b>		
+ Total	388 800	401 124
A-tax	343 114	353 641
B-tax	20 438	21 994
Share tax	1 948	2 367
Voluntary payments	16 774	16 527
Section 55 refunds	-266	-300
Compensation for the green check	5 515	5 531
Compensation for senior allowance	1 277	1 364
<b>Underpaid tax from previous years, etc.</b>		
÷ Underpaid tax from previous years	4 456	3 774
+ Retained profits paid	1 817	2 171
<b>Finally assessed incomes</b>		
+ Taxable income (gross)	1 041 088	1 065 138
+ Income tax relief	188 709	193 787
+ Net taxable income	852 379	871 351
<b>Final taxes</b>		
+ Total	371 310	380 812
Central government tax (State tax)	74 912	85 396
Ordinary income tax, lower limit	57 529	68 732
Additional income tax, upper limit	15 915	15 063
Equalization tax	285	308
Healthcare contribution	50 736	43 329
Tax on limited taxation	1 982	2 016
Church tax	5 926	5 997
Municipal tax	209 749	214 533
Corporation tax	3 953	3 330
Share tax	12 108	14 157
Imputed income from owner-occupied dwelling	13 221	13 418
Compensation for senior allowance	-1 277	-1 364
<b>Labour market contributions</b>	74 914	77 049
<b>Compensation for the green check</b>	-5 515	-5 531
<b>Results of final assessment</b>		
Tax overpayment minus underpayment	14 851	18 709
Tax overpayment	21 970	25 067
Tax underpayment	7 119	6 358
Tax overpayment after set-offs minus underpayment after set-offs (incl. interest, etc.)	14 240	19 137
Tax overpayment, etc. for refunding	21 944	24 830
Tax underpayment, etc. for collection	7 704	5 693
For collection with provisional tax	3 816	3 077
For collection separately	3 888	2 616

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Table 287 (page 1 of 2) Local government taxation

	Municipal name	Municipal tax rate		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue		Increase
		2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	
		per cent				DKK mio.		per cent
	<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>24.90</b>	<b>24.91</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>225 797</b>	<b>231 921</b>	<b>2.7</b>
	<b>Region Hovedstaden</b>	<b>24.14</b>	<b>24.14</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>76 643</b>	<b>79 170</b>	<b>3.3</b>
101	Copenhagen	23.80	23.80	0.80	0.80	22 281	23 138	3.8
147	Frederiksberg	22.80	22.80	0.50	0.50	4 793	4 921	2.7
165	Albertslund	25.10	25.60	0.85	0.85	1 044	1 070	2.5
201	Allerød	24.30	24.30	0.58	0.58	1 290	1 341	3.9
151	Ballerup	25.50	25.50	0.72	0.72	2 108	2 145	1.7
400	Bornholm	26.20	26.20	0.93	0.93	1 520	1 526	0.5
153	Brøndby	24.50	24.50	0.80	0.80	1 282	1 302	1.6
155	Dragør	24.80	24.80	0.60	0.60	722	742	2.7
240	Egedal	25.70	25.70	0.76	0.76	2 018	2 088	3.5
210	Fredensborg	25.30	25.30	0.64	0.62	1 972	2 014	2.1
250	Frederikssund	25.40	25.40	0.96	0.96	1 893	1 935	2.2
190	Furesø	24.80	24.80	0.65	0.65	2 073	2 168	4.6
157	Gentofte	22.80	22.80	0.43	0.43	4 547	4 867	7.0
159	Gladsaxe	23.90	23.90	0.75	0.75	2 800	2 888	3.1
161	Glostrup	23.70	23.70	0.67	0.67	899	922	2.5
270	Gribskov	24.70	24.70	0.90	0.90	1 704	1 720	1.0
260	Halsnæs	25.70	25.70	0.85	0.85	1 201	1 235	2.8
217	Helsingør	25.40	25.40	0.66	0.66	2 706	2 785	2.9
163	Herlev	23.70	23.70	0.77	0.77	1 083	1 110	2.5
219	Hillerød	25.60	25.60	0.69	0.69	2 282	2 333	2.2
167	Hvidovre	25.50	25.50	0.72	0.72	2 151	2 192	1.9
169	Høje-Taastrup	24.70	24.70	0.85	0.85	1 899	1 932	1.7
223	Hørsholm	23.20	23.20	0.62	0.62	1 527	1 582	3.6
183	Ishøj	25.00	25.00	0.90	0.90	758	772	1.9
173	Lyngby-Taarbæk	23.70	23.70	0.61	0.59	2 926	3 050	4.3
230	Rudersdal	22.50	22.50	0.56	0.56	3 272	3 407	4.1
175	Rødovre	25.70	25.70	0.72	0.72	1 568	1 605	2.4
185	Tårnby	23.30	23.30	0.61	0.61	1 648	1 681	2.0
187	Vallensbæk	25.10	25.10	0.68	0.68	678	699	3.0
	<b>Region Sjælland</b>	<b>25.29</b>	<b>25.33</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>32 424</b>	<b>33 242</b>	<b>2.5</b>
320	Faxe	26.10	26.10	1.08	1.08	1 373	1 401	2.1
253	Greve	23.90	23.90	0.73	0.73	2 092	2 136	2.1
376	Guldborgsund	25.80	26.30	1.16	1.16	2 246	2 335	3.9
316	Holbæk	25.10	25.10	0.96	0.96	2 698	2 761	2.4
326	Kalundborg	25.00	25.00	1.01	1.01	1 831	1 873	2.3
259	Køge	24.90	24.90	0.87	0.87	2 314	2 377	2.7
350	Lejre	25.30	25.20	1.06	1.06	1 197	1 226	2.4
360	Lolland	26.70	27.00	1.23	1.23	1 653	1 687	2.1
370	Næstved	25.00	25.00	0.98	0.98	3 080	3 143	2.0
306	Odsherred	26.60	26.60	0.98	0.98	1 273	1 301	2.2
329	Ringsted	26.70	26.70	0.97	0.95	1 358	1 392	2.5
265	Roskilde	25.20	25.20	0.84	0.84	3 853	3 994	3.7
330	Slagelse	24.70	24.70	0.96	0.96	2 798	2 842	1.6
269	Solrød	24.60	24.60	0.82	0.82	962	989	2.8
340	Sorø	26.40	26.40	0.95	0.95	1 190	1 218	2.3
336	Stevns	25.00	25.00	1.10	1.10	850	880	3.6
390	Vordingborg	25.20	25.20	1.02	1.02	1 656	1 686	1.8
	<b>Region Syddanmark</b>	<b>25.29</b>	<b>25.30</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>45 687</b>	<b>46 645</b>	<b>2.1</b>
420	Assens	26.10	26.10	0.95	0.95	1 566	1 588	1.4
530	Billund	25.20	24.70	0.89	0.89	1 025	1 047	2.1
561	Esbjerg	25.40	25.60	0.81	0.81	4 574	4 725	3.3

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Table 287 (page 2 of 2) Local government taxation

Municipal name		Municipal tax rate		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue		
		2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	Increase
		per cent				DKK mio.		per cent
563	Fanø	24.30	24.30	1.14	1.14	133	134	0.6
607	Fredericia	25.50	25.50	0.88	0.88	2 013	2 045	1.6
430	Faaborg-Midtfyn	26.10	26.10	1.05	1.05	1 931	1 966	1.8
510	Haderslev	26.30	26.30	0.95	0.95	2 145	2 182	1.7
440	Kerteminde	26.20	26.20	0.99	0.99	916	938	2.5
621	Kolding	25.00	25.00	0.94	0.94	3 539	3 593	1.5
482	Langeland	27.80	27.80	1.14	1.14	498	496	-0.4
410	Middelfart	25.80	25.80	0.95	0.95	1 536	1 571	2.3
480	Nordfyns	26.00	26.00	1.04	1.04	1 086	1 118	2.9
450	Nyborg	26.40	26.40	1.14	1.14	1 236	1 260	1.9
461	Odense	24.50	24.50	0.68	0.68	7 012	7 221	3.0
479	Svendborg	26.80	26.80	1.05	1.04	2 289	2 307	0.8
540	Sønderborg	25.70	25.70	0.93	0.93	2 967	2 971	0.1
550	Tønder	25.30	25.30	1.18	1.16	1 336	1 369	2.5
573	Varde	25.10	25.10	1.01	1.00	1 892	1 953	3.2
575	Vejen	25.20	25.20	1.06	1.06	1 524	1 566	2.8
630	Vejle	23.40	23.40	0.90	0.90	4 040	4 150	2.7
492	Ærø	26.10	26.10	1.08	1.07	240	235	-2.2
580	Aabenraa	25.60	25.60	0.95	0.95	2 189	2 210	1.0
	<b>Region Midtjylland</b>	<b>25.14</b>	<b>25.14</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>49 002</b>	<b>50 257</b>	<b>2.6</b>
710	Favrskov	25.70	25.70	1.02	1.02	1 876	1 907	1.7
766	Hedensted	25.40	25.40	0.98	0.98	1 753	1 803	2.9
657	Herning	24.90	24.90	0.99	0.99	3 248	3 287	1.2
661	Holstebro	25.30	25.30	1.08	1.08	2 207	2 267	2.7
615	Horsens	25.20	25.20	0.89	0.89	3 164	3 257	2.9
756	Ikast-Brande	25.60	25.10	1.00	1.00	1 511	1 501	-0.6
665	Lemvig	25.20	25.20	1.27	1.27	804	846	5.2
707	Norddjurs	25.10	25.60	1.00	1.00	1 342	1 393	3.8
727	Odder	25.10	25.10	1.00	1.00	849	874	2.9
730	Randers	25.60	25.60	0.89	0.89	3 605	3 662	1.6
760	Ringkøbing-Skjern	25.00	25.00	1.05	1.05	2 176	2 183	0.3
741	Samsø	26.00	26.00	1.40	1.30	147	144	-1.6
740	Silkeborg	25.50	25.50	0.95	0.95	3 521	3 633	3.2
746	Skanderborg	25.70	25.70	0.86	0.86	2 454	2 541	3.5
779	Skive	25.50	25.50	1.00	1.00	1 753	1 769	0.9
671	Struer	24.90	25.30	1.20	1.20	811	831	2.5
706	Syddjurs	25.90	25.90	1.00	1.00	1 631	1 663	2.0
791	Viborg	25.70	25.70	0.93	0.93	3 653	3 762	3.0
751	Aarhus	24.40	24.40	0.75	0.74	12 497	12 934	3.5
	<b>Region Nordjylland</b>	<b>25.79</b>	<b>25.79</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>22 041</b>	<b>22 608</b>	<b>2.6</b>
810	Brønderslev	26.90	26.90	1.10	1.09	1 343	1 380	2.8
813	Frederikshavn	26.20	26.20	1.03	1.03	2 361	2 441	3.4
860	Hjørring	25.90	25.90	1.19	1.19	2 469	2 508	1.6
849	Jammerbugt	25.70	25.70	1.20	1.20	1 444	1 467	1.6
825	Læsø	25.80	25.80	1.30	1.30	70	72	3.9
846	Mariagerfjord	25.90	25.90	1.15	1.15	1 591	1 607	1.0
773	Morsø	25.80	25.80	1.20	1.20	773	780	0.9
840	Rebild	25.10	25.10	1.20	1.20	1 101	1 138	3.3
787	Thisted	25.50	25.50	1.28	1.28	1 624	1 662	2.3
820	Vesthimmerland	27.00	27.00	1.18	1.18	1 408	1 434	1.8
851	Aalborg	25.40	25.40	0.98	0.98	7 859	8 119	3.3

Table 288 Taxation of corporations. 2014

	Less than DKK 100 000		DKK 100 000-1 mio.		More than DKK 1 mio.		Total	
	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.
<b>All industries</b>	<b>43 231</b>	<b>1 245</b>	<b>21 702</b>	<b>6 739</b>	<b>4 432</b>	<b>47 800</b>	<b>69 365</b>	<b>55 784</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>339</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3 159</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>3 167</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1 751</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1 699</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>14 604</b>	<b>4 175</b>	<b>15 256</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	106	3	129	43	78	716	313	762
Textiles and leather products	89	3	80	31	26	102	195	136
Wood and paper products and printing	188	5	150	49	32	192	370	246
Oil refinery etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacture of chemicals	29	1	26	10	37	442	92	453
Pharmaceuticals	14	1	8	3	9	5 792	31	5 796
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	102	4	121	43	76	1 232	299	1 278
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	386	14	411	138	124	592	921	744
Manufacture of electronic components	73	2	82	34	43	701	198	737
Electrical equipment	69	2	67	25	30	261	166	289
Manufacture of machinery	215	7	270	103	157	1 096	642	1 206
Transport equipment	31	1	36	12	26	142	93	156
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	449	15	319	102	87	3 337	855	3 454
<b>Electricity, gas and steam supply</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>511</b>
<b>Water supply, sewerage and waste management</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>4 284</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>2 459</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>7 011</b>	<b>1 685</b>
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>	<b>5 872</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>4 363</b>	<b>1 466</b>	<b>1 107</b>	<b>6 654</b>	<b>11 342</b>	<b>8 312</b>
<b>Transportation</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>2 776</b>	<b>1 680</b>	<b>3 026</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>1 267</b>	<b>995</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>2 816</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1 344</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>2 503</b>	<b>4 429</b>	<b>2 974</b>
Publishing, television and radio broadcasting	514	13	223	69	80	643	817	725
Telecommunications	52	2	30	11	9	1 137	91	1 150
IT and information service activities	2 250	69	1 091	307	180	723	3 521	1 099
<b>Financial and insurance</b>	<b>6 840</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>2 960</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>9 352</b>	<b>10 504</b>	<b>10 479</b>
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>3 416</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 520</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>5 186</b>	<b>1 537</b>
<b>Knowledge-based services</b>	<b>5 149</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>2 530</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1 147</b>	<b>8 044</b>	<b>2 041</b>
Consultancy etc.	3 963	117	1 956	574	284	859	6 203	1 550
Scientific research and development	96	2	37	12	15	122	148	136
Advertising and other business services	1 090	32	537	155	66	167	1 693	355
<b>Travel agent, cleaning and other operational services</b>	<b>1 766</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1 294</b>	<b>2 673</b>	<b>1 571</b>
<b>Public administration, defence and compulsory social security</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Human health and social work</b>	<b>1 568</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1 305</b>	<b>2 539</b>	<b>1 608</b>
Human health activities	909	36	775	211	33	53	1 717	300
Residential care	659	10	145	46	18	1 252	822	1 308
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation activities</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>799</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>1 033</b>	<b>455</b>
Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Activity not stated</b>	<b>5 846</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>1 200</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>7 140</b>	<b>719</b>

Note: Size of tax levied including all supplements, reductions and allowances.

www.statbank.dk/selsk1, selsk2 and selsk3

Table 289 Customs and excise duties

	2013	2014	2015
	DKK mio.		
<b>Customs and import duties</b>	<b>2 889</b>	<b>2 962</b>	<b>3 175</b>
<b>Value added tax</b>	<b>181 186</b>	<b>174 559</b>	<b>185 875</b>
<b>Duty on wage and salary costs</b>	<b>6 369</b>	<b>6 707</b>	<b>7 186</b>
<b>Duties on motor vehicles</b>	<b>27 400</b>	<b>28 036</b>	<b>29 959</b>
Weight duty	10 886	10 592	10 864
Registration duty	14 914	15 865	17 563
Duty on third-party liability insurance	1 600	1 579	1 532
<b>Taxes on energy products</b>	<b>41 410</b>	<b>39 586</b>	<b>38 518</b>
Petrol	7 241	7 281	7 351
Certain petroleum products	9 266	9 326	9 365
Electricity	10 938	11 668	11 684
Coal	3 045	2 697	2 385
Natural gas	4 908	4 211	3 209
CO <sub>2</sub>	5 785	3 621	3 660
Nitrogen oxides	875	742	823
Sulphur	52	40	41
<b>Pollution taxes</b>	<b>2 151</b>	<b>1 644</b>	<b>1 872</b>
Certain retail containers	1 017	667	663
Insecticides, herbicides, etc.	659	443	598
Waste	155	172	137
CFC	81	73	67
Chlorinated solvents	0	0	0
Nickel/cadmium batteries	3	2	2
Effluent charges	147	201	319
Nitrogen	22	15	16
PVC and phthalates	18	19	19
Mineral phosphorus	49	52	51
<b>Duties on spirits, wine and beer</b>	<b>3 791</b>	<b>3 800</b>	<b>3 865</b>
Spirits	1 103	1 152	1 180
Wine	1 674	1 682	1 746
Beer	980	932	906
Surcharge on alcoholic soft drinks	34	34	33
<b>Duties on non-alcoholic beverages</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>284</b>
Coffee	272	259	276
Tea	8	8	8
Mineral water	404	5	•
<b>Duties on chocolate, sugar confection., etc.</b>	<b>2 532</b>	<b>2 550</b>	<b>2 672</b>
Chocolate, sugar confectionary	2 239	2 249	2 375
Ice-cream	293	301	297
<b>Saturated fat</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>
<b>Duties on tobacco</b>	<b>8 447</b>	<b>7 138</b>	<b>7 779</b>
Cigarettes, smoking tobacco, etc.	8 366	7 049	7 632
Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos	46	50	111
Cigarette paper	35	39	36
<b>Other duties</b>	<b>2 649</b>	<b>2 781</b>	<b>3 012</b>
Electric bulbs, etc.	95	96	90
Raw materials	134	134	145
Piped water	1 584	1 503	1 662
Insurance of pleasure boats	125	132	125
Casinos	194	186	197
Slot machines	556	586	606
Other duties	-39	144	187
<b>Customs and excise duties, total</b>	<b>279 597</b>	<b>270 035</b>	<b>284 197</b>
European Union	-2 167	-2 221	-2 483

www.statbank.dk/15

Table 290 Public sector. 2014

	General government sector	Public quasi corporations	Public corporations	The public sector
DKK mio.				
<b>Production account</b>				
Output	556 156	17 664	136 530	710 350
Intermediate consumption	179 720	9 011	66 806	255 537
Gross value added	376 436	8 653	69 724	454 813
Consumption of fixed capital	58 316	1 366	29 565	89 247
Net value added	318 120	7 287	40 158	365 566
<b>Generation of income account</b>				
Gross value added	376 436	8 653	69 724	454 813
Taxes less subsidies on production	-3 381	113	- 957	-4 225
Taxes on production	2 999	108	..	3 107
Production subsidies	6 380	5	957	7 342
GDP at factor cost	379 817	8 540	70 681	459 038
Compensation of employees	321 501	3 053	25 814	350 368
Gross operating surplus	58 316	5 487	44 867	108 670
Consumption of fixed capital	58 316	1 366	29 565	89 247
Net operating surplus	0	4 121	15 302	19 423
<b>Allocation of primary income account</b>				
Gross operating surplus	58 316	5 487	44 867	108 670
Interest and dividends	31 647	0	18 052	49 699
Taxes on production and imports	319 792	..	..	319 792
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	648 833	..	..	648 833
Actual contributions to social benefits	16 169	..	6 422	22 590
Imputed contributions to social benefits	4 256	..	..	4 256
International cooperation	1 155	0	..	1 155
Other current transfers	16 415	159	..	16 574
Gross primary income	1096 582	5 646	69 341	1171 570
Interest and dividends	29 202	1 623	15 513	46 338
Subsidies	40 486	247	..	40 732
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	..	..	4 116	4 116
Social contributions	348 096	6	5 852	353 953
International cooperation	35 702	0	..	35 702
Other current transfers	18 153	157	..	18 310
Gross total expenditure	471 639	2 033	25 481	499 152
Gross disposable income	624 944	3 613	43 861	672 417
Consumption of fixed capital	58 316	1 366	29 565	89 247
Net disposable income	566 628	2 247	14 295	583 170
<b>Redistribution of income account</b>				
Gross disposable income	624 944	3 613	43 861	672 417
Adj. for the change in net equity of households and pension funds, consumption expenditure	511 686	..	..	511 686
Change in households net worth	..	..	- 389	- 389
Gross saving	113 258	3 613	44 249	161 120
Consumption of fixed capital	58 316	1 366	29 565	89 247
Net saving	54 942	2 247	14 684	71 873
<b>Capital account</b>				
Gross saving	113 258	3 613	44 249	161 120
Capital taxes	3 882	..	..	3 882
Other capital transfers	-6 971	1	..	-6 971
Total gross saving and capital transfers	110 168	3 614	44 249	158 032
Gross fixed capital formation	56 255	3 802	19 265	79 323
Changes in stocks	19 782	..	..	19 782
Acquisitions of land and rights, net	..	3	0	3
Investment subsidies	-1 670	- 715	1 078	-1 307
Other capital transfers	7 309	3	0	7 312
Of which, public sub-sector	..	..	..	..
Net lending/borrowing	28 493	521	23 906	52 919

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Table 291

## Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2013*	2014*	2015*
	DKK mio.		
<b>Current outlays, total</b>	<b>1 002 362</b>	<b>1 005 560</b>	<b>1 024 756</b>
Compensation of employees	316 995	321 501	326 790
Intermediate consumption	178 143	179 720	182 906
Other taxes on production	2 992	2 999	2 868
Social benefits in kind	29 255	29 701	30 299
Real interest, etc.	32 075	29 202	31 600
Subsidies	41 107	40 486	39 894
Other current transfers	401 793	401 951	410 399
<b>Current revenue, total</b>	<b>1 058 516</b>	<b>1 118 819</b>	<b>1 065 802</b>
Sales of goods and services	54 967	54 390	55 931
Own account research and development	18 856	19 782	20 746
Other subsidies on production	6 628	6 380	5 648
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	37 975	31 647	20 294
Taxes on production and import	315 324	319 792	328 542
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	580 863	648 833	594 278
Social security contributions	20 793	20 425	19 995
Other current transfers	23 111	17 570	20 367
<b>Capital outlays, total</b>	<b>73 912</b>	<b>81 675</b>	<b>80 549</b>
Non-financial capital accumulation	68 435	74 367	71 662
Capital transfers	5 477	7 309	8 887
<b>Capital revenue, total</b>	<b>-2 599</b>	<b>-3 090</b>	<b>-1 574</b>
Capital taxes	3 940	3 882	5 177
Other capital transfers	-6 539	-6 971	-6 751
<b>Current surplus (gross saving)</b>	<b>56 154</b>	<b>113 258</b>	<b>41 046</b>
<b>Overall surplus (net lending)</b>	<b>-20 357</b>	<b>28 493</b>	<b>-41 077</b>

www.statbank.dk/off3

Table 292 Expenditure and revenue of general government by sub-sector. 2015\*

	Central government	Social security funds	Local government	General government <sup>1</sup>
DKK mio.				
<b>Current outlays, total</b>	<b>777 526</b>	<b>47 922</b>	<b>678 404</b>	<b>1 024 756</b>
Compensation of employees	88 355	2 199	236 236	326 790
Intermediate consumption	62 522	758	119 626	182 906
Other taxes on production	830	1	2 037	2 868
Social benefits in kind	402	-	29 898	30 299
Real interest, etc.	29 385	3	2 213	31 600
Subsidies	24 224	-	15 670	39 894
Other current transfers	571 809	44 960	272 724	410 399
<b>Current revenue, total</b>	<b>784 705</b>	<b>50 671</b>	<b>709 521</b>	<b>1 065 802</b>
Sales of goods and services	24 528	12	31 391	55 931
Own account research and development	18 863	-	1 884	20 746
Other subsidies on production	48	-	5 600	5 648
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	17 365	79	2 850	20 294
Taxes on production and import	300 457	-	28 085	328 542
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	374 735	-	219 543	594 278
Social security contributions	4 113	14 380	1 503	19 995
Other current transfers	44 596	36 200	418 666	20 367
<b>Capital outlays, total</b>	<b>49 214</b>	<b>2 644</b>	<b>32 306</b>	<b>80 549</b>
Non-financial capital accumulation	42 248	9	29 404	71 662
Capital transfers	6 965	2 635	2 901	8 887
<b>Capital revenue, total</b>	<b>-1 581</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 622</b>	<b>-1 574</b>
Capital taxes	5 177	-	-	5 177
Other capital transfers	-6 758	-	3 622	-6 751
<b>Current surplus (gross saving)</b>	<b>7 179</b>	<b>2 749</b>	<b>31 118</b>	<b>41 046</b>
<b>Overall surplus (net lending)</b>	<b>-43 616</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>2 434</b>	<b>-41 077</b>

<sup>1</sup> Consolidated, i.e. excluding internal general government transfers.



Table 293 Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2013*	2014*	2015*
	DKK mio.		
<b>Central government</b>			
Current outlays	763 242	766 574	777 526
Capital outlays	42 983	49 284	49 214
Current revenue	784 280	843 367	784 705
Capital revenue	-2 623	-3 117	-1 581
Current surplus	21 038	76 793	7 179
Overall surplus	-24 568	24 393	-43 616
<b>Social security funds</b>			
Current outlays	52 816	50 299	47 922
Capital outlays	2 488	2 535	2 644
Current revenue	55 320	53 270	50 671
Capital revenue	-	-	-
Current surplus	2 504	2 971	2 749
Overall surplus	16	437	105
<b>Local governments, total<sup>1</sup></b>			
Current outlays	656 058	667 039	678 404
Capital outlays	29 925	32 352	32 306
Current revenue	688 671	700 533	709 521
Capital revenue	1 507	2 522	3 622
Current surplus	32 613	33 494	31 118
Overall surplus	4 195	3 664	2 434
Of which:			
<b>Counties</b>			
Current outlays	121 277	123 906	126 719
Capital outlays	9 898	11 317	10 908
Current revenue	130 586	131 244	134 927
Capital revenue	1 030	1 871	2 975
Current surplus	9 309	7 338	8 208
Overall surplus	442	-2 108	275
<b>Municipalities</b>			
Current outlays	559 612	568 054	576 177
Capital outlays	20 035	21 072	21 417
Current revenue	582 916	594 209	599 087
Capital revenue	485	688	666
Current surplus	23 304	26 156	22 910
Overall surplus	3 753	5 772	2 159

<sup>1</sup> Consolidated, i.e. excluding internal general-government transfers.

Table 294 Expenditure of general government sector by type of transaction

	2013*	2014*	2015*
	DKK mio.		
<b>Current and capital expenditure, total</b>	<b>1 076 274</b>	<b>1 087 236</b>	<b>1 105 305</b>
<b>Current expenditure, total</b>	<b>1 002 362</b>	<b>1 005 560</b>	<b>1 024 756</b>
Compensation of employees	316 995	321 501	326 790
Intermediate consumption	178 143	179 720	182 906
Other taxes on production	2 992	2 999	2 868
Social benefits in kind	29 255	29 701	30 299
Real interest, etc	32 075	29 202	31 600
Subsidies	41 107	40 486	39 894
<b>Current transfers, total</b>	<b>401 793</b>	<b>401 951</b>	<b>410 399</b>
To other public sub-sectors	-	-	-
To households	342 775	348 096	352 987
To NPIHs <sup>1</sup>	19 240	18 153	21 067
To the rest of the world (a-d)	39 779	35 702	36 344
a. Faroe Islands, net	771	774	779
b. Greenland, net	4 123	4 148	4 170
c. EU institutions	19 487	16 441	17 818
d. To others	15 398	14 338	13 578
<b>Capital expenses, total</b>	<b>73 912</b>	<b>81 675</b>	<b>80 549</b>
<b>Capital accumulation, total</b>	<b>68 435</b>	<b>74 367</b>	<b>71 662</b>
Gross fixed capital formation, buildings and installations, net	51 765	56 255	54 866
Gross fixed capital formation, research and development	18 856	19 782	20 746
Change in stocks	0	0	0
Net acquisition of land and rights	-2 186	-1 670	-3 951
<b>Capital transfers, total</b>	<b>5 477</b>	<b>7 309</b>	<b>8 887</b>
Other investment grants and capital transfers	5 477	7 309	8 887
To businesses	2 406	2 968	5 102
To other public sub-sectors	-	-	-
To other domestic sectors	3 007	3 455	3 652
To the rest of the world (a-d)	65	885	132
a. Faroe Islands, net	0	0	1
b. Greenland, net	3	3	4
c. EU institutions	0	0	0
d. To others	62	882	128

<sup>1</sup> To non-profit institutions focused on households (NPIH).

Table 295 Revenue of general government sector, by type of transaction

	2013*	2014*	2015*
	DKK mio.		
<b>Current plus capital revenue, total</b>	<b>1 055 917</b>	<b>1 115 729</b>	<b>1 064 228</b>
<b>Current revenue, total</b>	<b>1 058 516</b>	<b>1 118 819</b>	<b>1 065 802</b>
Sales of goods and services	54 967	54 390	55 931
Own account research and development	18 856	19 782	20 746
Other subsidies on production	6 628	6 380	5 648
Withdrawals of income from quasi-corporations	1 298	1 078	704
Interest and dividends	24 257	21 850	16 581
Rent, etc.	12 420	8 719	3 009
Taxes on production and imports	315 324	319 792	328 542
Current taxes on income and wealth	580 863	648 833	594 278
Compulsory contributions to social security schemes	1 618	1 451	1 377
Voluntary social contributions	14 655	14 718	14 473
Imputed social contributions	4 520	4 256	4 145
Other current transfers	23 111	17 570	20 367
From other public sub-sectors	-	-	-
From other domestic sectors	21 768	16 415	18 627
From the rest of the world	1 343	1 155	1 739
EU institutions	1 109	892	1 459
Rest of the world, others	234	263	281
<b>Capital revenue, total</b>	<b>-2 599</b>	<b>-3 090</b>	<b>-1 574</b>
Capital taxes	3 940	3 882	5 177
Other capital transfers	-6 539	-6 971	-6 751
From other public sub-sectors	-	-	-
From other domestic sectors	-6 991	-7 320	-7 147
From the rest of the world	452	348	396
EU institutions	451	347	396
Rest of the world, others	1	1	0
<b>Current surplus (gross saving)</b>	<b>56 154</b>	<b>113 258</b>	<b>41 046</b>
<b>Overall surplus (net lending/borrowing)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>-20 357</b>	<b>28 493</b>	<b>-41 077</b>

<sup>1</sup> Current and capital surplus = change in net debt.

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Table 296 Consumption expenditure of general government sector

	2013*	2014*	2015*
	DKK mio.		
<b>Final consumption expenditure (1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>503 880</b>	<b>511 686</b>	<b>519 714</b>
Individual public consumption	354 428	362 946	369 158
General government final consumption	149 452	148 739	150 555
<b>1. Production</b>	<b>548 447</b>	<b>556 156</b>	<b>566 092</b>
Compensation of employees	316 995	321 501	326 790
Consumption of fixed capital	56 944	58 316	59 176
Intermediate consumption	178 143	179 720	182 906
Other taxes on production, net	2 992	2 999	2 868
Other subsidies on production, net	-6 628	-6 380	-5 648
<b>2. Social benefits in kind</b>	<b>29 255</b>	<b>29 701</b>	<b>30 299</b>
<b>3. Sales of goods and services</b>	<b>-54 967</b>	<b>-54 390</b>	<b>-55 931</b>
<b>4. Own account research and development</b>	<b>-18 856</b>	<b>-19 782</b>	<b>-20 746</b>

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**Table 297** Expenditure of general government sector by function

Expenditure	2013*	2014*	2015*
	DKK mio.		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 076 274</b>	<b>1 087 236</b>	<b>1 105 305</b>
<b>1. General public services</b>	<b>144 486</b>	<b>140 544</b>	<b>144 385</b>
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	32 476	29 491	30 207
1.2 Foreign economic aid	19 654	19 027	17 610
1.3 General services	9 241	9 802	8 162
1.4 Basic research and R&D general public services	33 374	34 962	36 968
1.5 General public services n.e.c.	15 954	16 306	18 301
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers of a general character between different levels of government	33 786	30 956	33 138
<b>2. Defence</b>	<b>25 296</b>	<b>22 639</b>	<b>22 874</b>
2.1 Military defence etc.	24 454	21 743	22 277
2.2 Civil defence	842	896	597
<b>3. Public order and safety</b>	<b>19 562</b>	<b>20 048</b>	<b>20 067</b>
3.1 Police services	10 538	10 639	10 664
3.2 Fire protection services	1 864	1 877	1 872
3.3 Law courts	3 323	3 368	3 365
3.4 Prisons	3 497	3 797	3 775
3.5 Public order and safety n.e.c.	340	368	391
<b>4. Economic affairs</b>	<b>67 015</b>	<b>70 714</b>	<b>74 717</b>
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	14 357	14 018	13 931
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3 185	3 395	4 455
4.3 Fuel and energy	5 872	7 807	7 765
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	189	94	62
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	41 084	43 159	46 540
4.6 R&D Economic affairs	1 995	1 985	1 705
4.7 Economic affairs n.e.c.	333	256	260
<b>5. Environmental protection</b>	<b>9 133</b>	<b>9 215</b>	<b>8 055</b>
5.1 Waste management	681	498	542
5.2 Wastewater management	136	147	150
5.3 Pollution abatement	1 126	1 243	1 267
5.4 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	4 065	4 217	3 309
5.5 R&D Environmental protection	778	737	380
5.6 Environmental protection n.e.c.	2 346	2 373	2 407
<b>6. Housing and community amenities</b>	<b>5 385</b>	<b>4 460</b>	<b>5 309</b>
6.1 Housing development	5 142	4 247	4 943
6.2 Housing and community amenities n.e.c.	243	212	366
<b>7. Health</b>	<b>164 266</b>	<b>169 643</b>	<b>173 269</b>
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	11 503	11 778	11 873
7.2 Outpatient services	22 978	23 432	24 205
7.3 Hospital services	116 883	120 483	122 795
7.4 Public health services	2 746	3 069	2 903
7.5 R&D Health	3 426	3 895	4 014
7.6 Health n.e.c.	6 731	6 986	7 480
<b>8. Recreation, culture and religion</b>	<b>35 006</b>	<b>34 698</b>	<b>35 668</b>
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	7 675	7 583	7 969
8.2 Cultural services, broadcasting and publishing services	17 824	17 794	18 704
8.3 Religious and other community services	8 705	8 707	8 633
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	802	614	363
<b>9. Education</b>	<b>132 818</b>	<b>139 490</b>	<b>142 320</b>
9.1 Primary education	60 614	62 677	63 831
9.2 Youth-level education	35 501	37 207	38 203
9.3 Higher education	30 560	32 749	33 415
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	2 406	2 840	2 437
9.5 Education n.e.c.	3 737	4 018	4 434
<b>10. Social protection</b>	<b>473 307</b>	<b>475 784</b>	<b>478 641</b>
10.1 Sickness and disability	98 091	97 238	96 530
10.2 Old age and survivors	157 181	163 735	169 514
10.3 Family and children	95 184	93 872	92 698
10.4 Unemployment	64 165	60 786	55 096
10.5 Housing	13 348	13 882	14 337
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	35 026	36 082	40 397
10.7 Social protection n.e.c.	10 313	10 190	10 069

**Table 298 Expenditure of general government and its subsectors by function. 2015\***

Expenditure	Counties	Municipalities	Social security funds	Central government	Transfers within general gov. sector	General government sector
	DKK mio.					
<b>Total</b>	<b>137 627</b>	<b>597 595</b>	<b>50 566</b>	<b>826 740</b>	<b>507 222</b>	<b>1 105 305</b>
<b>1. General public services</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>44 043</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>228 291</b>	<b>128 922</b>	<b>144 385</b>
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, ext. affairs	75	798	-	29 335	0	30 207
1.2 Foreign economic aid	-	-	-	17 610	0	17 610
1.3 General services	-	3 220	-	4 941	0	8 162
1.4 Basic research and R & D general public services	0	282	-	36 777	91	36 968
1.5 General public services n.e.c	428	17 872	1	4	4	18 301
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers between diff. levels of govern.	466	21 873	4	139 623	128 828	33 138
<b>2. Defence</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22 594</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22 874</b>
2.1 Military defence etc.	-	-	-	22 277	0	22 277
2.2 Civil defence	-	290	-	317	10	597
<b>3. Public order and safety</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 973</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18 209</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>20 067</b>
3.1 Police services	-	101	-	10 664	101	10 664
3.2 Fire protection services	-	1 872	-	-	0	1 872
3.3 Law courts	-	-	-	3 379	14	3 365
3.4 Prisons	-	-	-	3 775	0	3 775
3.5 Public order and safety n.e.c	-	-	-	391	0	391
<b>4. Economic affairs</b>	<b>2 689</b>	<b>24 621</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51 787</b>	<b>4 380</b>	<b>74 717</b>
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	850	3 471	-	13 613	4 003	13 931
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-	-	-	4 455	0	4 455
4.3 Fuel and energy	-	112	-	7 653	0	7 765
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	12	39	-	11	0	62
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	1 579	20 993	-	24 344	378	46 540
4.6 R & D Economic affairs	-	-	-	1 705	0	1 705
4.7 Economic affairs n.e.c	247	6	-	6	0	260
<b>5. Environmental protection</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>4 177</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 394</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>8 055</b>
5.1 Waste management	-	176	-	366	0	542
5.2 Wastewater management	-	150	-	-	0	150
5.3 Pollution abatement	401	40	-	852	26	1 267
5.4 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	174	1 685	-	1 514	64	3 309
5.5 R&D Environmental protection	-	-	-	380	0	380
5.6 Environmental protection n.e.c	-	2 126	-	282	1	2 407
<b>6. Housing and community amenities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 223</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>5 309</b>
6.1 Housing development	-	908	-	4 767	732	4 943
6.2 Housing and community amenities n.e.c	-	2	-	456	92	366
<b>7. Health</b>	<b>126 251</b>	<b>45 513</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>98 448</b>	<b>96 943</b>	<b>173 269</b>
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	6 488	5 462	-	310	387	11 873
7.2 Outpatient services	14 328	9 572	-	305	0	24 205
7.3 Hospital services	95 303	28 044	-	3 565	4 117	122 795
7.4 Public health services	536	2 206	-	1 622	1 461	2 903
7.5 R & D Health	3 563	0	-	533	82	4 014
7.6 Health n.e.c	6 033	229	-	92 113	90 895	7 480
<b>8. Recreation, culture and religion</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>16 494</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19 661</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>35 668</b>
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	-	7 071	-	900	2	7 969
8.2 Cultural services	44	9 196	-	9 993	529	18 704
8.3 Religious and other community services	-	228	-	8 405	0	8 633
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c	-	-	-	363	0	363
<b>9. Education</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>63 491</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>84 030</b>	<b>5 336</b>	<b>142 320</b>
9.1 Primary education	0	58 358	-	10 097	4 625	63 831
9.2 Youth-level education	46	1 314	-	37 000	157	38 203
9.3 Higher education	0	125	-	33 396	106	33 415
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	-	1 389	-	1 488	440	2 437
9.5 Education etc.	89	2 305	-	2 049	9	4 434
<b>10. Social protection</b>	<b>6 964</b>	<b>396 084</b>	<b>50 561</b>	<b>295 105</b>	<b>270 073</b>	<b>478 641</b>
10.1 Sickness and disability	2 844	94 418	-	34 648	35 381	96 530
10.2 Old age	2 364	142 194	-	151 628	126 888	169 299
10.3 Family and children	1 165	77 772	-	28 773	14 797	92 913
10.4 Unemployment	0	27 017	49 982	52 870	74 772	55 096
10.5 Housing	-	14 275	-	9 802	9 740	14 337
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	293	32 255	488	14 820	7 459	40 397
10.7 Social protection n.e.c	297	8 153	92	2 562	1 035	10 069

Table 299

## Subsidies

	2014*	2015*
	DKK mio.	
I. Subsidies financed by Denmark, total	40 486	39 894
II. EU-schemes, total	8 286	8 244
II.1 EU's share of EU-schemes, total	7 507	7 404
II.2 Danish share of EU-schemes, total	779	840
III. Danish schemes, total	39 707	39 054
<b>Subsidies, total</b>	<b>47 992</b>	<b>47 298</b>
<b>1. Subsidies on products, total</b>	<b>16 394</b>	<b>16 647</b>
<b>1.1 EU-schemes, total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>119</b>
1.1.1 Subsidies on export	0	-
1.1.2 Subsidies for low-fat milk, etc.	124	119
1.1.3 Other EU-schemes, subsidies on products	-	-
<b>1.2 Danish schemes, total</b>	<b>16 270</b>	<b>16 528</b>
1.2.1 Municipal housing for retired people, etc.	78	67
1.2.2 Refuse disposal and incineration	218	164
1.2.3 Train operator subsidy	4 410	4 525
1.2.4 Other municipal busservice and transport	3 170	3 182
1.2.5 Reduction of rates in public transport	247	311
1.2.6 Municipal properties	587	566
1.2.7 Public subsidies for regional theatres	163	179
1.2.8 Subsidies for magazines and periodicals	69	388
1.2.9 Subsidies for cultural purposes	291	253
1.2.10 Collecting schemes for tires and batteries	12	52
1.2.11 Subsidies on production of electricity	-	-
1.2.12 Subsidies for renewable energy (PSO)	6 818	6 612
1.2.13 Other subsidies on products n.e.c.	207	230
<b>2. Other subsidies on production, total</b>	<b>31 598</b>	<b>30 651</b>
<b>2.1 EU-schemes, total</b>	<b>8 162</b>	<b>8 125</b>
2.1.1 Single farm payment	6 329	4 501
2.1.2 Environmental subsidies	230	25
2.1.3 Subsidies on different agricultural products	89	98
2.1.4 Subsidies for agricultural arrangements	319	303
2.1.5 Subsidies for ecological production	196	219
2.1.6 Development and demonstration projects in farms	485	636
2.1.7 Subsidies related to forestry	41	41
2.1.8 Other EU-schemes, other subsidies on production	474	2 303
<b>2.2 Danish schemes, total</b>	<b>23 437</b>	<b>22 526</b>
2.2.1 Subsidies to pharmacists	50	193
2.2.2 Interest-guarantee and -cont. conc. housing conditions	1 844	2 817
2.2.3 Municipal subsidies for private sportscentres	365	381
2.2.4 Municipal subs. for theatres, orchestras, cinemas etc.	256	204
2.2.5 Public subsidies for regional orchestras	52	144
2.2.6 Employers' reimbursement system	3 846	3 379
2.2.7 Spending according to law on the counties land tax	240	240
2.2.8 Other municipal busservices and transport	1 464	1 483
2.2.9 Small service business support scheme	-	-
2.2.10 Subsidies to canteens	195	213
2.2.11 Subsidies for cultural purposes	372	360
2.2.12 Subsidy for replanting	0	3
2.2.13 Subsidy related to CO2	8	-
2.2.14 Flex and sheltered jobs	9 521	7 949
2.2.15 Activated recipients of social assistance benefit	265	157
2.2.16 Regional development	738	506
2.2.17 Better working environment and labour retention	68	-
2.2.18 The inclusive labour market	-	-
2.2.19 Mun. grant for running costs for soc. hous. estates	473	435
2.2.20 Municipal urban renewal	220	218
2.2.21 Business development	232	267
2.2.22 Development of competence and technology	925	433
2.2.23 Innovationsfonden	213	-
2.2.24 Wage subsidy for hiring insured unemployed	511	479
2.2.25 Other subsidies related to PSO	201	148
2.2.26 Other subsidies on production n.e.c.	1 377	2 516

Table 300 Current transfers to households from the general government sector

	2014*	2015*
	DKK mio.	
<b>Current transfers, total</b>	<b>348 096</b>	<b>352 987</b>
<b>Social benefits other than social transfers in kind</b>	<b>341 853</b>	<b>346 765</b>
Civil servants' pensions	26 490	27 114
Old-age pension	117 927	122 591
Early retirement pension	42 050	41 241
Personal supplements	1 457	1 440
Other pensions	198	195
Early retirement pay, flex allowance and early retirement pay	17 294	15 461
Unemployment benefits	18 651	18 144
<i>Unemployment benefits, non-activated recipients</i>	16 279	15 644
<i>Unemployment benefits, activated recipients</i>	2 372	2 500
Other benefits to members of social security funds	1 098	539
Social assistance	19 433	19 814
<i>Social assistance, non-activated recipients</i>	13 935	14 644
<i>Social assistance, activated recipients</i>	5 497	5 170
Other cash benefits	6 470	7 848
Unemployment allowance	2 755	2 635
Working capacity allowance	906	3 226
Gross rehabilitation allowance	1 679	1 451
Sickness benefits	12 484	11 847
Maternity benefits	9 470	9 537
Holiday benefits	938	844
Child and youth allowances	0	0
Education subsidies	21 420	21 703
<i>State Education Fund</i>	20 191	20 485
<i>Scholarships and education subsidies</i>	1 229	1 218
Child benefits	2 272	2 286
Family allowance	14 487	14 517
Contribution to free places in daycare centres	2 734	2 876
Rent subsidies and rent allowance	13 830	14 242
The Employees' Guarantee Fund	531	488
Various (pay) compensations	515	896
Funeral benefits	145	206
Green check	5 495	4 323
Other social contributions	1 124	1 300
<b>Other current transfers, total</b>	<b>6 243</b>	<b>6 222</b>
Transportation	1 692	1 927
Index supplement	1 700	1 474
Free process and legal aid	466	459
Other transfers	2 386	2 363

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Table 301 Total taxation

	2014*	2015*
	DKK mio.	
<b>Total taxation</b>	<b>976 991</b>	<b>932 693</b>
<b>Distribution by type of tax:</b>		
<b>Income taxes, total</b>	<b>636 386</b>	<b>581 576</b>
Personal income tax	530 103	509 002
State income tax	145 629	154 822
Municipality income tax	214 095	219 543
Special contribution to labour market funds	84 638	86 800
Tax on imp. income from owner-occupied dwelling	13 393	13 530
Other personal income taxes	72 348	34 307
Corporation tax	51 892	50 080
Real interest tax	54 391	22 494
<b>Compulsory contrib. to social-security schemes</b>	<b>1 451</b>	<b>1 377</b>
Social contributions from employees	714	826
Social contributions from employers	737	552
<b>Other labour market contributions</b>	<b>6 343</b>	<b>5 490</b>
Labour market contributions from employers	6 343	5 490
<b>Taxes on wealth, real property, etc.</b>	<b>46 705</b>	<b>49 285</b>
Inheritance tax and gift tax	3 848	5 177
Motor vehicle weight duty	11 241	11 619
Taxes on real property	27 156	28 085
Media license	4 426	4 404
Other taxes on wealth, real property, etc.	33	-
<b>Taxes on goods and services</b>	<b>285 582</b>	<b>291 578</b>
VAT	186 261	189 277
Tax on wage totals	6 855	7 177
Customs and import duties	3 001	3 285
Taxes on specific goods	79 698	81 408
Vehicle registration duty	15 967	17 988
Energy taxes	46 557	45 092
Pollution duties	1 405	1 556
Tobacco duties	7 182	7 809
Duties on beer, wine and spirits	3 813	3 914
Other taxes on specific goods	4 775	5 048
Taxes on specific transactions	5 253	5 907
Stamp duty	5 228	5 878
Other taxes on specific transactions	25	28
Taxes on specific services	3 114	3 189
Tax on insurance of vehicles and leisure craft	1 708	1 655
Other taxes on specific services	1 406	1 534
Income from gambling monopolies	1 221	1 150
Other duties	180	186
<b>Other production taxes</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>3 387</b>
<b>Distribution by receiving sub-sector</b>		
Central government	731 982	681 204
Social security funds	724	542
Municipalities	241 251	247 628
Supranational authorities (EU)	3 034	3 319

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Table 302 Taxation by national accounts distribution

	2014 <sup>*</sup>	2015 <sup>*</sup>
	DKK mio.	
<b>Total taxation</b>	<b>976 991</b>	<b>932 693</b>
<b>National accounts distribution:</b>		
<b>Danish schemes</b>		
Taxes on production and imports	319 792	328 542
Current taxes on income, wealth etc.	648 833	594 278
Social contributions	1 451	1 377
Capital taxes	3 882	5 177
<b>EU schemes</b>		
Taxes on production and import	3 034	3 319
	per cent	
<b>Tax to GDP-ratio<sup>1</sup>, total</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>47.0</b>
Taxes on production and import	16.6	16.7
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	33.4	29.9
Compulsory contribution to social security	0.1	0.1
Taxes on capital	0.2	0.3

<sup>1</sup> Taxes and duties in percentage of gross domestic product.

Table 303 Bilateral official assistance to developing countries

	2012	2013	2014
	DKK mio.		
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 125.4</b>	<b>11 989.4</b>	<b>11 971.8</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>4 658.3</b>	<b>4 003.8</b>	<b>3 570.8</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>2 247.9</b>	<b>2 068.5</b>	<b>2 164.6</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>-54.2</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>236.0</b>
<b>America</b>	<b>355.8</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>201.7</b>
<b>None-country-specific</b>	<b>3 917.6</b>	<b>5 799.1</b>	<b>5 798.8</b>
Afghanistan	471.8	333.9	437.0
Tanzania	643.8	497.8	397.3
Burkina Faso	254.2	261.0	391.3
Mozambique	456.2	497.8	322.6
Syria	74.1	267.9	302.8
Uganda	364.2	310.3	282.3
Kenya	324.1	270.6	278.1
Ghana	510.6	453.3	268.7
Middle East, regional	71.7	147.7	253.6
Zambia	196.9	159.5	234.7
South Sudan	216.5	189.2	204.7
Somalia	234.7	147.9	202.4
Vietnam	355.1	229.3	199.2
Bangladesh	353.7	181.5	197.4
Mali	84.5	227.7	189.5
Zimbabwe	124.3	133.0	181.5
West bank and Gaza	148.9	226.5	170.9
Bolivia	169.1	109.4	164.0
Nepal	239.8	153.4	153.4
Myanmar	112.2	131.4	141.1
South of Sahara, regional	296.6	180.5	115.3
Pakistan	85.6	51.2	95.1
Ethiopia	48.1	68.1	93.5
Europe, regional	9.4	13.6	66.1
Iraq	86.7	22.4	60.5
Niger	87.9	72.5	56.4
Ukraine	39.0	36.0	54.4
Sudan	62.9	70.0	46.9
Moldova	23.0	16.8	36.2
Yemen	35.0	89.2	35.1
Kosovo	28.9	39.3	31.9
Tunisia	20.2	19.9	31.2
Indonesia	80.1	44.2	29.0
Central African Republic	-	25.0	27.4
Bhutan	68.3	57.0	23.6
Sierra Leone	19.9	0.8	23.3
North & Central America, regional	58.5	18.3	21.2
Turkey	4.3	0.0	20.0
Georgia	6.1	17.7	18.4
Egypt	80.1	21.6	17.0

Source: OECD.STAT  
<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TABLE2A>

# Money and credit market

The money and credit markets

Interest rate and price changes

Securities

Banks and mortgage-credit institutes

Other financial intermediaries

Insurance companies and pension funds



## The money and credit markets

### Capital transfers from lenders to borrowers

A capital market is a market where financial products are traded, such as shares, bonds and credit. The market makes it possible to transfer capital from persons with a savings surplus to persons with a savings shortage. This allows the individual to time his investments and consumption in relation to his earnings.

### A smooth payment mechanism

The purpose of the money market is to ensure a smooth payment mechanism so that transactions can be completed against payment without any major costs or difficulty. Thus, the money market concerns the liquidity applied for transfer of payments in connection with financial transactions. There is no clear dividing line between the money market and the capital market.

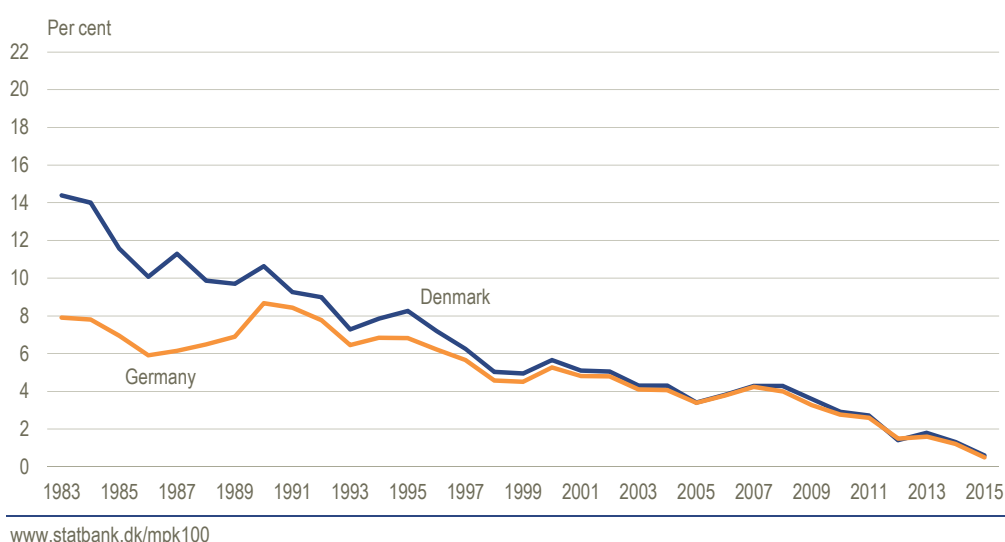
## Interest rate and price changes

### Increased internationalization

Since the early 1980s, the Danish financial markets have seen a distinct development towards deregulation, internationalization and increasing competition. Danish citizens can make foreign investments or raise loans abroad without major difficulty or costs.

The free movement of capital has together with a fixed exchange rate policy led to equalization of the prices (interest rates) of the financial products between the countries. In 1980, the difference between the Danish and German long-term bond interest rate was 10.6 percentage points. This difference has diminished until the beginning of the 1990's after which the two interest rates have developed in parallel. In 2015 the Danish long-term bond interest rate was 0.6 per cent and the German long-term bond interest rate 0.5 per cent.

**Figure 1** Interest rate on 10-year government bonds



### Long-term interest rate reached 21 per cent in 1982

The interest on a financial claim reflects the lender's compensation providing capital. A distinction is made between short-term and long-term interest rates, i.e. the interest rates on short-term and long-term claims. Usually, the banks' three-month CIBOR interest rate is applied as an indicator of the short-term interest rate, while the interest rate on ten-year government bonds often is the indicator of the long-term interest rate.

The short-term interest rate can be affected centrally. The central bank of Denmark (Danmarks Nationalbank) can adjust the volume and price of liquidity in relation to the banks. The interest that the banks receive from or pay to Danmarks Nationalbank influences the interest rates fixed by the banks vis-à-vis their customers.

The long-term interest rate reflects market-driven factors, first of all inflation and risk expectations. The longer the term of the claim, the greater influence will these factors have on the fixing of the interest rate. The long-term interest rate will usually be higher than the short-term interest rate.

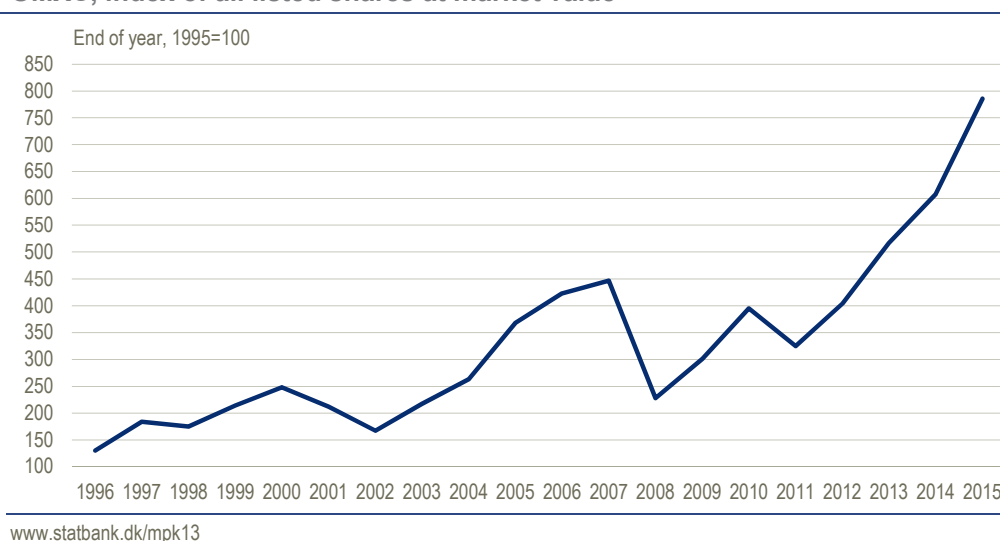
In 1982, the short-term interest rate was as high as 21 per cent per annum, partly because of high inflation expectations.

### Shares are risky investments

A share is a certificate of ownership of a company. The value of the share depends above all on the expected future earnings of the company. Since future earnings are connected with great uncertainty, investing in shares may lead to both large losses and large gains. In addition to specific expectations of the company in question, the share price also reflects more general expectations of the particular industry and the economy at large.

Minor changes in market information may create substantial fluctuations in the market. The Danish stock market for listed companies 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 2015, 147 companies were listed on the Stock Exchange.

**Figure 2** OMXC, index of all listed shares at market value



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 CAP, which is a weighted market value index of the 20 largest and most traded shares.

There has been a trend of increasing prices reflecting the trends in the international markets. However widespread decreases in the stock markets are observable in the Danish indices. The sharp drop in 2008 followed the financial crisis which started in October 2008 and the European Debt crisis has contributed to the latest widespread decrease in the markets. Since 2012 the stock markets worldwide has regained the losses from the latest crises.

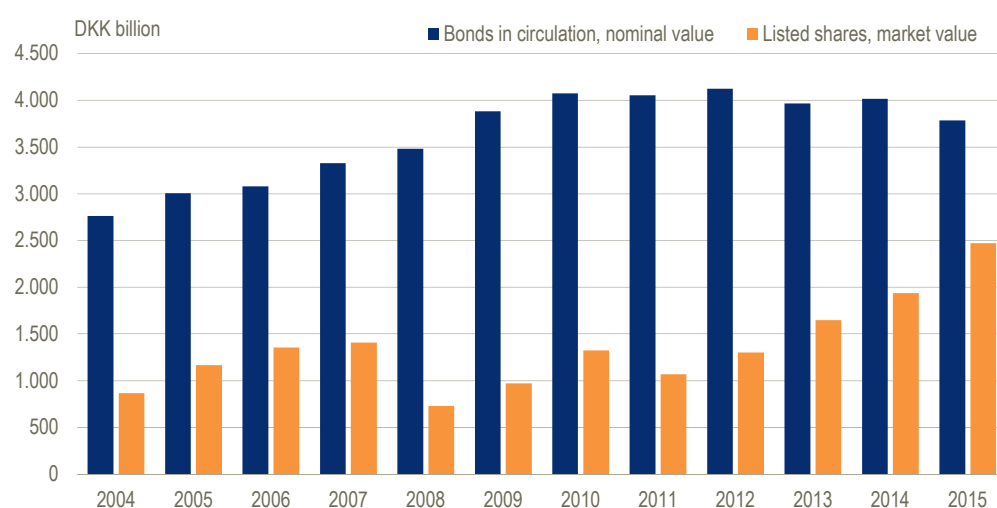
## Securities

### Danish mortgage bonds are internationally unique

Bonds are liquid, standardized debt instruments with low risk and a fixed repayment profile. Before the introduction of the euro, the Danish bond market was among the largest in Europe<sup>1</sup>. 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 2015, about 23 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, 21 per cent of mortgage bonds were held by foreigners at the end of 2015 compared to about 5 per cent in 1996.

**Figure 3** Shares and bonds traded on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange



www.statbank.dk/dnvpdks

<sup>1</sup> Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 1999, the euro markets are no longer divided into regions, but constitute a single market.

## Banks and mortgage-credit institutes

### The Central Bank purchased foreign currency to keep the krone rate stable

The rate of the Danish krone depends on the supply and demand for foreign currencies. The demand for foreign currency increases at import payments and capital exports (e.g. when Danes purchase foreign securities or make investments abroad). Conversely, export payments and capital imports will increase the demand for Danish kroner. An increased demand for foreign currency will force the exchange rate upwards and the rate of Danish kroner will decrease.

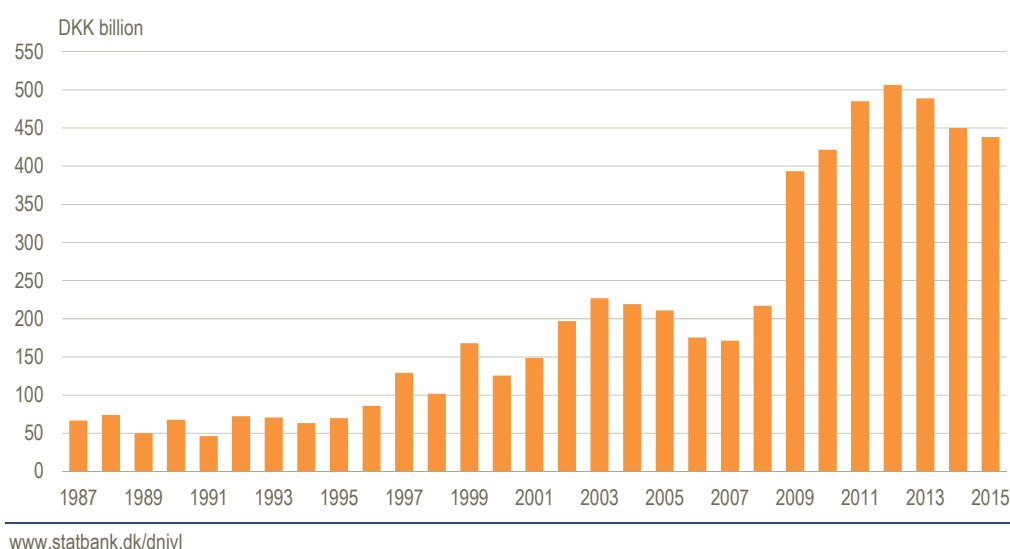
Danmarks Nationalbank trades in the foreign exchange market with a view to stabilize the krone rate through purchases and sales of foreign currency against Danish kroner. Thus, the primary purpose of foreign exchange reserves is to enable Danmarks Nationalbank to use intervention as a tool to maintain a stable exchange rate between the krone and the euro. Purchases of Danish kroner thus tend to strengthen the krone rate, while sales of Danish kroner, i.e. purchases of foreign currency, tend to weaken the krone rate.

The volume of the Danish foreign exchange reserves has increased substantially since the early 1990s to 2003. This indicates that in the past decade Danmarks Nationalbank has made more purchases than sales of foreign currency in net terms to keep the krone rate down. In the period 2003 – 2008 the volume of the foreign exchange reserves decreased.

### Marked increase in foreign exchange reserves in recent years

In the latest period the volume has increased, because of the difference in interest rates between Denmark and especially the Euro-area. As the interest rates have fallen in general, even small differences have made it attractive for foreign investors to invest in Danish securities. This has increased the demand for Danish kroner. The Central Bank has purchased foreign currency in order to stabilize the exchange rate.

**Figure 4 Foreign exchange reserve**



### Denmark participating in ERM II

Since 1 January 1999, Denmark has participated in an exchange-rate co-operation with the European Central Bank (ECB) for the EU member states, which do not participate in the European Monetary Union. In the agreement called ERM II (Exchange Rate Mechanism II) Denmark is accompanied by Lithuania. The purpose of ERM II is to retain the exchange rates within the agreed fluctuation band on  $\pm 15$  per cent in relation to the central rate. Denmark has a narrower fluctuation band on  $\pm 2.25$  per cent in relation to the central rate. In case of extraordinary pressure on the krone, in addition to selling some of its foreign exchange reserve Denmark may draw on an intervention credit/euro account with the ECB. Thus, the ERM contributes to stabilizing the krone rate in relation to the European currencies and the euro, but not in relation to other major currencies such as the US-dollar or the yen.

### Money as a means of payment

Today, the function of money as a means of payment is based exclusively on trust. If a seller is to accept money as payment for his product, he must be able to trust that others will also accept money as the means of payment. In case of high inflation, the value of money as a means of payment will drop.

**Figure 5** Dankort (debit card) sales and notes and coins in circulation

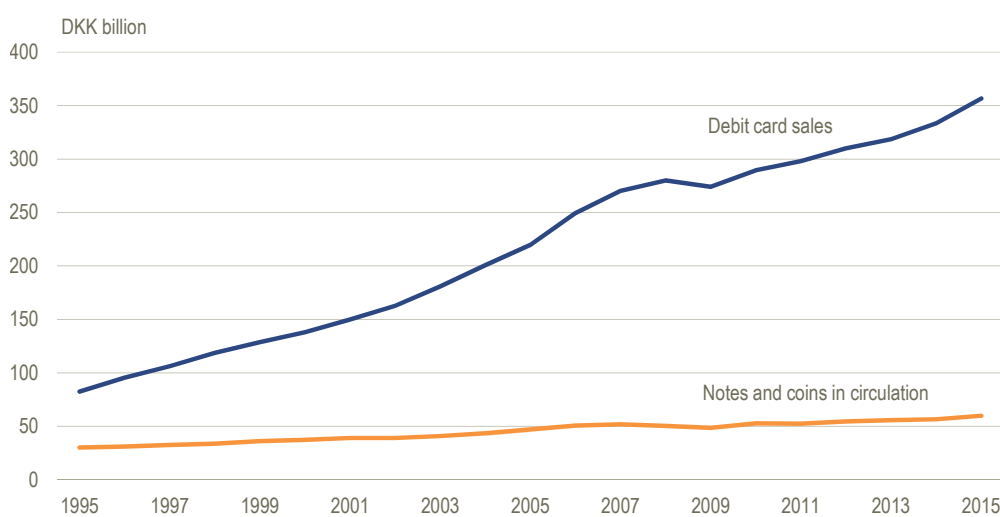


Table 321 and 323

Until 1931, the value of notes and coins could be converted into gold at Danmarks Nationalbank. Although the gold convertibility was subsequently abolished, the gold standard existed formally until 1971. This implied that Danmarks Nationalbank had a duty to maintain gold reserves corresponding to the value of notes and coins in circulation. Today, money is still claims against Danmarks Nationalbank, but these claims are no longer covered by the gold reserves of Danmarks Nationalbank.

### Difficult to estimate the money stock

It is increasingly difficult to estimate the amount of liquidity available in the Danish society. Because of the use of Dankort (debit card), various types of accounts related to the Dankort have become just as liquid as notes and coins. At the same time, certain credit facilities may be connected to the Dankort, just as foreign banks may provide credit facilities to Danish citizens. Because of Denmark's position as a small, open economy with free capital movements, the role of the money stock as a monetary policy target figure is no longer as important as before.



### Banking, mortgage lending and insurance activities still separate

Since the early 1980s, the business areas in the financial sector have overlapped. Today, banks offer their customers pension schemes that are very similar to the schemes offered by life insurance companies. However, it is still prohibited to carry on banking, mortgage lending and insurance activities in one and the same company.

New legislation made it possible to set up holding companies and intercompany ownership among the financial companies. This implies that a mortgage credit institute may own a bank and vice versa. As a result, the capital market has seen a number of mergers and group formations

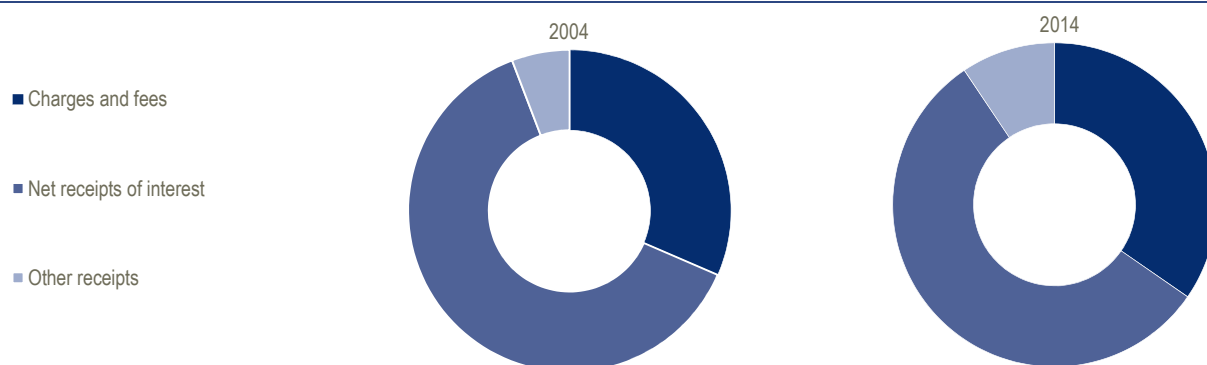
### Few large and many small banks

The banking sector handles functions in connection with payment and credit transfers, securities trading and related services. Despite the mergers among the major banks in recent years, a large number of small banks remain. At the end of 2014, 84 banks were registered, of which the two largest account for 71 per cent of the balance sheet total in the sector.

The lending activity in the banking sector is often in focus because it is highly sensitive to market fluctuations and may be seen as an indicator of growth in for example consumption and investing activities. The interest margin, i.e. the difference between lending and deposit interest rates, also attracts attention. However, a significant proportion of the banks' earnings derive from charges and fees.

Figure 6

The banks' earnings by type



[www.statbank.dk/mpk39](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk39)

### Lending activity of mortgage credit institutes depends on interest changes

In Denmark, only mortgage credit institutes may carry on mortgage credit activities. Mortgage credit activities mean lending against registered security in real property based on the issue of mortgage bonds. Presently, there are seven players in the market. The lending activity is primarily influenced by the development in interest rates. Upward or downward fluctuations will trigger waves of remortgaging, where borrowers seek to convert their loans to obtain more favourable terms.

## Other financial intermediaries

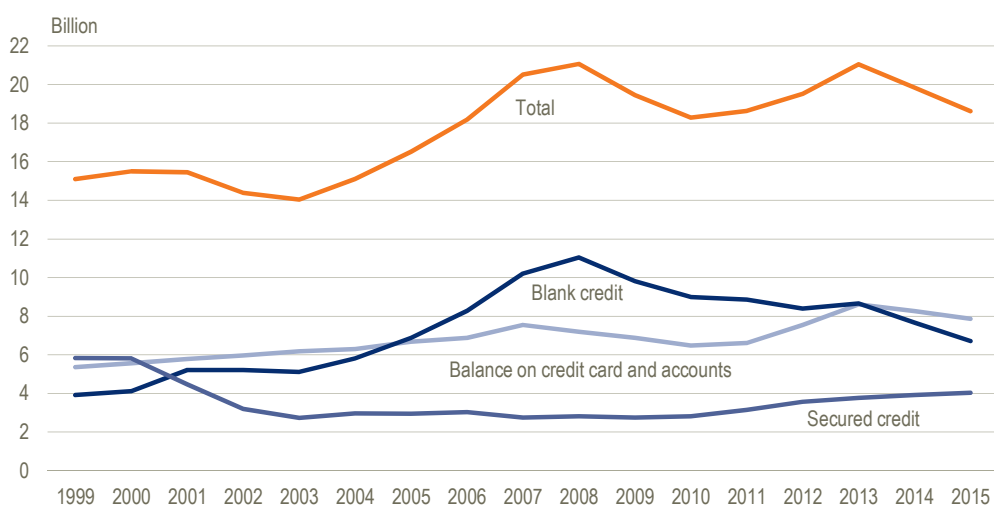
### Consumer credit

In addition to banks and mortgage credit institutes, credit is offered to Danish consumers by finance companies. There was a sharp increase in total consumer credit until the beginning of the global financial crisis in 2008. Over a 5-year period con-

sumer credit increased by 50 per cent from DKK 14 billion by the end of 2003 to DKK 21 billion by the end of 2008.

The increase was primarily boosted by the Danes' use of blank credit, which is an unsecured personal loan. The use of blank credit has been steadily falling since the global financial crisis. In the period from 2011 to 2013 the total consumer credit has increased again. This is mainly due to increased withdrawals from retailer credit cards and account cards, which cover all types of lending to which a secured or unsecured retailer credit card or account card is attached. In 2014 and 2015 the total consumer credit decreased. A large part of the drop is due to changes in the number of companies in the sector for non-bank consumer credit companies.

**Figure 7 Consumer credit, end of year**



[www.statbank.dk/mpk30](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk30)

### Vigorous expansion in investment associations

An investment association is an association that invests the funds received as contributions from its members. The members are often small savers, but may also be life insurance companies, pension funds and foundations. The advantages of acting jointly are lower administrative costs and enhanced possibilities for risk diversification. The investment associations have expanded vigorously over the past few years. The balance sheet total has increased from DKK 290 billion at the end of 2002 to DKK 772 billion at the end of 2014.

## Insurance companies and pension funds

### Increasing share of personal savings with insurance companies and pension funds

Distinction is made between non-life insurance and life and pension insurance. The different types of insurance may not be offered by the same company, but may be connected through inter-company ownership. Particularly the life and pension insurance business has increased in recent years.

Due to the development of labour market pension schemes and various forms of tax privileges in connection with pension contributions, an ever-increasing share of personal savings are managed by the pension funds and life insurance companies, which have thereby become important players in the financial markets.

