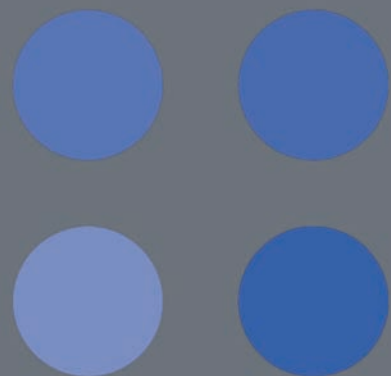
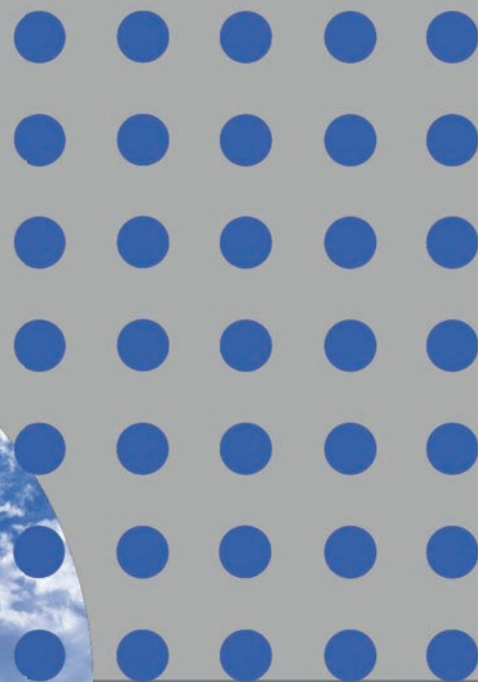


STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2009



STATISTICS
DENMARK

Statistical Yearbook 2009

Statistical Yearbook 2009

Published by Statistics Denmark
June 2009
113th edition

ISBN 978-87-501-1762-9 (internet version)
ISSN 1601-1058 (internet version)

Statistical Yearbook Internet address: www.dst.dk/yearbook

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Type: Statistics Denmark, Copenhagen
Only published on the Internet

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Preface

The *Statistical Yearbook 2009* is a book about Denmark and the Danish people. The figures show the development of Danish society, and how the conditions of life in Denmark change as society develops. This has been the case every year since the first edition of the *Statistical Yearbook*, dating back to 1896.

The *Statistical Yearbook* is the most comprehensive of the publications published by Statistics Denmark, and it reflects the majority of the statistics compiled by Statistics Denmark. In addition, the yearbook also includes data compiled by other Danish institutions or authorities. Approximately 160 of the specialists working at Statistics Denmark contribute to the yearbook.

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

Historical versions of the *Statistical Yearbook* from 1896 and up to the present day are available in pdf format at www.dst.dk/aarbogsarkiv and it is possible to search for specific words. A full collection of online yearbooks will gradually be available on the web site. Until 1952, the oldest versions are translated into French, while yearbooks from this year and onwards are translated into English. Since 2000, the *Statistical Yearbook* has been published in a separate English version.

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

Statistics Denmark, May 2009

Jan Plovsing / Leon Østergaard

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

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

Geography and climate

1. Geography

The long Danish coastline

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

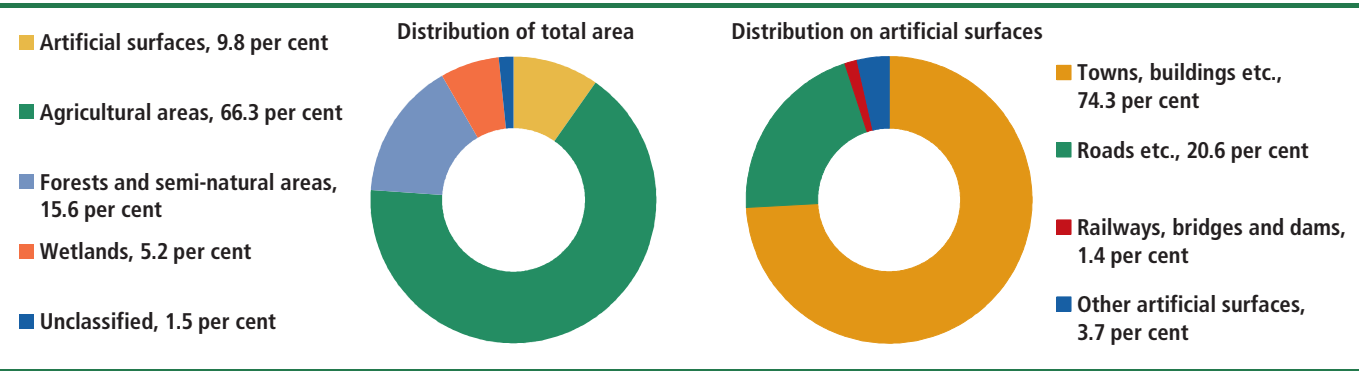
One characteristic of Denmark's geography is the many islands, a total of 407. The largest islands are, by order of mention, Sjælland, Vendsyssel-Thy, Fyn, Lolland and Bornholm. Jutland (including Vendsyssel-Thy) account for 70 per cent of Denmark's total area.

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

Denmark's nature is characterized by agriculture and forests

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

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



See table 4.

Man-made infrastructure and buildings characterize the landscape

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

2. Climate

It rains or snows every second day

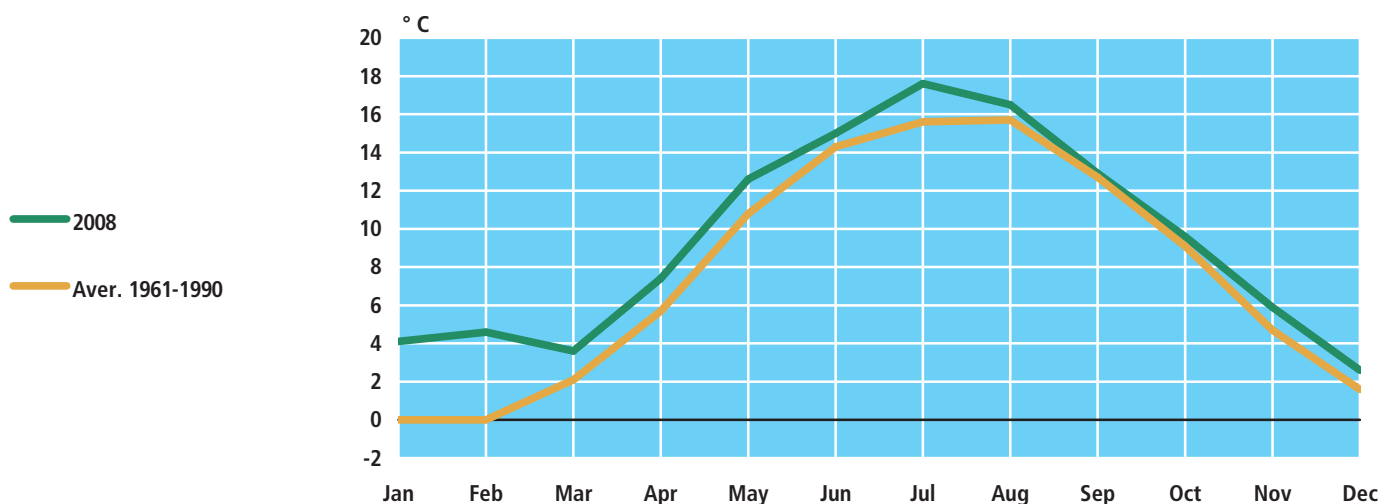
The Danish weather is known for being variable. It is a fact that it rains or snows every second day in Denmark, since a year has an average of 171 days of precipitation.

Snow seven days a month during the wintertime

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

Figure 2

Temperatures in Denmark



Source: www.dmi.dk/eng/index.

Temperature variations of 16 °C during a year

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

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

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

Not many days of sunshine in a year

Denmark is a country where the total hours of sunshine a year gives occasion to enjoy the sun while it is out. There is an average of four hours of sunshine a day, naturally primarily during the spring and summertime. From May to August, there are more than six hours of sunshine a day. In 2008, there was 22 per cent more hours of sunshine during the entire year than in a normal year.

Table 1 **Area, population and coastline**

	Land and inland water area km ²	Population 1 January 2009	Density of population per km ²	Number of islands	Inland water area 1959 km ²	Coastline 1959 km
All Denmark	43 098.31	5 511 451	127.9	407	700	7 314
Provinces						
Sjælland	7 450.59	2 329 910	312.7	99	184	1 735
Lolland-Falster	1 795.34	110 968	61.8	45	24	587
Bornholm ¹	588.55	42 659	72.5	9	3	141
Fyn	3 485.84	484 346	138.9	100	26	1 130
The Islands, total	13 320.32	2 967 883	222.8	253	237	3 593
Jylland	29 777.99	2 543 568	85.4	154	463	3 721
Regions						
Region Hovedstaden	2 561.27	1 662 285	649.0	28	101	602
Copenhagen City	180.11	667 228	3 704.6	5	18	213
Copenhagen Suburban	340.08	508 183	1 494.3	...	...	...
Nordsjælland	1 452.53	444 215	305.8	14	80	248
Bornholm	588.55	42 659	72.5	9	3	141
Region Sjælland	7 273.21	821 252	112.9	114	109	1 861
Østsjælland	807.59	233 605	289.3	18	7	154
Vest- og Syd Sælland	6 465.62	587 647	90.9	96	102	1 707
Region Syddanmark	12 206.17	1 199 667	98.3	120	...	...
Fyn	3 485.84	484 346	138.9	100	26	1 130
Syddjylland	8 720.33	715 321	82.0	20	...	... ²
Region Midtjylland	13 124.34	1 247 732	95.1	79	...	...
Østjylland	5 907.10	820 558	138.9	48	...	...
Vestjylland	7 217.24	427 174	59.2	31	...	...
Region Nordjylland	7 933.32	580 515	73.2	56	...	...
Faroe Islands	1 398.85	48 778	34.9	17³	...	1 117⁴
Greenland	410 449.00⁵	56 462⁶	0.1	...	...	...

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

Note 2: The basic measurements were carried out by the Geodætisk Institut between 1953-1959 on the topographical maps current at that time (1:20,000), cf. *Danmarks Areal* (Statistiske Meddelelser 1968:4). Areas were transferred by Statistics Denmark in planimetric measurements to the current 4 cm maps (1:25,000).

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

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

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

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

¹ Including Christiansø. ² The border with Germany was measured as 67.7 km. In length. ³ Inhabited islands. ⁴ Measured in 1955. ⁵ Only the part of Greenland free of ice is included. The total area of Greenland is 2,166,086 km², of which 81 per cent is covered by inland ice. ⁶ 1 January 2008.

Source: National Survey and Cadastre.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

Table 2

Administrative division of Denmark. 2009

	Municipalities	Parishes	Customs and tax regions ¹	Constituencies ²	
				Counties and large constituencies	Constituencies
Total	98	2 121	30	10	92
The Islands	56	891	16	6	48
Region Hovedstaden	29	249	7	4	28
København by	4	85	1	1	12
Københavns omegn	13	56	2	1	8
Nordsjælland	11	86	3	1	6
Bornholm	1	22	1	1	2
Region Sjælland	17	417	6	1	12
Østsjælland	5	60	2	}	3
Vest- og Sydsjælland	12	357	4		9
Region Syddanmark	22	499	7	2	21
Fyn	10	225	3	1	8
Jutland	42	1 230	14	4	44
Region Syddanmark (continued)					
Syddjylland	12	274	4	1	13
Region Midtjylland	19	616	7	2	22
Østjylland	11	357	4	1	11
Vestjylland	8	259	3	1	11
Nordjylland	11	340	3	1	9

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

Table 3

Area and population. Regions and inhabited islands

Municipality code	Area in ha 2009	Population 1 January		Municipality code	Area in ha 2009	Population 1 January	
		2008	2009			2008	2009
All Denmark	4 309 831	5 475 791	5 511 451	Fynen and its islands	348 584	482 410	484 346
Zealand and its islands	745 059	2 310 624	2 329 910	- Fynen	298 456	451 394	453 700
- Zealand	703 130	2 130 970	2 147 281	430 Avernakø	586	111	111
330 Agersø	684	233	221	492 Birkholm	92	10	10
- Amager	9 629	166 030	169 157	430 Bjørnø	150	36	32
390 Bogø	1 307	1 124	1 112	420 Bågå	623	36	37
370 Enø	340	275	281	479 Drejø	426	71	69
350 Eskilsø	139	2	2	410 Fænø	394	3	2
390 Farø	93	5	5	479 Hjortø	90	12	13
370 Gavnø	575	35	40	482 Langeland	28 384	13 723	13 340
330 Glænsø	559	62	63	430 Lyø	605	116	109
211 Hesselø	71	0	0	482 Siø	131	18	17
390 Langø	127	4	3	479 Skarø	197	40	39
390 Masnedø	168	122	135	482 Strynø	488	216	206
390 Møn	21 775	10 200	10 074	479 Thurø	753	3 728	3 742
326 Nekselø	223	21	21	440 Tornø	21	4	4
390 Nyord	499	45	41	479 Tåsinge	6 979	6 188	6 217
330 Omø	452	177	169	480 Æbelø	232	2	-
316 Orø	1 502	890	906	492 Ærø	8 807	6 702	6 698
185 Saltholm	1 599	5	5	82 named islands	1 170	•	•
326 Sejerø	1 237	397	373	Jutland	2 977 799	2 528 129	2 543 568
101 Slotsholmen	21	21	19	- Jutland peninsular	2 387 430	2 151 667	2 167 177
101 Trekroner	2	2	1	- Vendsyssel-Thy	468 573	289 630	289 849
390 Tærø	175	4	1	773 Agerø	385	38	35
77 named islands	752	•	•	727 Alrø	751	149	156
Lolland, Falster and their islands	179 534	111 715	110 968	540 Als	31 222	52 109	51 892
- Lolland	124 286	67 306	66 655	707 Anholt	2 237	164	167
376 Falster	51 376	43 640	43 530	580 Barsø	266	23	24
360 Askø	282	47	46	851 Egholm	600	55	52
360 Fejø	1 600	557	574	615 Endelave	1 308	174	168
360 Femø	1 138	150	147	563 Fanø	5 578	3192	3 207
360 Lilleø	86	6	5	779 Fur	2 229	872	865
360 Skalø	106	9	11	813 Hirsholm	17	4	4
360 37 named islands	660	•	•	766 Hjarnø	321	106	107
Bornholm and its islands	58 855	42 913	42 659	671 Jegindø	791	524	500
400 Bornholm	58 815	42 817	42 563	580 Kalvø	18	8	7
411 Christiansø ¹	25	96	96	820 Livø	331	10	9
411 Frederikso ¹	4	96	96	825 Læsø	10 122	2 003	1 993
411 6 named islands	11	•	•	561 Mandø	763	46	44
				773 Mors	36 331	22 091	22 098
				550 Rømø	12 886	689	715
				741 Samsø	11 206	4 085	4 003
				580 Store Okseø	11	3	3
				727 Tunø	352	119	118
				671 Venø	646	201	199
				510 Årø	566	167	176
				128 named islands	2 859	•	•

Note: Amager are demarcate by polygons. Lolland-falster islands includes the following municipalities: 360 and 376. Vendsyssel-Thy includes the following municipalities: 3,037 people in Struer Municipality, 787, 810, 813 (excl. Hirsholm), 849, 860 plus 36,346 people in Aalborg Municipality, Aggersborg parish 495 people in Aggersborg parish in Vesthimmerlands Municipality. Total 333 named islands are without inhabitants.

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

Table 4

Land cover¹

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

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

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

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

Source: National Environmental Research Institute.

Table 5 Denmark's largest lakes – correction

Lake's name	Location	1999-2002	2004-2008	Lake's name	Location	1999-2002	2004-2008
km ²				km ²			
Arresø	Sjælland	39.5	39.6	Søndersø	Lolland	8.4	8.0
Esrum Lake	Sjælland	17.4	17.4	Tystrup Lake	Sjælland	6.7	6.7
Mossø	Østjylland	16.6	16.6	Julsø	Østjylland	5.8	5.8
Stadil Fjord ¹	Vestjylland	17.3	16.2	Tømmerby Fjord	Nordjylland	6.0	5.7
Saltbæk Vig ¹	Sjælland	16.1	15.9	Ulvedybet	Nordjylland	5.9	5.5
Tissø	Sjælland	12.7	12.5	Tange Lake	Vestjylland	5.5	5.5
Furesø	Sjælland	9.3	9.4	Lund Fjord	Nordjylland	5.1	5.1
Skanderborg Lake	Østjylland	8.6	8.6				

Note: The measurement basis spans from revised older maps, where the degree of revision is unknown, to modern photogrametric maps. Named lakes are lakes which are named on maps.

¹ Area of brackish water.

