



**STATISTICS
DENMARK**

DENMARK IN FIGURES 2017



Welcome to

Denmark in figures 2017

The present publication provides you with a short but accurate overview of the development in Denmark in recent years.

Our statistics are not merely a collection of figures and facts, but are produced with the aim of providing a picture of the conditions of life and relationships in Denmark.

The Danish figures are largely supplemented by international comparisons which open up the possibility of putting Denmark and the Danes into perspective in relation to the surrounding world.

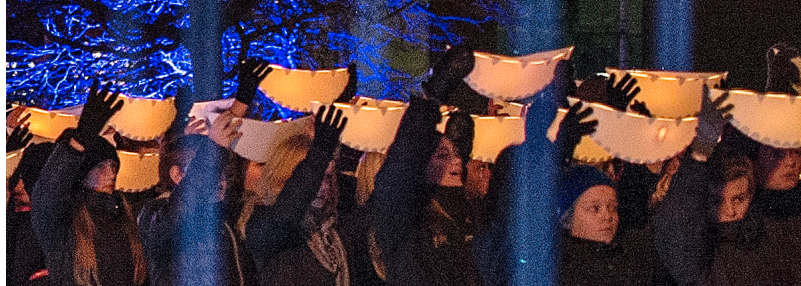
In the middle of the publication a snapshot is presented of the 15-year-olds in today's Denmark – and at the back of the book there is an overview of international key figures.

I hope you will enjoy reading the publication.



National Statistician Jørgen Elmeskov

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The Kingdom of Denmark

Besides 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, while Denmark is 30 times larger than the Faroe Islands.

Denmark is a small country compared to its closest neighbours. Sweden is ten times and Germany eight times larger than Denmark. On the other hand, Denmark has a coastline that is extraordinary given the size of the country. Denmark has a coastline of more than 8,500 km, which is longer than the Great Wall of China. This corresponds to just below 1.5 metres of coast per inhabitant.

In Denmark the population density is 134 persons per km². Denmark has a relatively high population density compared to other European countries. However, the population density is low compared to the most densely populated countries in Europe, e.g. the Netherlands, where the density is 501 persons per km². In Norway, Finland and Sweden the population density is as low as 20 persons per km².

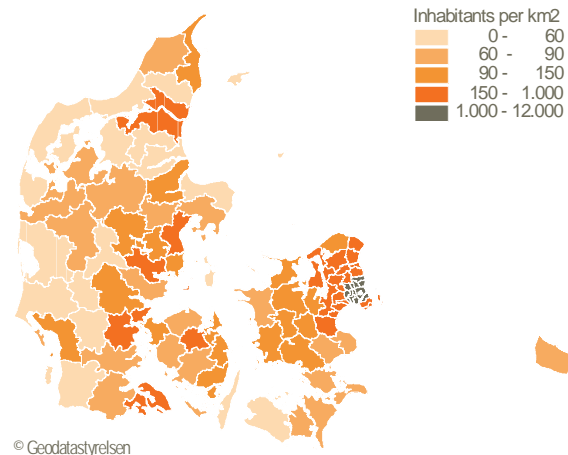


Copenhagen became the capital of Denmark in the 15th century

Denmark has been an agricultural country for thousands of years, and this has to a wide extent left its mark on Danish landscapes. Consequently almost two thirds of the landscape consists of man-made agricultural areas. However, forests are also evident in the landscape mainly in the form of deciduous forest and coniferous forest. Silkeborgskovene, Rold Skov and Gribskov are the largest forests.



Population density. 2017



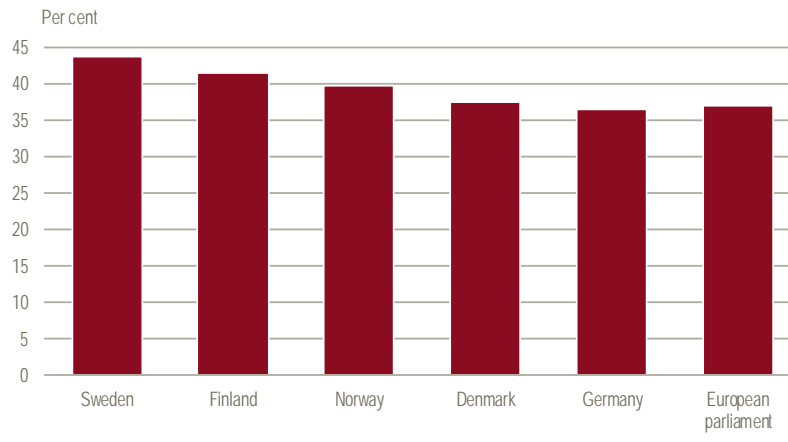
Geography

	Unit	Facts
Population (1 January 2017)	persons	5 748 769
Population density	inhabitants per km ²	133,9
Total area	km ²	42 925
Coastline	km	8 509
Islands (incl. Zealand and the Jutland peninsula)	number	394
Highest natural point	meters	170.86 (Møllehøj)
Largest lake	km ²	39.7 (Arresø)
Longest river	km	176 (Gudenå)
Land cover		
Roads, railroads and runways	per cent	6
Buildings and built-up areas	-	8
Agriculture	-	61
Forest	-	13
Open habitats	-	9
Lakes and streams	-	2
Geographical points		
North		Skagen
South		Gedser
East		Christiansø
West		Blåvandshuk



Elections

Women in parliaments. 2016



www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm

Elections to the Danish Parliament

	Unit	2007	2011	2015
Social Democratic Party	per cent	25.5	24.8	26.3
Social Liberal Party	-	5.1	9.5	4.6
Conservative Party	-	10.4	4.9	3.4
Socialist People's Party	-	13.0	9.2	4.2
Liberal Alliance	-	2.8	5.0	7.5
Christian People's Party	-	0.9	0.8	0.8
The Danish People's Party	-	13.9	12.3	21.1
The Danish Liberal Party	-	26.2	26.7	19.5
The Red-Green Alliance	-	2.2	6.7	7.8
The Alternative	-	-	-	4.8
Independents	-	-	0.1	0.1

www.statbank.dk/fv15tot

After the election to the Danish Parliament on 18 June 2015, a government was formed comprising 17 ministers from the Danish Liberal Party. That was 3 ministers less than the former government.

Lars Løkke Rasmussen from The Danish Liberal Party was appointed prime minister. After the election in 2015, 37 per cent of the members of the Danish Parliament were women.

On 28 November 2016, the prime minister presented a new government comprising 22 ministers from the Danish Liberal Party, the Conservative Party and the Liberal Alliance.

ELECTIONS TO THE DANISH PARLIAMENT

Elections to the Danish Parliament are held within four years from the previous election. Of the 179 members of Parliament, 175 are elected in Denmark, two in Greenland and two in the Faroe Islands.

In 2015, it was 100 years since women in Denmark were given the vote. When Denmark saw its first freely elected parliament in 1849, it was unthinkable for women to be allowed to vote in parliamentary elections.

However, women were given the right to vote in elections to municipal councils in 1908 and later to vote in the parliamentary election in 1915. At the next election after the amendments to the Constitutional Act of Denmark in 1918, 41 out of the 402 nominated candidates were women. Four women were elected to the Danish Parliament, and five women to the Danish Landsting.

Elections to Denmark's 98 municipal councils are held every four years together with elections to the five regional councils. In 2017, the election day is 21 November.

Voter turnout was 85.9 per cent in the general election in 2015



Population

On 1 January 2017, the Danish population consisted of 5,748,769 people. The population has been increasing in recent years, both because the number of births is higher than the number of deaths and because immigration outnumbers emigration.

Women's fertility may give an indication of an increasing or falling population. A fertility rate of 2.1 is needed for the population to reproduce itself, if there is no net migration. In 2016, the fertility rate in Denmark is 1.8. However, Danish women give birth to a relatively high number of children compared to other European countries, where the average is 1.6 per woman.



Sofia and William are the most popular names for new-born children

Despite the low fertility rate there is still an excess of births over deaths in Denmark. It has been possible to maintain the positive excess of births due to a large fall in mortality during the last 20 years.

Another trend is the growing number of elderly people in Denmark. One in four Danes has now passed 60 years, while this was only one in five in 2000.

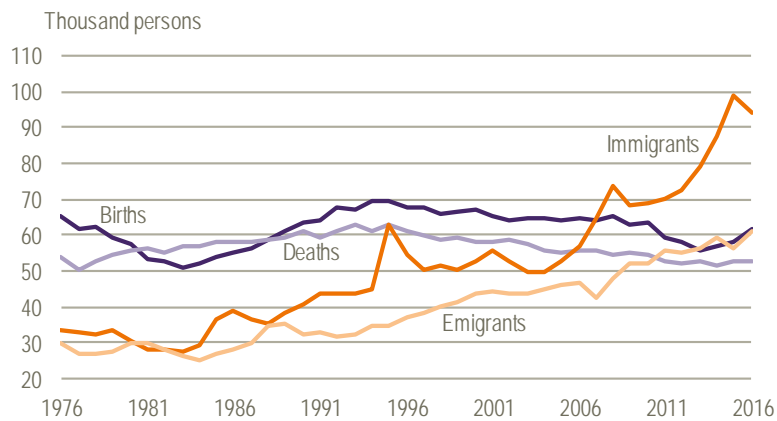
Immigrants and their descendants make up 12.9 per cent of the population, corresponding to 738,002 persons. In 2016, the majority of immigrants came from Syria, United States, Romania, and Germany. Syrian nationals account for most immigrations with 9,020 in 2016, which is a little less than the year before. In recent years, both immigration and emigration have grown.

IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

An **immigrant** is born abroad. None of the parents are both a Danish citizen and born in Denmark. A **descendant** is born in Denmark and none of the parents are both a Danish citizen and born in Denmark.



Population trends



www.statbank.dk/hisb3

Danish population

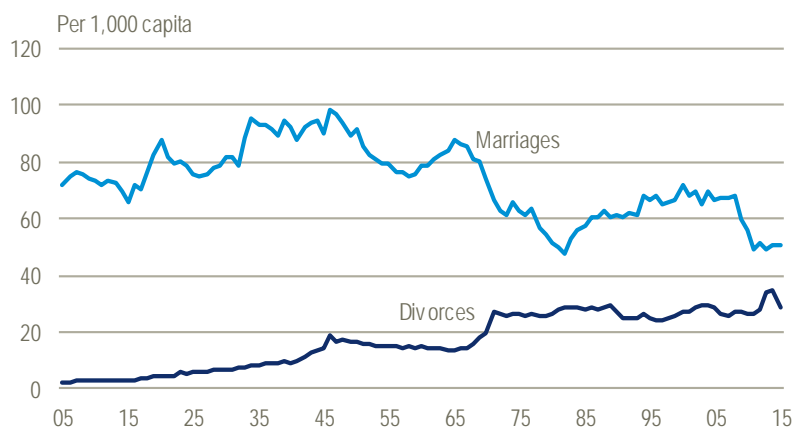
	Unit	1980	1990	2000	2017
Population on 1 January	mill.	5.12	5.14	5.33	5.75
0-19 years	per cent	28.7	24.3	23.7	22.8
20-59 years	-	51.9	55.3	56.6	52.2
60 years +	-	19.3	20.4	19.7	25.0
Immigrants and descendants	-	3.0	4.2	7.1	12.9
EU28	-	1.5	1.5	1.8	3.9
Europe outside EU28	-	0.8	1.2	2.2	2.8
Africa	-	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.1
North America	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
South and Central America	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Asia	-	0.4	1.1	2.2	4.5
Of which: Iraq	-	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6
Syria	-	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Lebanon	-	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5
Pakistan	-	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Iran	-	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3

www.statbank.dk/folk1a and [folk2](http://www.statbank.dk/folk2)

Families



Marriages and divorces



www.statbank.dk/hisb3

Family types

	Unit	Total		No children		At least 1 child	
		1990	2017	1990	2017	1990	2017
Single men	no.	565 046	769 869	542 989	734 604	22 057	35 265
Single women	-	718 831	859 424	603 937	708 445	114 894	150 979
Opposite-sex marriages	-	1 021 984	1 018 882	498 575	573 970	523 409	444 912
Same-sex marriages	-	0	1 871	0	1 332	0	539
Reg. partnerships	-	296	3 068	281	2 304	15	764
Couples, cons. union	-	76 642	128 786	2 554	13 951	74 088	114 835
Cohabiting couples	-	177 554	213 808	151 129	183 555	26 425	30 253

www.statbank.dk/fam44n

Today, Danish men and women are older when they marry. Men are, on average, 35 years and women 32 years when they marry for the first time. Although Danes marry at a more mature age, this does not necessarily make the marriage more lasting. 2014 holds the divorce record with 19,435 divorced couples. In 2013, there were 18,875 divorces. The high figures in 2013 and 2014 reflect that it is now possible to get a divorce without a prior judicial separation period. In 2016, there were 17,222 divorces.

However, marriage is still the preferred way of living together. A little more than 1 million couples are married, while 343,000 couples are living in consensual union or are cohabiting.

54 per cent of all marriages are dissolved by divorce

The seventh year of a marriage involves the highest risk



COUPLES LIVING IN CONSENSUAL UNION

Unmarried couples who live together at the same address and have no children together.

COHABITING COUPLES

Unmarried couples who live together at the same address and have children together.