**Table 304 Owners of quoted shares and unit trust certificates. 2015**

Share prices. end of year	Non-financial corporations			Financial corporations	Foreigns corporations	Total
	Manufacturing etc.	Transport. postal services and telecommunications	Other corporations			
Owners <sup>1</sup>						
	DKK billion					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 092.5</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>903.3</b>	<b>1 588.0</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>3 751.0</b>
Non-financial corporations	159.6	12.1	222.6	166.2	3.2	563.8
Financial corporations	46.8	15.2	88.4	235.3	21.9	407.6
Insurance and pension funds corporations	11.1	3.5	25.7	452.4	6.1	498.8
General government	0.2	0.0	11.8	23.9	1.0	37.0
Households <sup>2</sup>	149.6	10.6	111.2	489.9	17.0	778.4
Non-profit institutions serving households	3.3	0.5	5.5	25.4	0.9	35.6
Abroad	722.0	69.9	438.0	194.4	4.5	1 428.8
Sector unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.7

<sup>1</sup> Owners are defined as account holders with the Danish Securities Centre. <sup>2</sup> Households consists of privately owned enterprises, employees, pensioners etc.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank  
www.statbank.dk/dnvpdkts

**Table 305 Share index**

OMXC-index	2014	2015
End of the year	end of 1995 =100	
<b>Total</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>786</b>
Energy	35	74
Materials	1 619	227
Manufacturing	425	411
Discretionary	80	117
Consumer goods	177	201
Health Care	2 106	3 113
Finance	459	499
ICT	627	1 297
Telecommunication	153	111
Utilities	135	122

Source: Copenhagen Stock Exchange  
www.statbank.dk/mpk13

**Table 306** Quoted bonds in circulation by holder sector. 2015

Nominal value at the end of the year	Central government bonds, etc.	Bonds issued by mortgage banks etc. <sup>1</sup>	Other quoted bonds <sup>2</sup>	Total
DKK mio.				
<b>Total</b>	<b>620 022</b>	<b>2 995 503</b>	<b>167 911</b>	<b>3 783 436</b>
<b>Non-financial corporations</b>	<b>3 867</b>	<b>110 779</b>	<b>11 601</b>	<b>126 247</b>
<b>Financial corporations</b>	<b>92 406</b>	<b>1 499 895</b>	<b>81 386</b>	<b>1 673 687</b>
Monetary financial institutions	35 771	990 752	46 652	1 073 175
Other financial institutions	56 635	509 144	34 734	600 513
<b>Insurance and pension funds corporations</b>	<b>245 066</b>	<b>641 191</b>	<b>29 469</b>	<b>915 726</b>
<b>General government</b>	<b>62 241</b>	<b>65 063</b>	<b>8 456</b>	<b>135 760</b>
Central government	62 736	22 519	2 657	87 912
Local government	-506	41 645	5 752	46 891
Social security funds	8	870	32	910
<b>Households</b>	<b>1 451</b>	<b>40 311</b>	<b>10 711</b>	<b>52 473</b>
<b>Non-profit institutions serving households</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>17 524</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>18 830</b>
<b>Sector unknown</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>214 524</b>	<b>620 642</b>	<b>25 377</b>	<b>860 543</b>

<sup>1</sup> Bonds issued by mortgage banks and bonds issued by other institutions that issue bonds. <sup>2</sup> Local government bonds, bonds issued by the Ship Credit Fund of Denmark, debentures, foreign bonds and CMO bonds.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank  
www.statbank.dk/dnvpdks

**Table 307** Financial sector, main figures

	2013			2014		
	Balance	Companies	Employees	Balance	Companies	Employees
	DKK bio.	number		DKK bio.	number	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 621</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>61 868</b>	<b>12 411</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>62 174</b>
Banks	3 833	88	39 037	4 049	84	37 851
Mortgage banks	3 566	7	4 420	3 718	7	4 380
The ship Credit fund of Denmark	67	1	61	69	1	62
Securities and broking companies	3	43	541	2	41	541
Investment trusts	835	84	...	770	49	...
Investment funds (big) <sup>1</sup>	0.7	4	206	0.6	4	128
Investment funds (small) <sup>1</sup>	1.1	11	236	1.2	10	217
Non-life insurance companies	175	76	11 823	206	75	13 533
Life insurance companies	1 757	21	3 337	2 013	19	3 314
Non-occupational pension funds	585	18	217	646	16	210
Company pension funds	53	23	32	59	19	27
ATP, LD, AES and SP	745	3	1 958	877	3	1 911

<sup>1</sup> Large - with licence to carry out securities trading activities. Small - without licence to carry out securities trading activities.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority  
www.statbank.dk/mpk55

Table 308 Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danmarks Nationalbank

	2014	2015
	DKK mio.	
<b>Profit and loss account</b>		
Net interest receivable	1 144	1 877
Market value adjustment	4 896	2 128
Dividend on investments	1 495	263
Other income	5	5
Costs including depreciation	-575	-678
<b>Net profit of the year</b>	<b>6 965</b>	<b>3 595</b>
<b>Balance sheet</b>		
<b>Assets, total</b>	<b>536 473</b>	<b>481 687</b>
Stock of gold	15 707	15 490
Special drawing rights in the IMF	19 543	19 601
Foreign assets	425 651	405 502
Lending	37 583	3 502
Securities	34 490	33 689
Other assets	3 499	3 903
<b>Liabilities, total</b>	<b>536 473</b>	<b>481 687</b>
Notes in circulation	61 459	64 215
Coin in circulation	5 888	5 951
Allocations of Special Drawing Rights	13 575	14 507
Foreign liabilities	3 345	3 084
Deposits	163 537	160 930
Other liabilities	5 644	3 872
The Central Government's current account	214 869	158 244
Equity capital	68 156	70 884

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank  
[www.statbank.dk/mpk38](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk38)

Table 309 Discount rate of Danmarks Nationalbank

Discount rate		Discount rate		Discount rate	
		per cent			
<b>1995</b>		17. march	3.50	7. june	4.00
8. march	6.00	28. april	3.75	<b>2008</b>	
6. july	5.75	9. june	4.25	4. july	4.25
3. august	5.50	1. september	4.50	8. oktober	4.50
25. august	5.00	6. oktober	4.75	7. november	4.00
9. november	4.75	<b>2001</b>		5. december	3.50
15. december	4.25	14. may	4.50	<b>2009</b>	
<b>1996</b>		31. august	4.25	16. january	2.75
25. january	4.00	18. september	3.75	6. march	2.00
7. march	3.75	9. november	3.25	3. april	1.75
19. april	3.25	<b>2002</b>		11. may	1.40
<b>1997</b>		6. december	2.75	8. june	1.20
10. oktober	3.50	<b>2003</b>		14. august	1.10
<b>1998</b>		7. marts	2.50	28. august	1.00
6. may	4.00	6. june	2.00	<b>2010</b>	
29. may	3.75	<b>2005</b>		15. january	0.75
21. september	4.25	2. december	2.25	<b>2011</b>	
5. november	4.00	<b>2006</b>		7. april	1.00
4. december	3.50	3. march	2.50	8. july	1.25
<b>1999</b>		9. june	2.75	4. november	1.00
4. february	3.25	4. august	3.00	9. december	0.75
9. april	2.75	6. oktober	3.25	<b>2012</b>	
5. november	3.00	8. december	3.50	1. june	0.25
<b>2000</b>		<b>2007</b>		6. july	0.00
4. february	3.25	9. march	3.75		

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank  
[www.statbank.dk/disk](http://www.statbank.dk/disk)

Table 310 Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danish banks

End of year	2013	2014
<b>Number of banks</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Antal ansatte, ultimo året</b>	<b>39 037</b>	<b>37 851</b>
	DKK mio.	
<b>Profit and loss account</b>		
+Interest income	79 332	72 899
÷Interest expenses	32 216	25 577
<b>Net income from interest, net</b>	<b>47 116</b>	<b>47 322</b>
+Share dividends	2 482	2 914
+Charges and commissions income	26 971	29 302
÷Charges and commissions expenses	6 351	6 036
<b>Net income from charges and commissions</b>	<b>70 217</b>	<b>73 502</b>
+Revaluation of securities and foreign exchange	4 091	-2 295
+Other ordinary income	3 018	7 958
<b>Profit/loss on financial items</b>	<b>77 326</b>	<b>79 165</b>
÷Staff and administrative expenses	47 030	46 942
÷Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	3 320	13 093
÷Other operating expenses	1 551	1 209
÷Depreciations and provisions, net	17 031	12 468
+Adjustments of shares	7 773	10 773
<b>Profit/loss on ordinary activities</b>	<b>16 167</b>	<b>16 227</b>
+Extraordinary receipts, net	0	0
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>	<b>16 167</b>	<b>16 227</b>
÷Tax	2 777	2 160
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>	<b>13 390</b>	<b>14 067</b>
<b>Balance sheets</b>		
<b>Assets, total</b>	<b>3 799 662</b>	<b>4 014 610</b>
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	412 426	428 775
Loans	1 679 328	1 651 838
Bonds, etc.	1 002 261	1 039 317
Shares, etc.	35 473	26 579
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprises	141 967	158 923
Intangible assets	25 288	15 371
Tangible assets	15 349	14 923
Other assets	487 570	678 882
<b>Liabilities, total</b>	<b>3 799 662</b>	<b>4 014 610</b>
Liabilities to credit institutions, etc.	659 718	648 097
Deposits	1 738 971	1 794 846
Issued bonds, etc.	310 814	336 877
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	697 492	850 517
Provisions for liabilities and charges	11 864	12 610
Capital deposits	99 681	67 004
Equity capital	281 122	304 659

Note: Excluding the banks in Greenland.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority  
www.statbank.dk/mpk39

**Table 311 Banks' domestic lending and deposits. 2015**

	Deposits <sup>1</sup>	Lending <sup>1</sup>
	— mio. kr. —	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 462 617</b>	<b>1 273 238</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21 463	71 152
Mining and quarrying	1 455	749
Manufacturing	33 652	55 482
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8 662	13 082
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	4 722	2 585
Construction	20 754	21 678
Wholesale and retail trade	41 011	64 659
Transportation and storage	21 139	19 742
Accommodation and food service activities	4 644	7 065
Information and communication	19 209	7 120
Financial and insurance activities	296 440	381 364
Real estate activities	63 379	111 206
Professional, scientific and technical activities	64 133	27 142
Administrative and support activities	12 642	20 001
Public administration and defence	10 238	38 417
Education	7 292	2 907
Human health and social work activities	18 996	7 072
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6 183	2 808
Other service activities	28 113	6 196
Activities of households as employers	167	587
Activities of extra-territorial organisations and bodies	473	3
Households	776 803	412 222
Activity not stated	1 049	0

<sup>1</sup> Outstanding at the end of year.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

**Table 312 Long-term savings schemes with deposit accounts of Danish banks**

End of year	2013	2014	Percentage change in relation to previous year
	— DKK mio. —		per cent
<b>Specific deposit accounts, total</b>	<b>220 390</b>	<b>208 348</b>	<b>-5.5</b>
Index-linked pension savings	6 544	5 643	-13.8
Capital-pension accounts	88 771	70 069	-21.1
Savings accounts for children	14 010	14 213	1.4
Private pension schemes	1 516	1 374	-9.4
Investment-fund accounts	1	1	25.1
Business establishment savings	811	831	2.5
Home-savings contracts	340	359	5.6
Instalment-pension accounts	101 341	108 667	7.2
Savings accounts for education	58	41	-28.7
Premium lottery accounts	6 974	7 125	2.2
Market fluctuation adjustment accounts	24	25	1.8

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk43



Table 313 Mortgage banks

	2013	2014
<b>Number of institutions</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
	DKK mio.	
<b>Profit and loss account</b>		
+Interest income	94 385	93 677
÷Interest xpenses	73 411	71 418
<b>Net income from interest</b>	<b>20 974</b>	<b>22 259</b>
+Charges and commissions receivable	-2 134	-2 012
<b>Net income from charges and commissions</b>	<b>18 839</b>	<b>20 247</b>
÷Expenditure of the personnel administration and other operating expenses	5 111	4 835
÷Depreciation and provisions on loans	5 674	4 905
+Adjustment of capital interest	65	-1 120
+Other ordinary receipts	72	63
<b>Profit/loss on ordinary activities</b>	<b>8 190</b>	<b>9 450</b>
+Extraordinary receipts (net)	...	...
÷Tax	1 758	2 307
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>	<b>6 433</b>	<b>7 143</b>
<b>Balance sheets</b>		
<b>Assets, total</b>	<b>3 565 792</b>	<b>3 718 335</b>
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	717 550	782 927
Loans	2 582 434	2 634 958
Bonds and shares, etc.	205 709	240 600
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprises	32 290	31 709
Intangible assets	3 021	3 037
Tangible assets	625	649
Other assets	24 163	24 455
<b>Liabilities, total</b>	<b>3 565 792</b>	<b>3 718 335</b>
Liabilities to credit institutions	669 549	698 974
Issued bonds, etc.	2 613 513	2 739 584
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	102 419	94 066
Provisions for liabilities and charges	876	723
Capital deposits	16 914	16 505
Equity capital	162 521	168 483

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority  
[www.statbank.dk/mpk47](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk47)

Table 314 Major finance companies, factoring and other loans

	Total activities		Status	
	2013	2014	Ult. 2013	Ult. 2014
	DKK mio.			
Factoring	24 287	37 667	5 520	7 416
Other loans	23 179	13 617	51 276	40 078

Source: Individual finance company  
[www.statbank.dk/mpk57](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk57)

Table 315 Major finance companies, leasing

	2013	2014
Activities in the year	DKK mio.	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 426</b>	<b>17 251</b>
Industrial equipment	3 049	2 918
Edp and office equipment	1 560	1 271
Lorries and vans	5 420	6 240
Passengercars	3 484	4 064
Vessels, aircraft, railway material	21	14
Buildings	462	1 142
Other	1 429	1 602
<b>Status at end of year</b>	<b>38 364</b>	<b>39 324</b>

Source: Individual finance company  
[www.statbank.dk/mpk31](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk31)

Table 316 Life assurance companies

	2013	2014
<b>Number of companies</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Profit and loss account</b>	DKK mio.	
<b>A: Insurance activities</b>		
+ Premiums net of reinsurance	105 224	108 414
+ Allocated investment return transferred from the technical account	39 764	166 080
Receipts from insurance activities	144 988	274 494
+ Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	95 058	105 875
+ Change in life assurance provisions	37 360	156 588
+ Administrative expenses	4 484	4 457
+ Change in bonus equalization provisions	5 533	4 847
+ Result from sickness and accident insurance	96	374
Result from insurance activities	2 649	3 101
<b>B: Investment activities</b>		
+ Result from investment activities	46 143	192 238
+ Tax on pensions yield	6 379	26 159
+ Allocated investment return transferred to the technical account	37 488	159 695
+ Yield on investments carried forward to sickness and accident insurance	1 148	4 377
Result from investment activities	1 128	2 007
<b>C: Total activities</b>		
+ Result from primary operation	3 777	5 108
+ Other ordinary receipts, net	866	1 030
+ Extraordinary receipts, net	0	0
+ Taxes	744	1 700
Net result for the year	3 899	4 438
<b>D: Increase in equity capital</b>		
+ Net result of the year	3 899	4 438
+ Dividends, etc.	792	837
Increase in equity capital, total	3 107	3 601
<b>Balance sheets</b>		
<b>Assets total</b>	<b>1 756 780</b>	<b>2 013 190</b>
<b>A: Investment assets</b>		
Land and buildings	3 210	3 645
Bonds	470 018	515 704
Shares and other capital holdings	443 337	439 242
Loans	64 373	176 819
Other	19 320	15 214
<b>B: Other assets</b>	<b>756 522</b>	<b>862 566</b>
<b>Liabilities, total</b>	<b>1 756 780</b>	<b>2 013 190</b>
Equity capital	58 068	61 121
Provisions	1 491 270	1 656 191
Other liabilities	207 442	295 878

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority  
[www.statbank.dk/mpk50](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk50) and [mpk51](http://mpk51)

Table 317 Accounts of non-life insurance companies

	2013	2014
<b>Number of companies</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Profit and loss account</b>	DKK mio.	
<b>A: Insurance activities</b>		
+Gross premiums written, net of reinsure	52 001	61 932
+Technical interest	139	108
Receipts from insurance activities	52 140	62 040
+Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	36 944	43 410
+Administrative expenses	9 389	10 936
+Other insurance technical items	547	505
Result from insurance activities	5 260	7 189
<b>B: Investment activities</b>		
+Result from investment activities	5 088	6 786
<b>C: Total activities</b>		
Result from primary operation	10 348	13 975
+Other ordinary receipts, net	-876	-546
+Extraordinary receipts, net	867	960
+Taxes	1 490	2 174
Net result for the year	8 849	12 215
<b>D: Increase in equity capital</b>		
Net result for the year	8 849	12 215
+Balancing items	2 424	3 126
+Capital injection	30	30
Increase, total	11 303	15 371
+Dividends, etc.	3 032	4 082
Increase in equity capital, total	8 271	11 289
<b>Balance sheets</b>		
<b>Assets, total</b>	<b>175 386</b>	<b>205 619</b>
A: Investment assets		
Land and buildings	5 001	5 503
Bonds	88 392	109 830
Shares and other capital holdings	51 696	57 778
Loans	425	2 260
Other	803	678
B: Other assets	29 069	29 570
<b>Liabilities, total</b>	<b>175 386</b>	<b>205 619</b>
Equity, total	68 942	80 374
Provisions	89 002	104 153
Other liabilities	17 442	21 092

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority  
[www.statbank.dk/mpk52](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk52) and [mpk53](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk53)

Table 318 Non-life insurance by type

	Premiums		Compensation	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
	DKK mio.			
<b>Total</b>	<b>58 989</b>	<b>67 525</b>	<b>43 833</b>	<b>46 906</b>
<b>Total commercial insurance</b>	<b>15 775</b>	<b>17 027</b>	<b>11 940</b>	<b>11 657</b>
Workmen's compensation	3 068	2 994	1 797	1 275
Buildings	5 320	6 161	5 066	4 719
Contents (other than stock and machinery)	2 932	2 912	2 062	1 793
Professional liability	2 061	2 377	1 601	2 104
Marine and transport	1 260	1 174	705	874
Aviation	3	0	4	-3
Other commercial insurance	1 131	1 407	704	895
<b>Total private insurance</b>	<b>14 874</b>	<b>16 378</b>	<b>11 728</b>	<b>11 835</b>
Householder's comprehensive	4 843	5 407	3 734	4 064
Homeowner's comprehensive	6 487	7 166	5 514	5 247
Weekend cottages	800	912	540	604
Change of ownership insurance	355	295	271	281
Other private insurance	2 389	2 598	1 670	1 638
<b>Total personal accident insurance</b>	<b>9 870</b>	<b>12 390</b>	<b>7 330</b>	<b>8 812</b>
Health insurance	1 275	1 484	921	1 139
Single accident and sickness	8 392	10 756	6 246	7 565
Professional disability	203	150	164	108
<b>Total motor vehicle insurance</b>	<b>16 304</b>	<b>19 310</b>	<b>10 797</b>	<b>13 407</b>
Third-party liability	5 860	6 585	4 494	5 374
Vehicle (own damage)	10 445	12 725	6 302	8 033
<b>Credit and suretyship</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Touristassistance and Legal aid insurance</b>	<b>1 140</b>	<b>1 151</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>768</b>
<b>Total direct business</b>	<b>58 335</b>	<b>66 658</b>	<b>43 410</b>	<b>46 557</b>
<b>Total indirect business</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>349</b>

Note: Premiums and claims are listed as reserve regulating gross amounts. Indirect business is the reinsurance received, which each insurance company has taken over from other insurance companies.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority  
www.statbank.dk/mpk54

Table 319 Pension funds

	Intersectoral pension funds		Corporate pension funds	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
<b>Number of members</b>	<b>739 184</b>	<b>757 816</b>	<b>13 584</b>	<b>13 765</b>
Working members	600 039	611 702	3 626	3 293
Retired members	116 882	123 644	7 128	7 832
Retired spouses	14 105	14 595	2 050	1 952
Children who receive children's pension	8 158	7 875	780	688
DKK mio				
<b>Current annual pension, total</b>	<b>8 734</b>	<b>10 379</b>	<b>8 561</b>	<b>...</b>
Pension for members	7 690	9 322	7 494	...
Pension for spouses	882	903	1 053	...
Pension for children	162	154	14	...
<b>Miscellaneous income</b>				
Member contributions	20 820	20 276	300	356
Of which extraordinary contributions	1 413	1 519	35	72
Interest income and profits	12 863	13 043	2 269	1 693
<b>Miscellaneous expenditure<sup>1</sup></b>				
Pensions	13 819	19 297	1 670	1 703
Retirement allowances	1 428	1 450	...	72
<b>Assets, total</b>	<b>585 232</b>	<b>646 091</b>	<b>52 661</b>	<b>59 433</b>
Central government bonds <sup>1</sup>	15 604	18 543	8 330	9 916
Other bonds <sup>1</sup>	2 164	5 792	19 578	11 687
Mortgage credit bonds, etc. <sup>1</sup>	69 468	73 589	11 294	17 622
Cash at bank and in hand	2 120	6 549	866	259
Mortgage credits	9	6	0	1 486
Loans with other collateral	49 534	43 195	0	0
Other assets	446 333	498 417	12 593	18 463
<b>Premium reserves</b>	<b>400 683</b>	<b>433 642</b>	<b>38 972</b>	<b>43 040</b>

Note: The financial year for certain pension funds does not coincide with the calendar year.

<sup>1</sup> Book value.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

[www.statbank.dk/mpk49](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk49)

**Table 320** Denmark's gold and foreign exchange reserve

End of year	2014	2015
	DKK billion	
Danmarks Nationalbanks gold stock	15.7	15.5
Danmarks Nationalbanks foreign assets	425.7	405.5
Claims on the International Valuta Fund	19.5	19.6
Foreign liabilities	-3.3	-3.1
<b>The foreign exchange reserve</b>	<b>457.6</b>	<b>437.5</b>

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

**Table 321** Money stock

	2014	2015
	DKK billion	
<b>Money stock</b>	<b>1 081.8</b>	<b>1 152.8</b>
Notes and coins outside the banking sector	56.5	59.8
<b>Deposit in banks and savings banks</b>	<b>1 025.3</b>	<b>1 093.0</b>
-Demand deposits	884.5	977.6
-Agreement deposits <sup>1</sup>	140.8	115.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes. e.g. deposits at notice and time deposits.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

**Table 322** Consumer credit

End of year	2014	2015
	DKK mio.	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 842</b>	<b>18 614</b>
Balance on credit and account cards	8 271	7 862
Of which, petrol companies	1 519	1 408
Blank credit	7 659	6 714
Secured credit	3 912	4 037

Source: Each individual financing company  
and credit card company  
[www.statbank.dk/mpk30](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk30)

**Table 323** Danish electronic payment card system

	2008	2012	2013	2014	2015
	thousands				
Number of cards	4 010	4 794	4 921	5 288	5 788
Transaction	796 394	975 377	1 032 171	1 113 270	1 212 417
	DKK mio.				
Turnover	279 897	309 876	318 800	333 581	356 805

Source: NETS  
www.statbank.dk/mpk41

**Table 324** Exchange rates

	Currency	2014	2015
		DKK	
Pound sterling	GBP	925.11	1 028.24
Bulgarian lev	BGN	381.16	381.36
Lituanian litas	LTL	215.90	...
Norwegian krone	NOK	89.31	83.43
Polish zloty	PLN	178.17	178.27
Swiss franc	CHF	613.78	698.88
Swedish krona	SEK	81.99	79.74
Czech koruna	CZK	27.07	27.35
Hungarian forint	HUF	2.42	2.41
EU common currency	EUR	745.47	745.86
US dollars	USD	561.90	672.69
Australian dollars	AUD	506.81	505.34
Brazilian real	BRL	239.09	204.59
Canadian dollars	CAD	508.83	526.42
Hong Kong dollars	HKD	72.46	86.77
Japanese yen	JPY	5.32	5.56
Chinese yuan renminbi	CNV	91.24	107.04
Singapore dollars	SGD	443.48	489.13
Effective rate of DKK 1980 = 100		103.26	99.20

Note: The rate is the annual average.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank  
www.statbank.dk/DNVALA



# External economy

Development in Denmark's total external trade

External trade in goods

External trade in services

Balance of payments



## Developments in Denmark's total external trade

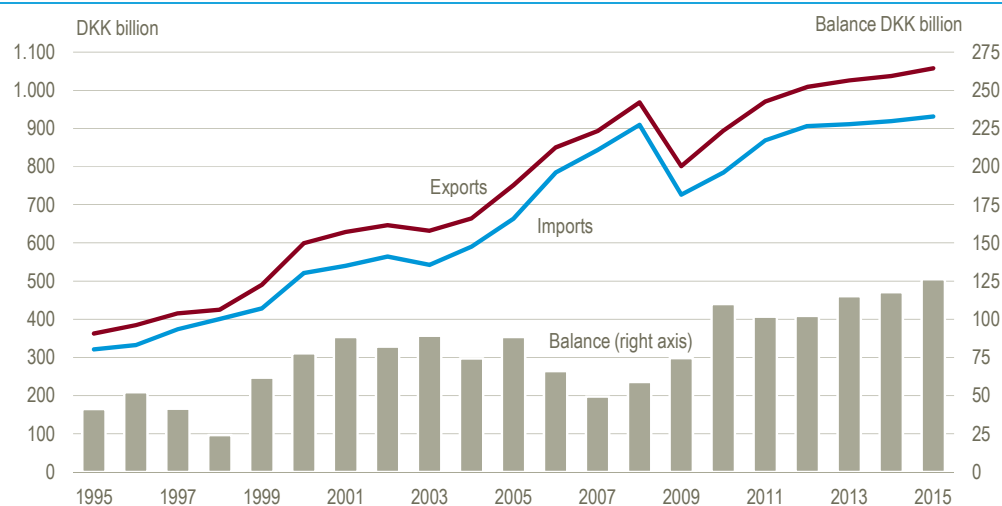
### Increasing foreign trade

There was a sharp fall in Denmark's total exports and imports in 2009 due to the global financial crisis and the subsequent economic slowdown. In 2011 Danish exports had reverted to the same level as that of 2008, for imports that was the case in 2013.

### Large external surplus

Since 1987, Denmark's total exports of goods and services have exceeded total imports and thereby resulting in surplus on the balance of goods and services over the entire period. The development in imports and exports after 2008 resulted in large surplus on the trade balance. In 2011 and 2012 the surplus on the balance of goods and services dropped to app. DKK 100 billion to rise again in 2013. In 2015 the surplus was DKK 126.3 billion.

**Figure 1** External trade in goods and services



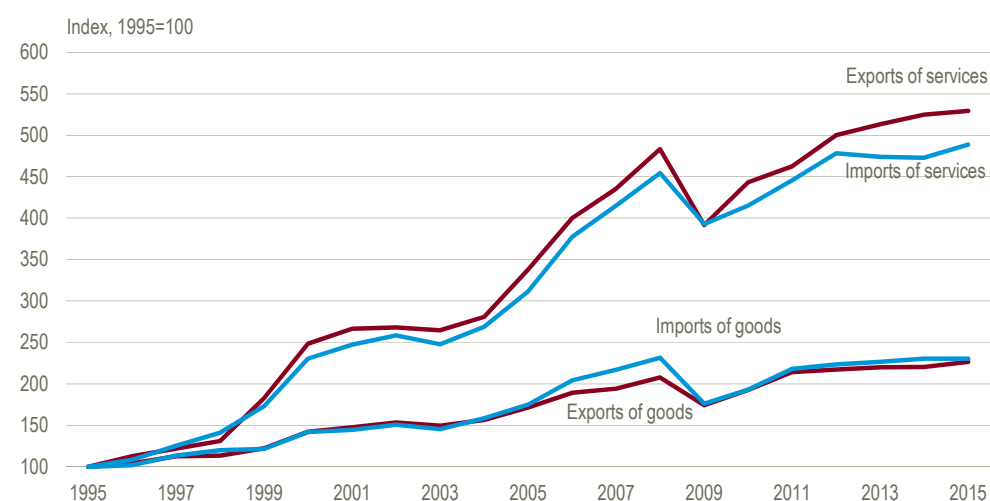
[www.statbank.dk/bet3](http://www.statbank.dk/bet3) and [bb2](http://www.statbank.dk/bb2)

For definitional reasons, the statistics on external trade in goods and external trade in services cannot be directly aggregated, and consequently the concept of goods from the balance of payments statistics is used in the above figure. In table 340 the transition from the concept of goods used in the external trade statistics to the concept of goods used in the balance of payments statistics can be seen. Adjustments are made e.g. with respect to bunkering and provisioning abroad, repairs and freight.

### Sharp increase in trade in services

During most of the 1990s, the pace of the development in trade in goods and services was the same, but from the late 1990s the importance of trade in services to Denmark's external trade has increased and in 2015 trade in services was about 5 times higher than in 1995, while trade in goods was a good two times higher.

In 2009 trade in both goods and services was falling due to the global financial crisis, but already in 2010 trade was increasing again – in 2015 only imports of goods have not reverted to the level before the crisis.

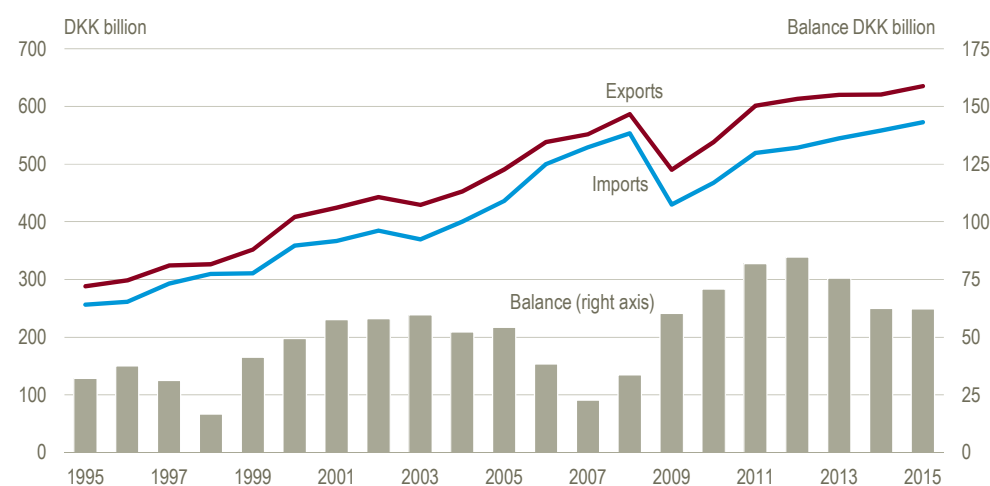
**Figure 2** Development in the foreign trade, current prices

www.statbank.dk/bet3 and bb2

### External trade in goods

#### External trade more than doubled since 1995

In 2015, external trade in goods was more than twice as high as in 1995. Exports increased from DKK 288.2 billion in 1995 to DKK 635.0 billion in 2015. Imports increased from DKK 256.1 billion to DKK 572.9 billion in the same period.

**Figure 3** External trade in goods

www.statbank.dk/uhv7

#### External trade surplus for 29 years in a row

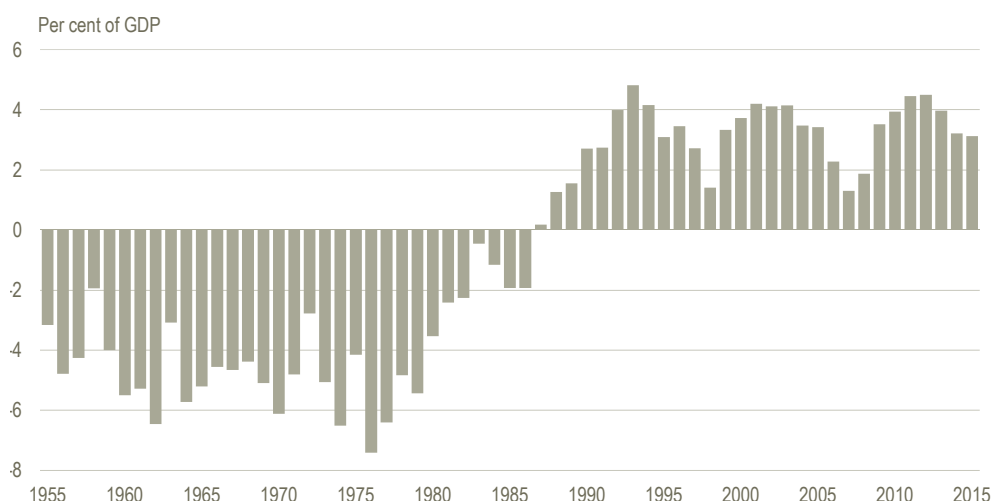
After the Second World War, Denmark's foreign trade can be characterised by two distinct periods. In the early period, Denmark constantly had deficits on the trade balance.

The recent period has been an era of constant surplus, starting with the year 1987. The trade balance is the difference between exports and imports of goods.

Between 1955 and 1986, the annual deficit on the trade balance averaged 4.3 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). The average surplus in the recent period (including 2015) is 3.1 per cent of GDP.

From the early 1950s, imports and exports each accounted for roughly one-fourth of GDP. In recent years this share, particularly for exports, has risen to nearly one-third.

**Figure 4 Balance of trade**

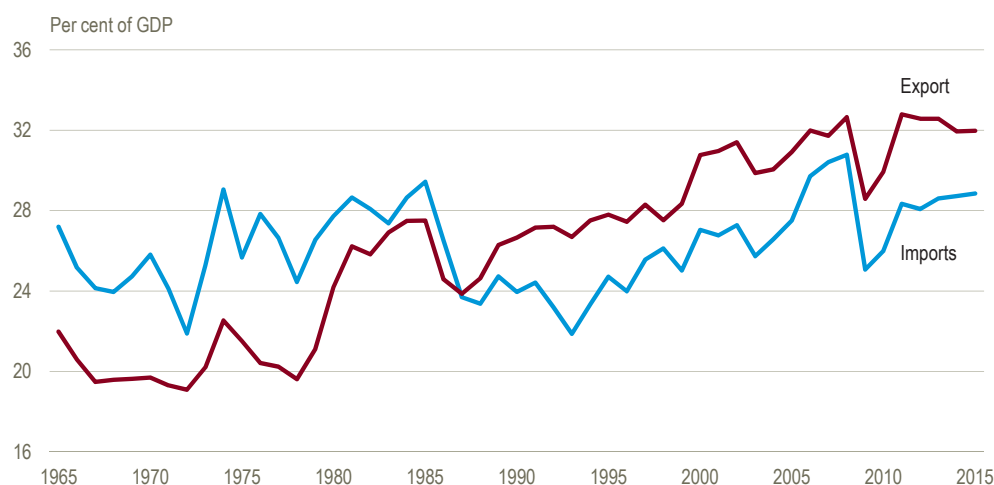


Among the factors affecting developments is the two oil crises in the 1970s that resulted in soaring import prices.

Exports as a percentage of GDP rose steeply from the late 1970s until the mid-1980s. Since 1987 exports have had a larger share of GDP than imports – a development that has made a positive contribution to GDP growth.

During the international financial crisis in 2008 and 2009, both imports and exports dropped sharply, so the trade balance surplus was preserved.

**Figure 5 Imports and exports**



### Denmark's neighbours are our largest trading partners

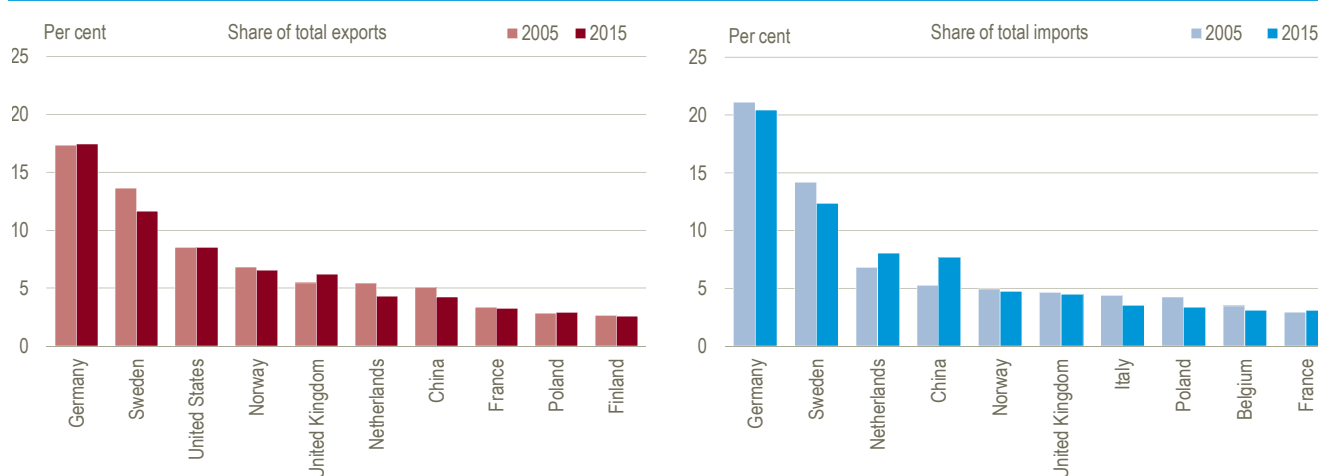
Denmark's largest trading partners are those geographically close to Denmark. In 2015, the other 27 EU countries accounted for 65 per cent of the total Danish external trade and Norway another 6 per cent.

### Countries of export and import

Denmark's external trade is concentrated on a few dominant trading partners. The 10 largest export markets accounted for 68 per cent of total Danish exports in 2015, while 10 countries supplied 71 per cent of total imports into Denmark.

Germany is Denmark's largest trading partner. In 2015, Germany accounted for 20 per cent of Denmark's imports and 17 per cent of Denmark's exports. 10 years earlier the corresponding figures were 21 per cent and 17 per cent.

**Figure 6** Top 10 export and import countries



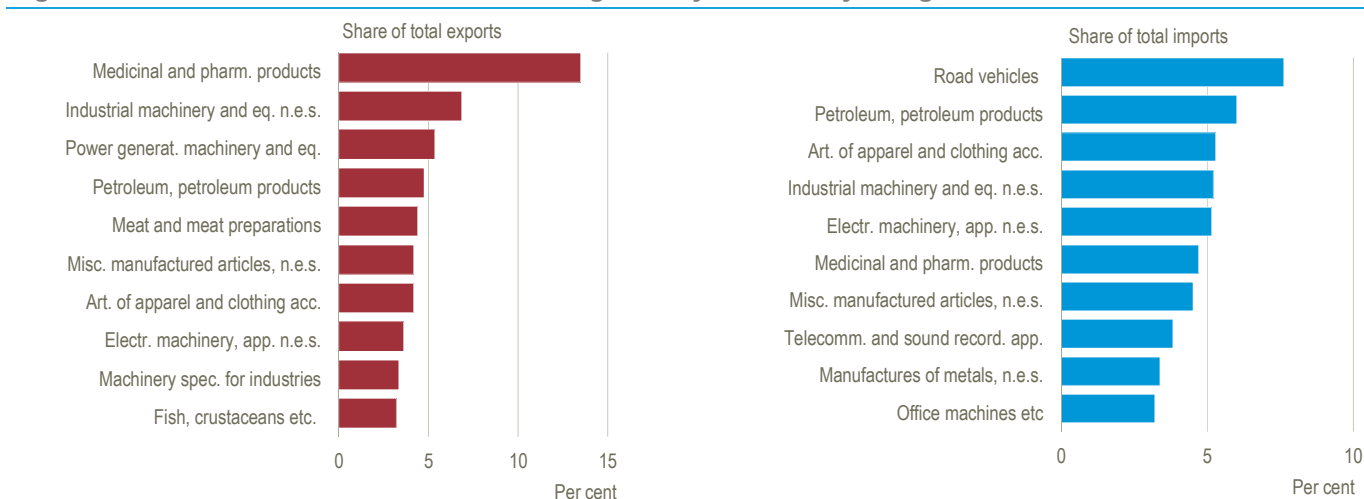
[www.statbank.dk/sitc2r3y](http://www.statbank.dk/sitc2r3y) and [sitc2r4y](http://www.statbank.dk/sitc2r4y)

In recent years, China has been the fastest climber on the list of major trading partners. In 2015, China was the fourth largest supplier of goods to Denmark, accounting for 8 per cent of all Danish imports.

Trade is not quite so brisk in the opposite direction. Roughly 4 per cent of Danish exports go to China, a fact which puts China in the 7th place among Denmark's export markets.

### Exports are dominated by food, crude materials and industrial products

Denmark's exports of goods consist mainly of a wide range of industrial products, food and crude materials like oil and mink skins. The most important products with regard to exports of industrial products are pharmaceuticals and machinery, but also clothes, furniture and food products are of high importance. Imports of goods are dominated by oil, goods for consumption and goods for use in the manufacturing industry and other industries.

**Figure 7** External trade in goods by commodity categories. 2015

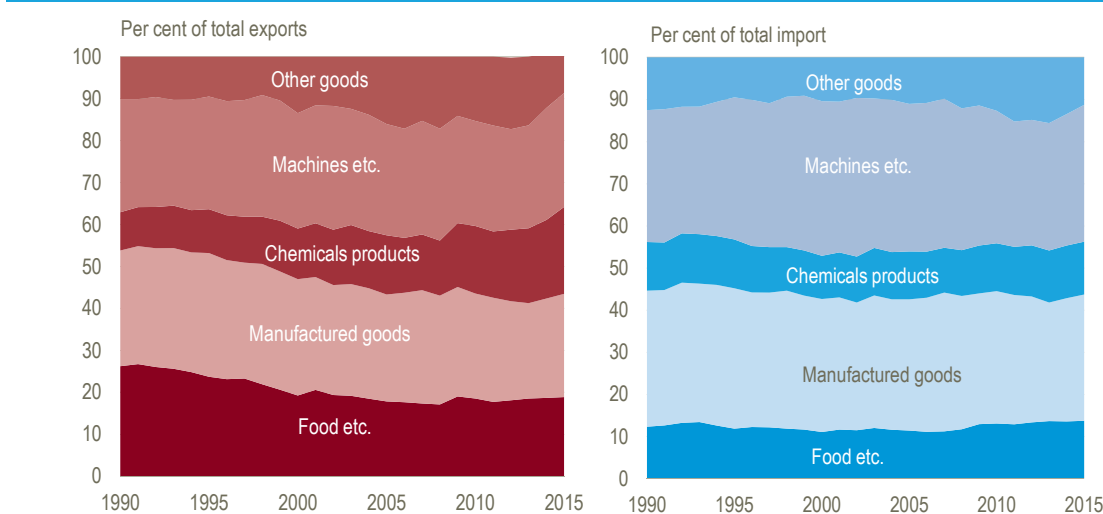
www.statbank.dk/sitc2r4y

### Manufactured goods and machinery dominate exports

Since 1990 food products' share of the total export has declined from 26 per cent to 18 per cent. In the same period the share of chemical products has more than doubled to now account for 20 per cent of the export. Export of manufactured goods has dropped slightly from 28 per cent in 1990 to now account for 24 per cent of the export. Export share of machinery has been reasonably stable accounting for around 26 per cent of the export in the same period. The share of other goods, primarily fuel and crude materials, has in the same period risen from 10 per cent to 12 per cent.

### Machinery accounts for almost one third of total imports

Since 1990, the share of the different commodity groups has been fairly stable. However the share of manufactured goods has declined from 32 per cent to 30 per cent today, while the share of food has increased from 12 per cent to 14 per cent. The share of machinery was roughly the same as in 1990, around 32 per cent, but topped in 2002 with 38 per cent of total import.

**Figure 8** Exports and imports analysed by commodity categories

### Denmark is a net exporter of crude oil in 2015

Exports of crude oil have risen from 1997 to 2004, after which it has been decreasing. Since 1997 Denmark has been a net exporter of crude oil. In 2015, exports of crude oil accounted for 1 per cent of total exports.

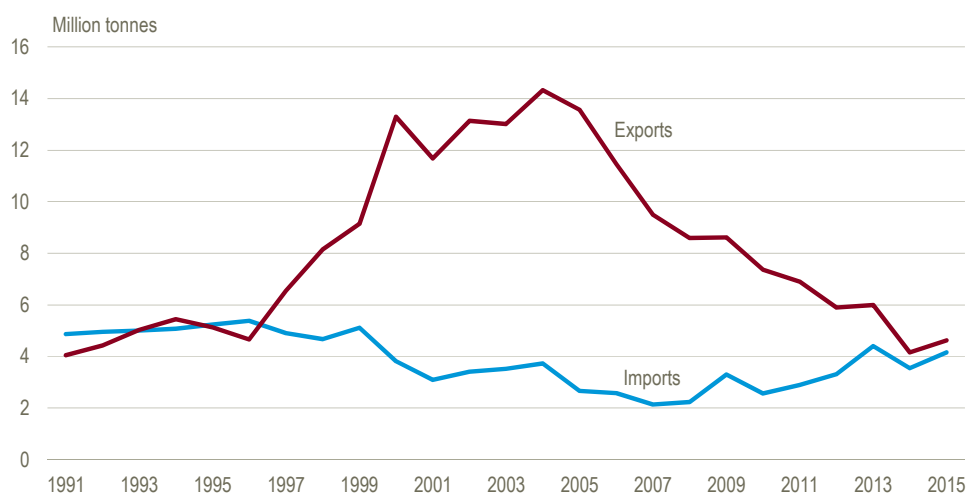
Import of crude oil has been decreasing until 2007 and increasing since. The value of the import of crude oil accounts for 2 pct. of total imports in 2015.

### Crude oil and all other oil-based products holds 6 pct. of total imports

Until the first oil crisis in 1973, imports of crude oil and all other oil-based products accounted for around 10 per cent of total imports. Then an increase in oil prices pushed the value ratio up to around 20 per cent until the mid-1980s.

The exported volume of all oil-based products was almost doubled in the period 1997-2004, after which it dropped in the period 2005-2014. The value of the export was almost increased fivefold from 1997 to 2006. Since 2013 the value of the export has dropped primarily due to falling oil prices. In 2013 Denmark was a net importer of oil for the first time since 1998.

**Figure 9 Exports and imports of crude oil**

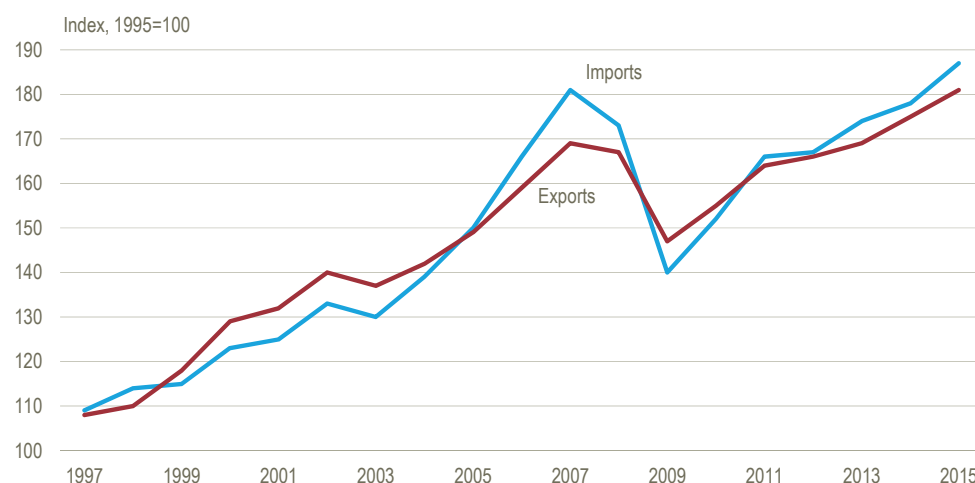


[www.statbank.dk/sitc5r3y](http://www.statbank.dk/sitc5r3y) og [sitc5r4y](http://sitc5r4y)

### Import and export quantities on the rise

In terms of volume (quantities), Danish imports and exports increased quite steeply until 2007 – the only exception being a slight decline in 2003. In 2008, both import and export volumes dropped slightly, while 2009 was characterised by a major decline of historical scale.

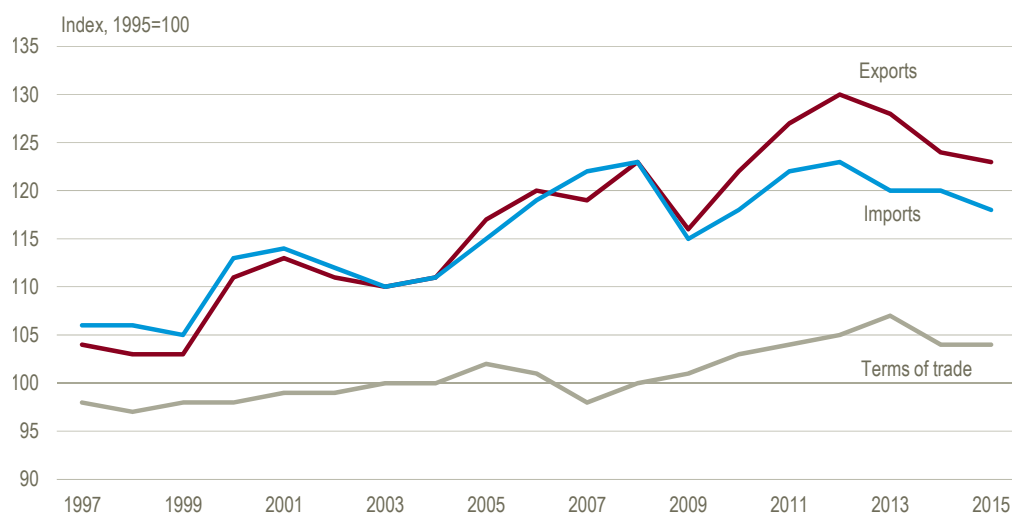
In 2015 the import volumes went up 5 pct. and export volumes were also up 3 per cent on the year before.

**Figure 10** Quantity index of imports and exports

www.statbank.dk/konj42 and bec42

#### Terms of trade remained constant in 2015

Prices of imported and exported goods have moved largely in parallel – a development illustrated by the unit value indices and the terms of trade. Prices of imports as well as exports followed the same increase until 2008, and they both decreased steeply in 2009. Since 2009 the export prices have increased more than the import prices.

**Figure 11** Unit values for imports and exports and terms of trade

www.statbank.dk/konj42, bec42 and byt22

The development in the import and export prices up to 2009 means that Denmark's terms of trade (i.e., the ratio of the export unit value index to the import unit value index) remained fairly constant. From 2009 the terms of trade experienced an increase caused by the prices for exports increasing more than the prices for imports. In 2015 terms of trade remained constant.

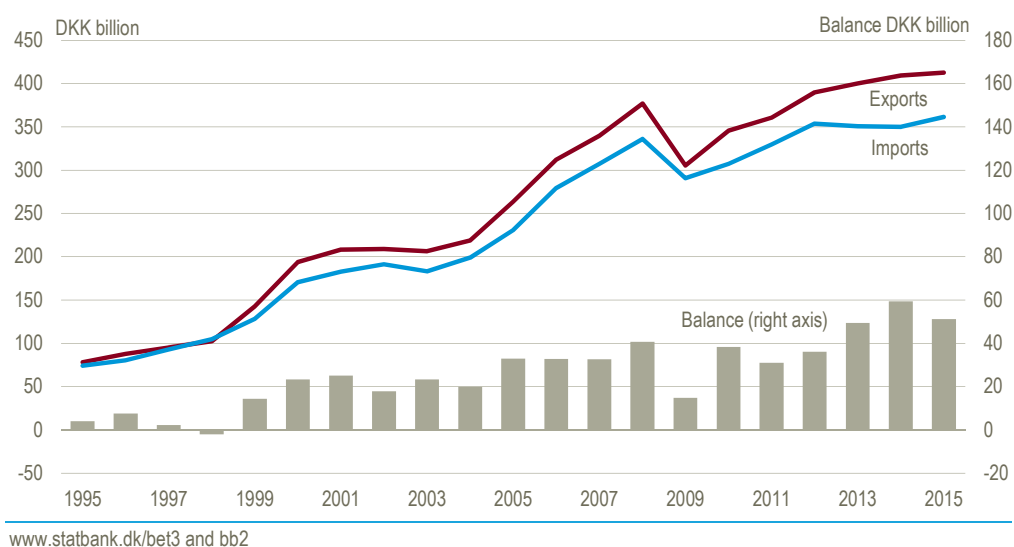


## External trade in services

### Trade in services has increased sharply during the last 20 years

During the period 1995 to 2015, external trade in services increased fivefold – in 2015 exports amounted to DKK 412.8 billion and imports to DKK 361.6 billion. This increase was primarily accounted for by sea transport, but also travel, telecommunications etc. and construction contributed to this increase.

**Figure 12 External trade in services**



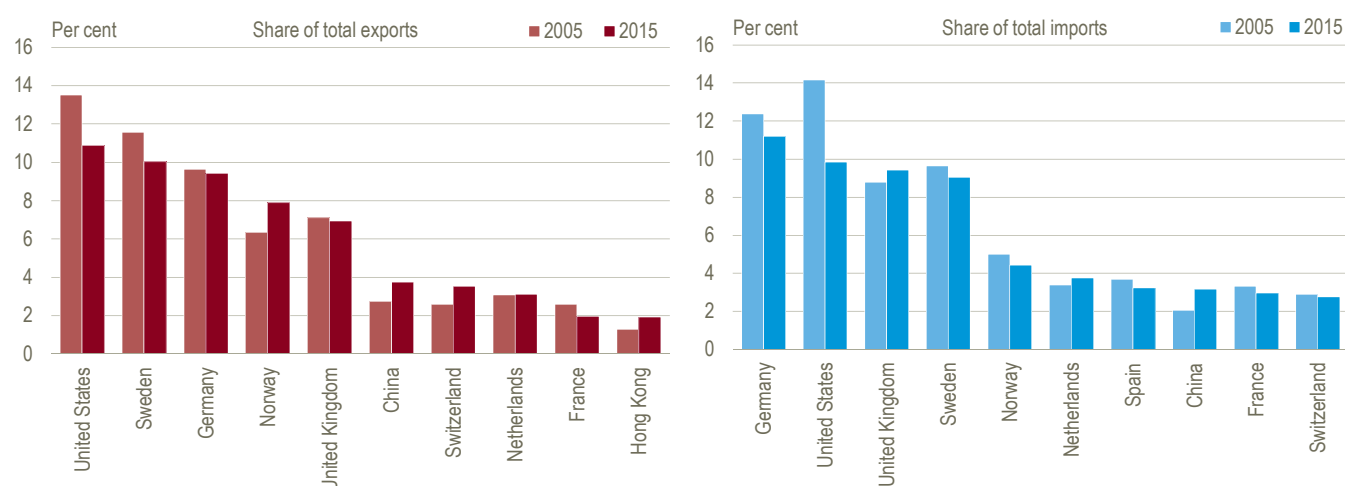
In 2009 exports as well as imports declined considerably in connection with the global financial crisis, but trade has now exceeded the level from before the crisis.

### Large surplus on the trade in services

From 1999 to 2008 the surplus increased from DKK 14.2 billion to DKK 40.7 billion. Primarily, this increase was accounted for by transport services. The global financial crisis caused a sharp reduction in the Danish trade in services, and particularly exports accounted for a sharp fall, which caused a falling surplus on the balance of services amounting to DKK 14.7 billion in 2009. Transport services accounted for the largest fall, where particularly sea transport experienced a considerable fall. After 2009 exports increased more than imports, resulting in large surpluses on the balance of services, which reached DKK 51.2 billion in 2015.

### Denmark's largest trading partners

Compared to 2005 the market shares for Denmark's traditional export markets, e.g. Sweden and Germany have declined in 2015, while exports to Norway, China and Switzerland have seen an increase. In the same period USA reduced their import share, whereas China, UK and Netherlands have increased their share of Danish imports.

**Figure 13** Top 10 export markets and import countries

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### The United States is Denmark's largest export market

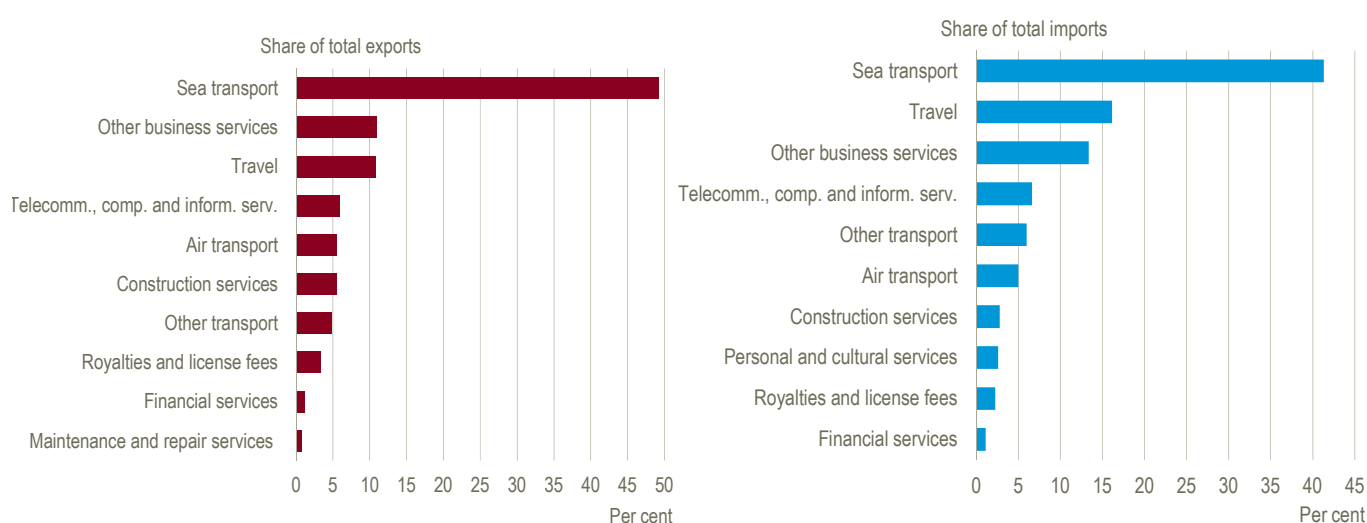
The United States was Denmark's most important trading partner in both 2005 and 2015 with regard to exports, which was mainly due to purchases of services within sea transport by American customers. The circumstance that the USA widely accounts for sea transport services does not necessarily reflect that the physical sea transport takes place to and from the USA. The essence of the statistics on trade in services is that the Danish shipping companies carry goods on behalf of American customers.

Germany has surpassed the United States and was Denmark's most important trading partner with regard to imports. This is mainly because the United States' share of the Danish imports declined from 14 per cent in 2005 to 11 per cent in 2015. Sea transport is also important in relation to Germany, but also travel and road transport play a very important role in Danish imports of services from Germany.

Besides the United States, Germany and Sweden are Denmark's most important trading partners with regard to trade in services. For Germany and Sweden sea transport also plays a considerable role, but trade with these two countries also covers a wide range of services, e.g. air and road transport, travels and other business services. It can generally be concluded that if sea transport is disregarded, markets geographically close to Denmark are most important for Denmark's trade in services – which is also precisely the case with regard to trade in goods.

### Sea transport covers 46 per cent of Denmark's trade in services

Sea transport is, by far, Denmark's most important trading activity with regard to services. In 2015, this service group accounted for 49 per cent of Denmark's exports of services and 41 per cent of Denmark's imports of services.

**Figure 14** The composition of the Danish trade in services. 2015

www.statbank.dk/uht02

Travel is the third-largest service group for exports and the second-largest for imports. Travel covers the expenditure incurred by Danes in connection with especially holidays and business trips abroad, but also trips abroad in connection with health care and education are included.

With regard to imports, the group *other business services* is the third-largest service group. The group covers particularly imports of *Professional and management consulting services*, *architectural and engineering services* and *research and development services*, but also substantial imports of operational leasing, e.g. ships hired without a crew.

## Balance of payments

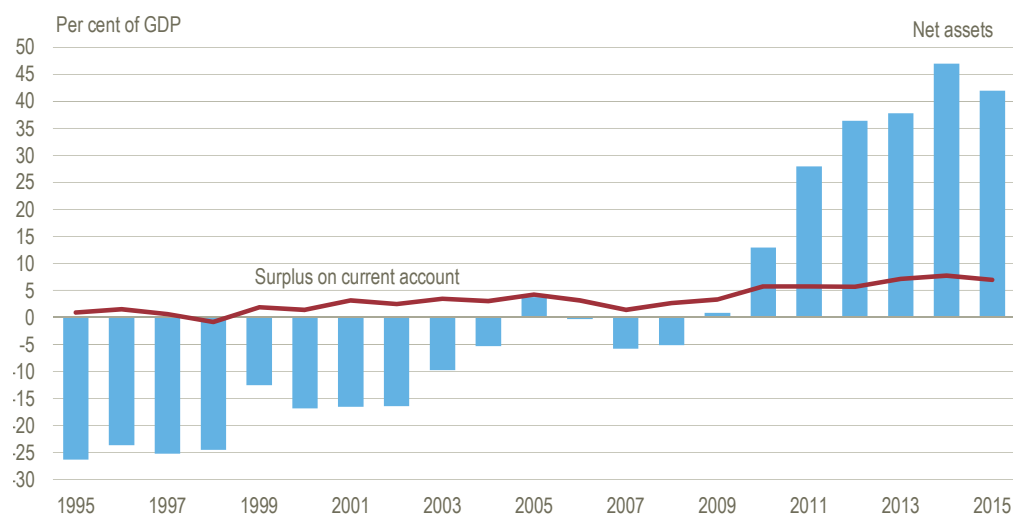
### Surplus on the balance of payments since 1999

For many years, Denmark had a continuous deficit on the balance of payments, which gave rise to increasing foreign debt. However, since 1990 Denmark has – except for 1998 – had a surplus on the balance of payments current account, which contributed to an increase in Denmark's foreign assets. From having a net foreign debt of more than 30 per cent of GDP at the beginning of the 1990s, Denmark had positive net assets abroad of 42 per cent of GDP<sup>1</sup> in 2015.

Denmark's net wealth, or net assets, is affected partly by the surplus on the balance of payments current account and partly by value adjustments. For example changes in the exchange rate will affect the value of the net assets. This gave rise to e.g. foreign debt again from 2006 to 2008, despite surplus on the balance of payments.

### Surplus is attributed to trade in goods and services and investment income

In 2015, the surplus on the balance of payments current account was DKK 138.5 billion and was comprised of a surplus on trade in goods and services of DKK 126.3 billion and a surplus on income (investment income and compensation of employees) of DKK 50.3 billion, while current transfers, consisting of e.g. foreign aid and transfers from and to EU institutions, contributed negatively with DKK 38.0 billion.

**Figure 15 Balance of payments and net assets**

[www.statbank.dk/bb2](http://www.statbank.dk/bb2), nah2 and DNKAPK

Investment income consist of e.g. interest payments and dividends from securities – shares, bonds, and other equity instruments – issued abroad and held by Danish residents, and similar payments from securities issued in Denmark held by non-residents. In case of foreign direct investments reinvested earnings are also included in investment income. The investment income alone contributed with a surplus of DKK 56.5 billion for 2015.

Table 325 (page 1 of 2) External trade in goods, by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2014	2015*	2014	2015*	2014	2015*
DKK mio.						
<b>Total</b>	<b>620 529</b>	<b>635 015</b>	<b>558 097</b>	<b>572 871</b>	<b>62 432</b>	<b>62 144</b>
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>389 237</b>	<b>382 460</b>	<b>387 776</b>	<b>397 847</b>	<b>1 461</b>	<b>-15 387</b>
Austria	4 048	4 223	5 156	5 255	-1 107	-1 031
Belgium	9 957	9 018	16 938	17 796	-6 982	-8 778
Bulgaria	748	776	695	805	52	-30
Croatia	511	670	163	208	348	462
Czech Republic	5 615	5 660	10 232	9 369	-4 617	-3 709
Cyprus	305	381	82	77	223	304
Estonia	1 661	1 656	2 188	2 180	-527	-525
Finland	17 175	16 454	7 541	7 497	9 635	8 957
France and Monaco	22 379	20 640	17 169	17 645	5 210	2 996
Germany	109 985	110 897	115 058	117 149	-5 073	-6 253
Greece	3 082	2 522	876	927	2 206	1 595
Hungary	4 316	3 947	4 765	4 221	-449	-274
Ireland	4 450	4 631	6 478	6 695	-2 029	-2 064
Italy	14 532	15 725	20 438	20 205	-5 906	-4 480
Latvia	1 955	2 063	2 946	3 156	-992	-1 093
Lithuania	2 698	2 960	3 622	3 836	-924	-876
Luxembourg	286	312	1 135	1 396	-849	-1 084
Malta	208	242	279	187	-71	55
Netherlands	25 711	27 152	42 364	46 095	-16 653	-18 943
Poland	16 796	18 406	18 387	19 298	-1 591	-892
Portugal	2 008	1 670	2 377	2 247	-369	-577
Romania	2 070	1 740	1 534	1 517	536	223
Slovakia	1 714	1 771	2 436	2 601	-722	-829
Slovenia	574	608	1 421	1 364	-847	-755
Spain	12 441	12 943	8 476	9 642	3 965	3 301
Sweden	74 589	73 995	68 440	70 767	6 149	3 228
United Kingdom	48 202	39 223	26 579	25 712	21 623	13 510
Not classified EU country	1 221	2 174	-	-	1 221	2 174
<b>World outside EU</b>	<b>231 292</b>	<b>252 556</b>	<b>170 321</b>	<b>175 024</b>	<b>60 971</b>	<b>77 531</b>
Algeria	982	713	42	1	940	711
Argentina	847	1 119	2 085	2 781	-1 238	-1 662
Australia	5 175	5 796	600	886	4 575	4 910
Azerbaijan	244	218	73	4	171	214
Bahamas	86	199	1	4	85	195
Bahrain	181	186	120	14	60	171
Bangladesh	314	421	3 556	4 161	-3 242	-3 740
Belarus	492	331	86	253	406	78
Brazil	5 477	4 973	3 471	2 633	2 006	2 339
British Virgin Islands	10	196	-	2	10	194
Cambodia	49	235	272	417	-223	-182
Canada	4 449	3 823	2 002	2 872	2 447	951
Chile	1 141	1 189	1 180	1 131	-39	58
China	21 817	26 887	40 463	44 008	-18 646	-17 122
Colombia	638	916	943	406	-305	510
Dominican Republic	512	490	42	71	470	419
Ecuador	150	180	130	115	20	64
Egypt	1 398	2 078	105	138	1 293	1 939
Faroe Islands <sup>1</sup>	2 657	2 967	1 085	1 137	1 571	1 830
Ghana	151	225	311	338	-159	-113
Greenland <sup>2</sup>	2 998	3 110	2 671	2 865	327	246
Hongkong	7 044	8 505	769	775	6 275	7 730
Iceland	2 782	3 086	541	715	2 240	2 370
India	2 406	2 589	4 972	4 488	-2 566	-1 899
Indonesia	906	1 010	1 577	1 679	-672	-669

<sup>1</sup> Faroe Islands included in Europe. <sup>2</sup> Greenland included in North America.

Table 325 (page 2 of 2) External trade in goods, by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2014	2015*	2014	2015*	2014	2015*
	DKK mio.					
Iran	1 021	1 244	74	48	947	1 196
Iraq	369	444	-	1	369	443
Israel	1 143	1 392	453	438	691	954
Japan	11 376	12 270	2 240	2 673	9 136	9 597
Jordan	1 125	527	6	18	1 119	509
Kazakhstan	341	279	282	210	59	69
Kenya	183	222	27	22	156	199
Kuwait	504	541	301	199	203	342
Lebanon	1 000	931	24	29	976	902
Liberia	50	567	4	2	46	565
Libya	414	320	-	-	414	320
Malaysia	1 244	1 363	1 428	1 439	-184	-76
Marshall Islands	1 198	340	1	104	1 197	236
Mexico	2 702	3 530	883	876	1 819	2 654
Morocco	1 162	459	150	112	1 012	347
New Zealand	1 167	821	575	662	592	159
Nigeria	1 102	1 045	2 742	2 354	-1 640	-1 309
Norway	42 365	41 445	31 293	27 026	11 071	14 419
Oman	794	818	203	39	591	778
Pakistan	516	509	634	781	-119	-272
Panama	387	471	57	62	330	410
Peru	271	487	772	861	-500	-374
Philippines	1 238	849	265	323	973	526
Qatar	779	794	2 913	1 169	-2 134	-374
Russia	8 710	5 629	7 625	10 679	1 085	-5 050
Saudi Arabia	4 071	5 269	248	969	3 823	4 300
Serbia	590	841	274	440	316	401
Singapore	3 160	3 083	696	1 059	2 464	2 024
South Africa	1 787	2 635	638	627	1 150	2 008
South Korea	5 219	6 395	11 656	11 792	-6 437	-5 397
Sri Lanka	220	228	167	184	54	44
Switzerland	6 222	5 951	4 357	4 384	1 866	1 567
Taiwan	2 171	1 973	2 634	2 685	-463	-712
Thailand	1 388	1 598	2 354	2 702	-966	-1 103
Tunisia	167	187	44	55	123	132
Turkey	5 703	5 235	5 965	6 211	-262	-976
Ukraine	1 550	1 187	757	841	793	346
United Arab Emirates	2 803	3 385	789	396	2 013	2 990
Uruguay	852	1 067	70	121	781	947
USA	42 316	54 092	15 749	16 782	26 567	37 310
Uzbekistan	65	289	-	-	65	289
Venezuela	405	297	16	1	389	296
Vietnam	1 547	2 712	1 925	2 296	-378	416
Yemen	473	353	-	5	473	348
Countries not determined 3. countries	2 441	2 508	-	-	2 441	2 508
EMU countries	232 471	235 869	253 358	265 949	-20 887	-30 080
OECD	512 528	518 684	455 956	464 514	56 573	54 170
EFTA	51 388	50 503	36 200	32 131	15 188	18 372
BRIC	38 410	40 077	56 531	61 808	-18 121	-21 731
Europe	460 937	449 758	439 886	449 670	21 051	88
Africa	9 070	10 308	5 105	4 504	3 966	5 805
North America	49 764	61 025	20 422	22 518	29 342	38 507
South and Central America	14 507	16 321	10 273	9 319	4 234	7 002
Asia	76 118	87 945	81 218	85 197	-5 100	2 749
Oceania	7 691	7 149	1 193	1 663	6 498	5 486

Table 326 External trade, quantity and unit value index

	Quantity		Unit value	
	2014	2015*	2014	2015*
	1995=100			
<b>Imports<sup>1</sup></b>				
Imports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	178	187	120	118
Intermediate goods for agriculture and horticulture	153	162	142	143
Intermediate goods for construction industry	182	190	106	107
Intermediate goods for other industries	151	162	109	107
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	124	128	366	279
Machinery and other capital	211	207	101	108
Transport equipment	157	181	115	121
Intermediate goods for household consumption	227	237	114	114
<b>Exports<sup>1</sup></b>				
Exports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	175	181	124	123
Agricultural products of animal origin	144	143	113	108
Agricultural products of vegetable origin	102	109	127	125
Canned meat and milk	87	89	142	137
Manufactured goods, total	208	214	107	109
Manufactured goods, total (excl. machinery and instruments)	202	210	110	112
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs not processed or preserved	105	107	139	148
Fur skins, untreated	236	282	179	207
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	114	121	457	335
<b>Terms of trade</b>	•	•	<b>104</b>	<b>104</b>

Note: The classification *other goods* has been omitted from the table, but it is included in the totals.

www.statbank.dk/bec42, konj42 and byt22

<sup>1</sup> Excl. ships, aircraft, drilling rigs and production platforms.

Table 327 (page 1 of 2)

## External trade by country and commodity group. 2015\*

SITC Selected commodity groups		Total		EU-28		World outside EU		BRIC	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
DKK mio.									
	<b>Total</b>	<b>635 015</b>	<b>572 871</b>	<b>382 460</b>	<b>397 847</b>	<b>252 556</b>	<b>175 024</b>	<b>40 077</b>	<b>61 808</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>Food and live animals, total</b>	<b>104 530</b>	<b>66 658</b>	<b>68 818</b>	<b>46 169</b>	<b>35 712</b>	<b>20 489</b>	<b>6 274</b>	<b>2 483</b>
01	Meat and meat preparations	27 823	9 984	16 986	9 653	10 837	331	2 658	56
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	15 514	4 827	10 165	4 569	5 350	259	301	33
03	Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, aqua.invert.	20 319	14 785	15 553	3 181	4 766	11 604	1 168	652
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	7 457	4 974	4 085	4 647	3 372	327	386	90
05	Vegetables and fruit	3 580	10 928	2 787	9 426	793	1 501	9	268
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	2 342	2 027	1 538	1 881	804	145	44	45
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1 569	4 143	1 137	3 633	432	509	7	146
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	6 606	10 791	3 980	5 333	2 626	5 458	595	1 149
<b>1</b>	<b>Beverages and tobacco, total</b>	<b>7 576</b>	<b>7 868</b>	<b>5 829</b>	<b>6 280</b>	<b>1 747</b>	<b>1 588</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>80</b>
11	Beverages	6 219	6 770	5 010	5 447	1 209	1 324	53	4
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1 357	1 097	819	833	539	264	12	77
<b>2</b>	<b>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total</b>	<b>28 381</b>	<b>19 284</b>	<b>13 207</b>	<b>14 898</b>	<b>15 174</b>	<b>4 386</b>	<b>4 376</b>	<b>923</b>
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	11 213	4 426	886	3 941	10 326	484	3 078	-
24	Wood and cork	1 145	5 473	777	4 564	368	909	130	484
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	3 950	448	2 748	354	1 202	94	360	9
<b>3</b>	<b>Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total</b>	<b>35 774</b>	<b>38 567</b>	<b>31 341</b>	<b>12 862</b>	<b>4 433</b>	<b>25 705</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6 555</b>
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	61	1 311	55	213	6	1 098	-	610
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	30 216	34 445	26 010	11 341	4 206	23 103	39	5 945
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	4 125	710	4 092	178	33	531	-	-
35	Electric current	1 371	2 102	1 183	1 129	188	973	-	-
<b>4</b>	<b>Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total</b>	<b>3 996</b>	<b>4 078</b>	<b>2 098</b>	<b>1 954</b>	<b>1 898</b>	<b>2 124</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total</b>	<b>127 479</b>	<b>71 909</b>	<b>55 687</b>	<b>59 191</b>	<b>71 792</b>	<b>12 718</b>	<b>13 059</b>	<b>4 789</b>
51	Organic chemicals	9 808	6 472	4 581	4 237	5 227	2 235	1 088	1 012
52	Inorganic chemicals	886	2 930	603	2 230	284	701	23	161
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	3 473	3 549	2 575	2 830	898	719	144	263
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	85 644	26 938	31 293	21 303	54 352	5 635	9 397	2 523
55	Ess. oils, resinoids, perfume materials; toilet and cleans. prep.	5 244	6 276	3 411	5 680	1 833	596	121	123
57	Plastics in primary forms	2 048	9 564	1 696	8 729	352	836	40	110
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	5 676	6 563	4 185	6 027	1 492	536	141	108
<b>6</b>	<b>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total</b>	<b>55 724</b>	<b>77 788</b>	<b>40 005</b>	<b>59 214</b>	<b>15 719</b>	<b>18 574</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>9 416</b>
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1 582	3 947	1 046	3 302	536	645	124	326
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	3 964	5 598	3 016	4 685	948	913	78	465
64	Paper, paperboard, articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	5 555	9 535	4 142	8 694	1 413	841	112	364
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., related products	6 575	7 901	5 042	5 117	1 533	2 784	100	1 431
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	6 430	8 379	3 937	6 464	2 493	1 916	182	991
67	Iron and steel	8 148	15 388	5 371	11 614	2 777	3 773	791	2 395
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	3 465	7 241	2 969	5 128	496	2 114	81	148
<b>7</b>	<b>Machinery and transport equipment, total</b>	<b>167 047</b>	<b>185 947</b>	<b>98 005</b>	<b>142 198</b>	<b>69 043</b>	<b>43 749</b>	<b>10 666</b>	<b>13 964</b>
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	34 019	8 990	25 224	6 898	8 795	2 092	1 349	642
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	21 225	14 909	9 562	11 979	11 663	2 930	1 967	873
73	Metalworking machinery	1 189	1 456	564	1 080	625	376	144	106
74	Gen. industrial mach. and equipment, n.e.s., mach. parts, n.e.s.	43 579	29 789	23 180	23 722	20 399	6 067	4 172	3 294
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	10 158	18 323	6 047	15 769	4 112	2 554	224	1 248
76	Telecomm., sound recording, reprod. apparatus and equipment	11 310	21 919	6 467	18 528	4 842	3 391	486	1 821
77	Electric. mach., appar., applian.s, n.e.s., electr. parts there of	22 918	29 421	13 290	21 644	9 628	7 777	1 961	4 144
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	15 118	43 677	11 719	39 249	3 399	4 427	197	1 210
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	7 530	17 463	1 952	3 329	5 579	14 134	165	626
<b>8</b>	<b>Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total</b>	<b>95 522</b>	<b>93 953</b>	<b>63 242</b>	<b>52 709</b>	<b>32 280</b>	<b>41 244</b>	<b>3 462</b>	<b>23 185</b>
81	Prefabr. buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating, n.e.s.	3 811	4 461	2 412	2 778	1 399	1 683	78	1 446
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses and similar	14 640	10 357	8 765	6 655	5 875	3 702	152	2 644
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	810	1 721	635	865	175	856	6	704
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	26 411	30 306	22 200	9 535	4 211	20 770	157	11 813
85	Footwear	3 862	6 289	2 928	3 820	933	2 469	18	1 200
87	Profess., scientific and contr. instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	17 425	11 785	8 652	8 324	8 774	3 461	2 018	812
88	Photo. appar., equipm. and supplies, optic. goods, n.e.s.	2 052	3 170	1 170	2 131	882	1 039	138	268
<b>9</b>	<b>Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere</b>	<b>8 986</b>	<b>6 819</b>	<b>4 228</b>	<b>2 371</b>	<b>4 758</b>	<b>4 448</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>290</b>

Note: The table only contains selected 2-digit SITC groups, and consequently the figures do not add up to the totals shown.