For further information www.kms.dk

Table 6 Meteorological conditions. Temperature and degree-days

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	All year
Maximum temperature													
1874-2008 Temp.	12.4	15.8	22.2	28.6	32.8	35.5	35.3	36.4	32.3	24.1	18.5	14.5	36.4
Measured during the years	2005	1990	1990	1993	1892	1947	1941	1975	1906	1978	1968	1953	1975
2008	11.0	11.3	15.8	22.4	29.5	29.5	31.4	30.4	22.8	17.3	14.1	9.9	31.4
Average daily temperature													
Normal (1961-1990)	2.0	2.2	4.9	9.6	15.0	18.7	19.8	20.0	16.4	12.1	7.0	3.7	10.9
2008	5.8	6.6	6.4	11.4	17.6	19.4	22.2	20.2	16.7	12.3	7.9	4.3	12.6
Mean temperature													
Normal (1961-1990)	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.7	10.8	14.3	15.6	15.7	12.7	9.1	4.7	1.6	7.7
2008	4.1	4.6	3.6	7.4	12.6	15.0	17.6	16.5	12.9	9.6	5.9	2.6	9.4
Average nightly temperature													
Normal (1961-1990)	-2.9	-2.8	-0.8	2.1	6.5	9.9	11.5	11.3	9.1	6.1	2.3	-0.7	4.3
2008	2.1	2.3	0.4	3.3	7.0	10.4	13.0	13.2	9.4	6.5	3.5	0.5	6.0
Minimum temperature													
1874-2006 Temp.	-31.2	-29.0	-27.0	-19.0	-8.0	-3.5	-0.9	-2.0	-5.6	-11.9	-21.3	-25.6	-31.2
Measured during the years	1982	1942	1888	1922	1900	1936	1903	1885	1886	1880	1973	1981	1982
2008	-5.3	-7.7	-9.6	-3.7	-0.7	3.3	6.4	5.1	0.9	-5.0	-9.2	-6.4	-9.6
Degree-days													
Normal (1961-1990)	522	491	461	337	198	84	43	47	128	243	361	469	3 382
2008	400	359	417	288	137	70	26	25	122	231	332	446	2 853

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

Note 2: Absolute maximum/minimum in the years 1874-2008 are found by extracting the highest/lowest temperature from the about 60 stations (approx. 100 before 1960). Measured during the most recent year the temperature occurred. *Degree days* are used as a measurement for heating needs in the heating season (1 September - 31 May). Degree days are shade-temperature days.

New figures are expected to be published at March 2010.

For further information www.dmi.dk

Table 7

Meteorological conditions. Precipitation, sunshine hours, etc. 2008

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year total
Precipitation	mm												
Normal (1961-1990)	57	38	46	41	48	55	66	67	73	76	79	68	712
All Denmark	89	46	77	41	13	39	54	146	65	108	71	32	779
Northern Jutland	97	42	64	37	6	52	58	146	64	88	67	21	744
Middle/Vestjylland	119	55	88	45	4	55	68	133	90	155	83	23	918
Østjylland	99	49	89	46	10	30	47	158	58	84	72	21	762
South/Southern Jutland	102	64	99	32	6	43	57	180	95	153	86	27	945
Fuen	64	52	57	47	24	26	47	135	47	78	52	30	658
West /South Sealand	50	27	57	43	24	24	43	124	31	68	57	55	604
Copenhagen/North Sealand	56	25	59	34	33	28	48	136	29	80	62	64	655
Bornholm	55	28	65	36	21	20	49	128	79	145	40	58	724
Relative humidity, all Denmark¹	per cent												
Normal (1961-1990)	91	90	87	80	75	77	79	79	83	87	89	90	84
2008	90	87	83	79	68	72	75	83	84	86	87	93	82
Cloud cover, all Denmark²													
Normal (1961-1990)	79	73	69	63	60	59	62	59	63	70	74	77	67
2008	82	76	68	56	40	49	48	64	62	63	74	79	63
Bright sunshine, all Denmark³	hours												
Normal (1961-1990)	43	69	110	162	209	209	196	186	128	87	54	43	1 495
2008	27	69	122	194	347	281	280	160	145	110	52	34	1 821
Mean air pressure (sea level)	hPa												
Aalborg	1 007	1 016	999	1 012	1 020	1 012	1 013	1 008	1 018	1 008	1 008	1 017	1 011
Copenhagen Airport	1 011	1 019	1 000	1 012	1 020	1 014	1 014	1 009	1 019	1 011	1 009	1 017	1 013
Frequently winddirection⁴	m/sec												
Normal (1961-2007)	V19	Ø18	V22	V20	V20	V29	V35	V28	V28	V22	V22	V23	V24
2008	SV28	V35	V25	Ø17	Ø23	V35	V23	SV28	Ø20	SV42	V20	Ø17	V23
Mean wind force⁵													
Normal (1961-1990)	6.5	6.1	6.3	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.5	5.8
2008	7.0	6.4	5.7	3.7	3.3	5.0	4.2	4.5	4.0	5.2	5.5	4.1	4.9

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

Air pressure is the weight of a column of air with a cross-sectional area of 1 cm² which rests on a horizontal plane. It is measured in hPa = hectopascals = millibar.

¹ *Humidity* states, in percent, the relationship between the actual water vapour in the air and the amount which would be necessary to saturate the air at the given temperature. ² *Cloud cover* is the percentage of the sky which is covered by clouds. In 2005 new standards for cloud cover based on 7 measurement stations are calculated. ³ *Sunshine hours* (bright sunshine, i.e. 200 watt pr. m²). DMI now observe the hours of bright sunshine using measurements of global radiation instead of measurements from a traditional Campbell-Stokes sunshine recorder. The new method is without questions more precise than the old one, but implies at the same time that "new" and old hours of sunshine not directly can be compared. Typical values are lower during the summertime and higher during winter compares to the "old" values. ⁴ *Wind incidence* from 10 coastal stations states the percentage distribution of the daily observations in the 8 wind directions.

📌 New figures are expected to be published at March 2010.

🌐 For further information www.dmi.dk

Table 8

Meteorological conditions, daily information. 2008

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year total
Number of days within a month, all Denmark													
Summer days (max. >25°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	2.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.2	8.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1
Ice days (max. <0°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	8.6	7.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.0	23.0
2008	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<	1.3	3.2
Frost days (min. <0°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	19.0	19.0	15.0	6.6	0.7	<	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	7.3	15.0	84.0
2008	5.7	4.3	13.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.6	12.2	47.8
Days with fog													
Normal (1961-1990)	10.0	9.3	9.2	7.5	5.1	2.6	2.6	3.2	4.3	7.0	5.7	7.0	74
2008	6	5.2	7.2	10.0	10.5	3.2	6.6	6.2	10.1	6.2	5.8	14.4	91.2
Precipitation days (R ³ 0.1 mm)													
Normal (1961-1990)	17.0	13.0	14.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	15.0	16.0	18.0	17.0	171.0
2008	23.4	13.0	21.0	12.1	3.8	14.2	12.7	23.3	13.3	21.9	20.8	14.8	194.2
Heavy precipit. days (R ³ 10 mm)													
Normal (1961-1990)	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.6	17.0
2008	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.4	4.4	2.0	2.9	1.6	0.3	18.5
Days with snow													
Normal (1961-1990)	7.6	6.4	5.3	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	5.8	30.0
2008	2.7	0.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.2	12.7
Windy days in per cent													
Normal (1961-1990)	15	11	13	8	6	5	5	5	9	12	15	15	10
2008	17	16	12	1	1	5	1	5	3	8	11	6	7
Days with thunder													
Normal (1961-1990)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.3	2.0	3.2	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	11.0
2008	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.0	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	12.4

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

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

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

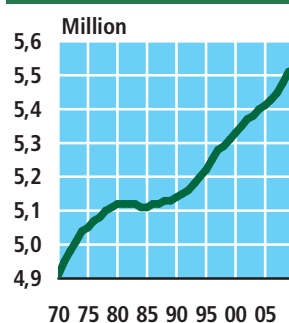
🌱 New figures are expected to be published at March 2010.

🌐 For further information www.dmi.dk

Population and elections

1. Danish population trends

Figure 1
Population



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

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 2009 it was 5.5 million people. However, during the early 1980s, the population fell due to reductions in the number of births.

Women are in the majority

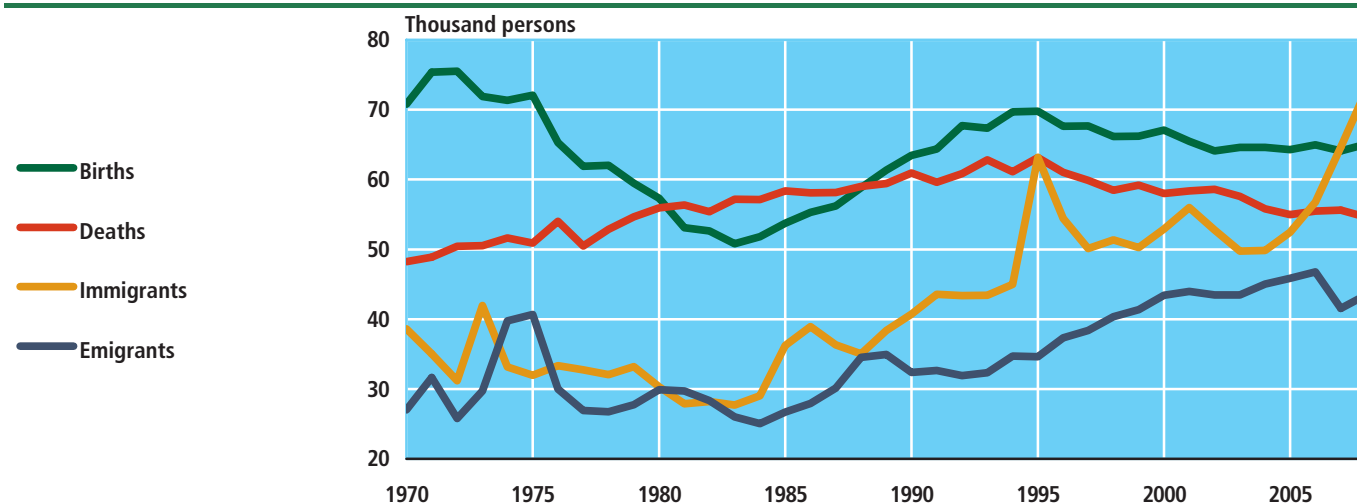
Though more boys than girls are born every year, women comprise slightly more than half of the Danish population (50.4 per cent). This is because of higher mortality rates among men. There are more men than women in all age groups up to about 60 years, but women take over in all subsequent age groups. The 95 and over age group comprises more than four times as many women as men.

More births than deaths

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

Figure 2

Population trends



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hisb3.

We are growing older

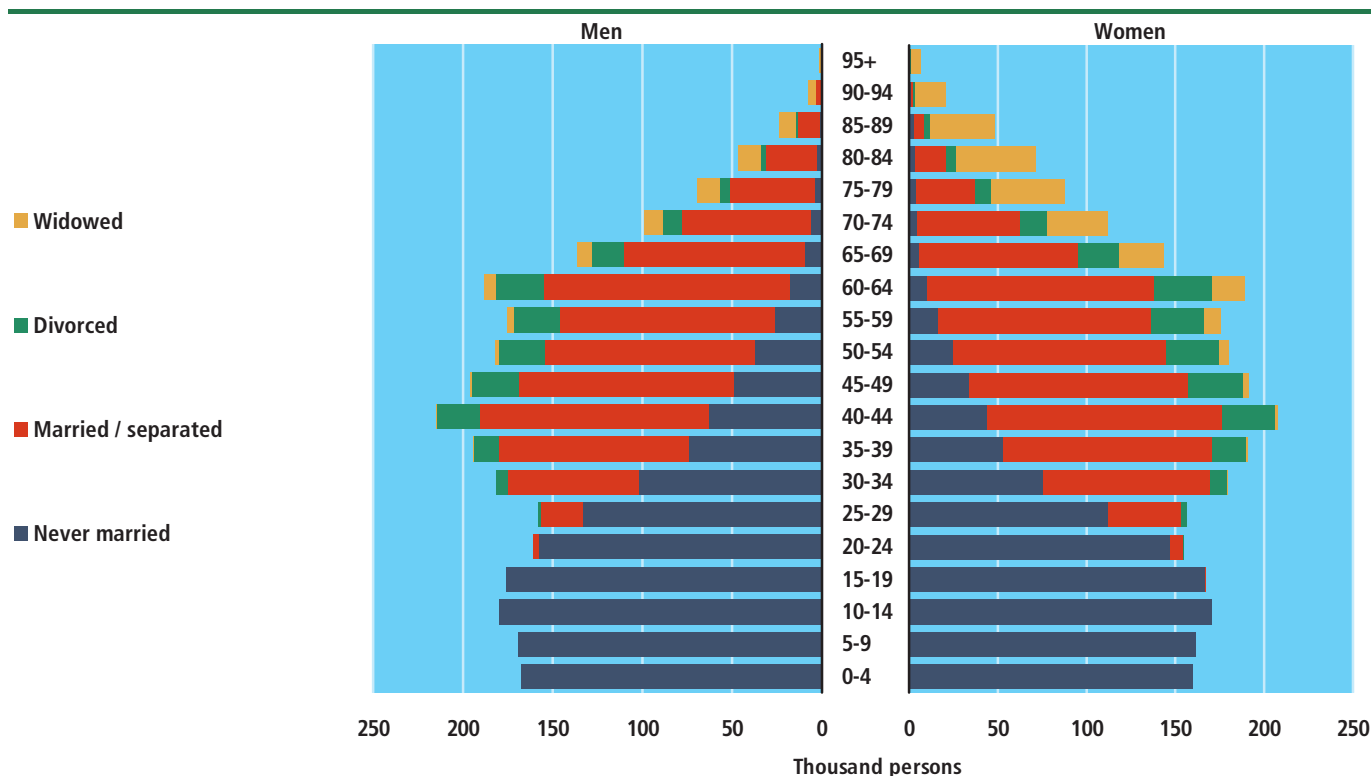
The Danish population is getting older. The average age in Denmark was 40.1 years as of 1 January 2009. For men, this figure was 39.0 years, and for women, it

Population and elections

was 41.1 years. When examining 1980 figures, the average age was over three years lower (an overall average age of 36.7 years; 35.5 years for men, 38.0 years for women). This increase in the average age is caused by an increase of nearly 60 per cent in the number of people over the age of 80. The increase is also occasioned by the fact that the large generations from the mid-1940s have now reached their sixties, as well as the fact that the large generations from the mid-1960s are now being classified to an older age group and are replaced by smaller generations.

Figure 3

The Danish population by age. 1 January 2009



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

2. The demographic dependency ratio in Denmark

The demographic dependency ratio

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

The demographic dependency ratio will increase in the years to come

If the economically active (working) population is calculated as those within the 20-59 age group, the dependency ratio in 2008 is 0.90. This implies that for every 100 economically active individuals, 90 persons need support. On the basis of the projections on population development in 2008, the demographic dependency ratio will increase to 0.91 in 2010 and reach 1.1 in 2030. In the 1970s, the

Population and elections

dependency ratio was higher, 0.94 on average. In the late 1990s, it was more than 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.

One of the highest demographic dependency ratios in the EU

It is possible to compare the dependency ratio for the Member States of the EU for 2008. Here, the economically active population has been defined as the 15-64 age group. These figures show that Denmark is one of five countries in the EU with the highest demographic dependency ratios in the EU with a ratio at 0.52. Slovakia had the lowest demographic dependency ratio at 0.39. France had the highest demographic dependency ratio at 0.53, followed by Sweden at 0.52. The average for all EU Countries was 0.47.

3. Births

How many children are born each year?

During recent years, the number of live births has been about 65,000 a year, corresponding to an average of 180 a day. The number of births during a given period depends on the number of women of childbearing age and on the number of children born to each woman. In 2008, the *total fertility rate*, i.e. the average number of live births per woman, was 1.89 in Denmark.

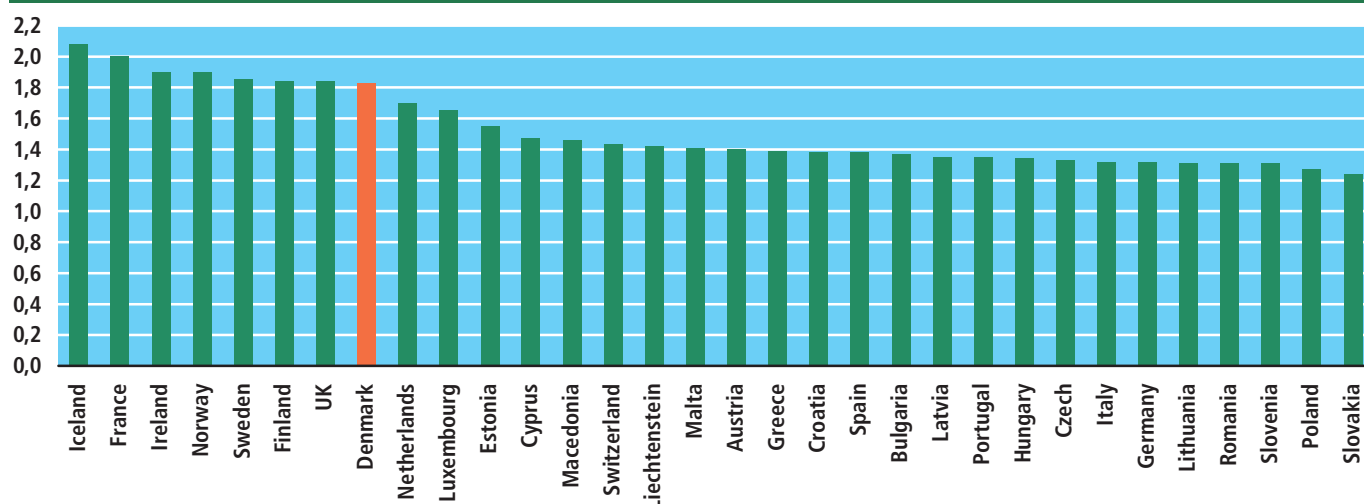
A fertility rate at 2.08 is needed for the population to reproduce itself given the actual level of mortality. Through the 1950s and most of the 1960s, the fertility rate was above this level. From the late 1960s, the fertility rate fell until it reached bottom in 1983 at 1.38. Since then the fertility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

One of the highest fertility rates in EU

Denmark has one of the highest fertility rates in the EU. In 2006, Iceland had the highest fertility rate (2.08) while Slovakia had the lowest (1.24).