The way in which Danes form families is constantly changing. The tendency is towards more and more people living alone or cohabiting. Correspondingly, relatively fewer people get married.

This is also reflected in the family patterns. Slightly more than half (56 per cent) of the 17-year-olds live together with both their mother and father. 31 per cent live with their mother and 7 per cent with their father. The remaining 17-year-olds (5 per cent) have left the home of their parents.

Life and death

Danes have children later in life than previously. Women are, on average, 29 years when they give birth to their first child, which is five and a half years older than in 1970.

Women's fertility has an impact on the growth of the population. Every woman of fertile age is to give birth to 2.1 children, on average, for the population to reproduce itself, provided that immigration and emigration counterbalance each other.

From 1970 to 2016, the fertility was between 1.7 and 2.0. In 2016, the fertility rate was 1.8, which is slightly above the EU average of 1.6 children per woman.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

The average number of children born per woman during the fertility age between 15 and 49 years.

Danes live, on average, more than seven years longer today than in 1970. Today's average life expectancy is 82.8 years for women and 78.8 years for men. At the beginning of the 1900s, average life expectancy was 53 years for men and 56 years for women.

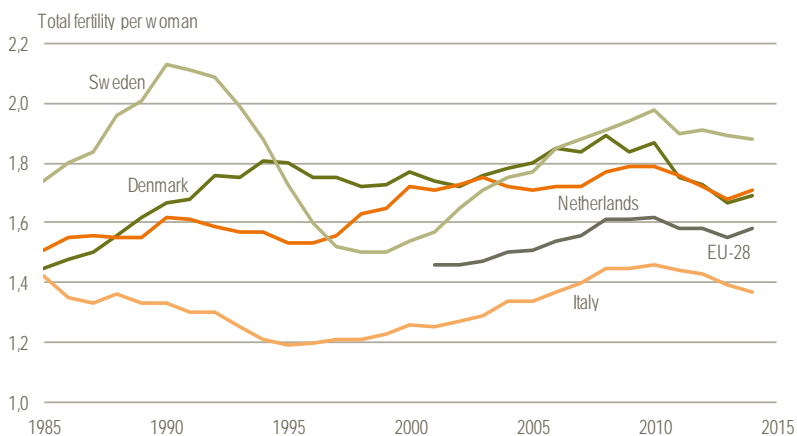


More than 1,000 Danes are over 100 years old

In Denmark the most common first names for men are Peter and Jens, while Anne and Kirsten are the most common names for women. For new-born children, the most popular names for boys were William, Noah, Lucas and Emil, while Sofia, Freja Ella and Alma were the most popular names given to girls in 2015.



Fertility



Source: Eurostat

Key indicators on the Danish population

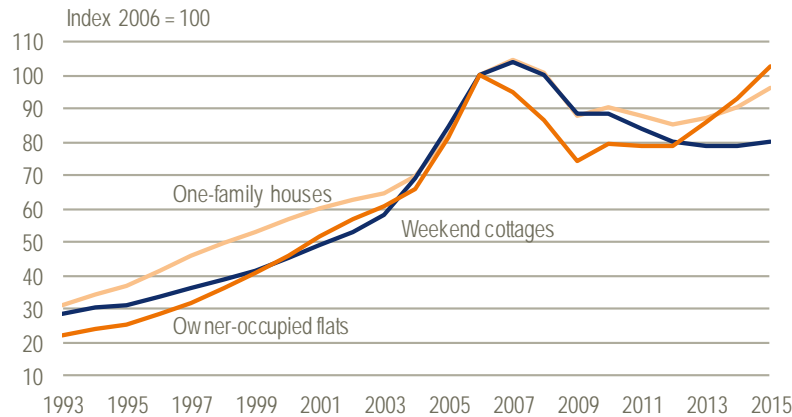
	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2016
Average life expectancy						
Men	year	70.8	71.2	72.2	74.5	78.8
Women	-	75.7	77.3	77.8	79.2	82.8
Total fertility	per woman	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8
First-time mother's average age	age	23.7	24.6	26.3	28.1	29.1
Marriages	per 1,000	7.4	5.2	6.1	7.2	5.4
Divorces	inhabitants	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0
Most popular names in 2015						
Girls	first name	Marianne	Mette	Camilla	Julie	Sofia
Boys	new-born	Henrik	Martin	Christian	Mathias	William

www.statbank.dk/hisb7, hisb3, fod3, fod33 og fod11



Housing

Price changes in sales of real property



www.statbank.dk/ejen66

Dwellings

	Unit	1981	1990	2000	2010	2016
Dwellings, total	1,000	2 180	2 372	2 519	2 726	2 798
Of which:						
One-family houses	-	1 060	1 116	1 152	1 202	1 217
Flats	-	902	923	967	1 052	1 090
Terraced houses	-	166	266	314	387	411
Resid. facilities for students	-	25	29	34	37	39
Occupied dwellings, total	1,000	2 041	2 246	2 415	2 559	2 646
0-49 m ²	pct.	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.7	5.7
50-99 m ²	-	43.8	44.5	44.7	43.4	43.0
100-149 m ²	-	33.1	32.5	31.2	30.7	30.2
Over 150 m ²	-	15.4	16.1	17.5	19.9	20.9
Average dwelling size	m ²	106.0	106.9	107.9	110.9	111.9
Av. dwelling size per person	-	42.9	47.1	49.3	51.6	52.2
Av. persons per dwelling	no.	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1

www.statbank.dk/bol103 og bol106

Danish housing prices increased steadily in the 1990s, and the 2000s saw substantial increases until the global financial crisis in 2007. Subsequently, housing prices declined sharply, and especially prices for owner-occupied flats nosedived. In recent years, prices have stabilized and now show modest increases.

More than half (or 58 per cent) of the population live in an owner-occupied dwelling, but the share varies with age. The largest shares are seen among persons between 60 and 69 years of age, where close to 69 per cent live in an owner-occupied dwelling. For 25-29-year-olds and persons aged 90 years and over, only 27 per cent live in an owner-occupied dwelling.

64 per cent of Danish occupied dwellings have district heating



There is more and more room in Danish dwellings. Since 1980, the average dwelling area per person in occupied dwellings has increased from 43 m² to 52 m² in 2016. An important reason is that more people live alone. The average household size has decreased from 2.7 persons in 1970 to 2.1 persons in 2016. Another reason is that Danish dwellings have become larger. The average dwelling area has increased from 106 m² in 1981 to 112 m² in 2016.

DWELLING

A dwelling has its own address, and is intended for or used for habitation.

The share of mortgaged dwellings is very high in Denmark, the other Nordic countries and the Netherlands. In Sweden, the share was 63 per cent, in the Netherlands 60 per cent and in Denmark 49 per cent. The EU average is 27 per cent. 58 per cent live in an owner-occupied dwelling in Denmark, which is slightly below the EU average of 70 per cent.

Health

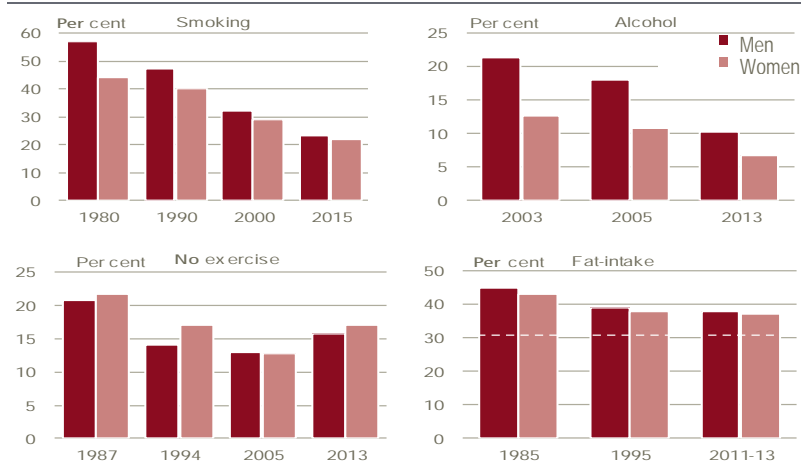
The Danish way of life with regard to smoking, alcohol, diet and physical activity has changed in the last couple of decades. Our way of life is generally healthier. In 1980, almost half of the population were smokers, but this proportion has now declined to a fifth. The amount of fat in our diet has also been reduced, and we drink slightly less alcohol than previously.

In 2015, Danes were in contact with general practitioners, specialist doctors, dentists, physiotherapists, etc. 59.1 million times. Consequently, each person was in contact with general practitioners etc. 11.3 times on average.

Every ninth Dane goes to hospital each year. The number of days spent in hospital beds increases with age. While the 5-14-year-olds are hospitalized for three days per year on average, persons aged 65 years and older spend nine days in hospital.



Danes' lifestyle



¹ This figure shows the percentage of the population who drink more alcohol than the high risk limit recommended by the Danish National Health Board.



On average, two Danes commit suicide each day

Three out of four are men

There has been a sharp decline in the number of deaths caused by diseases of the heart over the last couple of years. For example, the number of deaths caused by contracted coronaries has declined substantially from 15,597 in 1990 to 3,779 in 2015. During recent years, intensified efforts have been made to reduce the number of diseases of the heart with regard to prevention as well as treatment. In return, the period saw an increase in the number of deaths caused by diabetes and mental disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease.

Development in selected causes of death

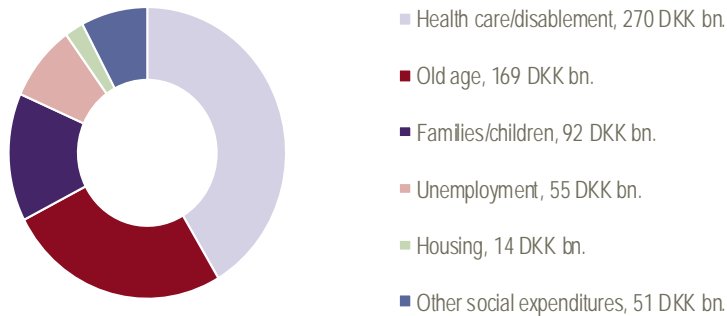
	Unit	1990	2000	2015
Deaths, total	no.	60 926	57 998	52 555
Contracted coronary	-	15 597	9 112	3 779
Malignant neoplasm of respiratory system	-	3 419	3 556	3 769
Bronchitis and asthma	-	2 715	3 669	3 521
Cerebrovascular disease	-	5 567	4 994	3 390
Mental disorders, e.g. Alzheimer's disease	-	807	1 631	3 435
Pneumonia	-	1 461	1 153	1 745
Diabetes	-	813	1 433	1 352
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	-	951	1 084	1 170
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	1 291	1 339	1 069
Disease of circulatory system	-	2 146	1 643	887
Cirrhosis of liver and biliary tract	-	860	1 035	855
Hypertensive disease	-	365	501	962
Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	-	518	720	736

www.statbank.dk/dod1



Welfare benefits

Expenditure on social and health services. 2015



www.statbank.dk/off25

Recipients of temporary and permanent public benefits

	Unit	2013	2014	2015
Total	1,000	1 864	1 866	1 869
Temporary benefits, total	persons	512	505	498
Unemployment benefits	-	118	106	102
Guidance, upgrading skills	-	42	38	37
Subsidized employment	-	90	93	91
Sickness benefits	-	58	57	54
Maternity/paternity benefits	-	46	45	46
Cash benefit	-	88	94	94
Rehabilitation	-	2	2	2
Unempl. ben. persons btw flex jobs	-	14	13	13
Flex and sheltered jobs	-	53	57	59
Permanent benefit, total	-	1 352	1 362	1 371
Old-age pension	-	1 022	1 049	1 075
Early retirement pension	-	233	223	216
Early retirement pay	-	97	89	80

www.statbank.dk/auh01 and pen11

Expenditure on social and health services consists of various items of expenditure on e.g. hospitals, day-care institutions, nursing and old people's homes as well as transfer payments in the form of pensions, unemployment benefits and housing subsidies. Total social and health expenditure amounted to DKK 652 billion in 2015.

Almost all Danes receive social services sooner or later in their lives. Families with children receive services in the form of e.g. day-care institutions and child benefits. Sick Danes receive benefits with regard to hospitalization and health insurance.

Disabled and rehabilitated persons receive services in the form of e.g. early retirement pension and assistance in their homes. The elderly receive the major part of social services through pensions, nursing homes, home help, etc.

Mothers took 229 days of maternity leave, while fathers took 24 days of paternity leave in 2014



1.9 million Danes received public benefits in 2015, and of these, seven persons out of ten received permanent benefits, e.g. old-age pension and early retirement pay, while three out of ten received temporary benefits, e.g. cash benefits or maternity benefits in connection with birth.

Crime

388,543 criminal offences were reported in 2015. That is a fall of 17,620 compared to the previous year, and the reason for this is primarily due to a fall in the number of reported offences against property. The number of crimes of violence and sexual offences rose by 5 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively.

The number of criminal offences differs from one area to the next. The metropolitan area and major cities have many offences per capita, while Lemvig, Læsø and Ærø have the lowest number. In 2015, Tårnby, Copenhagen and Glostrup municipalities experienced the highest number of reported criminal offences per capita.