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OECD		China		Norway		United Kingdom		Sweden		Germany		USA	
Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
DKK mio.													
<b>518 684</b>	<b>464 514</b>	<b>26 887</b>	<b>44 008</b>	<b>41 445</b>	<b>27 026</b>	<b>39 223</b>	<b>25 712</b>	<b>73 995</b>	<b>70 767</b>	<b>110 897</b>	<b>117 149</b>	<b>54 092</b>	<b>16 782</b>
<b>83 453</b>	<b>55 001</b>	<b>5 249</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>3 863</b>	<b>4 647</b>	<b>11 063</b>	<b>2 247</b>	<b>10 383</b>	<b>5 186</b>	<b>19 037</b>	<b>16 431</b>	<b>2 635</b>	<b>1 548</b>
23 099	9 773	2 636	3	194	79	4 076	249	2 217	398	4 530	4 217	1 040	1
11 800	4 709	231	-	313	22	1 633	218	1 891	506	3 083	1 847	360	1
17 349	9 533	836	455	925	3 961	1 543	498	1 828	601	4 076	673	68	551
5 564	4 648	339	8	432	59	408	253	718	788	1 263	1 553	410	17
3 162	10 191	3	124	247	13	183	270	1 311	653	593	2 220	37	349
2 133	1 913	35	35	534	3	95	96	581	383	320	451	12	10
1 368	3 761	1	8	113	64	55	244	409	789	498	1 333	24	22
5 215	6 480	345	131	837	413	265	170	618	231	605	3 254	92	518
<b>6 573</b>	<b>7 153</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>3 018</b>	<b>1 361</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>265</b>
5 437	6 375	23	1	196	68	500	505	459	207	2 757	1 029	127	232
1 136	777	-	1	159	35	34	2	155	2	262	332	44	33
<b>15 933</b>	<b>15 540</b>	<b>3 929</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>1 226</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>2 065</b>	<b>3 083</b>	<b>5 347</b>	<b>2 134</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>416</b>
1 115	3 890	3 068	-	-	275	1	-	78	284	143	201	1	58
893	3 871	110	16	102	147	142	46	154	1 715	376	425	16	78
3 519	422	227	6	101	64	72	2	676	237	1 423	72	-	3
<b>34 752</b>	<b>25 868</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2 891</b>	<b>12 146</b>	<b>3 379</b>	<b>2 656</b>	<b>14 999</b>	<b>4 854</b>	<b>4 973</b>	<b>1 083</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>1 113</b>
60	293	-	-	4	44	-	-	-	14	46	54	-	17
29 206	22 765	1	10	2 696	10 615	3 291	2 649	13 117	3 941	2 473	636	377	1 085
4 116	708	-	-	3	515	88	7	1 600	4	1 552	158	-	11
1 371	2 102	-	-	188	973	-	-	281	895	902	234	-	-
<b>3 501</b>	<b>2 443</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1 300</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>98 625</b>	<b>65 405</b>	<b>7 981</b>	<b>2 605</b>	<b>4 464</b>	<b>1 295</b>	<b>4 384</b>	<b>4 239</b>	<b>9 825</b>	<b>6 719</b>	<b>10 771</b>	<b>17 354</b>	<b>27 800</b>	<b>2 537</b>
7 173	5 211	444	797	150	114	343	401	250	190	914	1 707	1 279	528
797	2 610	6	83	66	180	33	124	131	200	97	781	92	122
2 980	3 108	68	160	243	131	122	204	623	812	552	906	48	66
66 190	23 892	6 810	1 120	2 126	426	2 800	1 251	4 176	2 078	6 445	5 210	24 803	848
4 669	6 067	29	88	1 046	36	201	602	1 583	773	461	1 173	32	264
1 859	9 327	15	85	80	143	62	235	549	1 153	335	2 743	53	137
5 123	6 262	54	94	471	33	376	495	969	706	756	1 917	290	93
<b>49 397</b>	<b>63 740</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>6 436</b>	<b>6 036</b>	<b>3 152</b>	<b>3 389</b>	<b>2 577</b>	<b>8 140</b>	<b>10 549</b>	<b>12 427</b>	<b>19 331</b>	<b>1 855</b>	<b>966</b>
1 280	3 484	79	252	92	32	78	420	175	284	297	1 528	117	37
3 695	4 415	70	298	573	125	459	51	636	783	883	1 692	56	17
5 076	9 019	70	323	580	258	371	121	938	2 997	1 156	2 406	84	32
5 769	5 482	36	979	523	108	716	484	686	569	1 153	1 273	204	79
5 754	6 954	106	908	1 134	96	345	303	1 180	674	943	2 291	373	214
6 703	12 402	117	465	1 020	393	291	414	1 282	2 063	1 836	3 310	217	92
3 231	6 869	42	137	163	1 677	66	137	529	850	829	2 115	85	60
<b>134 618</b>	<b>165 398</b>	<b>6 571</b>	<b>12 842</b>	<b>10 626</b>	<b>2 854</b>	<b>9 206</b>	<b>8 497</b>	<b>13 629</b>	<b>30 109</b>	<b>36 849</b>	<b>45 073</b>	<b>13 785</b>	<b>5 661</b>
30 460	8 235	1 067	565	409	152	2 045	370	969	689	16 956	3 283	2 458	801
15 523	13 727	949	814	1 620	632	1 015	745	1 625	1 884	2 100	4 411	2 262	660
947	1 278	94	104	89	8	39	61	100	183	144	397	175	39
32 902	25 371	2 590	3 080	2 090	340	2 220	1 267	3 204	3 153	6 032	9 140	3 689	829
8 745	16 422	111	1 242	1 624	47	918	956	2 446	3 945	943	3 037	681	402
9 101	19 357	307	1 809	944	91	706	1 374	1 529	9 579	1 670	1 802	931	381
18 320	23 695	1 295	4 058	1 330	374	1 231	1 261	2 273	3 789	3 776	7 571	2 131	939
13 369	41 334	45	1 137	1 352	232	782	1 895	1 265	6 441	4 922	14 966	281	163
5 251	15 978	114	34	1 167	978	249	568	217	446	306	466	1 177	1 447
<b>86 202</b>	<b>58 291</b>	<b>2 204</b>	<b>20 744</b>	<b>10 163</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>5 913</b>	<b>4 345</b>	<b>12 846</b>	<b>9 493</b>	<b>17 677</b>	<b>12 540</b>	<b>6 797</b>	<b>2 070</b>
3 445	2 856	39	1 386	524	53	332	129	653	763	557	564	266	20
13 720	6 222	116	2 549	2 749	291	1 222	111	1 653	1 762	2 342	917	878	28
765	917	2	473	92	1	39	97	197	162	169	161	9	15
25 474	11 587	14	10 014	2 340	25	1 649	792	3 367	1 740	7 523	2 274	160	45
3 662	3 839	4	1 095	657	3	178	141	874	296	867	1 220	13	9
13 431	10 326	1 343	784	632	163	888	1 023	1 206	1 008	2 575	2 503	2 406	1 101
1 611	2 741	100	265	98	5	150	493	194	467	320	519	178	39
<b>5 628</b>	<b>5 676</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>1 993</b>

**Table 328 Imports by use**

Danish version of the BEC classification	2014	2015*
	DKK mio.	
<b>Imports, total</b>	<b>558 097</b>	<b>572 871</b>
<b>Intermediate goods for agriculture, total</b>	<b>16 166</b>	<b>17 230</b>
Cereals, unmilled or semi-processed	1 721	1 601
Feeding stuff for animals	10 274	11 300
Fertilizers	2 121	2 289
Other	2 051	2 041
<b>Intermediate goods for construction industry, total</b>	<b>37 825</b>	<b>39 631</b>
Timber, worked, coniferous	2 111	1 933
Non-metallic mineral manufactures for const.	3 816	4 058
Iron or steel products for construction	8 197	8 317
Miscellaneous finished goods for construction	7 811	8 471
Other	15 890	16 851
<b>Intermediate goods for other industries, total</b>	<b>160 586</b>	<b>168 677</b>
Oil seeds, oleag. fruit (excl. flour and meal)	1 237	1 240
Pulp and waste paper	346	379
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	7 696	7 370
Textile fibres	318	339
Textile yarn	745	815
Textile fabric	3 108	3 238
Chemical elements and compounds	8 615	8 951
Plastic materials and articles thereof	15 878	16 222
Other chemical materials and products	15 388	16 156
Iron and steel	16 018	16 059
Non-ferrous metals	5 796	6 597
Miscellaneous manufactures of metal	4 895	5 195
Other raw materials and semi-manufactures	26 521	27 003
Parts of non-elec. machinery, etc.	24 575	26 159
Parts of elec. machinery etc.	9 723	10 784
Other parts and accessories n.e.s.	3 949	4 152
Parts and accessories of transport equipment	15 223	17 061
Aircraft engines	103	295
Engines for other transport equipment	453	663
<b>Fuels, lubricants and electric energy, total</b>	<b>48 510</b>	<b>37 955</b>
Coal, coke and briquettes	2 127	1 230
Petroleum oils, crude	15 165	11 477
Light and medium oils (motor spirit etc.)	8 013	7 509
Gas oils and fuel oils n.e.s.	18 635	13 660
Other fuels and lubricants, electric current	4 570	4 078
<b>Machinery and other capital equipment, total</b>	<b>65 566</b>	<b>68 128</b>
Agricultural and dairy machinery	2 891	2 521
Office machines, automatic data processing equipment	12 628	12 798
Construction machinery	1 879	2 206
Other machinery and appliances, non-electrical	19 265	20 537
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	28 904	30 066
<b>Transport equipment, total</b>	<b>46 548</b>	<b>49 494</b>
Ships	14 685	12 953
Aircraft	3 377	1 931
Railway vehicles and industrial motor vehicles	8 919	10 057
Passenger motor cars	19 567	24 554
<b>Goods for household consumption, total</b>	<b>175 747</b>	<b>184 605</b>
Food, beverages and tobacco	56 838	58 775
Other non-durable consumer goods	31 956	32 901
Clothing	29 326	30 439
Footwear	5 896	6 226
Other semi-durable consumer goods	28 801	30 902
Pleasure craft, caravans, etc.	1 536	1 636
Other durable consumer goods	21 394	23 725
<b>Goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>7 149</b>	<b>7 151</b>

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Table 329 Exports by origin

KONJ-Commodity group	2014	2015*
	DKK mio.	
<b>Export, total</b>	<b>620 529</b>	<b>635 015</b>
<b>Agricultural products of animal origin, total</b>	<b>46 803</b>	<b>44 348</b>
Live bovine cattle; meat from bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	2 698	2 421
Live swine; meat of swine	25 738	23 584
Poultry; live killed or dressed; fresh, chilled or frozen	1 607	1 550
Butter	1 260	1 431
Cheese	9 512	9 317
Birds' eggs, in the shell	160	165
Pig fat and poultry fat	290	241
Bovine and equine hides and skins, undressed	369	377
Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (excl. fish)	513	590
Edible offal of cattle, sheep, pigs and horses	1 979	2 132
Other agricultural products of animal origin	2 677	2 539
<b>Agricultural products of vegetable origin, total</b>	<b>10 399</b>	<b>10 916</b>
Cereals	2 588	3 163
Seeds, fruit and spores for sowing	2 078	2 126
Flowers, plants, fruits and vegetables	4 079	3 923
Other agricultural products of vegetable origin	1 654	1 703
<b>Canned meat and milk, total</b>	<b>6 970</b>	<b>6 889</b>
Canned meat	4 176	4 106
Canned milk	2 794	2 783
<b>Manufactured goods, total (excl. canned meat and milk, ships, etc.)</b>	<b>473 830</b>	<b>495 926</b>
Sugar and molasses	1 220	1 186
Other manufactured products of agricultural origin	24 247	24 963
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved	4 409	4 665
Feeding stuffs (excl. straw, roots, etc.)	5 755	6 554
Beer	1 926	1 968
Other beverages (excl. fruit and vegetable juices)	4 088	4 251
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	3 763	3 839
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	73 551	85 644
Other chemical goods	42 051	42 491
Leather, leather manufactures; dressed furskins	645	695
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s	1 572	1 582
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	3 905	4 001
Paper, paperboard, articles of paper pulp, of paper, or of paperboard	5 363	5 555
Textiles and clothing	31 272	32 993
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	6 106	6 430
Metals	11 016	11 731
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s	20 967	19 505
Machinery and instruments	160 121	163 599
Transport equipment, excl. ships and aircraft	16 076	18 158
Furniture	13 644	14 786
Articles of artificial plastic materials, n.e.s	7 852	7 684
Other manufactured goods, n.e.s	34 279	33 644
<b>Ships, aircraft and drilling rigs and production platforms</b>	<b>4 813</b>	<b>4 047</b>
<b>Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, not prepared or preserved</b>	<b>14 510</b>	<b>15 736</b>
<b>Furskins, raw</b>	<b>7 836</b>	<b>10 829</b>
<b>Fuels, lubricants and electric current</b>	<b>44 951</b>	<b>35 018</b>
<b>Other goods</b>	<b>10 417</b>	<b>11 307</b>

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Table 330 Major imported commodities

		2014	2015*
		DKK thousands	
<b>Imports, total</b>		<b>558 096 857</b>	<b>572 871 030</b>
1	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, put up in measured doses incl. those in the form of transdermal administration or in forms or packings for retail sale (excl. medicaments containing antibiotics, medicaments containing hormones or steroids used as hormones, but not containing antibiotics, medicaments containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof but not containing hormones or antibiotics and medicaments containing provitamins, vitamins or derivatives thereof used as vitamins)	14 279 090	13 500 824
2	Sea-going vessels for the transport of goods and seagoing vessels for the transport of both persons and goods (excl. refrigerated vessels, tankers, ferry-boats and vessels principally designed for the transport of persons)	10 581 605	10 493 365
3	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	11 001 096	10 268 304
4	Telephones for cellular networks mobile telephones or for other wireless networks	6 129 182	7 302 065
5	Motor cars and other motor vehicles, principally designed for the transport of persons, incl. station wagons, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine diesel or semi-diesel engine of a cylinder capacity > 1.500 cm <sup>3</sup> but ≤ 2.500 cm <sup>3</sup> , new (excl. motor caravans and vehicles specially designed for travelling on snow and other special purpose vehicles of subheading 8703.10)	6 221 048	7 056 446
6	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine, of a cylinder capacity > 1.000 cm <sup>3</sup> but ≤ 1.500 cm <sup>3</sup> , new (excl. those of heading 8702 and vehicles for the transport of persons on snow and similar vehicles of subheading 8703.10)	4 817 394	6 231 009
7	Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of ≤ 0,001% by weight (excl. containing biodiesel, and for undergoing chemical transformation)	8 435 301	6 204 249
8	Data-processing machines, automatic, portable, weighing ≤ 10 kg, consisting of at least a central processing unit, a keyboard and a display (excl. peripheral units)	5 174 762	5 537 308
9	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	4 760 224	5 076 267
10	Jet fuel, kerosene type	4 392 909	4 421 588
11	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of 1 to 9 persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine, of a cylinder capacity > 1.500 cm <sup>3</sup> but ≤ 3.000 cm <sup>3</sup> , new (excl. those of subheading 8703 10 and motor caravans)	3 798 127	4 292 758
12	Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of > 0,002% but ≤ 0,1% by weight (excl. containing biodiesel, and for undergoing chemical transformation)	2 584 882	4 117 771
13	Raw furskins of mink, whole, with or without heads, tails or paws	3 195 095	4 069 492
14	Machines for the reception, conversion and transmission or regeneration of voice, images or other data, incl. switching and routing apparatus (excl. telephone sets, telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks)	3 960 782	3 338 148
15	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine diesel or semi-diesel engine of a gross vehicle weight ≤ 5 t, of a cylinder capacity ≤ 2.500 cm <sup>3</sup> , new (excl. dumpers for off-highway use of subheading 8704.10, special purpose motor vehicles of heading 8705 and special motor vehicles for the transport of highly radioactive materials)	2 499 903	2 995 409
16	Fresh or chilled bovine meat, boneless	2 697 378	2 811 092
17	Gear boxes for machinery	2 743 466	2 505 358
18	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine of a cylinder capacity ≤ 1.000 cm <sup>3</sup> , new (excl. vehicles for the transport of persons on snow and other specially designed vehicles of subheading 8703.10)	1 928 458	2 377 610
19	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s.	2 090 888	2 278 917
20	Fresh or chilled Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> and Danube salmon <i>Hucho hucho</i>	2 250 410	2 211 728
21	Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s.	2 104 257	2 176 516
22	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines or for other machines of heading 8471, n.e.s. (excl. electronic assemblies)	1 922 832	2 160 338
23	Wood pellets	2 373 096	2 135 184
24	Electrical energy	2 449 308	2 101 868
25	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	2 078 635	2 098 278

Note 1: Please note that data on some commodity items are withheld for reasons of statistical confidentiality, and the list should be used subject to caution.

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Note 2: Please note that the international grouping of commodities are slightly changed year by year, i.e. that some commodity groups are combined and others are split up. Consequently, the ranking of the commodities can be changed exclusively as a consequence of changes in the grouping of commodities.

Table 331 Major exported commodities

		2014	2015*
		DKK thousands	
<b>Exports, total</b>		<b>620 529 045</b>	<b>635 015 248</b>
1	Generating sets, wind-powered	20 968 261	21 080 990
2	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, put up in measured doses incl. those in the form of transdermal administration or in forms or packings for retail sale (excl. medicaments containing antibiotics, medicaments containing hormones or steroids used as hormones, but not containing antibiotics, medicaments containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof but not containing hormones or antibiotics and medicaments containing provitamins, vitamins or derivatives thereof used as vitamins)	15 827 042	14 750 193
3	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	17 031 307	12 125 620
4	Haemoglobin, blood globulins and serum globulins	9 051 426	11 249 572
5	Raw furskins of mink, whole, with or without heads, tails or paws	7 653 145	10 796 673
6	Enzymes and prepared enzymes, n.e.s. (excl. rennet and concentrates thereof, lipoprotein lipase and Aspergillus alkaline protease)	6 762 497	7 281 944
7	Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of $\leq 0,001\%$ by weight (excl. containing biodiesel, and for undergoing chemical transformation)	6 439 880	6 104 826
8	Food preparations, n.e.s., containing, by weight, $\geq 1,5\%$ milkfat, $\geq 5\%$ sucrose or isoglucose, $\geq 5\%$ glucose or $\geq 5\%$ starch	5 387 648	4 990 485
9	Parts of non-electrical engines and motors, n.e.s.	5 834 899	4 812 814
10	Domestic swine, weighing $< 50$ kg (excl. pure-bred for breeding)	5 027 958	4 418 437
11	Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	4 759 870	4 322 069
12	Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	5 870 464	4 238 862
13	Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	2 542 851	3 671 772
14	Motor spirit, with a lead content $\leq 0,013$ g/l, with a research octane number RON of $< 95$ (excl. containing biodiesel)	3 592 719	3 535 837
15	Hearing aids (excl. parts and accessories)	3 403 658	3 483 077
16	Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of $> 0,1\%$ but $\leq 1\%$ by weight (excl. for undergoing chemical transformation, and containing biodiesel)	5 577 349	2 973 233
17	Parts of pumps for liquids, n.e.s.	2 695 181	2 821 616
18	Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s.	1 963 712	2 533 199
19	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s.	2 371 749	2 525 929
20	Cultures of micro-organisms (excl. yeasts)	2 202 143	2 472 578
21	Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences (excl. syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	2 216 725	2 425 944
22	Wooden furniture for dining rooms and living rooms (excl. seats)	2 041 515	2 222 251
23	Gears and gearing, for machinery (excl. friction gears, spur, helical, bevel, bevel-spur gears and gearing and worm gear, gear boxes and other speed changers)	2 728 026	2 208 675
24	Flours, meals and pellets of fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption	1 687 851	2 202 159
25	Parts of machinery of heading 8428, n.e.s.	1 758 897	2 085 954

Note 1: Please note that data on some commodity items are withheld for reasons of statistical confidentiality, and the list should be used subject to caution.

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Note 2: Please note that the international grouping of commodities are slightly changed year by year, i.e. that some commodity groups are combined and others are split up. Consequently, the ranking of the commodities can be changed exclusively as a consequence of changes in the grouping of commodities.

Table 332 (page 1 of 2) International trade in services, by country

	Exports		Imports		Balance	
	2013*	2014*	2013*	2014*	2013*	2014*
	DKK mio.					
<b>World<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>400 103</b>	<b>409 249</b>	<b>350 757</b>	<b>349 916</b>	<b>49 346</b>	<b>59 332</b>
<b>EU-countries (28)</b>	<b>176 102</b>	<b>183 110</b>	<b>189 969</b>	<b>187 751</b>	<b>-13 868</b>	<b>-4 641</b>
Austria	1 919	1 769	2 185	2 431	-267	-661
Belgium	6 209	7 302	5 593	5 448	616	1 854
Bulgaria	406	457	780	894	-375	-437
Croatia	268	287	858	803	-590	-516
Cyprus	303	417	505	571	-202	-154
Czech Republic	1 058	1 233	1 628	1 488	-569	-255
Estonia	646	743	912	772	-266	-29
Finland	7 870	7 338	3 803	3 357	4 067	3 981
France and Monaco	7 853	8 328	14 124	10 693	-6 271	-2 365
Germany	38 385	38 388	39 496	38 781	-1 111	-393
Greece	1 090	1 396	3 724	3 495	-2 633	-2 099
Hungary	1 295	1 588	1 123	1 245	173	343
Ireland	3 992	4 207	5 256	7 387	-1 264	-3 181
Italy	6 333	6 456	8 287	7 004	-1 955	-548
Latvia	1 671	1 914	1 221	1 297	450	617
Lithuania	1 586	1 468	1 669	2 163	-83	-695
Luxembourg	1 130	955	2 790	3 058	-1 660	-2 104
Malta	411	708	577	849	-166	-140
Netherlands	13 564	12 810	12 374	12 661	1 190	149
Poland	4 062	4 688	4 119	5 040	-57	-352
Portugal	1 240	1 538	1 242	1 305	-1	233
Romania	649	825	669	843	-20	-17
Slovakia	450	618	910	617	-460	1
Slovenia	318	405	254	290	64	115
Spain	5 997	7 052	11 120	11 436	-5 123	-4 384
Sweden	42 949	41 993	33 891	32 286	9 058	9 707
United Kingdom	23 610	27 387	30 711	31 378	-7 101	-3 991
European Union Institutions	836	843	147	161	690	681
<b>Non-EU total</b>	<b>224 001</b>	<b>226 139</b>	<b>160 788</b>	<b>162 166</b>	<b>63 214</b>	<b>63 973</b>
Afghanistan	28	101	390	252	-362	-151
Algeria	243	181	189	124	54	57
Angola	229	259	382	483	-153	-224
Argentina	1 050	1 014	629	595	421	418
Australia	4 693	5 181	2 416	2 290	2 277	2 891
Bahamas	246	441	203	122	44	319
Bahrain	223	299	116	135	107	164
Bangladesh	144	130	402	383	-257	-253
Belarus	126	148	71	71	56	77
Bermuda	578	494	226	207	352	287
Brazil	5 604	5 033	2 476	2 273	3 128	2 760
Canada	3 538	3 728	1 518	1 496	2 020	2 232
Chile	1 781	1 573	1 137	690	644	883
China	20 327	18 614	10 038	10 377	10 288	8 237
Colombia	562	795	838	537	-276	258
Costa Rica	259	268	282	327	-23	-60
Dominican Republic	127	201	77	72	49	128
Ecuador	668	689	327	373	342	316
Egypt	1 521	1 402	5 068	5 349	-3 547	-3 947
Faroe Islands	523	514	383	458	140	56
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	42	57	111	109	-69	-52
Ghana	133	153	375	386	-242	-232
Greenland	1 221	1 100	1 756	1 812	-534	-712
Hong Kong	6 440	8 954	4 925	3 661	1 514	5 293
Iceland	758	2 355	1 372	1 280	-615	1 075

<sup>1</sup> Incl. International organizations and unallocated trade.



Table 332 (page 2 of 2) International trade in services, by country

	Exports		Imports		Balance	
	2013*	2014*	2013*	2014*	2013*	2014*
			DKK mio.			
India	6 926	6 826	3 512	4 309	3 414	2 517
Indonesia	1 350	1 745	777	768	573	977
Iran	206	73	113	87	93	-14
Iraq	436	212	56	80	380	132
Israel	572	509	353	437	219	72
Japan	7 252	6 365	4 273	3 191	2 979	3 175
Jordan	325	341	163	175	162	166
Kazakhstan	48	82	26	37	22	46
Kenya	399	384	500	485	-101	-101
Kuwait	327	426	184	197	143	230
Lebanon	1 015	750	183	145	831	605
Liberia	53	79	1 011	1 220	-958	-1 141
Malaysia	1 549	1 421	1 873	1 617	-324	-196
Marshall Islands	62	125	595	953	-533	-828
Mexico	1 615	2 414	1 345	1 496	269	918
Morocco	320	273	937	966	-617	-693
Mozambique	91	103	148	184	-57	-80
New Zealand	2 491	1 929	750	780	1 741	1 149
Nigeria	990	915	970	1 066	20	-150
Norway	32 957	31 878	15 298	18 970	17 659	12 908
Oman	581	689	314	411	267	278
Pakistan	798	827	287	415	511	411
Panama	836	890	3 396	3 005	-2 560	-2 114
Peru	345	391	205	236	140	155
Philippines	335	357	824	799	-489	-442
Qatar	1 042	1 595	401	601	641	994
Russia	5 826	4 893	3 500	3 225	2 327	1 668
Saudi Arabia	2 104	2 537	634	674	1 470	1 862
Serbia	57	208	53	83	4	125
Singapore	11 050	10 072	11 924	9 924	-874	148
South Africa	2 087	2 276	2 021	2 125	66	151
South Korea	6 310	5 932	2 503	2 237	3 807	3 695
Sri Lanka	374	312	430	526	-56	-215
Syria	47	52	74	79	-27	-27
Switzerland	14 434	14 973	10 015	10 220	4 419	4 752
Taiwan	1 240	1 312	1 078	882	162	430
Tanzania	187	201	248	388	-60	-187
Thailand	1 482	2 070	3 078	2 778	-1 597	-707
Tunesia	225	181	120	139	105	41
Turkey	2 823	3 259	3 935	4 342	-1 112	-1 083
Uganda	82	91	255	260	-173	-169
Ukraine	1 176	1 052	577	1 029	598	23
United Arab Emirates	5 575	5 779	2 988	2 802	2 587	2 977
United States of America	45 844	46 758	35 776	36 311	10 068	10 446
Uruguay	286	570	229	229	57	341
Venezuela	268	258	476	367	-208	-109
Vietnam	1 438	852	859	843	579	8
Yemen	34	33	72	71	-38	-39
Europe	235 568	242 939	225 533	227 735	10 035	15 204
Africa	9 226	9 883	15 447	16 729	-6 221	-6 846
North America	50 604	51 586	39 050	39 620	11 554	11 967
Central- and South America	16 564	17 329	13 353	12 043	3 210	5 287
Asia	80 566	79 673	53 390	49 465	27 176	30 207
Oceania	7 325	7 306	3 950	4 255	3 376	3 052
EMU- countries	100 967	103 809	116 042	113 614	-15 075	-9 804
OECD	295 040	303 046	264 234	263 910	30 806	39 136
BRIC	38 684	35 367	19 526	20 185	19 158	15 182



Table 333 International trade in services after country and item. 2015\*

	Total		EU - countries (28)		Non-EU total		OECD						
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports					
	DKK mio.												
Services, total	412 763	361 575	185 103	196 254	227 661	165 322	302 609	269 851					
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	1 337	2 964	620	2 479	718	485	1 329	2 309					
Maintenance and repair services not included elsewhere	1 978	3 409	1 014	2 298	965	1 110	1 611	3 007					
Transport	247 056	189 569	88 100	76 926	158 958	112 643	161 913	120 000					
Sea transport	203 388	149 328	58 830	48 259	144 557	101 069	121 363	85 945					
Sea transport, passenger	1 661	193	1 429	172	233	21	1 660	193					
Sea transport, freight	197 806	59 621	55 657	23 757	142 149	35 864	116 825	39 284					
Sea transport, supporting, auxiliary and other sea transport	3 921	89 512	1 745	24 330	2 176	65 184	2 878	46 468					
Air transport	22 820	18 131	13 224	9 877	9 595	8 252	20 892	15 238					
Other transport (than sea and air)	20 165	21 734	15 517	18 550	4 648	3 186	19 028	18 481					
Postal and courier services	685	376	526	242	158	134	628	336					
Travel	44 560	58 464	30 974	40 281	13 585	18 183	41 900	48 895					
Other services	117 833	107 169	64 395	74 265	53 438	32 901	95 855	95 641					
Construction	22 528	10 178	12 061	7 252	10 468	2 925	14 616	8 859					
Insurance and pension services	1 492	2 247	1 108	1 505	385	742	1 304	2 032					
Financial services	4 594	3 987	3 006	2 947	1 589	1 040	3 864	3 520					
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	13 954	8 212	6 142	5 546	7 810	2 667	11 914	7 882					
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	24 642	23 986	15 213	18 321	9 429	5 662	22 842	22 308					
Other business services	44 978	48 369	24 227	30 774	20 751	17 596	38 508	42 053					
Personal, cultural and recreational services	3 292	9 439	1 601	7 704	1 690	1 734	2 363	8 627					
Government goods and services n.i.e.	2 353	751	1 037	216	1 316	535	444	360					
BRIC		United States		Germany		Sweden		United Kingdom		Norway		China	
Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
DKK mio.													
31 296	21 684	44 850	35 610	38 850	40 508	41 388	32 692	28 663	34 091	32 598	16 014	15 488	11 467
4	0	309	96	152	902	136	61	7	164	4	11	4	0
19	217	26	252	208	517	365	683	172	238	547	126	6	198
26 094	16 448	32 429	21 057	15 601	17 245	17 682	10 603	12 443	12 057	10 634	7 374	12 767	8 828
25 621	15 556	30 237	19 562	9 579	12 452	5 024	2 659	10 765	9 381	3 264	2 775	12 501	8 314
0	0	18	3	543	25	203	14	207	83	215	17	0	0
25 521	2 599	30 044	5 812	8 602	8 129	4 490	1 676	10 158	3 598	2 178	2 231	12 472	1 013
101	12 957	175	13 748	433	4 296	329	971	400	5 700	871	527	29	7 301
312	589	1 791	982	1 039	871	8 763	5 313	897	1 608	4 538	3 417	199	341
133	301	390	505	4 868	3 887	3 646	2 538	725	1 051	2 775	1 109	39	172
28	2	14	8	113	35	247	93	55	16	58	74	27	0
1 165	1 348	2 074	3 679	12 059	11 406	8 740	5 511	2 551	3 452	7 960	2 304	590	764
4 012	3 667	10 008	10 529	10 829	10 439	14 467	15 835	13 492	18 186	13 453	6 196	2 124	1 679
905	502	414	557	3 612	2 254	1 113	424	4 299	2 251	1 885	796	498	199
34	39	37	74	205	278	125	56	430	759	100	268	12	22
19	177	213	357	326	170	689	423	686	1 122	425	139	-19	162
1 100	209	2 869	1 495	1 049	1 116	730	983	807	735	544	362	765	203
347	690	2 392	2 351	1 719	1 281	5 048	6 262	2 436	2 959	4 044	1 025	148	181
1 438	1 945	3 836	5 298	3 795	4 936	6 064	5 642	4 318	8 279	5 906	3 300	682	856
61	25	150	314	101	377	690	2 040	479	2 044	536	302	13	9
108	80	97	83	22	27	8	5	37	37	13	4	25	47

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Table 334 Balance of payments

	2013*	2014*	2015*
	DKK mio.		
<b>A. Current receipts, total</b>	<b>1 222 958</b>	<b>1 238 410</b>	<b>1 268 633</b>
Export of goods (fob)	625 865	627 756	645 022
Services	400 103	409 249	412 763
Sea transport	199 716	206 135	203 388
Travel	39 472	42 832	44 560
Primary income	178 437	182 786	191 797
Primary income, compensation of employees	7 696	7 705	8 392
Primary income, investment income	163 381	167 574	176 139
Primary income, other primary income	7 360	7 507	7 264
Secondary income	18 553	18 619	19 050
<b>B. Current expenditure, total</b>	<b>1 087 193</b>	<b>1 088 488</b>	<b>1 130 083</b>
Import of goods (fob)	560 079	569 294	569 949
Services	350 757	349 916	361 575
Sea transport	140 464	140 562	149 328
Travel	56 567	57 155	58 464
Primary income	117 338	114 843	141 522
Primary income, compensation of employees	17 175	17 777	18 539
Primary income, investment income	97 289	94 032	119 675
Primary income, other primary income	2 874	3 034	3 309
Secondary income	59 019	54 436	57 036
<b>C. Current account, net (A-B)</b>	<b>135 765</b>	<b>149 921</b>	<b>138 549</b>
<b>D. Capital account, net</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-298</b>	<b>696</b>
<b>E. Financial account, net</b>	<b>75 427</b>	<b>131 189</b>	<b>138 631</b>
<b>F. Errors and omissions, net (-C-D+E)</b>	<b>-60 429</b>	<b>-18 435</b>	<b>-612</b>

www.statbank.dk/bb3

Table 335 Transition from trade statistics to balance of payments statistics. 2015\*

Exports		Imports	
			DKK mio.
<b>External trade, exports of goods</b>	<b>635 014</b>	<b>External trade, imports of goods</b>	<b>572 870</b>
Goods sent abroad or returned after processing without change of ownership	-5 675	Goods procured in ports by carriers (i.e. Bunkring and procurements)	21 775
Returned goods	-6 718	Goods sent abroad or returned after processing without change of ownership	-5 910
Goods crossing the border for construction by nonresidents	-4 608	Returned goods	-6 718
Other corrections to goods	7 173	Goods crossing the border for construction by nonresidents	-590
Net exports of goods under merchanting	19 752	Freight on import (CIFFOB)	-15 680
Nonmonetary gold	82	Other corrections to goods	4 119
<b>GOODS (FOB)</b>	<b>645 023</b>	<b>Nonmonetary gold</b>	<b>80</b>
		<b>GOODS (FOB)</b>	<b>569 949</b>

www.statistikbanken.dk/bbuhr

**Table 336 Balance of payments and net foreign assets**

	Goods and services, net <sup>1</sup> DKK mio.	Investment income, net <sup>1</sup> DKK mio.	Balance of payments current account, net <sup>1</sup>		Net foreign assets at end of year <sup>2</sup>		
			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	-16.4	-40 754
2005	88 382	12 346	67 570	4.3	59 957	3.8	11 047
2010	109 975	36 223	103 038	5.7	232 256	12.9	41 768
2015*	126 261	56 466	138 549	7.0	833 678	42.0	146 074

<sup>1</sup> Figures for 1988 and onwards changed in accordance with the IMF fifth Balance of Payments Manual and with the Faroe Islands and Greenland being foreign; from ; from 2005 with the IMF sixth Balance of Payments Manual. <sup>2</sup> From 1991 and onwards figures are compiled by Danmarks Nationalbank.

Source (net foreign assets): Danmarks Nationalbank  
www.statbank.dk/bb2

**Table 337 Foreign Assets and Liabilities**

	31 December	2013*	2014*	2015*
		DKK bn.		
<b>INSTRUMENTS</b>				
<b>Assets, total</b>	<b>5 328</b>	<b>5 765</b>	<b>5 924</b>	
Assets, total excl. exchange reserves	4 848	5 307	5 484	
Direct investment	1 412	1 468	1 634	
Portfolio investment	2 206	2 651	2 719	
Shares	920	1 107	1 225	
Investment fund shares	197	234	239	
Bonds, etc.	1 088	1 310	1 255	
Financial derivatives, net	69	94	57	
Other investment	1 161	1 094	1 074	
Exchange reserves	480	458	440	
<b>Liabilities, total</b>	<b>4 608</b>	<b>4 852</b>	<b>5 090</b>	
Direct investment	806	891	910	
Portfolio investment	2 297	2 636	3 041	
Shares	739	943	1 317	
Investment fund shares	54	57	55	
Bonds, etc.	1 503	1 636	1 670	
Other investment	1 506	1 324	1 139	
<b>SECTORS</b>				
<b>Assets, total</b>	<b>5 328</b>	<b>5 765</b>	<b>5 924</b>	
Private companies and households	3 645	4 110	4 309	
General government sector	20	19	21	
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	1 183	1 177	1 153	
Danmarks Nationalbank	480	458	440	
<b>Liabilities, total</b>	<b>4 608</b>	<b>4 852</b>	<b>5 090</b>	
Private companies and households	2 034	2 321	2 720	
General government sector	333	350	303	
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	2 225	2 163	2 049	
Danmarks Nationalbank	17	17	18	
<b>Net assets, total (assets - liabilities)</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>834</b>	
Private companies and households	1 611	1 789	1 589	
General government sector	-313	-331	-282	
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	-1 041	-986	-896	
Danmarks Nationalbank	463	441	423	

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank  
www.statbank.dk/dnkap

# Business sector in general

Enterprises in general

Enterprise development

Accounts

Globalisation



## Enterprises in general

### Most workplaces are small

Denmark has a nearly 286,000 permanent workplaces. Almost half of the workplaces are situated in Jutland, while about 30 per cent are found in the metropolitan area. A little less than 2.85 million jobs are being performed at these workplaces.

On average, there are about ten jobs per workplace, but the size of the workplaces varies much. A great majority of the workplaces are small. Two thirds of the workplaces have less than five jobs, and nearly 8,500 workplaces in Denmark have 50 or more jobs. The large workplaces are concentrated around the major cities.

**Figure 1 Workplaces by industry and size. 2013**

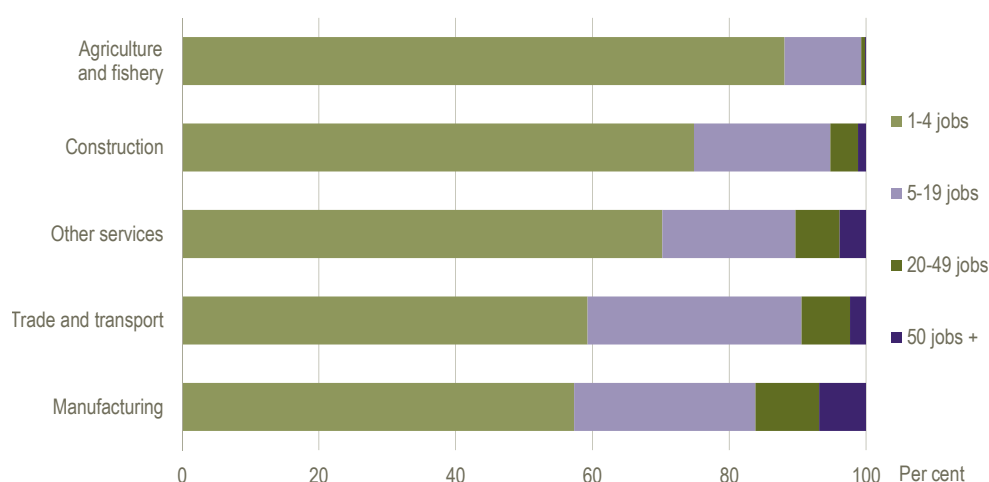


Table 342

Workplaces are very small especially in agriculture and fishery as almost 90 per cent of the workplaces in these industries have less than five jobs. Most workplaces comprise only one job, and the person working at such workplaces is usually the owner himself. The largest workplaces are found in manufacturing and in services. As regards services, large workplaces are particularly common in public service activities.

### Continued importance of service sector

The Danish business structure has experienced comprehensive changes in recent decades. Denmark has experienced a transition from an agricultural to an industrial society to a society where services are the dominant activity – in terms of employment.

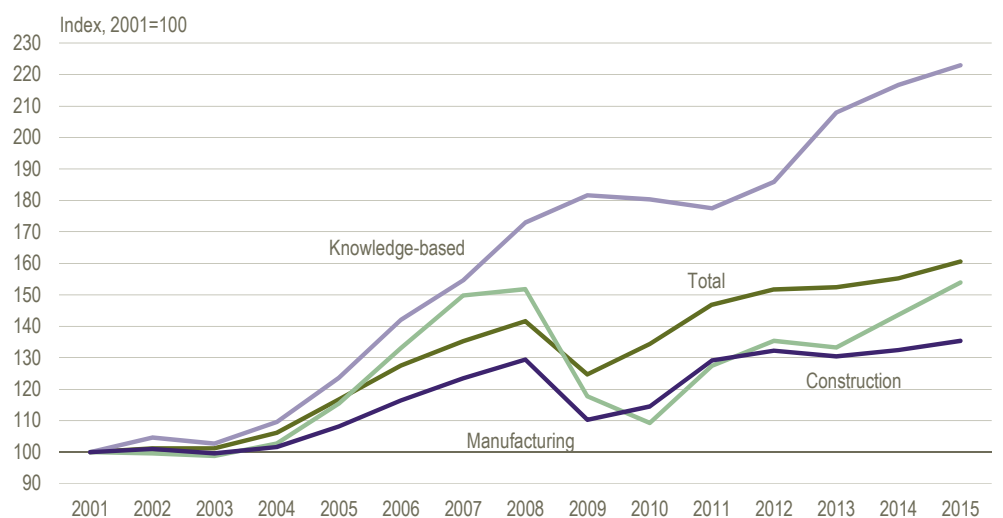
At the turn of the millennium, almost three fourths of all employed persons were working in the service sector. Services include private services in the form of trade, transport, finance, knowledge-based services and personal services as well as public services. The growth of the service sector has continued in the new millennium until the economic crisis in 2008. The crisis seems to have affected knowledge-based services to a lesser extent than the business community in general.

The development can be illustrated by looking at the enterprises' turnover figures during the period 2001-2013. The total growth in the business turnover is 42 per cent until 2008, and consequently decreased to a level of 25 per cent above the 2001 level in 2009. In 2015 the level of business turnover in all the industries shown was

61 per cent above the level of 2001, though there are great differences from one industry to another.

Business services have increased by 82 per cent in the period until 2009, and fell to 78 per cent above the level of 2001 in 2011 where after it rose to a level of 123 per cent above the 2001-level in 2015. Construction experienced a considerable growth of 52 per cent in turnover until 2008 followed by a marked slowdown in 2009. Up till 2010 there was a large decrease in turnover inside construction to a level of 9 per cent above 2001-level in 2010. And up till 2012 a part of the lost turnover inside construction has been regained, and the industry in 2015 is 54 per cent above the level of 2001.

**Figure 2** Development in total turnover. Selected industries



Note: Break in time series in 2009 due to a new production system.

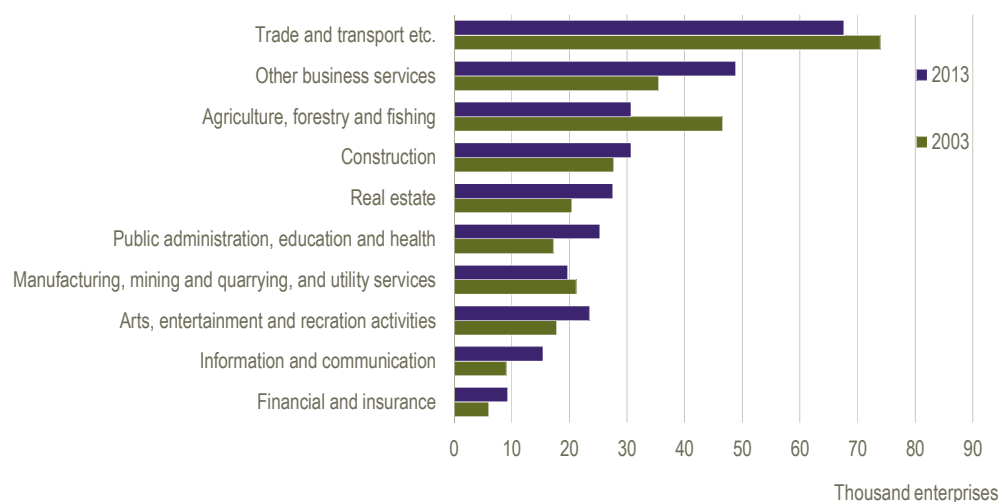
### Enterprises and workplaces

The Danish business structure can be described by two business levels: Enterprises and workplaces. The enterprise is the general level, which is legally and financially responsible for the operation of the enterprise.

A workplace is an organizationally delimited part of an enterprise with a given address, which produces mainly one type of goods or services. Thus, workplaces are the sites where the physical production of the goods or services takes place.

### Number of enterprises

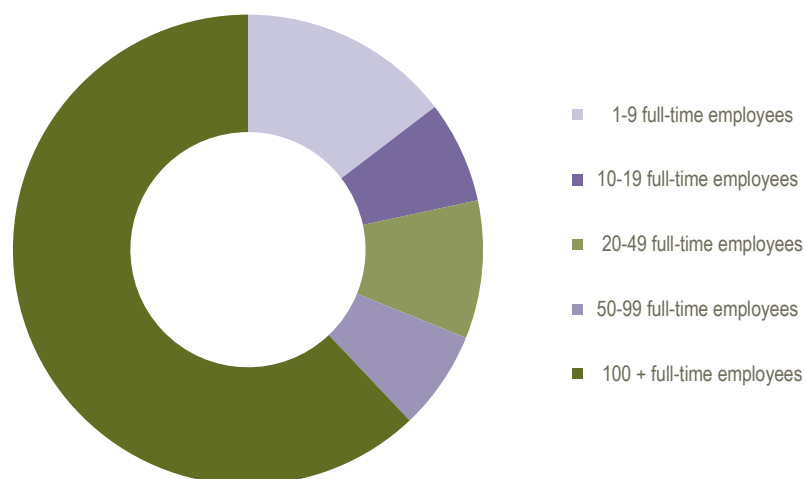
In 2013 there were more than 298.500. active enterprises in Denmark. The most enterprises are in Trade and transport (23 per cent) and Business services (16 per cent), while 10 per cent of the enterprises have their main activity in agriculture, forestry and fishery. 7 per cent have their main activity in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services.

**Figure 3** Enterprises by industry

www.statbank.dk/gf5

### Most people work in large enterprises

The Danish business structure is characterized by many small enterprises with less than 10 full-time employees (93 per cent). 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 section with the largest concentration is financial and insurance where 81 per cent are employed in the largest enterprises, while this group accounts for only 6 per cent of the full-time employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

**Figure 4** Number of full-time equivalent employees by enterprise size. 2013

www.statbank.dk/gf3

### Turnover

Danish enterprises had a total turnover of DKK 3,640 billion in 2013. Trade and transport accounts for the largest share of enterprises and as well the largest share of turnover (45 per cent). However, while ranking second on the share of turnover (31 per cent), Manufacturing, mining and quarrying accounts for only 7 per cent of the total number of enterprises in Denmark.

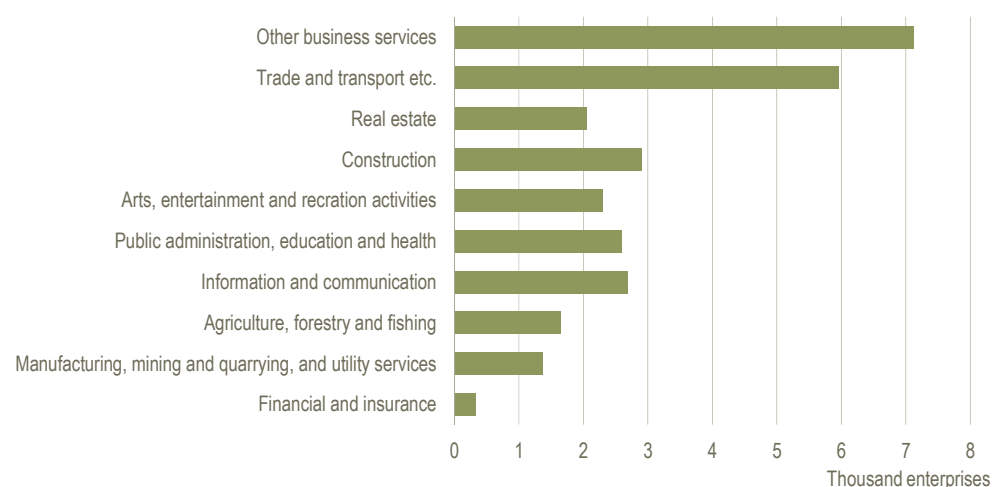
## Enterprise development

### Less new enterprises creates more jobs

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

In 2013, around 29,000 new enterprises were established, while the number in 2012 was just under 31,000. Of these, 25 per cent were located in other business services, while only 1 per cent of the new enterprises were located in *Financial and insurance*.

Figure 5 New enterprises by industry. 2013



www.statbank.dk/demo4

### Survival rate of new enterprises

New enterprises are vulnerable in their first years of existence. Thus 28 per cent of the new established enterprises in 2012 were no longer active in 2013. Looking at the five-year survival rate almost half of the new enterprises established in 2008 had survived to 2013 (44 per cent).

In 2013 more enterprises closed down than were established. In total 36,900 enterprises closed down in 2013. We expect the final number to be lower since enterprises restarting in 2014 are not yet known and hence cannot be subtracted.

Overview 1 Survival rate of new enterprises, up til 5 years of age

	Survival year						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Start year	per cent						
2007	100	73	59	52	47	43	•
2008	•	100	71	60	53	49	44
2009	•	•	100	74	63	56	50
2010	•	•	•	100	73	61	54
2011	•	•	•	•	100	72	59
2012	•	•	•	•	•	100	72

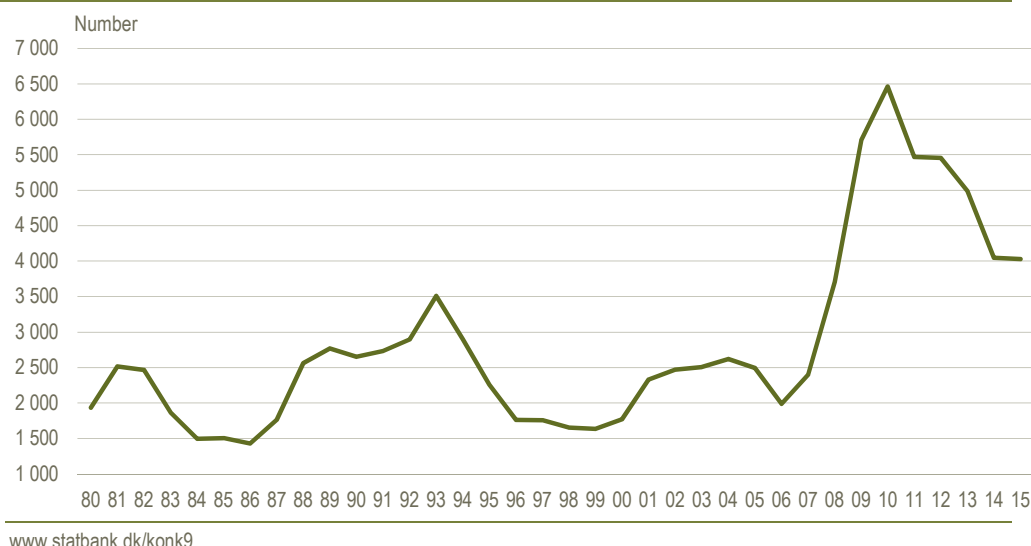
www.statbank.dk/demo6



### Decline in the number of bankruptcies after the crisis

Seen in a historical perspective the number of bankruptcies was record high in Denmark during the years 2009-2013 with 5,000 or more bankruptcies every year. The number of bankruptcies reached 6,450 in 2010 while there was between 5,450 and 5,700 in 2009 and 2011-2012. In 2014 and 2015 there was approx. 4,000 bankruptcies.

**Figure 6 Bankruptcies. 1980-2015**



## Accounts

### Creation of low value added in distributive trades

It is important that enterprises have a high value added in order to maintain a welfare society. Enterprises' value added, i.e. total current revenue less consumption of goods and services, is spent on, among other things, wages and new investments.

In 2013 Danish enterprises had an average value added percentage of 27 in relative terms compared to total current revenue. Hotels and restaurants (41 per cent), information and communication (48 per cent) and real estate (59 per cent) had a high ranking, while trade and transport were below average (15 and 20 per cent, respectively).

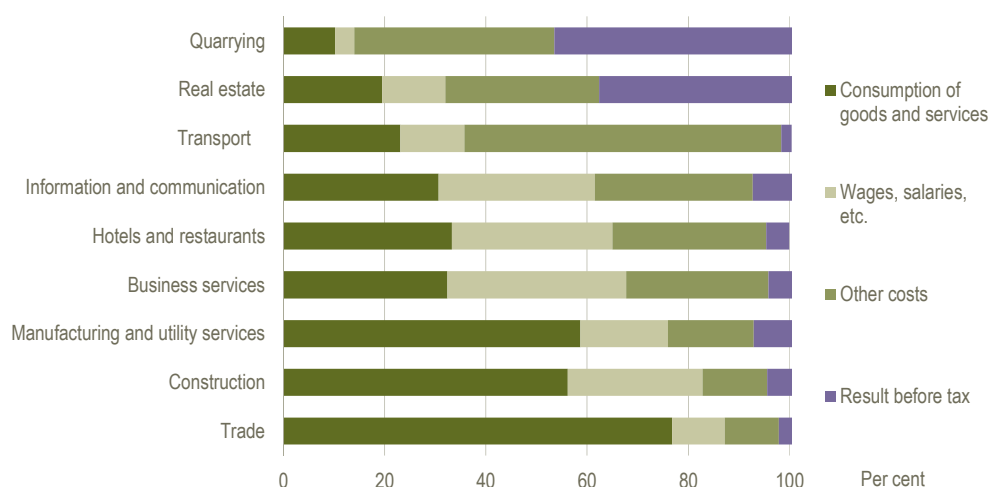
**Figure 7 Enterprise results. Selected industries. 2013**

Table 347

The low percentage profit in trade is due to the fact that enterprises in these industries resell products without changing them. Consequently, the work performed per DKK earned is considerably less in trading enterprises than in enterprises in other industries, and profits are lower in relative terms compared to turnover.

This is reflected in the accounts so that the consumption of goods and services account for a very large part of the turnover in trading, while the other service industries as well as mining and quarrying have a relatively low consumption of goods and services. On the other hand, wages account for a large part of the costs in the service sector as well as in manufacturing and in construction.

## Globalisation

Foreign-owned companies account for 19 per cent. of total employment, although they represent only 1 per cent of the total number of firms in the private sector in Denmark. A little more than 4000 enterprises had 263,000 employees (given as full-time employees) and had a turnover of DKK 828 billion – corresponding to 23 per cent of the total turnover in the private sector.

The information and communication and manufacturing, mining etc. sector are with 40 and 26 per cent, respectively, the industries with the largest shares of employees employed in foreign-owned enterprises. The real estate sector (4 per cent) is the sector with the smallest share of employees employed in foreign-owned enterprises.

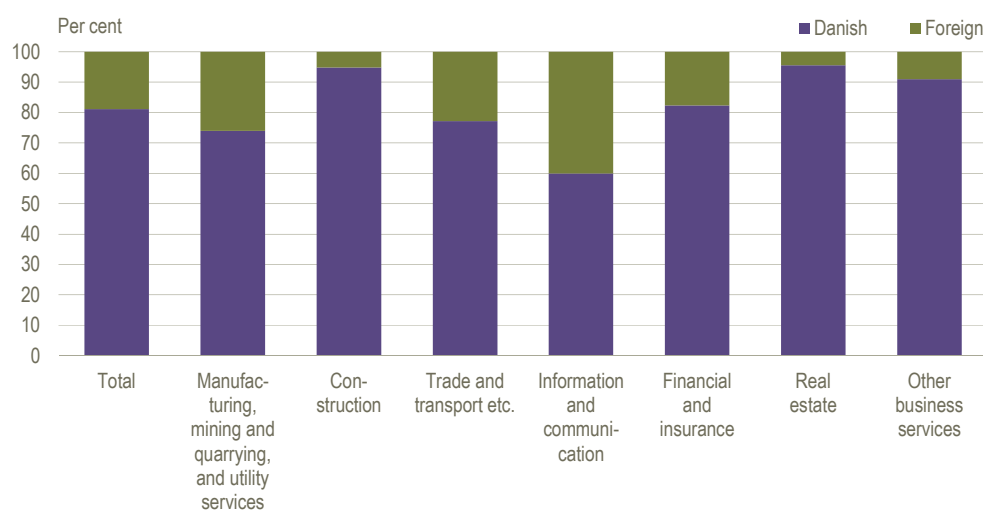
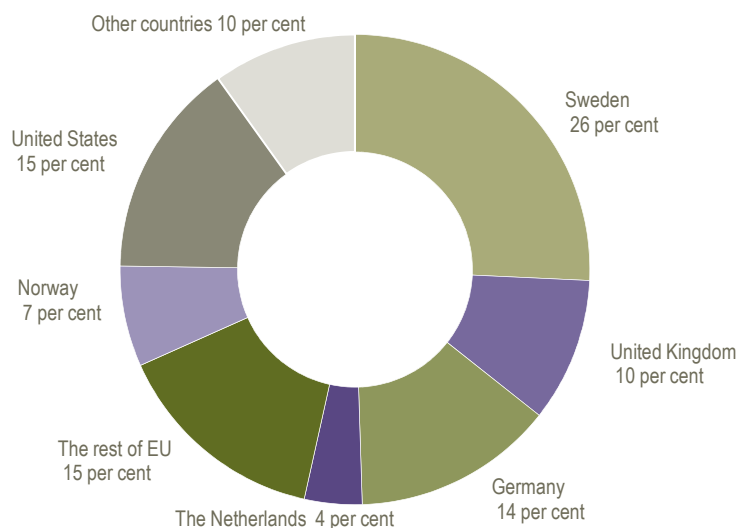
**Figure 8 Foreign and Danish owned enterprises by share of employees. 2013**

Table 345

Enterprises owned by foreigners are, on average, far larger than enterprises owned by Danes. On average, there were 66 employees per enterprise in foreign-owned enterprises in 2013, while there were 4 employees per enterprise in Danish-owned enterprises. 68 per cent of the employees in the foreign-owned enterprises work in enterprises owned by other EU countries. Sweden and Germany account for the largest shares of ownership, and enterprises owned from these two countries account for 26 and 14 per cent, respectively, of the total employees in foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark.

**Figure 9 Foreign-owned enterprises by share of total turnover. 2013**

**Table 338** Enterprises by ownership and industry. 2013

	Sole proprie- torship	Partner- ship etc.	Public limited company	Private limited company	Funds, society, etc.	Co- operative society, etc.	Public authority	Other owner- ship	Total
	number of enterprises								
<b>Total</b>	<b>147 543</b>	<b>15 106</b>	<b>29 675</b>	<b>82 895</b>	<b>13 754</b>	<b>2 058</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>7 266</b>	<b>298 548</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25 645	2 802	560	1 536	62	25	-	92	30 722
Manufacturing, quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply	5 949	1 184	4 822	5 133	1 460	791	-	326	19 665
Construction	15 717	506	3 133	11 104	17	55	-	175	30 707
Wholesale and retail trade; transport, etc.	31 991	2 591	8 872	22 208	560	571	1	861	67 655
Information and communication	6 410	424	1 839	6 160	283	67	-	226	15 409
Finance and insurance	267	77	2 258	6 051	276	104	1	267	9 301
Letting and sale of real estate	8 284	3 478	3 243	9 800	2 390	48	1	301	27 545
Business activities	26 429	1 556	4 331	15 289	561	188	12	443	48 809
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	15 144	1 839	234	3 356	2 427	41	222	1 994	25 257
Culture, recreation and other services	11 707	649	377	2 217	5 718	167	14	2 578	23 427
Activity not stated	-	-	6	41	-	1	-	3	51

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

www.statbank.dk/gf5

**Table 339** Enterprises by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2013

	Number of full-time equivalent employees						Total
	0	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	
	number of enterprises						
<b>Total</b>	<b>153 364</b>	<b>123 333</b>	<b>11 081</b>	<b>6 762</b>	<b>2 093</b>	<b>1 915</b>	<b>298 548</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18 993	11 351	283	78	9	8	30 722
Mining and quarrying	86	87	15	10	5	7	210
Manufacturing	5 203	6 658	1 364	1 023	421	393	15 062
Energy supply	1 367	380	35	18	8	14	1 822
Water supply, waste management and renovation	2 038	405	54	41	14	19	2 571
Construction	13 728	14 484	1 482	778	145	90	30 707
Wholesale and retail trade	13 748	24 125	2 617	1 533	417	284	42 724
Transport	4 788	5 232	601	371	132	131	11 255
Hotels and restaurants	5 045	7 661	618	261	54	37	13 676
Information and communication	8 681	5 627	521	351	124	105	15 409
Finance and insurance	4 646	4 289	134	92	55	85	9 301
Letting and sale of real estate	22 035	5 058	248	139	37	28	27 545
Knowledge service	19 710	11 013	835	509	154	139	32 360
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	9 729	5 624	533	337	121	105	16 449
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	4	57	19	15	26	170	291
Education	2 709	1 491	421	505	185	173	5 484
Health and social services	9 476	8 726	755	394	84	47	19 482
Culture and recreation	3 139	3 062	210	125	39	27	6 602
Other services, etc.	8 233	7 959	335	182	63	53	16 825
Activity not stated	6	44	1	-	-	-	51

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

www.statbank.dk/gf3

**Table 340** Employment by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2013

	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total
	number of full-time equivalent employees					
<b>Total</b>	<b>309 757</b>	<b>148 385</b>	<b>200 633</b>	<b>144 691</b>	<b>1 314 613</b>	<b>2 118 079</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20 984	3 665	2 246	576	1 894	29 365
Mining and quarrying	266	-	306	402	2 034	3 189
Manufacturing	21 798	18 445	31 929	29 389	152 151	253 712
Energy supply	1 125	483	511	591	7 165	9 875
Water supply, waste management and renovation	931	699	1 315	963	4 841	8 749
Construction	40 667	19 812	22 253	9 903	25 666	118 301
Wholesale and retail trade	70 393	34 893	45 293	28 653	119 144	298 376
Transport	14 039	8 036	10 832	8 923	73 552	115 382
Hotels and restaurants	20 417	8 031	7 310	3 600	10 795	50 153
Information and communication	13 515	7 030	10 553	8 481	46 590	86 169
Finance and insurance	6 248	1 828	2 827	3 820	61 986	76 709
Letting and sale of real estate	11 197	3 356	4 316	2 556	5 748	27 173
Knowledge service	24 792	11 081	15 746	10 613	53 947	116 179
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	14 766	7 239	10 053	8 216	34 513	74 787
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	199	274	511	1 997	610 039	613 020
Education	3 528	6 052	14 223	13 084	72 302	109 189
Health and social services	22 032	9 969	11 528	5 869	12 300	61 698
Culture and recreation	6 649	2 818	3 820	2 671	6 754	22 712
Other services, etc.	16 152	4 482	5 061	4 384	13 192	43 271
Activity not stated	59	-	0	0	0	70

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

www.statbank.dk/gf3

**Table 341** New enterprises

	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 924</b>	<b>29 039</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 191	1 656
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	1 558	1 375
Construction	3 078	2 907
Trade and transport etc.	6 487	5 962
Information and communication	2 550	2 698
Financial and insurance	1 315	337
Real estate	2 041	2 049
Other business services	7 312	7 124
Public administration, education and health	1 940	2 600
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	2 412	2 304
Activity not stated	40	27

www.statbank.dk/demo4

Table 342 Workplaces by size and industry/regions. 2013

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November							Total
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	
	workplaces, total							
<b>Total</b>	<b>125 739</b>	<b>71 257</b>	<b>37 942</b>	<b>25 377</b>	<b>17 030</b>	<b>5 233</b>	<b>3 407</b>	<b>285 985</b>
<b>Industry</b>								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17 907	8 164	2 598	723	173	29	10	29 604
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	5 751	4 461	2 629	2 090	1 664	668	552	17 815
Construction	13 358	7 394	3 619	1 906	1 119	218	108	27 722
Trade and transport etc.	21 169	22 570	13 945	9 131	5 245	1 096	637	73 793
Information and communication	7 804	2 732	1 124	743	510	143	144	13 200
Financial and insurance	2 091	1 205	910	580	332	116	112	5 346
Real estate	9 823	4 657	1 311	525	218	47	23	16 604
Other business services	26 022	9 320	3 789	2 182	1 348	452	304	43 417
Public administration, education and health	11 715	5 388	5 119	5 671	5 262	2 262	1 409	36 826
Arts, entertainment and other services	9 988	5 254	2 821	1 790	1 140	202	108	21 303
Activity not stated	111	112	77	36	19	0	0	355
<b>Region</b>								
Region Hovedstaden	40 190	21 216	10 811	7 363	5 423	1 630	1 390	88 023
Region Sjælland	19 557	10 273	5 076	3 402	2 179	630	325	41 442
Region Syddanmark	25 007	15 312	8 619	5 708	3 638	1 168	638	60 090
Region Midtjylland	28 301	16 402	8 965	5 994	4 037	1 235	746	65 680
Region Nordjylland	12 653	8 030	4 443	2 881	1 742	556	288	30 593
Outside Denmark	31	24	28	29	11	14	20	157

www.statbank.dk/07

Table 343 Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by industry. Nov. 2013

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual wage and salary costs DKK mio.
<b>Total</b>	<b>285 985</b>	<b>2 845 902</b>	<b>2 108 015</b>	<b>964 988</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29 604	73 458	33 612	10 806
Mining and quarrying	253	4 182	4 266	3 520
Manufacturing	14 736	286 449	254 727	125 518
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 219	11 478	9 471	5 775
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	1 607	12 479	9 992	4 509
Construction	27 722	152 615	120 000	51 396
Wholesale and retail trade	48 463	430 147	300 476	127 886
Transportation	11 421	147 056	115 381	51 695
Accommodation and food service activities	13 909	112 223	52 379	16 142
Information and communication	13 200	103 302	81 866	48 088
Financial and insurance	5 346	80 776	72 771	50 433
Real estate activities	16 604	51 065	28 891	12 987
Knowledge-based services	28 643	152 466	114 751	65 915
Travel agent, cleaning and other operational services	14 774	151 056	103 295	41 154
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	1 867	150 350	129 058	59 853
Education	7 772	247 024	184 492	85 806
Human health and social work	27 187	535 205	411 805	168 751
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	6 253	59 973	31 766	12 679
Other service activities	15 050	79 933	45 166	20 050
Activity not stated	355	1 922	1 284	520

www.statbank.dk/erhv1

Table 344 Bankruptcies

	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 049</b>	<b>4 029</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	106	160
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	234	246
Construction	526	607
Trade and transport etc.	1 230	1 314
Wholesale and retail trade	765	828
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	97	116
Wholesale trade	318	347
Retail trade	350	365
Transportation	167	151
Accommodation and food service activities	298	335
Information and communication	210	176
Financial and insurance	345	266
Real estate	231	180
Other business services	525	531
Public administration, education and health	95	83
Arts, entertainment and other services	137	109
Activity not stated	410	357

www.statbank.dk/konk4

Table 345 Danish and foreign owned enterprises in the private sector

	Danish			Foreign			Total		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
	DKK billion								
Turnover <sup>1</sup>	2 517	2 660	2 799	810	827	828	3 327	3 487	3 627
	number								
Employees	1 085 711	1 091 725	1 127 943	268 160	267 522	262 755	1 353 871	1 359 247	1 390 698
Number of enterprises	290 418	291 371	290 643	3 958	3 849	4 009	294 376	295 220	294 652
Employees per enterprise	4	4	4	68	70	66	5	5	5
	per cent								
Share of turnover <sup>1</sup>	75.7	76.3	77.2	24.3	23.7	22.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of employees	80.2	80.3	81.1	19.8	19.7	18.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of number of enterprises	98.7	98.7	98.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Sales exclude banks and financial intermediation and organisations etc.

www.statbank.dk/ifatsf1



Table 346 Financial information for businesses. 2013

	Turnover	Exports	Result before financial items	Investment, net
	DKK mio.			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 640 190</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>231 111</b>	<b>156 526</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	115 925	..	..	..
Mining and quarrying	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing	744 555	..	64 437	28 565
Energy supply	281 759	..	5 660	25 479
Water supply, waste management and renovation	31 282	..	2 267	8 441
Construction	197 808	..	11 377	3 676
Wholesale and retail trade	1 210 566	..	37 021	13 112
Transport	385 213	..	15 653	28 718
Hotels and restaurants	51 190	..	3 253	1 989
Information and communication	164 245	..	13 091	12 324
Finance and insurance	..	..	..	..
Letting and sale of real estate	67 219	..	27 933	12 271
Knowledge based services	175 588	..	9 941	7 605
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	102 240	..	7 555	6 453
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	..	..	..	..
Education	133	..	..	..
Health and social services	..	..	..	..
Culture and recreation	22 187	..	5 789	126
Other services, etc.	13 360	..	470	44
Activity not stated	..	..	..	..

Note 1: The figures are based on real active enterprises.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Note 2: Exports not available for update in 2013.