Figure 4

Fertility rates in European countries. 2006



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

Population and elections

Older mothers

Over the years, women have become increasingly mature before becoming mothers. In 2008, the average age of women giving birth for the first time was 30.4 years. This development has been especially pronounced since 1970, when the total average age of women giving birth was 26.7 years. The average for first-time mothers was 28.9 years in 2005.

4. Living arrangements

We get married later...

The way in which Danes form families has changed during the last 30 years. The forms of partnership have changed; but marriage is still the dominant form of partnership. 78 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 2009, the corresponding figure is only 35 per cent for all 30 year-olds. Simultaneously, the average age of women when they first get married has increased from 22.9 years to 31.5 years and from 25.1 years to 33.8 years for men during the period 1970-2007.

... but still live as couples

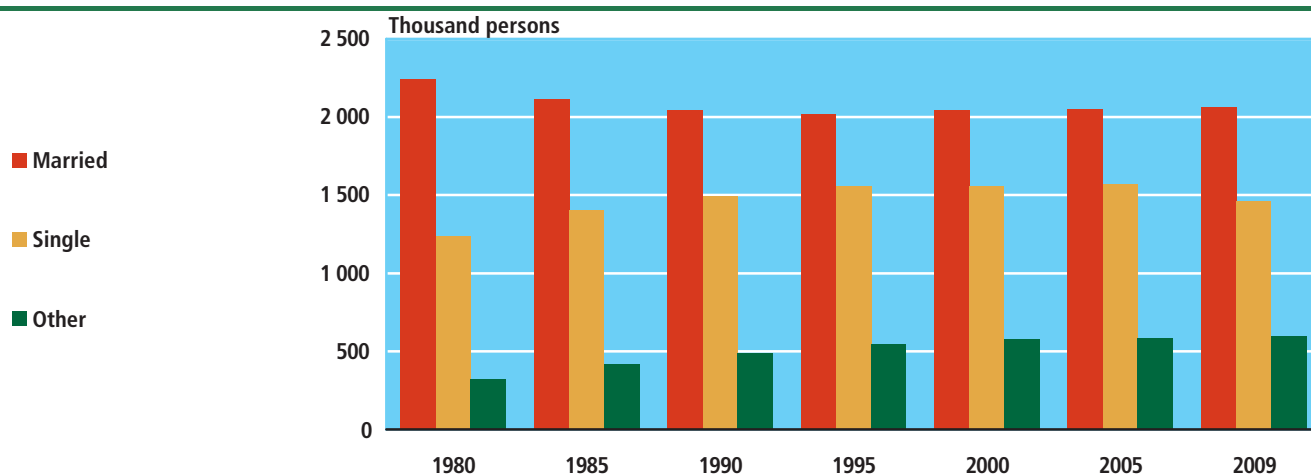
The fact that people get older before they get married does not mean that they do not live as couples. It does, however, mean that it becomes increasingly common for couples to live together without being married. This is especially true of the younger generations.

Many singles

More than one third of all adults live without a partner and women comprise the majority of 54 per cent of them. Of those individuals with no partner, 67 per cent of the women and 69 per cent of the men live completely alone. The rest live with other persons, who – depending on the age of the person in question – are often parents or children.

Figure 5

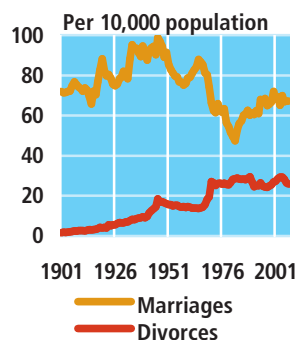
Development in family types for adults



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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fam10, [fam100](http://www.statbank.dk/fam100) and [fam100n](http://www.statbank.dk/fam100n).

Figure 6
Marriages and divorces



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hisb3.

Fewer weddings and more divorces

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

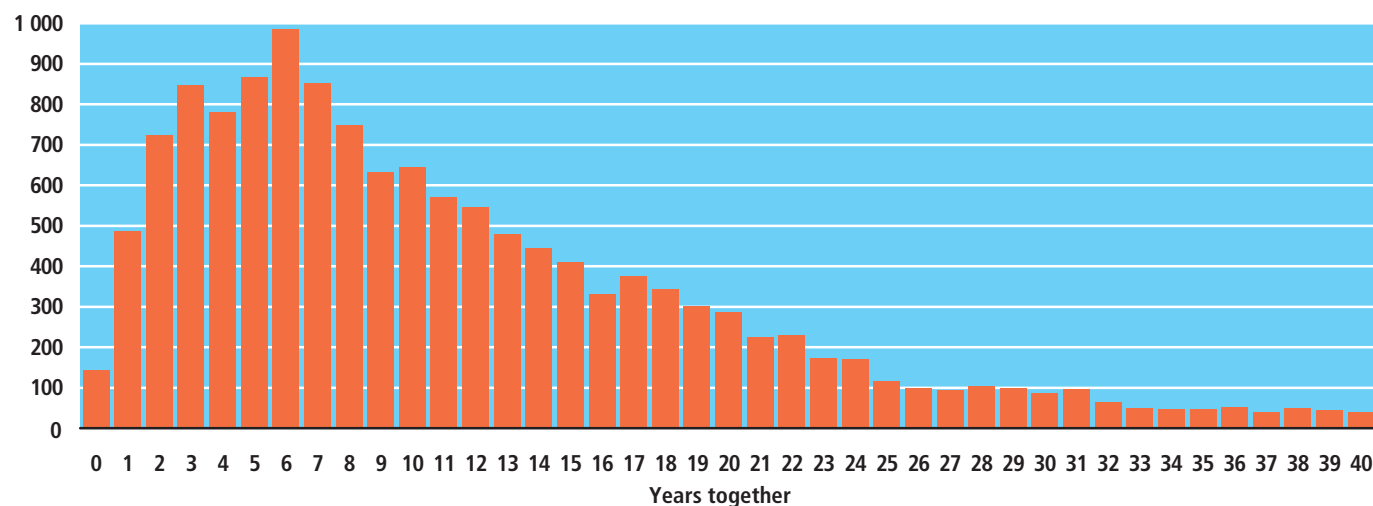
There are many reasons for the increasing number of divorces and the falling number of marriages. Since the beginning of the 20th century, a number of political initiatives have implied that it is easier to get a divorce. In connection with the legal amendments where the period of separation was reduced,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

High number of divorces after 5 to 6 years of marriage

Half of all divorces take place within the first 10 years of marriage. Divorces are most common after 5 to 6 years of marriage. At the same time, more long-lasting marriages are dissolved by divorce than previously. While 18 per cent of all marriages in 1950 were dissolved by divorce after 25 years, 40 per cent of all marriages in 1980 were dissolved.

Figure 7

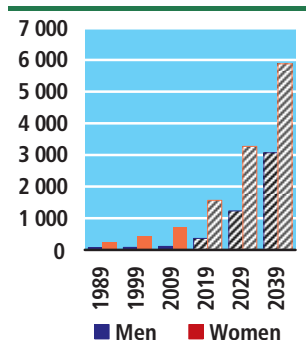
Divorces by duration of marriage. 2007



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

5. Mortality

Figure 8
Persons 100 years +



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bef1a, be5 and prog7a08.

Most of the people in Denmark live past 75

In recent years, the number of deaths in Denmark has been approximately 55,000 deaths a year. In 2008, the figure was 54,591. About 87 per cent of all deaths occurred in the over-60 age group and 48 per cent in the over-80 age group.

More Danes are older than 100 years

The number of people who are 100 years of age or more is rising. On 1 January 2009, a total of 806 people (696 women and 114 men) were 100 years or more. In 1980, only 158 people (118 women and 40 men) were 100 years of age or older. That is close to five times as much in a period of 29 years.

Excess mortality for men compared to women

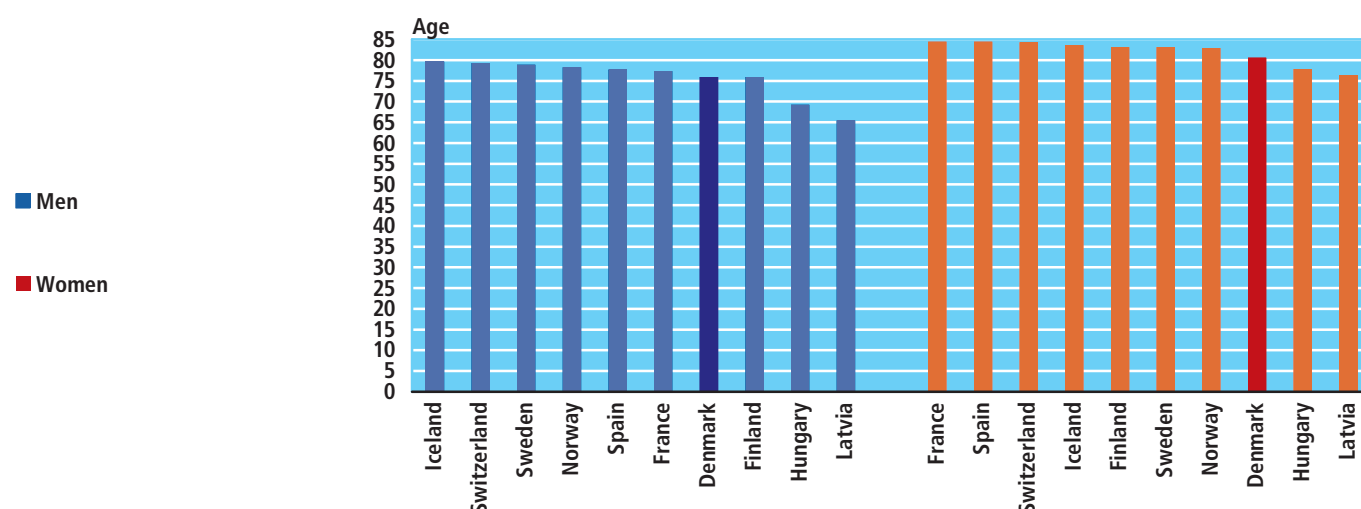
Men have a higher risk of dying in all age groups. This is to say that there is an excess mortality for men in relation to women. The greatest difference is evident in the 16-35 age group, where the mortality rate for men is up to two or three times higher than that for women.

Life expectancy reflects the health of a population

Life expectancy is one of the most commonly used statistics for assessing the health of a population. Life expectancy is the average number of years that a person can expect to live, based on the latest figures for mortality. The latest life expectancy has been calculated at 76.3 years for men and 80.7 years for women.

Figure 9

Life expectancy rates in selected countries. 2006



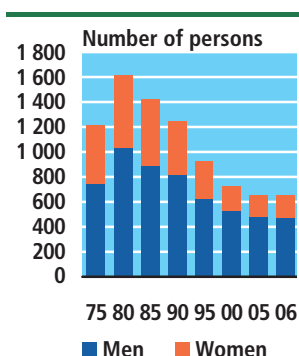
Source: Eurostat.

Higher life expectancy rates

The trend as regards life expectancy has not been as positive in Denmark as it has in many other countries. The trend towards stagnation in life expectancy was especially pronounced among Danish women. In the 1960s, Denmark was among the countries with the highest life expectancy in the world, but later on Danish life

Population and elections

Figure 10
Number of suicides



For further information visit
www.statbank.dk/fod5.

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 2.6 years for men and 3.0 years for women.

One quarter of all deaths are caused by cancer

Cancer, heart diseases and cardio-vascular disorders are the three main causes of death. 55 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.

Fewer suicides

The number of suicides has been decreasing for some years, and the latest figures show 650 suicides in 2006, corresponding to 1.2 per cent of all deaths. Suicide is more than twice as common among men as among women.

6. Internal and external migration

Immigration and emigration (external migration)

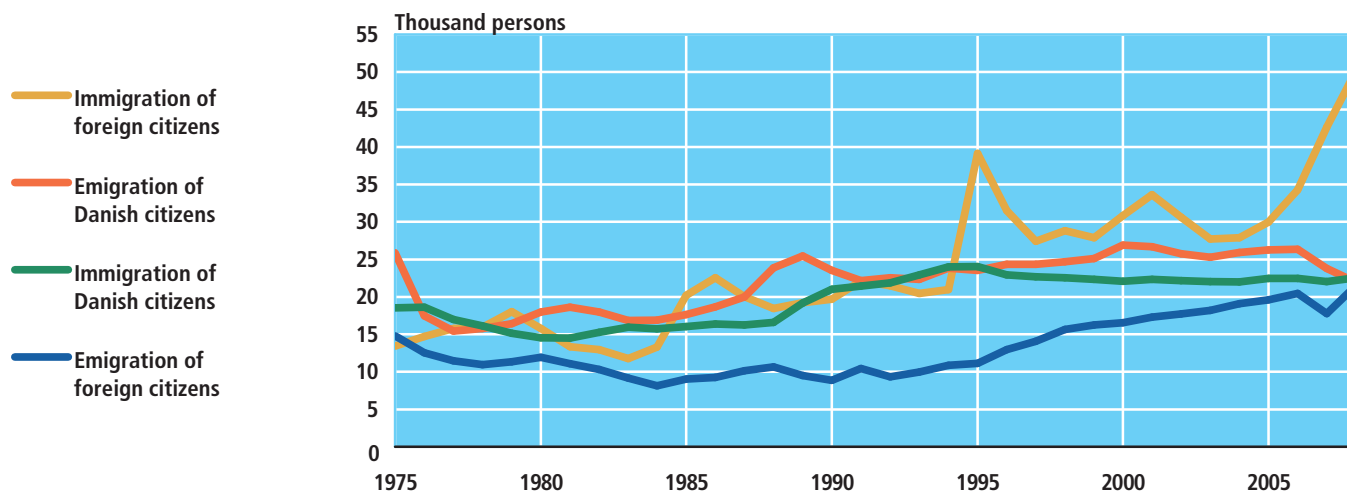
Denmark has more immigrants than emigrants. The level of immigration is, however, relatively low when compared to immigration statistics for countries such as Sweden and Germany. Immigration is often thought of as immigration of foreign citizens, but Danes can also immigrate. 31 per cent of all immigrants are Danish citizens returning after a shorter or longer period abroad or who are born by Danish parents abroad.

Danes emigrate – and then come back

When studying the Danish emigration statistics in 2008, it appears that half of emigrants (50 per cent) are Danish citizens. These are usually individuals who go abroad for a period of time to study or work. Thus, most of these people will subsequently appear in the statistics as immigrants.

Figure 11

Immigration and emigration



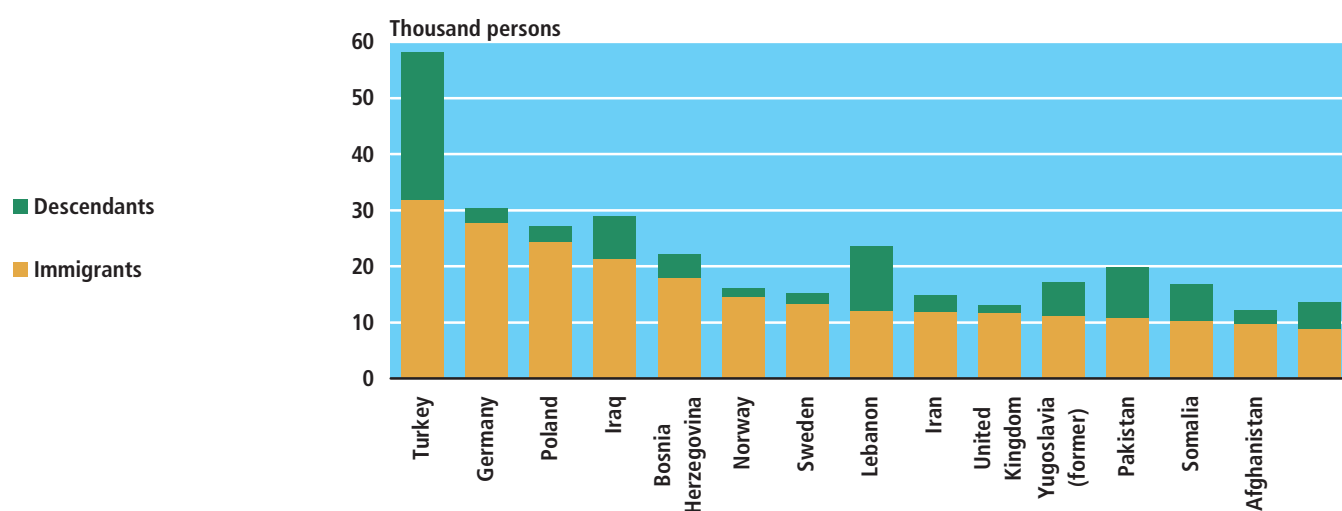
For further information visit www.statbank.dk/van211, [van222](http://www.statbank.dk/van222), [van21a](http://www.statbank.dk/van21a) and [van22a](http://www.statbank.dk/van22a).