152 bike thefts were reported per day in 2015

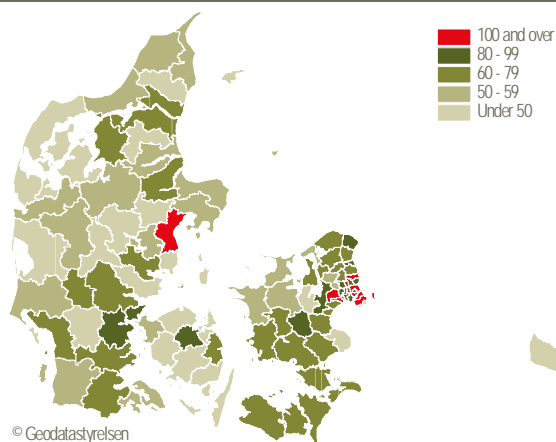
Women are more frequently exposed to personal injury crime compared to men – 45 per cent more women than men in 2015. The reason for this is mainly that women are more frequently exposed to offences against property and sexual offences.

REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Offences reported to the police or which have come to the knowledge of the police in other ways. In 2015, 21 per cent of all reports resulted in charges.



Reported criminal offences per 1 000 inhabitants 15 years old +. 2015



[www.statbank.dk/straf22 og folk1b](http://www.statbank.dk/straf22%20og%20folk1b)

Victims of personal crime. 2015

	Unit	Men	Women	Sex unknown	Total
Victims, total	number	25 912	37 672	2 048	65 632
Of whom:					
Sexual offences	-	257	2 143	7	2 407
Rape	-	12	441	0	453
Offences against decency	-	153	1 263	7	1 423
Crimes of violence	-	10 062	6 838	1 339	18 239
Homicide	-	33	23	1	57
Common assault	-	5 336	3 297	13	8 646
Grievous assault	-	1 174	372	15	1 561
Threats	-	1 838	1 549	44	3 431
Offences against property	-	15 258	27 925	656	43 839
Robbery	-	1 196	361	29	1 586

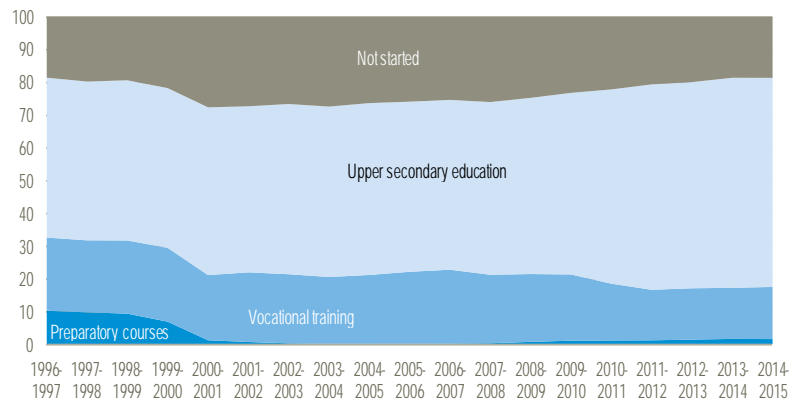
www.statbank.dk/straf5



Education

Eight out of ten young people are in education immediately after basic general education. Of all students leaving school in 2014-15, 83 per cent had commenced further education after a period of three months. 65 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 17 per cent opted for vocational education and training, e.g. carpenters, bricklayers or hairdressers.

Students three months after leaving basic general education



www.statbank.dk/forlob10

Highest level of education in per cent (25-64-year olds)

	1981	2000	2016
Total	100	100	100
Basic general education	41	30	18
General upper-secondary education	3	6	6
Vocational education and training	30	38	35
Short-cycle higher education	3	5	5
Medium-cycle higher education	9	13	16
Bachelor	0	1	3
Long-cycle higher education	3	6	10
Ph.D. degree	1
Not stated	12	2	6

www.statbank.dk/hfu1 and hfudd10

A child spends, on average, 17 years studying before attaining the final exam certificate



The population's general educational level has increased markedly in the recent 30 years. During this period, a higher percentage of the population has graduated from higher education and training. While 14 per cent of the 25-64-year olds had a higher education in 1981, this share had increased to almost 35 per cent in 2016. And while 41 per cent of the 25-64-year olds had basic school as their highest level of education in 1981, this was true of only 18 per cent in 2016.

In 2000, more Danish women than men were enrolled for long-cycle higher education for the first time. Women are also clearly in the majority at medium-cycle higher education, while men still constitute the majority of those enrolled for vocational education and training. Nearly 9,000 more women are enrolled in higher education than men in 2015.

HIGHER EDUCATION

With a medium-cycle higher education you qualify for jobs as e.g. a school teacher, an educationist or a nurse. With a long-cycle higher education, you qualify for jobs as e.g. an architect, a doctor, vicar or lawyer. With vocational education and training you qualify for jobs as e.g. a carpenter, cook or clerk.

Research and development

In 2015, the business sector contributed with DKK 38.4 bn or 1.89 per cent of GDP on research and development. The public sector contributed with DKK 21.6 bn, corresponding to 1.07 per cent of GDP. 2.96 per cent in all.

In comparison with other European countries, the level of Denmark's expenditure on research is pretty high. Only Switzerland and Sweden surpasses Denmark with 3.07 per cent and 3.20 per cent.

R&D

R&D comprises work performed on a systematic basis to enhance the existing knowledge as well as the utilization of this knowledge for devising new areas of application. All R&D activities must contain an element of innovation.



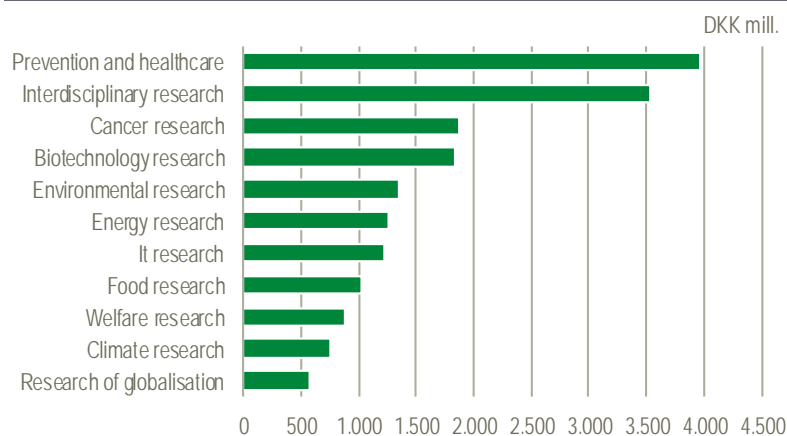
800 patents were granted and 3,600 trademarks were registered in 2014

The steady share of GDP constituted by total R&D expenditure during the last couple of years is mainly due to slightly higher contributions made by the public sector, while the contribution of the business sector remains unchanged.

In the public sector, universities accounted for 71 per cent of research and development with costs amounting to DKK 15.3 bn in 2015. There is an almost equal distribution of costs on applied research and basic research in the public sector with, respectively, 46 and 40 per cent of the total number of man-years. The remaining 14 per cent is used for development.



R&D expenditure of the public sector. 2015



www.statbank.dk/fouoff05

Expenditure on research and development

	Unit	2013	2014	2015
R&D expenditure	DKK mill.	56 662	57 161	59 326
Public sector	2013-	20 354	20 346	20 968
Private sector	prices	36 308	36 815	38 358
R&D expenditure	per cent, GDP	2.97	2.92	2.96
Public sector	-	1.09	1.06	1.07
Private sector	-	1.88	1.86	1.89

www.statbank.dk/cfabnp, forsk01 og fouoff07



Internet use and social media

Today, the internet is used for a wide range of purposes, e.g. communication, information retrieval, games, trade, entertainment, education, digital self-service etc. The applications are increasing as it gains ground and in line with the technological and commercial development.

E-mail is one of the types of application which has been available for the longest period of time. All of 93 per cent of the population send and receive e-mails.

When Danes use the Internet for buying goods and services, we mainly buy tickets for cultural events or journeys. Using the Internet for buying clothes is also popular, especially among women. 64 pct. of all women bought clothes on the Internet in 2016.

Use of internet for private purpose. 2016



www.statbank.dk/bebrit09

Purchases of goods or services via the Internet – top 5. 2016

	Unit	Total	Men	Women
Clothes, sports and leisure goods	per cent	62	59	64
Airline, train or ferry tickets	-	61	61	62
Bed nights in connection with holiday	-	57	56	59
Furniture and household goods	-	50	49	51
Books and newspapers	-	31	28	35

www.statbank.dk/bebrit08

Social media used by enterprises

	Unit	2015	2016
Use of social media, total	per cent	56	64
Social networks	-	53	62
Services for sharing of multimedia	-	17	24
Own blog	-	10	13
Wikipages	-	4	5

Note: Figures concern enterprises with more than 10 employees.

3.2 million Danes (16-89 years) were using a social network service in 2016



64 per cent of business enterprises with at least 10 employees use social media, i.e. websites where the contents can be shared with other users. The use is "active", i.e. the enterprise has a user profile, account or similar on a social medium.

There is only a minor difference between small and large enterprises with regard to the purpose of the social media. 37 per cent of business enterprises use only one type of social medium. Only 11 per cent are active users of more than two types of social media.

Culture

Cultural habits and preferences change over time. Our interest in theatres, museums and films is constantly changing. While cinemas accounted for large ticket sales at the beginning of the 1980s, the entry of videos into Danish homes resulted in a decreasing number of visitors in cinemas.

However, since then cinemas have had a renaissance. From average ticket sales of 10 million annually in the 1990s, this figure has increased to an average of 13 million in the last decade. In 2015, the most popular film was *Spectre* accounting for nearly 885,000 sold tickets.



Three Danish films have sold more than one million tickets – and they are all films showing Olsen-banden

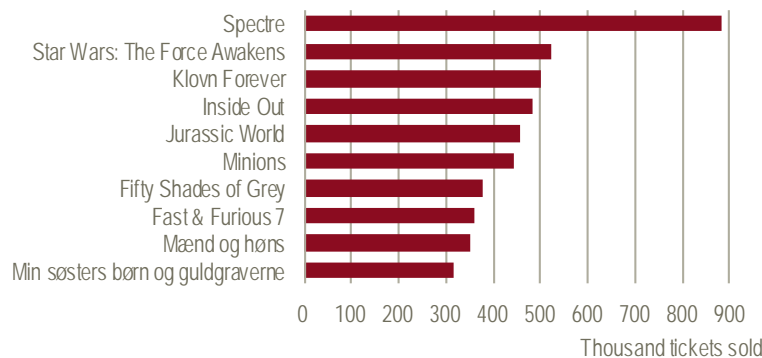
The number of tickets to the state-subsidized theaters has fallen by about 23 per cent since the early 1990s. During the period, drama declined in popularity, while opera grew. However, interest in opera has varied somewhat.

Louisiana Museum of Modern Art accounted for the highest number of visitors – 725,000 – in 2015. The Round Tower came in second with 580,000 visitors and The National Museum of Denmark third with 579,800 visitors. In recent years, admissions to zoological and botanical gardens have exceeded admissions to art museums. The most popular are Copenhagen Zoo with 1.1 million and the National Aquarium Denmark with 0.6 million visitors.

Danes have also changed their habits in their homes. Previously, it was only possible to watch the same TV programmes, but the number of channels has gradually increased. We now watch more programmes on the Internet (streaming). More than one in five Danes makes use of this.



The ten most viewed films shown in cinemas. 2015



Admission to cultural institutions

	Units	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2005-09	2010-15
Cinemas						
Paid admissions	mill. per year	10	10	12	13	13
Admission takings	mill. DKK per year	285	379	553	707	824
Films shown, total	no. per year	692	569	635	659	547
Of which: Danish films	-	164	112	123	126	89
State-subs. theatres						
Total audience	1,000	2 508	2 434	2 250	2 262	2 042
Of which: Plays	av. per season	1 097	930	929	934	1 035
Opera	-	182	239	216	265	194
Museums						
Visitors, total	1,000 per year (av.)	10 202	10 438	9 781	10 489	13 787
Culture-historical mus. ¹	-	7 116	7 049	6 754	6 960	6 829
Art museums	-	2 512	2 658	2 617	2 775	3 393
Natural science mus.	-	366	320	286	311	343
Other museums ¹	-	208	410	123	442	3 221
Zoos, botanical gardens	-	1 916	2 361	3 160	3 766	4 741

¹ From 2010 onwards museums with departments of different categories (e.g. culture-historical museums and art museums) are moved from their original category to the category "Other museums".
www.statbank.dk/mus, teat3, teat8 and bio2



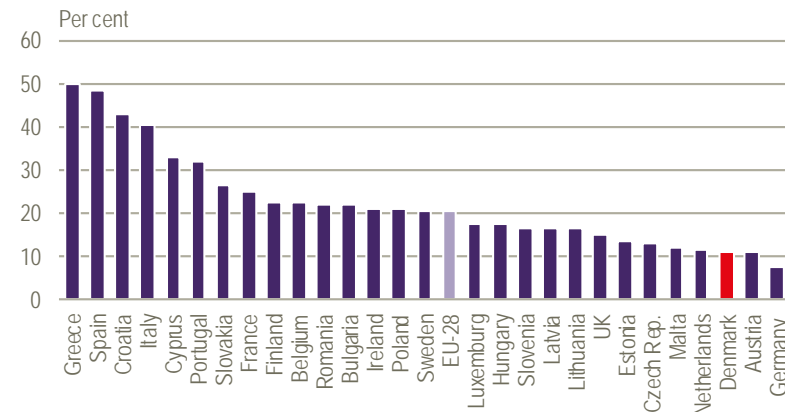
Labour market

In the last 30 years, women's unemployment rate has generally been higher than men's. During the global financial crisis, the unemployment rate for men increased significantly more than it did for women and for a period it was somewhat higher than women's unemployment rate. In 2015, the unemployment rate for men was 6.1 and for women it was 6.5.