**Table 347** (page 1 of 2) **Industrial accounts statistics for selected industries. 2013**

	Total <sup>1</sup>	Quarrying	Manufacturing and utility services	Construction	Trade
<b>Operating results</b>	DKK mio.				
Turnover	3 095 116	56 525	748 323	197 753	1 203 291
	as percentage of turnover				
Other operating income	1.4	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.1
Cost of goods consumed	52.9	9.4	57.6	40	76.6
Subcontractors. etc.	2.9	0.8	1.1	16.2	0.2
Wages and salaries. pensions	16.9	3.8	17.3	26.6	10.4
Depreciations	3.3	22.4	3.4	1.8	1.1
Other expenses	18.6	17.1	13.5	11	9.6
Result before financial items	6.8	47.2	8.6	5.8	3.1
Financial receipts	4.6	6.6	4.7	0.7	1.8
Financial expenses	3.6	4.9	1.8	1.1	1.3
Extraordinary expenses. net	0.1	0	0	-0.1	0.1
Corporation tax	1.5	25.3	2.2	0.8	0.6
Result after corporation tax	6.3	23.6	9.3	4.6	2.8
<b>Balance sheet data</b>	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	3 705 773	152 399	725 940	108 877	704 704
	as percentage of assets				
Total assets:					
Fixed assets. total	63.6	84.5	55	31.8	41.8
Intangible assets	3.9	0.8	4.6	1.3	2.9
Land and buildings	16.3	0.4	8.1	10.8	6.9
Plant and equipment	5.5	42.9	7.1	3.4	0.9
Other tangibles	5.8	5.2	3.9	11.5	4.3
Financial assets	32.1	35.2	31.3	4.9	26.8
Current assets. Total	36.4	15.5	45	68.2	58.2
Stocks	6.3	1	11.6	7.4	17.1
Trade debtors	10.1	4.1	11.9	30.4	16.8
Other debtors. cash. etc.	20	10.4	21.5	30.4	24.3
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	44.2	40.8	51.2	30.3	41.5
Provisions for liabilities	2.8	17.6	2.5	3.2	1.4
Long-term liabilities	21	15.1	10.7	9.2	12.4
Current liabilities	32	26.5	35.7	57.2	44.7
<b>Capital formation. net</b>	<b>112 280</b>	<b>7 723</b>	<b>28 701</b>	<b>3 676</b>	<b>13 112</b>
	per cent				
<b>Increase from 2012 to 2013</b>					
Turnover	0.3	-8.7	-0.4	-1.7	0.7
Result after tax	6.1	-43.3	19.2	34.6	4
Total assets = total liabilities	1.8	12.4	2	-9.6	2.4
Capital and reserves	3.9	-6.9	4	1.4	2.4
<b>Ratios. Average</b>					
Value added (per cent)	26.7	72.8	29	33.8	14.5
Gross profit (per cent)	44.2	89.8	41.3	43.8	23.2
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	2 581	17 511	2 910	1 486	3 825
Wages and salaries per employees (DKK thousand)	434	599	460	404	385
Number of enterprises	206 043	210	15 189	30 707	42 724
Number of persons employed (in full-time units)	1 215 666	3 249	260 927	134 801	317 917
of whom employees (in full-time units)	1 102 370	3 188	254 777	118 070	298 195

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

**Table 347** (page 2 of 2) **Industrial accounts statistics for selected industries. 2013**

	Transport <sup>2</sup>	Hotels and restaurants	Information and communication	Real estate <sup>3</sup>	Business services
<b>Operating results</b>	DKK mio.				
Turnover	339 485	50 914	152 851	67 097	278 878
	as percentage of turnover				
Other operating income	1.2	1.8	1	4.1	2.3
Cost of goods consumed	15.5	32.7	26.8	18.7	27.9
Subcontractors. etc.	7.6	0.6	3.8	0.8	4.5
Wages and salaries. pensions	12.7	31.7	30.8	12.5	35.3
Depreciations	4.2	3.5	8.6	6.9	4.9
Other expenses	58.5	26.9	22.6	23.5	23.3
Result before financial items	2.8	6.4	8.3	41.6	6.4
Financial receipts	2.8	1.7	3.2	24	17.8
Financial expenses	3.5	3.6	3	25.8	14.3
Extraordinary expenses. net	0	0	0.7	-0.3	0
Corporation tax	0.3	0.5	1.2	2.1	0.8
Result after corporation tax	1.7	4.1	6.7	38.1	9.3
<b>Balance sheet tax</b>	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	437 953	44 679	205 906	713 682	611 633
	as percentage of assets				
Total assets:					
Fixed assets. total	72.9	77	66.7	83.7	67.3
Intangible assets	1.3	3.5	27.2	0.1	3.9
Land and buildings	2.1	50.4	2.5	59.7	3.7
Plant and equipment	8.1	1.2	12.2	0.2	2.2
Other tangibles	19	12	3.7	0.8	5.5
Financial assets	42.4	9.9	21	22.8	52
Current assets. total	27.1	23	33.3	16.3	32.7
Stocks	1.5	2	0.9	0.1	1.2
Trade debtors	7.4	4.5	12.7	2.5	8.7
Other debtors. cash. etc.	18.2	16.5	19.7	13.6	22.8
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	39.1	29.7	40.5	38.3	55.4
Provisions for liabilities	1.9	3.2	2.1	2.6	1.9
Long-term liabilities	19.4	29.9	24.1	49.8	12.7
Current liabilities	39.6	37.1	33.3	9.3	30
<b>Capital formation. net</b>	DKK mio.				
	18 938	1 989	11 769	12 271	14 102
	per cent				
<b>Increase from 2012 to 2013</b>					
Turnover	-0.8	6.1	-0.9	5.9	3.3
Result after tax	490.8	10	-6	29.8	-12.4
Total assets = total liabilities	-0.9	10.5	-1.4	0.1	5.7
Capital and reserves	-1.3	37.9	-1.2	3.8	11.5
<b>Ratios. average</b>					
Value added (per cent)	19.5	40.9	47.5	58.9	45.7
Gross profit (per cent)	76.9	66.7	69.3	80.5	67.6
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	3 566	862	1 761	2 099	1 288
Wages and salaries per employee (DKK thousand)	445	300	536	438	476
Number of enterprises	11 008	13 676	15 272	26 887	50 370
Number of persons employed (in full-time persons)	96 355	60 084	87 685	33 261	221 386
Of whom employees (in full-time persons)	88 714	50 354	80 449	18 008	190 614

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

# Business sectors

Agriculture, horticulture and forestry

Fishing and aquaculture

Manufacturing industries

Construction

Transport

Distributive trades

Tourism



## Agriculture, horticulture and forestry

### EU agricultural policies and their influence on statistics

Denmark and the other EU Member States lay down the EU agricultural policies, which constitute the overall framework for Danish agriculture. The collective agricultural policies exercise a direct and indirect influence on the incomes and decision-making behaviour of Danish farmers, and thus on the requirements made in relation to agricultural statistics.

### Falling significance to the Danish economy

Over the years the agricultural sector's importance for the national economy has declined. In 1974 the agricultural sector had a share of 4.9 per cent of the total Danish gross domestic product at factor costs. In 2014 this share had decreased to 1.7 per cent. In this figure is included the primary agricultural sector only, also horticulture and minks, but not the production in the food processing sector like slaughter houses and diaries.

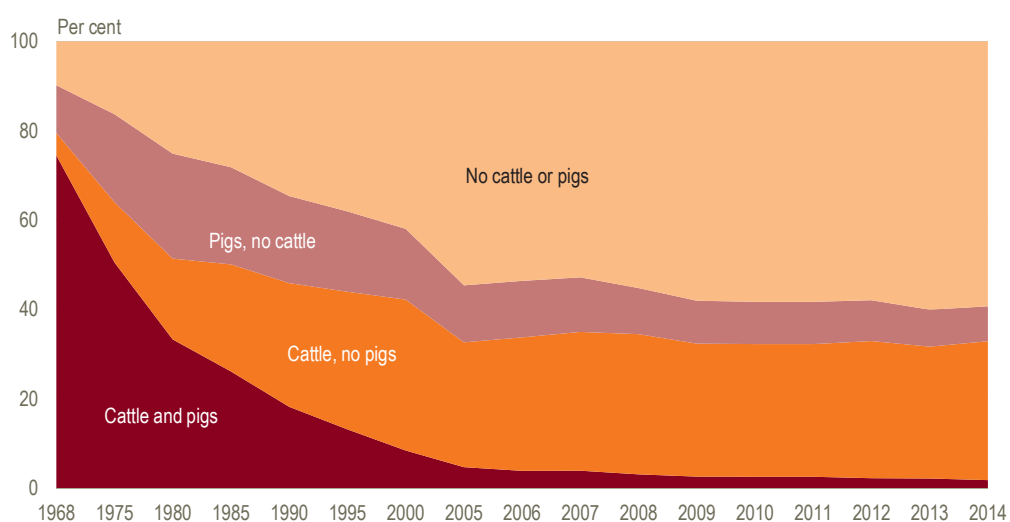
### The structure of Danish agriculture – fewer, but larger farms

Year by year the number of farms has decreased. In 1984 Denmark had around 95.000 farms. Over a period of 30 years this number has been reduced by more than 50 per cent so that Danish agriculture now consists of around 38.000 farms only. Of these 21 per cent have a size of at least 100 hectares. In 1984 only 3 per cent of the farms had this big size.

The agricultural activity is concentrated on fewer farms. An average Danish farm cultivates 70.0 hectares against 30.0 hectares only in 1984. The same trend applies for livestock farming. In 1984 79 per cent of all farms had livestock compared to 56 per cent in 2014. In the same period the livestock farms have increased in size: An average cattle farm has increased from 56 to 112 animals, whereas the pig farm has increased from 189 pigs to 3.400.

A clear sign of the specialisation is also the fact that diversified farms are about to disappear. In 2014 only 700 farms have both cattle and pigs – less than 2 per cent of all farms. In 1984 Danish agriculture had 26.000 farms with both these animals corresponding to 27 per cent of all farms.

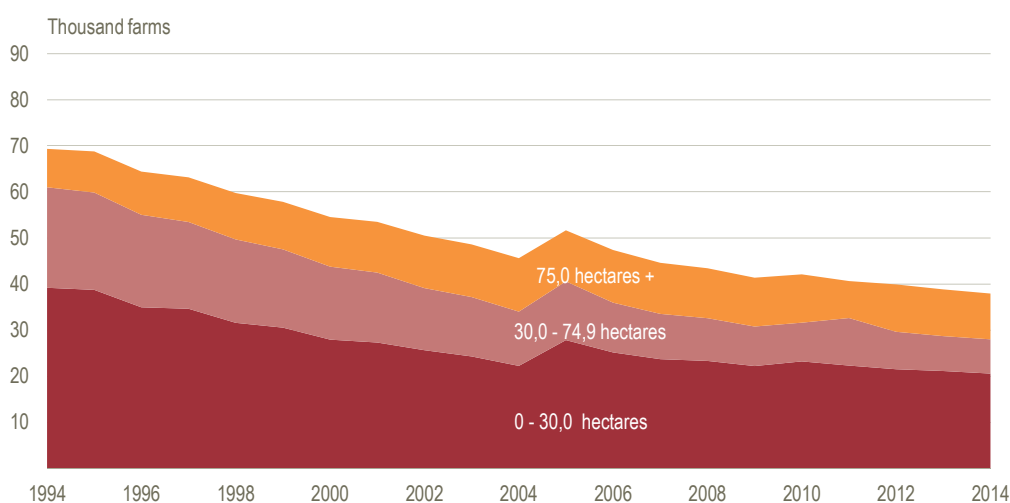
**Figure 1** Degree of specialization



[www.statbank.dk/komb](http://www.statbank.dk/komb) and komb07

Also certain other animals play a role in Danish agriculture. 2.900 farms have poultries, 1.500 have fur animals whereas 6.900 have horses and 2.400 sheep and goats.

**Figure 2** Number of farms by area



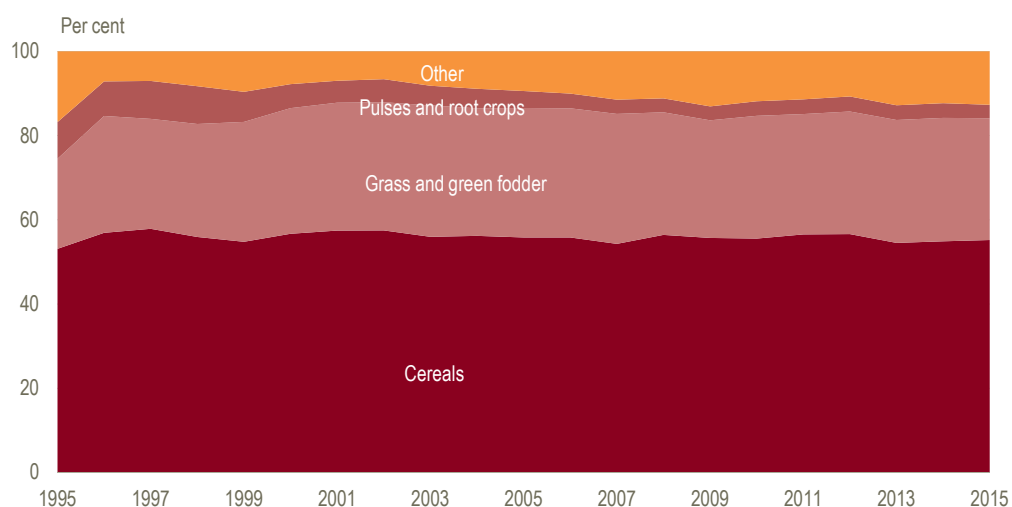
[www.statbank.dk/bdf](http://www.statbank.dk/bdf) and [bdf07](http://www.statbank.dk/bdf07)

### Agricultural area by crop type

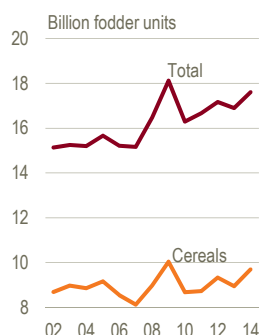
The Danish agricultural area amounts to 2.65 million hectares corresponding to approximately 2/3 of the Danish territory. Danish farmers cultivate several different crops on their fields where cereals dominate. 56 per cent of the agricultural area is cultivated with cereals, which is not very different from what was the case in 1984 where the share of cereals was 59 per cent. The composition of species of cereals has, however, been subject to a change since wheat now amounts to 45 per cent of the areal with cereals compared to 20 per cent in 1984. In the same period barley has fallen from 71 per cent of the area with cereals to 43 per cent.

Grazing land and areas for production of fodder for the livestock are cultivated on 28 per cent of the agricultural area compared to 22 per cent in 1984. This rise is due to an increased use of maize for fodder.

Other crops are for example potatoes, sugar beets, rape, seeds for sowing, Christmas trees, vegetables, fruits and berries.

**Figure 3** Total arable area by crop type

www.statbank.dk/afg and afg07

**Figure 4** Crop production

\* Provisional figures  
www.statbank.dk/hst6

### 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. Figure 3 illustrates the development trends in recent years as regards total crop production, except fruit, vegetables and other horticultural products.

### Livestock and livestock production

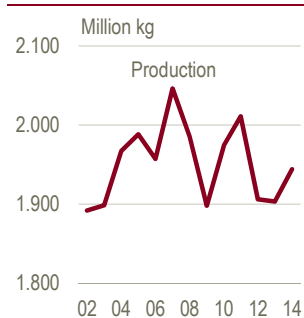
Figure 4 illustrates the development trends within livestock farming, as represented by the degree of specialization within the two main types of livestock farming: cattle farming and pig farming. Since the 1960s, many-sided farming has been replaced with specialised farming. About 60 per cent have neither cattle nor pigs, while only 2 per cent of the farms have both cattle and pigs – against 70 per cent in 1968.

### Pork production is the most significant factor in financial terms

Through many years, the number of farms with livestock has been reduced, but this does not entail a reduction in the number of farm animals.

For example, the stock of pigs increased from 10 million in 1980 to almost 13 million now, and the average number of farm animals at each farm increased from 150 to more than 3,400 during the same period.

**Figure 5**  
**Production of pork**



www.statbank.dk/ani5

As the number of farm animals has gone up, efficiency has increased at pig farms, and these facts combined make pork production in financial terms one of the most significant single element in Denmark's agricultural production.

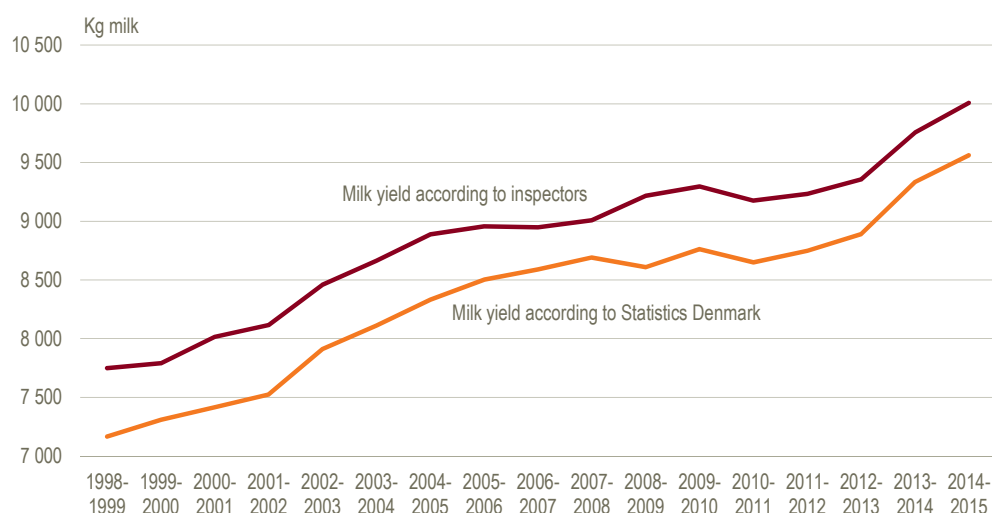
The total production of pork is shown in figure 5. Denmark is one of the world's leading exporters of pork.

### Milk production

Economically, the second largest type of agricultural production is milk. Since the middle of the 1980s, the quantities of milk produced have been determined by an EU country quota, which has changed only slightly over the years. During the same period, the stock of dairy cows has fallen by one third.

However, the increase in the average milk yield means that production has remained constant at 5.2 billion kg. During recent years, part of this milk production has come from organic farming and accounts for 9 per cent of all milk delivered to dairy plants.

**Figure 6** **Average milk yield per dairy cow**



Note: Statistics Denmark calculates average milk yields on the basis of the total stock of dairy cows and the total milk yield. Inspectors calculate the yield from the periodic yield inspection, which covers approximately 90 per cent of the total stock of dairy cows.

Table 363

### The financial position of the agricultural sector

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

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

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

It appears from figure 7 that gross value added at factor cost has varied greatly over the past 10 years. The main reason is significant changes in the price of pigs, milk and fur, which all are important export articles for Danish agriculture. The improved



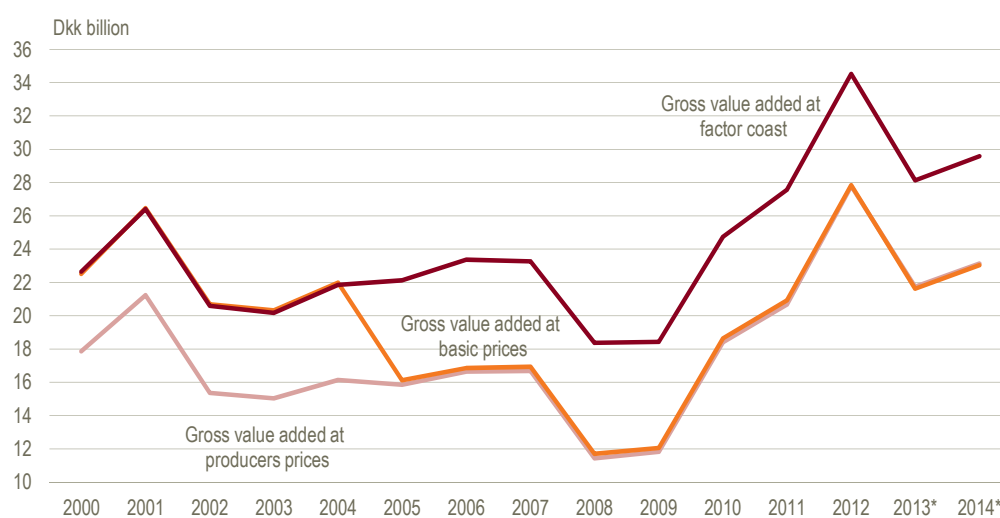
result for 2014 is however positively affected by a fall on production factors by 1.7 billion DKK.

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

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

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

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



[www.statbank.dk/lbf1](http://www.statbank.dk/lbf1)

### Capital formation, liabilities and interest payments

In 2014, agricultural gross fixed capital formation was DKK 8.1 billion and was consequently DKK 0.9 billion lower than the previous years. About half of it was spent on new machinery and equipment, and the remaining part was spent on buildings and soil improvements.

The depreciation was DKK 10.1 billion for 2014, which gave a negative net capital formation in the agricultural industry in 2014. In the previous years, net capital formation has been mainly negative which reflects the structural development. The figures include holdings specialised in horticulture or in furred animals.

At the end of 2014, farmers' liabilities are estimated at DKK 352 billion, and is thus unchanged compared to the previous year.

In 2014, interest payments amounted to DKK 9.3 billion which is slightly higher than last year. Despite the increase in interest payments, the interest rate level remains historically low.

### Organic farming

Over the years organic farming has increased in importance. 20 years ago there were a bit more than 1.000 organic farms in Denmark – no more than 1.5 per cent of all farms. This share has increased to 7 per cent so we now have 2.600 farms run in accordance with organic principles.

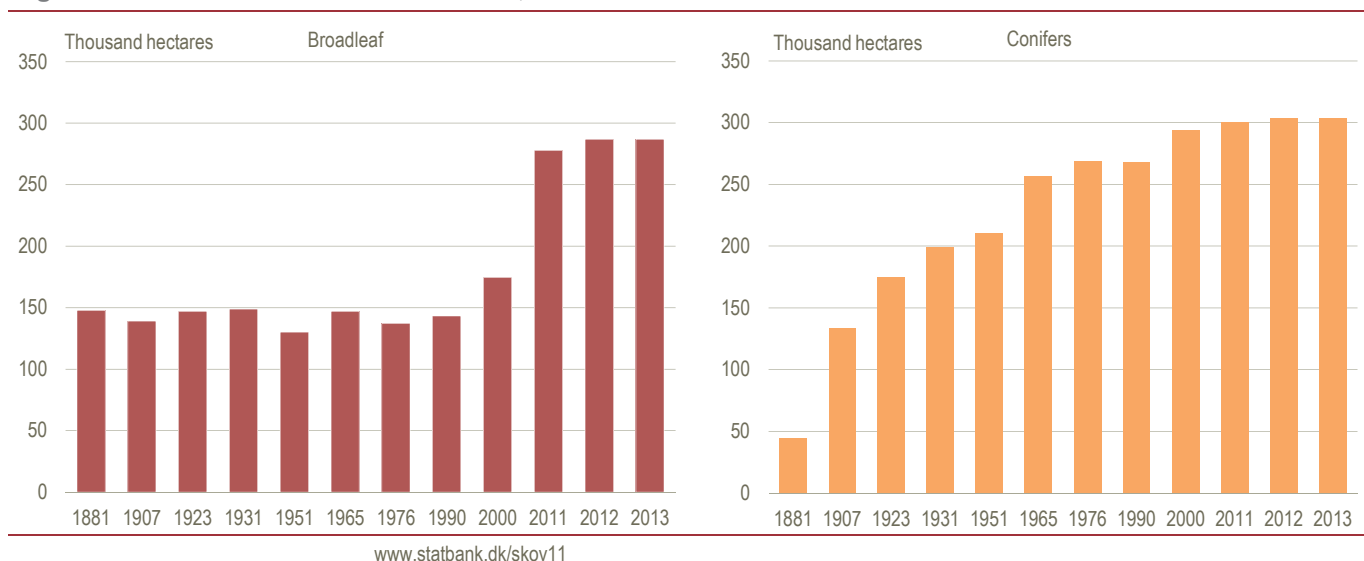
Like other farms organic farms become bigger as the years go by so the increase in the organic area is much bigger. 155.000 hectares are cultivated organically compared to 17.000 hectares 20 years ago. As a share of the total agricultural area in Denmark this development means that organic farming area has moved from a share of less than 1 per cent to 6 per cent.

The organic farms devote a relatively high share of the area to grazing and fodder areas, around 60-65 per cent. This share has remained extremely stable during the years and reflects the fact that organic farming to a very big extent is cattle farming with milk production and thereby has a need of areas for grazing.

### Forestry censuses

Denmark has a long tradition for preparing forestry statistics at regular intervals. This provides a good overview of the forestry resources. The first forestry statistics were prepared around 1800, and a total of nine forest censuses have been carried out since 1881. These statistics illustrate the development of forests as regards area, species mix, site quality, age range, etc.

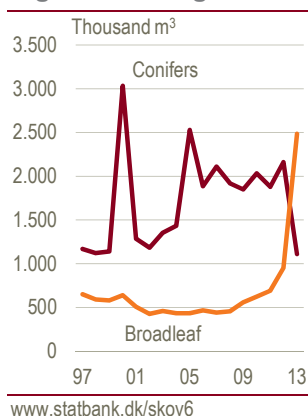
**Figure 8** Forest area, broadleaf and conifers



### The Forestry Act

According to the Forestry Act of 2004, the Minister for the Environment is responsible for ensuring that national statistics within the forestry area are prepared. The latest published forest census took place in 2000, the date set on 1 January 2000.

A new feature of this census is the collection of information on forest-management planning and rejuvenation and establishment methods for the latest 10-year period. Institute for Forestry & Landscape (Copenhagen University) has compiled the forest area in 2006-2012 from a sample survey based on concrete measurements conducted in a large number of sample plots.

**Figure 9 Felling**

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

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

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

### Forest production

Forest production of timber is measured by means of the annual felling statistics. The felling of wood amounted in 2014 to 3.8 mi. cubicmeters, of which 78 percent was from conifers. 70 percent of the felling took place in Jutland.

## Fishing and aquaculture

### Common EU fishing policies

The common fishing policies of the European Union constitute the framework for Danish fishing. This framework includes a system that aims to preserve and utilize the biological resources of the sea through regulation of catches by quotas.

### The fishing fleet

The Danish fishing fleet consists of the vessels registered in Denmark as fishing vessels. In order for a vessel to be registered as a fishing vessel, the Danish Directorate of Fisheries must authorize use of such a vessel for commercial fishing.

Developments in the number of Danish vessels for commercial fishing with a length of 6 metres and more are shown in the figure below.

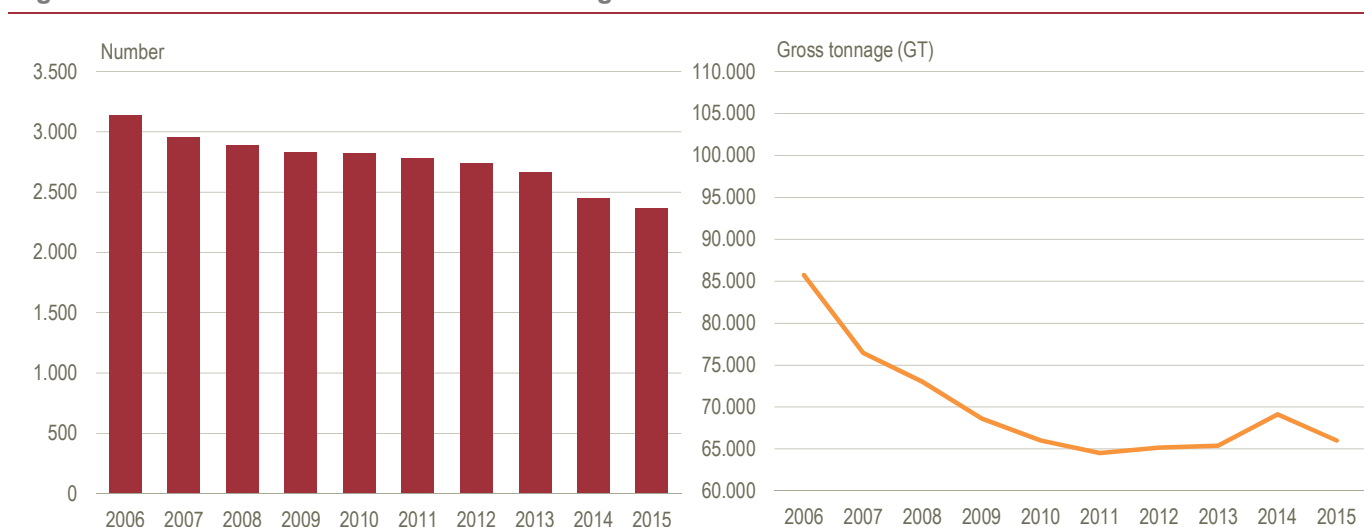
**Figure 10****The Danish fishing fleet**

Table 370

### Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing amounted to 876,000 tonnes in 2015. Especially industrial landings of fish varies from year to year.

In 2015, the value of the catch of DKK 3,4 billion was 9 per cent higher than in 2006 when calculated at current prices.

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

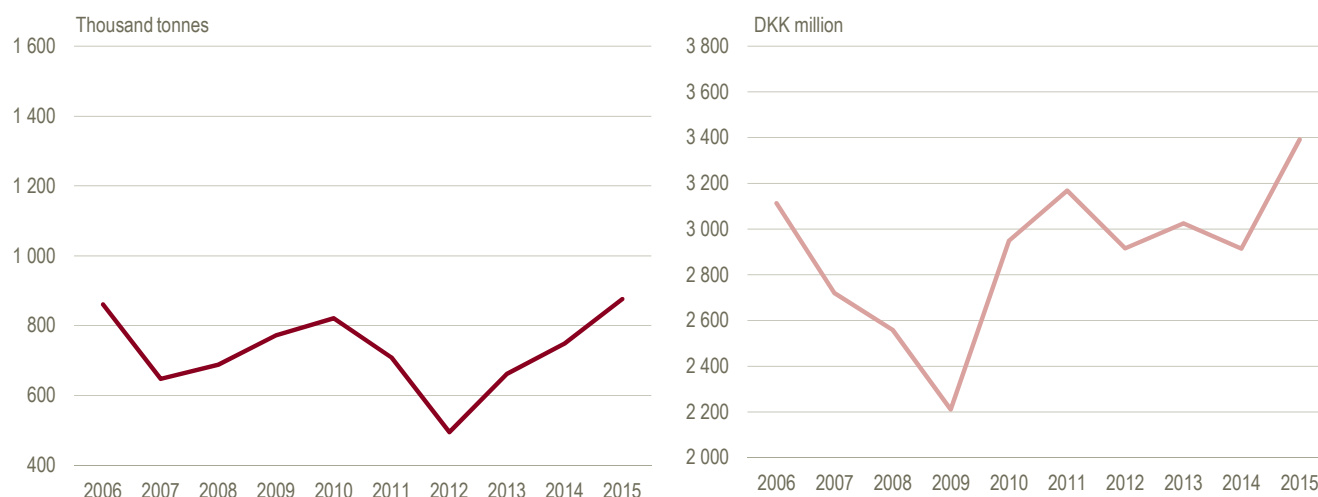


Table 371

### Fishing vessels

Statistics on the Danish stock of fishing vessels, fish resources and fishing, catches and fish market as well as the aquaculture are compiled by The Danish AgriFish Agency.

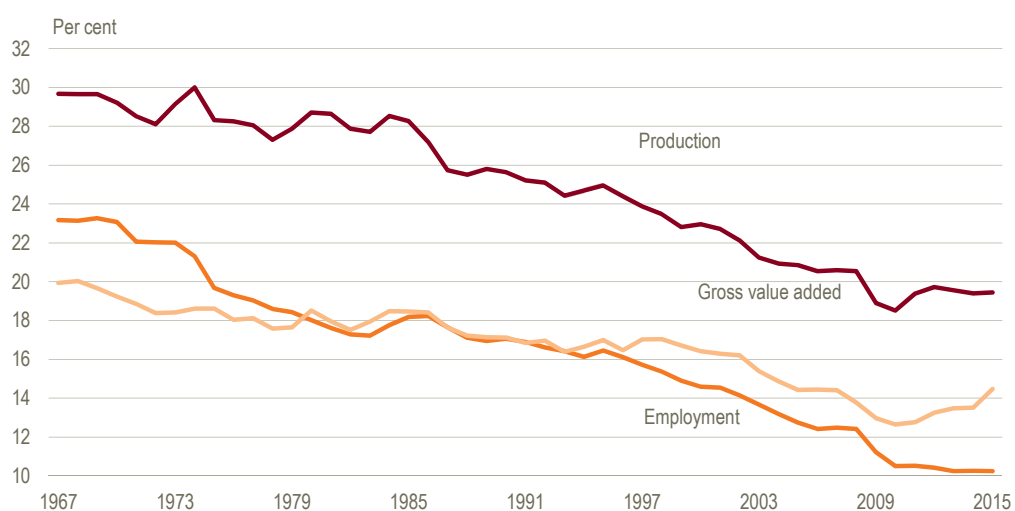
## Manufacturing industries

### Manufacturing industries' share of the economy has been declining

The significance of manufacturing industries for the Danish economy can be described by means of central statistics from the national accounts. Manufacturing industries have had a declining importance for the Danish economy seen over the last almost 50 years, regardless of whether it is measured by share of total employment, production or value added. Following the sharp drop in 2008 caused by the financial crisis there have been a small increase in the shares of production and value added though.

### A share of 10 per cent of employment

Manufacturing industries' share of total employment has declined markedly from 24 per cent in 1966 to 10 per cent in 2015. The manufacturing industries' share of gross value added has decreased from 20 per cent to 15 per cent. Finally, the share of production has fallen from 30 per cent in 1966 to 19 per cent in 2015.

**Figure 12 Manufacturing shares in per cent of total activity. 1966-2015**

Note: Mining and quarrying are not included.  
[www.statbank.dk/nabp10](http://www.statbank.dk/nabp10) og [nabb10](http://nabb10)

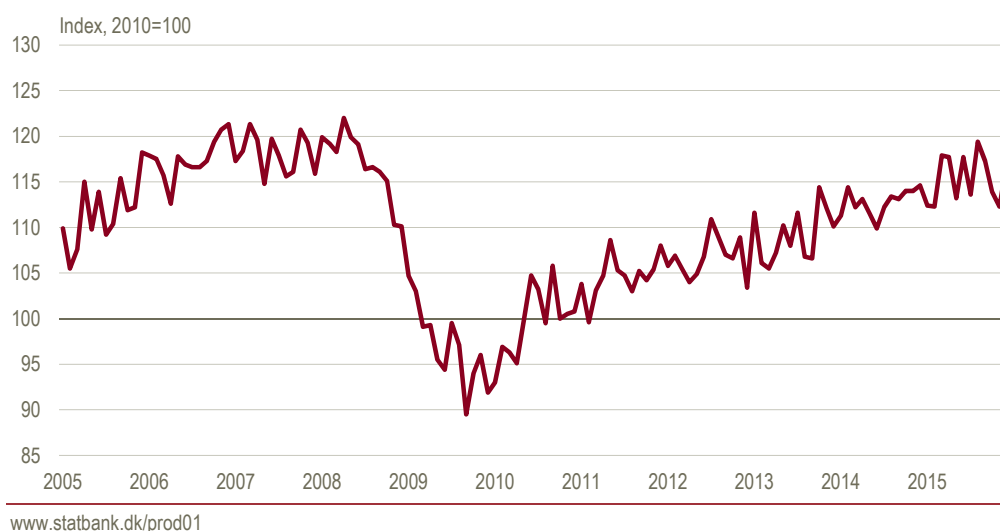
### Production in the manufacturing industries

Production in the manufacturing industries can be illustrated by means of an index of production calculated at constant prices and adjusted for normal seasonal variations. The index of production illustrates the noticeable business cycles of the period 2005-2015.

The international falloff caused by the collapse of the dotcom-bubble in 2000 was from 2005 followed by a period with a marked increase in industrial production, which lasted until 2007.

### Global financial crisis meant falling production which has since recoured

In the fall 2008, the global financial crisis began. In Denmark, this led to a sharp decline in industrial production. Production fell more than 20 per cent up till the end of 2009. During 2010, industrial production has recovered somewhat, and in the period 2011-2015 production has increased further to a level that is around 5 per cent lower than at the peak in 2007-2008.

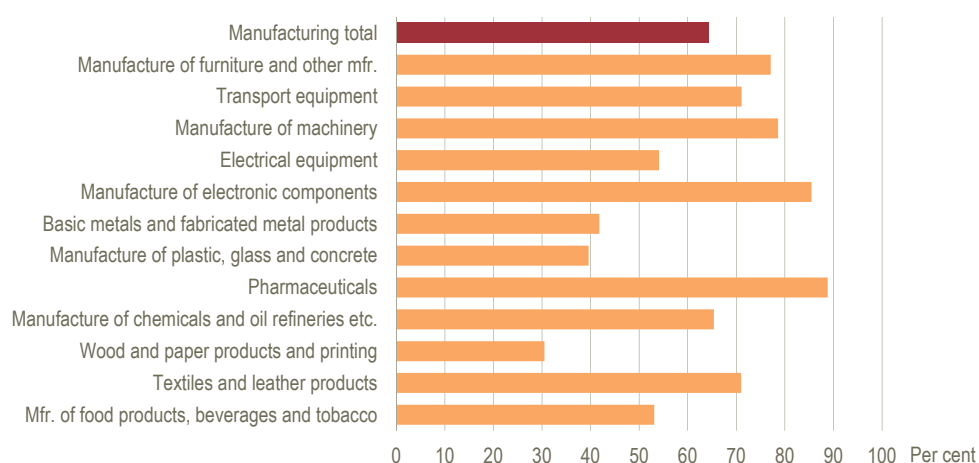
**Figure 13 Production in the manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted values**

[www.statbank.dk/prod01](http://www.statbank.dk/prod01)

### High export share of the manufacturing industries

Export markets are of great importance to the Danish manufacturing industries. In 2015, total export turnover accounted for 64 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries. There are wide differences among the groups of industries in the export shares of the manufacturing industries. *Wood and paper products and printing* has the lowest export share with 31 per cent. With 89 per cent, *pharmaceuticals* account for the highest export share. This is followed by *manufacturing of electronic components* and *manufacturing of machinery* with 85 and 79 per cent, respectively.

**Figure 14** Export shares of the manufacturing industries by groups of industries. 2015

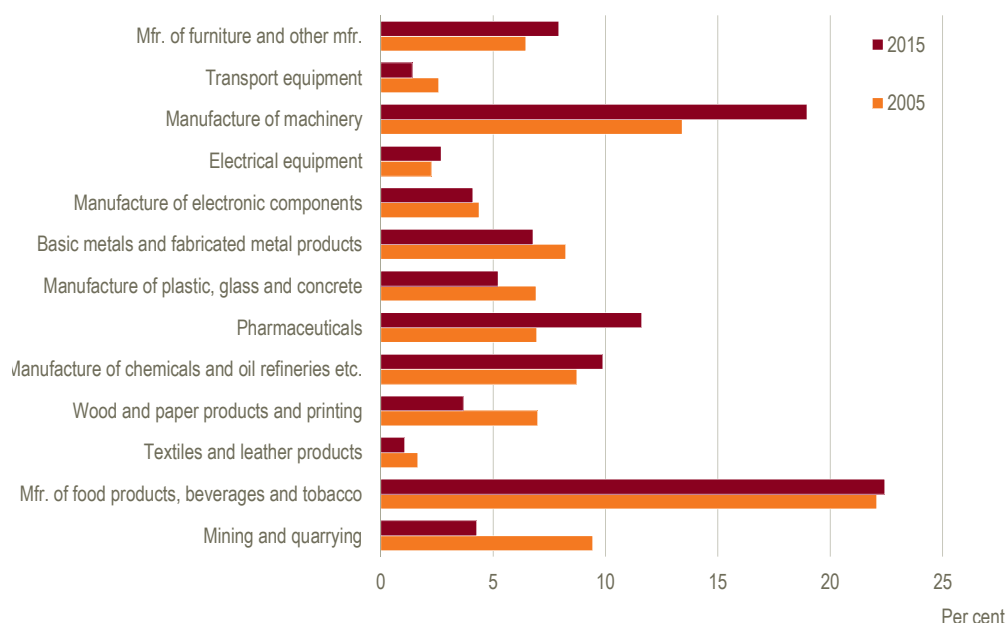


### Manufacturing industries' sector profile in 2015

Since 2005, manufacturing industries' total turnover (at current prices) for enterprises with 10 employees or more have increased from DKK 594 billion to DKK 744 billion in 2015. *Manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* accounted for 22 per cent of the total turnover and had the largest turnover of all the industries. This was followed by *manufacturing of machinery* with 19 per cent, *pharmaceuticals* with 12 per cent and *manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.* with 10 per cent of manufacturing industries' total turnover.

### Growth in the production of windmills

Compared to 2005, *manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* is unchanged the dominant industry within Danish manufacturing. Three industries have, however, seen marked increases in their relative significance. *Pharmaceuticals* has the largest relative increase in turnover in the period. There has also been a significant increase in the turnover in *manufacturing of machinery*, which includes the production of windmills, and in *manufacture of furniture and other mfr.* Industries that have less significance compared to 2005 are, among others, *transport equipment*, *wood and paper products and printing* and *textiles and leather products*.

**Figure 15** Manufacturers' total turnover by groups of industries

[www.statbank.dk/oms6](http://www.statbank.dk/oms6)

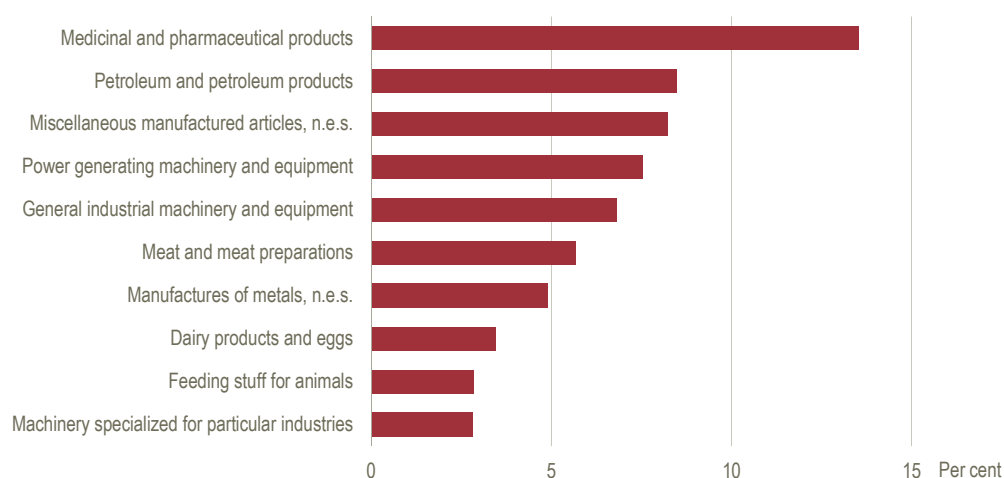
### Concentration of industrial enterprises

The three largest enterprises in the manufacturing industries account for 19.5 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries, while the ten largest enterprises account for 35.2 per cent. The concentration ratio, i.e. the share of total turnover accounted for by a limited number of enterprises, differs widely among the groups of industries.

Turnover is highly concentrated in particular within *pharmaceuticals* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 91.2 per cent of total turnover in 2015). *Extraction of oil and gas*, *manufacture of dairy products* and *manufacture of toys and other manufacturing* are other large industries with high concentration ratios. Industries with low concentration ratios include *manufacture of other machinery* and *manufacture of fabricated metal products* where the ten largest enterprises accounted for, respectively, 23.7 per cent and 25.5 per cent of total turnover in 2015.

### Production in the manufacturing industries by commodity

The production of industrial products can be divided into main commodity groups, where the 10 commodity groups accounting for the highest output in Denmark in 2015 appear from figure 16. *Medicinal and pharmaceutical products* accounted for 13.5 per cent of industrial turnover, while *Petroleum and petroleum products* constituted 8.5 per cent.

**Figure 16 The 10 most important commodity groups in manufacturers' sales. 2015**

www.statbank.dk/varer3

Table 374

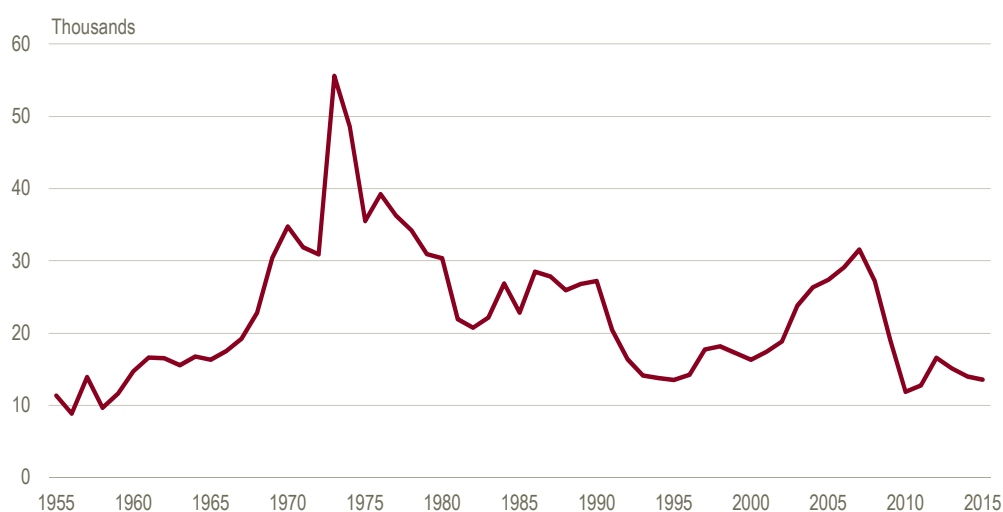
## Construction

### Residential construction peaked in the 1970s

In the late 1960s and 1970s, changed family patterns and increased welfare led to a great demand for dwellings – primarily one-family houses. Consequently, the number of dwellings completed culminated from 1969 to 1974 and reached its peak in 1973 with more than 55,000 completed dwellings.

The economic growth in mid-2000s has again implied an increase in the number of dwellings completed from 2003 to 2007, where it peaked with 32.000 dwellings completed. It was primarily one-family houses, which account for the growth. Since 2008, the crisis has resulted in a strong slowing down of the construction of dwellings, which in 2015 reached under 14.000 dwellings completed. From 2012 the number of completed dwellings in multi-dwelling houses has been higher than the number of completed detached houses. It is in particular due to a strong rise in supported dwelling construction. Since 2010 the number of completed detached houses yearly has been about 4.000 with a weak falling tendency, while the number of terraced houses in the same period has nearly been doubled to about 3.000 in 2015.



**Figure 17 Dwellings completed**

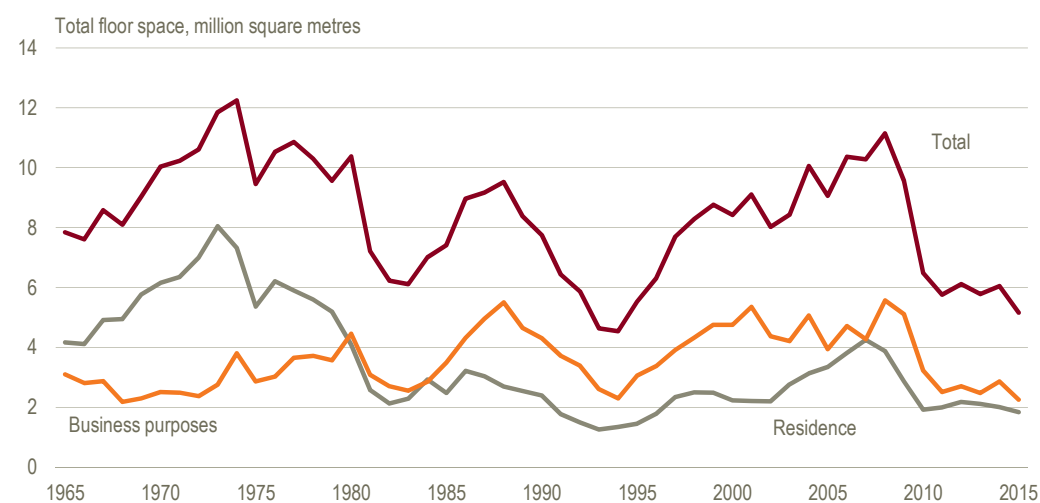
[www.statbank.dk/bygv03](http://www.statbank.dk/bygv03)

#### Most square-metres for business purposes since 1980

The decrease in construction from the mid-1970s is also evident if construction is calculated as total floor space completed. Until 1980, more square-metres were completed for residence than for business purposes each year.

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

The slowing down in the economic activity since 2008 has resulted in a decrease in both construction for residence and for business purposes. Both the construction for residence and for business purposes are more than halved since 2007. For construction for business purposes the most eye-catching fall since 2008 are within non-residential farm buildings (-60 per cent), factories, workshops etc. (-67 per cent) and buildings for office, trade and store (-63 per cent).

**Figure 18 Construction in relation to floor space**

[www.statbank.dk/bygv01](http://www.statbank.dk/bygv01)

### **The stock of buildings is growing**

On 1 January 2016, the total area of buildings made up 803,7 million m<sup>2</sup> – of which 47 per cent is used for habitation, 39 per cent for industry and 15 per cent for cultural and recreational and other purposes.

### **Value added**

The significance of the construction sector in the overall Danish economy (measured by its proportion of the total gross value added and at fixed prices) has fallen since the start of 1970s (10.5 per cent in 1970).

Since the mid-1990s, it has been stabilizing – the total gross value added has been about 5 per cent on an annual basis. But since 2010 it decreases to a little under 5 per cent. In 2015 the proportion was 4.9 per cent.

### **Construction employment**

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

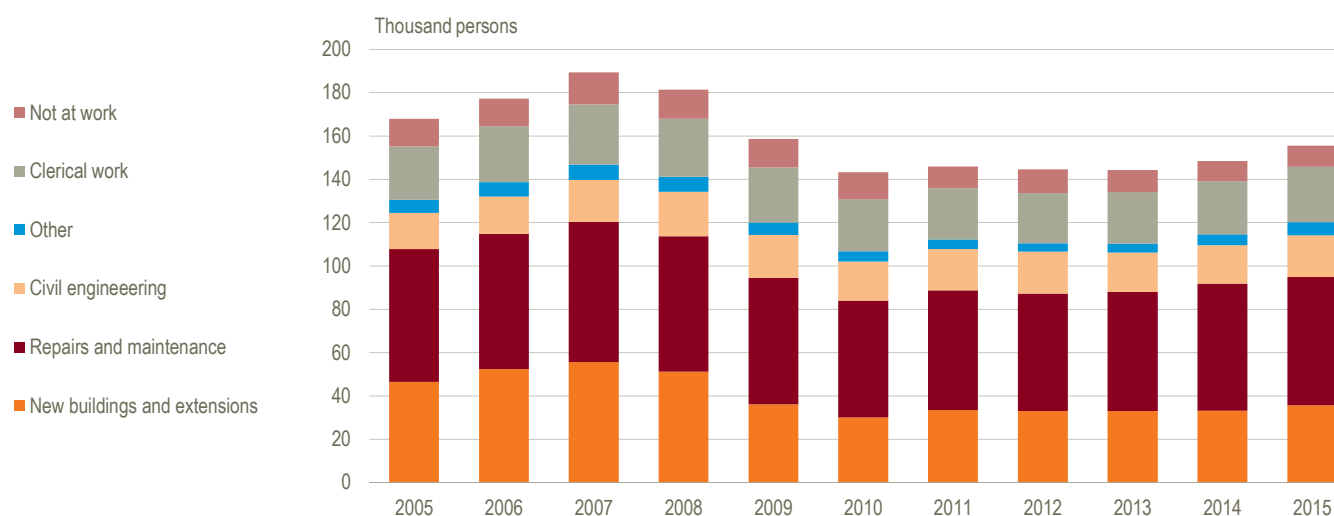
Since the employment rate peaked in 1970 at 10 per cent of total employment, this proportion has declined to 6 per cent in 2014.

### **Decrease in the total construction employment**

From 2004 until 2007 there was an increase in the number of persons employed within construction. During 2008 this trend changed and from 2008 to 2009 the employment dropped from 181,000 employed to 159,000 – a decrease of 22,000 employees, corresponding to a decrease of 13 per cent in only one year. From 2009 to 2010, the employment in the construction industry was further reduced to 145,000, corresponding to a decrease of 10 per cent. In intervening years the employment has been more stable with a slight increase of 2 per cent from 2011 to 2014. From 2014 to 2015 the employment has seen a growth rate of 5 per cent and has now risen to a total employment of 155,000.

### **The distribution of employment by activity**

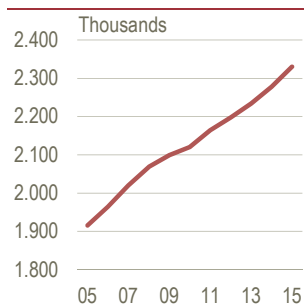
In 2015, the number of employed persons working on new buildings and extensions was 36,000 which is equivalent to 23 per cent. 59,000 or 38 per cent were engaged in repairs and maintenance, while 19,000 or 12 per cent worked on civil engineering projects. An additional 6,000 (4 per cent) were engaged in other types of work such as transport, stock maintenance and sales, while 26,000 (16 per cent) were engaged in clerical work.

**Figure 19** Construction employment by activity

Note: The annual figures are a simple average of the quarterly surveys, where employment is calculated in the middle of the quarter.

[www.statbank.dk/byg](http://www.statbank.dk/byg)

## Transport

**Figure 20** Stock of passenger cars

[www.statbank.dk/bil10](http://www.statbank.dk/bil10)

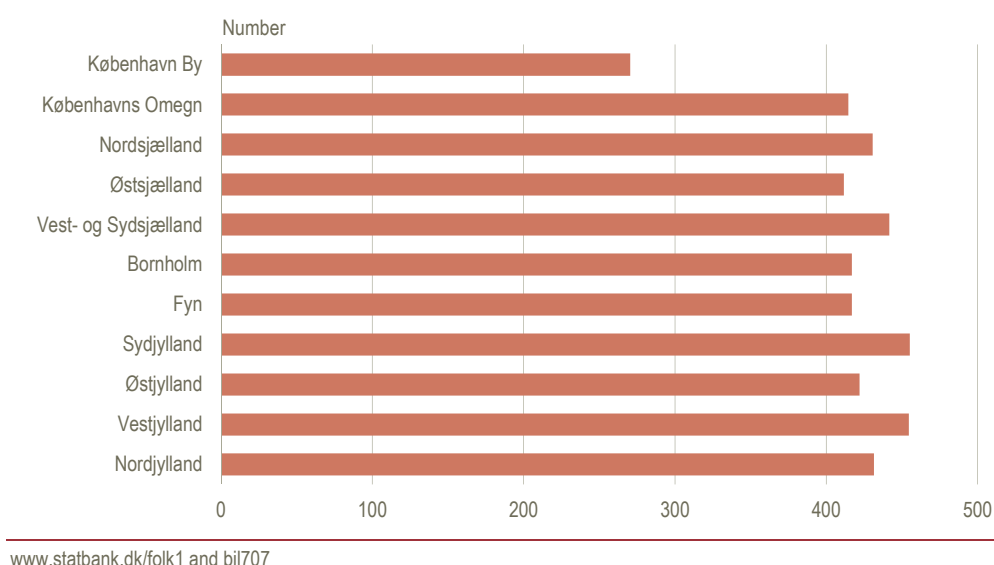
### Three out of four motor vehicles are passenger cars

On 1 January 2015, there were a total of 2,981,000 motor vehicles in Denmark. 78 per cent were passenger cars, 13 per cent were delivery vans, 7 per cent were motorbikes and 45-mopeds, and the rest were buses and lorries.

The increase of 113,000 or 4 per cent in the stock of motor vehicles from 2011 to 2015 was due to 168,700 more passenger cars and motorbikes and a decrease in the number of lorries, delivery vans, buses and 45-mopeds. The number of delivery vans has decreased by 43,400 in the past year.

### More cars available

In 2015, there were 412 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants. The largest stock of passenger cars is in Sydjylland with 455 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants, while Copenhagen City have the lowest number with 270 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants.

**Figure 21 Stock of passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants by province. 1 January 2014**

### Fewer locomotives, more train sets and more train seats

While the number of locomotives has decreased by 30 per cent since 2005, the number of train sets has increased by 29 per cent. At the beginning of 2015, the number of train sets was 736 with 133,100 seats, an increase by 18 per cent compared to year 2005. 29 per cent of the seats are in S-trains.

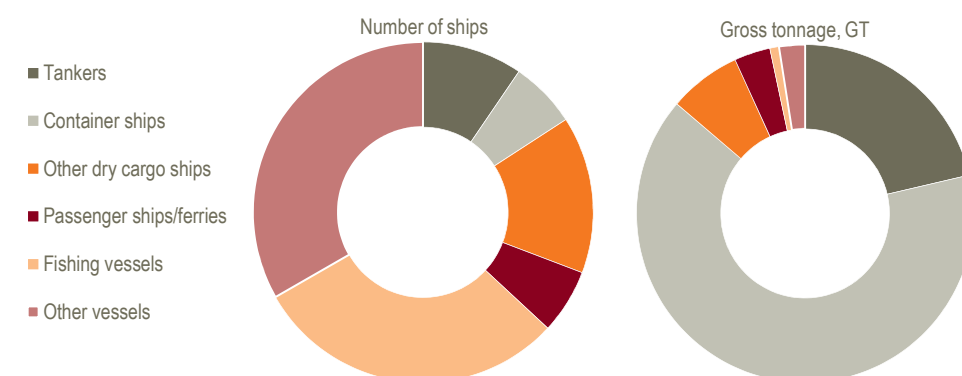
Foreign goods wagons now handle all of the transportation of goods by train as there are no Danish owned goods wagons left. In 2014 transit traffic accounted for 87 per cent of the rail transport.

### Container ships account for 70 per cent of the gross tonnage of Danish cargo vessels

On 1 January 2015, there were 1,742 Danish ships of at least 20 gross tonnage (GT), which is a decrease of 30 ships compared to 2014. 30 per cent of the ships were fishing vessels and 31 per cent were cargo vessels.

The total gross tonnage was 14.1 million. This is an increase of 13 per cent compared to the previous year.

At the beginning of 2015 the gross tonnage of container ships was 9.1 million compared to 4.4 million in 2005. In 2015 this corresponded to 70 per cent of the gross tonnage of all Danish cargo vessels.

**Figure 22 Danish ships by type of use. 1 January 2016**

[www.statbank.dk/skib11](http://www.statbank.dk/skib11)

### Danish flagged merchant fleet is the 14th largest in the world

The Danish merchant fleet is made up by cargo and passenger ships of at least 100 GT. On 1 January 2015, the number of ships was 484, representing 13.6 million GT. In July 2014 the Danish flagged merchant fleet accounted for 1.2 per cent of the total world GT, and was the 5th largest in the EU and the 14th largest in the world.

### 50 billion kilometres travelled on Danish roads

Danish vehicles travelled more than 50 billion kilometres on Danish roads in 2014, including traffic by bicycles/mopeds. From 2004 to 2014 traffic increased by 10 per cent. Motorised vehicles increased by 9 per cent, as the number of vehicles increased by 9 per cent. Passenger cars accounted for 77 per cent of the total traffic performance in 2014. Over the last ten years travel by bicycle and moped has increased by 16 per cent.

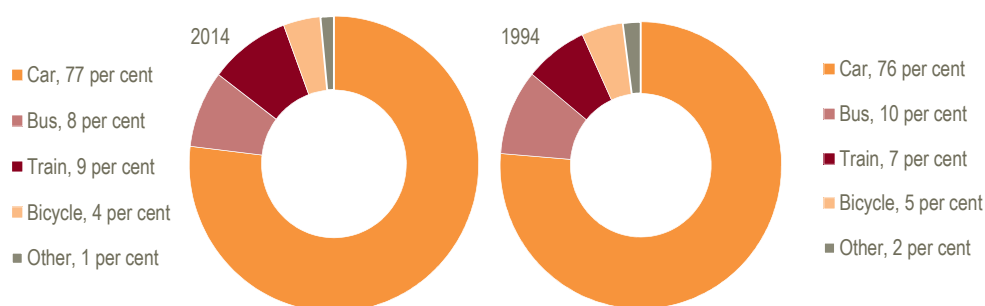
### The motorway north of Kolding most trafficked road outside Greater Copenhagen area

In 2014 every day between 77,000 and 108,000 cars drove on each of the five most trafficked roads into Copenhagen. Outside Greater Copenhagen area the most trafficked roads was the motorway north of Kolding in Jutland with more than 72,500 daily passages. The least trafficked motorways were on Lolland, near Herning and the motorways in Vendsyssel with between 7,500 and 9,000 passages every day.

In 2014 31,000 cars crossed the Great Belt Bridge every day giving an average annual 3 per cent increase in traffic since the opening of the bridge. The Øresund bridge was passed by 19,000 cars each day, which is an average yearly increase of 6 per cent since the opening of the bridge.

### Every Dane travels 38 kilometres a day

On average, every Dane covered a distance of 14,000 km in 2014, corresponding to 38 kilometres a day which is unchanged compared to the previous year. The development reflects the unchanged use of motorised vehicles.

**Figure 23 Passenger transport performance**

[www.statbank.dk/pkm1](http://www.statbank.dk/pkm1)

### Cars account for most passenger kilometres

The majority of passenger transport performance is by car (77 per cent), while 8 per cent is by bus and 9 per cent by train. The share of transport by bicycles/mopeds is 4 per cent.

### More travels with S-tog

The recent years, there has been a considerable increase in national transport by train. In 2014, there was on average 200,000 train journeys every day, of which 109,000 east of the Great Belt, 66,000 west of the Great Belt and 24,000 across the Great Belt. There were 31,000 journeys across the Sound; there were 306,000 journeys with S-tog (regional train system in Greater Copenhagen area), which was an increase by 2 per cent from the previous year and 153,000 journeys with the Metro, which was an increase of 2 per cent compared to the year before.

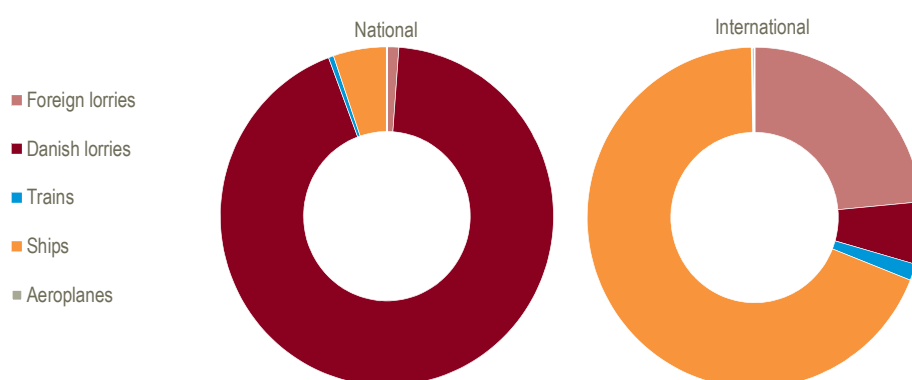
### Continued increase in international air traffic

The number of passengers in domestic flights fell 1 per cent in 2014 compared to the previous year. The number of departing passengers on international scheduled flights has increased since 1990, except for a temporary slowdown in 2002 and 2003. There was also a decrease in passengers in 2009. In 2014 the number of departing passengers increased by 4 per cent compared to the previous year. More than four out of five departing flight passengers from Danish airports travel on international flights.

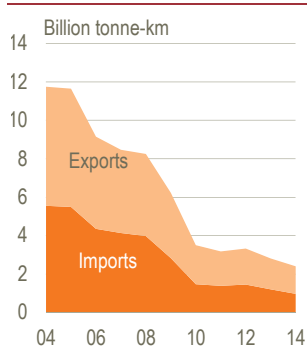
### National transport of goods is mainly by lorries – international transport of goods is predominantly by ships

In the national transport of goods, i.e. the places of loading and unloading are both situated in Denmark, 184 million tonnes of goods were carried in 2014 which is an increase of 5 million tonnes compared to the year before. Lorries regardless of nationality are by far the most commonly used means of transport accounting for 94 per cent of all national goods transport. 5 per cent were carried by cargo vessels and 1 per cent by trains.

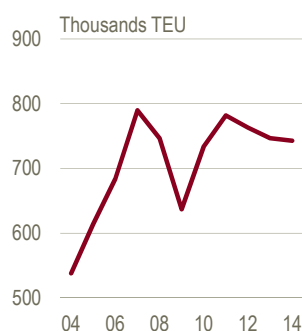
However, in the international transport of goods, i.e. transport between Denmark and abroad, ships are the most dominant mean of transport. In 2014, international goods transport accounted for 80 million tonnes against 77 million tonnes in 2013. 69 per cent of the goods in 2014 were carried by cargo vessels, 6 per cent by Danish lorries and 24 per cent by foreign lorries. The rest was carried mainly by trains.

**Figure 24** Volume of goods in national and international traffic. 2014

www.statbank.dk/uvvg1, nvvg1, ivg41, bane1, bane401, skib41 and flyv41

**Figure 25** International transport by Danish lorries

www.statbank.dk/ivg4 and ivg41

**Figure 26** Throughput of containers in the five largest ports

Note: TEU, container unit of 20 feet  
www.statbank.dk/skib49

**Increase in national road goods transport**

The total transport performance by road vehicles increased from 12.2 in 2013 to 13 billion tonne-km in 2014. The increase was almost entirely due to a increase in road haulage for hire or reward of 0.8 billion tonne-km while road haulage by own account decreased slightly. The main part of the transport performance is performed by haulage contractors covering 86 per cent of the total in 2014.

**International goods transport by Danish lorries is carried out by haulage contractors**

International transport of goods by Danish lorries is predominantly carried out by road haulage contractors. From 2004 to 2014 the international transport performance by Danish lorries went down by 74 per cent to 3.2 billion tonne-km. Goods transport performance decreased 16 per cent from 2013 to 2014.

**The market share of Danish lorries is unchanged**

Foreign lorries accounted for 84 per cent of all goods carried by lorries between Denmark and abroad in 2014, unchanged compared to 2013 but a significant change from 40 per cent in 2000.

Among the foreign lorries there was a majority of Polish and German vehicles with 28 per cent and 27 per cent of the transport performance respectively. The development is, among other things, due to Danish business' moving to other countries and the expanded common market in EU.

**Increase in goods carried by sea**

Danish ports handled 86 million tonnes of goods in 2014 from cargo ships or ferries which was an increase from 79 million tonnes in 2013. The volume of goods in maritime transport via Danish ports fluctuates primarily with the import of coal.

The greater part of the throughput of goods in Danish sea ports – 85 per cent – is goods carried by sea to and from foreign countries. 15 per cent of the goods could be attributed to domestic transport between Danish ports or between the sea and Danish ports.

Transport by sea is mainly concentrated at the largest ports, as 49 per cent of the goods carried can be attributed to the seven largest sea ports. More than 60 per cent of the goods are either solid bulk, especially stone, sand and gravel as well as coal, or liquid bulk such as crude oil and mineral oil products. Just under one fourth of the goods are ferry goods, especially goods transported by road vehicles.

### Increase in goods carried by containers

Containerized goods in maritime transport increased from 2013 to 2014. In 2013 Danish ports handled 464,000 containers (2013: 441,000) corresponding to 743,000 20-foot equivalent units (TEU) (2013: 747,000). The port of Aarhus handled 53 per cent of all seaborne containers.

### Distributive trades

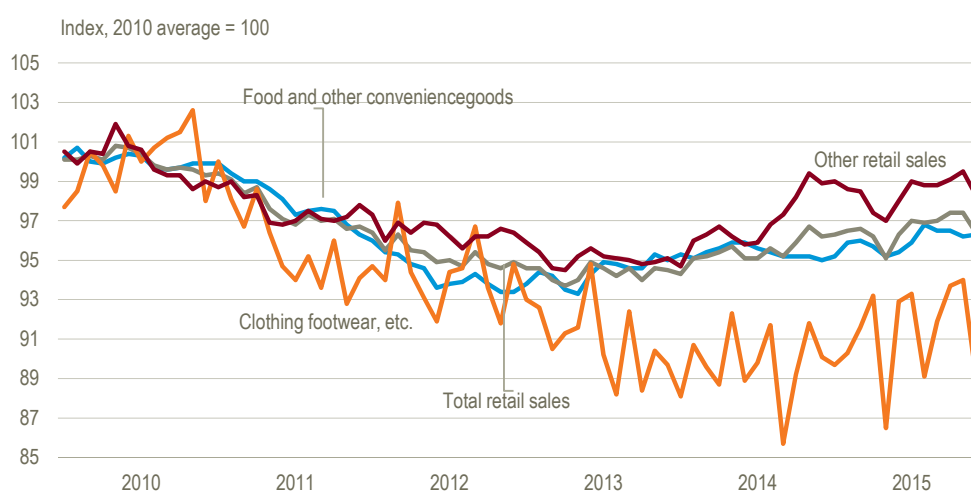
#### Retail sales increased in 2015

Following several years of declining sales the total retail sales increased during 2014. This trend continued in 2015. Comparing total sales in 2014 with 2015 shows a growth rate of 1.1 per cent. This was not contributed evenly thru the year. Compared to the same month in 2014 there were both good and bad months,

Retail sales are divided into three categories: *Food and other everyday commodities, clothing etc.*, and *other consumer goods* (e.g. equipment for accommodation and leisure). *Food and other everyday commodities* represent 47 per cent of total retail sales, while *other consumer goods* represent around 43 per cent. *Clothing, etc.* represents the remaining 10 pct. of total retail sales.

The sales of *food and other everyday commodities* increased with 0.5 per cent, while *clothing etc.* increased with 1.7 per cent. as did the category of *other consumer goods*.

**Figure 27** Seasonally adjusted volume index for retail sales



[www.statbank.dk/deta21x](http://www.statbank.dk/deta21x)

### Tourism

#### Continued increase in nights spent in 2015

In 2015, the total number of nights spent in hotels, holiday resorts etc., camping sites, hostels, marinas and holiday cottages was a little more than 49 million. This is an increase of 2.3 million more nights spent compared to 2014.

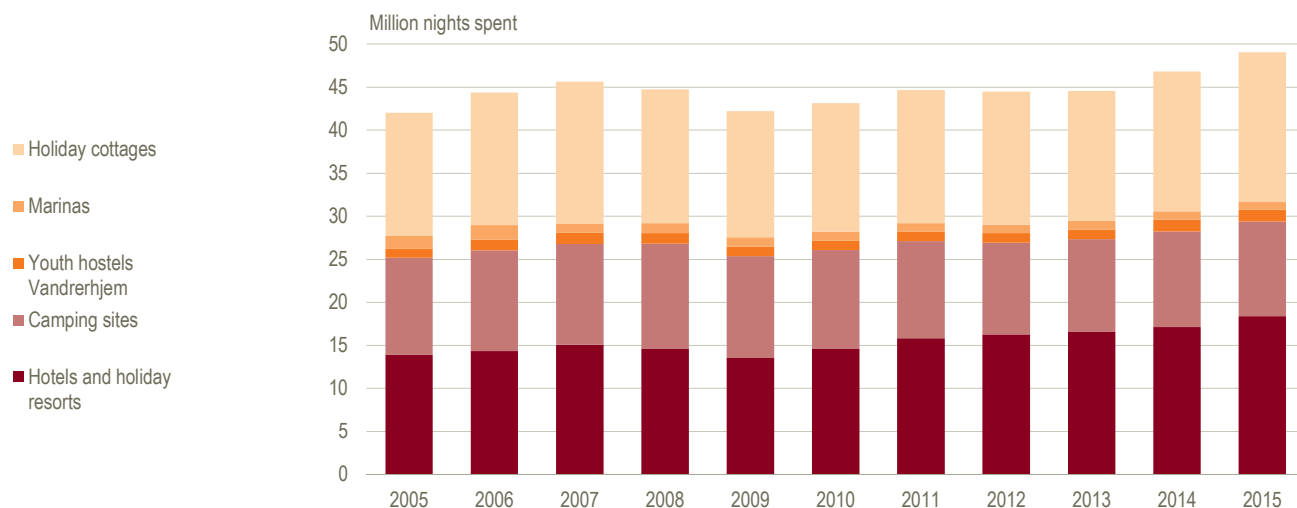
Hotels, holiday resorts etc. experienced an 7 per cent increase whereas camping sites had a 1 per cent decrease. Nights spent in hostels stayed the same compared to 2014, whereas the Danish marinas had 7 per cent fewer nights spent. Nights spent in holi-



day cottages leased by Danish rental agencies increased 7 per cent compared to the year before.

Figure 28

## Overnight stays by type



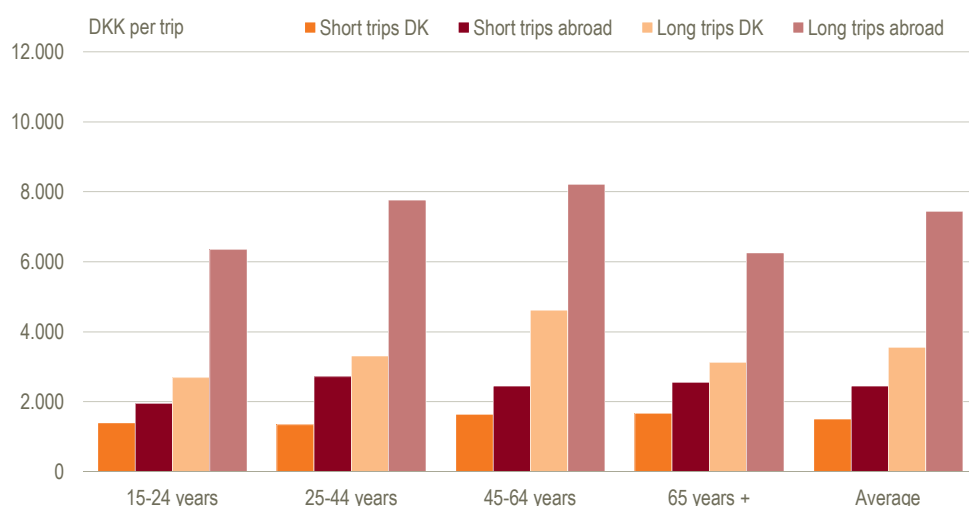
Note: Data is not comparable for marinas between 2006 and 2007 due to a change in crew size.  
[www.statbank.dk/turist](http://www.statbank.dk/turist)

## Danes on holiday and business trips in 2014

In 2014, Spain was as usual the most popular place for Danes to go on holiday abroad with a share of 15 per cent of all Danish holidays with at least four overnights stays. Planes were the preferred means of transportation for travelling abroad, as 65 per cent of the long holiday trips were by plane. The Danes preferred the car 76 per cent of the time when going on long holiday trips in Denmark.

For 41 per cent of the long trips with at least four nights spent in Denmark, the type of accommodation was family/friends, 25 per cent in own holiday cottages, and 14 per cent in rented holiday cottages. Camping was also a popular way of going on holiday in Denmark with 9 per cent share of all long trips. The most popular type of accommodation abroad was hotels, holiday resorts etc. with 55 per cent, while 19 per cent stayed with family/friends.