More immigrants from remote countries

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

Figure 12

Immigrants and descendants after country of origin. 1 January 2009



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

Immigrants and descendants

In January 2009, immigrants and descendants comprised 9.5 per cent of the total Danish population (526,000 persons) – about 7.3 per cent are immigrants and 2.3 per cent are descendants. 54 per cent of all immigrants and descendants originate from a European country. Together they represent about 200 different countries. The majority originate in Turkey, Germany, or Iraq.

One in eight people move each year

In 2008, more than 812,000 internal migrations are registered. This corresponds to almost one in eight people moving each year. However, 108,463 people moved twice or more during the year. 34 per cent of the registered internal migrations were migrations from one municipality to another.

Major difference in the population growth among municipalities

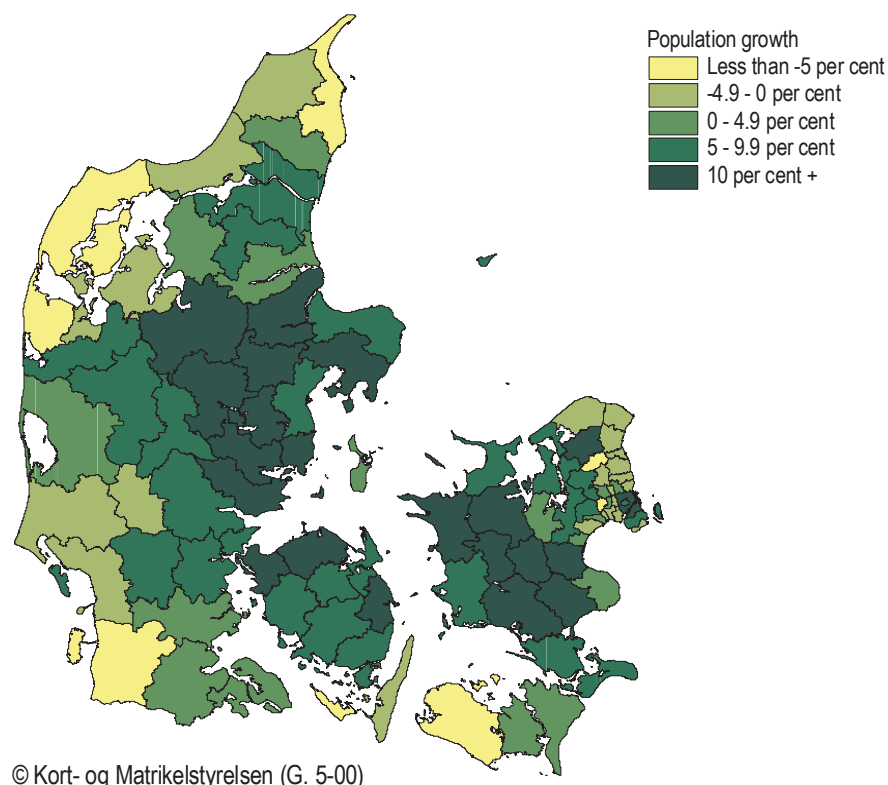
In the coming years, the Danish municipalities will experience different trends in population growth. The municipalities of Østjylland, Vest- and Sydsjælland and Fyn will generally experience an increase in the number of inhabitants, while the municipalities of Nordsjælland, Nordjylland and Sydjylland will see a partial decrease in the number of inhabitants. The population projections are based on a calculation of births, deaths, migrations among the municipalities and a number of

Population and elections

assumptions for trends in the future. Consequently, the population projections should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 13

Population projections for municipalities. 2008 and 2030



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prog107

7. Names

Jens and Anne are the most common forenames

In Denmark the most common forenames are Jens and Peter. On 1 January 2009, the number was 52,947 and 51,157 persons, respectively, which corresponds to 19.4 and 18.7, respectively, per 1,000 men. Anne and Kirsten with 48,158 and 47,115 persons were number three and four on the list, corresponding to 17.3 and 17.0 per 1,000 women. At the same time, the two names were number one and two on the list of girl's names.

Jensen, Nielsen and Hansen are the most common Danish surnames

278,782 and 275,744 Danes have the surnames Jensen and Nielsen, respectively. Slightly less common is Hansen, which is the surname of 231,221 Danes. Together, these names cover each seventh Dane. This is followed by a number of names, such as Pedersen, Andersen, Christensen, Larsen and Sørensen. These names cover a total of 13 per cent of all Danes.

Population and elections

Lucas and Emma are the most popular forenames among new-born children

In the first six months of 2008, Lucas was the most popular name among new-born boys and was given to 24 out of 1,000 boys. Mikkel, William and Oliver are also popular boy's names. Among new-born girls, 25 out of 1,000 new-born girls were given the name Emma, followed by the name Freja.

The popularity of names for new-born children is rapidly changing. Very few parents called their children Lucas from 1985 to 1993, and since then the name has become very popular until today, when it has remained stable. The use of Emma began to increase in the beginning of the 1990s. Emma has been the most popular girl's name four times since 2000.

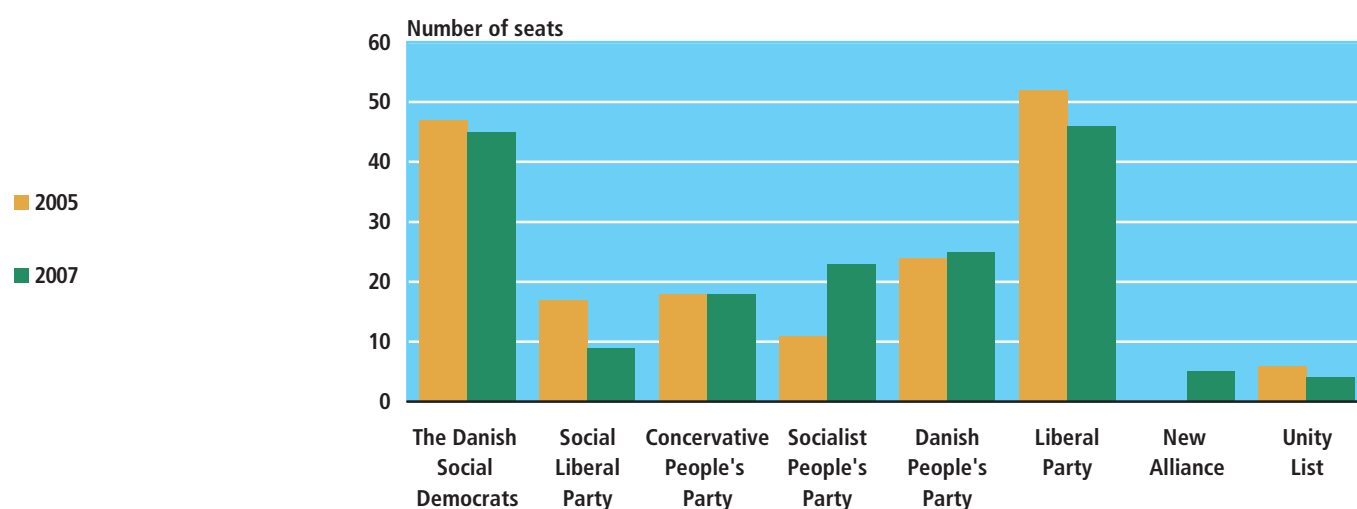
8. Elections

Elections to the Folketing (general elections)

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

Figure 14

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



See table 54.

Parties nominated and elected

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

Electoral turnout

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

Elections to the European Parliament

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

Referendums

Since 1920, 14 referendums and two consultative referendums have been held. Three of these referendums have involved constitutional amendments (in 1920, 1939, and 1953), and five have concerned the voting age (in 1953, 1961, 1969, 1971, and 1978). Four referendums and one consultative referendum have addressed Denmark's relationship with the EEC/EU (in 1972, 1992, 1993, 1998 and 2000). One referendum, in 1963, concerned acquisition of farms and conservation of nature. Electoral turnout for referendums has varied 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 9

Population in Denmark

	Central Copenhagen Region ¹	Rest of the Islands	Jutland	Total	Annual increase in per cent	Population per km ²
1769	82 086	364 835	350 663	797 584	...	20.5
1787	92 701	397 616	351 489	841 806	0.30	21.6
1801	104 109	439 768	385 124	929 001	0.74	23.8
1840	125 903	618 032	545 140	1 289 075	0.86	33.1
1850	135 641	678 131	600 876	1 414 648	0.97	36.3
1860	166 967	741 189	700 206	1 608 362	1.37	41.3
1870	202 327	794 295	788 119	1 784 741	1.10	45.8
1880	266 466	834 062	868 511	1 969 039	1.03	50.5
1890	367 262	862 998	942 120	2 172 380	1.03	55.8
1901	468 936	916 812	1 063 792	2 449 540	1.16	62.9
1911	584 089	974 530	1 198 457	2 757 076	1.26	70.8
1921 ²	700 610	1 068 742	1 498 479	3 104 209	1.26	79.7
1921	700 610	1 068 742	1 498 479	3 267 831	...	76.1
1930	771 168	1 156 126	1 623 362	3 550 656	0.96	82.7
1940	890 130	1 230 882	1 723 300	3 844 312	0.83	89.6
1950	974 901	1 404 281	1 902 093	4 281 275	1.14	99.7
1960	923 974	1 643 114	2 018 168	4 585 256	0.71	106.6
1970	802 391	1 941 598	2 193 590	4 937 579	0.77	114.6
1980	654 437	2 129 762	2 337 866	5 122 065	0.21	118.9
1985	633 412	2 126 674	2 351 022	5 111 108	-0.02	118.6
1990	617 637	2 139 424	2 378 348	5 135 409	0.11	119.2
1995	625 810	2 171 062	2 418 846	5 215 718	0.37	121.0
2000	653 983	2 212 855	2 463 182	5 330 020	0.31	123.7
2005	663 239	2 250 930	2 497 236	5 411 405	0.26	125.6
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

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

¹ Copenhagen, Frederiksberg and Gentofte Municipalities. Frederiksberg and Gentofte Municipalities were first included in the Central Copenhagen Region in 1860 and 1921. ² Excl. Sydjylland.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ft

Table 10

Urban and rural population

	1901	1921	1940	1960	1970	1981	1990	2009
	Inhabitants							
Denmark total	2 449 540	3 269 554	3 844 312	4 585 256	4 937 579	5 123 989	5 135 409	5 511 451
The Greater Copenhagen ¹	491 276	700 610	1 021 499	1 289 406	1 380 204	1 381 882	1 337 114	1 167 569
Other urban areas with:								
over 100 000 inhabitants	-	-	127 366	307 067	459 669	432 778	452 773	521 004
10 000-99 999 inhabitants	250 830	547 364	691 891	913 860	998 485	1 024 886	1 067 874	1 419 316
1 000-9 999 inhabitants	273 129	374 295	388 172	513 030	688 789	1 021 714	1 085 531	1 228 385
500-999 inhabitants	33 866	99 437	123 697	160 066	202 905	237 774	227 478	236 045
200-499 inhabitants	11 370	82 384	103 345	209 915	216 105	198 058	185 669	192 416
Rural districts	1 389 069	1 465 464	1 388 342	1 191 912	991 422	826 897	778 970	739 464
No fixed address	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	7 252

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

Table 11

Population, births, deaths, external migration

	Estimated population on 1 July	Live births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Live births	Deaths	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age as a percentage of live births
	thousands					— per thousand inhabitants —		per cent
1851/60 average ¹	1 523	49 400	31 300	...	...	32.4	20.6	13.0
1861/70 average	1 714	52 700	34 100	...	...	30.7	19.9	13.1
1871/80 average	1 888	59 300	36 700	...	...	31.4	19.4	13.3
1881/90 average	2 087	66 600	38 700	...	...	31.9	18.5	13.4
1891/00 average	2 301	69 400	40 100	...	...	30.2	17.4	13.4
1901/10 average	2 594	74 156	36 927	...	...	28.6	14.2	11.4
1911/20 average	2 921	72 588	37 914	...	...	24.9	13.0	9.4
1921/30 average	3 426	71 215	38 317	...	...	20.8	11.2	8.2
1931/40 average	3 705	66 239	39 612	12 045	9 847	17.9	10.7	6.6
1941/50 average	4 070	85 311	39 378	14 041	15 755	21.0	9.7	4.3
1951/60 average	4 445	76 165	40 388	21 358	26 594	17.1	9.1	2.5
1961/70 average	4 774	79 220	46 976	30 146	27 420	16.6	9.8	1.8
1971	4 963	75 359	48 858	35 026	31 626	15.2	9.8	1.4
1972	4 992	75 505	50 445	31 200	25 762	15.1	10.1	1.2
1973	5 022	71 895	50 526	41 948	29 703	14.3	10.1	1.1
1974	5 045	71 327	51 637	33 146	39 751	14.1	10.2	1.1
1975	5 060	72 071	50 895	31 946	40 659	14.2	10.1	1.0
1976	5 073	65 267	54 001	33 320	30 000	12.9	10.6	1.0
1977	5 088	61 878	50 485	32 740	26 906	12.2	9.9	0.9
1978	5 104	62 036	52 864	32 059	26 735	12.2	10.4	0.9
1979	5 117	59 464	54 654	33 183	27 731	11.6	10.7	0.9
1980	5 123	57 293	55 939	30 311	29 913	11.2	10.9	0.8
1971/80 average	5 059	67 210	52 030	33 488	30 879	13.3	10.3	1.0
1981	5 122	53 089	56 359	27 874	29 719	10.4	11.0	0.8
1982	5 118	52 658	55 368	28 223	28 328	10.3	10.8	0.8
1983	5 114	50 822	57 156	27 718	25 999	9.9	11.2	0.8
1984	5 112	51 800	57 109	29 035	25 053	10.1	11.2	0.8
1985	5 114	53 749	58 378	36 214	26 715	10.5	11.4	0.8
1986	5 121	55 312	58 100	38 932	27 928	10.8	11.3	0.8
1987	5 127	56 221	58 136	36 296	30 123	11.0	11.3	0.8
1988	5 130	58 844	58 984	35 051	34 544	11.5	11.5	0.8
1989	5 133	61 351	59 397	38 391	34 949	12.0	11.6	0.8
1990	5 141	63 433	60 926	40 715	32 383	12.3	11.9	0.7
1981/90 average	5 123	55 728	57 991	33 845	29 574	10.9	11.3	0.8
1991	5 154	64 358	59 581	43 567	32 629	12.5	11.6	0.7
1992	5 171	67 726	60 821	43 377	31 915	13.1	11.8	0.7
1993	5 189 ²	67 369	62 809	43 400	32 344	13.0	12.1	0.5
1994	5 205 ²	69 666	61 099	44 961	34 710	13.4	11.7	0.5
1995	5 228 ²	69 771	63 127	63 187	34 630	13.3	12.1	0.5
1996	5 262 ²	67 638	61 043	54 445	37 312	12.9	11.6	0.6
1997	5 284 ²	67 648	59 898	50 105	38 393	12.8	11.3	0.5
1998	5 301 ²	66 174	58 453	51 372	40 340	12.5	11.0	0.5
1999	5 319 ²	66 220	59 179	50 236	41 340	12.4	11.1	0.4
2000	5 337 ²	67 084	57 998	52 915	43 417	12.6	10.9	0.5
1991/2000 average	5 245 ²	67 365	60 401	49 757	36 703	12.8	11.5	0.5
2001	5 355 ²	65 458	58 355	55 984	43 980	12.2	10.9	0.5
2002	5 374 ²	64 075	58 610	52 778	43 481	11.9	10.9	0.4
2003	5 387 ²	64 599	57 574	49 754	43 466	12.0	10.7	0.4
2004	5 401 ²	64 609	55 806	49 860	45 017	12.0	10.3	0.4
2005	5 416 ²	64 282	54 962	52 458	45 869	11.9	10.1	0.4
2006	5 435 ²	64 984	55 477	56 750	46 786	12.0	10.2	0.4
2007	5 457 ²	64 082	55 604	64 656	41 566	11.7	10.2	0.4
2008	5 489 ²	65 038	54 591	72 749	43 490	11.8	9.9	0.4

¹ For each year, see *Statistical Yearbook 1922*, which can be downloaded at www.dst.dk/aarbogsarkiv. ² Population 1 July.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bef1, [bef607](http://www.statbank.dk/bef607) and [hisb3](http://www.statbank.dk/hisb3)