The activity rate in Denmark is among the highest in Europe. An important reason for this is that Danish women are more frequently part of the labour force. Only Sweden and the Netherlands have a higher activity rate among women.

Although youth unemployment (15-24-year-olds) increased due to the global financial crisis it is still low compared to other European countries. With a youth unemployment rate of 10.8 in 2015, Denmark had the third-lowest unemployment rate for young people in the EU. The highest rates were seen in Greece (49.8 per cent) and Spain (48.3 per cent), where nearly half of all young people were unemployed.

Youth unemployment rate in the EU (15-24-year-olds). 2015



Source: Eurostat

The population's labour market status. 15-64 years

	Unit	2000	2010	2015
Total population	1,000	3 518	3 621	3 645
Men	-	1 780	1 826	1 840
Women	-	1 740	1 795	1 806
In labour force	-	2 831	2 874	2 860
Men	-	1 508	1 509	1 501
Women	-	1 324	1 365	1 360
Employed	-	2 700	2 656	2 680
Men	-	1 446	1 380	1 409
Women	-	1 254	1 276	1 271
Unemployed	-	131	218	180
Men	-	62	129	92
Women	-	70	89	89
Unemployment rate	per cent	4.6	7.6	6.3
Activity rate	-	80.5	79.4	78.5
Men	-	84.7	82.6	81.6
Women	-	76.1	76.0	75.3

www.statbank.dk/aku101

Note: Figures from the Labour Force Survey

55-64-year-olds account for the lowest unemployment rate of 4.4 per cent in 2015



Approximately one-fifth of the 785,000 persons of working age (15-64 years) are outside the labour force. Of these, 40 per cent are students, 22 per cent early retirement pensioners and 12 per cent recipients of early retirement pay.

ACTIVITY RATE

The labour force as a percentage of the population (15-64 years).

UNEMPLOYMENT

Persons who are not employed but are actively seeking a job and can start in a new job within two weeks.

Income and earnings

Danish family incomes differ across the country. In general, the metropolitan area and the large cities account for the highest incomes. In Denmark as a whole, Danish families had an equalized disposable income of DKK 241,000 in 2015. The municipalities north of Copenhagen have the highest average disposable incomes. Among these, Gentofte has the highest with an average disposable income of DKK 441,000 a year. Langeland Municipality had the lowest average disposable income (DKK 205,000).

EQUALIZED DISPOSABLE FAMILY INCOME

In order to compare the disposable income of families of different sizes their income is adjusted for family size. The risk of poverty is measured on the basis of the equalized disposable income. In this case, as the share of persons with less than 50 per cent of the national median income.

According to Eurostat, 7.1 per cent of the Danish population was exposed to the risk of poverty in 2015. This was 7th lowest among the EU countries. In Norway and Sweden, the figures were, respectively, 6.5 per cent and 8.0 per cent of the population. For the EU as a whole, 10.8 per cent of the population was exposed to the risk of poverty. Finland and The Czech Republic had the lowest share with 5.3 per cent, while Romania accounted for the highest share with 19.8 per cent.

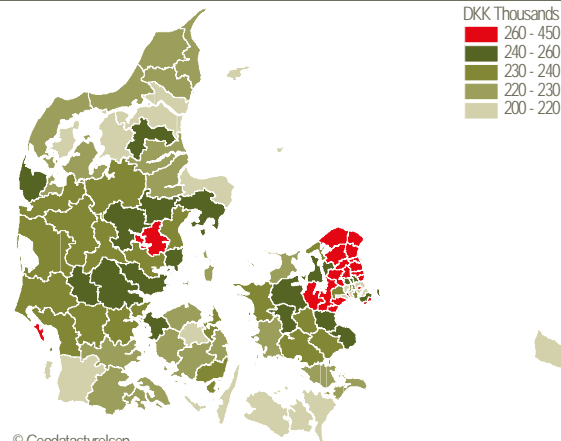


10 per cent live in a household, where it is very difficult to make ends meet

Monthly earnings depend e.g. on your occupation. The highest average monthly earnings are accounted for by men engaged in managerial jobs, while the lowest earnings are accounted for by women performing other manual work. Within each occupation group, there are differences between the various tasks performed by men and women, which is one of the reasons why men account for higher average earnings than women.



Equalized disposable family income. 2015



www.statbank.dk/indkf111

Monthly earnings by occupation¹.2015

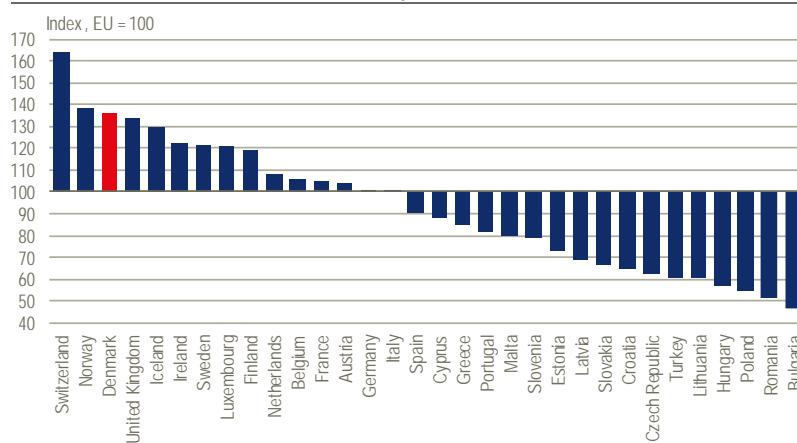
	Unit	Men	Women
Total	DKK	42 329	36 579
Armed forces occupations	-	38 598	34 152
Managers	-	74 091	58 059
Occupations at highest level	-	51 141	42 066
Occupations at intermediate level	-	46 624	38 134
Clerical support workers	-	35 395	34 142
Service and sales workers	-	30 820	28 275
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	-	29 730	28 463
Craft and related trades workers	-	34 120	29 959
Plant and machine operators and assembling	-	32 765	30 090
Other manual occupations	-	30 355	26 248

¹ Earnings, including pension, any bonuses and employee benefits.
www.statbank.dk/lons20

Prices



Price index level for household expenditure. 2015



www.statbank.dk/ppp

Consumer prices for selected goods

	Unit	2014	2015	2016
Consumer prices, total (December)	annual	0.4	0.4	0.5
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	increase	-0.6	1.1	1.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	in per cent	0.3	0.4	0.2
Clothing and footwear	-	-1.8	1.2	-2.9
Dwelling	-	1.4	-0.3	1.6
Furniture and household services	-	0.4	0.9	-1.3
Health	-	1.1	-0.5	0.5
Transport	-	-2	-0.8	1.6
Communication	-	-4	-3.4	-10.4
Recreation and entertainment	-	1.2	1.1	-0.7
Education	-	2.2	3.1	3.1
Restaurants and hotels	-	1.3	0.8	1.1
Other goods and services	-	1.5	3.2	0.9

www.statbank.dk/pris111

Consumer prices

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2016
In 1970 DKK 100 correspond to	DKK	100.00	255.71	453.68	560.62	737.35

www.dst.dk/prisberegner

With a price level that is 36 per cent above the EU-28 average, Denmark has by far the highest consumer prices in the EU. Only the EFTA countries Switzerland and Norway have even higher prices. The Swiss have to pay 63 per cent more and the Norwegians 38 per cent more than the EU average. With consumer prices 33 per cent above the EU average, the United Kingdom has the second highest consumer prices in the EU, while Iceland, Ireland, Sweden and Luxembourg are all 20 per cent above the EU average. Our neighbouring country, Germany, on the other hand, is level with the EU average. The statistics are based on Eurostat's survey.

From 2015 to 2016, the average consumer price index in Denmark increased by 0.3 per cent. The average annual price increase is thus the lowest since 1953, when prices fell by 0.5 per cent on an annual basis.

The 1970s and 1980s saw substantial rates of inflation with price rises reaching about 10 per cent. This implies that e.g. goods costing DKK 100 in 1970 reached a price of DKK 737 in 2016. However, the price trend has slowed down since 1990 with increases in consumer prices ranging between 1 per cent and 3 per cent.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The consumer price index shows the economic inflation in society. The consumer price index is calculated on the basis of the actual prices paid by consumers for goods and services.

The price for dental treatment has increased by almost 25 per cent in the course of 10 years



15-YEAR-OLDS

MEET SOFIE AND MIKKEL

Sofie and Mikkel are the two most popular names for children born in 2002.

On this page you meet two average 15-year-olds in today's Denmark.

Read about school, family, leisure etc. based on facts for children born in year 2002.

Year 2002 comprises 66,000 boys and girls - with a small majority of boys.

32,000 ♀

SOFIE'S LIFE EXPECTANCY

83 YEARS

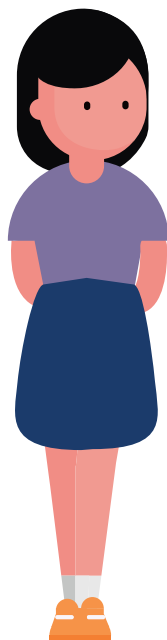
976

WERE GIVEN THE NAME
SOFIE IN 2002

IN 2017

18,000

ARE CALLED SOFIE



ORIGIN

DANISH ORIGIN

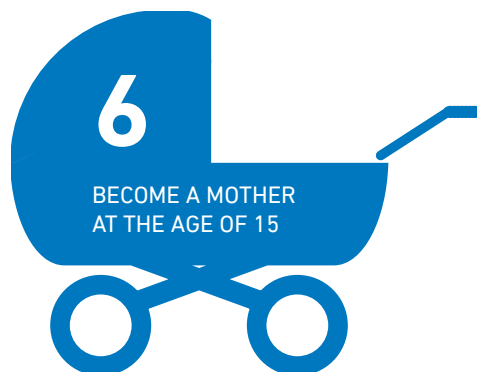
88%

DESCEDANTS

8%

IMMIGRANTS

4%



BECOME A MOTHER
AT THE AGE OF 15

SIBLINGS

22%

LIVE TOGETHER WITH
0 SIBLING

47%

LIVE TOGETHER WITH
1 SIBLING

23%

LIVE TOGETHER WITH
2 SIBLINGS

6%

LIVE TOGETHER WITH
3 SIBLINGS

2%

LIVE TOGETHER WITH
4 SIBLINGS OR MORE

61%

LIVE WITH BOTH
MOTHER AND FATHER



RESIDENCE

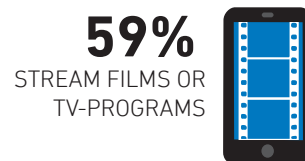
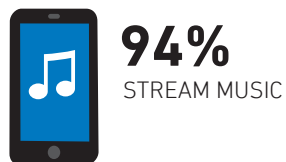
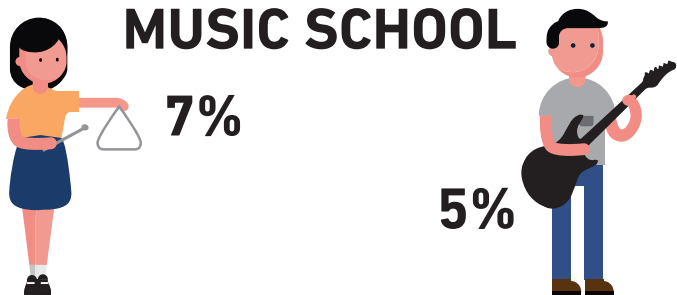


66% LIVE IN ONE-FAMILY HOUSES

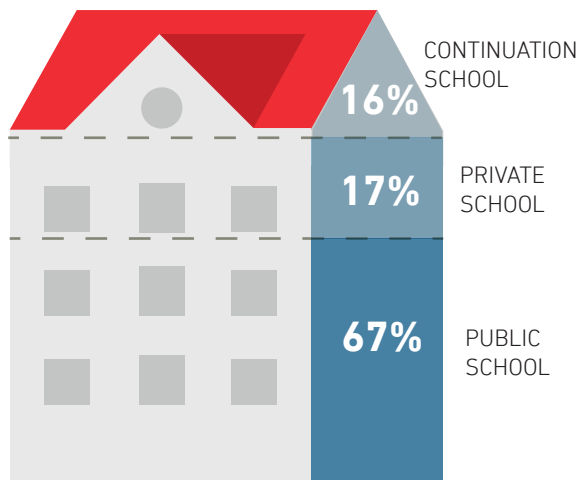
21% LIVE IN APARTMENTS

12% LIVE IN TERRACED HOUSES

1% LIVE IN OTHER TYPES OF DWELLING



SCHOOL



♂ 34,000

MIKKEL'S LIFE EXPECTANCY

79 YEARS

923

WERE GIVEN THE NAME
MIKKEL IN 2002

IN 2017

28,000
ARE CALLED MIKKEL

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS



KILLED
1 GIRL // 1 BOY

SERIOUSLY INJURED
4 GIRLS // 6 BOYS

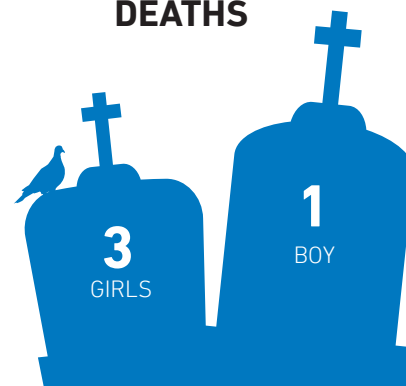
VIOLENCE



§ IMPRISONMENT FOR GRIEVOUS
ASSAULT
2 GIRLS // 5 BOYS

§ VICTIMS OF GRIEVOUS ASSAULT
7 GIRLS // 17 BOYS

DEATHS



Consumer spending

A decreasing part of the income of a Danish household is spent on food, beverages and tobacco, while an increasing part is spent on almost everything else. Since 1975, consumer spending on food and beverages has decreased from constituting 26 per cent of total consumer spending to 15 per cent in 2015.