Figure 29 Danish expenditure on holidays. 2014



**Table 348 Farms by size of area. 2014**

	Under 20.0 ha	20.0-49.9 ha	50.0-74.9 ha	75.0-99.9 ha	100.0-199.9 ha	200.0 ha +	Total
	number of farms						
<b>Total</b>	16 790	8 063	3 165	2 051	4 567	3 315	37 950
Region Hovedstaden	1 089	374	177	75	167	108	1 989
Region Sjælland	2 477	1 545	432	312	688	616	6 069
Region Syddanmark	4 250	1 917	1 044	628	1 481	981	10 300
Region Midtjylland	5 633	2 589	903	715	1 399	979	12 219
Region Nordjylland	3 341	1 637	609	321	832	631	7 372
København and Nordsjælland	960	322	123	38	105	58	1 607
Province Bornholm	128	53	53	37	61	50	382
Province Fyn	1 279	701	302	190	408	269	3 148
Province Sydjylland	2 971	1 217	742	438	1 073	711	7 152
Province Østjylland	2 839	1 422	440	288	653	447	6 089
Province Vestjylland	2 794	1 167	464	427	746	533	6 130

Note: The agricultural and horticultural surveys include farms with at least 5 ha cultivated area, or with an agricultural production at least corresponding to this. Due to rounding the individual figures may not sum exactly to the totals.

www.statbank.dk/bdf11

**Table 349 Farms by type of farming and provinces. 2014**

	Field crops	Horti- culture and plantations	Cattle etc.	Pigs	Poultry	Mixed crops livestock	Mixed livestock and fur animals	Crop production and livestock	All types of farming
	number of farms								
<b>Hele landet</b>	17 853	1 163	10 557	2 483	245	449	1 541	3 658	37 950
Region Hovedstaden	904	117	632	69	4	18	25	221	1 989
Region Sjælland	3 867	246	960	272	19	99	107	499	6 069
Region Syddanmark	4 414	489	3 139	740	102	128	398	890	10 300
Region Midtjylland	5 743	232	3 463	901	69	162	502	1 147	12 219
Region Nordjylland	2 924	80	2 364	502	51	42	509	901	7 372
København and Nordsjælland	763	97	514	7	2	15	21	190	1 607
Province Bornholm	141	20	118	62	2	4	5	31	382
Province Fyn	1 671	349	512	254	21	73	61	206	3 148
Province Sydjylland	2 743	139	2 627	486	81	55	337	684	7 152
Province Østjylland	3 058	144	1 529	444	26	105	83	700	6 089
Province Vestjylland	2 685	88	1 934	457	43	57	419	447	6 130

www.statbank.dk/bdf11

**Table 350 Farms with area in tenancy. 2014**

	Agricultural area of farm						Total
	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	
	number of farms						
Farms without tenant area	12 795	3 978	1 129	440	440	215	18 997
Farms with tenant area	3 995	4 085	2 035	1 611	4 127	3 100	18 953
	ha						
Area in tenancy	20 989	55 240	42 397	43 267	211 389	528 366	901 649
Average tenant area per farm	5.3	13.5	20.8	26.9	51.2	170.5	47.6

www.statbank.dk/bdf207

**Table 351** Official prices of barley and wheat

	Barley		Wheat	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	DKK per 100 kg			
<b>National average</b>	<b>117.33</b>	<b>117.74</b>	<b>109.86</b>	<b>112.58</b>
<b>Regions:</b>				
Sjælland with adjacent islands	117.45	116.70	103.13	107.92
Lolland-Falster with adjacent islands	122.37	120.20	104.24	107.76
Bornholm	101.84	103.32	97.85	99.72
Fyn with adjacent islands	116.34	119.23	112.45	115.01
Sønderjylland	114.36	118.33	111.75	113.73
Østjylland	117.29	117.87	111.65	113.74
Vestjylland	118.03	115.93	113.38	116.05
Nordjylland	117.10	118.39	116.00	116.08

Note: Prices for barley and wheat are average prices for 100 kg dry and cleaned barley or wheat which farmers have earned from sales to cereal merchants in the period from July to the end of December in the relevant year. The prices are used as basis for the regulation of rents of land.

www.statbank.dk/kapit1

**Table 352** Livestock and production at organic farms

	2013	2014
	number	
<b>Organic livestock</b>	<b>2 022 879</b>	<b>2 040 541</b>
Cattle	181 508	182 131
Pigs	239 453	215 581
Poultry	1 588 991	1 630 357
Other animals	12 927	12 472
	mio kg	
Milk production	482	480
	per cent	
Share of total production	9	9
	mio kg	
Egg production	11	12
	per cent	
Share of total production	16	17

www.statbank.dk/oeko2, ani7 and ani8

Table 353 Organic farms by area

	2013		2014	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 627</b>	<b>6,8</b>	<b>2 557</b>	<b>6,7</b>
Under 10 ha	726	8,5	765	9,2
10.0-19.9 ha	403	5,8	396	5,7
20.0-29.9 ha	238	6,0	221	5,8
30.0-49.9 ha	282	6,4	280	6,6
50.0-99.9 ha	306	5,7	299	5,7
100.0 ha +	579	7,3	548	7,0
No information on area	93	•	48	•

Source: The Danish AgriFish Agency

www.statbank.dk/2460

Table 354 Land use of organic farms. 2014

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as per cent of total area
	ha		per cent		
<b>Total area</b>	<b>154 894</b>	<b>2 652 355</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>5,8</b>
Cereals	44 169	1 474 773	28,5	55,6	3,0
Pulses	3 125	8 793	2,0	0,3	35,5
Root crops	1 464	85 183	0,9	3,2	1,7
Seeds for industrial use	811	166 592	0,5	6,3	0,5
Seeds for sowing	3 447	77 825	2,2	2,9	4,4
Grass and green fodder	97 948	753 437	63,2	28,4	13,0
Horticultural products	3 418	20 417	2,2	0,8	16,7
Set aside	159	4 930	0,1	0,2	3,2
Other crops	353	60 405	0,2	2,3	0,6

Source: The Danish AgriFish Agency

www.statbank.dk/oeko1 and afg1

Table 355 Turnover of organic foods in retail shops

	2013	2014
	DKK thousands	
<b>Turn over, total</b>	<b>5 833 170</b>	<b>6 191 252</b>
<b>Rice, bread, pasta, flour, groats, cakes</b>	<b>777 269</b>	<b>765 413</b>
Of which: Ryebread	50 711	51 331
Flour	134 772	137 292
Groats, cornflakes, müesli etc.	214 231	201 234
<b>Meat, spreads, offal</b>	<b>420 644</b>	<b>507 705</b>
Of which: Beef and veal	142 556	168 578
Pigmeat	60 440	81 939
Cold cuts of meat and poultry	137 976	152 706
<b>Fisk og skaldyr</b>	<b>8 495</b>	<b>23 795</b>
<b>Milk, cheese, eggs</b>	<b>2 152 155</b>	<b>2 142 023</b>
Of which: Semi-skimmed milk	156 975	158 403
Minimilk	390 174	382 187
Skimmed milk	252 467	244 942
Cheese	260 580	227 793
Eggs	443 466	436 704
<b>Fats, oils</b>	<b>307 853</b>	<b>318 997</b>
Of which: Butter etc.	209 316	218 312
<b>Fruits</b>	<b>466 766</b>	<b>557 193</b>
Of which: Citrus fruits, fresh	96 191	128 337
Bananas, fresh	83 166	106 104
Apples, fresh	37 127	63 047
Dried fruits	95 394	100 644
<b>Vegetables</b>	<b>783 265</b>	<b>882 491</b>
Of which: Tomatoes, fresh	70 714	83 141
Carrots, fresh	144 040	132 208
Potatos, fresh	43 228	42 050
Onions, fresh	36 167	42 361
<b>Sugar, jams, chocolate, candy, icecream etc.</b>	<b>238 037</b>	<b>271 728</b>
Of which: Sugar	38 125	47 434
Syrup, honey	51 270	47 667
Jams etc.	37 473	41 774
<b>Spices, stock cube etc.</b>	<b>217 480</b>	<b>240 488</b>
Of which: Spices	68 419	73 252
Babyfood (canned goods)	37 792	50 474
<b>Coffee, tea, cocoa etc.</b>	<b>209 341</b>	<b>200 014</b>
<b>Juices, fruit juices etc.</b>	<b>141 726</b>	<b>159 393</b>
<b>Wine, cider, beer etc.</b>	<b>110 140</b>	<b>122 012</b>

www.statbank.dk/oeko3

**Table 356** Agricultural area by type of crop

	2013	2014
	ha	
<b>Total agricultural area</b>	<b>2 627 817</b>	<b>2 652 026</b>
Cereals	1 434 781	1 474 773
Pulses	7 912	8 793
Root crops	84 809	85 183
Seeds for industrial use	175 580	166 264
Seeds for sowing	79 616	77 825
Grass and green fodder in rotation	565 725	560 820
Horticultural products	18 733	20 417
Other crops	195 484	192 617
Permanent grassland	56 054	60 404
Set aside	9 123	4 930
	per cent	
<b>Total arable area</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Cereals	54.6	55.6
Pulses	0.3	0.3
Root crops	3.2	3.2
Seeds for industrial use	6.7	6.3
Seeds for sowing	3.0	2.9
Grass and green fodder in rotation	21.5	21.1
Horticultural products	0.7	0.8
Other crops	7.4	7.3
Permanent grassland	2.1	2.3
Set aside	0.3	0.2

www.statbank.dk/afg07

**Table 357** Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	2012/2013	2013/2014
	million feed units	
<b>Feeding stuffs, total</b>	<b>15 324</b>	<b>15 448</b>
<b>Fodder concentrates</b>		
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	6 717	7 096
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 567	2 584
Other vegetable products	349	341
Fish meal, silage and waste	196	233
Milk and milk products	40	43
<b>Coarse fodder</b>	<b>5 455</b>	<b>5 151</b>
Roots, total	373	349
Grass and green fodder	4 879	4 608
Straw	203	194
<b>Commercial fertilizers Contents of pure nutrients</b>	thousand tonnes	
Nitrogen	194	187
Phosphorus	12	14
Potassium	46	53
<b>Forsyning med bekæmpelsesmidler</b>	tonnes	
<b>Total (active ingredients)</b>	<b>4 840</b>	<b>2 853</b>
Herbicides	3 652	2 019
Fungicides	808	597
Insecticides	63	38
Growth regulators	314	188

www.statbank.dk/foder1, pest1 and kvael2

Table 358 Crop production

	2014	2015*	2014	2015*	2014	2015*
	thousand tonnes		mio. feed units		Hkg per ha	
<b>Total crop production</b>	•	•	<b>17 602</b>	<b>11 375</b>	•	•
<b>Cereals (grain), total</b>	<b>9 764</b>	<b>10 017</b>	<b>9 689</b>	<b>9 919</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>
Winter wheat	5 083	4 939	5 205	5 058	79	80
Spring wheat	71	71	72	73	46	48
Rye	678	771	678	771	64	63
Triticale	96	85	96	85	62	55
Winter barley	790	804	754	767	66	67
Spring barley	2 758	3 059	2 634	2 921	57	60
Oats and mixed grain	217	237	172	189	49	54
<b>Rape, total</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>1 208</b>	<b>1 399</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>
Winter rape	707	..	1 204	..	43	..
Spring rape	2	..	4	..	18	..
<b>Pulses</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Straw, total</b>	<b>3 011</b>	...	<b>556</b>	...	<b>38</b>	...
of which straw of cereals	2 903	...	529	...	38	...
<b>Roots crops, total</b>	<b>4 406</b>	...	<b>858</b>	...	<b>525</b>	...
Seed potatoes	168	...	32	...	340	...
Potatoes for flour manufacturing	965	...	262	...	491	...
Potatoes for human consumption	601	...	118	...	384	...
Beets for sugar production	2 266	...	491	...	597	...
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder	406	...	73	...	721	...
<b>Grass and green fodder, total</b>	<b>26 290</b>	...	<b>5 255</b>	...	•	...
Lucerne	262	...	35	...	488	...
Maize for green fodder	7 459	...	1 977	...	419	...
Cereals for green fodder etc.	1 124	...	314	...	187	...
Grass and clover in rotation	14 220	...	2 416	...	444	...
Permanent grass	3 225	...	514	...	157	...
Aftermath	499	...	67	...	54	...

www.statbank.dk/hst6

Table 359 National supply and disposition of cereals

	2013	2014*
	thousand tonnes	
Crop production less waste	8 813	9 471
Imports	746	612
Stocks at beginning of period	6 451	6 598
<b>Total, available</b>	<b>16 010</b>	<b>16 681</b>
Exports	1 626	1 737
Seeds for sowing	272	275
Industrial uses	663	642
Stocks at end of period	6 598	7 072
Used for feeding	6 851	6 955

www.statbank.dk/korn

**Table 360 Livestock**

	June 1970	June 1980	June 1990	May 2000	May 2014
<b>Horses</b>	<b>45 413</b>	<b>49 596</b>	<b>38 215</b>	<b>39 737</b>	<b>48 684</b>
<b>Cattle, total</b>	<b>2 842 271</b>	<b>2 960 926</b>	<b>2 239 097</b>	<b>1 867 937</b>	<b>1 563 535</b>
<b>Cows</b>	<b>1 152 681</b>	<b>1 104 468</b>	<b>839 988</b>	<b>760 310</b>	<b>665 403</b>
Of which dairy cows	...	1 039 623	753 114	635 519	562 631
Of which cows kept for suckling	...	64 845	86 874	124 791	102 772
<b>Pigs, total</b>	<b>8 360 575</b>	<b>9 956 800</b>	<b>9 497 219</b>	<b>11 921 573</b>	<b>12 331 707</b>
Sows, total	998 874	1 070 927	903 820	1 083 192	1 031 667
Pigs for slaughtering	...	2 449 211	2 425 004	3 363 118	3 088 389
Sheep	69 610	55 748	158 563	145 492	153 482
<b>Fowls, total</b>	<b>17 847 000</b>	<b>14 243 000</b>	<b>15 498 332</b>	<b>20 981 657</b>	<b>18 348 211</b>
Of which hens	6 330 000	4 563 000	4 326 935	3 680 647	4 742 571
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 809 000	7 533 000	9 802 327	16 046 632	12 317 505
Turkeys	504 000	382 000	212 975	545 751	255 844
Ducks	638 000	802 000	494 711	296 039	109 002
Geese	180 000	82 000	42 800	6 826	7 108

Note: The table shows the number of animals at one specific day, - the survey day. The survey day is either in the spring or in the summer.

www.statbank.dk/hdyr07

**Table 361 Livestock by regions. May 2014**

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
<b>Horses</b>	<b>6 497</b>	<b>7 917</b>	<b>11 076</b>	<b>12 790</b>	<b>10 403</b>	<b>48 684</b>
<b>Cattle, total</b>	<b>30 753</b>	<b>80 503</b>	<b>585 083</b>	<b>506 222</b>	<b>360 973</b>	<b>1 563 535</b>
Of which cows	13 214	32 152	255 990	210 468	153 578	665 403
Of which dairy cows	9 437	21 703	227 539	173 878	130 075	562 631
Of which cows kept for suckling	3 777	10 449	28 452	36 591	23 503	102 772
<b>Pigs, total</b>	<b>312 074</b>	<b>1 296 872</b>	<b>3 502 159</b>	<b>4 556 502</b>	<b>2 664 101</b>	<b>12 331 707</b>
Of which sows	24 588	114 775	299 871	359 303	233 130	1 031 667
Of which pigs for slaughtering	81 467	332 127	892 696	1 140 764	641 335	3 088 389
<b>Sheep</b>	<b>9 294</b>	<b>28 802</b>	<b>58 331</b>	<b>34 361</b>	<b>22 695</b>	<b>153 482</b>
<b>Poultry, total</b>	<b>655 971</b>	<b>919 957</b>	<b>7 147 477</b>	<b>3 925 456</b>	<b>5 699 351</b>	<b>18 348 211</b>
Of which hens	29 594	646 679	2 151 684	1 384 161	530 453	4 742 571
Of which chickens for slaughtering	625 490	1 775	4 276 574	2 305 184	5 108 481	12 317 505
Turkeys	..	..	..	..	..	255 844
Ducks	..	..	..	..	..	109 002
Geese	..	..	..	..	..	7 108

Note: The table shows number of animals at the survey day, - May 13 2014.

www.statbank.dk/hdyr07



Table 362 Fur farming

	2013	2014
<b>Number of fur farms<sup>1</sup></b>	number	
Minks	1 451	1 453
Foxes	9	...
Chinchilla	35	...
<b>Number of furred animals</b>		
Minks	3 122 945	3 307 713
Foxes	2 254	...
Chinchilla	11 402	...
<b>Production of pelts</b>		
Minks	17 200	17 900
Foxes	...	...
Chinchilla	35	35
<b>Average price</b>		
Minks	316	435
Foxes	...	...
Chinchilla	352	387
<b>Value of pelts</b>		
<b>Value of sales, total</b>	<b>5 497</b>	<b>7 835</b>
Minks	5 427	7 778
Foxes	...	...
Chinchilla	12	14
Value of changes in livestock	58	43

<sup>1</sup> Farms which have several of the species are included in the figures for each of these species.

Source: Danish Fur Breeders' Association  
www.statbank.dk/pels1 and pels2

Table 363 Output of livestock products

	2013	2014
Natural milk	thousands tonnes	
Milk	5 105	5 191
	kg	
Milk yield per dairy cow	8 744	9 286
	per cent	
Average fat content	4.26	4.21
Average protein content	3.48	3.50
Dairy products	mio. kg	
Butter	43	43
Cheese	323	369
Whole milk and cream powder	93	89
Skim milk powder	46	40
Eggs <sup>1</sup> (excl. eggs for hatching)	82	82
Meat (incl. edible offal)		
Beef and veal	140	143
Pork	1 903	1 944
Poultry meat	197	193
Horsemeat	0	0
Mutton and lamb	2	2
Meat, total	2 281	2 241
Of which, edible offal	84	83
Game meat	4	3
Edible tallow and lard	80	82

Note: Production figures for milk, eggs and meat include producers own use for consumption and for sale direct to the consumer. Milk also includes amounts used for fodder.

www.statbank.dk/08 and 13

<sup>1</sup> Homeconsumption and direct sales of eggs are from 2009 reduced from 16.0 mio. kg per year to 8.0 mio. kg.

**Table 364** Danish agricultural holdings, financial results. 2014

	Full-time holdings			Part-time holdings			All holdings
	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	
	—number of holdings—						
Number of holdings	10 560	618	688	17 795	836	348	30 845
Sample	1 306	144	231	258	41	30	2 010
	—DKK 1.000 per holding—						
<b>Gross output, total</b>	<b>6 130</b>	<b>5 577</b>	<b>7 324</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>2 613</b>
Crop production, agriculture	1 624	1 402	193	230	196	34	727
Crop production, horticulture	9	18	6 628	1	4	227	154
Cattle	1 515	3 108	1	31	24	0	600
Pigs	1 959	351	0	20	3	0	689
Poultry	178	319	2	3	8	0	69
Fur-bearing animals	489	0	0	8	0	0	172
Other livestock etc.	14	6	1	21	6	0	17
Product subsidies	7	4	0	1	1	0	3
Other income	336	369	500	79	53	47	181
<b>Costs, total</b>	<b>5 341</b>	<b>4 665</b>	<b>6 648</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>2 334</b>
Seeds	120	126	1 017	16	20	42	77
Energy	232	214	621	23	18	16	111
Fertilizers, purchased	148	15	114	35	5	10	74
Chemicals	126	0	103	19	0	18	56
Feeding stuff	2 322	2 067	4	67	48	0	877
Veterinarian services and medicine	112	73	0	3	1	0	41
Maintenance	343	351	318	51	40	37	163
Contract operations	229	340	74	35	40	7	108
Insurance	79	67	90	20	14	15	42
Other goods and services	453	401	1 696	78	70	85	248
Depreciation	625	540	482	75	58	41	281
Paid labour	504	432	2 098	4	2	29	231
Energy tax	14	12	24	2	1	1	6
Land rate and energy tax	35	27	10	9	9	3	18
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>279</b>
<b>Costs of financing</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>382</b>
Net interest expenditure	823	906	412	85	96	28	361
Other costs of financing	54	27	34	3	3	1	21
<b>General subsidies</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>222</b>
<b>Net profit</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>-46</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>119</b>
1. quartile group	-838	-217	-784	-229	-240	-121	-452
4. quartile group	1 665	1 426	1 698	163	145	138	916
<b>Investments</b>	<b>1 179</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>584</b>
<b>Balance, end of year</b>							
Assets	44 671	40 538	17 960	10 942	8 636	5 697	23 117
Debt	23 862	21 675	7 759	3 954	3 366	1 827	11 170
Deferred Taxation	3 493	2 993	1 504	1 430	1 128	486	2 150
Tenancy	7 881	10 156	3 029	937	793	67	3 532
Net capital	9 435	5 714	5 668	4 620	3 348	3 317	6 265
<b>Key indicators</b>							
Family remuneration	444	466	431	147	147	144	262
Operating margin, per cent	13.2	17.7	5.1	-26.6	-31.9	-41.7	9.2
Degree of profitability, per cent	2.1	2.8	2.7	-1.5	-1.6	-4.1	1.3
Farm solvency (incl. def. taxes), per cent	25.7	18.8	38.0	46.2	42.7	58.9	32.0

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

www.statbank.dk/jord1

Table 365 Gross value added at factor cost in agriculture

	2013	2014*
	DKK mio.	
<b>A. Output of agricultural industry, total (B+C+D+E)</b>	<b>82 107</b>	<b>81 841</b>
<b>B. Value of agricultural sales, total</b>	<b>78 844</b>	<b>78 046</b>
<b>Crop products, total</b>	<b>28 085</b>	<b>26 281</b>
Cereals, total	12 038	11 145
Of which: Wheat	5 740	5 485
Barley	5 312	4 540
Industrial crops	3 034	2 782
Fodder crops and straw	5 631	5 381
Vegetables and ornamental plants, total	<b>5 135</b>	<b>4 833</b>
Of which: Potted plants	1 854	1 848
Potatoes	1 041	981
Fruit and berries	379	319
Seeds for sowing	828	840
<b>Livestock products, total</b>	<b>50 759</b>	<b>51 765</b>
Meat and live animals, total	<b>29 425</b>	<b>27 699</b>
Of which: Cattle	3 166	2 997
Pigs	23 802	22 456
Poultry	2 024	1 818
Products from animals, total	<b>21 335</b>	<b>24 066</b>
Of which: Natural milk	15 038	15 437
Furs	5 439	7 791
<b>C. Value of agricultural services, total</b>	<b>3 265</b>	<b>3 259</b>
<b>D. Value of secondary activities</b>	<b>1 197</b>	<b>1 200</b>
<b>E. Changes in stocks at farms, total</b>	<b>-1 199</b>	<b>-665</b>
Changes in grain stocks	-1 212	-596
Changes in livestock	13	-69
<b>F. Intermediate consumption, total</b>	<b>60 378</b>	<b>58 716</b>
Seeds	2 471	2 512
Energy	3 684	3 502
Fertilizers	2 265	2 119
Pesticides	1 932	2 320
Veterinary expenses	1 370	1 405
Feeding stuffs, total	27 048	25 528
Straight feeding stuffs	15 935	15 444
Compound feeding stuffs	11 112	10 084
Repairs and maintenance	5 225	5 079
Agricultural services	4 089	4 058
Bank services, indirectly measured	2 594	2 516
Bank services, directly measured	2 128	2 149
Services from other industries	7 573	7 526
<b>G. Gross value added in producer prices (A-F)</b>	<b>21 730</b>	<b>23 125</b>
<b>H. Subsidies on products</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>I. Taxes on products</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>181</b>
<b>J. Gross value added in basic prices (G+H-I)</b>	<b>21 621</b>	<b>23 040</b>
<b>K. Subsidies on production</b>	<b>7 449</b>	<b>7 508</b>
<b>L. Taxes on production</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>970</b>
<b>M. Gross domestic product at factor cost (J+K-L)</b>	<b>28 136</b>	<b>29 578</b>

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

www.statbank.dk/lbf1

Table 366 Gross capital formation in agriculture

	2010	2013	2014
<b>Amounts in current prices</b>	DKK mio. in current prices		
<b>Gross capital formation, total</b>	<b>7 395</b>	<b>9 084</b>	<b>8 159</b>
Farm buildings	3 199	3 140	3 437
Machinery and equipment	4 055	5 761	4 517
Plantations and soil improvement	142	182	205
<b>Amounts in 2010 prices</b>			
<b>Gross capital, total</b>	<b>7 395</b>	<b>8 806</b>	<b>7 686</b>
Farm buildings	3 199	3 001	3 238
Machinery and equipment	4 055	5 650	4 275
Plantations and soil improvement	142	156	173
<b>Amounts in current prices</b>	index 2010 = 100		
<b>Gross capital formation, total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>110</b>
Farm buildings	100	98	107
Machinery and equipment	100	142	111
Plantations and soil improvement	100	128	144
<b>Amounts in 2010 prices</b>			
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>104</b>
Farm buildings	100	94	101
Machinery and equipment	100	139	105
Plantations and soil improvement	100	110	122

www.statbank/jb1

Table 367 Farmer's interest payments and liabilities

	2013	2014*
	DKK mio.	
<b>Total interest payments</b>	<b>9 196</b>	<b>9 283</b>
Credit Institute loans	4 566	4 540
Bank	3 782	3 755
Other	848	989
<b>Debt, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>346 113</b>	<b>352 431</b>
Credit Institute	251 893	254 607
Bank	66 800	70 931
Debt, excl. credit institute and bank	27 420	26 893

<sup>1</sup> Finance loans are only included in *Total debt*.

www.statbank.dk/jb3

**Table 368** Percentage of forest area by regions. 2013

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Province Fyn	Province Syddjylland	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Denmark total
	ha						
<b>Total forest area</b>	<b>45 565</b>	<b>98 950</b>	<b>37 720</b>	<b>100 592</b>	<b>214 467</b>	<b>117 960</b>	<b>615 254</b>
Auxiliary areas	317	915	555	2 062	4 023	789	8 661
<b>Total wooded area</b>	<b>45 248</b>	<b>98 035</b>	<b>37 165</b>	<b>98 530</b>	<b>210 444</b>	<b>117 171</b>	<b>606 593</b>
Temporarily unstocked	900	1 800	814	2 556	5 530	1 402	13 003
<b>Broadleaves, total</b>	<b>28 691</b>	<b>71 118</b>	<b>25 298</b>	<b>41 761</b>	<b>74 206</b>	<b>46 189</b>	<b>287 263</b>
Beech	8 066	27 883	8 664	11 614	16 795	10 231	83 253
Oak	5 509	12 850	4 491	11 143	19 262	9 131	62 386
Ash	2 291	5 873	2 298	2 725	3 448	1 503	18 139
Sycamore maple	1 896	9 267	3 703	2 083	4 793	2 626	24 367
Birch	4 224	3 557	2 604	7 323	14 361	10 516	42 585
Other broadleaves	6 705	11 688	3 539	6 873	15 547	12 183	56 533
<b>Conifers, total</b>	<b>15 472</b>	<b>24 479</b>	<b>10 728</b>	<b>53 622</b>	<b>130 134</b>	<b>69 458</b>	<b>303 893</b>
Norway spruce	9 028	10 760	3 026	17 308	45 547	9 973	95 642
Sitka spruce	692	1 622	1 272	6 944	11 841	14 675	37 046
Other fir species	538	968	537	1 640	7 050	5 885	16 617
Pine species	2 082	1 927	301	14 513	29 126	24 591	72 539
Nordmann fir	1 029	4 867	2 782	4 568	9 548	5 642	28 435
Noble fir	305	1 141	1 568	1 527	5 955	2 680	13 176
Other conifers	1 799	3 193	1 242	7 122	21 068	6 012	40 437
<b>Unknown<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>185</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>2 434</b>

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

www.statbank.dk/skov11

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

Table 369 Felling in forests. 2014

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	0-99.9 ha	100-999.9 ha	1 000 ha +
	thousand m <sup>3</sup>					
<b>Broadleaf and conifer, total</b>	1 128.1	2 673.2	3 801.3	886.4	1 211.0	1 704.0
Timber	598.2	1 134.4	1 732.6	279.0	633.5	820.0
Firewood	175.9	185.4	361.3	129.2	121.8	110.3
Wood for energy	354.1	1 353.4	1 707.5	478.2	455.7	773.6
<b>Broadleaves, total</b>	514.0	316.4	830.3	219.0	317.1	294.3
Total timber	157.4	47.4	204.8	20.2	76.2	108.4
Veneer and sawnwood logs	107.8	32.4	140.2	12.7	60.9	66.6
Industrial logs	41.1	9.6	50.7	3.3	11.3	36.2
Other timber	8.5	5.4	13.9	4.2	4.0	5.7
Firewood	168.8	102.1	270.9	69.0	107.8	94.2
Wood for energy	187.9	166.8	354.6	129.8	133.1	91.8
<b>Beech, total</b>	180.8	63.2	244.0	31.8	88.5	123.7
Total timber	90.4	26.8	117.2	10.3	39.5	67.3
Veneer and sawnwood logs	60.7	18.7	79.4	7.6	30.3	41.6
Industrial logs	25.2	6.4	31.5	1.8	6.8	22.9
Other timber	4.5	1.7	6.2	0.9	2.4	2.9
Firewood	90.4	36.4	126.8	21.4	49.0	56.3
<b>Oak, total</b>	39.2	15.1	54.2	4.2	15.7	34.3
Total timber	26.5	8.0	34.5	2.3	8.7	23.5
Veneer and sawnwood logs	16.0	5.4	21.4	1.3	7.2	12.9
Industrial logs	8.3	1.9	10.2	0.2	1.3	8.6
Other timber	2.2	0.7	2.9	0.8	0.2	2.0
Firewood	12.6	7.1	19.7	1.9	7.0	10.8
<b>Other broadleaf, total</b>	106.2	71.3	177.5	53.2	79.7	44.6
Total timber	40.4	12.7	53.1	7.6	27.9	17.6
Veneer and sawnwood logs	31.0	8.3	39.4	3.8	23.4	12.2
Industrial logs	7.6	1.4	9.0	1.2	3.1	4.6
Other timber	1.8	3.0	4.8	2.5	1.4	0.8
Firewood	65.8	58.6	124.4	45.6	51.8	27.0
<b>Conifer, total</b>	614.1	2 356.8	2 971.0	667.4	893.9	1 409.6
Total timber	440.8	1 087.0	1 527.8	258.8	557.3	711.6
Timber, (incl. rafters etc.)	17.3	130.3	147.6	27.5	50.3	69.8
Short timber	238.9	655.6	894.5	138.0	302.5	454.0
Industrial wood	175.8	249.5	425.3	70.8	181.4	173.1
Other timber	8.8	51.5	60.3	22.5	23.2	14.7
Firewood	7.1	83.3	90.4	60.2	14.0	16.2
Wood for energy	166.3	1 186.6	1 352.8	348.4	322.6	681.9

www.statbank.dk/skov6

**Table 370 Fishing vessels**

Gross tonnage 31 December	2014		2015	
	Number	GT	Number	GT
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 455</b>	<b>69 138</b>	<b>2 370</b>	<b>65 999</b>
Under 10 GT	1 916	4 542	1 861	4 405
10-49.9 GT	350	7 829	326	7 166
50-199.9 GT	124	11 726	120	11 220
Over 200 GT	65	45 041	63	43 208

www.statbank.dk/fisk1

**Table 371 Salt-water fishing**

	2014		2015	
	Nominal catches	Value	Nominal catches	Value
	tonnes	DKK thousands	tonnes	DKK thousands
<b>Total catches by Danish fishermen</b>	<b>749 140</b>	<b>2 914 215</b>	<b>875 828</b>	<b>3 392 284</b>
<b>Landed in Denmark, total</b>	<b>610 919</b>	<b>2 140 920</b>	<b>757 131</b>	<b>2 667 204</b>
Hovedstaden	19 523	103 816	11 466	88 907
Midtjylland	286 990	762 450	400 129	1 075 228
Nordjylland	275 694	1 097 319	309 535	1 322 402
Sjælland	11 326	72 540	10 382	74 954
Syddanmark	17 387	104 795	25 619	105 712
<b>Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total</b>	<b>138 222</b>	<b>773 295</b>	<b>118 697</b>	<b>725 080</b>
EU Countries	83 526	415 293	66 839	363 906
Non EU Countries	54 695	358 002	51 858	361 173
<b>Fishing grounds</b>				
The Skagerrak	42 551	464 409	29 597	453 569
The Kattegat	19 999	125 212	20 827	142 199
The North Sea	518 910	1 599 317	679 555	2 163 019
The Baltic Sea	69 629	263 059	70 967	276 897
Other areas	98 050	462 219	74 882	356 599
<b>Types of catch</b>				
Atlantic Cod	19 281	311 361	22 689	366 532
Other codfishes	10 395	138 601	10 740	159 004
European plaice	19 861	192 611	23 068	257 037
Common Sole	579	40 015	455	35 487
Other flatfishes	6 628	118 231	6 437	137 897
Atlantic Herring	135 580	442 738	121 463	483 993
Atlantic Mackerel	41 918	310 978	46 103	289 829
Fish for reduction	437 686	701 005	557 137	952 554
North Deepwater Prawn	5 697	162 361	5 733	196 627
Norway lobster	3 295	210 335	2 652	189 429
Blue Mussel	41 363	55 438	45 300	62 809
Other Crustaceans and Molluscs	20 855	129 368	25 444	116 720
Other fish	6 002	101 172	8 609	144 366

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries  
www.fd.dk



Table 372 Manufacturers' total turnover. 2015

Group of industry	Total turnover	Percentage of total turnover	
		The three largest enterprises	The ten largest enterprises
	DKK mio.	per cent	
<b>Mining and quarrying and manufacturing</b>	<b>744 430</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>35.2</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>31 770</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>90.0</b>
Extraction of oil and gas	26 493	77.3	100.0
Extraction of gravel and stone	2 825	53.8	86.6
Mining support service activities	2 453	72.3	99.5
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>712 660</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>36.7</b>
<b>Mfr. of food products, beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>166 938</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>53.0</b>
Production of meat and meat products	40 377	61.4	86.3
Processing and preserving of fish	14 699	28.8	61.7
Manufacture of dairy, grain mill and bakery products	56 789	78.8	87.5
Other manufacture of food products	45 820	28.7	51.5
Manufacture of beverages	7 831	67.8	95.7
Manufacture of tobacco products	1 423	90.6	100.0
<b>Textiles and leather products</b>	<b>7 987</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>49.0</b>
Manufacture of textiles	5 572	32.5	59.6
Mfr. of wearing apparel, leather and footwear	2 415	44.8	77.5
<b>Wood and paper products and printing</b>	<b>27 406</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>35.2</b>
Manufacture of wood and wood products	11 358	28.3	54.9
Manufacture of paper and paper products	9 117	40.0	71.0
Printing etc.	6 931	21.9	46.3
<b>Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.</b>	<b>73 458</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>82.1</b>
<b>Pharmaceuticals</b>	<b>86 333</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>98.0</b>
<b>Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete</b>	<b>38 911</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>28.3</b>
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	19 478	20.0	38.5
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	2 198	52.2	84.5
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	17 235	22.4	49.7
<b>Basic metals and fabricated metal products</b>	<b>50 452</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>25.7</b>
Manufacture of basic metals	9 506	39.9	79.7
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	40 946	13.4	25.4
<b>Manufacture of electronic components</b>	<b>30 560</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>58.9</b>
Mfr. of computers and communication equipment etc.	9 762	49.6	66.7
Manufacture of other electronic products	20 798	42.4	71.0
<b>Electrical equipment</b>	<b>20 030</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>59.6</b>
Manufacture of electric motors, etc.	9 790	64.1	80.0
Manufacture of wires and cables	4 801	65.5	94.5
Manufacture of household appliances, lamps, etc.	5 438	38.5	64.4
<b>Manufacture of machinery</b>	<b>141 153</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>61.5</b>
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	97 667	69.2	87.2
Manufacture of other machinery	43 486	11.9	23.7
<b>Transport equipment</b>	<b>10 434</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>52.0</b>
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	6 821	27.2	60.7
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	3 613	55.1	83.7
<b>Manufacture of furniture and other mfr.</b>	<b>58 996</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>64.1</b>
Manufacture of furniture	14 705	37.7	56.2
Mfr. of toys, medical instruments and other mfr.	35 330	84.9	92.0
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	8 961	18.1	43.0

www.statbank.dk/oms6

Table 373 Industrial production index

	2014	2015
	2010 = 100	
<b>Mining and quarrying and manufacturing</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>105.5</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>62.5</b>
<b>Manufacturing excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>116.1</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>115.7</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	96.3	97.4
Production of meat and meat products	100.9	99.1
Processing and preserving of fish	101.8	104.8
Manufacture of dairy products	83.9	81.3
Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products	120.9	131.3
Other manufacture of food products	92.2	100.2
Manufacture of beverages	105.8	90.6
Manufacture of tobacco products	46.4	47.4
Textiles and leather products	83.9	81.6
Wood and paper products and printing	88.6	89.8
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	119.6	123.9
Pharmaceuticals	140.6	129.3
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	107.3	101.9
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	96.2	92.1
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	85.7	84.3
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	131.2	122.7
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	109.4	111.9
Manufacture of electronic components	102.5	106.6
Electrical equipment	91.8	109.0
Manufacture of machinery	121.6	133.7
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	127.0	142.5
Manufacture of other machinery	114.9	122.6
Transport equipment	78.3	84.2
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	94.4	99.1
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	51.5	59.3
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	131.3	141.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	98.3	92.5
<b>Mining and quarrying and manufacturing and energy supply</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>104.5</b>
Capital goods	112.6	121.3
Capital goods excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	113.9	122.6
Intermediate goods	107.6	111.6
Durable consumer goods	86.4	87.7
Non-durable consumer goods	119.6	117.1
Energy	75.0	70.9

www.statbank.dk/prod01

Table 374 Best selling commodities made in Denmark

	2014	2015
	DKK millions	
<b>Production, total</b>	<b>622 608</b>	<b>628 865</b>
Medicaments containing insulin, put up in measured doses	41 790	48 086
Generator sets for wind turbines	33 767	33 456
Crude oils	33 599	20 021
Medicaments containing hormones, put up in measured doses	8 737	13 558
Gas oils, with a sulphur content of $\leq 0,05\%$ by weight, not containing biodiesel	15 102	12 378
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excl. dog or cat food)	11 601	11 256
Medicaments (except with antibiotics, insulin, hormones or vitamins), put up in measured doses	9 766	8 461
Structures of iron or steel	8 940	7 929
Enzymes and prepared enzymes	7 036	7 871
Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. fore-ends, loins, bellies and cuts thereof)	8 986	7 587
Articles of iron and steel	6 243	7 556
Parts of non-electrical engines and motors, n.e.s.	4 035	6 883
Food preparations, containing, by weight, more than 26 percent of milkfat	2 102	6 509
Natural gas	7 892	6 472
Parts of pumps for liquids	2 835	4 786
Motor spirit, with a lead content $\leq 0,013$ g/l, research octane number less than 95	4 429	4 424
Hearing aids	3 804	4 246
Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. fore-ends, loins, bellies and cuts thereof)	3 832	4 096
Gas oils, with a sulphur content of $\leq 0,05\%$ by weight, containing biodiesel	5 803	4 061
Prefabricated structural components for building or civil engineering of cement, concrete or artificial stone, whether or not reinforced	3 433	3 813
Structures of iron or steel, solely or principally of sheet	3 930	3 804
Motor spirit, with a lead content $\leq 0,013$ g/l, research octane number between 95 and 98	5 197	3 775
Heparin and its salts	3 578	3 762
Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	3 880	3 664
Articles of plastics	3 472	3 579

Note: Commodities may be omitted for reasons of confidentiality.

www.statbank.dk/varer1

Table 375 Building activity

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
			thousands m <sup>2</sup>			
<b>Buildings in all Denmark, gross floor space</b>	<b>5 852</b>	<b>5 829</b>	<b>4 733</b>	<b>3 164</b>	<b>6 046</b>	<b>5 163</b>
Of which conversion, etc. of buildings	523	197	482	238	220	501
<b>Residential buildings</b>	<b>2 003</b>	<b>2 303</b>	<b>1 806</b>	<b>1 219</b>	<b>2 012</b>	<b>1 840</b>
Detached one-family houses <sup>1</sup>	1 036	1 209	942	752	1 099	1 041
Other one-family houses	283	325	270	195	315	330
Multi-family buildings	577	724	500	234	493	394
Other buildings	106	45	95	39	105	75
<b>Industrial and administrative buildings, etc.</b>	<b>2 555</b>	<b>2 517</b>	<b>1 868</b>	<b>1 235</b>	<b>2 868</b>	<b>2 256</b>
Farm buildings, etc.	1 182	1 336	750	487	1 377	961
Factories, workshops, etc.	307	296	231	185	351	302
Power stations, gasworks, etc.	59	88	54	14	61	94
Transport depots, etc.	93	69	102	36	94	100
Public administration, distributive and professional trades	783	624	619	458	815	675
Hotels and other service trade buildings	54	47	49	25	74	53
Other buildings	78	57	63	30	96	70
<b>Buildings for cultural and institutional use</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>327</b>
Of which:						
Buildings for education and research	262	134	221	66	227	205
Hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	200	54	92	65	58	69
<b>Other buildings</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>740</b>
Of which: Holiday dwellings	159	168	142	102	169	170
<b>Regional distribution</b>						
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>5 852</b>	<b>5 829</b>	<b>4 733</b>	<b>3 164</b>	<b>6 046</b>	<b>5 163</b>
Region Hovedstaden	1 294	1 297	1 004	636	989	955
Region Sjælland	549	582	498	403	643	645
Region Syddanmark	1 407	1 484	1 124	794	1 431	1 190
Region Midtjylland	1 891	1 652	1 502	878	1 980	1 574
Region Nordjylland	710	814	605	453	1 003	800

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv11

<sup>1</sup> Including farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

Table 376 Residential construction

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
			number of dwellings			
<b>All Denmark, total</b>	<b>15 090</b>	<b>17 101</b>	<b>13 637</b>	<b>8 660</b>	<b>14 005</b>	<b>13 571</b>
Of which:						
Conversion, etc. of buildings	1 221	551	1 109	623	422	1 310
<b>Type of building</b>						
Detached one-family houses <sup>1</sup>	3 977	4 667	3 717	2 964	4 083	3 868
Other one-family houses	2 480	2 817	2 367	1 724	2 638	2 903
Multi-family buildings	6 319	8 023	5 648	2 791	5 245	4 953
Student hostels	524	99	336	161	56	174
Residential institutions	718	385	609	323	980	644
Other buildings	1 072	1 110	960	697	1 003	1 029
<b>Builders</b>						
Private builders	12 854	15 698	11 756	7 858	11 590	11 550
Non-profit-making building societies	1 852	800	1 586	423	1 621	1 577
Public authorities	384	603	295	379	794	444
<b>Regional distribution</b>						
Region Hovedstaden	4 390	7 577	3 835	2 767	4 278	3 709
Region Sjælland	1 504	1 416	1 398	829	1 185	1 653
Region Syddanmark	2 539	2 603	2 193	1 690	2 452	2 366
Region Midtjylland	4 787	4 159	4 489	2 477	4 337	4 520
Region Nordjylland	1 870	1 346	1 722	897	1 753	1 323

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv33 and bygv03

<sup>1</sup> Incl. farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

**Table 377 Building stock. 2016**

	Number of buildings	Warmed-up space and type of heating installation				The buildings by used area <sup>3</sup>	Gross floor space (incl. cellars, but excl. attics which cannot be utilised) <sup>4</sup>
		District heating	Central heating	Other types of heating <sup>2</sup>	None or not known		
1 January							
— thousand m <sup>2</sup> —							
<b>Building stock, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4 422 793</b>	<b>268 897</b>	<b>185 247</b>	<b>53 198</b>	<b>3 162</b>	<b>661 190</b>	<b>803 720</b>
<b>Building stock by principal use</b>							
<b>Residential buildings, total</b>	<b>1 563 095</b>	<b>176 989</b>	<b>108 407</b>	<b>26 911</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>313 680</b>	<b>374 789</b>
Of which:							
Detached one-family houses	1 101 663	70 178	72 256	18 925	505	161 954	193 305
Terraced houses, etc.	244 169	24 830	9 341	2 763	81	37 039	40 994
Multi-family buildings	91 214	76 793	7 876	1 013	96	85 812	105 494
<b>Industrial and commercial buildings</b>	<b>651 726</b>	<b>59 776</b>	<b>64 943</b>	<b>7 885</b>	<b>1 725</b>	<b>281 871</b>	<b>292 718</b>
Of which:							
Non-residential farm buildings	441 931	1 208	11 904	1 344	597	134 937	136 748
Factories, workshops, etc.	67 056	11 912	28 513	2 653	705	53 932	55 459
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	75 353	39 193	19 807	2 401	305	69 912	75 817
<b>Other buildings, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2 207 972</b>	<b>32 132</b>	<b>11 897</b>	<b>18 402</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>65 639</b>	<b>136 213</b>
Of which:							
Buildings for cultural use	11 625	3 242	1 169	549	28	5 326	5 929
Buildings for education and research	18 799	16 956	5 391	439	82	23 184	26 113
Buildings for hospital etc.	2 302	3 825	792	45	2	4 686	5 489
Holiday dwellings	223 090	197	701	15 504	105	16 722	17 593
Garages, car ports and out houses	1 842 574	1	19	3	3	322	63 312
<b>Regions</b>							
Region Hovedstaden	781 052	82 449	41 862	9 771	406	143 009	177 436
Region Sjælland	827 348	22 587	37 048	13 593	602	96 135	118 739
Region Syddanmark	1 123 492	61 739	45 378	11 435	863	164 143	198 651
Region Midtjylland	1 085 306	69 573	41 153	11 636	940	169 054	202 988
Region Nordjylland	605 595	32 544	19 802	6 759	352	88 837	105 904

<sup>1</sup> Incl. buildings where use is not known. <sup>2</sup> Including heating stoves, electric panels etc. <sup>3</sup> Area used for residential and commercial. <sup>4</sup> Area of all floors, including cellar/basement and attics.

www.statistikbanken.dk/bygb12, bygb34 and bygb40

**Table 378 Total space of buildings**

	1986	1990	2000	2010	2016
— mio. m <sup>2</sup> —					
<b>Total</b>	<b>566.4</b>	<b>598.8</b>	<b>648.3</b>	<b>716.5</b>	<b>803.7</b>
<b>Residential buildings</b>	<b>293.8</b>	<b>305.4</b>	<b>326.9</b>	<b>359.4</b>	<b>374.8</b>
Of which:					
Detached one-family houses	146.8	152.1	166.9	184.7	193.3
Terraced houses, etc.	22.9	27.1	31.7	38.7	41.0
Multi-family buildings	85.8	87.9	92.5	101.3	105.5
<b>Industrial and commercial buildings</b>	<b>222.9</b>	<b>240.5</b>	<b>261.2</b>	<b>287.5</b>	<b>292.7</b>
Of which:					
Non-residential farm buildings	121.7	126.3	130.7	137.6	136.7
Factories, workshops, etc.	41.7	46.3	52.2	55.9	55.5
Buildings for public ad-ministration, distributive and professional trades	43.5	50.0	57.9	70.8	75.8
<b>Other buildings</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>136.2</b>
Of which:					
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	32.9	34.8	38.9	43.2	43.3
Holiday dwellings	11.4	12.0	13.4	16.4	17.6
Garages, Carports and outhouses	...	...	...	...	63.3

www.statbank.dk/bygb3 and 34

**Table 379** Average size of new dwellings completed

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
	m <sup>2</sup> per dwelling					
<b>Year-round dwellings, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>83</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>139</b>
Farmhouses	217	223	230	240	267	252
Detached one-family houses	137	159	173	177	206	203
Other one-family houses	79	83	91	96	114	115
Multi-family buildings	73	79	99	93	102	99
	number of dwellings					
<b>New buildings completed, total</b>	<b>27 237</b>	<b>13 503</b>	<b>16 335</b>	<b>27 399</b>	<b>11 880</b>	<b>13 571</b>
Farmhouses	245	251	251	318	405	280
Detached one-family houses	3 147	3 106	5 080	7 325	4 084	3 588
Other one-family houses	12 431	2 444	3 715	6 871	1 503	2 903
Multi-family buildings	9 417	6 266	4 877	9 509	3 460	4 953
Student hostels	833	306	391	945	272	174
Other buildings	1 164	1 130	2 021	2 431	2 156	1 673

<sup>1</sup> The statistics cover new-built dwellings only.

www.statbank.dk/bygv3 and bygv33

**Table 380** Construction employment

	Average 2014	Average 2015
<b>Total employment</b>	<b>148 373</b>	<b>155 464</b>
Construction of buildings	21 835	22 566
Civil engineering	16 608	17 659
Electrical installation etc.	24 701	26 627
Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	15 300	15 843
Joinery installation etc.	32 202	32 647
Painting and Glazing etc.	12 431	13 128
Bricklayers	10 617	10 770
Other specialized construction activities etc.	14 680	16 224

Note: Enterprises engaged in construction activities, whose main industry is outside the construction industry, are also included in the table.

www.statbank.dk/byg

Table 381 Vans and lorries etc.

	2015	2016
<b>Fleet (start of year)</b>	number	
<b>Vans, total</b>	<b>397 825</b>	<b>395 649</b>
Under 2,001 kg	100 763	104 820
2,001-3,000 kg	189 413	182 972
3,001-3,500 kg	107 649	107 857
<b>Lorries, total</b>	<b>28 628</b>	<b>28 309</b>
3,501-6,000 kg	1 983	1 920
Over 6,000 kg	26 645	26 389
<b>Tractors for semi-trailers</b>	<b>12 867</b>	<b>13 127</b>
<b>Trailers over 2,000 kg</b>	<b>51 908</b>	<b>55 230</b>
<b>Semi-trailers</b>	<b>37 880</b>	<b>39 149</b>

www.statbank.dk/bil707 and bil909

Table 382 Private cars, buses and motorcycles etc.

	2015	2016
<b>Fleet (start of year)</b>	number	
<b>Private cars, total</b>	<b>2 329 578</b>	<b>2 390 823</b>
Of which in households	2 146 474	2 186 695
Of which in business and industry	183 104	204 128
Petrol	1 639 695	1 666 621
Diesel	686 869	715 628
<b>Age:</b>		
0-3 years	672 657	709 937
4-7 years	537 139	535 964
8-11 years	456 408	502 601
12-15 years	329 621	297 188
16-19 years	218 961	224 640
over 19 years	114 792	120 493
<b>Average age in years</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>Buses, total</b>	<b>13 408</b>	<b>13 383</b>
In scheduled service	6 506	6 796
Tourist coaches	6 902	6 587
Caravans	139 654	137 404
Motor cycles	151 542	153 411
Moped-45	45 970	44 624

www.statbank.dk/bil8 and bil10



Table 383 The 20 most sold private car makes. 2015

		Numbers	Share in per cent	Ranking in 2014
	<b>New registrations. total</b>	<b>206 679</b>	<b>100.00</b>	
1	Volkswagen	22 414	10.8	(1)
2	Peugeot	21 039	10.2	(2)
3	Toyota	14 744	7.1	(5)
4	Ford	14 260	6.9	(3)
5	Skoda	13 377	6.5	(4)
6	Citroën	13 204	6.4	(6)
7	Renault	12 140	5.9	(7)
8	Kia	10 995	5.3	(8)
9	Opel	10 578	5.1	(11)
10	Hyundai	9 499	4.6	(9)
11	Suzuki	7 929	3.8	(13)
12	Nissan	7 738	3.7	(10)
13	Audi	7 141	3.5	(12)
14	Mercedes-Benz	6 235	3.0	(14)
15	BMW	5 220	2.5	(16)
16	Mazda	4 775	2.3	(17)
17	Mitsubishi	4 709	2.3	NEW
18	Seat	4 540	2.2	(15)
19	Fiat	3 408	1.6	(18)
20	Dacia	2 882	1.4	(19)
	Others	9 852	4.8	

www.statbank.dk/2440

Table 384 The most widespread passenger cars. 2016

		Number	Share as a percentage
	<b>Total stock (start of year)</b>	<b>2 390 823</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1	Volkswagen	267 857	11.2
2	Peugeot	238 890	10.0
3	Toyota	211 150	8.8
4	Ford	187 103	7.8
5	Citroën	166 162	6.9
6	Opel	140 414	5.9
7	Skoda	131 462	5.5
8	Suzuki	112 077	4.7
9	Hyundai	96 740	4.0
10	Renault	88 461	3.7
11	Fiat	84 328	3.5
12	Kia	81 755	3.4
13	Audi	79 825	3.3
14	Mazda	66 542	2.8
15	Volvo	58 024	2.4
16	Mercedes-Benz	57 269	2.4
17	Nissan	54 954	2.3
18	BMW	49 174	2.1
19	Chevrolet	42 774	1.8
20	Seat	41 167	1.7
	Others	126 936	5.3

www.statbank.dk/2440

Table 385 Ships of at least 20 GT

1 January	2015	2016
	number	
<b>Danish ships, total</b>	<b>1 742</b>	<b>1 735</b>
Tankers	166	170
Container ships	110	118
Other dry cargo ships	260	249
Passenger ships/ferries	107	106
Fishing vessels	519	502
Other ships	580	590
	thousand GT	
<b>Ship tonnage, total</b>	<b>14 105</b>	<b>15 556</b>
Tankers	3 011	3 184
Container ships	9 153	10 616
Other dry cargo ships	979	761
Passenger ships/ferries	487	496
Fishing vessels	124	124
Other ships	350	375

www.statbank.dk/skib11

Table 386 Civil aircraft

1 January	2014		2015	
	Aircraft	Seats	Aircraft	Seats
	number			
<b>Danish aircraft</b>	<b>1 053</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>1 047</b>	<b>•</b>
<b>Types of aircraft</b>				
Jet, 3-4 engines	15	1 604	13	1 420
Jet, 2 engines	153	13 770	158	13 912
Turbo-prop, 4 engines	3	152	3	152
Turbo-prop, 2 engines	50	1 800	62	2 849
Propeller, 2 engines	44	254	45	264
Propeller, 1 engine	656	2 122	642	2 069
Helicopters	132	721	124	722
<b>Seats</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>20 423</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>21 388</b>
1-2	219	328	208	317
3-5	556	2 121	547	2 083
6-9	74	528	72	505
10-99	137	4 535	153	5 553
100 or more	67	12 911	67	12 930

Source: Danish Transport and Construction Agency  
www.statbank.dk/flyv11

Table 387 Road traffic, railways, seaports and airports

	2013	2014
	mio. vehicle km	
<b>Road traffic, total</b>	<b>49 430</b>	<b>50 789</b>
Private cars	35 948	37 110
Motor cycles	450	453
Vans	7 327	7 287
Lorries	989	984
Articulated vehicles	1 009	1 037
Buses	569	583
Bicycles/Mopeds max. 30 km/h	3 070	3 270
Mopeds max. 45 km/h	68	65
	mio. train km	
<b>Railway traffic, total</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>84.0</b>
S-trains	15.8	15.9
Copenhagen Metro	4.6	4.8
Passenger trains on Banedanmark's network	51.2	50.4
Goodstrains on Banedanmark's network	3.6	3.4
Other railway networks	9.3	9.4
	thousand calls	
<b>Seaport calls, total</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>502</b>
Passenger ships and ferries	483	481
Cargo ships	21	21
	thousand operations	
<b>Air traffic, total</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>342</b>
Domestic flights	73	76
International flights	263	266

[www.statbank.dk/vej23, bane31, skib221 and flyv21](http://www.statbank.dk/vej23, bane31, skib221 and flyv21)

Table 388 Passenger transport

	2013	2014
	mio. passenger-km	
<b>Passenger transport in Denmark</b>	<b>77 344</b>	<b>78 602</b>
Cars	59 603	60 451
Motor cycles	473	476
Buses	6 498	6 615
Bicycles/mopeds	3 070	3 270
Moped max 45 km/h	68	65
Metropolitan trains	1 570	1 613
Other trains	5 506	5 485
Ferries	197	259
Aircraft	359	368
	thousand passengers	
<b>Domestic ferries, total</b>	<b>9 522</b>	<b>9 505</b>
Of which: Kattegat lines	2 535	2 524
<b>International ferries, total</b>	<b>21 802</b>	<b>21 925</b>
Of which: Denmark-Sweden	10 413	10 371
Denmark-Germany	7 689	7 796
Denmark-Norway	3 538	3 601
<b>Scheduled and charter flights, total</b>	<b>14 616</b>	<b>15 403</b>
Scheduled, domestic	1 771	1 810
Scheduled, international	11 473	12 248
Charters	1 372	1 345

www.statbank.dk/pkm1, bane21, skib31, skib32 and flyv32

**Table 389 Road transport of Danish goods by lorries above 6 tons total weight**

	2013	2014
	— mio. tonnes —	
<b>National road transport of goods, total</b>	<b>165.5</b>	<b>171.3</b>
Transport for hire or reward	133.5	142.2
Transport on own account	32.0	29.1
	— mio. tonne-km —	
<b>National road transport of goods, total</b>	<b>12 222</b>	<b>12 950</b>
Transport for hire or reward	10 339	11 143
Transport on own account	1 883	1 807
	— mio. tonnes —	
<b>International road transport of goods. total</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>
From Denmark	3.5	2.7
To Denmark	2.2	2.0
Crosstrade	1.1	0.8
Cabotage	1.5	1.4
	— mio. tonne-km —	
<b>International road transport of goods. total</b>	<b>3 855</b>	<b>3 245</b>
From Denmark	1 607	1 428
To Denmark	1 207	977
Crosstrade	720	479
Cabotage	321	362

Note: Crosstrade is transport of goods where loading and unloading take place in two separate foreign countries. Cabotage is where loading and unloading is in the same foreign country.

www.statbank.dk/nvg1 and ivg41

**Table 390 Goods transport by train, ship and aircraft**

	2013	2014
	— thousand tonnes —	
<b>Goods carried by train</b>	<b>7 941</b>	<b>8 060</b>
National	697	909
To Denmark	828	946
From Denmark	291	307
In transit	6 126	5 897
	— mio. tonne-km —	
<b>Transport performance by train</b>	<b>2 448</b>	<b>2 453</b>
National	141	168
To Denmark	143	173
From Denmark	48	54
In transit	2 117	2 058
	— thousand tonnes —	
<b>Goods carried by cargo vessel</b>	<b>59 812</b>	<b>64 532</b>
National	10 015	9 549
To Denmark	30 735	33 354
From Denmark	19 061	21 630
<b>Goods carried by ferry</b>	<b>19 165</b>	<b>20 992</b>
National	2 740	2 011
International	16 425	16 969
<b>Goods carried by aircraft</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>210</b>
National	3	3
International	148	207

www.statbank.dk/bane1,skib41 and flyv41

Table 391 Car traffic on Danish E-roads, selected roads and bridges etc.

		2013	2014
European road sections		ave. no. of cars per 24 hours	
E20	Øresund Bridge	18 316	18 954
	Amager Motorway, at Kalveboderne	91 046	97 860
	Øresund Motorway, west of Englandsvej	59 576	65 535
	Sjælland Bridge, Copenhagen	47 300	49 200
	West Motorway, east of Ringsted	43 240	44 741
	Great Belt Link	29 817	31 127
	Fyn Motorway, north of Nyborg	29 807	31 115
	Fyn Motorway, south of Odense	55 734	57 931
	The New Little Belt Bridge	63 567	65 425
	Fyn Motorway, at Taulov	39 711	39 236
	Esbjerg-Kolding, at Holsted	19 443	19 629
	Gammelby Ringvej in Esbjerg	9 982	10 622
E45	National border, Kruså	16 529	17 180
	Syddjylland Motorway, west of Haderslev	54 499	57 699
E20/45	Syddjylland Motorway, north of Kolding	70 493	72 513
E45	Vejle Fjord Bridge	68 000	73 242
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Horsens	46 613	48 092
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Stilling	52 452	56 435
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Randers	39 511	40 137
	Nordjylland Motorway, south of Aalborg	39 739	40 981
	Limfjord Tunnel	69 927	69 743
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Vodskov	19 569	20 422
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Sæby	...	...
	North of Sæby	14 461	15 355
E39	Hirtshals Motorway, between <9> and <10>	23 904	25 467
	Hirtshals Motorway, at Hjørring	7 384	7 533
E47/55	Flynderborgvej, Helsingør	6 044	6 135
	Helsingør Motorway, at Nærum	76 438	77 362
	Motorring 3, at Husum	65 770	65 990
E20/47/55	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Hundige	100 304	...
	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Ølby	95 000	95 000
E47/55	South Motorway, at Tappernøje	23 031	23 450
	South Motorway, south of Algestrup	38 011	39 393
	Farø Bridges, north of Farø	21 984	22 732
	Guldborgsund Tunnel	12 705	13 361
E47	South Motorway, south of Rødby	7 039	7 718
E55	Ørslev-Gedser	14 570	14 747
Other roads and bridges			
8	Alssund Bridge	25 299	25 776
9	Svendborg Motorway, north of <11>, Årslev	25 540	27 043
9	Svendborgsund Bridge	16 202	16 278
9	Frederik IX's Bridge	20 754	21 128
15	Herning Motorway, east of Kløverbladet	22 844	21 703
15	Herning Motorway, west of <40>	21 720	23 914
18	Midtjyske Motorway, south of <15>, Herning	19 885	21 296
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, west of Ring 3	84 661	88 092
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, east of Roskilde	65 645	73 109
O4	Motorring 4, at Herstedvester	61 415	66 984
55	Limfjord Bridge	28 243	28 281
153	Storstrøm Bridge	4 534	4 414
53	Kronprins Frederiks Bridge, Frederikssund	18 939	19 223
16	Bispeengbuen	46 900	47 900
16	Hillerød Motorway, Fiskebæk Bridge	54 499	57 699
	Knippels Bridge, Copenhagen	24 000	22 200
	Lange Bridge, Copenhagen	49 200	51 300

Source: Road Directorate  
www.statbank.dk/vej22

Table 392 Ships observed passing through the Sound and Belts

	2013	2014
	observations	
<b>Øresund North</b>	<b>31 800</b>	<b>31 218</b>
Going north	17 327	13 897
Going south	14 473	17 321
<b>Øresund South</b>	<b>31 046</b>	<b>31 621</b>
Going north	14 151	14 166
Going south	16 895	17 455
<b>The Great Belt North</b>	<b>22 755</b>	<b>22 405</b>
Going north	12 806	12 896
Going south	9 949	9 509
<b>The Great Belt South</b>	<b>19 801</b>	<b>20 465</b>
Going north	11 278	11 875
Going south	8 523	8 590
<b>The Little Belt North</b>	<b>6 563</b>	<b>6 370</b>
Going north	3 303	3 200
Going south	3 260	3 170
<b>The Little Belt South</b>	<b>6 276</b>	<b>6 650</b>
Going north	3 077	3 262
Going south	3 199	3 388

Source: Danish Maritime Safety Administration

[www.statbank.dk/skib25](http://www.statbank.dk/skib25)

Table 393 Value index for retail sale

	2014	2015
	2010 = 100	
<b>Retail trade and repair work exc. of m. vehicles</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Supermarkets and department stores etc.</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>106</b>
Retail sale of groceries and late-night stores	88	86
Supermarkets	90	90
Discount stores	130	135
Other retail sale in non-specialized stores	95	95
<b>Retail sale of food in specialized stores</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>
Retail sale of fruit and vegetables in specialized stores	46	46
Retail sale of meat and meat products	100	106
Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	78	83
Retail sale of bread, cakes and flour confectionery	85	81
Retail sale of beverages in specialized stores	111	110
Retail sale of tobacco products in specialized stores	81	82
Other retail sale of food in specialized stores	131	140
<b>Gas stations</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Retail sale of consumer electronics</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>85</b>
Retail sale of computers and software, etc.	97	102
Retail sale of audio and video equipment	84	78
<b>Retail sale of textiles, house hold equipment, etc.</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100</b>
Retail sale of textiles in specialized stores	74	75
Retail sale of paints, varnishes and lacquers	86	85
DIY centres and tool stores	101	107
Retail sale of carpets and rugs, etc.	69	60
Retail sale of electrical household appliances	127	132
Retail sale of furniture	98	103
Retail sale of furnishing fabrics	104	110
Retail sale of kitchen utensils, glass and china	93	95
Retail sale of musical instruments	77	72
Dispensing chemist in specialized stores	90	92
Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles	108	115
Retail sale of flowers, plants and seeds	65	71
Retail sale of pet animals and pet food	109	110
Retail sale of watches and jewellery	97	103
Activities of opticians	108	113
Retail sale of photographic and optical equipment, etc.	59	60
Retail sale of gift articles and craftwork	101	98
Retail sale of other goods n.e.c.	73	76
<b>Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods, etc.</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>
Retail sale of books in specialized stores	83	80
Retail sale of music and video recordings	30	20
Retail sale of sporting and camping equipment	100	102
Retail sale of bicycles and mopeds	113	108
Retail sale of games and toys in specialized stores	86	89
<b>Retail sale of wearing apparel</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>94</b>
Retail sale of clothing	93	96
Retail sales of baby articles and children's clothing	73	74
Retail sale of footwear	92	90
Retail sale of leather goods	111	124
<b>Retail sale via internet, mail order, etc.</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>117</b>
Retail sale via mail order houses	106	118

www.statbank.dk/deta11



Table 394 Holiday trips

	4 + nights				1-3 nights	
	Denmark		Abroad		2013	2014
	2013	2014	2013	2014		
<b>Trips, total</b>	<b>3 190 458</b>	<b>3 354 187</b>	<b>4 764 045</b>	<b>4 761 570</b>	<b>21 597 047</b>	<b>22 291 750</b>
Nights per trip	8.4	7.9	9.6	9.5	1.6	1.6
<b>Means of transport</b>	per cent					
Aeroplane	1	1	61	65	4	4
Car	82	76	28	26	74	74
Bus	3	4	5	5	4	5
Train	10	14	2	2	14	13
Ship	1	2	3	2	1	1
Other	2	3	1	...	3	3
<b>Accommodation</b>						
Hotel	6	4	54	53	12	12
Holiday centre	1	2	3	2	1	1
Camping site	8	9	6	5	2	2
Youth hostel	1	...	1	1	...	1
Rented dwelling	16	14	8	8	3	3
Own dwelling	27	25	3	4	15	15
Boat	...	...	1	...	...	...
Family/friends	38	41	17	19	66	62
Other	3	4	8	5	2	3
<b>Destination</b>						
Denmark	100	100	•	•	92	88
France	•	•	7	6	...	...
Greece	•	•	4	6	...	...
Italy	•	•	10	10	...	...
Norway	•	•	4	5	...	1
Spain	•	•	14	15	...	...
United Kingdom	•	•	5	4	...	1
Sweden	•	•	6	6	3	3
Germany	•	•	8	8	2	5
Europe, other	•	•	28	25	...	...
Other countries	•	•	11	15	...	...

Note: All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

www.statbank.dk/11

Table 395 Business trips

	Denmark		Abroad	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
<b>Trips</b>	<b>1 374 129</b>	<b>990 267</b>	<b>1 135 652</b>	<b>1 139 498</b>
<b>Nights per trip</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Means of transport</b>	per cent			
Aeroplane	6	3	76	77
Car	68	78	13	12
Bus	6	1	6	5
Train	19	15	4	...
Ship	...	...	1	1
Boat	...	...	...	5
Bicycle	...	...	...	...
Other	1	3	...	...
<b>Destination</b>				
Denmark	100	100	•	•
Norway	•	•	9	10
United Kingdom	•	•	4	13
Sweden	•	•	13	13
Germany	•	•	20	13
France	•	•	2	3
Spain	•	•	4	2
Greece	•	•	...	...
Europe, other	•	•	26	28
Other countries	•	•	22	18

Note: All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

www.statbank.dk/11

Table 396 Holiday rates for residents in Denmark

	2014Q1	2014Q2	2014Q3	2014Q4
	thousands			
<b>Population, 15 years and older</b>	<b>4 685</b>	<b>4 693</b>	<b>4 704</b>	<b>4 709</b>
	per cent			
<b>Per cent of population taking long holiday trips</b>				
1 holiday trip	22	30	37	24
2 holiday trips	5	9	12	5
3 holiday trips	1	3	3	1
<b>Long holiday trips, total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>No long holiday trips</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>70</b>
	thousands			
Number of persons taking holiday trips	1 336	1 963	2 477	1 417
Number of holiday trips	1 661	2 627	3 356	1 729
	trips			
<b>Trips per traveller</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.22</b>
<b>Trips per person in the population</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.37</b>

Note: The table is based on trips with a duration of at least four nights. All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

www.statbank.dk/11

**Table 397** Nights spent. 2015

	Hotels, holiday centres etc.	Camping sites	Youth hostels	Marinas <sup>1</sup>	Holiday dwellings <sup>2</sup>	Total
thousand person-nights						
<b>Denmark, total</b>	<b>18 364</b>	<b>11 018</b>	<b>1 374</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>17 482</b>	<b>49 142</b>
Region Hovedstaden	8 584	952	764	144	-	10 445
Region Sjælland	1 298	1 357	115	146	-	2 916
Region Syddanmark	4 080	4 333	235	397	-	9 044
Region Midtjylland	2 113	2 374	171	142	-	4 800
Region Nordjylland	2 289	2 003	89	74	-	4 456
Province København by	6 939	-	603	39	-	7 581
Province Københavns omegn	577	-	40	8	-	625
Province Nordsjælland	691	-	81	60	-	833
Province Bornholm	378	-	40	36	-	454
Province Østsjælland	169	-	36	8	-	213
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	1 130	-	79	137	-	1 346
Province Fyn	1 046	-	66	283	-	1 395
Province Sydjylland	3 034	-	169	113	-	3 316
Province Østjylland	1 513	-	117	123	-	1 753
Province Vestjylland	600	-	54	20	-	673
Province Nordjylland	2 289	-	89	74	-	2 453
<b>Nationality</b>						
Denmark	10 518	8 278	794	444	4 331	24 364
Norway	1 352	318	52	20	898	2 641
Sweden	1 249	202	58	57	255	1 822
Germany	724	1 636	84	324	11 104	13 872
United Kingdom	721	27	57	7	-	813
Netherlands	362	275	28	33	380	1 077
France	156	28	26	1	-	212
Italy	230	21	31	0	-	283
Finland	156	20	9	2	-	187
United States	536	3	36	1	-	575
China	189	1	8	0	-	198

Note: Hotels, motels, inns, boarding houses and holiday centres 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. Numbers on camping are only published in the StatBank on national and regional level.

Final data on 2015 will be published in April 2016  
[www.statbank.dk/hotel1](http://www.statbank.dk/hotel1), [camp1](http://www.statbank.dk/camp1), [vandrerr](http://www.statbank.dk/vandrerr), [lyst1](http://www.statbank.dk/lyst1) and [ferieh3](http://www.statbank.dk/ferieh3)

<sup>1</sup> The statistic covers the period May-September. <sup>2</sup> The statistic for Holiday dwellings from 2015 has not yet been published. The numbers shown on Holiday dwellings are preliminary for 2015.

**Table 398** Hotels, camping sites, youth hostels and marinas. 2014

	Hotels, holiday centres etc.	Hotel beds <sup>1</sup>	Hotel rooms <sup>1</sup>	Camping sites <sup>1</sup>	Camping Youth hostels units <sup>1</sup>	Marinas	Berths
<b>Denmark, total</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>131 371</b>	<b>52 336</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>89 852</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>48 159</b>
Region Hovedstaden (Capitol Region)	183	46 533	21 630	43	8 579	15	12 486
Region Sjælland	65	11 968	4 268	63	12 042	16	9 726
Region Syddanmark	148	32 228	11 537	132	30 302	24	14 032
Region Midtjylland	115	18 259	8 006	99	19 970	18	8 086
Region Nordjylland	101	23 123	7 043	77	19 399	14	3 829

<sup>1</sup> "Denmark, total" and the sum of the regions do not necessarily fit because the regions can have their maximum capacity in different times of the year. The capacity is the maximum number of open units in a year in a particular area.

[www.statbank.dk/hotel4](http://www.statbank.dk/hotel4) and [camp3](http://www.statbank.dk/camp3)

# Geography, environment and energy

Climate and area

Infrastructure

Energy and air emissions

Water and wastewater

Material flows and waste

Green economy



## Climate and area

### The long Danish coastline

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

One characteristic of Denmark's geography is the many islands, a total of 391. The largest islands are, by order of mention, Sjælland, Vendsyssel-Thy, Fyn, Lolland and Bornholm. Jutland (including Vendsyssel-Thy) account for 69 per cent of Denmark's total area.

In addition to Denmark, the Kingdom of Denmark includes the self-governing areas of Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The ice-free part of Greenland is almost ten times larger than Denmark and Denmark is 30 times larger than the Faroe Islands.

### Denmark's nature is characterized by agriculture and forests

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

Figure 1

Distribution of Denmark's area by type of area

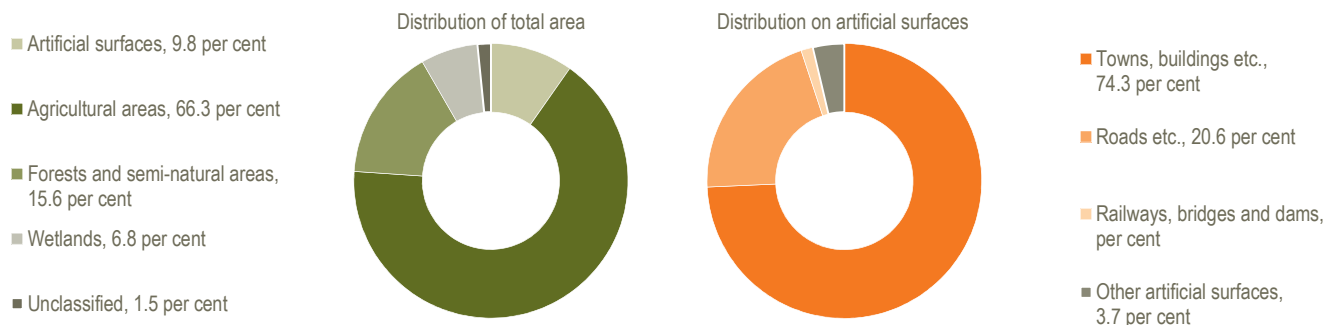


Table 399

### Man-made infrastructure and buildings characterize the landscape

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

### It rains or snows every other day

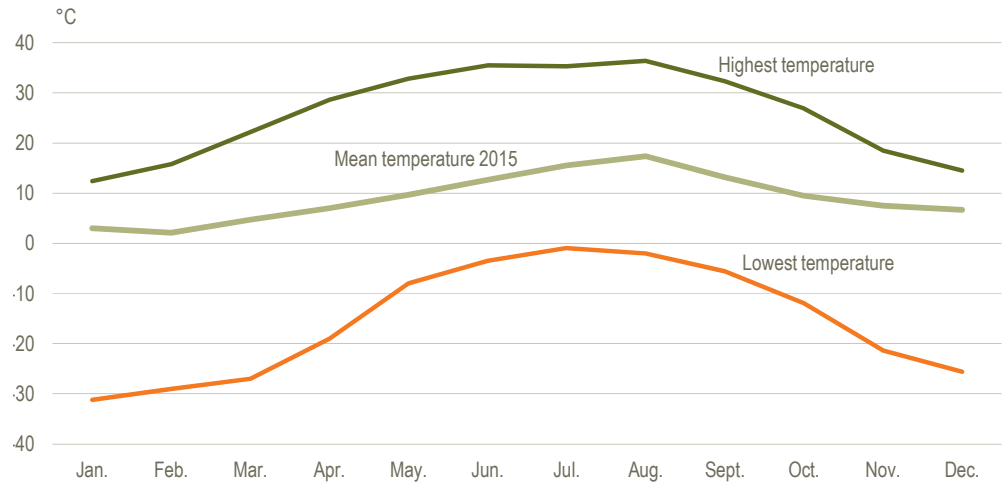
The Danish weather is known for being variable. It is a fact that it rains or snows every other day in Denmark, since a year has an average of 171 days of precipitation.