Table 12

Population by sex and age. 2009

1 January	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Total	2 732 020	2 779 431	5 511 451				
0 years	33 656	31 648	65 304	50 years	37 062	36 418	73 480
1 years	33 212	31 678	64 890	51 years	36 789	36 219	73 008
2 years	33 943	32 119	66 062	52 years	36 994	36 477	73 471
3 years	33 253	31 998	65 251	53 years	36 515	35 839	72 354
4 years	33 421	32 004	65 425	54 years	35 362	35 435	70 797
5 years	33 513	31 926	65 439	55 years	35 966	35 829	71 795
6 years	33 328	31 511	64 839	56 years	35 090	35 124	70 214
7 years	33 661	32 289	65 950	57 years	34 588	34 262	68 850
8 years	34 634	33 132	67 766	58 years	35 079	35 567	70 646
9 years	34 232	32 849	67 081	59 years	34 760	35 254	70 014
10 years	34 601	32 821	67 422	60 years	36 538	36 713	73 251
11 years	35 378	33 605	68 983	61 years	38 570	38 859	77 429
12 years	35 631	33 779	69 410	62 years	39 787	39 680	79 467
13 years	36 995	34 927	71 922	63 years	38 066	38 126	76 192
14 years	36 956	35 386	72 342	64 years	35 585	36 138	71 723
15 years	35 943	34 140	70 083	65 years	32 043	33 366	65 409
16 years	36 487	34 506	70 993	66 years	30 013	30 985	60 998
17 years	34 853	33 190	68 043	67 years	26 109	27 530	53 639
18 years	34 695	32 938	67 633	68 years	24 940	26 602	51 542
19 years	33 891	32 284	66 175	69 years	23 476	25 004	48 480
20 years	33 189	31 605	64 794	70 years	22 652	24 679	47 331
21 years	32 480	30 934	63 414	71 years	20 987	23 775	44 762
22 years	32 566	31 138	63 704	72 years	19 878	22 323	42 201
23 years	31 849	30 912	62 761	73 years	18 315	21 059	39 374
24 years	30 904	30 118	61 022	74 years	17 192	20 229	37 421
25 years	30 247	29 891	60 138	75 years	15 807	18 881	34 688
26 years	31 205	30 497	61 702	76 years	14 700	18 537	33 237
27 years	30 808	30 663	61 471	77 years	13 782	17 569	31 351
28 years	32 617	32 628	65 245	78 years	12 962	17 005	29 967
29 years	33 337	33 230	66 567	79 years	12 106	16 134	28 240
30 years	34 475	34 285	68 760	80 years	11 473	15 854	27 327
31 years	34 414	34 085	68 499	81 years	10 075	14 805	24 880
32 years	35 993	35 283	71 276	82 years	9 442	14 302	23 744
33 years	38 647	38 681	77 328	83 years	8 402	13 656	22 058
34 years	38 158	38 058	76 216	84 years	7 547	12 844	20 391
35 years	38 389	37 967	76 356	85 years	6 345	11 918	18 263
36 years	39 978	39 741	79 719	86 years	5 446	10 415	15 861
37 years	40 010	38 881	78 891	87 years	4 873	10 108	14 981
38 years	38 250	37 449	75 699	88 years	4 078	9 114	13 192
39 years	38 355	37 207	75 562	89 years	2 937	6 867	9 804
40 years	39 908	38 384	78 292	90 years	2 438	6 015	8 453
41 years	42 519	41 315	83 834	91 years	1 776	4 927	6 703
42 years	45 776	44 238	90 014	92 years	1 434	4 171	5 605
43 years	44 166	42 914	87 080	93 years	1 029	3 159	4 188
44 years	43 449	41 723	85 172	94 years	797	2 667	3 464
45 years	42 217	41 146	83 363	95 years	519	1 967	2 486
46 years	39 988	38 837	78 825	96 years	386	1 511	1 897
47 years	38 723	37 882	76 605	97 years	248	1 016	1 264
48 years	38 749	37 779	76 528	98 years	169	741	910
49 years	37 033	36 381	73 414	99 years	97	478	575
				100 years +	114	696	810

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bef1a07

Table 13 (page 1 of 2) **Population in urban areas with more than 4 000 inhabitants**

Muni- cipal. code		Population 1 January 1999	Population 1 January 2009	Muni- cipal. code		Population 1 January 1999	Population 1 January 2009
	All Denmark	5 313 577	5 511 451	710	Hadsten	6 683	7 720
				846	Hadsund	4 811	5 016
	The Greater Copenhagen Region	1 069 813	1 167 569	710	Hammel	5 628	6 665
				320	Haslev	10 101	10 941
	Other urban areas			169	Hedehusene ⁷	•	11 402
420	Assens	5 691	6 089	766	Hedensted	8 838	11 022
751	Beder	•	4 359	217	Hellebæk	5 121	5 447
461	Bellinge	4 131	4 331	270	Helsingør ^{1,4}	6 332	7 228
530	Billund	5 895	6 033	217	Helsingør ^{1,4}	34 237	46 101
230	Birkerød ¹	18 999	19 809	657	Herning	29 207	45 470
791	Bjerringbro	7 253	7 709	219	Hillerød	27 400	29 683
259	Borup	•	4 123	710	Hinnerup	5 971	7 180
561	Bramming	6 576	7 104	860	Hirtshals	6 861	6 310
756	Brande	6 323	6 795	860	Hjørring	24 974	24 963
810	Brønderslev	11 402	11 927	846	Hobro	10 848	11 490
575	Brørup	4 156	4 436	316	Holbæk	23 111	26 623
630	Børkop	•	4 110	661	Holstebro	31 202	34 062
				706	Hornslet	4 613	5 211
155	Dragør	10 803	11 419	615	Horsens	48 590	52 518
				210	Humblebæk	8 577	8 962
706	Ebeltoft ²	5 261	7 506	260	Hundested	8 311	8 867
561	Esbjerg	73 350	71 025	461	Højby	4 178	4 556
607	Erritsø ³	7 158	•	326	Høng	•	4 325
	Espergærde ^{1,4}	11 047	•	746	Hørning	5 686	6 654
					Hørsholm ¹	35 059	33 039
190	Farum	11 696	18 573	756	Ikast	14 029	14 785
370	Fensmark	•	4 804	183	Ishøj Strand ⁶	19 549	•
169	Fløng By ⁵	11 345	•				
210	Fredensborg St.by	7 754	8 441	265	Jyllinge	8 474	10 056
607	Fredericia ³	29 528	39 484	250	Jægerspris	•	4 047
813	Frederikshavn	24 675	23 511				
250	Frederikssund	14 283	15 283	326	Kalundborg	15 452	16 489
260	Frederiksværk	11 480	12 190	440	Kerteminde	5 494	5 680
430	Faaborg	7 335	7 207	740	Kjellerup	4 216	4 761
				621	Kolding	53 216	56 249
746	Galten	4 308	7 768	751	Kolt ⁸	4 809	•
270	Gilleleje	5 246	6 452	330	Korsør	14 478	14 589
630	Giv	4 077	4 428	259	Køge	32 929	34 733
707	Grenaa	14 399	14 386				
253	Greve ⁶	41 238	•	440	Langeskov	•	4 065
530	Grindsted	9 441	9 567	665	Lemvig	7 325	7 151
540	Gråsten	•	4 168	201	Lillerød	15 347	15 616
				201	Lynge	•	4 047
510	Haderslev	21 086	21 435	751	Lystrup	8 703	9 660

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

¹ Is spread over several municipalities. ² Several expansions during the years. ³ Included from 1 January 2000 in Fredericia. ⁴ Included 1 January 2009 in Helsingør. ⁵ Changed to Hedehusene. ⁶ Included from 1 January 2007 in the greater Copenhagen Region. ⁷ Previously called Fløng. ⁸ Included from 1 January 2004 in Århus.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

Table 13 (page 2 of 2) **Population in urban areas with more than 4 000 inhabitants**

Muni- cipal. code		Population 1 January 1999	Population 1 January 2009	Muni- cipal. code		Population 1 January 1999	Population 1 January 2009
820	Løgstør	4 562	4 367	250	Slangerup	5 727	6 776
751	Løgten	4 322	5 993	240	Smørumnedre ⁴	8 837	18 555
				269	Solrød Strand	14 310	14 805
360	Maribo	5 555	6 083	340	Sorø	6 728	7 708
410	Middelfart	12 910	14 494	190	Stavnsholt ⁵	5 812	•
440	Munkebo	5 444	5 512	240	Stenløse ⁶	12 549	5 770
151	Måløv ¹	7 919	•	410	Strib	4 013	4 419
751	Mårslet	•	4 327	671	Struer	11 243	10 873
				840	Støvring	5 601	6 782
360	Nakskov	14 709	13 886	479	Svendborg	27 626	27 179
461	Neder Holluf ²	5 723	•	851	Svenstrup ⁷	4 536	6 600
851	Nibe	•	4 900	265	Svogerslev	4 216	4 254
210	Nivå	8 220	7 891	813	Sæby	8 621	8 911
540	Nordborg	7 675	7 089	540	Sønderborg	26 786	27 179
450	Nyborg	15 843	16 514				
376	Nykøbing F	16 254	16 405	760	Tarm	•	4 162
773	Nykøbing M	9 330	9 198	787	Thisted	12 623	12 995
306	Nykøbing S	5 186	5 225	751	Tranbjerg	7 602	•
370	Næstved	39 264	41 717	230	Trørød ⁴	8 612	11 439
				253	Tune	4 858	5 052
727	Odder	9 899	11 083	550	Tønder	8 262	7 787
461	Odense	144 940	158 678	169	Taastrup	30 819	32 102
480	Otterup	4 442	4 832				
				621	Vamdrup	4 368	4 948
580	Padborg	4 683	4 607	573	Varde	12 553	13 054
				575	Vejen	8 570	9 045
730	Randers ³	55 949	59 842	630	Vejle	47 976	50 654
561	Ribe	8 048	8 210	791	Viborg	32 098	35 108
430	Ringe	4 812	5 482	265	Viby	4 268	4 568
760	Ringkøbing	9 123	9 775	760	Videbæk	•	4 343
329	Ringsted	17 942	20 575	851	Vodskov	4 259	4 370
265	Roskilde	42 739	46 292	510	Vojens	7 880	7 714
482	Rudkøbing	4 828	4 658	390	Vordingborg	8 681	9 282
746	Ry	4 803	5 454	190	Værløse	11 696	12 519
580	Rødekro	5 292	6 028				
400	Rønne	14 375	14 031	240	Ølstykke St. ⁶	5 214	14 681
376	Sakskøbing	4 815	4 784	580	Aabenraa	16 143	16 042
740	Silkeborg	36 904	41 979	849	Aabybro	4 406	5 199
813	Skagen	10 562	8 750	851	Aalborg	119 431	122 461
746	Skanderborg	12 380	14 072	851	Heraf Aalborg	119 431	106 617
779	Skive	20 534	20 686	851	Heraf Nørresundby	•	20 923
760	Skjern	7 066	7 622	751	Århus ⁸	216 564	239 865
330	Skælskør	6 124	6 586	820	Aars	7 106	7 893
330	Slagelse	31 173	31 682				

¹ Included from 1 January 2006 in Smørumnedre. ² Included from 1 January 2006 in Odense. ³ Expanded 1 January 2007. ⁴ Is spread over several municipalities. ⁵ Included from 1 January 2006 in Farum. Svenstrup. ⁶ Stenløse citypart from the old Ølstykke municipality included 1. January in Ølstykke Stationsby. ⁷ From 1 January 2007 included Godthåb. ⁸ Several expansions during the years.

Table 14 (page 1 of 2) **Population in municipalities and regions. 2009**

Municipality code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²	Municipality code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²
All Denmark	5 511 451	4 764 735	127.9	Vest- og Sydsjælland	587 647	440 236	90.9
84 Region Hovedstaden	1 662 285	1 615 120	649.0	320 Faxø	35 441	26 429	87.6
Copenhagen city	667 228	666 960	3 704.6	376 Guldborgsund	63 211	44 417	70.0
101 Copenhagen	518 574	518 574	5 876.2	316 Holbæk	69 528	55 440	120.1
147 Frederiksberg	95 029	95 029	10 835.7	326 Kalundborg	49 741	35 536	82.4
155 Dragør	13 411	13 143	739.3	360 Lolland	47 757	32 913	53.5
185 Tårnby	40 214	40 214	619.2	370 Næstved	80 954	64 719	118.4
Copenhagen Suburban	508 183	505 623	1 494.3	306 Odsherred	33 159	21 274	93.3
165 Albertslund	27 706	27 706	1 202.5	329 Ringsted	32 442	25 876	109.8
151 Ballerup	47 398	47 035	1 390.4	330 Slagelse	77 457	63 498	136.5
153 Brøndby	33 762	33 762	1 635.0	340 Sorø	29 458	21 645	95.0
157 Gentofte	69 794	69 794	2 732.7	336 Stevn	21 948	15 121	87.7
159 Gladsaxe	63 233	63 233	2 529.3	390 Vordingborg	46 551	33 368	74.9
161 Glostrup	21 008	21 008	1 578.4	83 Region Syddanmark	1 199 667	990 332	98.3
163 Herlev	26 635	26 635	2 212.2	Fyn	484 346	398 883	138.9
167 Hvidovre	49 366	49 366	2 253.1	420 Assens	42 128	29 456	82.2
169 Høje Taastrup	47 400	45 799	604.5	430 Faaborg-Midtfyn	52 108	36 513	81.7
183 Ishøj	20 756	20 160	800.2	440 Kerteminde	23 745	18 485	115.4
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	51 532	51 532	1 325.4	482 Langeland	13 563	8 292	46.6
175 Rødovre	36 228	36 228	2 989.1	410 Middelfart	37 625	29 624	125.4
187 Vallensbæk	13 365	13 365	1 460.7	480 Nordfyn	29 651	17 271	65.7
Nordsjælland	444 215	410 468	305.8	450 Nyborg	31 714	24 888	114.8
201 Allerød	23 821	22 225	353.2	461 Odense	187 929	181 603	617.5
240 Egedal	41 031	37 438	326.2	479 Svendborg	59 185	48 255	142.1
210 Fredensborg	39 254	35 985	350.2	492 Ærø	6 698	4 496	74.1
250 Frederikssund	44 246	38 591	178.0	Jylland	2 543 568	2 096 437	85.4
190 Furesø	37 864	36 946	668.0	Syddjylland	715 321	591 449	82.0
270 Gribskov	40 627	33 343	145.1	530 Billund	26 235	20 980	48.9
260 Halsnæs	31 013	28 200	255.9	561 Esbjerg	114 595	103 143	152.3
217 Helsingør	61 053	58 437	502.0	563 Fanø	3 207	2 876	57.5
219 Hillerød	47 081	42 488	219.6	607 Fredericia	49 690	47 621	369.6
223 Hørsholm	24 310	23 729	774.7	510 Haderslev	56 508	44 594	69.5
230 Rudersdal	53 915	53 086	735.1	621 Kolding	88 519	77 402	144.7
Bornholm	42 659	32 069	72.5	540 Sønderborg	76 793	67 286	154.6
400 Bornholm	42 563	32 069	72.4	550 Tønder	40 216	28 425	32.1
411 Christiansø	96	•	240.0	573 Varde	50 475	35 325	40.5
85 Region Sjælland	821 252	654 295	112.9	575 Vejen	42 807	29 920	52.6
Østsjælland	233 605	214 059	289.3	630 Vejle	105 884	85 897	99.3
253 Greve	47 951	47 037	796.8	580 Aabenraa	60 392	47 980	64.1
259 Køge	56 848	50 583	222.5	82 Region Midtjylland	1 247 732	1 044 098	95.1
350 Lejre	26 778	20 322	111.5	Øst Jylland	820 558	708 327	138.9
265 Roskilde	81 285	76 260	383.6	710 Favrskov	46 248	36 259	85.5
269 Solrød	20 743	19 857	518.7	766 Hedensted	45 954	32 431	83.3
				615 Horsens	81 565	71 442	158.3
				707 Norddjurs	38 390	27 997	53.2

Note: Some parishes in Jutland are divided between two municipalities. The area is allotted to the municipality who had most inhabitants.¹ Urban areas refers to an area of unbroken buildings with at least 200 inhabitants. Region Hovedstaden belongs to the category of urban area. ² Population density refers to number of inhabitants per km².