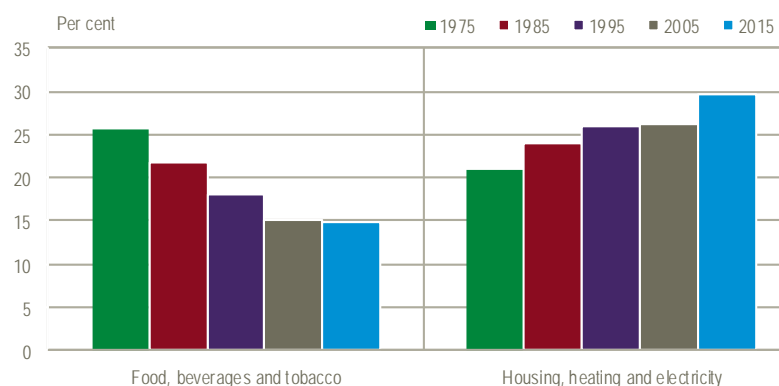
During the same period, Danish consumer spending on dwellings, including rent and heating, has increased from 21 to almost 30 per cent. One of the reasons is that wealth has grown and that each individual household, consequently, has more money to spend on e.g. more expensive housing.

CONSUMER SPENDING

Statistics on consumer spending are important in order to analyse the economic development. The household finances survey and the national accounts give figures on Danish consumer spending. There are also statistics analysing consumer expectations and the volume of durable consumer goods.



Shares as per cent of total consumer spending



www.statbank.dk/nahc21

Household finances and consumer spending. 2014

	Unit	Total	Singles no child.	Singles w. child.	Two adults no child.	Two adults w. child.
Household finances						
Total income	DKK	630.5	326.2	429.1	737.2	943.8
Income taxes, etc.	1,000 per household	180.3	90.6	99.7	209.9	275.1
Private interest payments	-	22.2	8.8	22.3	22.8	42.4
Fees, presents, etc.	-	7.4	11.4	4.4	2.1	8.9
Net savings	-	107.1	16.9	37.8	138.7	196.4
Consumer spending	-	313.5	198.6	264.8	363.7	421.1
Consumer spending in per cent						
Food, beverages, tobacco	per cent of spend.	14.0	13.4	13.7	13.5	15.2
Clothing and footwear	-	4.4	3.6	8.3	4.0	5.2
Housing, electricity and heating	-	33.0	39.8	32.9	32.4	29.2
Transport and communications	-	13.5	10.9	12.2	14.3	13.6
Recreation, entertainment, travel	-	15.3	15.5	12.9	16.1	14.4
Other expenditure	-	19.8	16.8	19.9	19.7	22.5

www.statbank.dk/fu5 and fu6



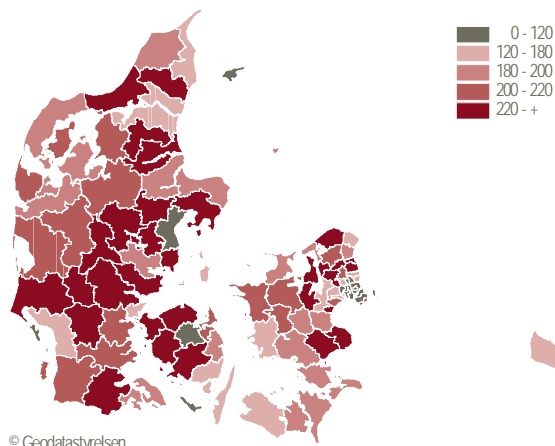
The share of Danish homes with tablets increased from 9 per cent in 2011 to 61 per cent in 2016.

Consumer spending varies with the number of persons in the household. In general, singles spend a relatively larger part of their income on dwellings and heating than households with two adults. In general, two adults spend more on transport.

Cars



Families possessing two or more cars per 1,000 families. 2016



www.statbank.dk/bil800

Car makes

	Ranking 2017	Number	Share in pct.	Ranking in 2016
New registrations of cars, total		222 475	100.0	
Volkswagen	1	26 367	11.9	1
Peugeot	2	22 170	10.0	2
Toyota	3	16 640	7.5	3
Renault	4	14 530	6.5	7
Opel	5	14 147	6.4	9
Ford	6	14 144	6.4	4
Skoda	7	13 490	6.1	5
Citroën	8	12 483	5.6	6
Kia	9	11 014	5.0	8
Hyundai	10	10 187	4.6	10

Injured and killed in road traffic accidents

	Unit	2000	2010	2015
Casualties, total	no.	9 590	4 408	3 334
Of which killed	-	498	255	178
Seriously injured	-	4 259	2 063	1 780
Slightly injured	-	4 833	2 090	1 376

www.statbank.dk/uheldk1 and uheld10

In 2016, the total number of registered new passenger cars reached 222,500, which is the highest number ever. The registered number of new cars for the private households was 130,600 in the form of 102,300 purchased cars and 28,300 leased cars.

The most popular car makes are Volkswagen, Peugeot, Toyota, Renault and Opel, when Danes buy new cars.

The energy efficiency for new cars was, on average, 23.2 km per litre in 2016

This is an increase of 7.2 km compared to 2007



Six out of ten families were in possession of one or several cars at the beginning of 2016, but there were great differences, depending on where the family lives in Denmark. In Copenhagen, Aarhus and Frederiksberg, only 30-50 pct. of all families own a car.

However, in a number of municipalities surrounding the major towns, almost eight out ten families own a car.

FAMILY POSSESSION OF CARS

A family is in possession of a car, when one or more family members own one or more passenger cars or vans for private goods transport or has a company car at their disposal.

The number of Danes injured in traffic accidents has continuously decreased. Since 1971, when the number of people killed in traffic set a sad record of 1,213, this number has decreased. In 2015, the number reached the lowest level yet when 178 were killed in traffic accidents. Contributory factors were the introduction of speed limits, mandatory use of seatbelts in the early 1970s and safer cars.

Wealth in the regions

The level of wealth of a country or a region in relation to other countries or regions can be measured as GDP per capita or as income per capita. There are differences in the definitions of GDP and income. GDP measures the amount produced at the workplaces and income measures the amount earned by the inhabitants.



Since 2009, GDP in Region Hovedstaden increased annually by 2.4 per cent on average. For Denmark as a whole, GDP increased by 1.3 per cent annually in the same period

There are great regional differences in GDP per capita. GDP per capita in Region Hovedstaden was 29 per cent above the national level in 2015, whereas GDP per capita in Region Sjælland was 31 per cent below the national level.

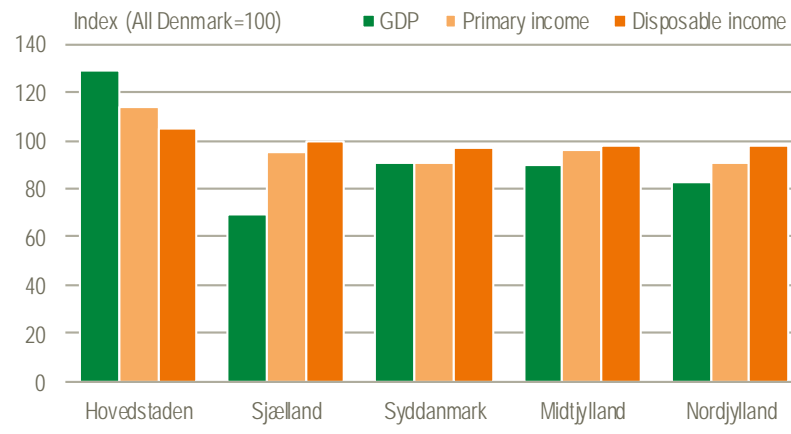
The differences in GDP per capita can, to a great extent, be attributed to commuting between regions. When an employee commutes to another region in order to work, the commuter does not contribute to the production in the region of residence. Other reasons for regional differences in GDP per capita are regional differences in the industrial structure, demography and level of education.

Regional variations in the level of wealth are smaller than for GDP if we look at disposable incomes. In 2015, there was only a difference of DKK 13,000 between the highest average disposable incomes in the Region Hovedstaden and the lowest average disposable incomes in Region Syddanmark.

There are greater regional variations in the primary incomes than in the disposable incomes. The difference between primary and disposable incomes can be attributed to a redistribution of incomes via taxes and social transfers.



GDP and income per capita. 2015



www.statbank.dk/nrs and nrhp

GDP and income per capita by region. 2015

	Unit	GDP	Primary income	Disposable income
All Denmark	current prices	357	224	169
Hovedstaden	DKK 1,000	460	255	177
Sjælland	-	246	213	169
Syddanmark	-	324	204	164
Midtjylland	-	320	215	165
Nordjylland	-	296	203	165

www.statbank.dk/nrs

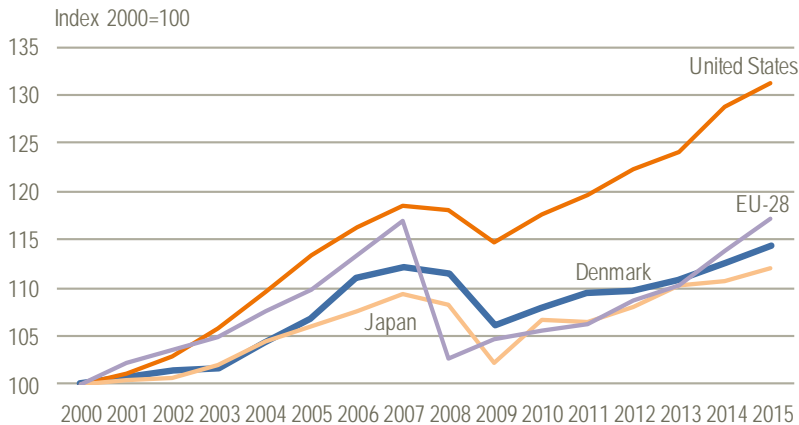


National Accounts

The National Accounts are the accounts for the Danish economy as a whole. They show much we produce, consume, invest, and how much we trade with foreign countries. The growth in the gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure of the development of the entire economy and one of the most important National Accounts figures.

Since 2000, economic development in Denmark has been somewhat stagnant compared to the average growth rate for the EU and the USA: During this period, Danish economy grew by 14 per cent, while USA saw a growth rate of 31 per cent during the same period. The EU average ranges around 17 per cent. The growth rate of the Danish economy has surpassed that of Japan, where the growth rate was 12 per cent.

GDP in selected countries



Source: Eurostat

National accounts (main figures)

	Unit	2013	2014*	2015*
GDP	DKK bn (constant prices)	1 857	1 888	1 918
Supply:	DKK bn (current prices)			
GDP		1 930	1 977	2 027
Imports of goods and services	-	931	940	970
Use:				
Exports of goods and services	-	1 058	1 078	1 120
Household consump. expen.	-	891	903	927
NPISH consump. expend.	-	30	30	29
Government consump. expen.	-	502	512	521
Gross capital formation	-	380	395	401
GDP real growth rate	per cent	0.9	1.7	1.6
GDP per capita	DKK 1,000	344	350	357
GDP real growth per capita	per cent	0.5	1.1	0.9

www.statbank.dk/nan1

* Preliminary calculations.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

GDP is defined as the value of all goods and services produced during a given year, less goods and services consumed or used as inputs in this production. It equals the sum of total consumption, investment and net exports.

GDP increased by 1.6 per cent in 2015 when the effects of inflation are removed. The growth is on the same level as in 2014 and higher than in 2013. The growth in GDP is caused by increased household consumption and increasing investments. Furthermore, exports of goods and services have exceeded imports, contributing further to increasing GDP.

CURRENT PRICES: The price level of goods and services during the current year, also called nominal prices.

CONSTANT PRICES: The effects of inflation are removed for figures at constant prices. The economic growth is measured as the change in GDP in per cent at constant prices.

In 2015, GDP per capita adjusted for purchasing power was 54,484 dollars in the United States, 47,852 dollars in Denmark, 37,526 dollars in EU-28 and 37,398 dollars in Japan.



Government finances

There was a public finance deficit in 2015 of DKK 27.2 billion. The Danish deficit was 1.3 per cent of GDP. Greece had the biggest deficit in the EU of 7.5 per cent of GDP. Luxembourg, Germany, Sweden and Estonia were the only EU countries with a surplus.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

The general government sector produces non-market services that are primarily funded through taxes. These services are wholly or partially available free of charge to private households and enterprises (e.g. day-care institutions, education and hospitals).