### Snow seven days a month during the wintertime

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

decreases to five days of snow in March, and April has an average of three days of snow.

**Figure 2** Temperatures in Denmark



Source: [www.dmi.dk](http://www.dmi.dk)

#### Temperature variations of 16 °C during a year

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

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

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

#### Not many days of sunshine in a year

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

## Infrastructure

### Extension of motorways and dual-carriageways

There were 74,472 km of public roads in Denmark on 1 January 2015. The state road network comprises 5 per cent of the public road network. The other 95 per cent are administered by the municipalities.

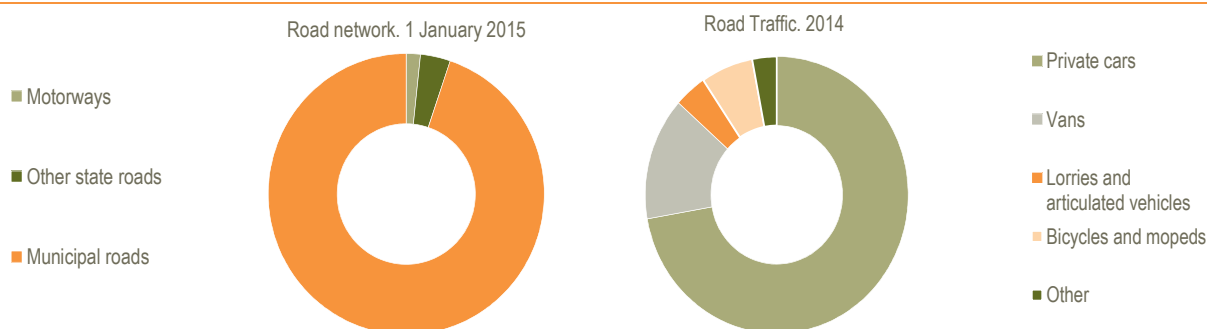
The majority of the public road network (65 per cent) is in Jutland, while the rest is distributed between the Copenhagen region (9 per cent) and the remaining part of the islands (26 per cent).

The public road network has increased by 2,215 km over the past ten years, mainly because of more municipal roads.

Since 2005, the motorway network has been extended by 19 per cent to 1,232 km in 2015, and the length of the dual-carriageways has increased by 7 per cent to 377 km in 2015.

Figure 3

Distribution of road network and of road traffic



[www.statbank.dk/vej11](http://www.statbank.dk/vej11) and [vej20](http://vej20)

### Almost a quarter of the rail network is electrified

The length of the total rail network was 2,633 km on 1 January 2015, a very small decrease of 3 km since the previous year. Viewed in relation to the total area of Denmark, there is 62 km of railway per 1,000 km<sup>2</sup>. The main part of the rail network is operated by the state-owned Banedanmark.

The regional railways are responsible for operating 517 km of rail network and Copenhagen Metro for 21 km. Since 1990, the rail network has decreased by more than 200 km, mainly due to closure, by Banedanmark, of sections carrying goods.

At the beginning of 2015, almost a quarter of the rail network was electrified. This is three times more than in 1990, but unchanged compared to 2014.

### Goods transport by ship is concentrated at 27 sea ports

In 2014, there were 110 Danish ports handling freight. The 27 largest ports each handled more than 1 million tonnes of goods annually, and accounted for 86 per cent of the total goods transport by sea.

In terms of throughput of goods, the ports of Fredericia and Aarhus are the largest Danish ports handling, respectively, 10 per cent and 8 per cent of total throughput of goods in sea.

**Ferry and passenger ship traffic is concentrated at 35 ports**

71 ports are engaged in transport of passengers, of which 35 of them have more than 200,000 arriving and departing passengers every year and account for more than 90 per cent of passengers in Danish ports. The largest Danish ferry port is Helsingør accounting for 19 per cent of all sea passengers, followed by Rødby Færgehavn with 15 per cent of all passengers in 2014.

**Energy and air emissions****Decreasing gross energy consumption and self-sufficiency**

Despite a general increase in economic activity, Denmark's total gross energy consumption has remained around 800 petajoules for many years, when the large energy consumption for international transport operations outside Denmark is not included. In the years following the financial crisis, energy consumption, however, has been at a slightly lower level.

Gross energy consumption is calculated as the consumption of oil, natural gas, coal and renewable energy. The calculation is adjusted for import and export of electricity.

Since 1998, Denmark has been self-sufficient in energy thanks to an increasing extraction of crude oil and natural gas from the North Sea as well as the production of renewable energy. In 2006, for the first time in several years a major drop in energy production occurred, mainly due to a lower production of oil and natural gas. The decline continued in subsequent years. The declining production meant that energy production in 2014 was slightly below the level of gross energy consumption in Denmark.

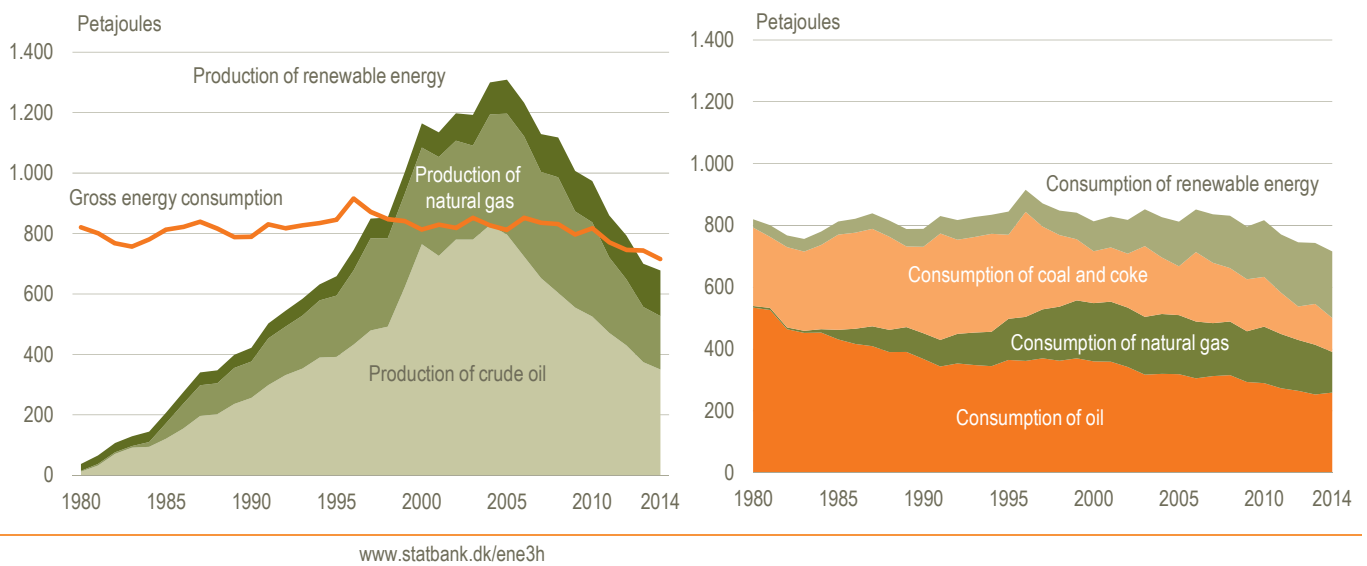
**More natural gas and renewable energy**

Since the 1990's, the fuel mix changed significantly with an increasing consumption of natural gas and renewable energy at the expense of especially coal.

The consumption of renewable energy has been rising in recent years and now accounts for 27 per cent of total gross energy consumption. Renewable energy plays a special role in relation to greenhouse gases and global warming with increasing use of renewable energy in general leading to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions when fossil fuels such as coal and oil are replaced.

Renewable energy sources partly include energy such as wind power and solar energy, which lead to no emissions of greenhouse gases and partly of fuels such as straw and wood which during growth absorbs CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere and emit CO<sub>2</sub> again when burnt.

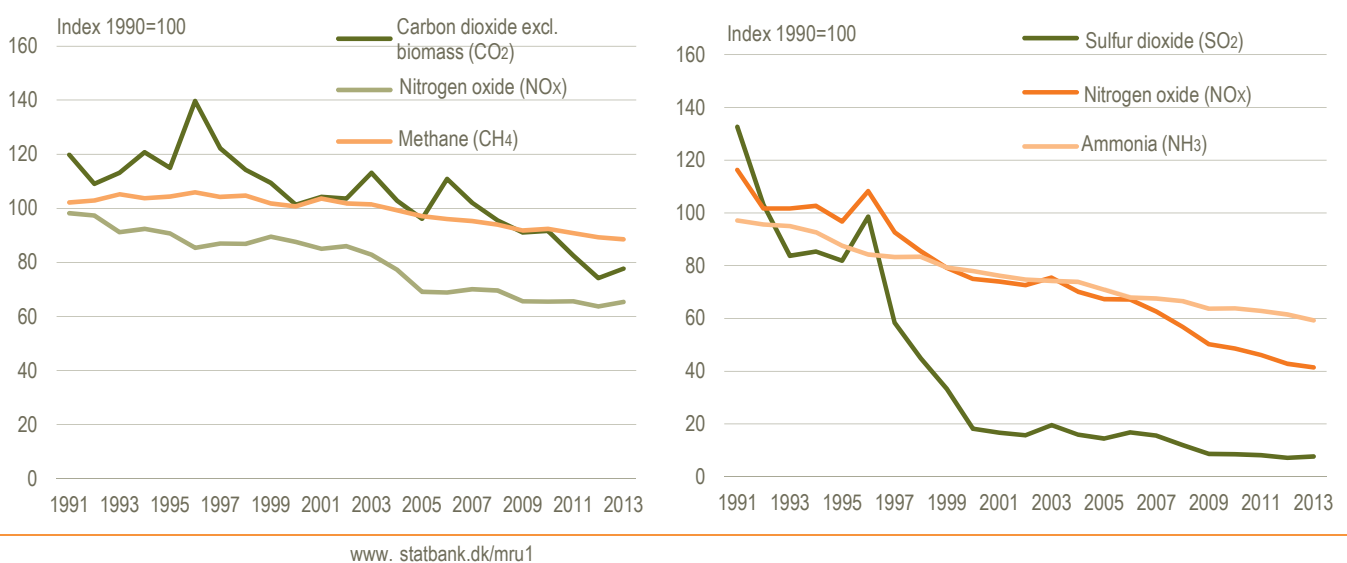


**Figure 4** Energy consumption and production**Air emissions**

Industry and household energy consumption is the main cause of emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and CO and other air pollutants. However, there are also emissions not related to energy use but to fertilizer application and use of solvents and acids etc. For the greenhouse gases N<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>4</sub> as well as for NH<sub>3</sub> and NMVOC these non-energy emissions are significant.

**Reduction in greenhouse gas and acidifying substance emissions**

Emissions of the main greenhouse gas, CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>4</sub>, and of acidifying substances, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub>, from the Danish area have generally declined over the past several years. In contrast, emissions caused by Danish international transport activities, has in the period from 1990 to 2013 more than tripled. The increase in emissions caused by Danish international transport activities is due to a significant expansion of the Danish maritime activity in the decade up to the financial crisis in 2008.

**Figure 5** Emissions of greenhouse gases and acidifying substances (Index 1990=100)

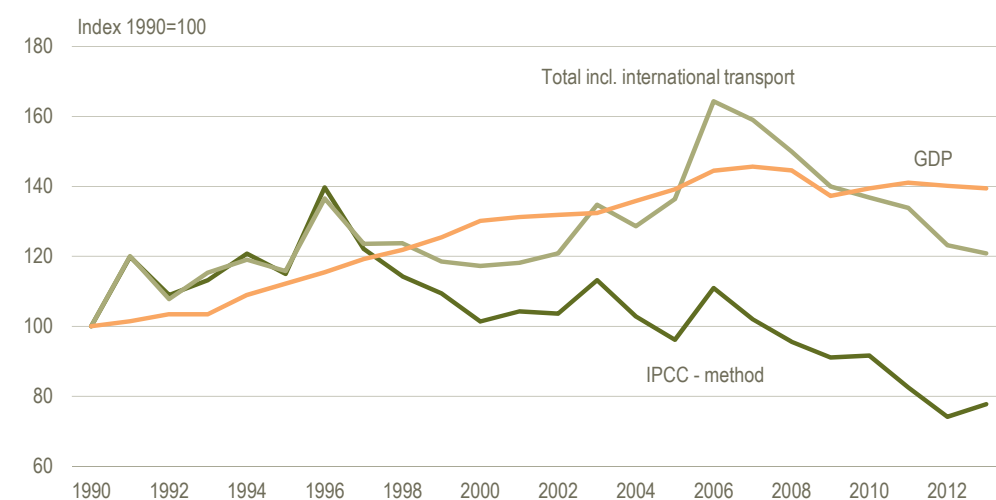
### The Danish contribution to the greenhouse effect

The individual greenhouse gases have different effects in the atmosphere and thus different warming potential and impacts of the greenhouse effect. It is therefore necessary for them to be weighted to get an overall impression of the extent to which the Danish activities contribute to global warming.

A weighting to the so-called CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents shows that the Danish contribution to the greenhouse effect was 21 per cent lower in 2013 than in 1990, not including the contribution of emissions associated with the Danish international transport activities (IPCC statement). If, however, these emissions are included, there was an increase of approximately 11 per cent. In comparison, the gross domestic product, GDP, increased by almost 39 per cent, thus a decoupling between economic growth and the contribution to the greenhouse effect has taken place, in either cases.

In 2013 86 per cent of the contribution to the greenhouse effect came from CO<sub>2</sub>. Methane accounted for 7 per cent while nitrous oxide accounted for 6 per cent. The emissions of halocarbons were below 1 per cent of the total releases from all Danish economic activities.

**Figure 6** The contribution from Danish economy to the greenhouse effect and GDP



The contribution to the greenhouse effect is calculated as CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents.

## Water and waste water

Water is one of our most important resources and invaluable both to human survival and to maintain production and consumption.

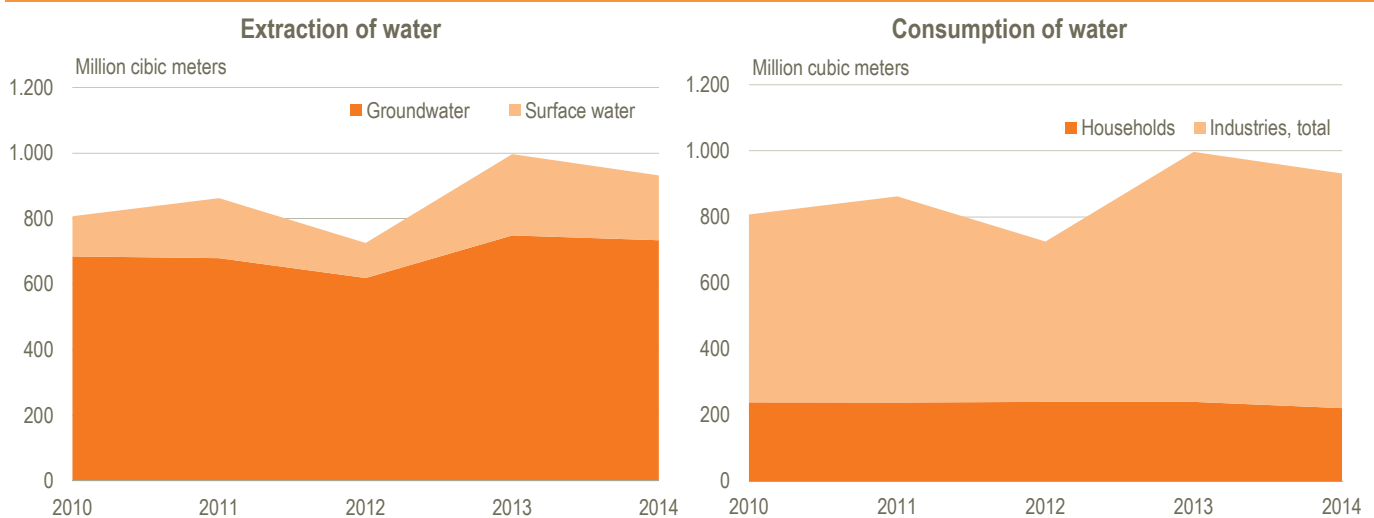
### A lot of groundwater

In Denmark, most of the water we use stem from aquifers in the ground. In 2014 extraction and consumption of groundwater was 735 million m<sup>3</sup>, while 198 million m<sup>3</sup> of surface water was recovered. Of the extracted water 221 million m<sup>3</sup> was used in households, while 711 million m<sup>3</sup> was used by industries. Especially agriculture and fish farming had a high level of water consumption. Agricultural water is especially used for watering the fields and this consumption fluctuates considerably from year to year depending on weather conditions.

### Regional differences

In the western part of Denmark, there is generally sufficient groundwater while it is necessary to collect groundwater to supply Copenhagen from other parts of Zealand. Excessive consumption of groundwater may negatively affect water quality and oxygen levels in streams and lakes. Normally, the Danish groundwater need not be treated or only treated slightly before it can be used. Groundwater is, however, in many places in Denmark under threat from pollution with nitrates or pesticides.

**Figure 7** Extraction and consumption of water



[www.statbank.dk/vandind](http://www.statbank.dk/vandind) Og vandrg01

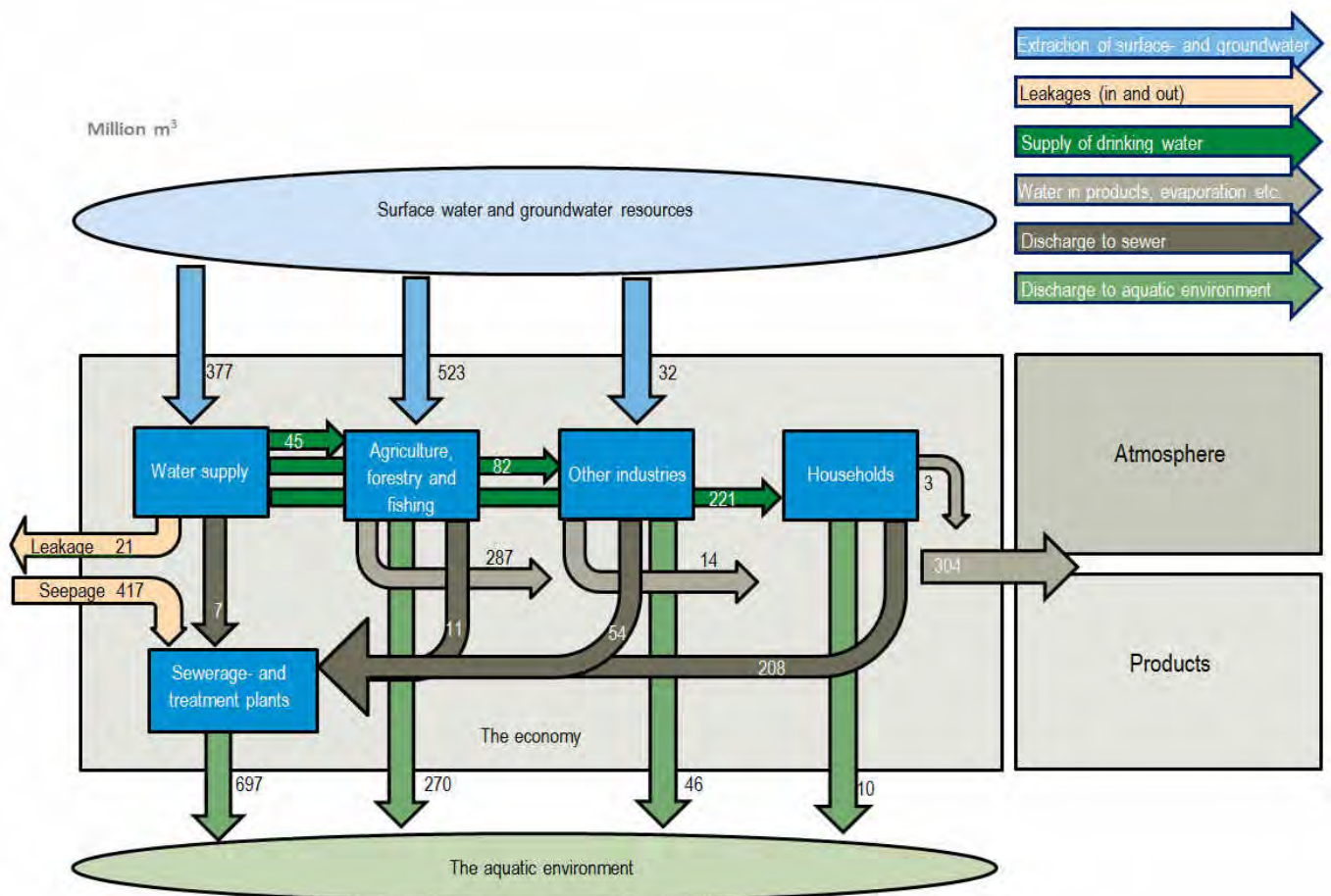
### From clean water to wastewater

After use in industry and households, a large part of wastewater is treated before it is discharged back to nature. In 2014, the total amount of wastewater produced in industries and households amounted to 606 million m<sup>3</sup>. Of these, 218 million m<sup>3</sup> came from households and 388 million m<sup>3</sup> came from industries.

However, not all the water ends up as waste water. Some of the water is absorbed by plants or added to other products, some water evaporates into the atmosphere and some water leaks from the sewage network. And finally, there is some leakage of water into the sewer network.

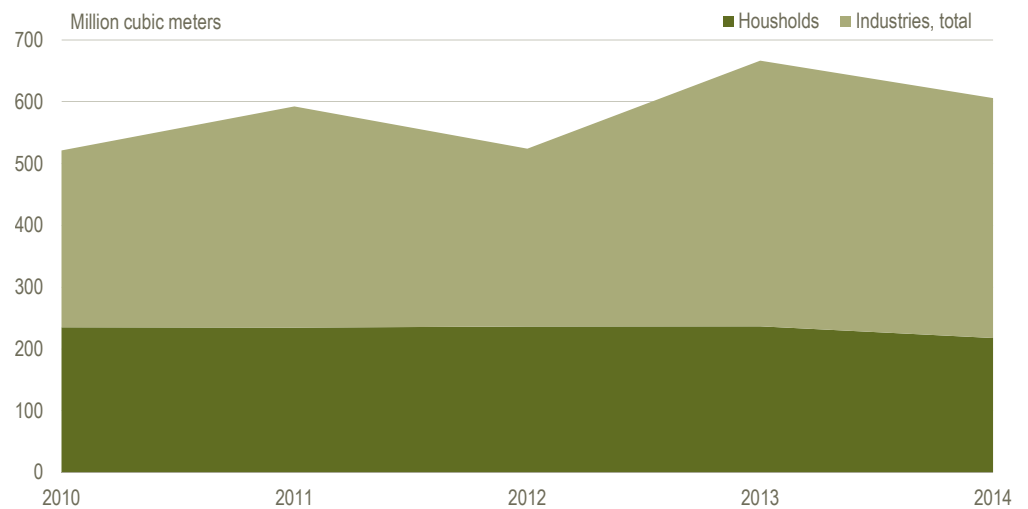
Figure 8

## Streams of water and wastewater 2014



Taking into account all these flows, discharges of wastewater to nature can be calculated to 1.023 million m<sup>3</sup> in 2014. Of these, 697 million m<sup>3</sup> came from public treatment plants, 270 million m<sup>3</sup> came from agriculture, forestry and fishing, 46 million m<sup>3</sup> was industrial emissions and 10 million m<sup>3</sup> was wastewater from households.

The Capital Region has the largest share of emissions. The regions wastewater discharge depends on the industry mix and the size of the population. In addition, some wastewater treatment plants treat wastewater from other regions.

**Figure 9 Discharge of wastewater. 2014**

[www.statbank.dk/vandrg02](http://www.statbank.dk/vandrg02)

### Material flow and waste

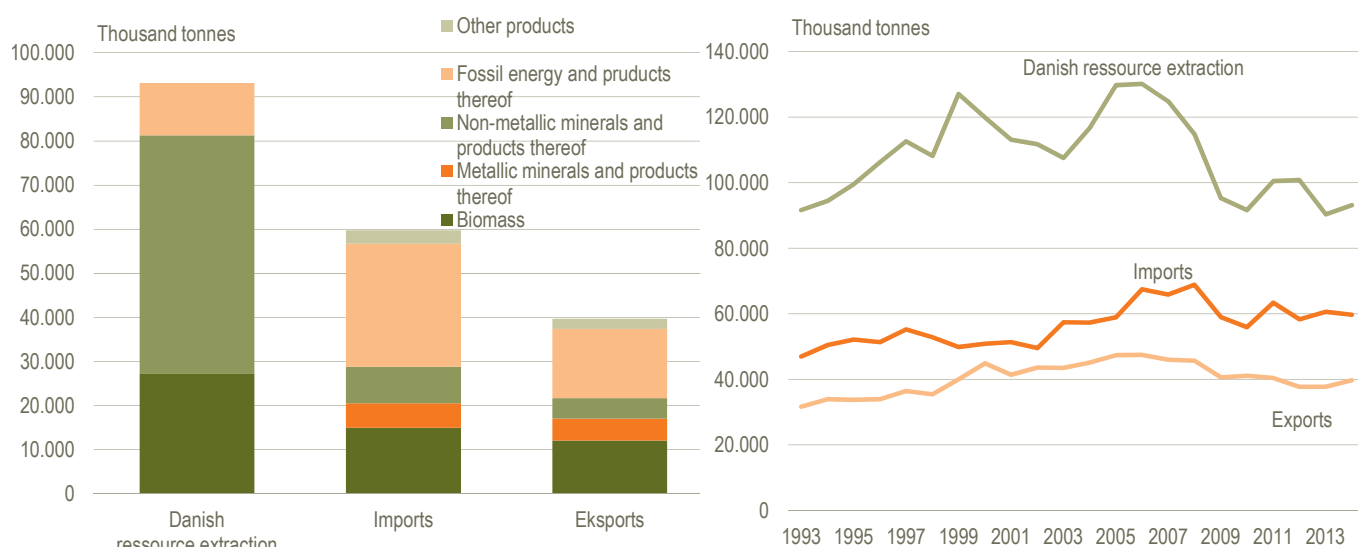
Each year, the Danish society and the Danish economy are totally dependent on being supplied millions of tonnes of raw materials, energy, food and other materials. The materials cost money and the acquisition and use of these often have consequences for the environment and natural resources. In the end, a large part of these materials also ends up as waste, which must be taken care of.

#### Danish resource extraction

When all the main natural resources are included, 93 million tonnes of materials from Danish nature, equivalent to 16.4 tonnes per inhabitant was extracted in 2014. Of this amount, the extraction of stone, gravel and sand etc. amounted to 54 million tonnes, while the extraction of fossil energy in the form of oil and natural gas was 12 million tonnes. Additionally, 27 million tonnes of biomass was harvested.

#### Imports and exports of goods

In addition to the domestic resources, the Danish economy imported a large amount of materials from abroad. Imports amounted to 60 million tonnes in 2014. Imports of fossil energy weighed almost 28 million tonnes or almost half of the total import. Denmark exported a somewhat smaller quantity of material abroad. Denmark's export of goods weighed 40 million tonnes. Of these, 16 million tonnes were energy products. Export of biomass including animal products amounted to 12 million tonnes.

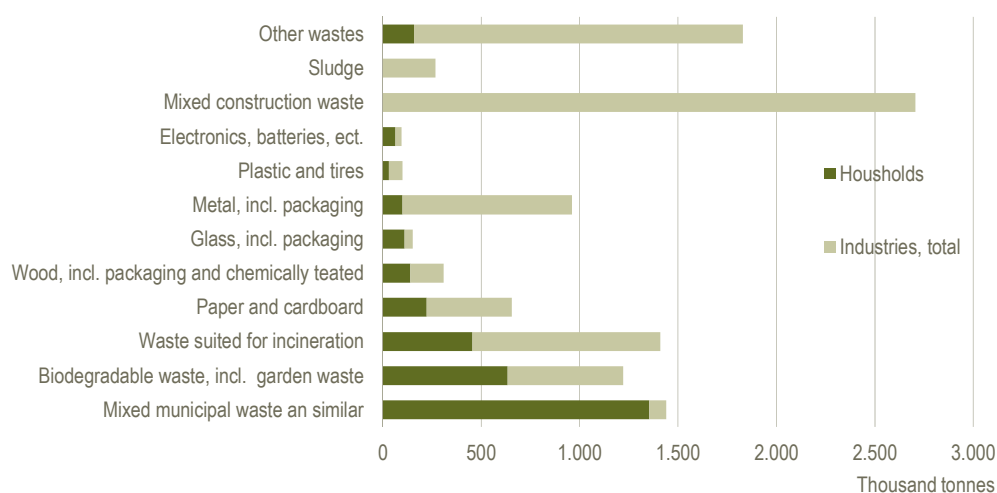
**Figure 10** Material flows to and from the Danish economy

www.statbank.dk/mrm2

### Production of waste

Of the materials used in Denmark, some is accumulated in buildings, machinery, transport equipment and consumer durables etc. until these at some point are scrapped. Other parts end up as air emissions, and the rest ends up as waste.

The total amount of waste in Denmark was 11 million tonnes in 2013. 8 million tonnes came from industries and 3 million tonnes came from households. The largest part of industrial waste derives from the construction industry.

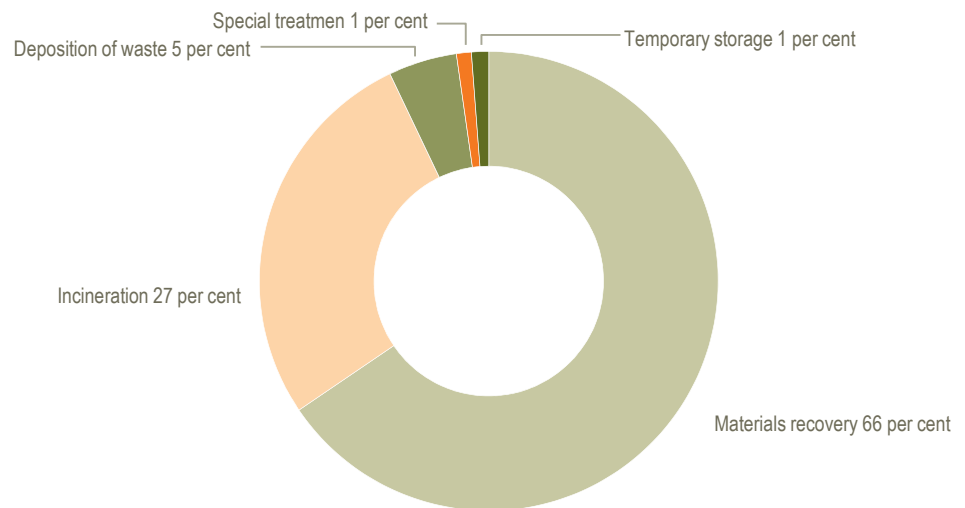
**Figure 11** Production of waste. 2013

www.statbank.dk/affald01

### Treatment of waste

As much as 66 per cent of waste was recycled in 2013. For commercial and industrial waste, 76 per cent was recycled, while for households 41 per cent was recycled. The proportion of re-used waste is increasing for both industries and households. In 2011, 72 per cent of commercial waste was recycled and 37 per cent of household waste was recycled. Most of the waste not recycled is incinerated, while only a small percentage (7 per cent) is deposited or undergoing special treatment.

**Figure 12 Treatment of waste. 2013**



[www.statbank.dk/affald02](http://www.statbank.dk/affald02)

### Green economy

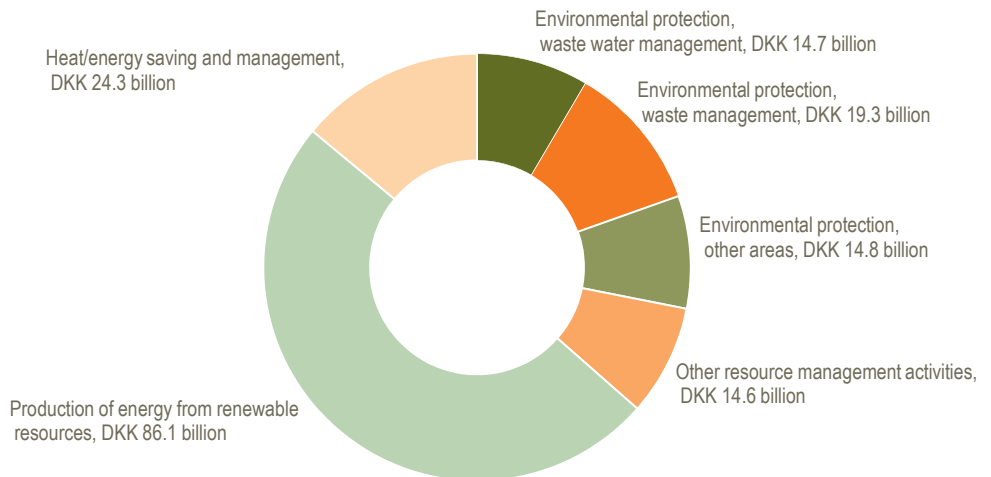
For many years Denmark has had a major focus on developing and using green technologies including renewable energy production and environmental protection, and the authorities have, for example, used green taxes to move the economy in a more environmentally friendly and resource-saving direction.

#### Sales of environmental goods and services

So-called environmental goods and services not only include goods and services which directly protect the environment, but also products and services that reduce the consumption of natural resources. Research and development in these areas are also included.

In 2014, companies generated environmental goods and services amounting to DKK 174 billion. The most extensive production of environmental goods and services was related to energy, partly to the production of renewable energy and partly for energy-saving initiatives. The production had a value of DKK 110 billion in total.

The turnover for the more traditional environmental protection, such as waste water treatment and waste treatment amounted to DKK 49 billion, which is slightly more than a quarter of the total green production.

**Figure 13 Environmental goods and services. Turnover 2014**

[www.statbank.dk/gron1](http://www.statbank.dk/gron1)

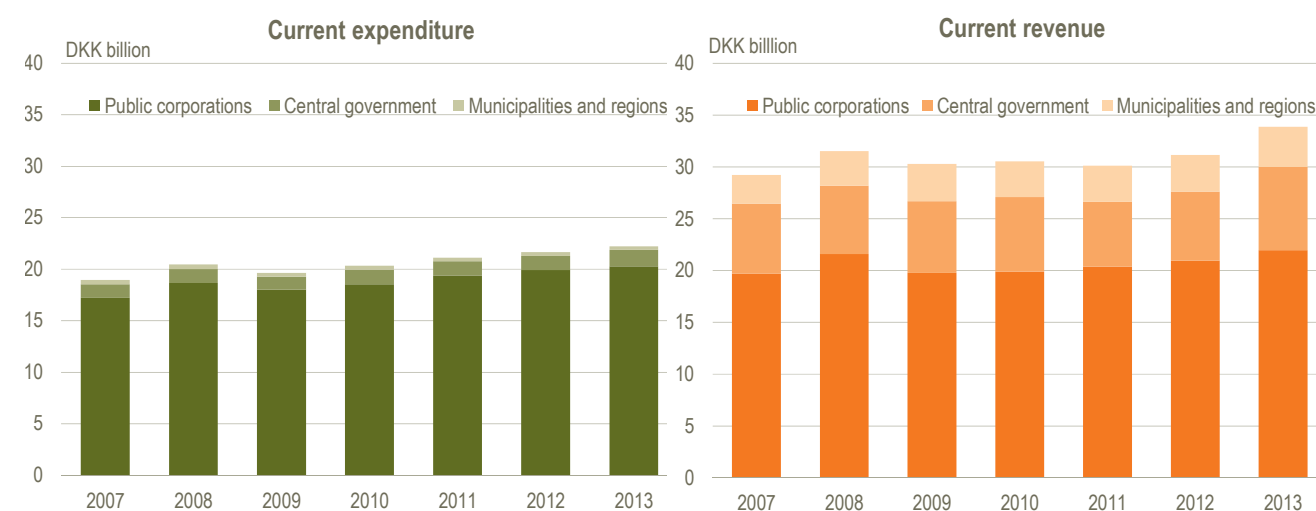
### Public environmental expenditure and revenue

The public sector has environmental expenses and it receives environmental revenues. Environmental protection expenditure covers activities which are aimed at prevention and control of pollution and transition to sustainable technologies. The public environmental revenue primarily includes payments that the public sector receives from citizens and businesses in the provision of services in sewage and waste areas.

The total public environmental expenditure is quite stable over time. In 2007, the total environmental expenditure amounted to DKK 29.2 billion, or 2.9 per cent of the total expenditure in the public sector, compared to DKK 33.9 billion or 2.7 per cent in 2013.

The total public environmental revenues of DKK 22.2 billion in 2013 were made up mainly of tariff payments for public utilities.



**Figure 14** Environmental protection expenditure and revenue

www.statbank.dk/mreg2

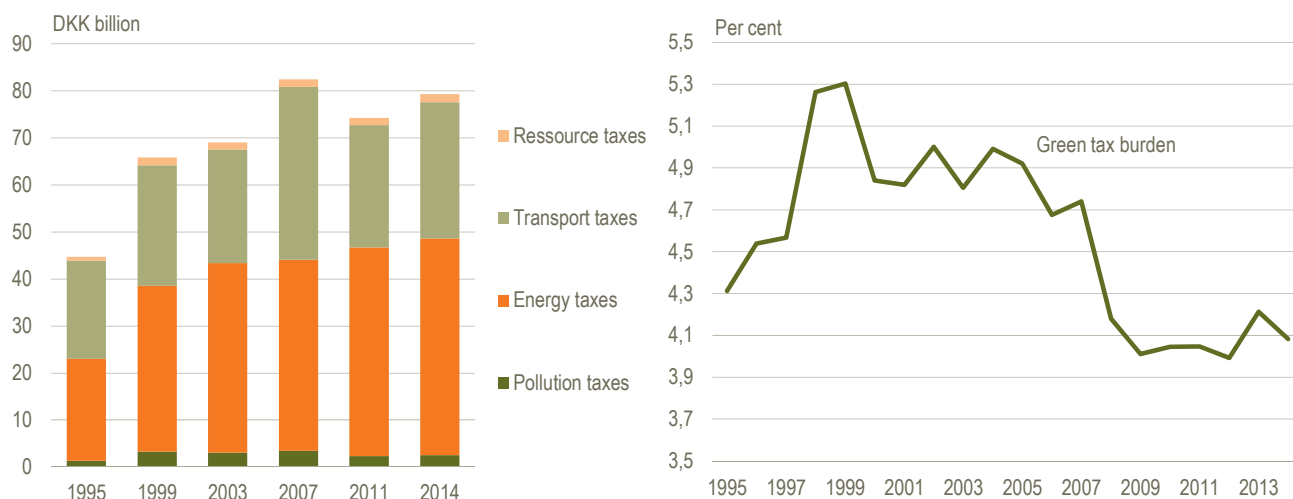
### Environmental taxes

In the Danish environmental policy, green taxes, or more precisely environmental related taxes, are used as a management instrument but also to generate revenue to the government. The green taxes are divided into pollution-related, energy-related, resource-related and transportation-related taxes.

### Green tax burden of 4.1 per cent of GDP

Environmental taxes rose from 1995 to 2007. The financial crisis affected the environment tax revenue downwards. In 2013, the government's total revenue from environment-related taxes was DKK 79.2 billion, which corresponds to 8.8 per cent of the total taxes. Measured as a percentage of GDP, green taxes amounted to 4.1 per cent. The green tax burden peaked in 1999 with 5.3 per cent of GDP.

The energy-related taxes made up 58 per cent of the total environment-related taxes. Taxes on electricity, gasoline and certain petroleum products as well as the PSO (Public Service Obligation) tax are the most dominant among energy taxes. Transport taxes also made up a significant portion of the total environmental taxes.

**Figure 15** Environmental taxes

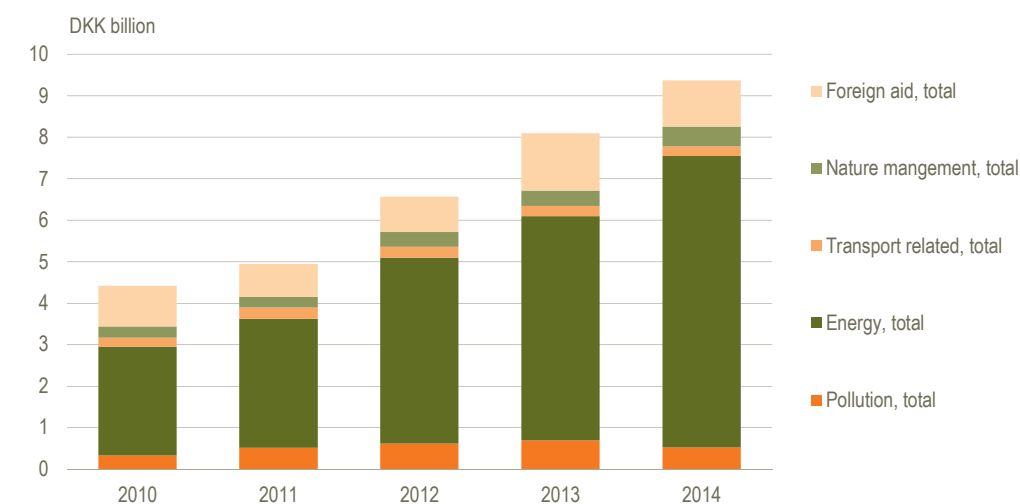
www.statbank.dk/mreg21

### Environmental support

Each year, in addition to regulation by green taxes, the government provides environmentally motivated subsidies and transfers to industries, international organizations and households. These subsidies and transfers include aid for environmental protection, such as waste management, protection of soil and groundwater, and to reduce the exploitation of exhaustible natural resources and better utilization of renewable energy resources.

Environmental subsidies and transfers amounted to DKK 9.4 billion in 2014, a little under half a percent of GDP. There was an increase of DKK 1.3 billion compared to 2013 and has more than doubled since 2010. The energy-related subsidies consist primarily of support for wind power and other renewable energy financed by the PSO tax (Public Service Obligation) and accounted for 75 per cent of the total environmental motivated subsidies and transfers in 2014.

**Figure 16** Environmental subsidies



[www.statbank.dk/mms3](http://www.statbank.dk/mms3)

Table 399 Land cover

	Km <sup>2</sup>	Per cent
<b>Total area</b>	<b>43 560.76</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Artificial surfaces</b>	<b>4 246.46</b>	<b>9.75</b>
Urban fabric, industrial and commercial units <sup>1</sup>	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
<b>Agricultural areas</b>	<b>28 897.85</b>	<b>66.34</b>
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
<b>Forests and semi-natural areas</b>	<b>6 788.32</b>	<b>15.58</b>
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
<b>Wetlands</b>	<b>2 274.89</b>	<b>5.22</b>
Meadows	808.89	1.86
Inland wetlands	205.66	0.47
Peat bogs	875.60	2.01
Salt marshes	384.74	0.88
<b>Water bodies</b>	<b>670.59</b>	<b>1.54</b>
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
<b>Unclassified</b>	<b>682.65</b>	<b>1.57</b>

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

Source: National Environmental Research Institute  
[www.dmu.dk](http://www.dmu.dk)

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

**Table 400** Area, population and coastline

	Land and inland water area km <sup>2</sup>	Population 1 January 2016	Density of population per km <sup>2</sup>	Number of islands	Inland water area 1959 km <sup>2</sup>	Coastline 1959 km
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>42 925.5</b>	<b>5 707 251</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>394<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>700</b>	<b>8 509</b>
<b>Provinces</b>						
Byen København	179.5	752 964	4 195.5	14	18	264
Københavns omegn	342.2	539 241	1 575.6	1	...	60
Nordsjælland	1 449.1	457 122	315.5	22	80	318
Bornholm <sup>2</sup>	588.4	39 847	67.7	5	3	214
Østsjælland	808.2	244 698	302.8	14	7	184
Vest- og Sydsjælland	6 415.8	582 801	90.8	102	102	1 900
Fyn	3 479.0	491 474	141.3	98	26	1 260
Syddjylland	8 777.4	720 296	82.1	22	...	1 021
Østjylland	5 841.6	865 830	148.2	50	...	887
Vestjylland	7 165.0	427 479	59.7	26	...	893
Nordjylland	7 879.3	585 499	74.3	38	...	1 509
<b>Regions</b>						
Hovedstaden	2 559.2	1 789 174	699.1	42	101	...
Sjælland	7 224.0	827 499	114.5	116	109	...
Syddanmark	12 256.4	1 211 770	98.9	120	...	...
Midtjylland	13 006.6	1 293 309	99.4	76	...	...
Nordjylland	7 879.3	585 499	74.3	38	...	...
<b>Faroe Islands</b>	<b>1 396.0</b>	<b>49 126<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>17<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1 117<sup>5</sup></b>
<b>Greenland</b>	<b>410 449.0<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>55 847</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>44 087</b>

Note: The most southern point in Denmark is Gedserodde on Falster, the most northerly point is near Skagen, the most westerly point is Blåvandshuk, and the most easterly point is Christiansø (Østerskær).

Source: Danish Geodata Agency  
www.statbank.dk/folk1 and are207

<sup>1</sup> Incl. Zealand and Jutland peninsula. <sup>2</sup> Incl. Christiansø. <sup>3</sup> 1 December 2015. <sup>4</sup> 1 January 2013. <sup>5</sup> Measured in 1955. <sup>6</sup> Only the part of Greenland free of ice is included. The total area of Greenland is 2,166,086 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 81 per cent is covered by inland ice.

**Table 401** Administrative division of Denmark. 2016

	Municipalities	Parishes	Customs and tax regions <sup>1</sup>	Constituencies <sup>2</sup>	
				Counties and large constituencies	Constituencies
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>2 170</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>The Islands</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Jutland</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1 281</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Region Hovedstaden</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>
Byen København	4	71	2	1	12
Københavns omegn	13	56	1	1	8
Nordsjælland	11	91	3	1	6
Bornholm	1	22	1	1	2
<b>Region Sjælland</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>
Østsjælland	5	60	2	}	3
Vest- og Sydsjælland	12	357	4		9
<b>Region Syddanmark</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>
Fyn	10	232	4	1	8
Syddjylland	12	289	5	1	13
<b>Region Midtjylland</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>
Østjylland	11	353	5	1	11
Vestjylland	8	283	4	1	11
<b>Region Nordjylland</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>

<sup>1</sup> 2015. <sup>2</sup> In accordance with Act no. 1292 of 8 December 2006 on elections to the Danish Parliament.

www.statbank.dk/02

**Table 402** Denmark's 15 largest lakes

Lake's name	Province	2016	Lake's name	Province	2016
		km <sup>2</sup>			km <sup>2</sup>
Arresø	Nordsjælland	39.7	Søndersø	Vest- og Sydsjælland	8.4
Esrum sø	Nordsjælland	17.4	Tystrup sø	Vest- og Sydsjælland	6.6
Mossø	Østjylland	16.5	Ulvedybet	Nordjylland	5.8
Stadil Fjord <sup>1</sup>	Vestjylland	16.2	Tømmerby Fjord	Nordjylland	5.7
Saltbæk Vig <sup>1</sup>	Vest- og Sydsjælland	16.1	Julsø	Østjylland	5.6
Tissø	Vest- og Sydsjælland	12.5	Tange sø	Østjylland	5.4
Furesø	Nordsjælland	9.4	Lund Fjord	Nordjylland	5.1
Skanderborg sø	Østjylland	8.7			

<sup>1</sup> Area of brackish water.Source: Danish Geodata Agency  
www.gst.dk

Table 403 Area and population on islands

Municipality code	Population 1 January 2016	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	Municipality code	Population 1 January 2016	Area in km <sup>2</sup>
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>5 707 251</b>	<b>43 048.56</b>	<b>Funen and its islands</b>	<b>491 474</b>	<b>3 489.50</b>
<b>Zealand and its islands</b>	<b>2 473 209</b>	<b>7 478.47</b>	430 Avernakø	114	5.72
330 Agersø	174	8.09	492 Birkholm	12	0.90
Flere Amager	192 709	96.38	430 Bjørnø	34	1.46
390 Bogø	1 121	14.39	420 Bågå	24	6.19
370 Enø	384	3.52	479 Drejø	65	4.26
250 Eskilsø	6	1.63	479 Frederikse	4	0.06
390 Farø	5		Flere Fyn	462 625	2 988.03
370 Gavnø	34	5.64	410 Fænø	2	3.91
330 Glænø	41	5.26	479 Hjortø	7	0.89
190 Klaus Nars holm	2	0.00	482 Langeland	12 345	283.48
390 Langø	2	1.34	430 Lyø	96	6.31
390 Masnedø	184	1.71	482 Siø	16	1.43
390 Møn	9 455	218.35	479 Skarø	32	1.93
326 Nekselø	19	2.22	482 Strynø	186	4.91
390 Nyord	37	5.56	479 Thurø	3 519	7.54
330 Omø	156	4.46	440 Tornø	4	0.25
316 Orø	850	15.04	479 Tåsinge	6 111	69.99
185 Saltholm	2	16.71	492 Ærø	6 278	87.51
326 Sejerø	351	12.55	80 named and uninhabited islands	•	14.74
Flere Sjælland	2 267 659	7 053.71	<b>Jutland and its islands</b>	<b>2 599 104</b>	<b>29 694.75</b>
101 Slotsholmen	17	0.21	773 Agerø	26	3.48
101 Trekroner	1	0.03	727 Alrø	146	7.73
84 named and uninhabited islands	•	11.67	540 Als	49 980	311.08
<b>Lolland-Falster and their islands</b>	<b>103 617</b>	<b>1 796.38</b>	707 Anholt	145	21.72
360 Askø	39	2.79	580 Barsø	22	2.67
376 Falster	42 399	513.72	851 Egholm	44	6.07
360 Fejø	442	17.05	615 Endelave	167	13.20
360 Femø	119	11.38	563 Fanø	3 290	60.45
360 Lilleø	7	0.84	779 Fur	765	22.10
Flere Lolland	60 607	1 244.54	813 Hirsholm	2	0.16
360 Vejrø	4	1.59	766 Hjarnø	106	3.42
42 named and uninhabited islands	•	4.47	671 Jegindø	419	7.70
<b>Bornholm and its islands</b>	<b>39 847</b>	<b>589.46</b>	Flere Jyske halvø	2 219 359	23 845.86
400 Bornholm	39 756	589.12	580 Kalvø	13	0.19
411 Christiansø og Frederikse	91	0.25	820 Livø	7	3.33
3 named and uninhabited islands	•	0.09	825 Læsø	1 817	113.75
			561 Mandø	43	8.28
			773 Mors	20 603	364.08
			550 Rømø	591	86.36
			741 Samsø	3 710	112.67
			580 Store Okseø	2	0.08
			727 Tunø	114	3.57
			Flere Vendsyssel-Thy	297 382	4 669.11
			671 Venø	195	6.26
			615 Vorsø	1	0.60
			510 Årø	155	5.88
			111 named and uninhabited islands	•	14.99

Note.: The area is based on map10 of the Danish Geodata Agency and Cadastre. In relation to the area in table 405, non-registered areas are also included here, e.g. lakes and roads.

www.statbank.dk/bef4 and are207

<sup>1</sup> Incl. Lindø. <sup>2</sup> Incl. Skælø. <sup>3</sup> Not included in the division of municipalities, administered by the Ministry of Defence.

**Table 404** Meteorological conditions

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
<b>Mean temperature</b> °C													
Normal (1961-1990)	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.7	10.8	14.3	15.6	15.7	12.7	9.1	4.7	1.6	7.7
2015	3.0	2.1	4.7	7.0	9.7	12.7	15.5	17.4	13.2	9.5	7.5	6.7	9.1
<b>Average daily temperature</b>													
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
2015	4.8	4.2	7.7	11.5	13.5	16.6	19.7	22.1	16.9	12.2	9.6	8.4	12.3
<b>Average nightly temperature</b>													
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
2015	0.9	-0.3	1.8	2.9	5.9	8.6	11.3	12.8	9.8	6.9	4.9	4.7	5.9
<b>Maximum temperature</b>													
1874-2015 Temp.	12.4	15.8	22.2	28.6	32.8	35.5	35.3	36.4	32.3	26.9	18.5	14.5	36.4
Measured during the years	<b>2005</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1892</b>	<b>1947</b>	<b>1941</b>	<b>1975</b>	<b>1906</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>1968</b>	<b>1953</b>	<b>1975</b>
2015	11.1	9.7	14.6	20.9	23.1	26.0	31.9	31.5	23.8	19.6	15.7	13.4	31.9
<b>Minimum temperature</b>													
1874-2015 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	<b>1982</b>	<b>1942</b>	<b>1888</b>	<b>1922</b>	<b>1900</b>	<b>1936</b>	<b>1903</b>	<b>1885</b>	<b>1886</b>	<b>1880</b>	<b>1973</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1982</b>
2015	-10.0	-13.6	-6.5	-6.1	-4.2	2.2	2.1	2.8	0.7	-0.9	-9.9	-4.0	-13.6
<b>Degree-days</b> degree-days													
Normal (1961-1990)	522	491	461	337	198	84	43	47	128	243	361	469	3 382
2015	435	418	383	299	228	129	61	15	114	232	286	320	2 921
<b>Precipitation</b> mm.													
Normal (1961-1990)	57	38	46	41	48	55	66	67	73	76	79	66	712
2015	97	30	66	27	86	59	86	69	94	29	146	115	904
<b>Bright sunshine, all DK</b> hours													
Normal (1961-1990)	43	69	110	162	209	209	196	186	128	86	54	43	1 495
2015	48	60	127	241	184	209	211	242	164	89	52	36	1 662
<b>Summer days (max. &gt;25°)</b> days													
Normal (1961-1990)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	2.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2
2015	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
<b>Frost days (min. &lt;0°)</b>													
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
2015	8.5	10.3	6.2	3.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.1	34.3
<b>Ice days (max. &lt;0°)</b>													
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
2015	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
<b>Precipitation days (R ≥ 0.1 mm.)</b>													
Normal (1961-1990)	17.0	13.0	14	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	15.0	16.0	18.0	17.0	171.0
2015	25.5	15.3	16.6	11.7	23.2	15.0	17.6	14.8	22.3	15.6	25.4	25.8	228.8
<b>Days with snow cover</b>													
Normal (1961-1990)	12.0	9.3	4.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<	1.3	5.1	33.0
2015	3.3	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	8.1

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

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

Source: Danmarks Meteorologiske Institut  
www.dmi.dk

**Table 405** Infrastructure for transport

1 January	2014	2015
	km	
<b>Road network, total</b>	<b>74 407</b>	<b>74 472</b>
Of which motorways	1 216	1 232
State roads	3 796	3 796
Municipality roads	70 568	70 635
<b>Railway network, total</b>	<b>2 636</b>	<b>2 633</b>
Of which Copenhagen Metro	21	21
Of which private railways	520	517
	number	
Stations and halts	528	527
Sea ports	111	111
Airports	23	23

www.statbank.dk/vej11, bane41 and skib101

**Table 406** Infrastructure for transport, expenditure

	2013	2014
	DKK mio.	
<b>Road network</b>	<b>14 670</b>	<b>14 145</b>
Construction expenditure	7 808	8 212
Operation and maintenance	6 862	5 933
<b>State railway network</b>	<b>4 211</b>	<b>5 059</b>
New investments	2 845	3 962
Reinvestments	1 334	895
Other investments	32	242
<b>Private railways</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Sea ports</b>	<b>1 122</b>	...
Constructions	1 014	...
Buildings	108	...
<b>Airports</b>	<b>594</b>	...
<b>Great Belt Link</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>Øresund Link</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Copenhagen Metro</b>	<b>3 170</b>	<b>3 420</b>

www.statbank.dk/vej2, bane42, flyv2 and skib2



**Table 407** Extraction of raw materials

	1990	1995	2000	2014
	m³ in thousands			
<b>Extraction of raw materials, total</b>	<b>33 976</b>	<b>34 210</b>	<b>40 945</b>	<b>32 667</b>
<b>Extraction from land area:</b>	<b>28 106</b>	<b>28 558</b>	<b>33 809</b>	<b>25 914</b>
Sand, gravel and stone	22 534	21 721	27 587	21 457
Quartz sand	186	191	479	262
Granite	811	662	199	134
Clay	462	739	788	308
Expanded clay	303	311	313	217
Moler	195	186	227	190
Chalk, limestone	2 924	4 049	3 405	2 610
Peat	399	259	247	192
Other raw materials	292	440	563	543
<b>Extraction from sea area</b>				
Sand, gravel, sand for land filling etc.	5 870	5 652	7 136	6 753

Source: National Forest and Nature Agency

www.statbank.dk/rst01 and rst3

**Table 408** Sales of pesticides

	2013	2014*
	tonnes	
<b>Sales of pesticide products<sup>1</sup></b>		
<b>Weight</b>	<b>13 626</b>	<b>9 075</b>
Herbicides	7 329	3 820
Fungicides	2 633	1 752
Algicides	19	27
Insecticides	1 393	1 214
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	–	–
Products against pests on farm animals	94	107
Plant growth regulators	468	269
Combined fungicides and insecticides	14	15
Soil disinfectants	5	1
Rodenticides	410	291
Repellents	15	1
Products for the protection of woodwork	1 246	1 578
<b>Of which active ingredients<sup>2</sup></b>		
<b>Active ingredients, total</b>	<b>4 323</b>	<b>1 983</b>
Herbicides	2 937	1 239
Fungicides	881	412
Algicides	4	5
Insecticides	80	55
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	–	–
Products against pests on farm animals	2	3
Plant growth regulators	289	115
Combined fungicides and insecticides	5	6
Soil disinfectants	5	1
Rodenticides	7	2
Repellents	3	5
Products for the protection of woodwork	110	140

<sup>1</sup> A pesticide product comprises one or more effective substances, emulators, adhesives and inactive fillers.<sup>2</sup> That part of the product which has a toxic effect.

Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency

www.statbank.dk/pest2

**Table 409**                      **Manufacturers' energy consumption. 2014**

	Solid fuel	Liquid fuel	Gas	Electricity	District heating
	thousand GJ				
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>8 328</b>	<b>12 058</b>	<b>43 283</b>	<b>23 406</b>	<b>3 469</b>
Extraction of gravel and stone	876	556	677	236	3
Mining support service activities	0	7	5	20	6
Production of meat and meat products	0	100	2 196	1 518	91
Processing and preserving of fish	583	46	1 151	457	46
Other food products	701	2 772	2 026	1 848	175
Dairy products	0	44	3 754	1 565	37
Grain mill and bakery products	1	19	1 238	695	53
Beverages	10	20	972	468	82
Tobacco products	0	4	30	27	7
Textiles	0	3	223	319	29
Wearing apparel	2	0	6	7	7
Wood and wood products	1 309	137	85	583	211
Paper and paper products	15	49	1 360	599	51
Printing etc.	1	6	135	375	54
Oil refinery etc.	0	423	15 484	1 064	578
Basic chemicals	0	265	1 121	1 543	127
Paints and soap etc.	498	33	2 817	962	60
Pharmaceuticals	0	30	807	1 195	329
Rubber and plastic products	5	52	406	1 543	90
Glass and ceramic products	0	67	1 079	432	21
Concrete and bricks	3 933	6 996	3 274	1 631	43
Basic metals	1	35	1 672	1 237	59
Fabricated metal products	43	148	970	1 474	258
Computers and communication equipment etc.	0	0	121	153	35
Other electronic products	0	3	29	160	91
Electric motors, etc.	0	5	38	94	23
Wires and cables	1	4	71	158	22
Household appliances, lamps, etc.	0	1	54	58	22
Engines, windmills and pumps	13	59	532	1 222	359
Other machinery	100	120	489	634	225
Motor vehicles and related parts	6	13	211	180	22
Ships and other transport equipment	3	7	17	75	48
Furniture	225	11	114	394	44
Toys and other manufacturing	3	5	31	276	22
Medical instruments, etc.	0	5	20	75	26
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	0	11	69	129	115

Note: The table includes workplaces in firms with 20 or more employed in the industry.

<sup>1</sup> Incl. extraction of gravel, clay, stone and salt, etc.

**Table 410** Gross energy consumption by industries and households

	2012	2013	2014	Distribution 2014	Change from 2013 to 2014
	PJ			per cent	
<b>Total industries and households</b>	<b>1 235</b>	<b>1 221</b>	<b>1 164</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-4.7</b>
Households	325	328	305	26.2	-6.8
<b>Total industries</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>-4.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	40	40	38	3.3	-4.5
Mining and quarrying	31	30	29	2.5	-2.3
Manufacturing	123	120	120	10.3	-0.1
Utility services	13	13	12	1.0	-3.5
Construction	22	18	20	1.7	11.9
Trade and transport etc.	602	597	566	48.7	-5.1
Information and communication	8	7	6	0.5	-4.3
Financial and insurance	4	3	3	0.3	-8.3
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	3	3	2	0.2	-4.7
Dwellings	1	1	1	0.1	-3.6
Other business services	15	13	13	1.1	-2.1
Public adm., education, health	41	41	38	3.3	-6.5
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	9	8	8	0.6	-7.0
Of which Danish ships bunkering abroad	442	397	390	33.5	-1.8
Of which Danish planes bunkering abroad	17	24	28	2.4	14.7
Of which Danish vehicles bunkering abroad	30	57	30	2.6	-46.6
Memo: Use of energy excl. bunkering	745	743	716	61.5	-3.7

www.statbank.dk/ene3h

**Table 411** Energy expenditure by industries and households. 2014

	Basic prices	Trade margins	Taxes	VAT	Purchasers prices
	DKK mill.				
<b>Total industries and households</b>	<b>152 782</b>	<b>7 761</b>	<b>41 297</b>	<b>18 563</b>	<b>220 403</b>
Households	34 835	4 288	25 364	15 266	79 752
<b>Total industries</b>	<b>117 947</b>	<b>3 473</b>	<b>15 933</b>	<b>3 297</b>	<b>140 651</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3 892	333	652	13	4 890
Mining and quarrying	217	20	29	1	266
Manufacturing	38 760	274	2 134	31	41 199
Utility services	16 656	262	1 103	33	18 054
Construction	2 124	390	1 365	26	3 905
Trade and transport etc.	47 590	1 753	5 139	669	55 151
Information and communication	806	22	215	17	1 060
Financial and insurance	365	15	276	145	801
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	289	27	189	53	558
Dwellings	145	12	116	66	338
Other business services	1 534	129	949	113	2 725
Public adm., education, health	4 652	199	3 283	1 952	10 085
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	918	37	484	179	1 618
Of which Danish ships bunkering abroad	3 208	-	-	-	3 208
Of which Danish planes bunkering abroad	3 387	-	-	-	3 387
Of which Danish vehicles bunkering abroad	28 089	-	-	-	28 089

www.statbank.dk/ene4ha

Table 412 Energy Accounts for Denmark in specific units. 2014

	Crude oil and refinery feedstocks	Coal and coke	Oil products	Natural gas - extraction and imports	Natural gas - consumption and exports <sup>2</sup>	Renewable energy etc <sup>3</sup>	Electricity	District heat
	1 000 tonnes			mill. Nm <sup>3</sup>		TJ	GWh	TJ
Production	8 168	-	7 014	4 478	4 436	168 690	31 569	119 881
Imports	3 697	4 597	16 810	592	241	49 117	12 702	-
<b>Total supply (=total use)</b>	<b>11 865</b>	<b>4 597</b>	<b>23 824</b>	<b>5 070</b>	<b>4 678</b>	<b>217 807</b>	<b>44 272</b>	<b>119 881</b>
Exports	4 813	167	5 602	-	1 984	6 514	10 603	-
Changes in inventories	112	77	1 369	-	- 16	423	-	-
Distribution losses etc	-	-	-	85	4	2 359	1 974	24 091
<b>Industries and households</b>	<b>6 940</b>	<b>4 353</b>	<b>16 853</b>	<b>4 985</b>	<b>2 705</b>	<b>208 510</b>	<b>31 695</b>	<b>95 790</b>
Households	-	0	2 033	-	613	42 233	10 104	62 051
<b>Total industries</b>	<b>6 940</b>	<b>4 353</b>	<b>14 819</b>	<b>4 985</b>	<b>2 092</b>	<b>166 277</b>	<b>21 591</b>	<b>33 739</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	-	42	482	-	36	3 002	1 859	1 585
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	-	4	21	582	17	887	92	9
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>6 940</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>902</b>	-	<b>702</b>	<b>6 316</b>	<b>8 086</b>	<b>3 460</b>
<b>Utility services</b>	-	<b>4 137</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>4 403</b>	<b>1 163</b>	<b>150 404</b>	<b>1 362</b>	<b>1 131</b>
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	4 137	93	4 403	1 156	121 541	745	-
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	-	-	49	-	6	28 863	618	1 131
<b>Construction</b>	-	-	<b>386</b>	-	<b>12</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>357</b>	-
<b>Trade and transport etc.</b>	-	-	<b>12 539</b>	-	<b>61</b>	<b>2 778</b>	<b>5 365</b>	<b>10 204</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	262	-	43	709	3 302	7 061
Transportation	-	-	12 262	-	4	2 028	1 319	640
Accommodation and food service activities	-	-	15	-	15	41	744	2 504
<b>Information and communication</b>	-	-	<b>16</b>	-	<b>8</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>1 397</b>
<b>Financial and insurance</b>	-	-	<b>12</b>	-	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>807</b>
<b>Real estate activities and renting of non-residential buildings</b>	-	-	<b>22</b>	-	<b>2</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>318</b>
<b>Dwellings</b>	-	-	<b>9</b>	-	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>336</b>
<b>Other business services</b>	-	-	<b>97</b>	-	<b>17</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>3 101</b>
Knowledge-based services	-	-	36	-	9	109	413	1 630
Travel agents, cleaning, and other operational services	-	-	61	-	8	187	178	1 471
<b>Public administration, education and health</b>	-	-	<b>164</b>	-	<b>57</b>	<b>1 453</b>	<b>2 384</b>	<b>9 415</b>
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	-	-	111	-	9	368	311	1 273
Education	-	-	26	-	22	431	847	3 782
Human health and social work	-	-	28	-	26	654	1 226	4 359
<b>Arts, entertainment and other services</b>	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	<b>11</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>1 977</b>
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	-	-	11	-	9	46	427	1 559
Other service activities	-	-	16	-	2	45	85	418
Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Danish ships bunkering abroad <sup>1</sup>	-	-	9 584	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Danish planes bunkering abroad <sup>1</sup>	-	-	645	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Danish vehicles bunkering abroad <sup>1</sup>	-	-	714	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Danish operated ships, planes and vehicles bunkering abroad is included in the industry *transportation*.

www.statbank.dk/ene1ht og ene1ha

<sup>2</sup> Includes gas works gas. <sup>3</sup> Includes non-renewable waste.