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

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

Municip. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²	Municip. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²
727 Odder	21 593	15 806	95.9	671 Struer	22 642	17 696	90.3
730 Randers	94 221	82 336	126.2	791 Viborg	92 823	72 796	65.4
741 Samsø	4 003	1 545	35.0				
740 Silkeborg	88 016	73 634	101.8	81 Region Nordjylland	580 515	460 890	73.2
746 Skanderborg	56 636	47 000	122.5	810 Brønderslev	35 762	25 222	56.5
706 Syddjurs	41 314	28 358	59.3	813 Frederikshavn	62 525	54 344	96.4
751 Århus	302 618	291 519	645.4	860 Hjørring	67 102	49 845	72.2
				849 Jammerbugt	38 990	28 257	44.7
Vestjylland	427 174	335 771	59.2	825 Læsø	1 993	1 161	17.5
657 Herning	85 217	72 004	64.4	846 Mariagerfjord	42 762	31 809	59.2
661 Holstebro	57 267	47 420	71.6	773 Morsø	22 098	13 722	60.1
756 Ikast-Brande	40 176	32 731	54.6	840 Rebild	28 900	18 940	46.4
665 Lemvig	21 946	14 902	43.2	787 Thisted	45 596	31 087	41.4
760 Ringkøbing-Skjern	58 803	41 564	39.5	820 Vesthimmerlands	38 495	26 866	49.6
779 Skive	48 300	36 658	69.9	851 Aalborg	196 292	179 637	171.6

Table 15**Population of regions by sex and age. 2009**

1 January	0-6 years	7-16 years	17-24 years	25-39 years	40-64 years	65 years +	Total population
Males and females, total	457 210	691 952	517 546	1 063 429	1 905 818	875 496	5 511 451
Region Hovedstaden	140 426	190 492	159 947	371 161	551 288	248 971	1 662 285
Region Sjælland	66 450	107 743	65 800	136 993	304 578	139 688	821 252
Region Syddanmark	97 210	157 284	109 798	212 119	421 679	201 577	1 199 667
Region Midtjylland	107 598	162 823	125 850	241 075	424 151	186 235	1 247 732
Region Nordjylland	45 526	73 610	56 151	102 081	204 122	99 025	580 515
Males, total	234 326	354 518	264 427	534 883	959 279	384 587	2 732 020
Region Hovedstaden	72 114	97 520	79 092	184 662	275 546	104 210	813 144
Region Sjælland	34 309	55 275	34 486	67 661	152 541	62 956	407 228
Region Syddanmark	49 507	80 492	56 885	107 422	213 054	89 960	597 320
Region Midtjylland	54 917	83 343	64 600	122 333	214 611	83 069	622 873
Region Nordjylland	23 479	37 888	29 364	52 805	103 527	44 392	291 455
Females, total	222 884	337 434	253 119	528 546	946 539	490 909	2 779 431
Region Hovedstaden	68 312	92 972	80 855	186 499	275 742	144 761	849 141
Region Sjælland	32 141	52 468	31 314	69 332	152 037	76 732	414 024
Region Syddanmark	47 703	76 792	52 913	104 697	208 625	111 617	602 347
Region Midtjylland	52 681	79 480	61 250	118 742	209 540	103 166	624 859
Region Nordjylland	22 047	35 722	26 787	49 276	100 595	54 633	289 060

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bef1a07

Table 16**Population change by region. 2008**

	Population 1 Jan. 2008	Live births	Deaths	From rest of Denmark	From foreign countries	Increase ¹	Population 1 Jan. 2009
				———— net migration into area ————			
Total	5 472 093	65 038	54 591	•	29 259	39 358	5 511 451
Region Hovedstaden	1 644 389	21 375	16 389	2 407	10 724	17 896	1 662 285
Region Sjælland	819 012	8 581	8 972	-150	2 768	2 240	821 252
Region Syddanmark	1 194 073	13 650	11 955	-1 815	5 822	5 594	1 199 667
Region Midtjylland	1 236 010	14 963	11 135	700	7 179	11 722	1 247 732
Region Nordjylland	578 609	6 469	6 140	-1 142	2 766	1 906	580 515

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bev107

Table 17

Foreign nationals resident in Denmark by citizenship. 2009

	Males				Females				Total			
	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total
1 January												
Total	24 203	127 562	7 572	159 337	23 037	128 050	9 764	160 851	47 240	255 612	17 336	320 188
Western countries	6 994	64 030	3 983	75 007	6 622	57 202	4 985	68 809	13 616	121 232	8 968	143 816
Non-western countries	17 209	63 532	3 589	84 330	16 415	70 848	4 779	92 042	33 624	134 380	8 368	176 372
EU countries	5 014	50 773	2 747	58 534	4 777	42 092	3 264	50 133	9 791	92 865	6 011	108 667
Of which: Bulgaria	49	696	4	749	49	724	11	784	98	1 420	15	1 533
Finland	104	577	75	756	85	1 298	188	1 571	189	1 875	263	2 327
France	207	2 506	55	2 768	176	1 809	106	2 091	383	4 315	161	4 859
Netherlands	628	2 864	129	3 621	576	1 871	116	2 563	1 204	4 735	245	6 184
Ireland	26	778	19	823	33	433	16	482	59	1 211	35	1 305
Italy	122	2 579	145	2 846	121	1 201	38	1 360	243	3 780	183	4 206
Latvia	114	605	3	722	124	1 035	4	1 163	238	1 640	7	1 885
Lithuania	235	1 866	-	2 101	203	2 007	4	2 214	438	3 873	4	4 315
Poland	927	10 106	53	11 086	917	7 703	184	8 804	1 844	17 809	237	19 890
Romania	114	1 762	8	1 884	130	1 695	35	1 860	244	3 457	43	3 744
Spain	74	1 623	38	1 735	58	1 445	41	1 544	132	3 068	79	3 279
United Kingdom	589	8 023	679	9 291	533	3 795	534	4 862	1 122	11 818	1 213	14 153
Sweden	461	4 323	511	5 295	486	5 835	1 065	7 386	947	10 158	1 576	12 681
Germany	1 094	8 790	889	10 773	1 039	7 762	813	9 614	2 133	16 552	1 702	20 387
Hungary	42	607	4	653	33	664	7	704	75	1 271	11	1 357
Other Europe	7 551	34 201	2 890	44 642	7 070	36 589	3 774	47 433	14 621	70 790	6 664	92 075
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	950	4 457	693	6 100	880	3 969	892	5 741	1 830	8 426	1 585	11 841
Iceland	1 055	3 024	91	4 170	972	3 262	124	4 358	2 027	6 286	215	8 528
Yugoslavia (former)	830	2 901	369	4 100	808	2 780	448	4 036	1 638	5 681	817	8 136
Macedonia	274	842	38	1 154	237	833	35	1 105	511	1 675	73	2 259
Norway	555	4 781	633	5 969	536	7 159	1 139	8 834	1 091	11 940	1 772	14 803
Russian Federation	272	828	10	1 110	236	2 320	40	2 596	508	3 148	50	3 706
Switzerland	33	624	96	753	29	519	121	669	62	1 143	217	1 422
Serbia-Montenegro	456	1 042	22	1 520	471	1 026	38	1 535	927	2 068	60	3 055
Turkey	2 676	11 165	893	14 734	2 465	10 836	862	14 163	5 141	22 001	1 755	28 897
Ukraine	136	3 322	5	3 463	127	2 209	20	2 356	263	5 531	25	5 819
Africa	2 765	8 072	230	11 067	2 794	7 502	317	10 613	5 559	15 574	547	21 680
Of which: Morocco	242	975	89	1 306	210	1 178	94	1 482	452	2 153	183	2 788
Somalia	1 456	2 869	76	4 401	1 512	2 403	165	4 080	2 968	5 272	241	8 481
North America	294	3 831	374	4 499	267	3 375	310	3 952	561	7 206	684	8 451
Of which: Canada	54	804	76	934	43	780	75	898	97	1 584	151	1 832
United States	240	3 027	298	3 565	224	2 595	235	3 054	464	5 622	533	6 619
South and Central America	221	1 903	36	2 160	215	3 008	62	3 285	436	4 911	98	5 445
Of which: Brazil	65	471	3	539	77	1 096	10	1 183	142	1 567	13	1 722
Asia	7 896	26 386	1 144	35 426	7 465	33 497	1 850	42 812	15 361	59 883	2 994	78 238
Of which: Afghanistan	1 530	3 292	89	4 911	1 422	2 937	143	4 502	2 952	6 229	232	9 413
Philippines	187	612	22	821	162	4 402	70	4 634	349	5 014	92	5 455
India	265	2 213	36	2 514	249	1 069	36	1 354	514	3 282	72	3 868
Iraq	2 892	6 240	205	9 337	2 708	5 267	289	8 264	5 600	11 507	494	17 601
Iran	307	1 858	171	2 336	248	1 459	267	1 974	555	3 317	438	4 310
Japan	30	297	30	357	30	677	56	763	60	974	86	1 120
China	287	2 973	58	3 318	311	3 503	81	3 895	598	6 476	139	7 213
Lebanon	161	520	43	724	131	708	72	911	292	1 228	115	1 635
Myanmar	206	556	2	764	181	329	1	511	387	885	3	1 275
Nepal	15	893	2	910	12	232	-	244	27	1 125	2	1 154
Pakistan	615	2 475	178	3 268	617	2 720	248	3 585	1 232	5 195	426	6 853
Sri Lanka	221	845	55	1 121	210	1 110	160	1 480	431	1 955	215	2 601
Thailand	428	808	5	1 241	477	5 486	48	6 011	905	6 294	53	7 252
Viet Nam	338	1 127	198	1 663	347	1 635	320	2 302	685	2 762	518	3 965
Oceania	50	1 001	42	1 093	43	802	27	872	93	1 803	69	1 965
Of which: Australia	38	717	34	789	34	645	21	700	72	1 362	55	1 489
Stateless and not known	412	1 395	109	1 916	406	1 185	160	1 751	818	2 580	269	3 667

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

Table 18

Immigrant population by country of origin. 2009

1 January	Immigrants			Descendents			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	198 086	203 685	401 771	63 477	60 788	124 265	261 563	264 473	526 036
Western countries	76 620	79 168	155 788	8 534	7 963	16 497	85 154	87 131	172 285
Non-western countries	121 466	124 517	245 983	54 943	52 825	107 768	176 409	177 342	353 751
EU countries	61 500	60 145	121 645	6 648	6 160	12 808	68 148	66 305	134 453
Of which: Bulgaria	820	936	1 756	70	69	139	890	1 005	1 895
Finland	1 017	2 284	3 301	249	197	446	1 266	2 481	3 747
France	2 606	2 065	4 671	168	153	321	2 774	2 218	4 992
Netherlands	3 111	2 233	5 344	510	470	980	3 621	2 703	6 324
Italy	2 825	1 274	4 099	116	116	232	2 941	1 390	4 331
Latvia	705	1 173	1 878	72	85	157	777	1 258	2 035
Lithuania	1 984	2 187	4 171	181	143	324	2 165	2 330	4 495
Poland	12 566	11 817	24 383	1 509	1 306	2 815	14 075	13 123	27 198
Romania	2 229	2 400	4 629	249	202	451	2 478	2 602	5 080
Spain	1 777	1 640	3 417	88	67	155	1 865	1 707	3 572
United Kingdom	7 645	4 112	11 757	600	629	1 229	8 245	4 741	12 986
Sweden	4 996	8 229	13 225	977	938	1 915	5 973	9 167	15 140
Germany	13 472	14 319	27 791	1 316	1 278	2 594	14 788	15 597	30 385
Hungary	1 056	1 113	2 169	159	142	301	1 215	1 255	2 470
Other Europe	50 146	54 498	104 644	21 778	21 010	42 788	71 924	75 508	147 432
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	9 017	8 972	17 989	2 099	2 005	4 104	11 116	10 977	22 093
Iceland	3 631	3 966	7 597	527	508	1 035	4 158	4 474	8 632
Yugoslavia (former)	5 661	5 587	11 248	2 983	2 910	5 893	8 644	8 497	17 141
Macedonia	1 166	1 056	2 222	690	650	1 340	1 856	1 706	3 562
Norway	5 180	9 361	14 541	716	699	1 415	5 896	10 060	15 956
Russian Federation	1 268	3 073	4 341	194	218	412	1 462	3 291	4 753
Serbia-Montenegro	1 285	1 319	2 604	389	385	774	1 674	1 704	3 378
Turkey	16 683	15 151	31 834	13 416	12 941	26 357	30 099	28 092	58 191
Ukraine	3 436	2 449	5 885	176	155	331	3 612	2 604	6 216
Africa	16 887	14 819	31 706	7 852	7 515	15 367	24 739	22 334	47 073
Of which: Egypt	931	477	1 408	279	268	547	1 210	745	1 955
Morocco	2 681	2 386	5 067	2 345	2 210	4 555	5 026	4 596	9 622
Somalia	5 425	4 806	10 231	3 264	3 194	6 458	8 689	8 000	16 689
North America	4 441	4 116	8 557	481	450	931	4 922	4 566	9 488
Of which: Canada	926	1 014	1 940	157	123	280	1 083	1 137	2 220
United States	3 515	3 102	6 617	324	327	651	3 839	3 429	7 268
South and Central America	3 499	5 387	8 886	428	415	843	3 927	5 802	9 729
Of which: Brazil	687	1 540	2 227	84	81	165	771	1 621	2 392
Asia	59 870	63 376	123 246	25 995	24 998	50 993	85 865	88 374	174 239
Of which: Afghanistan	5 191	4 526	9 717	1 250	1 220	2 470	6 441	5 746	12 187
Philippines	1 123	6 243	7 366	458	493	951	1 581	6 736	8 317
India	3 205	1 897	5 102	593	501	1 094	3 798	2 398	6 196
Iraq	11 755	9 528	21 283	3 938	3 696	7 634	15 693	13 224	28 917
Iran	6 958	4 946	11 904	1 549	1 443	2 992	8 507	6 389	14 896
Jordan	567	443	1 010	487	491	978	1 054	934	1 988
China	3 668	4 553	8 221	551	584	1 135	4 219	5 137	9 356
Kuwait	647	476	1 123	350	341	691	997	817	1 814
Lebanon	6 573	5 462	12 035	5 885	5 643	11 528	12 458	11 105	23 563
Pakistan	5 780	5 047	10 827	4 561	4 492	9 053	10 341	9 539	19 880
Sri Lanka	3 333	3 370	6 703	1 965	1 995	3 960	5 298	5 365	10 663
Syria	878	994	1 872	843	755	1 598	1 721	1 749	3 470
Thailand	1 345	6 965	8 310	249	285	534	1 594	7 250	8 844
Viet Nam	4 261	4 604	8 865	2 467	2 294	4 761	6 728	6 898	13 626
Oceania	1 167	906	2 073	82	77	159	1 249	983	2 232
Stateless and not known	576	438	1 014	213	163	376	789	601	1 390

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

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

Table 19

Foreign nationals resident in Denmark. 2008

	Number 1 Jan. 2008	Live births	Deaths	Immigra- tion	Emigra- tion	Naturali- zations	Net change	Correc- tions	Number 1 Jan. 2009
Total	298 490	2 961	963	50 196	21 531	5 772	24 891	-3 193	320 188
Western countries	127 242	1 001	524	33 725	15 934	409	17 859	-1 285	143 816
Non-western countries	171 248	1 960	439	16 471	5 597	5 363	7 032	-1 908	176 372
EU countries	93 166	707	354	26 800	10 420	291	16 442	-941	108 667
Of which: Bulgaria	823	10	-	802	95	1	716	-6	1 533
Finland	2 228	11	14	485	371	4	107	-8	2 327
France	4 515	28	9	1 097	639	18	459	-115	4 859
Netherlands	6 020	79	15	541	383	26	196	-32	6 184
Ireland	1 240	5	4	120	51	-	70	-5	1 305
Italy	3 820	13	10	921	464	6	454	-68	4 206
Latvia	1 531	28	1	567	190	15	389	-35	1 885
Lithuania	3 489	59	1	1 429	530	11	946	-120	4 315
Poland	13 753	157	32	8 422	2 220	43	6 284	-147	19 890
Romania	2 386	18	5	1 661	283	29	1 362	-4	3 744
Spain	2 929	13	3	975	517	10	458	-108	3 279
United Kingdom	13 657	74	68	1 223	611	25	593	-97	14 153
Sweden	12 099	66	82	1 906	1 273	39	578	4	12 681
Germany	18 001	108	96	4 131	1 650	44	2 449	-63	20 387
Hungary	1 019	5	1	591	216	2	377	-39	1 357
Other Europe	90 147	842	356	7 839	4 543	1 417	2 365	-437	92 075
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	12 058	76	59	109	22	270	-166	-51	11 841
Iceland	8 301	173	20	1 564	1 449	10	258	-31	8 528
Yugoslavia (former)	8 562	75	59	28	24	196	-176	-250	8 136
Macedonia	2 185	23	3	70	9	17	64	10	2 259
Norway	14 426	73	101	1 965	1 453	73	411	-34	14 803
Russian Federation	3 456	25	7	524	175	63	304	-54	3 706
Switzerland	1 385	4	11	166	112	3	44	-7	1 422
Serbia-Montenegro	3 367	32	6	33	10	100	-51	-261	3 055
Turkey	28 843	275	82	751	235	581	128	-74	28 897
Ukraine	4 744	53	4	2 142	944	32	1 215	-140	5 819
Africa	21 441	388	39	1 443	306	1 083	403	-164	21 680
Of which: Morocco	2 827	32	5	91	29	119	-30	-9	2 788
Somalia	8 849	197	20	83	37	527	-304	-64	8 481
North America	8 147	28	30	2 757	2 229	24	502	-198	8 451
Of which: Canada	1 663	9	9	503	250	3	250	-81	1 832
United States	6 484	19	21	2 254	1 979	21	252	-117	6 619
South and Central America	4 972	25	7	991	331	112	566	-93	5 445
Of which: Brazil	1 489	6	1	405	122	18	270	-37	1 722
Asia	75 116	917	152	9 072	3 418	2 713	3 706	-584	78 238
Of which: Afghanistan	9 485	176	8	148	29	359	-72	-	9 413
Philippines	4 414	25	2	1 771	640	71	1 083	-42	5 455
India	3 284	33	5	1 692	986	58	676	-92	3 868
Iraq	18 314	307	26	408	188	1 166	-665	-48	17 601
Iran	4 385	28	15	224	62	207	-32	-43	4 310
Japan	1 059	3	2	285	191	3	92	-31	1 120
China	6 568	65	9	1 630	681	181	824	-179	7 213
Lebanon	1 712	11	7	53	21	73	-37	-40	1 635
Myanmar	1 058	48	1	168	1	4	210	7	1 275
Nepal	639	2	2	612	95	5	512	3	1 154
Pakistan	6 724	89	25	374	91	191	156	-27	6 853
Sri Lanka	2 640	17	8	111	25	127	-32	-7	2 601
Thailand	6 736	28	8	715	114	79	542	-26	7 252
Viet Nam	3 937	33	28	172	57	78	42	-14	3 965
Oceania	1 833	17	8	476	268	8	209	-77	1 965
Of which: Australia	1 380	13	4	385	215	5	174	-65	1 489
Stateless and not known	3 668	37	17	818	16	124	698	-699	3 667

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/krbef2a, [van211](#) and [van222](#)