With a share of approximately 43 per cent, social protection is the largest item of public expenditure. It includes the cost of unemployment benefits, old age pension, early retirement, etc. Since 2004, the cost of early retirement has decreased as a result of reforms to the scheme. In recent years, the cost of health care has risen, and in 2015 it amounted to close to 16 per cent.

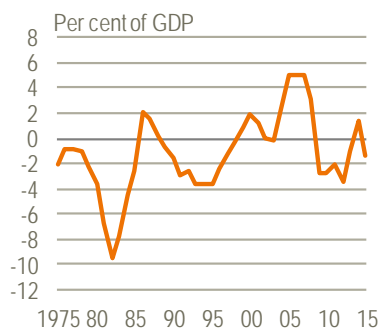


21 per cent of all taxpayers paid top-rate tax in 2008. In 2015, this share had fallen to 10 per cent

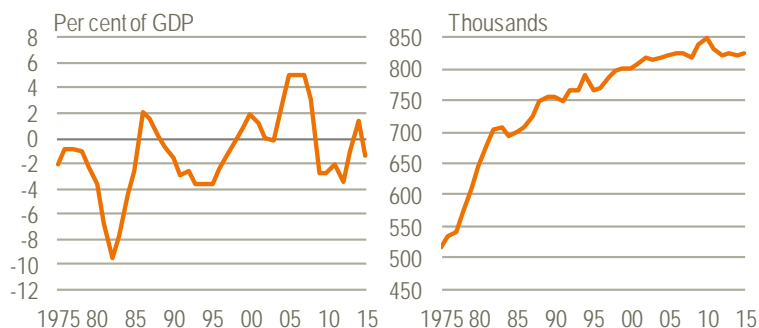
The number of public employees increased rapidly during the 1970s. The development has since stabilized. Since the early 1980s, a little less than a third of all employed persons were public employees.



Government surplus



Employees in general government



www.statbank.dk/off3, nan2 and nabb19

Public economy

	Unit	2000	2010	2015
Public sector expenditure	DKK bn	699.1	1 026.3	1 111.4
General public services	per cent	16.2	14.0	13.5
Defence	-	2.7	2.4	2.0
Law and order	-	1.7	1.8	1.8
Economic conditions	-	7.0	5.9	6.7
Environmental protection	-	1.0	0.7	0.8
Housing and community amenities	-	1.4	0.5	0.4
Health	-	12.7	15.1	15.6
Recreation, culture and religion	-	3.0	3.1	3.2
Education	-	11.9	12.6	12.8
Social security and welfare	-	42.4	43.8	43.0
Employment in the public sector	1,000	801.4	848.3	824.3
Per cent of total employment	per cent	29.1	30.4	29.1

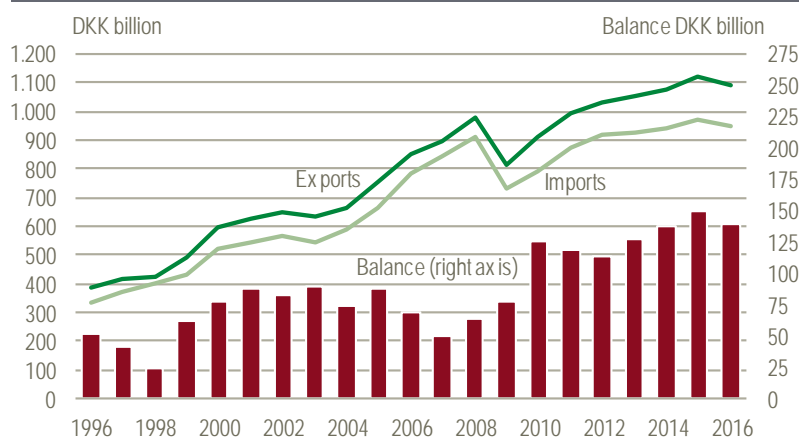
www.statbank.dk/off25 and nabb19



External trade

Since 1987, Denmark's total exports have exceeded total imports and thereby Denmark had a surplus on the balance of goods and services during the entire period.

External trade. Goods and services. 2016



www.statbank.dk/bb2

The five most important trading partners. 2016

Exports of goods and services			Imports of goods and services		
	DKK billion	share in pct.		DKK billion	share in pct.
Germany	148.5	13.6	Germany	162.6	17.1
USA	119.6	10.9	Sweden	100.3	10.5
Sweden	116.9	10.7	UK	65.1	6.8
UK	77.5	7.1	USA	60.9	6.4
Norway	69.5	6.4	Netherlands	60.2	6.3

www.statbank.dk/bb3

In the period after 2008, the development in imports and exports of goods and services has resulted in large surpluses. In 2016, it resulted in a record-high surplus of DKK 140 billion on external trade.

6.6 per cent of Denmark's exports in 2016 are accounted for by the BRIC countries – Brazil, Russia, India and China



Oil, pharmaceuticals, mink fur, windmill parts and food are among the largest trade groups with regard to the export of goods; and pharmaceuticals, oil, cars, and electronics with regard to imports.

Trade in services has been increasing in recent decades. In 1990, exports of services amounted to 24 per cent of total exports of goods and services, while this share rose to 36 per cent in 2016.

In 2016, shipping exports represented 43 pct. of Denmark's exports of services.

Balance of payments

Denmark's surplus on the balance of payments (current account) made up DKK 186 bn in 2015. This was an increase of DKK 10 bn compared to 2014, where it made up DKK 176 bn. In 2015, the surplus amounted to 9.2 per cent of GDP.

In an international context, the Danish surplus on the balance of payments is very high when compared to similar countries. The surplus of 9.2 per cent of GDP in 2015 was, in the EU, only surpassed by Ireland with 10.2 per cent. For the Netherlands, the surplus was 8.7 per cent and for Germany it was 8.5 per cent.

Denmark has had a surplus on the balance of payments current account since 1990, with the exception of 1998. The surplus has contributed to past net debt to the rest of the world gradually being converted to increasing net assets. Denmark now has a positive net worth.

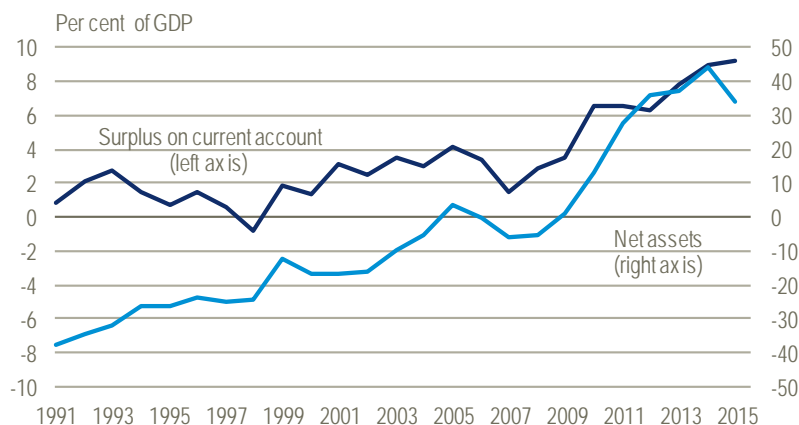
The surplus on the balance of payments in recent years is partly due to the surplus on trade in goods and services and partly to the surplus on investment income. The increased surplus on investment income is related to increasing external net assets and the fact that the return on Danish foreign investments has exceeded the return on foreign investments in Denmark for a number of years.

NET WORTH

Net worth is also called net assets and is defined as Denmark's foreign assets net i.e. after deduction of Denmark's external debt (liabilities). Denmark's assets and liabilities are calculated by Danmarks Nationalbank.



Balance of payments current account and net worth



www.statbank.dk/nah12, bb3 and dnkapk

Selected items from the balance of payments

	Unit	1990	2000	2015
Exports of goods	DKK bn	227	406	690
Imports of goods	-	196	351	589
Exports of services	-	73	194	429
Imports of services	-	62	170	381
Investment income, receipts	-	36	91	180
Investment income, expend.	-	70	124	106
Current account, net	-	3	18	186

www.statbank.dk/bet6 and bb3



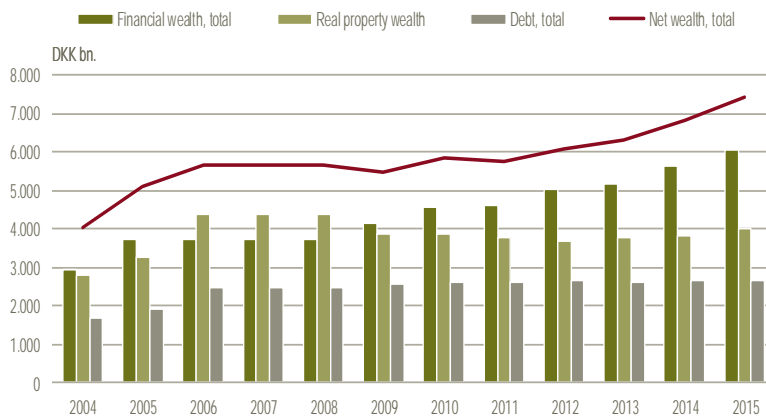
After many years of persistent deficits, the balance of payments has been positive since 1990 – apart from a slight deficit in 1998



Wealth and debt

The net wealth of Danish households made up DKK 7,407 billion in 2015, corresponding to DKK 1,298,000 per person. Net wealth has risen by DKK 95,000 per person in 2015. Even though increasing prices on dwellings across the country has upped the real property wealth by over 5 pct., the largest part of the increase in net wealth is due to growing financial wealth, specifically shares and other equity which has risen by DKK 47,000 per person.

Net wealth of Danish households



Note: Real property wealth includes the market value of owner-occupied dwellings, cars, boats and aircraft and fixed capital stock. The market value of housing society dwellings is included in the financial assets.

Financial net wealth of households in the Nordic countries. 2015

	Unit	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	Finland
Financial wealth, total	DKK	1 061 365	603 665	942 156	381 967
Deposits	per	163 379	169 732	131 040	118 822
Debt instruments	capita	9 707	14 694	8 709	5 122
Shares, etc.	-	357 780	160 190	410 545	169 501
Pension, etc..	-	524 590	197 705	378 083	80 409
Other assets	-	5 910	61 344	13 780	8 114
Debt, total	-	466 157	464 684	299 238	200 405
Loans	-	452 782	439 282	288 077	187 251
Other liabilities	-	13 375	25 402	11 161	13 153
Financial net wealth	-	595 208	138 981	642 918	181 562

The total debt of Danish households corresponds to about 26 per cent of their total wealth



NET WEALTH

Total net wealth comprises the sum of real property wealth of households and financial wealth (financial assets) less total debt of households (financial liabilities).

REAL PROPERTY WEALTH

The market value of owner-occupied dwellings is estimated on the basis of actual sales of owner-occupied dwellings of the same type with regard to both geographic location and price.

In comparison with the Nordic countries, Danish households have the greatest financial wealth per person. This is especially due to high pension savings and a large stock of securities. However, the Swedish households are close to the Danish households with regard to high pension savings and the Swedes have the largest stock of securities in the Nordic countries. The Swedes' relatively low debt means that they account for the greatest financial net wealth per person in the Nordic countries. Net wealth in Norway and Finland is considerably lower. However, differences in the pension systems in the Nordic countries mean that figures are not strictly comparable.

Enterprises

A strong entrepreneurial culture is an important source of innovation, so that new business opportunities and new jobs can be created. The number of new active enterprises created was 31,143 in 2014, of which 25 per cent were established within Business services, and 5 per cent within Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, utility. There was a total of 299,800 active enterprises in Denmark in 2014.



Almost half of all newly founded enterprises survive their first five years

More than 31,000 new active enterprises were established in 2014, while the figure in 2009 was around 27,000. 25 per cent were established in Business services, while only 5 per cent of the new enterprises were started within Finance and insurance.

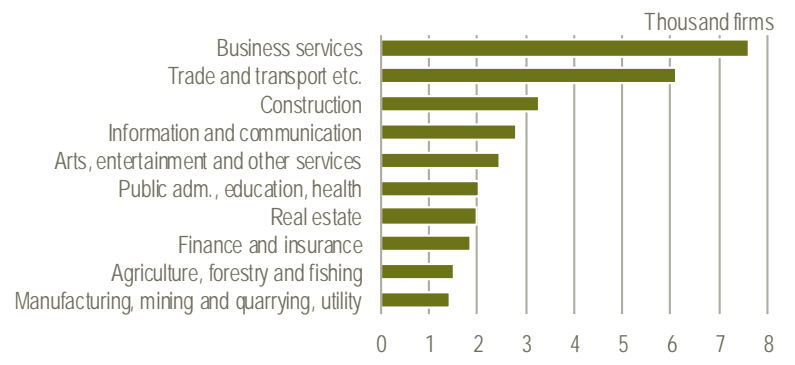
ENTERPRISE

Usually corresponding to the legal unit. In a few cases several legal units which are run as one entity are gathered into one enterprise.

In 2014, 19 per cent of employees in the private sector were employed in a foreign-owned enterprise. This is almost the same percentage as in 2013. The slightly less than 4,000 foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark amounted to 1 per cent of the total number of enterprises. Turnover was DKK 822 billion, equivalent to 23 per cent of total revenue in the private sector.