**Table 413** Production of renewable energy

	1990	2000	2005	2010	2014
	GJ				
<b>Renewable energy</b>	<b>45 509 381</b>	<b>79 857 176</b>	<b>112 384 001</b>	<b>136 220 494</b>	<b>151 266 483</b>
Wind power	2 197 080	15 268 317	23 810 400	28 113 919	47 082 613
Hydro power	100 800	108 720	81 000	74 311	54 374
Solar power	0	4 320	7 776	21 698	2 143 865
Solar heat	99 800	330 700	411 465	635 641	1 226 693
Geothermal	96 000	116 078	343 983	424 656	165 745
Straw	12 481 150	15 893 450	21 023 550	23 269 600	20 768 350
Firewood	8 757 120	12 431 616	17 666 749	23 778 598	15 634 086
Wood chips	1 723 680	2 744 455	6 082 192	11 318 853	11 074 968
Wood pellets	1 575 000	3 092 916	4 718 600	4 364 425	6 683 360
Wood waste	6 191 013	6 895 078	6 499 627	8 500 208	6 685 581
Biogas	752 000	2 911 659	3 829 964	4 278 002	5 143 032
Bio oil	744 000	48 900	3 392 552	4 824 033	6 264 145
Heat pumps	2 267 270	3 295 500	3 730 622	5 643 404	7 244 647
Waste, renewable	8 524 468	16 715 466	20 785 521	20 973 145	21 095 025

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**Table 414** CO2\* emissions from industries and households

	1990	2000	2010	2013
	1.000 tons			
<b>Total industries and households</b>	<b>65 518</b>	<b>75 848</b>	<b>86 983</b>	<b>76 801</b>
Households	10 360	10 168	9 242	7 936
<b>Total industries</b>	<b>55 158</b>	<b>65 680</b>	<b>77 741</b>	<b>68 865</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3 294	2 824	2 305	2 280
Mining and quarrying	1 127	2 451	1 998	1 708
Manufacturing	7 320	7 956	5 677	5 640
Utility services	24 913	24 149	21 944	16 934
Construction	900	1 136	1 594	1 271
Trade and transport etc.	16 034	25 804	42 613	39 624
Information and communication	151	127	109	74
Financial and insurance	87	54	64	52
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	44	70	98	78
Dwellings	50	21	31	31
Other business services	252	289	425	332
Public adm., education, health	826	633	716	714
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	160	166	167	127
Of which Danish ships bunkering abroad	9 176	19 068	34 140	31 380
Of which Danish planes bunkering abroad	272	514	1 205	1 138
Of which Danish vehicles bunkering abroad	...	...	1 798	2 018

\*Excluding biomass.

www.statbank.dk/mru1 and mro1

**Table 415** Link between total Danish CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions and the IPCC-method

	1990	2000	2010	2013
	1.000 tons			
<b>Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the Danish economy (Green National Accounts)</b>	<b>70 087</b>	<b>82 692</b>	<b>101 877</b>	<b>92 099</b>
- Biomasse as fuel	4 572	6 842	14 894	15 298
- Danish CO <sub>2</sub> emissions abroad	9 448	19 583	37 143	34 537
Ships	9 176	19 068	34 140	31 380
Planes	272	514	1 205	1 138
Vehicles	•	•	1 798	2 018
- Other differences related to transports and cross border trade	2 499	2 000	754	643
<b>= Total emissions on Danish territory (IPCC method)</b>	<b>58 140</b>	<b>61 110</b>	<b>63 980</b>	<b>56 920</b>

[www.statbank.dk/mro1](http://www.statbank.dk/mro1)
**Table 416** Emissions by type of air pollutant

	1990	2000	2010	2013
	1 000 tonnes			
CO <sub>2</sub>	70 087	82 692	101 877	92 099
Of which biomass	4 572	6 842	14 894	15 298
SO <sub>2</sub>	353	439	231	212
NO <sub>x</sub>	518	721	1095	999
CO	861	557	509	439
NH <sub>3</sub>	125	98	80	74
N <sub>2</sub> O	27	24	20	19
CH <sub>4</sub>	313	315	289	277
NM VOC	223	190	154	141
PM <sub>10</sub>	...	98	58	50
PM <sub>2,5</sub>	...	85	46	39
SF <sub>6</sub> (CO <sub>2</sub> -equivalents)	..	56	36	131
PFC (CO <sub>2</sub> -equivalents)	..	23	19	11
HFC (CO <sub>2</sub> -equivalents)	..	703	950	782

[www.statbank.dk/mru1](http://www.statbank.dk/mru1)

**Table 417** Water consumption by industry and households

	Groundwater					Surface water				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	-mill. cubic meter-									
<b>Total industries and households</b>	<b>685.1</b>	<b>679.5</b>	<b>619.2</b>	<b>748.8</b>	<b>734.5</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>248.2</b>	<b>197.5</b>
Households	238.4	238.2	239.8	240.1	220.9	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total industries</b>	<b>446.7</b>	<b>441.3</b>	<b>379.4</b>	<b>508.7</b>	<b>513.6</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>183.0</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>248.2</b>	<b>197.5</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	288.1	285.9	230.1	374.0	376.3	115.9	176.5	101.8	241.7	192.2
Mining and quarrying	7.5	7.5	7.5	6.2	5.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.2
Manufacturing	54.7	53.0	49.0	47.8	55.2	4.3	4.1	2.7	3.3	2.9
Utility services	49.1	50.2	45.7	37.6	35	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5
Construction	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and transport etc.	16.3	14.4	16.5	14.5	12.3	-	-	-	-	-
Information and communication	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and insurance	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate; renting of non-residential buildings	2.2	2.8	2.4	2.4	1.8	-	-	-	-	-
Dwellings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other business services	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.9	-	-	-	-	-
Public adm., education, health	19.1	17.6	17.9	16.9	17.8	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment and other service	7.4	7.1	7.3	6.5	6.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7

www.statbank.dk/vandrg01

**Table 418** Waste water discharge by industry and households

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	-mill. cubic meter-				
<b>Total industries and households</b>	<b>521.2</b>	<b>592.5</b>	<b>524.1</b>	<b>666.5</b>	<b>606.0</b>
Households	234.9	234.6	236.2	236.5	217.6
<b>Total industries</b>	<b>286.3</b>	<b>357.9</b>	<b>287.9</b>	<b>430.1</b>	<b>388.4</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	166.6	241.0	175.6	324.8	281.5
Mining and quarrying	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.2	5.6
Manufacturing	49.9	48.4	43.4	43.3	49.6
Utility services	17.1	18.3	16.7	14.1	12.5
Construction	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9
Trade and transport etc.	16.0	14.2	16.2	14.2	12.1
Information and communication	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Financial and insurance	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Real estate; renting of non-residential buildings	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.4	1.8
Dwellings	-	-	-	-	-
Other business services	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.9
Public adm., education, health	18.8	17.3	17.7	16.7	17.5
Arts, entertainment and other service	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.6	4.7

www.statbank.dk/vandrg02

**Table 419 Economy-wide material flow accounts by material type. 2014**

	Domestic extraction	Import	Export	Domestic Material Consumption	Physical Trade Balance
—million tonnes—					
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>20.1</b>
Biomass	27.3	14.9	12.1	30.2	2.9
Metallic minerals and products thereof	0.0	5.6	5.0	0.6	0.6
Non-metallic minerals and products thereof	54.0	8.3	4.6	57.6	3.7
Fossil energy and products thereof	11.9	27.9	15.7	24.1	12.2
Other products	0.0	3.0	2.3	0.7	0.7

www.statbank.dk/mrm2

**Table 420 Waste generation by industry and waste category. 2013**

	Total waste (excl. soil)	Mixed municipal waste and similar	Biodegradable waste, incl. Garden waste	Waste suited for incineration	Paper and card-board	Wood, incl. packaging and chemically treated	Glass, incl. packaging	Metals, incl. packaging	Plastics and tires	Electronics, batteries, etc.	Mixed construction waste	Sludge	Other waste
—1 000 tonnes—													
<b>Industries and households</b>	<b>11 149</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 222</b>	<b>1 409</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>2 706</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1 829</b>
Households	3 275	1 354	634	456	224	141	111	100	32	64	-	-	158
<b>Total industries</b>	<b>7 874</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2 706</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1 671</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	119	2	29	35	1	9	0	20	9	0	-	10	4
Mining and quarrying	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	-	0	7
Manufacturing	1 350	9	274	122	122	44	18	283	28	5	-	108	337
Utility services	1 235	5	19	48	4	12	2	53	1	2	-	134	956
Construction	3 624	2	40	211	4	87	10	317	4	6	2 706	2	236
Trade and transport etc.	1 114	40	142	402	238	10	8	163	25	7	-	5	73
Information and communication	12	0	0	5	5	0	0	1	0	1	-	0	0
Financial and insurance	14	0	0	6	6	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	0
Real estate activities and renting of non-residential buildings	8	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Dwellings	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Other business services	172	11	44	34	17	5	1	12	1	1	-	6	39
Public administration, education and health	164	14	26	62	29	1	1	6	1	6	-	2	16
Arts, entertainment and other services	48	2	12	21	5	0	0	1	0	3	-	0	2

www.statbank.dk/affald01



**Table 421** Environmental taxes and resource rent by industries and households. 2014

	Total including resource rent	Resource rent	Total excluding resource rent	Pollution taxes	Energy taxes	Transport taxes	Resource taxes
DKK mill.							
<b>Industries and households</b>	<b>95 021</b>	<b>15 709</b>	<b>79 312</b>	<b>2 507</b>	<b>46 100</b>	<b>28 965</b>	<b>1 739</b>
Households	45 464	-	45 464	788	26 365	16 929	1 383
Other final uses	8 161	-	8 161	67	0	8 094	0
<b>Total industries</b>	<b>41 396</b>	<b>15 709</b>	<b>25 687</b>	<b>1 653</b>	<b>19 736</b>	<b>3 943</b>	<b>356</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 701	-	1 701	413	1 094	193	1
Mining and quarrying	15 793	15 709	84	1	57	6	19
Manufacturing	5 139	-	5 139	428	4 367	303	41
Utility services	933	-	933	83	783	67	0
Construction	1 905	-	1 905	51	1 005	792	58
Trade and transport etc.	7 852	-	7 852	423	5 924	1 500	5
Information and communication	497	-	497	16	409	72	0
Financial and insurance	613	-	613	5	375	230	3
Real estate activities and renting of non-residential buildings	302	-	302	6	224	67	5
Dwellings	254	-	254	7	117	14	115
Other business services	1 665	-	1 665	71	1 071	516	7
Public administration, education and health	3 984	-	3 984	129	3 643	119	92
Arts, entertainment and other services	757	-	757	18	667	62	10

www.statbank.dk/mrs1

**Table 422** Environmental subsidies and similar transfers by industries and households

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
DKK mill.					
<b>Industries and households</b>	<b>4 423</b>	<b>4 942</b>	<b>6 567</b>	<b>8 093</b>	<b>9 369</b>
Households	782	941	1 187	1 380	1 680
Other final uses	1 615	1 537	2 189	3 034	3 256
<b>Total industries</b>	<b>2 026</b>	<b>2 465</b>	<b>3 191</b>	<b>3 680</b>	<b>4 433</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	457	484	612	710	906
Mining and quarrying	5	6	10	11	14
Manufacturing	500	626	804	1 005	1 227
Utility services	354	491	626	574	588
Construction	23	31	43	52	58
Trade and transport etc.	365	425	567	682	851
Information and communication	43	51	71	79	103
Financial and insurance	17	20	25	31	40
Real estate activities and renting of non-residential buildings	11	13	19	22	28
Dwellings	4	5	6	6	8
Other business services	55	86	105	142	134
Public administration, education and health	155	184	245	291	378
Arts, entertainment and other services	38	45	60	74	96

www.statbank.dk/mms3

**Table 423** Turnover and export of environmental goods and services by industry

	Turnover			Export		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
	—DKK mio.—					
<b>Industry total</b>	<b>169 703</b>	<b>164 771</b>	<b>173 793</b>	<b>66 777</b>	<b>65 402</b>	<b>71 615</b>
Agriculture and horticulture	3 612	3 782	3 861	76	80	80
Forestry	293	331	341	-	-	-
Manufacture of textiles	397	382	416	263	227	242
Manufacture of wearing apparel	6	7	8	2	3	2
Manufacture of wood and wood products	1 049	963	1 046	190	185	196
Manufacture of paper and paper products	2 802	2 787	2 787	1 068	879	944
Manufacture of chemical products	5 210	6 023	5 866	3 490	4 033	4 428
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	5 440	5 829	5 928	2 792	2 444	2 679
Manufacture of products of glass, clay, marl etc.	2 212	2 146	2 403	342	370	388
Manufacture of basic metals	1 254	1 074	1 278	884	757	813
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	4 597	5 848	5 510	1 371	2 137	1 968
Manufacture electronic products	1 638	1 889	1 644	1 308	1 438	1 429
Manufacture of electrical equipment	2 155	2 307	2 775	1 122	1 187	1 486
Manufacture of machinery and equipment	73 840	65 415	70 932	41 590	42 148	46 194
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	996	1 032	1 066	1 555	786	788
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	22	32	40	6	6	7
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	508	505	645	64	83	83
Electricity, gas and steam supply	12 289	14 309	14 442	1 325	1 191	961
Sewerage	9 290	9 443	9 707	-	-	-
Waste management and materials recovery	15 926	15 349	16 923	5 511	3 212	4 427
Construction of buildings	5 313	4 984	5 130	183	87	45
Civil engineering	1 095	1 131	1 409	39	53	83
Specialised construction activities	8 142	7 669	7 858	59	41	60
Architectural and engineering activities	8 602	8 788	9 022	3 156	3 411	3 514
Scientific research and development	2 859	2 601	2 627	359	623	775
Other technical business services	159	146	128	23	23	23

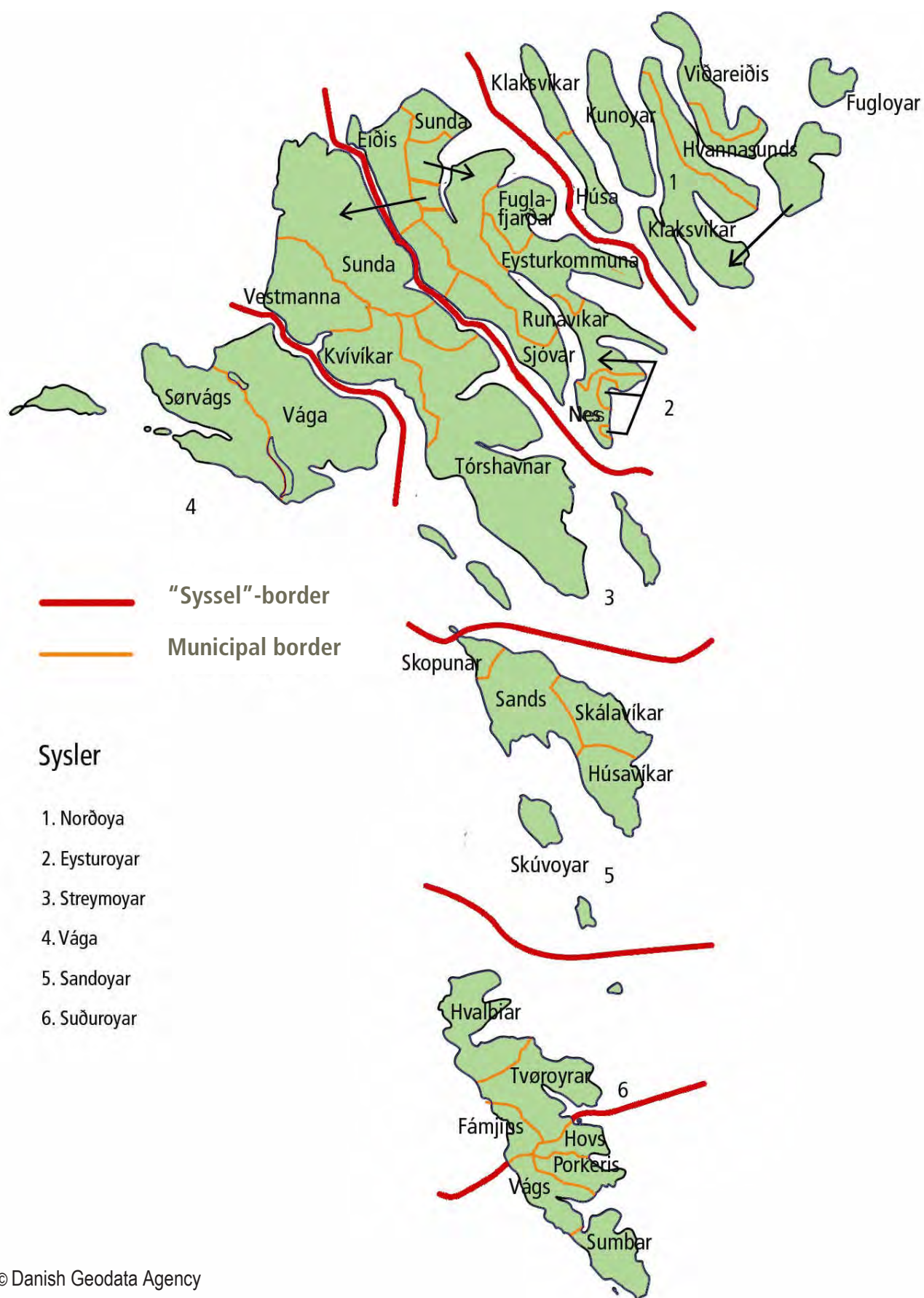
www.statbank.dk/gron2

**Table 424** Environmental protection expenditure by environmental domain

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	DKK mill.						
<b>Current and capital expenditure, total</b>	<b>29 229</b>	<b>31 508</b>	<b>30 288</b>	<b>30 549</b>	<b>30 116</b>	<b>31 147</b>	<b>33 885</b>
Protection of ambient air and climate	1 239	930	1 208	1 488	210	402	1 682
Wastewater management	9 240	10 124	8 821	8 524	8 870	8 857	9 594
Waste management	10 912	11 882	11 317	11 752	11 957	12 580	12 839
Protection of soil, groundwater and surface water	544	700	749	780	812	825	795
Noise and vibration abatement	21	34	20	38	77	59	43
Protection of biodiversity and landscapes	3 833	3 950	3 976	3 606	4 216	4 298	4 168
Protection against radiation	33	28	38	35	40	39	60
Research and development	1 475	1 535	2 033	1 695	1 654	1 772	1 974
Other (incl. administration)	1 933	2 324	2 126	2 630	2 280	2 316	2 728
<b>Current plus capital revenue, total</b>	<b>18 968</b>	<b>20 462</b>	<b>19 643</b>	<b>20 332</b>	<b>21 114</b>	<b>21 649</b>	<b>22 223</b>
Protection of ambient air and climate	36	15	19	19	22	70	69
Wastewater management	6 463	7 204	7 094	7 385	7 596	8 009	8 082
Waste management	10 787	11 467	10 928	11 159	11 816	11 944	12 242
Protection of soil, groundwater and surface water	56	49	46	75	114	84	51
Noise and vibration abatement	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Protection of biodiversity and landscapes	760	828	827	908	826	751	970
Protection against radiation	14	11	12	11	11	10	5
Research and development	587	517	529	580	607	660	668
Other (incl. administration)	263	371	188	196	121	119	137

www.statbank.dk/mreg2

# Faroe Islands



# Greenland

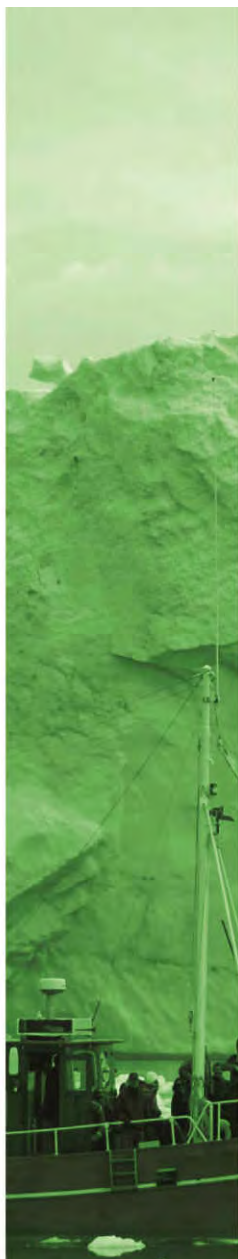




# Faroe Islands and Greenland

The populations

The economy



## The populations

### One kingdom – three different communities

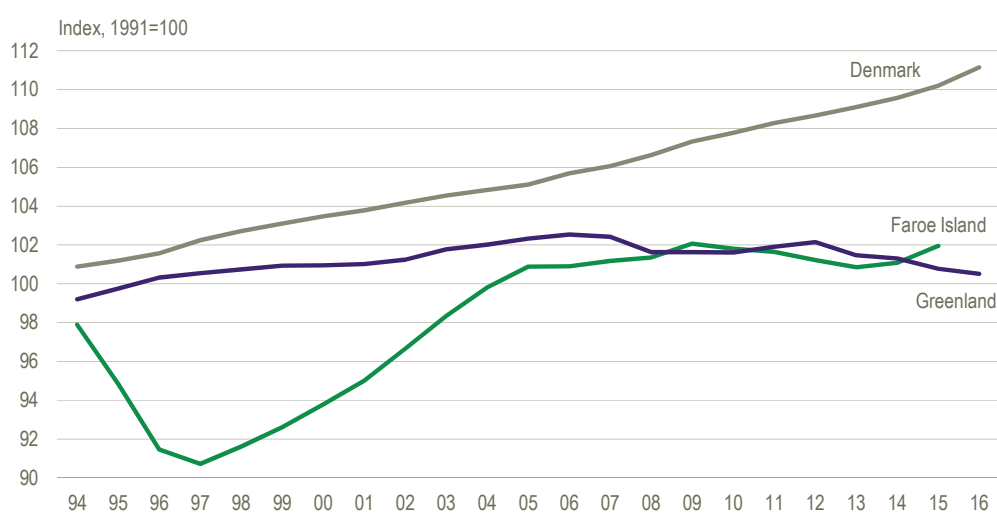
The Faroe Islands and Greenland are both part of the Kingdom of Denmark, going back as far as the Early Middle Ages. During the 20th century, the two countries have gradually liberated themselves from Denmark and have today independent extended home rule. Home rule was established in the Faroe Islands in 1948. In Greenland home rule was established in 1979 and further autonomy and self rule in 2009.

The authorities in the Faroe Islands and Greenland make legislation governing their own social and economic conditions, e.g. fishing, housing, schools, trade and industry, municipal matters, etc., whereas issues regarding foreign, security and legal policies are joint responsibilities governed in accordance with Danish legislation. Over the years, the Faroe Islands and Greenland have become financially less dependent on Denmark, but still receive financial means from the Danish state. In 2016 the Faroe Islands receive general grants of DKK 642 million, while Greenland receives DKK 3,682 million. In addition to this, the Danish state pays the expenditure on operating, e.g. the legal system and defence.

### Small populations

The size of the Danish population is far greater than the population size of the Faroe Islands and Greenland. Denmark has a population of about 5.7 million people, while the populations of the Faroe Islands and Greenland are 49,000 and 56,000 people, respectively. A medium-sized Danish provincial town has, for comparison, a population of about 50,000.

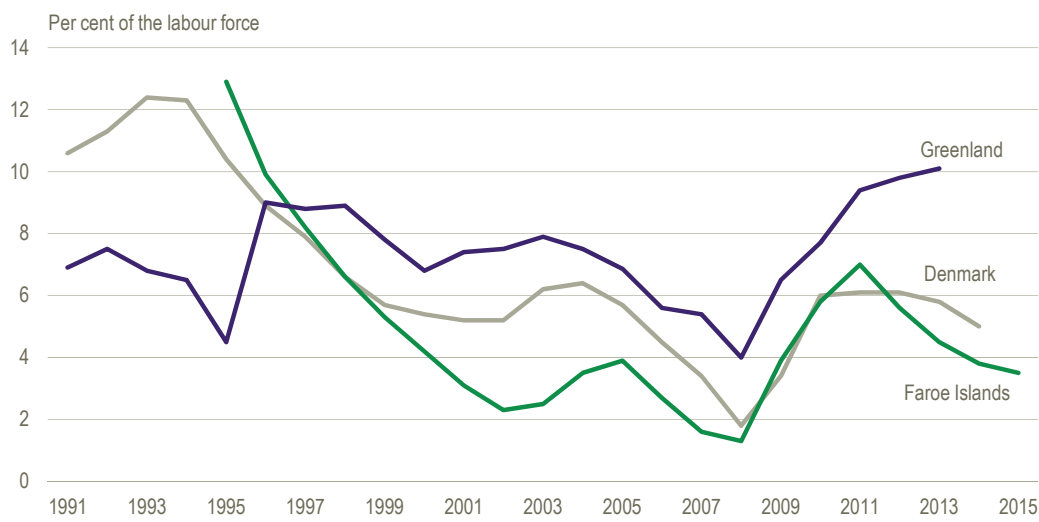
**Figure 1** Population trends



### The economic crisis in the Faroe Islands in the middle of the 1990s

While Denmark and Greenland have seen a small increase in the size of their populations since 1990, the Faroe Islands experienced a sharp decline in the population size in the middle of the 1990s. The main reason for this was an economic crisis involving negative growth and a steadily increasing unemployment rate. Furthermore, the foreign debt of the Faroe Islands was nearly 150 per cent of GDP. Not until 2003 was the population size the same in the Faroe Islands as in 1990.

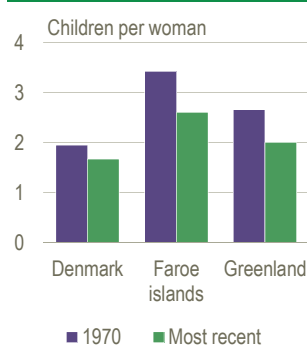
**Figure 2** Unemployment in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland



### Women give birth to fewer children...

In all three communities of the Kingdom of Denmark, women give birth to fewer children today, compared to the 1970-level.

**Figure 3**  
Fertility rates



Note: Figures from Denmark 2015 and Faroe Islands and Greenland from 2014.

In Greenland, women on average gave birth to 2.7 children, compared to 2.0 today. In 1970, women in the Faroe Islands gave birth, on average, to 3.4 children, compared to 2.6 children today and in Denmark women gave birth to almost two children in 1970, compared to 1.7 today.

Consequently, there has been a greater fall in fertility in the Faroe Islands compared to the other communities, but women in the Faroe Islands still account for the highest number of births.

### ... and live longer

The Faroe Islands also account for the highest life expectancy. The average life expectancy of men in the Faroe Islands is 79 years, while that of Danish men is 79 years, and that of men in Greenland is 69 years.

Similarly, women in the Faroe Islands live, on average, until the age of 84, while Danish women live until the age of 83, and women in Greenland until the age of 74.

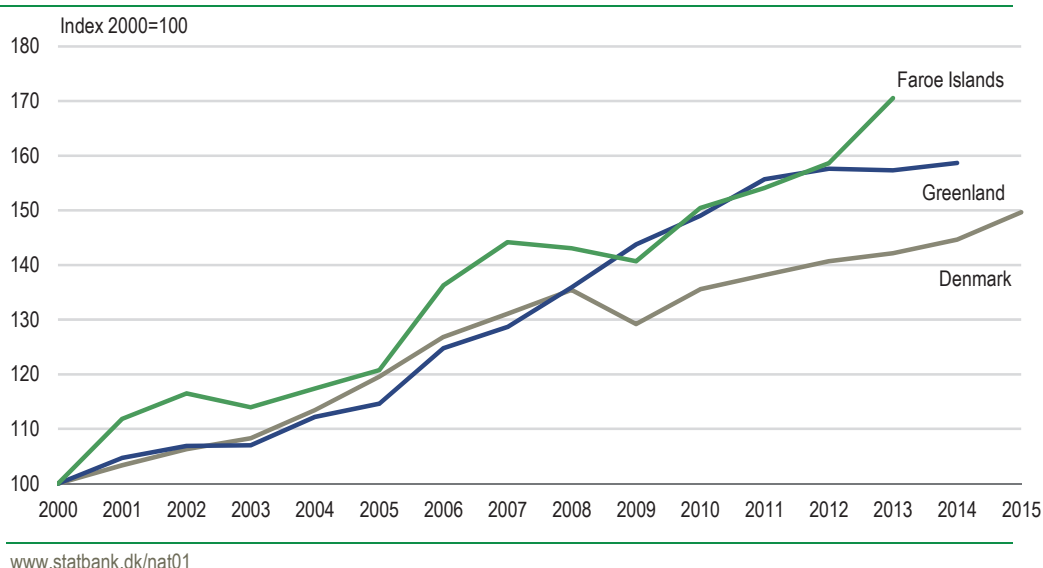


## The economy

### Small economies in relation to the Danish economy

The economies of the Faroe Islands and Greenland are very small compared to the Danish economy. The Danish gross domestic product (GDP) amounted to DKK 1,986 billion in 2015 and GDP of Greenland was about DKK 13.7 billion in 2014. In 2013, GDP of the Faroe Islands almost reached DKK 14.7 billion.

**Figure 4 Trends in GDP at current prices**



### Fishing is of great importance for Faroe Islands and Greenland

In addition to the general economic development, developments in the economy in the Faroe Islands and Greenland have been influenced by the fishing industry. The economy of Greenland is especially vulnerable to prices for prawns.

The economy of the Faroe Islands is also highly dependent on the fishing industry, including number of fishing days, developments in farmed salmon and prices for, e.g. prawns and cods.

### If you want more information ...

Since the first issue of the *Statistical Yearbook* in 1896, Statistics Denmark has published figures for the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Today, the Faroe Islands and Greenland have their own statistical institutes, which can offer a far greater amount of figures and data than those presented in this yearbook.

The statistical institutes of the two countries can be found at the websites: [www.hagstova.fo](http://www.hagstova.fo) for the Faroe Islands and [www.stat.gl](http://www.stat.gl) for Greenland. A yearbook containing detailed statistics is also published by Greenland.

The reports prepared by the Chief Administrative Officer in the Faroe Islands and Greenland are also useful sources for your information.

**Table 425** Key figures for Denmark, Faroe Islands and Greenland

	Year	Denmark	Year	Faroe Islands	Year	Greenland
Total area, km <sup>2</sup>	2016	43 094	2015	1 396	2016	2 166 086
Average temperature, January, Celsius <sup>1</sup>	1961-1990	0.0	1961-1990	3.4	1961-1990	-7.4
Average temperature, July, Celsius <sup>1</sup>	1961-1990	15.6	1961-1990	10.3	1961-1990	6.5
Precipitation, mm. <sup>1</sup>	1961-1990	712	1961-1990	1 284	1961-1990	752
Population	2016	5 707 251	2015	48 724	2016	55 847
Fertility	2015	1.7	2014	2.6	2014	2.0
Average life expectancy, men, years	2015	78.6	2014	79.4	2010:2014	69.1
Average life expectancy, women, years	2015	82.5	2014	84.1	2010:2014	73.7
Labour force	2014	2 668 890	2015	29 950	2014	26 764
Unemployed, per cent of labour force <sup>2</sup>	2014	5.0	2015	3.5	2014	10.3
Abortions per 1.000 live births	2014	265	2013	36	2013	1 057
Infant mortality per 1.000 liveborn boys	2015	3.9	2014	12.5	2015	18.1
Infant mortality per 1.000 liveborn girls	2015	3.5	2014	-	2015	2.4
Suicides per 100.000 inhabitants	2014	11.2	2009-2012	6.2	2012	100
Consumer price index (inflation), annual growth, per cent	2015	0.4	2015	-1.7	2015	1.2
Total catch, 1.000 tonnes	2015	1 174	2014	543	2015	106
Of which shrimp catch, per cent of total catch	2015	-	2014	0.9	2015	32.1
Imports, DKK mio.	2015	572 871	2014	5 971	2015	3 942
Of which imports from Denmark in per cent	2015	•	2014	27.2	2015	73.2
Exports, DKK mio.	2015	635 015	2014	6 362	2015	2 656
Of which exports to Denmark in per cent	2015	•	2014	6.6	2015	81.6
Exports of fish and fish products in per cent	2015	3.2	2014	97.0	2015	89.4
Gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices, DKK mio.	2015	1 985 800	2013	14 678	2014	13 701
Annual real growth in per cent of GDP	2015	1.2	2013	...	2014	-1.6
GDP current prices per capita, DKK	2015	350 866	2013	305 500	2014	243 400
Balance of payments, current account, DKK mio.	2014	149 921	2012	-447	...	...
Balance of payments in per cent of GDP	2014	7.5	2012	-3.2	...	...
Surplus on public finance, per cent of GDP	2015	-2.1	2014	-2.6	2014	2.9
General grants from the Danish government, DKK mio.	2016	•	2016	642	2016	3 682

<sup>1</sup> Meteorological information from Thorshavn on the Faroe Islands and Nuuk in Greenland. <sup>2</sup> In Greenland, the unemployment rate is calculated as the number of medio unemployed as a percentage of the potential labour force.

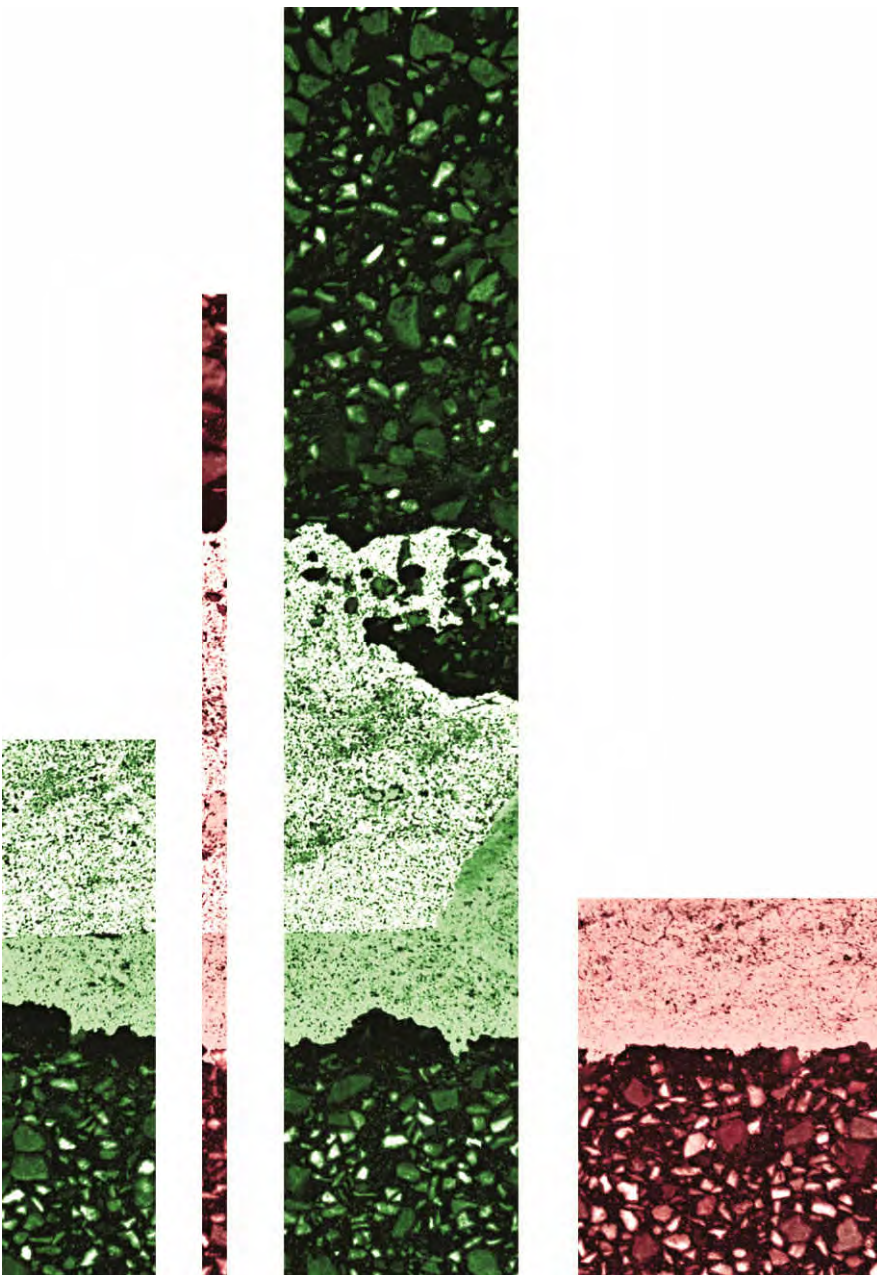
Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Faroe Islands, Statistics Greenland, *Statistical ten-year review* and *Nordic Statistical Yearbook*.

# International statistics

Trends in the world population

World economy

International statistics since 1898

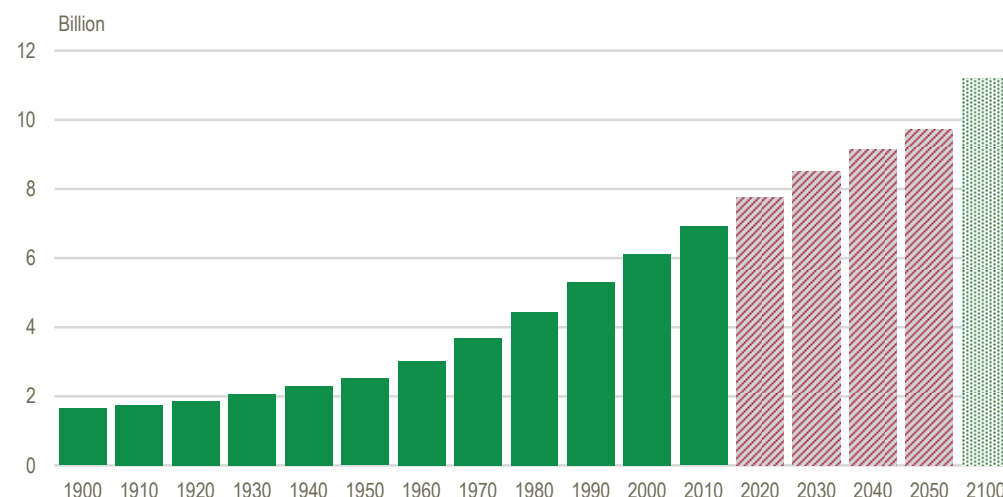


## Trends in the World population

### World population is growing

The world's population almost quadrupled during the 20th century. In 1900, the world population was 1.65 billion and in 2010, the world population is estimated at 7.3 billion in 2015. This trend gained momentum in the 1960s until the 1990s, with a growth rate around 20 per cent every decade. In 2050, the world population is assumed to be about 9.7 billion.

**Figure 1** World population

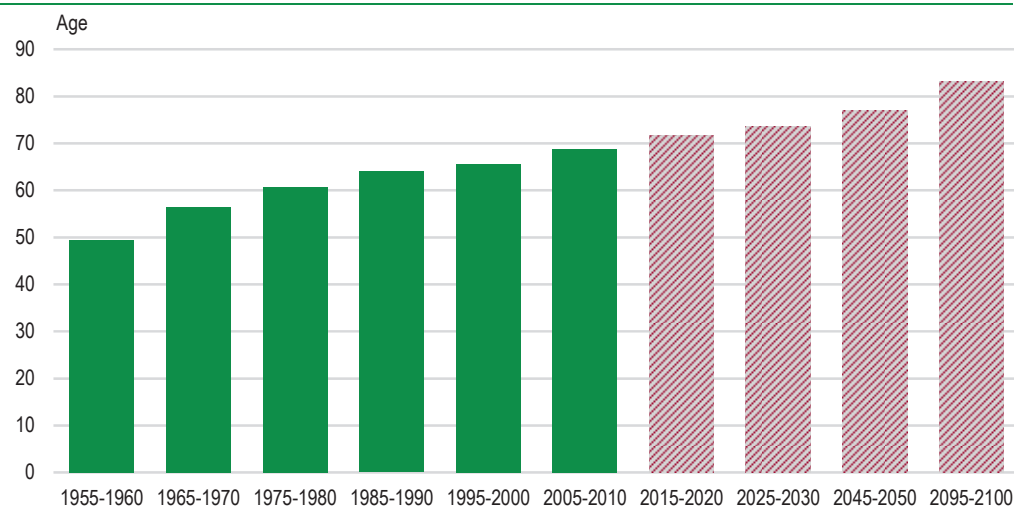


Source: UN ([esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/publications/files/key\\_findings\\_wpp\\_2015.pdf](http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/publications/files/key_findings_wpp_2015.pdf))

### We are also getting older – but major differences among countries

Simultaneously with the growing world population, we also live longer. In 1960, the average life expectancy for all new-born children in the world was 50 years. In 2010, average life expectancy increased to more than 69 years. In 2050, average life expectancy is assumed to have increased to 76 years. The figures reflect major differences among countries and continents. A child born in Hong Kong is 84, while a child born in Swaziland can only expect to live until the age of 49.

**Figure 2** Average life expectancy for the world's new-born children

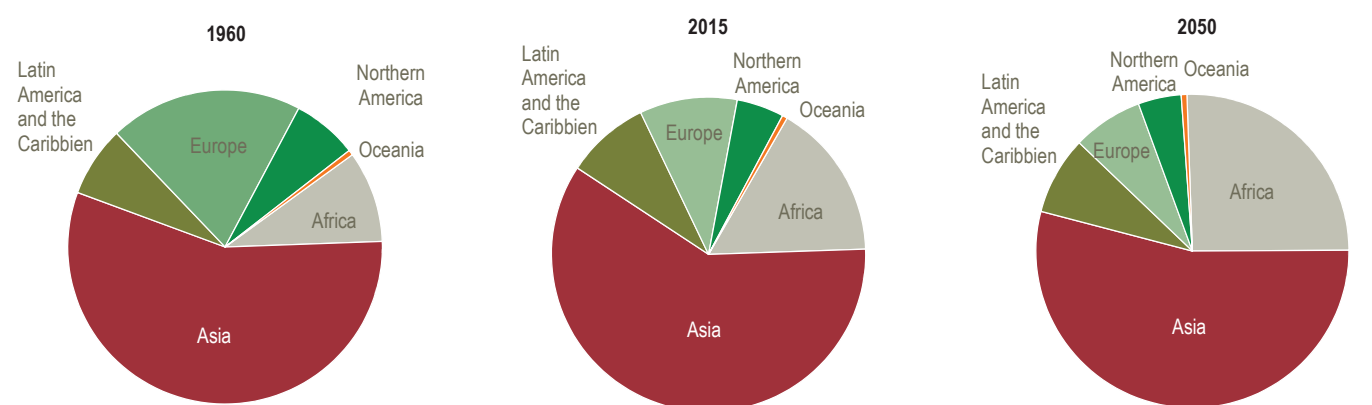


Source: UN ([esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/publications/files/key\\_findings\\_wpp\\_2015.pdf](http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/publications/files/key_findings_wpp_2015.pdf))

### Most people live in Asia, but Africa's share is increasing

There has been an increase in the world's population in all continents. As women in Asia and Africa give birth to a greater number of children, the share of the world's population has changed in the continents. In 1960, the European population accounted for 20 per cent of the world's total population, while this share had decreased to 10 per cent in 2015. Conversely, the Asian population has grown from representing 56 per cent of the world population in 1960 to 60 per cent in 2015. The forecast for 2050 is pointing to a share-related decline to 54 per cent. In turn, the African population grows, and forecasts indicate that the African population will grow from a share of 16 per cent in 2015 to 25 per cent in 2050 of the World's population in total.

**Figure 3** World population by continents



Source: IMF – global indicators

## The World economy

### Steady growth and increase in world trade

During the last 30 years, the world economy has grown by an average real growth of 3.6 per cent per year of the world's total GDP. The most marked recession during the period was in 2009, with GDP for the world economy fell by 0.6 per cent. Similarly, there has been a general increase in world trade since 1980, but the financial crises caused an extremely negative growth rate in 2009. During recent years, consumer prices (inflation) have been historically low despite a spike in 2008. Inflation in the overall world economy amounted 3.7 per cent in 2015.

**Figure 4** Key indicators for the world economy

Source: IMF – global indicators

## International statistics since 1898

Ever since 1898, Statistical Yearbook has included a chapter on international statistics. Several of the statistics from back then are still shown today. This goes for instance for *area and populations in states and territories*. Since then, some statistics have gone i.e. *the emigration to the USA*, while others have come such as *the EMU debt*. The selection of tables is meant to represent continuity as well as timeliness.

### Harmonization

The development within the last 100 years has furthermore increased the need for international statistics regarding each country and therefore also comparisons between these countries.

Direct use of national statistics, i.e. each country's own statistics, for comparison between these countries, is not always possible as calculation methods often vary from country to country.

To ensure such comparability, international organizations go to great lengths to harmonize statistical terms (including establishing common nomenclatures) and calculation methods.

Harmonization can be anything from a set of guidelines (recommendations) to more direct requirements made of the statistical analyses which member countries submit to the relevant organization.

### Organizations that publish statistics

The most central organizations that publish statistics (which are also included as sources in the section 'International tables' in the Statistical Yearbook) are:

- Eurostat (Statistical Office of the European Union)
- OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
- UN (United Nations) – *including*:
  - **ECE** (Economic Commission for Europe)
  - **FAO** (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)
  - **ILO** (International Labour Organisation)
  - **IMF** (International Monetary Fund)
  - **UNESCO** (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

- **WHO** (World Health Organization).
- **World Bank**

International comparable statistics are published as printed statistical publications, as CD-ROMs, and in databases, which can be accessed via links from the website of the organizations publishing statistics.

#### **Statistics Denmark's Library and Information**

Statistics Denmark's Library and Information, which is the central reference library for descriptive statistics, houses Denmark's largest collection of international statistics. The collection is constantly expanding and supplemented with the most recent material from the organizations that publish statistics. In addition to the large number of printed publications and CD-ROMs, the Library also provides access to a great many international databases as well as the Internet. The Library is open to the public.

**Table 426** Largest city in selected countries

Country	City	Year	Thousands	Country	City	Year	Thousands
Belgium	Brucelles	2012	1 139	South Africa	Pretoria	2010	1 468
Bulgaria	Sofia	2011	1 292				
Cyprus	Nicosia	2011	239	Brazil	Brasilia	2010	2 482
Denmark	Copenhagen <sup>1</sup>	2013	1 231	Canada	Ottowa	2011	1 236
Estonia	Tallinn	2011	393	Chile	Santiago	2010	5 959
Finland	Helsinki	2014	621	Mexico	Mexico City	2010	8 851
France	Paris	2006	10 143	United States	Washington D.C.	2010	602
Greece	Athens	2011	746				
Ireland	Dublin	2011	1 111	India	New Delhi	2011	11 035
Iceland	Reykjavik	2013	119	Indonesia	Jakarta	2010	9 608
Italy	Rome	2011	2 617	Israel	Jerusalem	2011	969
Croatia	Zagreb	2011	790	Japan	Tokyo	2010	8 946
Latvia	Riga	2014	702	China	Beijing	2010	19 612
Lithuania	Vilnius	2011	536	Singapore	Singapore	2006	4 484
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	2013	104	Korea, Republic of	Seoul	2010	9 794
Malta	Valletta	2011	6	Turkey	Ankara	2012	4 966
Netherlands	Amsterdam	2011	780				
Norway	Oslo	2013	925	Australia	Canberra	2011	357
Poland	Warsaw	2011	1 700	New Zealand	Wellington	2006	398
Portugal	Lissabon	2011	2 822				
Romania	Bucharest	2011	1 883				
Russian Federation	Moscow	2010	11 500				
Switzerland	Bern	2013	128				
Slovakia	Bratislava	2013	618				
Slovenia	Ljubljana	2011	272				
Spain	Madrid	2011	3 199				
United Kingdom	London	2011	8 174				
Sweden	Stockholm	2012	881				
Czech Republic	Praque	2011	1 269				
Germany	Berlin	2011	3 502				
Hungary	Budapest	2011	1 729				
Austria	Vienna	2011	1 714				

<sup>1</sup> Province: Copenhagen and Copenhagen Suburbs.

Source: The Statesman's Yearbook 2015



Table 427 Population, birth and death rates in selected countries

	2014				Life expectancy		
	Estimated population figures 1 July	Per thousand inhabitants		Deaths in 1st year as ‰ of total live births	Year	Males 0 year	Females 0 year
		Live births	Deaths				
	thousands	promille					
OECD	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EU	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	11 204	11,2	9,3	3,5 <sup>1</sup>	2006	77,0	82,7
Bulgaria	7 246	9,3	15,0	7,3 <sup>1</sup>	2010-2012	70,6	77,5
Cyprus	858	10,8	6,0 <sup>1</sup>	3,5 <sup>2</sup>	2013	80,0	84,8
Denmark	5 640	10,1	9,4 <sup>1</sup>	3,5 <sup>1</sup>	2012-2013	78,0	81,9
Estonia	1 316	10,3	11,6 <sup>1</sup>	3,6 <sup>2</sup>	2013	72,7	81,3
Finland	5 451	10,5	9,5	1,8 <sup>1</sup>	2012	77,5	83,4
France	64 062	12,0	8,5	3,5 <sup>1</sup>	2010-2012	78,3	84,8
Greece	10 904	8,4	10,4	3,7 <sup>1</sup>	2012	77,9	83,0
Ireland	4 606	14,6	6,3	3,7	2005-2007	76,8	81,6
Iceland	326	13,4	6,7 <sup>1</sup>	...	2012-2013	80,8	83,7
Italy	60 783	8,3	10,0 <sup>1</sup>	2,9 <sup>1</sup>	2013	79,8	84,6
Croatia	4 247	9,3	12,0	4,1 <sup>1</sup>	1988-1990	68,3	75,9
Latvia	2 001	10,8	14,2	4,4 <sup>1</sup>	2013	69,5	79,0
Lithuania	2 943	10,4	13,7	3,7 <sup>1</sup>	2013	68,5	79,4
Luxembourg	550	11,0	7,0 <sup>1</sup>	...	2011-2013	79,9	84,3
Malta	425	9,9	7,6 <sup>1</sup>	...	2013	79,6	84,0
Netherlands	16 829	10,4	8,4 <sup>1</sup>	3,6 <sup>3</sup>	2009	78,5	82,7
Norway	5 108	11,6	7,9	2,4 <sup>1</sup>	2012	79,4	83,4
Poland	38 018	9,7	10,1 <sup>1</sup>	4,6 <sup>1</sup>	2012	72,7	81,0
Portugal	10 427	7,9	10,0	2,9 <sup>1</sup>	2011-2013	76,9	82,8
Romania	19 947	9,2	12,4 <sup>1</sup>	9,2 <sup>1</sup>	2011-2013	71,2	78,3
Russian Federation	143 507 <sup>1</sup>	13,2 <sup>1</sup>	13,1 <sup>1</sup>	8,6 <sup>2</sup>	2012	64,6	75,9
Switzerland	8 140	10,3	7,7	3,6 <sup>2</sup>	2012	80,5	84,7
Slovakia	5 416	10,2	9,6 <sup>1</sup>	5,5 <sup>1</sup>	2013	72,9	79,6
Slovenia	2 061	10,3	9,2	2,9 <sup>1</sup>	2013	77,0	83,2
Spain	46 512	9,2	8,3 <sup>1</sup>	2,7 <sup>1</sup>	2013	80,0	85,6
United Kingdom	64 308	12,1	9,0 <sup>1</sup>	4,1 <sup>2</sup>	2012	79,0	82,7
Sweden	9 645	11,8	9,1	2,7 <sup>1</sup>	2012	79,9	83,5
Czech Republic	10 512	10,4	10,0	2,5 <sup>1</sup>	2013	75,2	81,1
Germany	80 767	8,7	10,8	3,3 <sup>1</sup>	2009-2011	77,7	82,7
Hungary	9 877	9,4	12,3	5,0 <sup>1</sup>	2013	72,0	78,7
Austria	8 507	9,6	9,1	3,1 <sup>1</sup>	2013	78,5	83,6
South Africa	54 002	...	...	...	2009	53,5	57,2
Brazil	202 769	...	...	...	2012	71,0	78,3
Canada	35 540	10,9	7,5	...	2006-2008	78,5	83,2
Chile	17 819	13,8 <sup>1</sup>	5,7 <sup>1</sup>	7,4 <sup>2</sup>	2012	76,2	81,3
Mexico	119 713	18,3 <sup>1</sup>	5,2 <sup>1</sup>	12,8 <sup>1</sup>	2008	72,8	77,5
United States	316 129 <sup>1</sup>	12,4 <sup>1</sup>	8,2 <sup>1</sup>	6,0 <sup>1</sup>	2013	76,4	81,2
India	1 213 370 <sup>2</sup>	21,4 <sup>1</sup>	7,0 <sup>1</sup>	40,0 <sup>1</sup>	2002-2006	62,6	64,2
Indonesia	252 165	...	...	...	2012	67,7	71,7
Israel	8 216	21,4	5,1	3,0	2009-2013	79,9	83,5
Japan	127 132	8,1 <sup>1</sup>	10,0 <sup>1</sup>	2,1 <sup>1</sup>	2013	80,2	86,6
China	1 364 270	12,4	7,2	...	2010	66,8	70,5
Singapore	5 470	10,9	5,0	2,0	2014	80,5	84,9
Korea, Republic of	50 424	8,6 <sup>1</sup>	5,3 <sup>1</sup>	3,0 <sup>1</sup>	2013	78,5	85,1
Turkey	76 903	17,4	5,1	10,8 <sup>1</sup>	2013	73,7	79,4
Australia	23 491	13,3 <sup>1</sup>	6,4 <sup>1</sup>	3,6 <sup>1</sup>	2011-2013	80,1	84,3
New Zealand	4 510	12,7	6,9	5,7	2012-2014	79,6	83,3

<sup>1</sup> 2013. <sup>2</sup> 2012. <sup>3</sup> 2011.Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook*, 2014

Table 428 Live births per thousand women

	Year	Live births per thousand women							Total fertility rate per women 2013
		15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	
OECD	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EU	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	2013	7.2	46.4	121.5	115.5	50.0	9.7	0.5	1.8
Bulgaria	2013	41.0	67.6	86.7	64.0	27.0	4.7	0.3	1.5
Cyprus	2011	5.7	34.1	87.0	92.1	39.9	9.3	1.0	1.5
Denmark	2013	4.3	34.6	106.6	121.8	54.3	10.4	0.6	1.7
Estonia	2013	16.0	53.1	94.1	82.8	47.7	9.8	0.4	1.6
Finland	2013	7.4	51.0	106.2	115.1	59.4	12.5	0.6	1.8
France	2012	9.4	58.2	131.0	127.2	59.1	12.9	0.7	2.0
Greece	2013	8.1	28.1	69.8	88.5	48.3	10.1	1.6	1.3
Ireland	2013	10.3	49.2	81.5	126.8	97.6	22.2	1.4	2.0
Iceland	2013	7.4	62.2	117.6	117.0	65.8	15.3	1.7	2.0
Italy	2013	5.9	31.5	70.7	92.8	59.5	15.2	1.1	1.4
Croatia	2013	10.6	49.4	94.2	89.6	40.1	7.5	0.5	1.5
Latvia	2012	20.3	58.7	92.4	73.3	37.2	7.6	0.3	1.4
Lithuania	2012	14.5	55.9	117.0	88.6	35.4	6.7	0.2	1.6
Luxembourg	2013	5.2	34.3	86.7	109.0	64.8	14.0	0.7	1.6
Malta	2013	13.1	35.6	83.7	95.2	42.2	6.6	0.2	1.4
Netherlands	2013	3.9	32.6	104.2	127.6	57.1	8.5	0.4	1.7
Norway	2013	5.6	48.4	113.2	120.2	56.8	10.7	0.4	1.9
Poland	2013	13.7	48.6	86.9	70.6	29.9	6.3	0.3	1.3
Portugal	2013	10.4	32.9	66.9	79.8	42.4	9.1	0.5	1.3
Romania	2013	33.8	66.7	85.1	62.7	26.5	4.7	0.3	1.5
Russian Federation	2011	25.2	85.1	101.2	68.6	31.8	6.3	0.3	1.7
Switzerland	2013	3.0	29.9	80.8	110.7	65.6	12.6	0.7	1.5
Slovakia	2013	22.0	49.3	81.8	76.0	33.7	5.8	0.2	1.3
Slovenia	2013	4.7	44.2	108.3	103.6	42.3	7.4	0.3	1.6
Spain	2013	8.4	27.1	55.9	88.2	60.9	14.4	0.9	1.3
United Kingdom	2013	17.3	62.3	100.3	109.4	62.2	13.3	0.8	1.9
Sweden	2013	5.3	45.7	111.0	132.8	67.3	14.0	0.8	1.9
Czech Republic	2013	11.3	41.4	92.0	95.9	39.9	7.3	0.3	1.5
Germany	2013	7.8	35.8	78.7	96.4	53.8	9.5	0.4	1.4
Hungary	2013	21.1	41.7	76.4	81.4	40.7	8.2	0.3	1.3
Austria	2013	8.0	43.0	86.3	94.2	47.2	9.2	0.5	1.4
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
Canada	2009	14.1	51.2	100.7	107.0	50.6	9.2	0.4	1.6
Chile	2012	49.0	80.2	84.5	85.9	52.2	13.7	0.7	1.8
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.3
United States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5
Israel	2013	10.4	106.4	174.6	177.2	105.2	29.1	2.7	3.0
Japan	2013	4.4	30.0	83.5	96.6	50.9	9.8	0.3	1.4
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7
Singapore	2014	3.3	20.4	80.7	115.6	56.0	9.7	0.3	1.2
Korea, Rep. of	2013	1.8	13.8	64.3	112.8	40.6	5.0	0.1	1.2
Turkey	2013	27.9	105.6	128.9	95.4	46.2	10.9	1.2	2.0
Australia	2013	14.5	51.4	99.4	124.4	70.8	15.4	0.8	1.9
New Zealand	2014	19.0	62.2	102.9	119.3	66.7	14.2	0.7	2.0

Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook*, 2014United Nations: *World Development Indicators*, 2015 (column 9)

**Table 429 Education in selected countries. 2013**

	School expectancy (in years)				Population with completed higher education (25-64 years old)				
	Primary and lower-secondary school	Upper-secondary education	Higher education	Total	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	Total
	number of years				per cent				
OECD <sup>1</sup>	9.4	4.0	3.2	16.5	41	38	30	25	33
EU <sup>2</sup>	9.3	4.2	3.0	16.6	39	36	28	23	32
Belgium	9.1	5.3	3.4	17.8	44	42	34	26	37
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	10.6	4.2	3.8	18.6	42	41	33	29	36
Estonia	9.0	3.7	3.3	16.1	40	39	35	36	38
Finland	9.0	5.0	4.0	18.0	40	50	44	34	42
France	9.2	3.3	2.8	15.3	44	39	26	20	32
Greece	...	...	...	...	39	27	26	21	28
Ireland	10.9	3.5	3.3	17.7	51	49	34	24	40
Iceland	9.9	5.3	3.5	18.7	41	42	36	29	37
Italy	8.3	5.0	2.6	15.8	24	19	13	12	17
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	9.2	3.5	3.2	15.9	39	31	27	23	30
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	9.3	3.9	0.9	14.1	53	56	40	32	45
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	10.3	3.5	3.1	16.9	44	38	30	27	35
Norway	10.0	3.8	3.3	17.1	49	49	36	32	41
Poland	9.0	4.0	3.2	16.1	43	32	18	14	27
Portugal	10.0	3.6	2.9	16.4	31	26	17	13	22
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	8.5	1.6	4.3	14.4	58	55	53	50	54
Switzerland	9.3	4.0	2.5	15.8	46	45	38	31	40
Slovakia	8.7	3.7	2.5	14.9	30	21	15	14	20
Slovenia	8.9	4.5	3.9	17.3	38	35	24	18	29
Spain	9.7	3.5	3.5	16.7	41	43	30	21	34
United Kingdom	9.2	4.9	2.5	16.7	49	46	38	35	42
Sweden	9.8	4.3	3.0	17.1	46	46	32	30	39
Czech Republic	9.1	4.1	2.9	16.0	30	21	20	15	21
Germany	10.1	4.0	2.7	16.8	28	29	26	25	27
Hungary	8.0	4.9	2.6	15.5	32	25	20	17	23
Austria	8.0	4.1	3.6	15.7	38	33	27	21	30
South Africa	...	...	...	...	5	7	8	7	7
Brazil	9.6	3.0	2.1	14.7	15	14	14	11	13
Canada	9.1	3.4	3.0	15.4	58	61	51	45	54
Chile	8.2	3.9	3.9	16.0	27	24	17	14	21
Mexico	10.0	2.0	1.6	13.6	25	17	16	13	18
United States	9.0	2.8	4.1	15.8	46	47	43	41	44
India	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	8.9	2.2	1.6	12.7	10	9	8	4	8
Israel	8.8	3.0	2.9	14.7	46	53	48	47	48
Japan	9.2	3.0	0.0	12.1	37	29	26	21	28
China	3.0	2.3	1.2	6.4	18	9	6	4	9
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	9.0	2.9	4.7	16.5	68	56	33	17	44
Turkey	8.8	3.9	3.8	16.5	25	16	10	10	15
Australia	11.6	3.6	3.7	19.0	48	46	38	33	41
New Zealand	10.2	4.3	3.4	18.0	40	41	32	29	36

<sup>1</sup> Average percentage for all OECD countries by highest level of education completed by population.Source: OECD. *Education at a Glance. OECD indicators*<sup>2</sup> EU-lande with a full set of data.

Table 430 Employment and activity rate. 2014

	Labour force	Employed persons	Activity rate men	Activity rate women
	thousand persons		per cent	
OECD	607 430	563 570	69.0	51.5
EU	242 516	217 708	70.0	58.2
Austria	4 342	4 098	71.4	61.8
Belgium	4 958	4 535	64.7	55.2
Bulgaria	3 362	2 978	64.9	55.1
Croatia	1 889	1 562	63.5	53.1
Cyprus	431	362	73.5	62.8
Czech Republic	5 288	4 964	72.5	56.3
Denmark	2 906	2 714	71.8	64.8
Estonia	674	625	73.7	63.5
Finland	2 679	2 447	68.0	63.5
France	29 383	26 357	66.8	58.8
Germany	41 825	39 735	73.2	63.2
Greece	4 803	3 528	67.3	51.1
Hungary	4 444	4 101	65.7	52.1
Iceland	187	178	85.6	78.7
Ireland	2 148	1 905	71.4	57.0
Italy	25 447	22 211	65.0	46.8
Latvia	992	885	71.2	62.1
Lithuania	1 473	1 315	69.7	62.3
Luxembourg	261	245	70.0	57.0
Malta	193	181	71.2	45.1
Netherlands	8 874	8 214	75.5	64.6
Norway	2 721	2 627	73.5	68.2
Poland	17 393	15 826	68.6	54.0
Portugal	5 153	4 427	69.9	61.6
Romania	9 242	8 614	69.0	52.0
Russian Federation	75 428	71 539	75.1	63.3
Slovakia	2 722	2 363	71.4	55.8
Slovenia	1 008	910	67.6	59.1
Spain	22 943	17 332	70.9	60.3
Sweden	5 185	4 772	74.7	69.1
Switzerland	4 721	4 505	81.0	70.2
United Kingdom	32 500	30 504	74.3	63.5
South Africa	20 392	15 317	60.8	46.4
Brazil	106 005	98 797	78.7	56.4
Canada	19 125	17 802	70.6	61.6
Chile	8 443	7 903	71.6	48.4
Mexico	51 837	49 302	78.2	43.3
USA	155 923	146 307	69.2	57.0
India	492 088	459 599	79.1	26.7
Indonesia	123 485	112 961	83.9	50.8
Israel	3 778	3 556	69.5	59.2
Japan	65 890	63 520	70.4	49.2
China	804 548	761 263	77.9	63.7
Singapore	3 121	2 922	76.7	58.5
Korea, Republic of	26 536	25 599	74.0	51.3
Turkey	28 665	25 822	73.6	31.8
Australia	12 310	11 563	71.0	58.6
New Zealand	2 446	2 305	74.6	63.7

Note: The figures cover the population age 15 years+. The figures for Brazil, India, Indonesia, China and Singapore are from ILOSTAT and are based on estimates and projections.

Source: Eurostat, OECD and ILOSTAT

Table 431 Unemployment. 2014

	Unemployed persons	Unemployment rates	Unemployed men	Unemployed women
	thousand persons	per cent	thousand persons	
OECD	44 565	7.3	24 598	19 967
EU	24 808	10.2	13 277	11 530
Austria	245	5.6	135	110
Belgium	423	8.5	242	182
Bulgaria	385	11.4	221	163
Croatia	327	17.3	167	160
Cyprus	70	16.1	38	32
Czech Republic	324	6.1	151	172
Denmark	192	6.6	98	94
Estonia	50	7.4	27	22
Finland	2	8.7	129	103
France	3 026	10.3	1 610	1 416
Germany	2 090	5.0	1 188	902
Greece	1 274	26.5	635	639
Hungary	343	7.7	182	162
Iceland	9	4.9	5	4
Ireland	243	11.3	153	90
Italy	3 236	12.7	1 742	1 494
Latvia	108	10.8	59	49
Lithuania	158	10.7	90	68
Luxembourg	15	5.9	9	7
Malta	11	5.8	7	4
Netherlands	660	7.4	343	317
Norway	95	3.5	53	42
Poland	1 567	9.0	815	752
Portugal	726	14.1	362	365
Romania	629	6.8	384	245
Russian Federation	3 889	5.2	2 123	1 765
Slovakia	359	13.2	194	165
Slovenia	98	9.7	49	49
Spain	5 610	24.5	2 917	2 694
Sweden	412	8.0	223	189
Switzerland	216	4.6	112	104
United Kingdom	1 996	6.1	1 110	886
South Africa	5 076	24.9	2 592	2 483
Brazil	7 208	6.8	3 118	4 090
Canada	1 323	6.9	744	579
Chile	540	6.4	300	240
Mexico	2 535	4.9	1 586	949
USA	9 616	6.2	5 190	4 426
India	17 314	3.5	12 686	4 628
Indonesia	7 286	5.9	4 256	3 030
Israel	223	5.0	117	105
Japan	2 380	3.6	1 440	940
China	36 955	4.6	22 691	14 263
Singapore	87	2.8	46	42
Korea. Republic of	936	3.5	548	389
Turkey	2 843	9.9	1 811	1 032
Australia	747	6.1	399	348
New Zealand	141	5.8	65	76

Note: The figures cover the population age 15 years+. The figures for Brazil, India, Indonesia, China and Singapore are from ILOSTAT and are based on estimates and projections.

Source: Eurostat, OECD and ILOSTAT

Table 432 Consumer prices

	Consumer prices, percentage annual growth	
	2014	2015
OECD	1.7	0.6
EU	0.6	0.0
Belgium	0.5	0.6
Bulgaria	-1.6	-1.1
Cyprus	-0.3	-1.5
Denmark	0.3	0.2
Estonia	0.5	0.1
Finland	1.2	-0.2
France	0.6	0.1
Greece	-1.4	-1.1
Netherlands	0.3	0.0
Ireland	0.3	0.3
Iceland	1.0	0.1
Croatia	0.2	-0.3
Latvia	0.7	0.2
Lithuania	0.2	-0.7
Italy	0.2	0.1
Luxembourg	0.7	1.2
Malta	0.8	0.2
Norway	1.9	2.0
Poland	0.1	-0.7
Portugal	-0.2	0.5
Romania	1.4	-0.4
Russian Federation	7.8	15.5
Switzerland	0.0	-0.8
Slovakia	-0.1	-0.3
Slovenia	0.4	-0.8
Spain	-0.2	-0.6
United Kingdom	1.5	0.0
Sweden	0.2	0.7
Czech Republic	0.4	0.2
Germany	0.8	0.1
Hungary	0.0	0.1
Austria	1.5	0.8
South Africa	6.1	4.5
Brazil	6.3	9.0
Canada	1.9	1.1
Chile	4.7	4.3
Mexico	4.0	2.7
United States	1.6	0.1
India	6.4	5.9
Indonesia	6.4	6.4
Israel	0.5	-0.6
Japan	2.7	0.8
China	2.0	1.4
Singapore	1.0	-0.5
Korea, Republic of	1.3	0.7
Turkey	8.9	7.7
Australia	2.5	1.5
New Zealand	1.2	0.3

Source: Eurostat and OECD databases

**Table 433 Comparison of GDP per capita and price level. 2014\***

	GDP per capita converted with exchange rate	GDP per capita converted with purchasing power parity	Price level for the final consumption by households	Price level for food and non-alcoholic beverages
	EU28 = 100			
OECD	...	...	...	...
EU	100	100	100	100
Belgium	131	119	109	108
Bulgaria	22	47	48	71
Cyprus	74	82	90	108
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>145</b>
Estonia	55	76	76	89
Finland	137	110	122	123
France	118	107	108	110
Greece	59	73	85	103
Ireland	150	134	122	123
Iceland	143	119	118	119
Italy	97	96	103	110
Croatia	37	59	66	92
Latvia	43	64	70	90
Lithuania	45	75	63	79
Luxembourg	320	266	120	116
Malta	68	84	81	103
Netherlands	143	131	110	99
Norway	268	178	147	166
Poland	39	68	56	64
Portugal	61	78	82	94
Romania	27	55	53	68
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	236	162	149	155
Slovakia	51	77	68	90
Slovenia	66	83	82	96
Spain	82	91	92	93
United Kingdom	127	109	122	105
Sweden	162	123	126	125
Czech Republic	54	85	64	80
Germany	129	124	102	104
Hungary	39	68	58	80
Austria	141	130	106	120
South Africa	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...
Canada	...	...	...	...
Chile	...	...	...	...
Mexico	...	...	...	...
United States	150	148	92	...
India	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...
Israel	...	...	...	...
Japan	100	100	97	...
China	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Korea. Republic of	...	...	...	...
Turkey	29	53	60	85
Australia	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...

Note: The figures are provisional. Final figures are available in December 2017. Figures are calculated at current prices and current purchasing power parities.

Source: Eurostat, database

**Table 434 The world's 20 largest economies**

	Gross domestic product at current prices 2014 <sup>1</sup>	Growth in GDP at constant prices				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	billion dollars	per cent				
<b>World</b>	<b>77 269</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>
United States	17 348	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.5	2.4
China	10 357	10.6	9.5	7.7	7.7	7.3
Japan	4 602	4.7	-0.5	1.7	1.6	-0.1
Germany	3 874	3.9	3.7	0.6	0.4	1.6
United Kingdom	2 950	1.9	1.6	0.7	1.7	3.0
France	2 834	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.7	0.2
Brazil	2 347	7.6	3.9	1.8	2.7	0.1
Italy	2 148	1.7	0.6	-2.8	-1.7	-0.4
India	2 051	10.3	6.6	5.1	6.9	7.3
Russia	1 861	4.5	4.3	3.4	1.3	0.6
Canada	1 785	3.4	3.0	1.9	2.0	2.4
Australia	1 443	2.3	2.7	3.6	2.1	2.7
Korea	1 410	6.5	3.7	2.3	2.9	3.3
Spain	1 407	0.0	-0.6	-2.1	-1.2	1.4
Mexico	1 291	5.1	4.0	4.0	1.4	2.1
Netherlands	881	1.4	1.7	-1.1	-0.5	1.0
Turkey	798	9.2	8.8	2.1	4.2	2.9
Saudi Arabia	746	4.8	10.0	5.4	2.7	3.5
Poland	548	3.7	4.8	1.8	1.7	3.4
Belgium	534	2.5	1.6	0.1	0.3	1.1
Denmark	342	1.6	1.2	-0.7	-0.5	1.1

Note: Measured by gross domestic product this year.

Source: International Monetary Fund. World Economic Outlook Database. October 2015

<sup>1</sup> Nominated in US dollars using international currency exchange rates. See table regarding Purchasing Power Parities adjusted GDP pr.capita



**Table 435** Gross domestic product, imports and end-use. 2014

	Gross domestic product in USD per capita <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of GDP				
		Private consumption expenditure	General government consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Imports of goods and services	Exports of goods and services
		per cent				
OECD		63.4	18.6	21.0	28.6	28.8
EU	36 869	56.8	20.9	19.5	39.3	43.1
Belgium	47 164	51.7	24.4	23.0	83.1	84.0
Bulgaria	7 648	63.0	16.5	21.4	66.0	65.1
Cyprus	23 955	70.4	15.8	13.2	59.3	60.0
Denmark	61 885	47.7	26.3	19.9	47.3	53.4
Estonia	19 777	50.9	19.2	28.0	80.5	83.9
Finland	50 451	55.4	24.8	21.0	38.7	37.9
France	45 384	55.5	24.2	22.2	30.5	28.7
Greece	22 318	70.4	19.9	12.2	...	32.7
Ireland	51 159	44.3	17.2	20.3	95.4	113.7
Iceland	50 006	52.6	24.4	16.8	47.4	53.6
Italy	35 512	61.1	19.5	16.3	26.5	29.6
Croatia	13 624	59.9	19.8	18.2	44.2	46.3
Latvia	16 145	61.2	17.6	23.5	61.8	59.5
Lithuania	16 476	62.8	16.9	18.3	79.3	81.2
Luxembourg	116 752	31.2	17.1	19.3	171.1	203.3
Malta	24 314	54.9	20.3	18.4	143.0	149.4
Netherlands	52 249	44.7	25.8	18.1	71.5	82.9
Norway	99 295	40.6	21.9	28.3	29.5	38.7
Poland	14 330	60.1	18.4	20.3	46.2	47.4
Portugal	21 748	65.9	18.5	15.1	39.7	40.0
Romania	10 161	62.7	14.2	23.0	41.0	41.1
Russian Federation	14 317	54.4	18.6	21.0	23.1	30.2
Slovakia	18 480	56.6	18.8	20.9	88.2	91.9
Slovenia	24 211	53.3	19.1	19.8	68.7	76.5
Spain	30 113	58.3	19.4	19.8	30.1	32.5
United Kingdom	44 141	64.7	19.7	17.5	30.3	28.4
Sweden	57 557	46.2	26.3	23.8	40.8	44.5
Switzerland	84 344	54.2	11.0	23.5	53.0	64.3
Czech Republic	18 985	48.6	19.4	25.3	77.1	83.8
Germany	47 201	54.6	19.3	19.3	39.0	45.7
Hungary	13 154	50.3	20.2	22.2	82.0	89.3
Austria	51 183	53.9	19.9	22.8	49.5	53.2
South Africa	6 354	60.6	20.3	20.4	33.1	31.3
Brazil	11 067	62.5	20.2	20.1	14.3	11.5
Canada	50 577	55.7	21.1	24.0	32.5	31.6
Chile	14 911	64.2	12.9	21.4	32.3	33.8
Mexico	10 837	67.9	12.2	21.7	33.3	32.4
United States	54 678	68.4	14.7	19.9	16.6	13.5
India	1 626	60.1	11.4	31.6	25.5	23.2
Indonesia	3 404	57.2	95.4	34.7	24.5	23.7
Israel	37 914	55.9	22.5	19.9	30.6	32.3
Japan	37 540	60.6	20.7	21.8	20.8	17.7
China	7 572	37.9	13.5	45.8	21.0	23.7
Singapore	56 113	36.8	10.0	27.6	163.2	187.6
Korea, Republic of	28 739	50.4	15.1	29.2	45.3	50.6
Turkey	10 518	68.9	15.3	20.2	32.2	27.7
Australia	62 822	56.4	17.7	26.4	21.2	20.8
New Zealand	44 294	57.7	18.8	22.8	27.5	28.2

<sup>1</sup> Based on Purchasing Power Parities (PPP).

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, National Accounts

Table 436 Tax incidence. 2013

	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, etc.
	2000	2013							
	per cent of GDP, current prices								
OECD	34.3	34.2	8.4	3.2	9.1	2.1	6.8	0.2	4.4
EU <sup>1</sup>	35.9	35.9	8.5	2.4	10.8	1.9	7.3	0.1	4.8
Belgium	43.5	44.7	12.8	3.1	14.2	3.1	7.0	0.3	4.2
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	47.0	47.8	26.2	3.7	0.1	2.5	9.6	0.2	5.5
Estonia	31.8	31.4	5.4	1.7	10.9	0.6	8.2	0.2	4.3
Finland	45.9	43.7	12.8	2.4	12.6	1.4	9.3	0.1	5.1
France	43.3	45.4	8.4	2.6	16.9	3.6	7.1	0.1	6.7
Greece	33.2	34.5	6.1	1.5	10.7	3.6	7.3	0.1	5.2
Ireland	30.9	29.0	9.3	2.4	5.2	2.3	5.9	0.1	3.6
Iceland	36.2	35.9	13.7	3.0	3.7	2.9	8.0	0.3	4.3
Italy	40.6	43.9	11.7	2.9	13.1	2.3	5.8	0.1	8.0
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	37.4	38.7	8.8	4.8	11.2	2.5	7.4	0.0	3.9
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	36.8	36.7	7.2	1.9	15.0	2.3	6.5	0.3	3.5
Norway	41.9	40.5	9.9	8.8	9.5	1.6	7.7	0.1	2.9
Poland	33.1	31.9	4.5	1.8	12.3	1.5	7.0	0.1	4.7
Portugal	31.3	34.6	7.8	3.4	8.9	1.3	8.1	0.1	4.9
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	27.6	26.9	8.5	3.9	6.7	2.2	3.5	0.2	1.9
Slovakia	33.2	30.2	2.9	3.1	13.2	1.1	6.3	0.2	3.4
Slovenia	36.4	36.9	5.2	1.2	14.8	1.5	8.5	0.1	5.5
Spain	34.0	33.3	7.5	2.3	11.5	2.2	5.9	0.1	3.8
United Kingdom	34.7	32.9	9.1	2.5	6.2	3.8	6.9	0.2	4.2
Sweden	49.0	42.8	12.2	2.6	10.0	1.3	9.1	0.1	7.6
Czech Republic	32.5	34.3	3.7	3.4	14.8	0.8	7.5	0.1	3.9
Germany	36.2	36.5	9.5	1.8	13.9	1.0	7.0	0.2	3.1
Hungary	38.7	38.4	5.4	1.4	12.5	1.5	11.4	0.1	6.0
Austria	42.2	42.5	9.7	2.6	14.5	1.2	7.7	0.1	6.6
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	34.9	30.5	11.2	3.3	4.8	3.5	4.3	0.2	3.2
Chile	18.8	20.0	1.4	5.5	1.4	1.3	8.2	0.2	1.9
Mexico	16.5	19.7	2.6	3.3	3.1	0.2	3.5	0.2	6.7
United States	28.2	25.4	9.8	2.2	6.1	3.6	2.0	0.2	1.5
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	35.6	30.6	5.5	4.2	5.1	3.2	9.3	0.2	3.1
Japan	26.6	30.3	5.8	4.0	12.4	2.9	2.9	0.2	2.1
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	21.5	24.3	3.7	3.4	6.4	1.5	4.1	0.8	4.3
Turkey	24.1	29.3	4.1	1.8	8.0	0.8	6.4	0.4	7.8
Australia	30.4	27.5	10.8	4.9	●	2.7	3.6	0.6	4.9
New Zealand	32.6	31.4	11.9	5.5	●	2.7	9.4	0.9	0.9

<sup>1</sup> EU-21.