Table 20

Change to Danish citizenship. 2008

	Men	Woman	Total
Total	2 719	3 053	5 772
Western countries	174	235	409
Non-western countries	2 545	2 818	5 363
EU countries	118	173	291
Of which: Netherlands	15	11	26
Poland	14	29	43
Romania	6	23	29
United Kingdom	7	18	25
Sweden	21	18	39
Germany	21	23	44
Other Europe	673	744	1 417
Of which: Bosnia and Herzegovina	128	142	270
Yugoslavia (former)	94	102	196
Norway	34	39	73
Russian Federation	15	48	63
Serbia-Montenegro	57	43	100
Tyrkey	284	297	581
Ukraine	13	19	32
Africa	515	568	1 083
Of which: Burundi	13	25	38
Etiopia	44	27	71
Ghana	15	20	35
Marocco	53	66	119
Nigeria	16	12	28
Rwanda	12	13	25
Somalia	242	285	527
Uganda	9	23	32
North America	13	11	24
South- and Central America	36	76	112
Asia	1 295	1 418	2 713
Of which: Afghanistan	197	162	359
Philippines	17	54	71
India	26	32	58
Iraq	628	538	1 166
Iran	91	116	207
China	67	114	181
Lebanon	26	47	73
Pakistan	88	103	191
Sri Lanka	48	79	127
Syria	12	18	30
Thailand	32	47	79
Vietnam	25	53	78
Oceania	2	6	8
Stateless and unknown	67	57	124

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/dkstat

Table 21

Average age of the population

	1999			2009		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	age by year					
Total	37.7	40.3	39.0	39.0	41.1	40.1
Unmarried, 18 years +	32.5	32.0	32.3	34.4	33.2	33.9
Married /separated	52.3	49.6	50.9	54.3	51.7	53.0
Widows /widowers	73.9	75.0	74.8	75.1	76.5	76.2
Divorced	52.4	53.0	52.8	54.9	55.3	55.1
Registered partnerships	45.2	42.8	44.3	48.2	44.1	46.2
Survivor of two partners	51.2	56.9	52.0	59.6	63.6	60.6
Dissolved partnerships	40.2	39.8	40.0	45.6	43.7	44.7
Persons with Danish origin	38.2	40.8	39.5	39.7	41.8	40.8
Immigrants	37.1	39.2	38.1	39.4	40.1	39.8
Descendants	11.6	11.6	11.6	14.0	14.0	14.0

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bef3, [krbef3](#), [bef1a](#) and [bef1a07](#)

Table 22 **Fertility and reproduction**

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
Number of live births	57 293	53 749	63 433	69 771	67 084	64 189	65 038
	per thousand women						
Crude birth rate	11.2	10.5	12.3	13.3	12.6	11.9	11.8
General fertility rate	46.8	42.2	48.5	53.8	53.5	51.9	52.2
Total fertility rate	1 546	1 447	1 668	1 807	1 772	1 799	1 892
Gross reproduction rate	754	708	810	878	862	880	917
Net reproduction rate	742	697	798	867	853	872	909

Note: Fertility deals with live births.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod107 and [fod3](http://www.statbank.dk/fod3)

Table 23 **Average age of mothers**

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2007
Average age of mother at 1st child	23.1	23.7	24.6	26.4	28.1	28.9	29.2
Average age of mother, total	27.0	26.7	26.8	28.5	29.7	30.2	30.4

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod11

Table 24

Age-related fertility rates

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
	per thousand women						
15-19 years	16.8	9.1	9.1	8.3	7.8	5.8	6.2
20-24 years	101.7	76.7	71.4	61.6	51.7	43.4	45.8
25-29 years	117.9	118.1	134.8	139.1	128.3	125.2	125.0
30-34 years	54.6	64.1	86.9	108.5	116.7	127.1	134.7
35-39 years	15.7	18.4	27.3	38.5	43.0	50.5	56.6
40-44 years	2.4	2.8	3.9	5.3	6.7	8.1	9.6
45-49 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5

Note: Fertility deals with live births.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod3

Table 25

Legal abortions by age and residence of the woman. 2006

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

Source: National Board of Health.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod6 and [bef6](http://www.statbank.dk/bef6)

Table 26

Life tables. 2007-2008

	Survivors	Death rate for age group ¹	Aver- age life expec- tancy ²	Survi- vors	Death rate for age group ¹	Aver- age life expec- tancy ²		Survivors	Death rate for age group ¹	Aver- age life expec- tancy ²	Survi- vors	Death rate for age group ¹	Aver- age life expec- tancy ²
	men			women				men			women		
0 years	100 000	450	76.3	100 000	338	80.7	50 years	94 788	515	28.6	97 028	283	32.1
1 years	99 550	54	75.6	99 662	34	80.0	51 years	94 300	541	27.7	96 753	340	31.2
2 years	99 496	26	74.7	99 628	14	79.0	52 years	93 790	572	26.9	96 424	386	30.3
3 years	99 470	17	73.7	99 614	7	78.0	53 years	93 254	643	26.0	96 052	394	29.4
4 years	99 453	13	72.7	99 607	6	77.0	54 years	92 654	693	25.2	95 674	409	28.5
5 years	99 440	8	71.7	99 601	7	76.0	55 years	92 012	722	24.4	95 283	478	27.7
6 years	99 432	12	70.7	99 594	6	75.0	56 years	91 348	788	23.5	94 828	526	26.8
7 years	99 420	16	69.7	99 588	10	74.0	57 years	90 628	857	22.7	94 329	548	25.9
8 years	99 404	9	68.7	99 578	9	73.0	58 years	89 851	895	21.9	93 812	579	25.1
9 years	99 395	6	67.7	99 569	4	72.0	59 years	89 047	946	21.1	93 269	613	24.2
10 years	99 389	9	66.7	99 565	8	71.1	60 years	88 205	1 057	20.3	92 697	698	23.4
11 years	99 380	7	65.7	99 557	10	70.1	61 years	87 273	1 205	19.5	92 050	773	22.5
12 years	99 373	6	64.7	99 547	6	69.1	62 years	86 221	1 307	18.8	91 338	826	21.7
13 years	99 367	17	63.7	99 541	7	68.1	63 years	85 094	1 416	18.0	90 584	915	20.9
14 years	99 350	22	62.8	99 534	14	67.1	64 years	83 889	1 564	17.2	89 755	1 005	20.1
15 years	99 328	20	61.8	99 520	20	66.1	65 years	82 577	1 718	16.5	88 853	1 087	19.3
16 years	99 308	37	60.8	99 500	18	65.1	66 years	81 158	1 879	15.8	87 887	1 181	18.5
17 years	99 271	49	59.8	99 482	19	64.1	67 years	79 633	1 999	15.1	86 849	1 280	17.7
18 years	99 222	62	58.8	99 463	24	63.1	68 years	78 041	2 163	14.4	85 737	1 399	16.9
19 years	99 160	73	57.9	99 439	19	62.1	69 years	76 353	2 395	13.7	84 538	1 551	16.1
20 years	99 088	70	56.9	99 420	16	61.1	70 years	74 524	2 647	13.0	83 227	1 779	15.4
21 years	99 019	76	55.9	99 404	16	60.2	71 years	72 551	2 988	12.3	81 746	2 017	14.6
22 years	98 944	79	55.0	99 388	14	59.2	72 years	70 383	3 267	11.7	80 097	2 273	13.9
23 years	98 866	80	54.0	99 374	19	58.2	73 years	68 084	3 554	11.1	78 276	2 459	13.2
24 years	98 787	74	53.1	99 355	30	57.2	74 years	65 664	3 936	10.5	76 351	2 659	12.6
25 years	98 714	65	52.1	99 325	30	56.2	75 years	63 079	4 393	9.9	74 321	3 032	11.9
26 years	98 650	62	51.1	99 295	25	55.2	76 years	60 308	4 936	9.3	72 068	3 449	11.3
27 years	98 589	63	50.2	99 270	26	54.2	77 years	57 331	5 414	8.8	69 582	3 806	10.6
28 years	98 527	77	49.2	99 244	29	53.2	78 years	54 227	6 034	8.3	66 934	4 079	10.0
29 years	98 451	77	48.3	99 215	30	52.3	79 years	50 955	6 696	7.8	64 204	4 532	9.4
30 years	98 375	79	47.3	99 185	34	51.3	80 years	47 543	7 222	7.3	61 294	5 116	8.9
31 years	98 297	85	46.3	99 151	41	50.3	81 years	44 109	8 020	6.8	58 158	5 728	8.3
32 years	98 213	87	45.4	99 110	44	49.3	82 years	40 571	8 940	6.3	54 827	6 358	7.8
33 years	98 128	94	44.4	99 066	41	48.3	83 years	36 944	10 078	5.9	51 341	7 023	7.3
34 years	98 036	96	43.4	99 025	50	47.4	84 years	33 221	11 222	5.5	47 735	7 720	6.8
35 years	97 942	102	42.5	98 975	59	46.4	85 years	29 493	12 053	5.2	44 050	8 563	6.3
36 years	97 842	111	41.5	98 917	57	45.4	86 years	25 938	13 198	4.8	40 278	9 755	5.9
37 years	97 733	115	40.6	98 861	64	44.4	87 years	22 515	14 709	4.5	36 349	10 870	5.5
38 years	97 621	120	39.6	98 798	76	43.5	88 years	19 203	16 110	4.1	32 398	12 112	5.1
39 years	97 504	132	38.7	98 723	86	42.5	89 years	16 109	18 222	3.8	28 474	13 628	4.7
40 years	97 375	153	37.7	98 638	92	41.5	90 years	13 174	19 842	3.6	24 594	15 116	4.4
41 years	97 226	185	36.8	98 547	96	40.6	91 years	10 560	21 297	3.3	20 876	16 497	4.0
42 years	97 046	208	35.8	98 452	110	39.6	92 years	8 311	23 599	3.1	17 432	18 411	3.7
43 years	96 844	213	34.9	98 344	131	38.7	93 years	6 350	25 248	2.9	14 223	20 450	3.5
44 years	96 638	243	34.0	98 215	148	37.7	94 years	4 747	27 984	2.7	11 314	22 133	3.2
45 years	96 403	271	33.1	98 070	157	36.8	95 years	3 419	29 914	2.6	8 810	24 096	3.0
46 years	96 142	276	32.2	97 916	185	35.8	96 years	2 396	30 214	2.5	6 687	26 235	2.8
47 years	95 877	311	31.2	97 735	231	34.9	97 years	1 672	32 797	2.3	4 933	28 485	2.6
48 years	95 579	378	30.3	97 509	246	34.0	98 years	1 124	35 243	2.2	3 528	30 393	2.4
49 years	95 218	452	29.5	97 269	248	33.0	99 years	728	36 964	2.1	2 456	32 806	2.3

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hisb7, [hisb77](http://www.statbank.dk/hisb77), [hisb8](http://www.statbank.dk/hisb8) and [hisb9](http://www.statbank.dk/hisb9)

Table 27

Deaths

	Men		Woman		Total	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Total	27 045	26 851	28 559	27 740	55 604	54 591
0-4 years	179	179	129	127	308	306
5-9 years	16	16	12	11	28	27
10-14 years	22	25	16	16	38	41
15-19 years	82	78	34	30	116	108
20-24 years	105	137	30	27	135	164
25-29 years	116	102	53	39	169	141
30-34 years	163	163	65	79	228	242
35-39 years	239	216	118	144	357	360
40-44 years	458	399	240	248	698	647
45-49 years	661	648	423	372	1 084	1 020
50-54 years	1 140	1 010	671	632	1 811	1 642
55-59 years	1 584	1 418	999	963	2 583	2 381
60-64 years	2 419	2 436	1 589	1 534	4 008	3 970
65-69 years	2 554	2 697	1 738	1 815	4 292	4 512
70-74 years	3 148	3 150	2 469	2 368	5 617	5 518
75-79 years	3 879	3 787	3 419	3 358	7 298	7 145
80-84 years	4 318	4 260	4 851	4 499	9 169	8 759
85-89 years	3 585	3 576	5 605	5 274	9 190	8 850
90-94 years	1 815	1 964	4 087	4 098	5 902	6 062
95 years +	562	590	2 011	2 106	2 573	2 696

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod207

Table 28

Average life expectancy

	1911-1915	1971-1975	1981-1985	1991-1995	2001-2005	2007-2008	1911-1915	1971-1975	1981-1985	1991-1995	2001-2005	2007-2008
	men						women					
0 years	56.2	70.9	71.5	72.6	75.1	76.3	59.2	76.5	77.5	77.9	79.7	80.7
5 years	60.0	67.1	67.3	68.2	70.6	71.7	61.6	72.4	73.2	73.4	75.1	76.0
10 years	55.6	62.3	62.4	63.3	65.6	66.7	57.2	67.5	68.2	68.5	70.2	71.1
20 years	46.7	52.7	52.6	53.5	55.8	56.9	48.4	57.7	58.4	58.6	60.3	61.1
30 years	38.4	43.2	43.2	44.0	46.2	47.3	40.2	48.0	48.6	48.8	50.4	51.3
40 years	30.2	33.8	33.9	34.7	36.7	37.7	32.0	38.4	39.1	39.2	40.7	41.5
50 years	22.4	24.9	25.0	25.7	27.7	28.6	24.0	29.4	29.9	30.0	31.4	32.1
60 years	15.3	17.1	17.2	17.7	19.4	20.3	16.4	20.9	21.6	21.5	22.6	23.4
70 years	9.4	10.8	10.9	11.1	12.2	13.0	9.9	13.3	14.1	14.2	14.8	15.4
80 years	5.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.3	5.3	7.4	7.9	8.1	8.6	8.9
90 years	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.4

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hisb7, [hisb77](http://www.statbank.dk/hisb77), [hisb8](http://www.statbank.dk/hisb8) and [hisb9](http://www.statbank.dk/hisb9)

Table 29

Mens causes of death. 2006

	Under 1 years	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-34 years	35-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Total
Total	142	24	47	495	1 482	2 802	4 961	17 524	27 477
Infective and parasitic diseases (except tuberculosis)	1	1	-	2	16	42	55	241	358
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	9	13
Malignant neoplasm of bucca cavity and pharynx	-	-	-	-	21	112	152	187	472
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-	2	13	43	55	114	227
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	-	-	-	-	20	65	153	490	728
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and rectosigmoid junction	-	-	-	-	9	27	75	211	322
Malignant neoplasm or larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	-	-	-	1	55	274	651	1 190	2 171
Malignant neoplasm of bone and skin	-	-	-	11	13	33	49	75	181
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	11	16
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Other malignant neoplasm of uterus	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	-	-	-	-	1	32	164	984	1 181
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	-	1	3	29	119	286	567	1 189	2 194
Leukaemia and other neoplasm of lymph and haematoid tissue	-	1	3	8	22	58	132	367	591
Benign neoplasm and neoplasm of unspecified nature	-	-	-	3	6	5	42	131	187
Endocrine and metabolic diseases, except diabetes mellitus	4	5	3	4	12	33	43	119	223
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	4	46	76	148	447	721
Anaemia and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	1	-	-	-	6	9	7	59	82
Mental disorders	-	-	1	29	171	231	247	616	1 295
Meningitis	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	8
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	-	-	7	22	24	52	103	461	669
Active rheum. fever and chronic rheum. heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	1	7	34	66	192	300
Ischamic heart disease	-	-	-	7	95	281	500	2 427	3 310
Other forms of heart disease	-	2	-	7	63	107	249	1 334	1 762
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	1	5	52	116	261	1 536	1 971
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	-	-	-	-	11	41	108	568	728
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	1	-	8	14	22	75	120
Acute respiratory infections	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	11	13
Pneumonia	-	1	-	3	10	22	53	632	721
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	-	-	-	-	18	60	194	1 172	1 444
Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	-	1	2	6	13	43	145	210
Diseases of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	-	-	-	1	6	21	37	160	225
Cirrhosis of liver, cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	-	-	-	8	135	225	186	149	703
Other diseases of digestive system	-	-	-	2	31	59	98	363	553
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	1	3	5	5	39	53
Infections of kidney and calculus of urinary system	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	29	35
Other diseases of genito-urinary system and diseases of breast	-	-	1	-	6	11	26	372	416
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system	-	-	-	-	6	12	37	113	168
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	10	5	1	4	3	1	3	4	31
Other congenital anomalies	23	3	7	6	9	11	12	5	76
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	75	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	78
Senility without mention of psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	146
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	8	1	1	15	44	102	144	544	859
Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	2	90	42	36	21	36	228
All other accidents	2	2	9	98	168	75	85	377	816
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	1	76	110	89	75	121	472
All other effects of external causes	-	-	-	32	60	19	11	8	130
Cause of death unknown ¹	16	-	3	21	31	63	71	59	264