New enterprises. 2014



www.statbank.dk/demo4

Foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark. 2014

	Unit	Enterprises, no.	Turnover, DKK	Employees, no.
Foreign-owned, total	per cent	3 860	821 723	262 824
Total	-	100	100	100
Sweden	-	23	14	24
USA	-	14	15	15
Germany	-	11	15	14
Norway	-	10	13	7
United Kingdom	-	8	12	10
Netherlands	-	7	4	4
Other	-	28	26	25

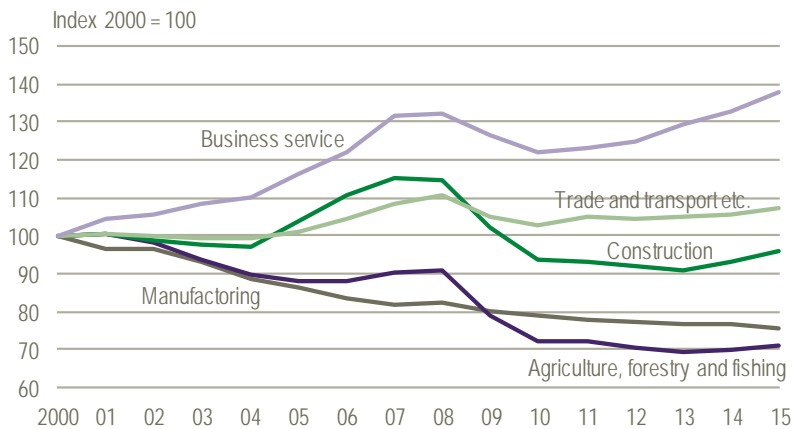
www.statbank.dk/ifatsf2



Manufacturing

From 2000 to 2015, employment in the manufacturing sector was reduced by 29 per cent. Employment in agriculture, fisheries and forestry has fallen by 24 per cent in the same period. But where employment in the primary sector has steadily fallen, the manufacturing sector experienced an increase in the period 2007-2008 followed by a relatively dramatic fall from 2009 to 2012. A similar dramatic drop was seen in construction in the same period, which occurred, however, in the wake of a long and strong upturn.

Employment in Denmark



www.statbank.dk/habb10

Industrial turnover

	Unit	2000	2010	2015
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	DKK	474 295	639 396	750 800
Mining and quarrying	mill.	2 417	54 310	31 763
Manufacturing	-	471 878	585 087	719 037
Food products, beverages and tobacco	-	110 864	144 938	171 392
Textiles and leather products	-	14 441	8 508	7 974
Chemicals and oil refineries, etc.	-	44 185	63 670	74 072
Pharmaceuticals	-	25 892	56 669	86 552
Machinery	-	64 767	102 268	141 736
Furniture and other manufacturing	-	33 628	41 716	58 926

www.statbank.dk/oms6

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing companies are involved in mechanical, physical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products.

The ten largest enterprises of the manufacturing industry account for 36 per cent of total turnover



Despite the fall of about 29 per cent in manufacturing employment since 2000, the same development was not seen in the industrial turnover of goods. Turn-over in the manufacturing sector, excluding mining and quarrying, increased by 52 per cent over the same period.

The most remarkable development was the substantial increase in turnover in the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals, where turnover has almost trebled since 2000. The exact opposite development was seen in the manufacturing of textiles, where turnover was halved.

Transport

Transport is part of everyday life for the vast majority of people, and to that end, the car is clearly the Danes' favorite means of transportation.

An average Dane travels 12,900 km a year. 86 per cent of the distance is covered by cars and vans, while buses and trains are the second and third most common types of transport. 4 per cent of all passenger transport is covered by bicycles or mopeds, while motor cycles account for 1 per cent.

PASSENGER TRANSPORT

Passenger transport comprises transport of passengers by motor vehicles by road and rail as well as by ships and aircraft.

The Danes are crazy about travelling on the metro. In 2003, the Danes travelled 67 mill. passenger km, and this figure increased to 302 mill. passenger km in 2015. This development will continue when new metro sections open in the coming years.



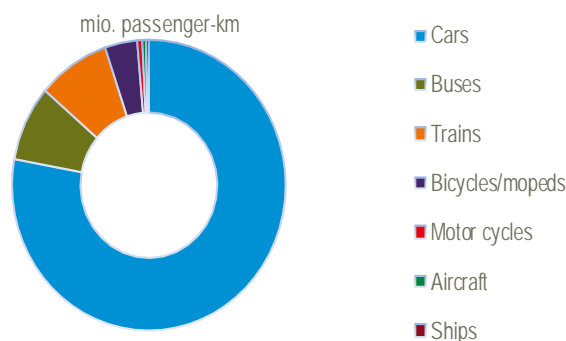
Each Dane travels 35 km per day – on average

National transport of goods in Denmark is mainly performed by lorry accounting for 89 per cent of total goods carried. For transport between Denmark and other countries, ships are the most dominant means of transport with a share of 91 per cent of total goods transport.

The traffic volume on Danish motorways has steadily increased over many years, but it is unevenly distributed on road sections. The traffic volume on motorways around Copenhagen is the highest, while the traffic volumes are considerably lower in Jutland.



Passenger transport. 2015



www.statbank.dk/pkm1

Traffic volumes on European roads, top and bottom 5

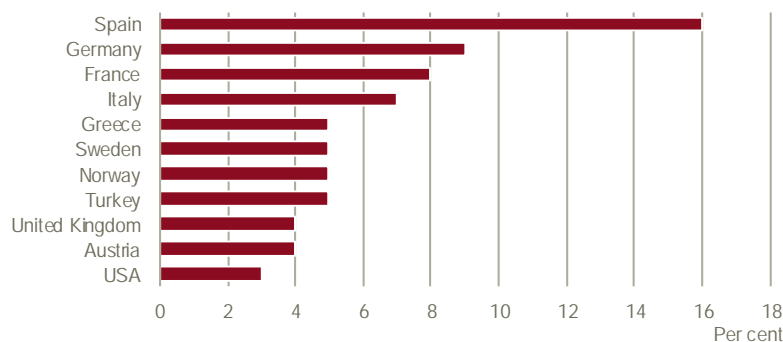
	Unit	2015
Circular motorway 3, at Husum	Motor vehicles	113 807
Circular motorway 3, at Gladsaxe	per day	106 291
Amagermotorway, at Kalveboderne	-	104 052
Circular motorway 3, at Køge Bugt	-	87 973
Midtjyske Motorvej, at Vejleljordsbroen	-	78 371
Nykøbing F. - Gedser	-	3 073
North/West of Vorbasse	-	3 068
Vest of Stokkemarke	-	3 058
At Fåborg	-	2 829
At Kværndrup	-	2 733

www.statbank.dk/vej22



Tourism

Holiday destinations. 2015



www.statbank.dk/ff1

Bed nights in Denmark by selected nationalities

	Unit	2014	2015	2016
Number of bed nights in	1 000	46 790	49 153	51 594
Rented holiday dwellings	-	16 216	17 440	18 799
By: Germans	per cent	63	63	65
Danes	-	25	25	24
Norwegians	-	5	5	5
Swedes	-	2	1	1
Hotels, holiday resorts etc.	1 000	17 101	18 187	18 986
By: Danes	per cent	57	57	58
Norwegians	-	8	7	7
Swedes	-	8	7	6
Germans	-	4	4	4
Camping sites	1 000	11 129	11 071	11 062
By: Danes	per cent	76	75	75
Germans	-	14	15	15
Norwegians	-	3	3	3
Swedes	-	2	2	2
Youth hostels, marinas, etc.	1 000	2 343	2 454	2 748

www.statbank.dk/turist

Spain remains by far the most popular holiday destination abroad when Danes go on holiday trips with at least four bed nights. In 2015, 16 per cent of all long holiday trips went to Spain. The second most popular holiday destination is Germany, with 9 per cent of all long holiday trips.

The Danes accounted for 58 per cent of all bed nights in Danish hotels and holiday resorts in 2016



As the preferred mode of transport when the Danes travelled abroad in 2015, aviation accounted for 63 per cent of all long holiday trips. If the long holiday was held in Denmark the car was by far the most popular with 80 per cent.

In 2016, travellers spent 52 million nights in Danish hotels, holiday dwellings, camping sites, hostels, marinas, etc. Germans mostly rented holiday dwellings and accounted for 65 per cent of all bed nights in holiday dwellings. Danes typically stayed in hotels, holiday resorts and camping sites when they went on holiday in their own country in 2016.

Agriculture

Agriculture accounts for a steadily falling share of the Danish economy. Employment has also fallen, while agricultural production has increased in both scope and value. Agricultural exports continue to constitute an important part of Danish exports, with pork as the most important product.

Pork production is the most significant line of agricultural production in financial terms. The production has become highly specialized. In 1982, an average farm had about 169 pigs, but this figure was as high as 3,327 pigs in 2015. Denmark is one of the world's largest exporters of pork.

Milk production is the second largest line of agricultural production in financial terms. Since the mid-1980s, the stock of dairy cows has fallen by one third, but a substantial increase in the average milk yield per dairy cow has meant that production has remained constant at 5 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.

ORGANIC FARMING

Organic farming cannot be certified as organic and thereby obtain the Ø-label until a number of conditions are fulfilled.

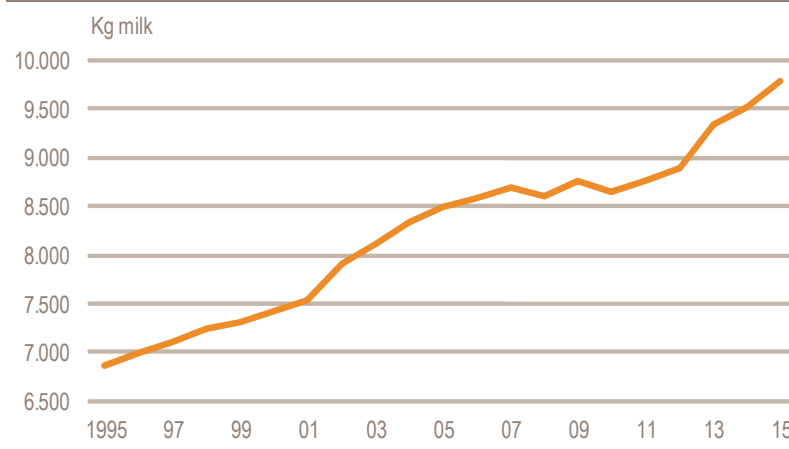


In 2014, 7 per cent of all farms were organic

Danish agriculture has been undergoing significant structural changes over a great number of years and is moving towards fewer and larger farms. Since 1970, the number of farms of less than 50 hectares has been reduced from 140,000 to 24,000, while the number of farms of more than 50 hectares has increased from 9,000 to 13,000.



Milk yield per dairy cow



Livestock

	Unit	1990	2000	2015
Horses	no.	38 215	39 737	57 720
Cattle	-	2 239 097	1 867 937	1 551 948
Pigs	-	9 497 219	11 921 573	12 537 763
Sheep	-	158 563	145 492	144 418
Hens	-	15 498 332	20 981 657	16 886 979
Turkeys	-	212 975	545 751	251 362
Ducks	-	494 711	296 039	248 264
Geese	-	42 800	6 826	7 432

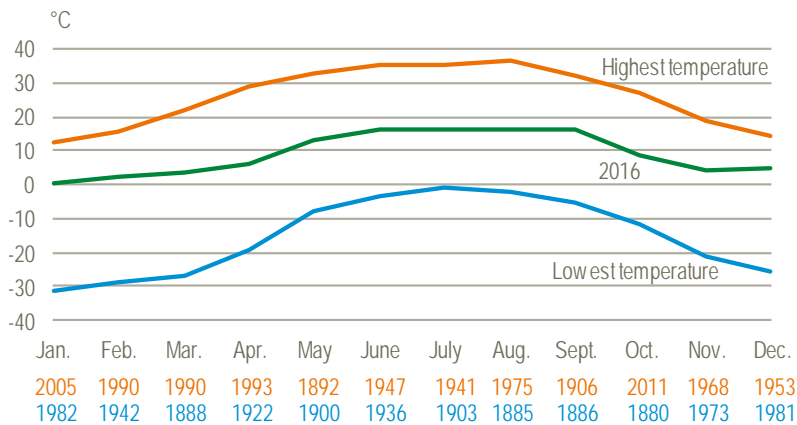
www.statbank.dk/hdyr1



Climate and environment

The average annual temperature ranges from 0.3°C in January to 16.4 °C in July. There are large variations compared with the average temperature. The coldest day in more than 100 years was on a January day in 1982 with a temperature of minus 31 °C. The hottest day was on an August day in 1975 with a temperature of 36 °C.