Source: OECD: Revenue Statistics of OECD Member Countries 1965-2014. Paris 2015

**Table 437** EMU-debt, deficit(-) / surplus(+). 2014

	EMU-debt		EMU-deficit(-) / surplus(+)	
	millions Euro	per cent of GDP	millions Euro	per cent of GDP
Belgium	427 307	106,7	-12 462	-3.1
Cyprus	18 819	108,2	-1 544	-8.9
Estonia	2 072	10,4	147	0.7
Finland	121 771	59,3	-6 832	-3.3
France	2 037 772	95,6	-84 127	-3.9
Greece	317 117	178,6	-6 346	-3.6
Ireland	203 187	107,5	-7 331	-3.9
Italy	2 135 902	132,3	-49 038	-3.0
Latvia	9 626	40,6	-366	-1.5
Lithuania	4 294	40,7	-70	-0.7
Luxembourg	11 244	23,0	702	1.4
Malta	5 421	68,3	-169	-2.1
Netherlands	452 056	68,2	-15 618	-2.4
Portugal	225 767	130,2	-12 446	-7.2
Slovakia	40 404	53,5	-2 098	-2.8
Slovenia	30 133	80,8	-1 883	-5.0
Spain	1 033 741	99,3	-61 319	-5.9
Germany	2 184 302	74,9	8 931	0.3
Austria	277 383	84,2	-8 886	-2.7
<b>Euro-zone</b>	<b>9 308 384</b>	<b>92,1</b>	<b>-260 927</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
Bulgaria	11 535	27,0	-2 468	-5.8
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>116 455</b>	<b>45,1</b>	<b>3 968</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Croatia	36 500	85,1	-2 409	-5.6
Poland	201 158	50,4	-13 568	-3.3
Romania	59 249	39,9	-2 074	-1.4
United Kingdom	2 048 274	88,2	-128 443	-5.7
Sweden	185 598	44,9	-7 372	-1.7
Czech Republic	65 698	42,7	-3 012	-1.9
Hungary	77 821	76,2	-2 637	-2.5
<b>EU</b>	<b>12 117 612</b>	<b>86,8</b>	<b>-418 885</b>	<b>-3.0</b>

Source: Eurostat

Table 438 Exports by commodity group. 2014

SITC – section/ division	Of which									Total value
	All food items	Agricultural raw materials	Fuels	Ores (minerals) and metals	Manu- factured goods	Chemical products	Other manu- factured goods	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscel- laneous goods, n.e.s.	
	0 + 1 + 22 + 4	2 - (22 + 27 + 28)	3	27 + 28 + 68 + 667 + 971	5 thru 8 - (667 + 68)	5	6 + 8 - (667 + 68)	7	9	
	per cent									USD mio.
OECD	8.0	1.3	15.6	5.3	67.0	11.7	22.7	32.6	2.8	11 212 744
EU	9.7	1.5	12.9	4.6	68.2	13.8	23.7	30.7	3.2	5 954 477
Austria	6.9	2.1	15.0	4.7	67.0	12.5	24.5	30.0	4.3	190 215
Belgium	9.6	1.2	13.5	10.3	63.1	23.6	19.0	20.5	2.2	429 446
Bulgaria	10.8	1.3	5.1	13.6	66.9	13.8	24.7	28.4	2.3	30 903
Croatia	12.9	1.2	15.0	3.2	66.0	12.7	30.2	23.1	1.8	21 075
Cyprus	8.9	1.5	35.6	6.3	43.8	10.6	16.2	17.0	3.9	19 464
Czech Republic	6.5	1.2	4.5	3.8	80.7	11.6	25.5	43.5	3.2	140 999
Denmark	13.7	2.3	7.9	1.4	70.7	12.0	27.2	31.5	4.0	101 401
Estonia	11.6	2.9	11.6	1.8	68.6	8.3	25.5	34.7	3.5	21 383
Finland	8.2	2.6	9.7	6.1	70.1	10.8	23.7	35.7	3.3	73 696
France	9.4	1.2	11.8	3.0	71.2	13.4	25.6	32.2	3.4	677 846
Germany	8.7	1.5	8.6	4.2	73.9	13.2	25.2	35.5	3.0	1 153 037
Greece	13.9	1.2	22.8	2.5	55.5	15.8	20.2	19.5	4.2	56 777
Hungary	6.3	1.2	3.8	2.7	83.4	12.0	22.5	48.8	2.6	96 913
Iceland	10.9	0.9	11.2	11.9	60.8	9.6	19.1	32.2	4.2	4 695
Ireland	12.2	0.8	21.8	1.3	60.8	17.6	19.5	23.7	3.1	88 085
Italy	10.8	2.3	16.9	5.2	62.3	14.6	23.9	23.8	2.4	471 910
Latvia	14.1	2.0	11.4	1.6	67.0	15.6	24.6	26.8	3.9	22 766
Lithuania	15.6	2.6	5.5	1.9	70.9	15.2	25.5	30.2	3.5	29 353
Luxembourg	9.7	1.7	15.8	8.5	55.9	7.7	19.5	28.7	8.4	30 650
Malta	5.0	0.2	24.0	0.7	59.8	5.6	11.9	42.2	10.3	16 064
Netherlands	11.5	1.5	20.9	3.5	59.4	12.9	19.6	26.9	3.2	581 192
Norway	7.9	1.3	5.8	5.0	77.0	8.3	28.4	40.3	3.0	88 064
Poland	9.0	1.8	7.3	3.4	75.0	13.8	27.4	33.7	3.5	221 870
Portugal	15.0	1.7	14.4	2.7	64.7	13.6	25.3	25.8	1.5	78 608
Romania	8.8	1.4	7.0	2.6	77.6	13.1	28.5	36.0	2.6	75 061
Russian Federation	12.4	0.9	1.4	2.0	81.4	12.0	29.0	40.4	2.0	298 562
Slovakia	7.6	1.1	4.3	3.3	80.7	9.4	29.5	41.8	3.0	71 076
Slovenia	8.8	2.6	9.6	5.5	71.1	12.9	26.9	31.3	2.4	32 526
Spain	11.0	1.1	17.4	3.5	64.9	14.4	23.5	27.0	2.0	340 389
Sweden	8.9	1.3	9.7	2.7	74.3	11.1	26.0	37.2	3.1	154 263
Switzerland	3.6	0.7	31.1	20.2	43.1	11.8	19.6	11.6	1.2	425 772
United Kingdom	9.1	1.2	14.6	6.4	64.7	11.6	22.6	30.6	4.0	727 510
South Africa	5.6	0.9	21.3	5.0	65.4	10.4	19.6	35.4	1.8	104 738
Brazil	4.7	0.9	19.4	2.6	69.1	17.3	16.6	35.1	3.2	227 658
Canada	8.0	1.0	10.5	4.6	72.2	10.4	22.6	39.2	3.7	460 711
Chile	9.0	0.8	18.9	1.8	65.6	10.6	24.1	30.9	3.9	65 219
Mexico	6.7	1.1	7.9	3.1	78.1	11.2	21.3	45.6	3.2	368 626
United States	5.5	1.0	14.4	3.7	73.7	8.6	23.7	41.4	1.7	2 271 558
India	3.9	1.6	36.5	20.4	35.9	9.9	9.6	16.4	1.6	453 309
Indonesien	8.6	2.6	22.0	2.6	62.0	12.1	19.9	30.0	2.2	190 458
Israel	7.8	0.9	8.0	21.0	58.9	10.9	20.4	27.6	3.3	70 501
Japan	8.4	1.4	30.7	6.2	49.8	7.5	18.6	23.7	3.5	751 469
China	5.8	3.6	16.6	14.2	57.6	10.2	11.3	36.1	2.0	1 687 304
Singapore	3.9	0.3	32.3	5.5	55.3	6.8	13.1	35.4	2.7	362 815
Korea, Rep. of	5.1	1.3	30.8	6.8	53.7	9.0	16.0	28.8	2.2	505 414
Turkey	4.9	2.5	11.0	10.1	65.9	15.3	21.1	29.5	5.7	206 442
Australia	6.8	0.7	15.5	3.2	71.6	9.8	24.8	36.9	2.2	216 163
New Zealand	10.9	0.7	14.7	1.5	65.7	10.1	21.5	34.0	6.5	38 319

Note: The classification is based on SITC rev. 3.

Source: UN, UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2014

Table 439 Balance of payments current account for selected countries. 2014

	Exports fob (a)	Imports fob (b)	Goods, net (a – b)	Services, net	Primary income, net	Secondary income, net	Current account, total, net	Current account as a percentage of GDP	Net foreign assets at end of year
	USD mio.							per cent	USD mio.
OECD	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EU	2 247 770	2 191 060	56 709	197 533	3 555	-100 456	157 341	1.0	...
Belgium	320 184	325 244	-5 060	6 934	5 457	-8 517	-1 188	0.1	279 287
Bulgaria	27 877	31 514	-3 637	3 373	-1 214	2 171	693	1.2	-37 591
Cyprus	3 751	7 473	-3 722	3 888	-657	-562	-1 053	-5.1	-35 119
Denmark	111 391	101 343	10 048	8 239	9 814	-6 679	21 421	6.3	149 322
Estonia	15 176	16 505	-1 329	2 230	-659	17	259	1.0	-10 344
Finland	75 597	74 431	1 166	-2 430	1 775	-3 197	-2 686	-0.9	-1 841
France	584 520	631 061	-46 541	23 818	58 741	-63 498	-27 486	-1.0	-507 952
Greece	35 568	65 145	-29 577	24 293	815	-403	-4 872	-2.1	-269 922
Ireland	151 785	94 034	57 751	-11 585	-33 609	-3 643	8 914	3.6	-240 423
Iceland	4 861	4 961	-100	1 162	-368	-143	551	3.3	-61 426
Italy	518 063	453 158	64 905	-1 671	-1 104	-22 222	39 908	1.9	-547 278
Croatia	12 951	21 434	-8 484	9 642	-1 907	1 161	412	0.7	-46 380
Latvia	13 496	16 521	-3 026	2 318	-51	132	-627	-2.0	-17 786
Lithuania	31 498	32 751	-1 253	2 172	-740	1 506	1 685	3.5	-20 456
Luxembourg	24 403	24 877	-474	22 872	-19 370	588	3 616	5.7	21 591
Malta	3 473	4 959	-1 486	2 314	-667	261	422	2.8	3 478
Netherlands	574 673	469 423	105 250	-5 024	8 850	-15 675	93 402	10.6	483 968
Norway	141 644	91 185	50 459	-6 779	11 243	-7 761	47 163	9.4	720 591
Poland	210 627	214 920	-4 293	11 404	-17 661	-574	-11 124	-2.0	-333 414
Portugal	62 855	75 138	-12 283	15 232	-3 460	1 720	1 205	0.5	-238 085
Romania	62 159	70 499	-8 340	7 784	-2 623	2 228	-951	-0.5	-103 917
Russian Federation	497 763	308 026	189 737	-55 278	-67 850	-8 178	58 432	3.1	310 070
Switzerland	327 685	273 745	53 939	20 102	6 091	-18 593	61 539	7.2	776 804
Slovakia	83 115	79 278	3 837	120	-2 190	-1 591	176	0.9	-63 366
Slovenia	30 516	28 911	1 605	2 305	-111	-348	3 451	7.0	-19 742
Spain	317 058	346 991	-29 933	64 330	-6 148	-15 441	12 812	0.9	-1 208 854
United Kingdom	483 404	685 900	-202 496	145 922	-54 053	-41 255	-151 882	-5.2	-708 876
Sweden	178 904	160 498	18 406	9 244	14 878	-9 888	32 639	6.2	-33 048
Czech Republic	146 797	135 168	11 629	2 728	-12 534	-479	1 343	0.7	-66 578
Germany	1 479 230	1 179 367	299 863	-53 103	87 598	-54 019	280 339	7.4	1 491 339
Hungary	99 304	95 837	3 468	6 793	-6 176	-1 041	3 044	2.2	-90 872
Austria	166 010	163 994	2 016	13 982	-3 148	-4 416	8 437	1.9	8 756
South Africa	92 478	98 848	-6 370	-205	-9 336	-3 176	-19 086	-5.5	-26 522
Brazil	224 098	230 727	-6 629	-48 107	-52 170	2 725	-104 181	-4.4	-788 799
Canada	478 351	473 789	4 561	-20 808	-19 733	-1 495	-37 475	-2.1	118 267
Chile	75 675	67 908	7 767	-3 757	-8 857	1 851	-2 995	-1.2	-35 651
Mexico	397 866	400 440	-2 573	-12 451	-31 927	22 915	-24 036	-1.9	-425 309
United States	1 632 638	2 374 100	-741 462	233 141	237 981	-119 185	-389 525	-2.2	-7 019 698
India	329 633	415 529	-85 895	18 656	-25 815	65 603	-27 452	-1.3	-358 782
Indonesia	175 293	168 310	6 983	-10 010	-29 708	5 220	-27 516	-3.1	-421 326
Israel	63 335	71 197	-7 862	12 857	-2 063	9 995	12 927	4.2	65 223
Japan	699 454	798 654	-99 200	-29 224	171 393	-18 948	24 021	...	3 040 972
China	2 243 761	1 808 720	435 042	-151 019	-34 110	-30 235	219 678	2.1	1 776 392
Singapore	437 271	360 906	76 365	-1 126	-9 281	-7 186	58 772	19.1	537 379
Korea, Republic of	613 021	524 135	88 885	-3 679	4 151	-4 985	84 373	6.3	81 865
Turkey	168 926	232 510	-63 584	25 164	-9 213	1 107	-46 526	-5.8	-440 774
Australia	240 741	240 390	351	-9 424	-33 032	-2 033	-44 137	-3.1	-727 843
New Zealand	41 961	41 000	961	1 202	-7 970	-331	-6 136	-3.2	-120 504

Source: IMF: Balance of Payments Statistics,  
International Financial Statistics (Stats.oecd.org, Epp.eurostat.eu.),  
Worldbank.org

**Table 440** Output of selected world commodities, five largest producer countries

	2012	2013		2012	2013
	tusinde tons			tusinde tons	
<b>Wheat, total</b>	<b>671 482</b>	<b>715 909</b>	<b>Maize, total</b>	<b>877 924</b>	<b>1 018 112</b>
China, mainland	120 580	121 926	United States of America	273 820	353 699
India	94 880	93 510	China, mainland	208 130	218 489
United States of America	61 677	57 967	Brazil	71 073	80 273
France	40 301	38 614	Argentina	23 800	32 119
Russian Federation	37 720	52 091	India	22 260	23 290
<b>Rye, total</b>	<b>14 538</b>	<b>16 687</b>	<b>Rice, total</b>	<b>734 906</b>	<b>740 903</b>
Germany	3 878	4 689	China, mainland	204 285	203 612
Poland	2 888	3 359	India	157 800	159 200
Russian Federation	2 132	3 360	Indonesia	69 056	71 280
Belarus	1 082	648	Bangladesh	50 497	51 500
China, mainland	678	650	Viet Nam	43 662	44 039
<b>Barley, total</b>	<b>133 013</b>	<b>143 960</b>	<b>Sugar cane, total</b>	<b>1 838 535</b>	<b>1 911 180</b>
Russian Federation	13 952	15 389	Brazil	721 077	768 090
France	11 347	10 316	India	361 037	341 200
Germany	10 391	10 344	China, mainland	123 461	128 201
Australia	8 221	7 472	Thailand	98 400	100 096
Canada	8 012	10 237	Pakistan	58 397	63 750
<b>Oats, total</b>	<b>21 314</b>	<b>23 881</b>	<b>Sugar beet, total</b>	<b>269 617</b>	<b>246 522</b>
Russian Federation	4 027	4 932	Russian Federation	45 057	39 321
Canada	2 812	3 888	France	33 688	33 614
Poland	1 468	1 190	United States of America	31 955	29 767
Australia	1 262	1 121	Germany	27 687	22 829
Finland	1 073	1 197	Ukraine	18 439	10 789
<b>Pig meat, total</b>	<b>111 398</b>	<b>113 035</b>	<b>Tea, total</b>	<b>5 035</b>	<b>5 346</b>
China, mainland	51 300	52 733	China, mainland	1 790	1 924
United States of America	10 555	10 510	India	1 135	1 209
Germany	5 474	5 494	Kenya	369	432
Spain	3 466	3 431	Sri Lanka	330	340
Brazil	3 330	3 280	Turkey	225	212
<b>Sheep meat, total</b>	<b>8 335</b>	<b>8 589</b>	<b>Coffee, total</b>	<b>9 210</b>	<b>8 921</b>
China, mainland	2 045	2 081	Brazil	3 038	2 965
Australia	554	660	Viet Nam	1 565	1 461
New Zealand	448	450	Indonesia	691	699
Sudan (former)	325	325	Colombia	462	653
United Kingdom	275	289	Honduras	343	273
<b>Cattle meat, total</b>	<b>63 177</b>	<b>63 984</b>	<b>Potatoes, total</b>	<b>370 595</b>	<b>376 453</b>
United States of America	11 792	11 698	China, mainland	92 763	95 942
Brazil	9 307	9 675	India	41 483	45 344
China, mainland	6 292	6 394	Russian Federation	29 533	30 199
Argentina	2 594	2 822	Ukraine	23 250	22 259
Australia	2 129	2 318	United States of America	20 991	19 844
<b>Chicken meat, total</b>	<b>93 432</b>	<b>96 121</b>	<b>Wine, total</b>	<b>26 200</b>	<b>27 422</b>
United States of America	17 035	17 397	Italy	4 270	4 107
China, mainland	12 623	12 785	France	4 210	4 293
Brazil	11 535	12 387	Spain	3 150	3 200
Russian Federation	3 299	3 463	United States of America	2 987	3 217
Mexico	2 792	2 808	China, mainland	1 650	1 700

Source: FAO, FAOSTAT-Agriculture

**Table 441 Merchant fleet of the 20 Major Shipping Nations. 2015**

Flag State	Ships	Tonnage
	number of ships	thousand GT
<b>Whole world</b>	<b>88 063</b>	<b>1 199 013</b>
Panama	7 841	217 452
Liberia	3 105	129 881
Marshall Islands	2 842	120 252
Hongkong	2 410	100 057
Singapore	3 374	81 405
Malta	2 020	61 767
Bahamas	1 396	58 904
China	3 380	44 463
Greece	1 196	40 690
Japan	4 432	21 575
Cypres	1 031	21 555
Italy	1 358	16 095
Norway	1 433	16 043
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>15 363</b>
Isle of Man	390	15 072
Indonesia	8 707	14 518
UK	1 087	14 298
South Korea	1 880	11 698
Germany	599	10 763
Bermuda	147	10 606

Note: Only merchant ships over 100 GT are included.

Source: The Danish Shipowners Association

**Table 442** Area and population in selected countries

	Population			Total area km <sup>2</sup>
	Number thousands	Lastest population census	Population per km <sup>2</sup>	
OECD	1 186 542	2008	34	35 196 426
EU	501 103	2010 <sup>1</sup>	116	4 325 897
Belgium	11 209	2015	367	30 528
Bulgaria	7 365	2011	66	111 002
Cyprus	857	2011	90	9 251
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>5 603</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>43 098</b>
Estonia	1 294	2011	28	45 227
Finland	5 472	2014	18	303 892
France	63 920	2014	118	543 965
Greece	10 815	2011	82	131 958
Ireland	4 588	2011	67	70 273
Iceland	322	2013	3	102 819
Italy	59 434	2011	201	302 071
Croatia	4 285	2011	76	56 542
Latvia	2 070	2011	32	64 559
Lithuania	3 043	2011	48	65 300
Luxembourg	512	2011	208	2 586
Malta	417	2011	1 321	316
Netherlands	16 829	2014	500	41 540
Norway	5 109	2014	17	323 787
Poland	38 512	2011	123	312 685
Portugal	10 562	2011	115	92 207
Romania	20 122	2011	84	238 391
Russian Federation	142 857	2010	8	17 075 400
Switzerland	8 140	2013	198	41 285
Slovakia	5 397	2011	110	49 034
Slovenia	2 050	2011	101	20 273
Spain	46 816	2011	93	505 693
United Kingdom	61 371	2011	261	230 020
Sweden	9 747	2014	24	447 420
Czech Republic	10 437	2011	135	78 867
Germany	80 768	2013	226	357 340
Hungary	9 877	2014	108	93 030
Austria	8 402	2011	102	83 879
South Africa	51 771	2011	41	1 220 813
Brazil	190 756	2010	22	8 514 877
Canada	33 477	2011	4	9 984 670
Chile	17 445	2012	23	756 096
Mexico	115 640	2012	57	1 964 375
United States	308 746	2010	34	9 833 517
India	1 210 193	2011	382	3 287 263
Indonesia	237 641	2010	124	1 910 931
Israel	7 840	2011	362	22 072
Japan	128 057	2010	351	377 950
China	1 339 725	2010	140	9 572 900
Singapore	5 470	2014	7 540	719
Korea, Republic of	48 580	2010	488	99 461
Turkey	75 627	2012	98	783 562
Australia	21 508	2011	3	7 692 024
New Zealand	4 353	2013	16	270 534

<sup>1</sup> Beginning of the year. <sup>2</sup> Excluding Svalbard and Jan Mayen. <sup>3</sup> Excluding Northern Ireland.

Source: The Statesman's Yearbook 2015



Table 443 Consumption of electricity in selected countries, 2012

	Million kilowatt-hours	Kilowatt-hours per capita
OECD	...	...
EU	...	...
Austria	75 426	8 911
Belgium	93 007	8 409
Bulgaria	39 021	5 362
Croatia	18 186	4 222
Cyprus	4 717	4 178
Czech Republic	70 453	6 609
Denmark	35 941	6 421
Estonia	9 727	7 536
Finland	87 843	16 242
France <sup>1</sup>	519 754	8 124
Germany	609 270	7 358
Greece	62 744	5 640
Hungary	42 557	4 266
Iceland	17 549	53 853
Ireland	28 006	6 120
Italy <sup>2</sup>	342 380	5 621
Latvia	7 859	3 814
Lithuania	11 662	3 852
Luxembourg	7 924	15 130
Malta	2 290	5 353
Netherlands	119 615	7 157
Norway	130 029	26 038
Poland	159 299	4 169
Portugal	54 509	5 141
Romania	59 298	2 726
Russian Federation	1 054 252	7 364
Slovakia	29 057	5 336
Slovenia	14 818	7 166
Spain	286 360	6 125
Sweden	146 989	15 454
Switzerland <sup>3</sup>	67 666	8 422
United Kingdom	357 881	5 987
South Africa	252 890	4 827
Brazil	592 753	2 984
Canada	587 471	16 863
Chile	69 751	3 994
Mexico	289 622	2 397
USA	4 337 809	13 662
China	4 976 774	3 614
India	1 040 416	841
Indonesia	200 318	811
Israel	58 604	7 667
Japan	1 034 305	8 128
Korea, Republic of	534 618	10 910
Singapore	46 915	8 846
Turkey	242 369	3 275
Australien	248 941	10 800
New Zealand	44 295	9 932

<sup>1</sup> Includes Monaco. <sup>2</sup> Includes San Marino. <sup>3</sup> Includes Liechtenstein.Source: United Nations, *Energy Statistics Yearbook*

# Danish Industrial Classification and Standard Industrial Groupings

Danish Industrial Classification (DB) is a 6-digit classification of industries describing the economic activity. It was primarily prepared for statistical purposes. Danish Industrial Classification is directly based on the EU classification of industries NACE, and NACE is a sub-grouping of UN's industrial classification ISIC. The first two digits in Danish Industrial classification correspond to ISIC, while the first four digits correspond to NACE. Subsequently, there is a direct relationship between DB and international classifications, where DB contains a further sub-grouping of the industries that are relevant to analyse in greater detail in relation to the Danish industrial structure.

On 1 January 2008 Danish Industrial Classification 2007 (DB07) and new standard groupings came into force. From 1 January 2008 all enterprises are registered with a DB07 industry code. DB07 comprises 726 industry codes, thus the number of 6-digit industries is reduced, compared to the 825 industry codes used in DB03. Further information about DB07 is available at [www.dst.dk/downloadDB](http://www.dst.dk/downloadDB).

Below, four standard groupings are shown with 10, 19, 36 and 127 groups, respectively. These groups form the basis of using DB07 in statistics published by Statistics Denmark. The four standard groupings reflect an increasing aggregation of detail in the classifications. The code structure is linked to the codes in DB07 and indicates where you are in DBO7. The 10-digit grouping uses 1-digit serial numbers, whereas the 19-grouping comprises one letter. The 36-grouping comprises one to two letters and the 127-grouping uses five digits. The relationship between the standard groupings and the 6-digit industry codes can be found on Statistics Denmark's website at: [www.dst.dk/downloadDB](http://www.dst.dk/downloadDB). The standard industrial groupings of DB03 are available at [www.dst.dk/db03-en](http://www.dst.dk/db03-en).

Grouping			Title	Grouping				Title
10	36			10	19	36	127	
1	A	A	<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>			CH		Basic metals, fabricated metal prod.
		01.00.0	Agriculture and horticulture				24.00.0	Manufacture of basic metals
		02.00.0	Forestry				25.00.0	Manuf. of fabricated metal products
		03.00.0	Fishing			CI		Manufacture of electronic components
2			<b>Manufacturing, mining, quarrying</b>				26.00.1	Manufact. of computers, etc.
	B	B	<b>Mining and quarrying</b>				26.00.2	Manufacture of other electronic products
		06.00.0	Extraction of oil and gas			CJ		Electrical equipment
		08.00.9	Extraction of gravel and stone				27.00.1	Manufacture of electric motors, etc.
		09.00.0	Mining support service activities				27.00.2	Manufacture of wires and cables
	C		<b>Manufacturing</b>				27.00.3	Manufacture of household appliances
	CA		Manuf. of food products, beverages, tobacco			CK		Manufacture of machinery
		10.00.1	Production of meat and meat products				28.00.1	Manuf. of engines, windmills and pumps
		10.00.2	Processing and preserving of fish				28.00.2	Manufacture of other machinery
		10.00.3	Manufacture of dairy products			CL		Transport equipment
		10.00.4	Manuf. of grain mill and bakery products				29.00.0	Mf. of motor vehicles and related parts
		10.00.5	Other manufacture of food products				30.00.0	Mf. of ships, transport equipment
		11.00.0	Manufacture of beverages			CM		Manuf. of furniture etc.
		12.00.0	Manufacture of tobacco products				31.00.0	Manufacture of furniture
	CB		Textiles and leather products				32.00.1	Manufacture of medical instruments, etc.
		13.00.0	Manufacture of textiles				32.00.2	Manuf. of toys and other manufacturing
		14.00.0	Manufacture of wearing apparel				33.00.0	Repair and installation of machinery etc.
		15.00.0	Manufacture of leather and footwear		D	D		<b>Electricity, gas, steam etc.</b>
	CC		Wood and paper products and printing				35.00.1	Production and distribution of electricity
		16.00.0	Manufacture of wood and wood products				35.00.2	Manufacture and distribution of gas
		17.00.0	Manufacture of paper and paper products				35.00.3	Steam and hot water supply
		18.00.0	Printing etc.		E	E		<b>Water supply, sewerage etc.</b>
	CD	19.00.0	Oil refinery etc.				36.00.0	Water collection, purification and supply
	CE		Manufacture of chemicals				37.00.0	Sewerage
		20.00.1	Manufacture of basic chemicals				38.00.0	Waste management, materials recovery
		20.00.2	Manufacture of paints and soap etc.				39.00.0	Cleaning of soil and subsoil water
	CF	21.00.0	Pharmaceuticals					
	CG		Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	3	F	F		<b>Construction</b>
		22.00.0	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products				41.00.0	Construction of buildings
		23.00.1	Manufacture of glass and ceramic products				42.00.0	Civil engineering
		23.00.2	Manufacture of concrete and bricks				43.00.1	Construction installation activities
							43.00.2	Building completion and finishing
							43.00.9	Bricklaying etc.

Grouping				Title	Grouping				Title
10	19	36	127		10	19	36	127	
<b>4</b>				<b>Trade and transport etc.</b>	<b>8</b>				<b>Other business services</b>
	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>		<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>		<b>M</b>			<b>Knowledge-based services</b>
			45.00.1	Sale of motor vehicles			MA		Consultancy etc.
			45.00.2	Repair and mainten. of motor vehicles etc.				69.00.1	Legal activities
			46.00.1	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis				69.00.2	Accounting and bookkeeping activities
			46.00.2	Wholesale of cereals and feeding stuffs				70.00.0	Business consultancy activities
			46.00.3	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco				71.00.0	Architectural and engineering activities
			46.00.4	Wholesale of textiles and household goods			MB	72.00.0	Scientific research and development
			46.00.5	Wholesale of IT-equipment			MC		Advertising and other business services
			46.00.6	Wholesale of other machinery				73.00.0	Advertising and market research
			46.00.7	Other specialized wholesale				74.00.0	Other technical business services
			47.00.1	Supermarkets and department stores, etc.				75.00.0	Veterinary activities
			47.00.2	Retail sale of food in specialized stores		<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>		<b>Travel agent, cleaning etc.</b>
			47.00.3	Retail sale of automotive fuel				77.00.0	Rental and leasing activities
			47.00.4	Retail sale of consumer electronics				78.00.0	Employment activities
			47.00.5	Retail sale of textiles, household equipment				79.00.0	Travel agent activities
			47.00.6	Retail sale of cultural, recreation goods				80.00.0	Security and investigation activities
			47.00.7	Retail sale of wearing apparel				81.00.0	Services to buildings, cleaning etc.
			47.00.8	Retail sale via Internet, mail order, etc.				82.00.0	Other business service activities
	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>		<b>Transportation</b>	<b>9</b>				<b>Public admin., education, health</b>
			49.00.1	Passenger rail transport, interurban		<b>O</b>	<b>O</b>		<b>Publ. adm., defence and comp. social sec.</b>
			49.00.2	Transport by suburban trains, buses etc.				84.00.1	Public administration
			49.00.3	Freight transport by road and via pipeline				84.00.2	Defence, public order, security, justice
			50.00.0	Water transport		<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>		<b>Education</b>
			51.00.0	Air transport				85.00.1	Primary education
			52.00.0	Support activities for transportation				85.00.2	Secondary education
			53.00.0	Postal and courier activities				85.00.3	Higher education
	<b>I</b>	<b>I</b>		<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>				85.00.4	Adult and other education
			55.00.0	Hotels and similar accommodation		<b>Q</b>			<b>Human health and social work</b>
			56.00.0	Restaurants			QA		Human health activities
<b>5</b>	<b>J</b>			<b>Information and communication</b>				86.00.1	Hospital activities
		JA		Publishing, television and radio broadcasting				86.00.2	Medical and dental practice activities
			58.00.1	Publishing			QB		Residential care
			58.00.2	Publishing of computer games etc.				87.00.0	Residential care activities
			59.00.0	Motion picture, television and sound				88.00.0	Social work without accommodation
			60.00.0	Radio and television broadcasting	<b>10</b>				<b>Arts, entertainment and other services</b>
		JB	61.00.0	Telecommunications		<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>		<b>Arts, entertainment, recreation activities</b>
		JC		IT and information service activities				90.00.0	Theatres, concerts, and arts activities
			62.00.0	Information technology service activities				91.00.0	Libraries, museums etc.
			63.00.0	Information service activities				92.00.0	Gambling and betting activities
<b>6</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>		<b>Financial and insurance</b>				93.00.1	Sports activities
			64.00.1	Monetary intermediation				93.00.2	Amusement and recreation activities
			64.00.2	Mortgage credit institutes, etc.		<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>		<b>Other service activities</b>
			65.00.0	Insurance and pension funding				94.00.0	Activities of membership organizations
			66.00.0	Other financial activities				95.00.0	Repair of personal goods
<b>7</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>		<b>Real estate</b>				96.00.0	Other personal service activities
			68.00.1	Buying and selling of real estate				97.00.0	Households as employers
			68.00.2	Renting of real estate				99.00.0	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies
			68.00.3	Renting of non-residential buildings	<b>11</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>99.99.9</b>	<b>Activity not stated</b>

## Definitions and glossary

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<b>Abortion</b>	Legal: Induced abortion permitted by Danish law.
<b>Abortion rate, general</b>	The number of legal abortions that would be performed on 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15-49), if <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) all 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and</li> <li>2) each age group experienced the given year's age-specific abortion rates.</li> </ol>
<b>Acquisition of buildings, net</b>	Denotes acquisition of properties where the existing buildings constitute the main element, less similar sales.
<b>Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net</b>	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.).
<b>Active substances</b>	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).
<b>Actual hours</b>	Actual hours are the actual hours of work per week, including possibly actual overtime.
<b>Added value</b>	The added value is calculated as net turnover less consumption of goods.
<b>Adult education and supplementary education</b>	Comprises adult education and supplementary education after completion of basic school. The objective of such activity is to obtain or maintain competencies.
<b>Age-specific fertility rate</b>	Annual number of live births to women in a specified age group, per 1,000 women in the age group.
<b>Agricultural holding</b>	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.
<b>Agricultural sector</b>	Comprises agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and bee keeping.
<b>AIDS</b>	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.
<b>Air quality</b>	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.
<b>Alcohol licence</b>	An enterprise with an alcohol licence is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages to its customers.

<b>All income, total including net interest recieved</b>	All income, total including net interest recieved is Income, total added rental value of home ownership and the net interest income
<b>All-year assessment</b>	Calculated assessment of the total number of taxable days, divided by 365.
<b>Annual adjustments</b>	Annual adjustments to the latest general valuation of real property which take into account price trends during the intervening period.
<b>Appeals and complaints</b>	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.
<b>Area</b>	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.
<b>Assets</b>	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
<b>Assistance under the Act on active social policies</b>	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.
<b>ATP - labour-market supplementary pension scheme</b>	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.
<b>Auxiliary unit</b>	A separately located local unit which produces ancillary materials or services to the enterprises serviced by this unit.
<b>Average number of participants</b>	For AMFORA, the average number of participants for any given period is calculated as the sum of the degrees of participation within the group.
<b>Average number of unemployed</b>	<p>This concept is frequently used within unemployment statistics (CRAM). The average number of unemployed persons illustrates the number of full-time unemployed persons in a given period.</p> <p>This is calculated by adding up the degrees of unemployment of all unemployed persons.</p>
<b>Average turnover</b>	Is defined as the total taxable turnover per registered unit for units which have been operational throughout the entire year.
<b>Bachelor education</b>	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.
<b>Banks</b>	Comprise Danish banks with a working capital (equity capital, capital base, and deposits) of DKK 250 million or more.

<b>Basic prices</b>	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).
<b>Basic school</b>	Comprises grades 1 to 10. Grades 1-9 are compulsory. Grades 8-10 may also be completed at continuation schools.
<b>BEC</b>	Classification by Broad Economic Categories, prepared by the UN.
<b>Benefits during sickness or in connection with child-birth</b>	<p>Benefits which provide security in the event of loss of income due to sickness, injury, childbirth, or adoption.</p> <p>This scheme comprises all employed persons who reside in Denmark and are subject to Danish taxation.</p> <p>The scheme provides statutory security for employees as of the first day of absence as well as voluntary security for self-employed persons after two weeks of absence.</p> <p>The statistics only address the cases where local authorities pay benefits. In the event of sickness, private employers are normally required to pay benefits to employees during the first two weeks of absence, whereas public-sector employees are required to pay benefits during the entire period of absence.</p>
<b>Births</b>	Live births + stillborn.
<b>Bonds</b>	<p>Since the Danish Securities Centre was established in 1979, bonds no longer exist as physical entities.</p> <p>Market prices of bonds are set every day on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange and are issued in series by the central government, mortgage-credit institutions, other bond-issuing institutions, or enterprises.</p>
<b>Books and pamphlets</b>	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).
<b>Building permits issued</b>	Authorisation to commence building, issued by municipal building authorities.
<b>Building, concept of</b>	A "building" means a cohesive structure, mainly constructed from uniform materials and usually comprising the same number of floors throughout.
<b>Building, main use of</b>	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.
<b>Buildings started</b>	<p>Physical initiation of construction.</p> <p>For commercial buildings for agriculture, etc., "buildings started" denotes the time of notification of construction work.</p>
<b>Business unit</b>	A legal entity which carries out one or more types of financial activity at one or more local units (enterprises).
<b>Business unit</b>	A local financial unit.



<b>Business units registered for VAT settlement</b>	Enterprises which are registered in the Danish custom authorities' register of units which are liable to pay value-added tax (VAT).
<b>Capacity utilisation, hotels, etc.</b>	Beds, i.e. the number of occupied beds compared to the total number of beds.
<b>Capital accumulation</b>	<p>Within public-finance statistics, capital accumulation comprises actual capital activities in the general government sector. Capital accumulation is calculated as follows:</p> <p>Fixed new assets</p> <p>+ Acquisition of existing buildings, net</p> <p>= Gross fixed capital formation</p> <p>+ Increase in stocks, net</p> <p>+ Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net</p> <p>= Non-financial capital accumulation</p> <p><i>Fixed new assets + acquisition of buildings (net)</i></p> <p><i>= Gross fixed capital formation</i></p> <p><i>Gross fixed capital formation + increase in stock (net) + acquisition of land and intangible assets (net)</i></p> <p><b>= Capital accumulation</b></p>
<b>Capital formation</b>	Acquisitions less sales of real property, operating machinery, and stock-in-trade.
<b>Capital formation, net</b>	<p>Additions less disposals of capital (fixed) assets, i.e. real property (land, buildings, etc.) and means of operation (machines, vehicles, furniture, equipment, etc.).</p> <p>Additions are calculated at purchase prices before depreciation and other adjustments and comprise bought as well as leased assets. Disposals are calculated at sales prices.</p>
<b>Capital income</b>	<p>Comprises interest, yield on securities, and calculated rental value of owner-occupied dwellings.</p> <p>Capital income includes interest on loans granted to non-residents, yields on shares in foreign companies, and profits made by Danish enterprises abroad. Costs include interest on loans raised abroad, yields on Danish shares owned by non-residents, and profits made by foreign companies at branches, etc., in Denmark.</p> <p>Within income statistics, capital income comprises net income from interest, including income from interest generated by self-employment, yields on shares, profits from sales of certain capital goods, and calculated rental value of owner-occupied dwellings.</p>

<b>Capital income to and from abroad</b>	<p>Primarily comprises interest on all loans taken out abroad by Danish individuals, companies, and public-sector institutions, as well as yields from Danish companies to foreign parent companies, shareholders, etc.</p> <p>Similarly, interest receivable and yields from abroad constitute income to Danish lenders, parent companies, etc.</p>
<b>Capital transfers</b>	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.
<b>Capital transfers to and from abroad</b>	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.
<b>Car at disposal</b>	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.
<b>Cash price</b>	Comprises the cash down payment on a property plus the market (bond) price of the mortgages.
<b>Cash value</b>	At the 17 <sup>th</sup> general valuation on 1 April 1981, the principle of cash value was introduced as the valuation method. At the instigation of the Danish tax authorities, the mortgage values were converted to cash values. At the 20 <sup>th</sup> general valuation on 1 January 1996, these valuations have been carried out directly at cash levels. (Construction and dwellings)
<b>Charges</b>	Suspicion of a criminal offence, laid down by the police.
<b>Charges withdrawn</b>	To refrain from bringing a charge against a person, e.g. where the case is considered negligible, brought against young persons, etc.
<b>Chattels</b>	Also known as "movables": Movable possessions, e.g. furniture and machines.
<b>Child and youth allowance</b>	<p>Subsidy paid regardless of income as ordinary and extra child and youth allowance to single breadwinners with children under the age of 18. Special child and youth allowances are paid to orphans, children of pensioners, children of widows/widowers, and children born out of wedlock where no-one has been designated as contributor.</p> <p>As of 1 April 2000, special child allowance to pensioners is earnings-related. Since 1 January 2001, special child allowance is also paid to families where at least one parent is enrolled for an education that entitles him/her to receive state education grants and loans. In such cases, the allowance is earnings-related.</p>
<b>Child benefits</b>	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.
<b>Child living at home</b>	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.
<b>Civil administration of justice</b>	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.
<b>Commuting to and from work</b>	A person is considered to be a commuter when s/he does not work and live in the same municipality.
<b>Confirming</b>	Confirming means that a financing company pays the debtor's (i.e. their client's) bills.
<b>Consumer price index</b>	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).
<b>Consumer price index 1900 = 100</b>	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.
<b>Consumer-paid magazines</b>	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.
<b>Consumption</b>	<p>The consumption survey calculates consumption as the total expenditure of private households on goods and services which are purchased to satisfy needs. Calculation of expenditure on owner-occupied housing presents certain problems. For the purposes of the consumption survey, attempts have been made to solve this problem by calculating an approximate rent. This calculation is based on available statistics on rent in a corresponding rented dwelling, i.e. of a rented dwelling of the same size and age, situated in the same area and with the same amenities.</p> <p>The grouping of consumption is mainly in accordance with the principles used in the national accounts and is based on the European national-accounts system - ENS95. This system groups goods and services by their</p>

purpose.

In its most detailed form, the consumption survey comprises approximately 1,200 individual types of consumption, each of which is identified by an eight-digit code. This code system facilitates immediate aggregation at various levels by eliminating the last digits. The Statistical Yearbook publishes these statistics at two- or four-digit levels, while the Statistiske Efterretninger publish more detailed statistics on foods. Even more detailed statistics are available as special services.

<b>Consumption of fixed capital</b>	Is a measurement (at re-purchase prices) of the physical and technical deterioration of fixed assets.
<b>Co-operative bank</b>	A local bank which receives deposits from and grants credit/loans to its members.
<b>Co-operative society</b>	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.
<b>Copenhagen metropolitan area, the</b>	Greater Copenhagen includes the following areas: København, Frederiksberg, Albertslund, Brøndby, Gentofte, Gladsaxe, Glostrup, Herlev, Hvidovre, Lyngby-Taarbæk, Rødovre, Tårnby and Vallensbæk municipalities together with part of Ballerup, Rudersdal and Furesø municipalities and at last Ishøj City area og Greve Strand City area.
<b>Couples</b>	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.
<b>Court of First Instance</b>	Comprises the first ruling in cases brought before the district court and High Court, including the Maritime and Commercial Court.
<b>Crime rates</b>	<p>In the survey of crimes and national origin, the age-related crime rates of various ancestry groups (immigrants, descendants or Danish) are compiled as index numbers, where 100 indicates the national average (i.e. numeric values over 100 indicate that the rate is above average).</p> <p>Furthermore, the crime rates are age-standardised implying that adjustments have been made so that the age distribution is not similar for the various ancestry groups.</p>
<b>Criminal offences against the Penal Code</b>	Comprises sexual offences, crimes of violence, offences against property, and other offences, including crimes against the State, perjury, selling narcotics, etc.
<b>Crude birth rate</b>	Annual number of live births per 1,000 population.

<b>Current assets</b>	Stocks, liquid holdings, outstanding amounts from sales, and easily realisable securities which are not intended for permanent ownership.
<b>Current transfers</b>	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.
<b>Current transfers to and from abroad</b>	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.
<b>Custody</b>	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.
<b>Danish Broadcasting Corporation, the</b>	An independent public institution with »public service« obligations. Its finances are based on license fees.
<b>Danish Mortgage Bank, the</b>	State institution which takes out state-backed loans abroad, etc.
<b>Degree of participation</b>	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.
<b>Degree of unemployment and average degree of unemployment</b>	<p>Within the unemployment statistics (CRAM), a degree of unemployment is calculated for each person who has experienced unemployment during the period. For <i>insured</i> persons, the degree of unemployment is calculated by comparing the number of hours of unemployment to the number of insured hours during the week. If a person is insured (against unemployment) for 37 hours a week and that person is unemployed for 19 hours, s/he will have a degree of unemployment of 0.514; if the same person had been insured for 26 hours a week, the degree of unemployment would be 0.731. A person with a degree of unemployment of 1 is fully unemployed, i.e. that person has been unemployed for the number of hours for which s/he is insured during a given period. For <i>non-insured persons</i>, the degree of unemployment is calculated on the bases of whether they were unemployed at the middle of the week. If they are unemployed at this time, their degree of unemployment will be set at 1, otherwise it will be set at 0.</p> <p>An average degree of unemployment is calculated on the basis of individual degrees of unemployment. The average degree of unemployment illustrates the average duration of a period of unemployment. The average degree of unemployment is calculated by adding up the degrees of unemployment for the relevant period and dividing this sum by the number of persons who have experienced unemployment during this period.</p>

<b>Descendant</b>	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.
<b>Detached one-family house</b>	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.
<b>Discount rate</b>	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.
<b>Disposable income</b>	Disposable income is the amount left for consumption and savings when direct taxes etc., maintenance payments and interests have been paid.
<b>District papers</b>	Periodical publications with limited, yet varied contents which are distributed to households free of charge. Their revenues are based on advertising.
<b>Dwelling</b>	One or more rooms mainly used for habitation which have their own access point and are situated in a permanent building.
<b>Distribution of task/burden</b>	<p>On the basis of the distribution of general government administration and services between central government, municipalities, and social funds, shows how tasks and the financial burden are distributed between sub sectors.</p> <p>Distribution of tasks within the public sector examines which sector or authority is directly responsible for carrying out a task, whether this is a service or a transfer to citizens. In many cases, the costs of the task may be fully or partly refunded by other public authorities.</p> <p>The distribution of burden shows how the final financial burden is distributed between the various sub sectors.</p>
<b>Early-retirement pension</b>	<p>Social pension benefit which may be granted to persons aged 18-64 years (before 2006: 16-66) upon application.</p> <p>This type of pension may be granted in cases of permanent reduction in the ability to work due to physical or mental disability (health-specific early retirement) or in cases where it is necessary to permanently secure the livelihood of a person for social and financial reasons (needs-specific early retirement).</p> <p>The criteria used in awarding such benefits and the monthly amounts paid vary with the various types of benefit: high, medium, standard, and increased standard early-retirement pension or disability benefit.</p>

<b>Earnings</b>	Earnings, when used as a collective term for wages and salaries, comprise all employee income pertaining to their employment, including wages/salaries, sickness benefits paid by the employer, holiday payments, and contributions to pension schemes made by both employers and employees. See also <i>Compensation</i> .
<b>Effective krone rate</b>	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.
<b>Effective rate of interest</b>	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.
<b>Elections</b>	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.
<b>Electronic commerce</b>	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).
<b>EMEP area, the</b>	The EMEP area covers Europe and its marine areas.
<b>Emission</b>	Emission or discharge of contaminants in solid, liquid, or gaseous state.
<b>Employed</b>	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.
<b>Employee</b>	A person with employment who receives wages or salaries.
<b>Employees' Wage Guarantee Fund, the</b>	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.
<b>Employment exchange</b>	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.
<b>Energy and resource taxes</b>	Taxes, duties, etc., on electricity, gas, petrol, natural gas, and certain oil products. Also taxes on coal, coke, etc.
<b>Environmental taxes</b>	Comprises taxes and duties on waste, CO <sub>2</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> , packaging, disposable cutlery, CFC, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, raw materials, water supplies, NiCd batteries, and chlorinated solvents.



<b>Equity capital</b>	Owner's share of the capital. Calculated as total assets less total provisions and debt.
<b>Expectation of life</b>	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.
<b>Export value</b>	Value FOB Danish port or free delivered border station.
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	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.
<b>Factor prices</b>	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.
<b>Factoring</b>	"Factoring" denotes that a financing company offers loans secured on the debtors of the loan taker.
<b>Family</b>	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".
<b>Family allowance</b>	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).
<b>Feed unit (FU)</b>	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.
<b>Fertility</b>	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.
<b>Films</b>	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).
<b>Finance loans</b>	Loans raised abroad, normally in a foreign currency, with a maturity of at least one year.

<b>Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)</b>	Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). For most producers the value of their output can be directly calculated on the basis of their receipts in connection with their sale of services. In the case of producers of specific types of financial intermediation services, this approach is only applicable for receipts obtained in the form of commission and charges, but not for those that are obtained by having a higher interest rate for loans compared to the interest rate for deposits (interest rate differential). With respect to the part of payment for financial intermediation services obtained through the interest rate differential, the National Accounts applies the denotation services indirectly measured or in short FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured). It is typically in connection with bank loans and bank deposits that a part of payment is made by way of FISIM, where there is, e.g. no FISIM in connection with mortgage credit loans. FISIM is included in the national accounts similar to any other service produced, i.e. total increase comprising domestic production and imports is equal to total use comprising intermediate consumption, private consumption and exports.
<b>Financial transactions</b>	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.
<b>First-time registrations of road motor vehicles</b>	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
<b>Fixed assets</b>	The part of total assets which are designated for permanent ownership or use by the company.
<b>Fixed capital formation</b>	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.
<b>Foreign exchange reserves</b>	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.
<b>Freight service</b>	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.
<b>Full-time employed persons</b>	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.
<b>Functional distribution of expenditure</b>	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.
<b>Fungicides</b>	Chemicals used to combat fungal infections.
<b>General fertility rate</b>	Annual number of live births per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years old).
<b>General government</b>	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.
<b>General social statistics</b>	<p>Total annual calculations regarding recipients of transfer payments. This may involve <i>temporary benefits</i>, i.e. unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, cash benefits, rehabilitation, leave benefits, activation, etc., or <i>permanent benefits</i>, i.e. old-age pension, early retirement pension/pay, etc.</p> <p>Calculations distinguish between <i>benefits experienced</i>, which are the types of benefits received by a single person during a year, and <i>principal benefits</i>, which constitute the dominant type of benefit (in terms of duration) received during a year</p>
<b>General trade</b>	Account which, in principle, comprises all imported and exported goods.
<b>General upper secondary school</b>	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).
<b>Gold reserves</b>	Danmarks Nationalbank's gold reserves are valued on the basis of the latest official quotation in London (»gold fixing«).
<b>Goods</b>	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.
<b>Goods loaded</b>	Cargoes which have been loaded onto a ship at a port.
<b>Goods transport performance</b>	One tonne carried one kilometre - measured in ton-kilometres.
<b>Goods unloaded</b>	Cargoes unloaded from a ship at a port.
<b>Government bonds</b>	Bonds issued in Denmark by the Danish central government.



<b>Greater Copenhagen Region</b>	The municipalities of Copenhagen, Frederiksberg, and Gentofte.
<b>Gross domestic income at market prices</b>	Is calculated by deducting capital income and expenses for compensation of employees (net) outside of Denmark from the gross domestic product at market prices.
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	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.
<b>Gross domestic product in selected countries</b>	The gross domestic product per capita is calculated as indices in relation to the average of EU27=100. If the index of a country is higher than 100, it implies that the GDP per capita of the country in question is higher than the EU average and conversely. The GDP per capita converted on the basis of purchasing power parities reflects volume differences among the countries, as the conversion takes into account differences in the price level among the countries. However, the conversion conducted on the basis of exchange rate does not take complete account of differences in the price level in the countries that are compared. This implies that the GDP could be overstated in countries with a high price level and understated in countries with a low price level.
<b>Gross energy consumption</b>	The quantity of energy products left after conversion at refineries and prior to conversion at utility works (electricity, gas, and district heating plants).
<b>Gross freight</b>	Income from freight generated by own or chartered ships.
<b>Gross margin</b>	Gross profit as a percentage of turnover.
<b>Gross national disposable income at market prices</b>	Is calculated by subtracting current transfers, etc. (net) to EU institutions and other countries from the gross domestic income at market prices.
<b>Gross operating surplus and mixed income</b>	<p>Is calculated as gross value added at basic prices less other production taxes, net, and compensation of employees.</p> <p>Deduction of consumption of fixed real capital, will give the net production surplus and mixed income which is used as compensation for the self-employed in their own enterprise, and as interest payments on foreign capital, etc.</p>
<b>Gross operating surplus, general government</b>	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.
<b>Gross profit</b>	Is calculated as turnover less intermediate consumption less expenditure on wages, salaries and subcontractors.

<b>Gross reproduction rate</b>	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.
<b>Gross saving</b>	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.
<b>Gross tonnage</b>	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).
<b>Gross unemployment</b>	The registered unemployment including people in activation that are assessed to be available for work.
<b>Gross value added at basic prices</b>	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.
<b>Hectare</b>	1 hectare equals 10,000 m <sup>2</sup> , i.e. 100 hectares equal 1 km <sup>2</sup> .
<b>Herbicides</b>	Weed killers, used to combat unwanted plant growth in crop farming.
<b>HIV</b>	Human immunodeficiency virus is a virus which attacks the body's immune system. A person infected with HIV will form antibodies against this virus and is designated as "HIV positive". See <i>AIDS</i> .
<b>Holiday and business trips</b>	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.
<b>Hotel</b>	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.
<b>Household consumption</b>	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".
<b>Households</b>	Within the consumption study, "households" comprises persons who live together and who share financial arrangements. Lodgers, etc., constitute their own households.
<b>IMF</b>	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.
<b>Immigrant</b>	An immigrant is a person born abroad to parents (or a parent, where no information is available on both) who are foreign nationals or were born out-

	side Denmark. Where no information is available on either parent, and the person in question is born abroad, said person will also be regarded as an immigrant.
<b>Import value</b>	CIF value at Danish port or border.
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	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.
<b>Imprisonment</b>	Deprivation of liberty, for life or for a period of time, ranging from 30 days to 16 years.
<b>Imputed contributions to social security schemes</b>	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.
<b>Income</b>	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.
<b>Income, total</b>	In income statistics, Income, total comprises the sum of primary income, transfer income, capital income (cf. these) and certain foreign types of income which cannot immediately be included in the scope of these types of income. In tables, describing family income, Income, total is the sum of Income, total for all individuals in the family.
<b>Income at market prices</b>	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.
<b>Income from land and intangible assets</b>	Includes rent/leasehold fees, concession fees, etc.
<b>Increase (new students admitted)</b>	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.
<b>Increases / reductions in stocks</b>	In public-finance statistics, this concept primarily denotes purchases of goods for intervention stocks and strategic stocks, less sales of such stocks.
<b>Increases in stocks</b>	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.
<b>Index adjustment</b>	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.

<b>Industry</b>	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).
<b>Industry grouping</b>	Is based on DB07, which is the classification generally used by Statistics Denmark.
<b>Industry unit</b>	A group of enterprises within the same industry, owned by a single business unit.
<b>Infant mortality</b>	Number of deaths amongst the 0-1 age group per 1,000 live births.
<b>Input-output</b>	<p>An input-output table describes in detail the production structure in society and the use of goods and services.</p> <p>Subsequently, the table can be seen as a further specification of the three main accounts of the national accounts, namely accounts for goods and services, production and income formation, respectively.</p> <p>Consequently, the input-output tables are an integrated part of the national accounts statistics and are consistent with the national accounts data over each year as well as over time.</p>
<b>Insecticides</b>	Chemicals used to combat insects; used in crop farming.
<b>Installation deficiencies</b>	A dwelling has installation deficiencies if it lacks a toilet, a bath and/or central heating.
<b>Interest and dividends, etc.</b>	In public-finances statistics, this concept comprises actual nominal rate of interest as well as dividends, etc., less any losses.
<b>Interest income</b>	Within income statistics, "interest income" comprises both private and commercial interest income. The consumption survey includes private interest income only.
<b>Interest payments, etc.</b>	<p>In public-finances statistics, this concept comprises actual, nominal, or face interest, e.g. distributed losses on issue prices and expenditure on rental of land and intangible assets.</p> <p>Losses on issue prices are entered (depreciated) as loans are serviced.</p>
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	<p>Is calculated as the value of goods and services used in production. Within general government statistics, intermediate consumption is defined as purchase of goods and services for current consumption.</p> <p>This includes expenditure on rent of premises, etc., insurance premiums, and indirect taxes and duties paid by the public sector itself.</p> <p>Moreover, part of the purchases of durable goods for the armed forces (weapon systems) is still considered to be intermediate consumption.</p>
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	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.
<b>Intermediate consumption, etc.</b>	Consumption of goods as well as expenditure on wages/salaries and subcontractors.

<b>IT businesses</b>	<p>IT businesses comprise enterprises/business units which supply products and services within electronics, IT, software, telecommunications, and other areas which are primarily based on information technologies.</p> <p>IT businesses can be divided into four sub-groups, i.e. IT manufacturing, IT wholesale, telecommunications, and IT consultancy services.</p>
<b>Joule</b>	Energy unit ( $\text{GJ}=10^9$ joule).
<b>Labour-market status</b>	Labour-market associations are calculated in accordance with ILO definitions. More detailed descriptions of this method are available in Arbejds-marked 1998:21 (Statistiske Efterretninger). The survey of labour-market associations is carried out in week 48 prior to the population survey of 1 January. The labour-market status is determined by initially separating the group of unemployed persons, then separating persons who receive education, early-retirement benefits, pension benefits, transitional-benefit claimants, and persons on leave. All of these persons are classified as being outside the workforce. The remaining group are those who are employed. This method has been modified, so that persons who are receiving education are separated first and placed in the "student" group, regardless of their labour-market status.
<b>Land value</b>	Valuation of land pertaining to a property.
<b>Leasing</b>	"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.
<b>Less developed countries</b>	Less developed countries comprise all countries which are not defined as more developed countries.
<b>Liabilities</b>	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.
<b>Limited company (A/S)</b>	Is a commercial company where all capital investors (shareholders) are liable for their investment only.
<b>Limited partnership</b>	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.
<b>Line service traffic</b>	Denotes maritime traffic carried out by means of fixed routes and regular, scheduled round trips.
<b>Listed bonds in circulation</b>	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.
<b>Live birth</b>	A child delivered with clear signs of life (i.e. breathing, screaming, or crying) regardless of the duration of pregnancy.
<b>Long-cycle higher education</b>	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.



<b>Market activity</b>	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.
<b>Market prices</b>	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).
<b>Market value</b>	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.
<b>Marriage quotient</b>	Number of marriages per 1,000 residents.
<b>Maximum equalisation percentage</b>	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.
<b>Mean population</b>	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.
<b>Median, the</b>	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.
<b>Medium-cycle higher education</b>	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.
<b>Migration surplus</b>	Net immigration: Immigration less emigration.
<b>Money stock</b>	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.
<b>More developed countries</b>	More developed countries comprise all European countries excluding Turkey, Cyprus, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Georgia, and Armenia. This group also includes the USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Sjøælland.
<b>Mortality</b>	Signifies the frequency (out of 100,000) of deaths during one year from one birthday to the next. Used in life tables.
<b>Mortality rates</b>	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.
<b>Mortgage</b>	Loan on mortgage/security on real property.
<b>Mortgage deed</b>	A document which stipulates the size and terms of loans against a mortgage in real property.
<b>Mortgage deed registered to the mortgagor</b>	Is a mortgage deed issued by the mortgage holder to himself with a view to pledging it as security for a loan.
<b>Mortgage deed registered to the seller</b>	A mortgage deed with the seller as creditor and the buyer of real property as debtor.
<b>Mortgage-credit bonds</b>	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).
<b>Multi-family building/ multi-storey building</b>	Normally a building with two or more flats (rented or owner-occupied) which serve as dwellings.
<b>Municipalities, counties and regions</b>	<p>Until 1 January 2007, Denmark was divided into 271 municipalities; 268 of these constituting 13 separate counties. Bornholm, Copenhagen and Frederiksberg are not included in the normal division by county. Christiansø is not included in the general division of municipalities and is administered by the Ministry of Defence instead.</p> <p>From 1 January 2007, Denmark is divided into 98 municipalities and 5 regions.</p>
<b>Mutual insurance companies</b>	Associations of the insured.
<b>National Church, the</b>	According to the Danish constitution, the National Church is the evangelical-Lutheran protestant church. Membership is achieved through baptism.
<b>National health insurance schemes</b>	<p>Schemes which ensure that all Danish residents have access to treatment and health-services, regardless of health, age, and income.</p> <p>Regardless of income, those insured can choose between Group 1, which features free treatment by specified doctors, and Group 2, which offers treatment by doctors outside of the group specified in Group 1 at reduced fees.</p>
<b>Naturalisation</b>	Acquisition of Danish citizenship.
<b>Net price index</b>	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).
<b>Net reproduction rate</b>	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.
<b>New buildings completed</b>	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.
<b>NH<sub>4</sub></b>	NH <sub>4</sub> 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.
<b>Nitrate</b>	Nitrate is a type of nutritive salt which contributes to algae growth and acidification in the aquatic environment.
<b>Nitric oxides</b>	Compounds of nitrogen and oxygen (NO and NO <sub>2</sub> ) 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.
<b>Non-market activity</b>	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.
<b>Non-western countries</b>	Non-western countries comprise all countries which are not defined as western countries.
<b>Normal working hours</b>	Normal working hours denote the usual weekly working hours, including any normal overtime.
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	NO <sub>x</sub> 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.
<b>Nuisance bonuses</b>	Overtime bonuses, shift-work bonuses and various forms of bonus for dirty work.
<b>Occupational accident</b>	A sudden incident or case of poisoning at the workplace which causes the person involved in the accident to be unable to work for at least one more day than the day of the accident.
<b>Occupational disorder</b>	Any disease which is, or is assumed to be, caused by impacts from the working environment.
<b>Official prices for regulation of farm rents</b>	<p>Called "kapitelstakster" in Danish, this concept denotes average producer prices generated from sales of barley and wheat from the onset of harvesting to the end of December of the harvest year.</p> <p>These official prices are calculated by Statistics Denmark and are mainly used in connection with tenancy contracts.</p>



<b>Old-age pension</b>	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.
<b>Ordinary free trade</b>	Property sales except from family sales, forced sales, etc.
<b>Other current transfers</b>	Come from other domestic sectors, the EU, and other countries.
<b>Other current transfers to and from abroad</b>	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.
<b>Other owner</b>	Comprises state institutions, local-authority institutions, and associations.
<b>Other services</b>	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.
<b>Owner</b>	Within business statistics, "owners" comprise liable owners whose main activity/employment concerns the enterprise owned by them. This category includes assisting spouses.
<b>Partnership</b>	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.
<b>Passenger kilometre</b>	Unit of transport, i.e. one person carried one kilometre.
<b>Passenger-transport work</b>	Is measured in passenger kilometres.
<b>Persons without employment</b>	See <i>Unemployed</i> .
<b>Pesticides</b>	Chemical products used to combat undesirable biological activity, such as insects, weeds, and fungi.
<b>Population growth increase</b>	Live births and immigration less deaths and emigration.
<b>Population increase</b>	Birth surplus or natural growth (number of live births less the number of deaths) + net migration (immigration less emigration).
<b>Price adjustments, securities</b>	Changes in the value of shares, mortgage-credit bonds, and mortgage bonds due to changes in interest rates since the last adjustments.
<b>Price level indices</b>	Price level indices are ratios of PPPs (purchasing power parities) to exchange rates. They provide a measure of real differences in price levels between countries. The EU price surveys indicate price level index in each country relative to the average of the EU. If a country has a price index higher than 100, it means that prices in that country are higher than the EU average and vice versa.

<b>Price relationship</b>	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.
<b>Primary income</b>	<p>Comprises salaries, wages, etc., including contributions to pension schemes administered by employers and net profits from self-employment.</p> <p>Business interest payable and interest expenditure is not included in the calculation of profits from enterprises, which is one of the reasons why it is not possible to carry out direct comparisons between the primary incomes of self-employed persons and employees.</p>
<b>Principal public services</b>	In principle, this main group consists of activities which are public by nature, i.e. activities which cannot be carried out by private individuals or enterprises. It includes the legislative branch, local authorities, local and general enforcement agencies, general financial policies and agencies pertaining thereto, general public personnel policies, centralised purchasing and sales, international relations, police activity, and defence activity. All of these activities must be considered indispensable to any organised society.
<b>Private course organisers</b>	Comprises course activity within the private sector, e.g. private training enterprises, employee and employer organisations, administration schools and a number of independent institutions.
<b>Private consumption expenditure</b>	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.
<b>Private limited company (ApS)</b>	Is a commercial company where all capital investors (shareholders) are liable for their investment only.
<b>Probation and prisons</b>	The Department for Prisons and Probation is in charge of operating open and closed institutions, prisons, etc.
<b>Production taxes</b>	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.
<b>Property value</b>	<p>Up until 1996, the value of real property (land and buildings) was normally determined by means of valuations carried out every four years and annual adjustments.</p> <p>As of 1998, values are determined by means of annual adjustments. The property value comprises land value and building value.</p>
<b>Provisions</b>	Liabilities, the size or date of maturity are not known with certainty, e.g. deferred taxes and pension liabilities.
<b>Public consumption expenditure</b>	<p>Within public finances, this constitutes an expenditure item and is obtained in the following way:</p> <p><i>Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital</i></p> <p><i>= Gross domestic product at factor cost</i></p> <p><i>Gross domestic product at factor cost + intermediate consumption = pro-</i></p>

*duction*

*Production + social benefits in kind – sales of goods and services*

*= Public consumption expenditure*

Public consumption expenditure (or consumption) comprises actual operating activities carried out within the general-government sector.

More than half of total public consumption expenditure can be broken down by specific recipients: persons or households.

The remainder constitutes collective public consumption.

**Public course  
organisers**

Comprise state-subsidised public institutions for adult and supplementary education.

**Public expenditure on  
culture**

Public expenditure on culture comprises net current expenditure under the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the allocation of funds generated by the Danish Football Pools Company for cultural purposes. This concept also comprises net current expenditure on culture at local authorities and counties.

**Public libraries**

According to the Library Act, all municipalities are under an obligation to maintain - alone or jointly - a public library where books and other materials are made available to adults and children free of charge.

**Public quasi  
corporations**

Public quasi corporations have their accounts incorporated into central or local government accounts. The general government sector fully controls these companies, including all legal obligations and covers the operating deficits of the company or receives the operating profits of the company. This implies that these companies are only included in the statistics for the general government with regard to their profits or deficits. However, the general government's coverage of capital expenditure on, e.g. acquisition of new fixed assets does not appear from the statistics as the general government acquires in a statistical sense ownership certificates. Examples of quasi corporations are the Danish national railroads, municipal utility enterprises and part of the refuse-collection sector.

The following preconditions apply to a public quasi corporation:

The accounts are integrated into central or local government accounts.

Production is determined by the market, is manufactured on a large scale and is primarily sold to the private sector, i.e. revenue from sales constitutes 50 per cent or more of the current expenditure.

The corporations are run commercially.

**Public roads**

Roads which fall within the auspices of local authorities, county authorities, or the Danish Road Directorate.

**Purchasing  
power parities**

Purchasing power parities – (also called PPP) are price relatives that show the ratio of the prices in national currencies of the same goods or service in different countries.

Purchasing power parities are primarily applied for converting the GDP and

	<p>other national accounts aggregates into internationally comparable aggregates. When purchasing power parities are applied for conversions into a common currency, differences in price levels are taken into account.</p> <p>However, when conversions are made on the basis of exchange rates, differences in price levels are not taken fully into account. In addition to this, purchasing power parities are also applied for calculation of the price levels in countries that are compared.</p>
<b>Pure nutrients</b>	Fertiliser consumption: contents of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K) in various types of fertiliser.
<b>Quantity index</b>	The quantity index illustrates the quantitative changes in imports and exports
<b>Quartile (lower and upper)</b>	<p>The lower quartile of an income breakdown is the amount which separates income recipients in two groups: one group numbering 25 per cent of the total group with incomes lower than the quartile, and a group numbering 75 per cent of the total group with incomes greater than this lower quartile.</p> <p>Conversely, the upper quartile separates the total group of income recipients into one group numbering 75 per cent with incomes lower than the upper quartile and one group numbering 25 per cent with incomes greater than this upper quartile.</p>
<b>Quartile breakdown</b>	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.
<b>Quotients</b>	<p>Quotients within population statistics:</p> <p><i>Age specific:</i> Number of live births per year born to mothers within a given age group per 1,000 women within the relevant age group.</p> <p>The quotients within the five-year age groups are calculated as simple averages of the quotients for individual one-year age groups of women within the reproductive age bracket (15-49 years), thus removing the effects of shifts from year to year in the age distribution of women within individual five-year groups.</p> <p><i>General:</i> Number of live births per 1,000 women within their reproductive period, i.e. aged 15-49 years.</p> <p><i>Summary:</i> Number of live births per 1,000 residents.</p>
<b>Raw material price index</b>	Is a sub-index of the wholesale-price index which illustrates trends in prices relating to imported, unprocessed raw materials and fuels.
<b>Real property</b>	Independently registered property, consisting of land and buildings.
<b>Real-property valuation</b>	The main regulation of this Act stipulates that such valuation shall extend to all real property in Denmark.
<b>Recidivism</b>	<p>Recidivism is defined in the following way in Statistic Denmark's publications :</p> <p>New crimes committed within two years after:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. releasing after the serving of a sentence and/or</li> </ol>

2. imposing of an unsuspended sentence which is served during remand custody and/or
3. ceasing/repealing of preventive measures and/or
4. imposing of a conviction excluding unsuspended sentences

<b>Recognised religious denominations</b>	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.
<b>Recycling</b>	"Recycling" comprises reuse of waste in its original form and waste recovery; e.g. recycling of used bottles after rinsing and cleansing.
<b>Refugees</b>	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.
<b>Regional archives</b>	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.
<b>Registered ships</b>	Privately or publicly owned ships of at least 20 GT, except ships owned by the naval forces.
<b>Registered partnership</b>	Registered partnership denotes marriage-like relations between two persons of the same sex.
<b>Reinsurance company</b>	A company in which insurance companies can spread the risks involved in their insurance company by reinsuring their insurance contracts.
<b>Remuneration</b>	The concept remuneration is the concept that is the nearest to what is understood by most employees to be hourly earnings.
<b>Rent</b>	The amount which may be legally claimed from tenants.  Rent does not include heating contributions, just as any rent subsidies have not been deducted.
<b>Rent subsidies</b>	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.
<b>Reported violations</b>	A violation which has been reported to the police or which has come to the knowledge of the police in other ways.
<b>Reproduction rate</b>	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.
<b>Research libraries</b>	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.
<b>Residential or commercial units</b>	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.
<b>Salaried employees</b>	Employees with a fixed monthly salary.
<b>Sales of goods and services</b>	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.
<b>Sales of own products</b>	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.
<b>SDR</b>	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.
<b>Sea transport</b>	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.
<b>Share-price index</b>	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.
<b>Short-cycle higher education</b>	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.
<b>Simple detention</b>	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.
<b>Single-family houses</b>	Comprise farmhouses and detached, undetached, or semi-detached one-family houses.
<b>Singles</b>	<p>An adult person who does not form part of a couple. A single person under the age of 25 years must not be a child living at home. See "Child living at home".</p> <p>The family tables used in income statistics also include children who do not live with their parents and who were 15 years or more at the end of the year in the "singles" group.</p>
<b>SITC</b>	Standard International Trade Classification, prepared by the UN.



<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	See <i>Sulphur dioxide</i>
<b>Social and health services</b>	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.
<b>Social assistance for children and youths</b>	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
<b>Social benefits in kind</b>	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.
<b>Socio-economic status</b>	<p>Breakdown of the population in accordance with labour-market attachment, i.e. classification into the following categories: self-employed, assisting spouses, employees, unemployed persons, persons temporarily outside the labour force (leave from unemployment and various labour-market measures which do not involve wages), retirement, pensioners, and others outside the labour force (cash-benefit claimants who are not available to the labour market, students, children, young adults, etc.).</p> <p>Employees may be allocated into sub-groups in accordance with skill levels. These skill levels may have been obtained through formal education or through training and hands-on practice.</p>
<b>Special legislation, offences against</b>	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.
<b>Standard contribution margin</b>	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.
<b>State-subsidised theatres</b>	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.
<b>Subsidies</b>	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.
<b>Suckling cows</b>	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.
<b>Sulphur dioxide</b>	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.
<b>Supplementary pension</b>	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.
<b>Supply</b>	Manufacturing sales of own production plus imports minus exports.
<b>Suspended dust particles</b>	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.
<b>Suspended imprisonment</b>	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.
<b>Taxation assessment</b>	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.
<b>Taxes and duties</b>	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.
<b>Terms of trade</b>	Are the ratio of the index of unit values for exports to the index of unit values for imports, expressed in per cent.
<b>Time charter</b>	Income from rental of ships.
<b>Tonnage</b>	Denotes ship capacity. One measurement used for tonnage is the gross tonnage.
<b>Tonne kilometres</b>	Unit of transport; i.e. one tonne of goods carried one kilometre.
<b>Total fertility rate</b>	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.
<b>Total income</b>	The data featured in the consumption survey is obtained through comparisons of various sources of data. As a result, it has been possible to present



broader income concepts in this survey than those featured in the general income statistics based on registered information. Thus, the total income statistics of the consumption survey also include income from moonlighting, various winnings, etc. Any enterprise expenditure has been deducted from the incomes of self-employed persons.

<b>Trade balance</b>	The value of exports less the value of imports
<b>Trade journals</b>	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.
<b>Trade unions</b>	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.
<b>Traffic accidents</b>	<p>Accidents occurring on a public road, square, etc., in connection with traffic where at least one of the parties involved in the accident was driving a vehicle.</p> <p>As regards casualties, traffic-accident statistics include all deaths caused by traffic accidents which occur within 30 days of the accident. The statistics on injuries include all other persons injured in traffic accidents according to police information</p>
<b>Traffic performance</b>	Number of kilometres travelled
<b>Train kilometres</b>	Unit of transport, i.e. one train transported one kilometre.
<b>Tramp trade</b>	Denotes maritime traffic with ships which are not used for line service
<b>Transfer income</b>	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.
<b>Transit/transfer air traffic</b>	Denotes intermediate landings. Transit indicates that the journey continues on the same plane. Transfer indicates a change of aircraft.
<b>Transport performance</b>	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.
<b>Travel</b>	Within statistics on the balance of payments, "travel" denotes earnings from non-residents travelling or staying in Denmark, and costs from Danish residents travelling or staying abroad, as well as income and expenditure from cross-border shopping.
<b>Treasury bills</b>	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.
<b>Treasury notes</b>	Central-government securities with a maturity of less than two years.
<b>Turnover</b>	Income generated from sales of products and services which concern the main activities of an enterprise. Turnover has been calculated less any discounts and does not include taxes, etc., which are directly associated with sales. This concept also includes work which has been carried out at one's own expense and booked as assets, e.g. construction of own machines.
<b>Turnover, etc.</b>	Turnover and other income from operation.
<b>Type of farming</b>	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.
<b>Type of ownership</b>	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.
<b>Unclassified functions, expenditure by</b>	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.
<b>Unemployed</b>	<p>A person is classified as being unemployed if, during the reference period, they do not have a job but are available to the labour market and are actively looking for employment. The statistics of registered unemployed (CRAM) are, as far as possible, prepared in accordance with this definition.</p> <p>Within CRAM, individual unemployment is calculated on the basis of the number of hours of unemployment during the week, whereas the number of unemployed persons within RAS is calculated as those persons who were fully unemployed during the last week of November according to CRAM.</p> <p>The concepts "persons having experienced unemployment" and "average number of unemployed" are examples of some of the central concepts used.</p>
<b>Unemployment insurance fund</b>	<p>An association, recognised by the Danish State, of wage-earning/salaried employees or of self-employed persons who have formed an association with the purpose of securing financial aid in the event of unemployment.</p> <p>In order to be state-authorised, such funds must meet a number of requirements; e.g., since 1 January 1985 such funds must have at least 5,000 members, a fact which has entailed a number of mergers of smaller funds, etc.</p>
<b>Unemployment rates in per cent</b>	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.

<b>Unit-value index, the</b>	Indicates changes in the price of imported and exported goods.
<b>Urban area</b>	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.
<b>User</b>	Within agricultural statistics, the "user" of an agricultural holding denotes the person in whose name and at whose expense the relevant holding is run.
<b>Value</b>	Value is calculated for each commodity classification as invoiced sales ex factory, excluding VAT.
<b>Vehicle kilometre</b>	One vehicle moved one kilometre.
<b>Vehicle stock</b>	Comprises all vehicles which bear number plates (active vehicles) at the time of calculation.
<b>Vocational education and training</b>	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.
<b>Voluntary contribution to social security schemes</b>	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.
<b>Vocational upper secondary school</b>	Provides students with qualifications for further education and higher commercial examination (hhx) and higher technical examination (htx).

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