Temperatures in Denmark



Source: Danish Meteorological Institute

Consumption of renewable energy in Denmark

	Unit	1990	2000	2015
Gross energy consump., total	1,000 gj	1 461 040	1 903 508	1 815 646
Renewable energy	-	45 509	78 541	195 720
Wind power	-	2 197	15 268	50 879
Wood pellets	-	1 575	5 145	40 004
Waste, biodegradable	-	8 524	16 715	21 377
Firewood	-	8 757	12 432	19 576
Straw	-	12 481	12 220	17 321
Wood chips	-	1 724	3 049	15 285
Bio oil	-	744	49	9 748
Heat pumps	-	2 267	3 296	6 829
Wood waste	-	6 191	6 895	6 302
Biogas	-	752	2 912	4 848
Solar power	-	0	4	2 175
Solar heat	-	100	331	1 156
Geothermal	-	96	116	156
Water power	-	101	109	65

www.statbank.dk/ene2ha

It rains or snows every other day

A year has, on average, 171 days with precipitation



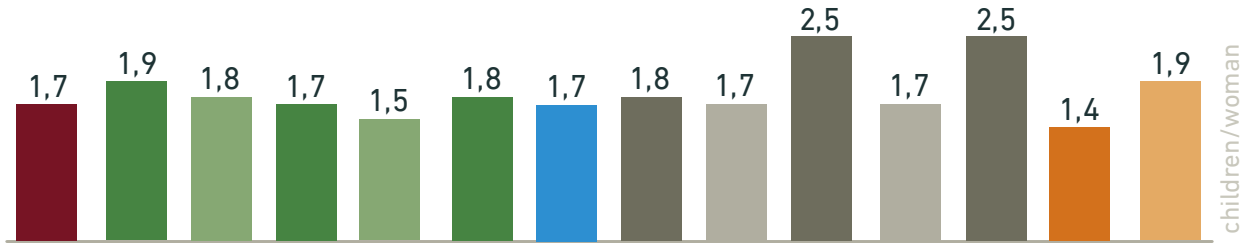
Denmark's emissions of CO₂ have steadily fallen since 2006 and accounted for 83,791 thousand tons of CO₂ in 2015. This fall is due to a number of factors, e.g. an increasingly efficient use of energy and green transition of power generation and district heating. Furthermore, an increasing number of people are more conscious of reducing their energy use, e.g. when they buy a new car.

The consumption of renewable energy has increased fivefold since 1990, and there has been a rise in the consumption of all types of renewable energy sources.

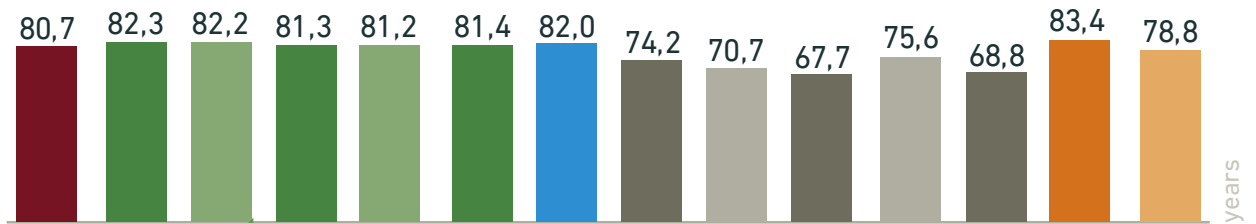
INTERNATIONAL KEY FIGURES



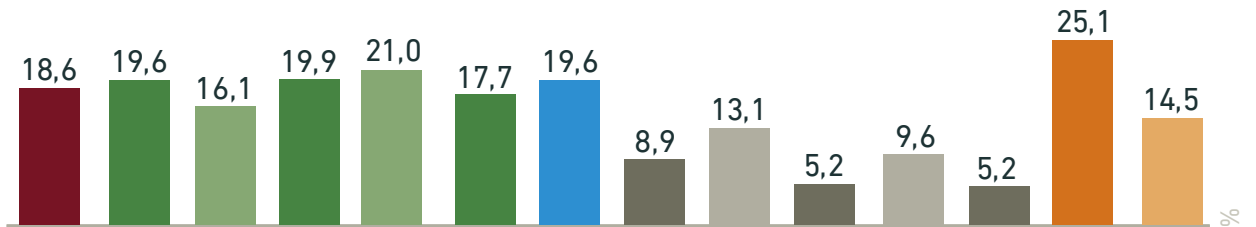
FERTILITY
2014



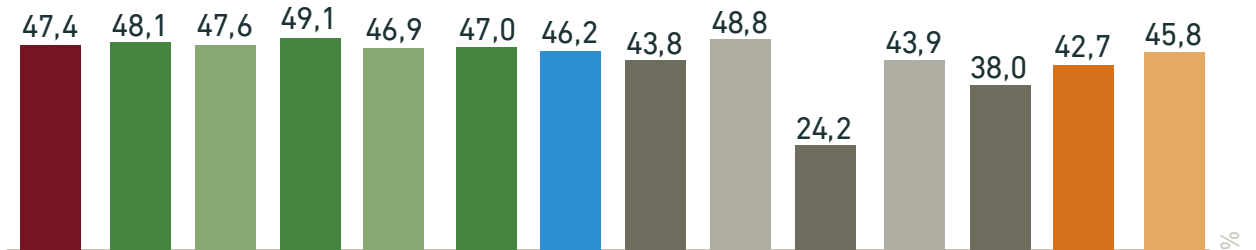
LIFE EXPECTANCY
AT BIRTH
2014



SHARE OF THE
POPULATION
AGES 65
AND ABOVE
2015



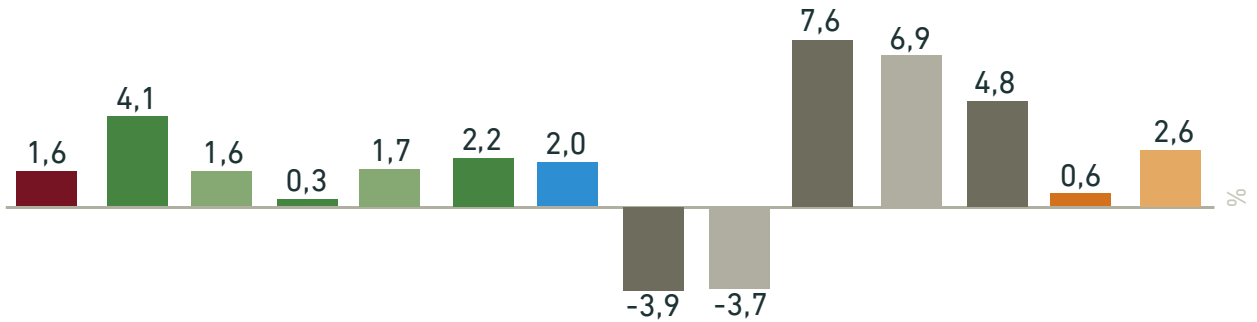
SHARE OF WOMEN IN
THE LABOUR FORCE
2015



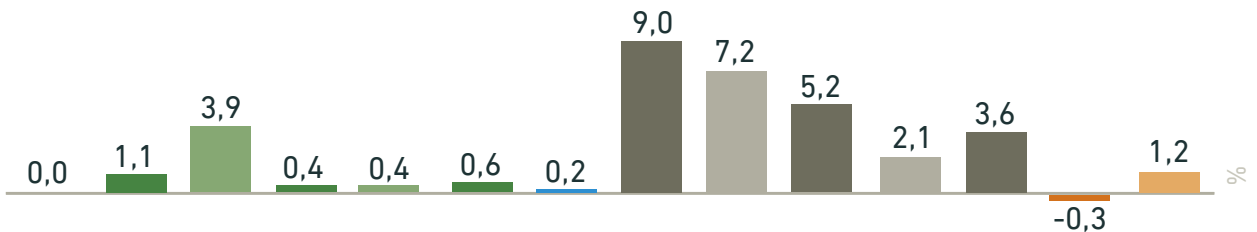
DENMARK SWEDEN NORWAY FINLAND GERMANY UNITED KINGDOM EURO-AREA BRAZIL RUSSIA INDIA CHINA INDONESIA JAPAN UNITED STATES



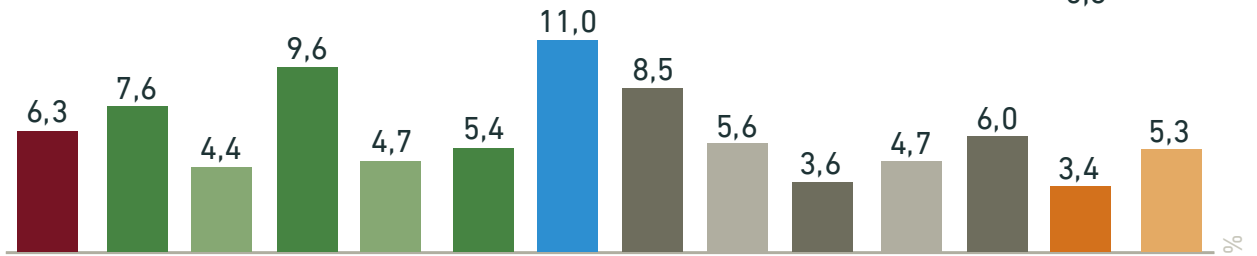
ECONOMIC GROWTH 2015



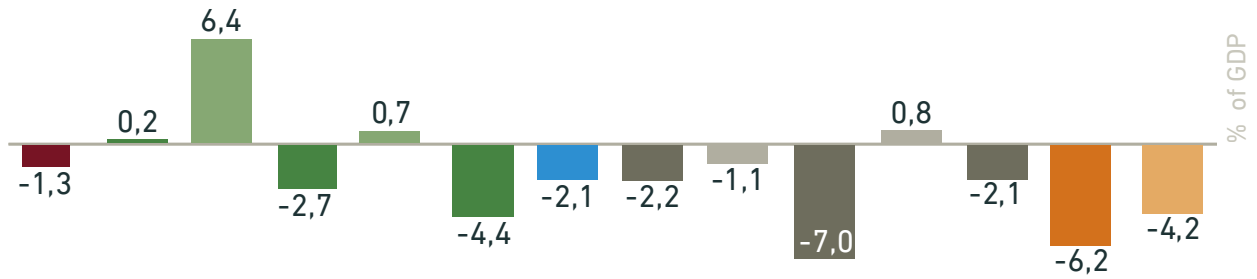
INFLATION 2016



UNEMPLOYMENT 2015



GOVERNMENT FINANCE 2015



DENMARK SWEDEN NORWAY FINLAND GERMANY UNITED KINGDOM EURO-AREA BRAZIL RUSSIA INDIA CHINA INDONESIA JAPAN UNITED STATES

About Statistics Denmark

Statistics Denmark produces statistics on most aspects of social and economic conditions in Denmark.

The statistics enable citizens, businesses, public institutions and politicians to follow trends in Danish society and thereby contribute to, e.g. debates and decision-making.

We take pride in producing statistics that are trustworthy. Our figures are estimated independently from economic and political interests.

The statistics must be published as quickly as possible. Consequently, we make great efforts to reduce the time from when we receive data until the final figures are published.

We always focus on our customers when the figures are disseminated. Our figures must be easily accessible, easy to understand and easy to make use of.

We announce in advance when our statistics are published one year ahead.

Our statistics and publications are published on our website daily at 9.00 a.m.

At the same time the digital newsletter “News from Statistics Denmark” is also published containing general figures and trends in society.



In order to compare statistics among countries we have entered into international cooperation concerning how statistics are to be produced and disseminated.

The statistics are based on data from a variety of sources. The administrative registers maintained by public authorities are an important source.



In addition to this, the data reported by Danish businesses and data from interviews with Danish citizens also form the basis of producing statistics.

The major part of official statistics is produced in accordance with EU legislation.

Statistics Denmark is a government institution with a staff of about 550 under the Danish Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior.

The driving force of Statistics Denmark is to describe trends in society and to supply data for the democratic debate.

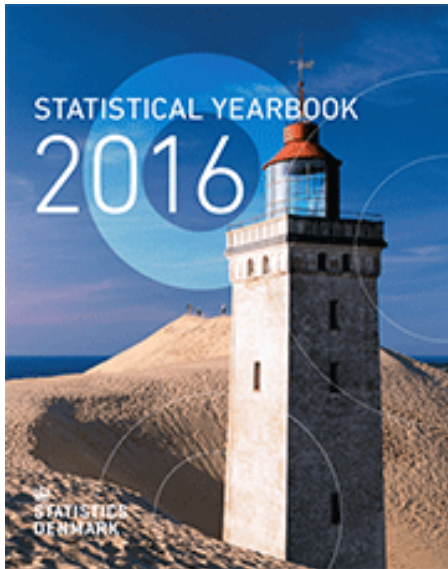
Further information about Statistics Denmark is available from: www.dst.dk/profil or follow us on



Statistics Denmark was founded in 1850 – the same year in which democracy was introduced following the adoption of Denmark’s Constitutional Act in 1849. The purpose of Statistics Denmark was as now to produce statistics that could form an objective basis for democratic debate and decision-making.

Do you want to know more...

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK



Statistical Yearbook is a source of useful knowledge about the Danes and the Danish society.

In the Yearbook you can read about both the softer sides of the society such as which movie was the most seen or which name the Danish parents prefer for their children.

See the yearbook on www.dst.dk/yearbook

NORDIC STATISTICS



This pocket edition provides only a small selection of data from Nordic Statistics.

It contains figures for the five Nordic countries, i.e. Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. In addition data are also presented on the Faroe Islands, Greenland and the Åland Islands.

The pocket book is made in english, swedish and finnish. The book is published by the Nordic Council of Ministers and edited by Statistics Denmark.

Visit www.norden.org/facts for more data and statistics about the Nordic Region and the Nordic countries.

Statistics Denmark publishes a wide range of publications each year. Yearbooks and thematic publications describe and analyse Danish society and can be used by everyone – from student to politician.





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