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod5

Table 30

Womens causes of death. 2006

	Under 1 years	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-34 years	35-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Total
Total	110	15	29	186	751	1 707	3 308	22 219	28 325
Infective and parasitic diseases (except tuberculosis)	2	2	2	3	7	11	37	355	419
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	8
Malignant neoplasm of bucca cavity and pharynx	-	-	-	-	7	40	43	137	227
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-	-	8	16	39	91	154
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	-	-	-	5	10	62	140	589	806
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and rectosigmoid junction	-	-	-	-	5	23	40	188	256
Malignant neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	-	-	-	3	66	246	481	936	1 732
Malignant neoplasm of bone and skin	-	-	3	3	21	22	20	62	131
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	-	-	6	86	184	296	673	1 245
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	-	-	-	2	19	17	16	52	106
Other malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	-	-	-	7	14	39	125	185
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	1	1	1	28	88	223	474	1 450	2 266
Leukaemia and other neoplasm of lymph and haematoid tissue	1	-	1	9	12	36	71	332	462
Benign neoplasm and neoplasm of unspecified nature	-	-	1	-	8	11	22	190	232
Endocrine and metabolic diseases, except diabetes mellitus	2	1	-	6	10	26	32	320	397
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	3	16	34	72	462	587
Anaemia and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	-	-	2	2	-	1	8	93	106
Mental disorders	-	-	-	3	40	70	70	1 310	1 493
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	11
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	1	4	-	10	19	40	88	652	814
Active rheum. fever and chronic rheum. heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	-	2	9	30	301	342
Ischamic heart disease	-	1	-	-	22	58	210	2 688	2 979
Other forms of heart disease	-	-	-	1	20	32	104	1 785	1 942
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	3	37	82	204	2 339	2 665
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	-	-	-	1	5	9	58	638	711
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	1	8	15	19	148	191
Acute respiratory infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	6	9	37	965	1 018
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	-	-	-	1	12	79	227	1 345	1 664
Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	145	167
Diseases of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	-	-	-	-	5	8	24	276	313
Cirrhosis of liver, cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	-	-	-	2	54	126	88	152	422
Other diseases of digestive system	-	1	-	2	13	33	55	613	717
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	32	36
Infections of kidney and calculus of urinary system	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	32	37
Other diseases of genito-urinary system and diseases of breast	-	-	-	-	2	4	21	402	429
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	5
Diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system	-	-	1	-	5	14	24	254	298
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	18	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	26
Other congenital anomalies	13	2	2	1	3	7	7	4	39
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	53	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	55
Senility without mention of psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	469	471
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	3	-	-	2	16	31	68	832	952
Motor vehicle accidents	1	2	6	24	15	4	13	27	92
All other accidents	-	1	7	10	24	34	39	623	738
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	1	24	39	35	37	42	178
All other effects of external causes	-	-	-	20	19	14	9	11	73
Cause of death unknown ¹	14	-	1	6	10	9	23	43	106

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod5

Table 31

Non-natural deaths

Cause of death	2001			2006		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	1 819	1 259	3 078	1 646	1 081	2 727
Motor vehicle accidents, total	323	123	446	228	92	320
Of which: Person in passenger car in collision	165	72	237	100	38	138
Pedestrian in a head-on collision	37	23	60	40	31	71
Motorcyclist in collision	56	-	56	39	5	44
Cyclist in collision	39	18	57	21	15	36
Person in van in collision	7	-	7	13	-	13
Other accidents, total	838	846	1 684	816	738	1 554
Of which: Accidents due to a fall	168	151	319	152	160	312
Poisoning involving medicines and biological drugs	119	45	164	132	35	167
Suffocation	44	36	80	45	26	71
Fire	34	31	65	41	26	67
Drowning	42	7	49	41	5	46
Suicide, total	508	219	727	472	178	650
Of which: Hanging, strangulation and suffocation	243	67	310	201	51	252
Poisoning involving chemicals and toxic materials	96	80	176	100	72	172
Shots from firearms	70	1	71	63	-	63
Drowning	20	36	56	29	25	54
Jump from heights	29	17	46	25	17	42
Other external causes, total	150	71	221	130	73	203
Of which: Poisoning involving chemicals and toxic materials ¹	85	41	126	63	42	105
Act of violence	31	18	49	24	12	36
Fire ¹	8	6	14	5	7	12
Drowning ¹	8	2	10	7	2	9
Hanging, strangulation and suffocation ¹	4	1	5	2	1	3

¹ Whether accident or premeditated action, not stated.

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

Table 32

Occupational mortality. 1996-2000

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

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

Table 33

Immigration and emigration by citizenship and country moved to/from. 2008

	Danish nationals			Foreign nationals			Total		
	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
Total	22 553	21 959	594	50 196	21 531	28 665	72 749	43 490	29 259
Faroe Islands	1 149	1 084	65	31	12	19	1 180	1 096	84
Greenland	2 808	2 044	764	31	30	1	2 839	2 074	765
Western countries	14 189	14 606	-417	34 901	15 735	19 166	49 090	30 341	18 749
Non-western countries	4 407	4 225	182	15 233	5 754	9 479	19 640	9 979	9 661
EU countries	9 821	10 196	-375	27 636	9 941	17 695	37 457	20 137	17 320
Of which: Belgium	289	183	106	235	137	98	524	320	204
Bulgaria	17	24	-7	781	69	712	798	93	705
Finland	56	57	-1	489	358	131	545	415	130
France	578	467	111	1 116	528	588	1 694	995	699
Netherlands	278	244	34	580	337	243	858	581	277
Ireland	178	189	-11	126	46	80	304	235	69
Italy	246	203	43	913	375	538	1 159	578	581
Latvia	27	15	12	577	172	405	604	187	417
Lithuania	20	18	2	1 422	453	969	1 442	471	971
Poland	121	104	17	8 466	2 038	6 428	8 587	2 142	6 445
Portugal	55	46	9	222	68	154	277	114	163
Romania	24	15	9	1 638	243	1 395	1 662	258	1 404
Slovakia	34	25	9	446	159	287	480	184	296
Spain	867	801	66	1 069	510	559	1 936	1 311	625
United Kingdom	2 185	2 161	24	1 253	609	644	3 438	2 770	668
Sweden	2 864	3 859	-995	2 224	1 605	619	5 088	5 464	-376
Czech Republic	50	49	1	344	150	194	394	199	195
Germany	1 451	1 392	59	4 372	1 608	2 764	5 823	3 000	2 823
Hungary	50	27	23	600	191	409	650	218	432
Austria	108	100	8	241	121	120	349	221	128
Other Europe	1 870	1 938	-68	7 822	4 609	3 213	9 692	6 547	3 145
Of which: Iceland	189	130	59	1 542	1 382	160	1 731	1 512	219
Norway	984	1 168	-184	2 038	1 653	385	3 022	2 821	201
Russian Federation	55	31	24	507	154	353	562	185	377
Switzerland	340	345	-5	229	189	40	569	534	35
Turkey	155	121	34	653	207	446	808	328	480
Ukraine	29	19	10	2 167	896	1 271	2 196	915	1 281
Africa	854	670	184	1 363	211	1 152	2 217	881	1 336
North America	2 040	1 947	93	2 939	2 275	664	4 979	4 222	757
Of which: Canada	287	259	28	504	249	255	791	508	283
United States	1 753	1 688	65	2 435	2 026	409	4 188	3 714	474
South and Central America	548	363	185	949	279	670	1 497	642	855
Of which: Brazil	95	69	26	401	102	299	496	171	325
Asia	2 394	2 442	-48	8 777	2 651	6 126	11 171	5 093	6 078
Of which: Philippines	59	44	15	1 599	256	1 343	1 658	300	1 358
India	120	121	-1	1 636	878	758	1 756	999	757
Iraq	20	47	-27	354	144	210	374	191	183
Japan	63	43	20	292	178	114	355	221	134
China	463	412	51	1 587	550	1 037	2 050	962	1 088
Nepal	30	10	20	605	84	521	635	94	541
Pakistan	128	53	75	321	53	268	449	106	343
Singapore	161	194	-33	177	69	108	338	263	75
Thailand	305	265	40	713	106	607	1 018	371	647
Vietnam	114	103	11	172	52	120	286	155	131
Oceania	808	803	5	518	288	230	1 326	1 091	235
Of which: Australia	665	647	18	422	233	189	1 087	880	207
Stateless and not known	261	472	-211	130	1 235	-1 105	391	1 707	-1 316

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/van211 and [van222](http://www.statbank.dk/van222)

Table 34

Residence permits granted in Denmark

	2000	2007	2008
Total	34 881	58 571	68 501
In asylum cases	5 156	1 278	1 441
Refugee status	4 388	1 013	1 231
Of which: Geneva Convention status	1 327	98	...
De facto-status	2 541	443	...
Quota refugee	464	472	...
Other status	768	265	210
Of which: Humanitarian residence permit	31	223	...
Family unification	12 571	4 455	3 793
Spouses or cohabitants	6 399	3 616	3 011
Minor children	5 934	837	670
Parents over the age 60	238	2	112
EC/EEA residence permits	5 925	14 621	30 594
Other residence permits	11 229	38 217	32 673
Employment reasons	2 195	22 939	15 542
Educational reasons	4 239	6 195	6 856
Other reasons	4 795	9 083	10 275

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

Source: The Danish Immigration Service.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/van6

Table 35

Internal migration. 2008

	Migration from one municipality to another			Migration within a municipality			Total internal migration		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	138 452	135 784	274 236	267 777	270 884	538 661	406 229	406 668	812 897
0- 4 years	9 177	8 450	17 627	18 172	17 347	35 519	27 349	25 797	53 146
5- 9 years	4 981	4 938	9 919	15 732	15 344	31 076	20 713	20 282	40 995
10-14 years	4 800	4 696	9 496	13 764	13 757	27 521	18 564	18 453	37 017
15-19 years	13 031	17 300	30 331	20 375	25 487	45 862	33 406	42 787	76 193
20-24 years	31 092	34 848	65 940	46 447	50 164	96 611	77 539	85 012	162 551
25-29 years	21 350	20 163	41 513	35 727	33 840	69 567	57 077	54 003	111 080
30-34 years	15 821	13 047	28 868	27 593	24 724	52 317	43 414	37 771	81 185
35-39 years	10 693	7 706	18 399	21 580	18 877	40 457	32 273	26 583	58 856
40-44 years	8 273	6 109	14 382	18 439	16 090	34 529	26 712	22 199	48 911
45-49 years	5 697	4 915	10 612	12 916	11 801	24 717	18 613	16 716	35 329
50-54 years	4 046	3 953	7 999	9 115	8 293	17 408	13 161	12 246	25 407
55-59 years	3 085	3 014	6 099	6 567	6 454	13 021	9 652	9 468	19 120
60-64 years	2 938	2 681	5 619	5 816	5 850	11 666	8 754	8 531	17 285
65-69 years	1 619	1 428	3 047	4 117	4 523	8 640	5 736	5 951	11 687
70-74 years	861	823	1 684	3 220	3 817	7 037	4 081	4 640	8 721
75-79 years	445	538	983	2 725	3 557	6 282	3 170	4 095	7 265
80-84 years	288	495	783	2 486	4 055	6 541	2 774	4 550	7 324
85-89 years	166	380	546	1 858	3 696	5 554	2 024	4 076	6 100
90-94 years	77	233	310	905	2 282	3 187	982	2 515	3 497
95 years +	12	67	79	223	926	1 149	235	993	1 228

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fly33 and [fly66](http://www.statbank.dk/fly66)

Table 36

Marriages contracted, by age of both spouses. 2007

	Age of bridegroom								Total	Average age of bride
	Under 20 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Not stated		
Age of bride										
Total	40	7 789	15 964	7 128	3 416	1 409	290	540	36 576	35.5
Under 20 years	23	156	13	2	1	-	-	18	213	19.2
20-29 years	16	6 207	4 832	394	62	8	1	257	11 777	26.8
30-39 years	-	1 152	9 723	2 670	258	36	4	163	14 006	34.0
40-49 years	-	40	910	3 296	1 338	173	15	61	5 833	44.2
50-59 years	-	2	42	427	1 447	589	34	29	2 570	54.1
60-69 years	-	-	1	18	159	491	125	11	805	63.5
70 years +	-	-	1	2	5	48	107	1	164	74.4
Not stated	1	232	442	319	146	64	4	-	1 208	•
Average age of bridegroom	19.2	27.3	34.3	44.2	54.3	63.4	75.4	•	38.1	•

Note: The average age at first marriage was in 2007 34.1 years for men and 31,8 years for women.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vie207

Table 37

Marriages and divorces

	1920	1940	1960	1980	2000	2007
	number					
Total marriages	26 991	35 262	35 897	26 448	38 388	36 576
Of which: Church	...	...	23 728	14 473	18 172	15 065
Civil	1 660	13 352	12 169	11 669	20 172	19 332
Registered partnerships, men	•	•	•	•	177	189
Registered partnerships, women	•	•	•	•	131	236
Total divorces	1 223	3 472	6 682	13 593	14 381	14 066
Of which: Duration of marriage: 0-7 years	...	...	...	...	6 812	5 680
Of which: Duration of marriage: 20+ years	...	...	...	...	2 404	2 563
	average age by year					
First-time married men	27.6	27.4	26.0	27.5	32.6	34.1
First-time married women	25.2	24.5	22.9	24.8	30.1	31.8
All married men	29.2	29.1	28.3	30.8	36.0	37.6
All married women	25.8	25.3	24.7	27.9	33.3	35.0

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hisb3, [vie307](#), [ireg1](#), [ski07](#) and [vie1](#)

Table 38

Divorces by duration of marriage – correction

	2000	2006	2007
Total	13 851	14 381	14 066
Under 1 year	293	155	142
1 year	686	544	486
2 years	856	824	724
3 years	1 148	830	846
4 years	1 149	1 076	780
5 years	1 001	1 004	866
6-7 years	1 679	1 763	1 836
8-9 years	1 351	1 421	1 378
10-14 years	2 460	2 593	2 686
15-19 years	1 354	1 771	1 759
20-24 years	1 031	999	1 081
25 years +	1 369	1 361	1 267
Not stated	4	2	215

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ski1 and ski107

Table 39

Divorces by age of both spouses. 2007

	18-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Not stated	Total
Age of wife	age of husband								
Total	1	521	3 966	5 441	2 741	976	189	231	14 066
15-19 years	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
20-29 years	-	367	589	84	14	1	1	49	1 105
30-39 years	-	121	2 780	1 708	188	31	3	73	4 904
40-49 years	-	13	475	3 249	1 145	137	14	67	5 100
50-59 years	-	2	38	307	1 244	409	26	35	2 061
60-69 years	-	-	5	27	99	369	84	4	588
70 years +	-	-	-	3	3	15	57	3	81
Not stated	-	15	79	63	48	14	4	-	223

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ski107

Table 40

The most common names for children born in 2007

	Number	Per thousands boys born	Ranking in 2006		Number	Per thousands girls born	Ranking in 2006		
	boys				girls				
1	Lucas	838	25	(1)	1	Mathilde	756	24	(3)
2	Mikkel	800	24	(2)	2	Emma	751	24	(4)
3	Noah	765	23	(12)	3	Sofie	700	22	(2)
4	William	753	23	(15)	4	Freja	688	22	(5)
5	Oliver	746	22	(7)	5	Laura	688	22	(1)
6	Mathias	735	22	(9)	6	Caroline	680	21	(6)
7	Magnus	725	22	(4)	7	Ida	649	20	(7)
8	Emil	721	22	(6)	8	Anna	625	20	(8)
9	Frederik	717	22	(3)	9	Sara	555	18	(9)
10	Mads	696	21	(5)	10	Julie	490	15	(10)
11	Christian	679	20	(13)	11	Maja	490	15	(11)
12	Victor	637	19	(11)	12	Victoria	471	15	(16)
13	Sebastian	630	19	(8)	13	Clara	454	14	(12)
14	Tobias	588	18	(10)	14	Emilie	449	14	(14)
15	Marcus	537	16	(14)	15	Lærke	442	14	(20)
16	Gustav	536	16	(19)	16	Isabella	417	13	(18)
17	Rasmus	533	16	(16)	17	Josefine	403	13	(19)
18	Malthe	525	16	(25)	18	Cecilie	394	12	(13)
19	Oscar	515	16	(23)	19	Amalie	387	12	(17)
20	Alexander	508	15	(18)	20	Alberte	366	12	(23)

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

For further information visit www.dst.dk/navne

Table 41**The most common names in Denmark. 2009**

1 January	Number in 2009	Per thousand	Number in 2008	Per thousand		Number in 2009	Per thousand	Number in 2008	Per thousand
boys					girls				
1 Jens	52 947	19	53 686	20	Anne	48 153	17	48 313	17
2 Peter	51 175	19	51 357	19	Kirsten	47 115	17	47 657	17
3 Lars	46 859	17	47 035	17	Hanne	41 374	15	41 606	15
4 Michael	45 872	17	45 933	17	Mette	39 477	14	39 541	14
5 Henrik	43 688	16	43 834	16	Anna	36 891	13	37 190	13
6 Søren	43 240	16	43 535	16	Helle	34 922	13	35 018	13
7 Thomas	42 265	15	42 177	16	Susanne	32 237	12	32 328	12
8 Niels	42 091	15	42 732	16	Lene	31 874	11	31 949	12
9 Hans	40 791	15	41 743	15	Karen	30 330	11	31 117	11
10 Jørgen	40 698	15	41 461	15	Inge	29 606	11	30 155	11
11 Jan	40 241	15	40 399	15	Marianne	27 959	10	28 004	10
12 Martin	37 314	14	37 308	14	Maria	27 562	10	27 260	10
13 Christian	36 919	14	36 694	14	Inger	26 892	10	27 723	10
14 Ole	35 477	13	35 870	13	Bente	26 351	9	26 549	10
15 Anders	35 232	13	35 233	13	Lone	26 243	9	26 341	10
16 Erik	35 062	13	35 824	13	Else	25 454	9	26 336	10
17 Morten	34 628	13	34 657	13	Pia	24 759	9	24 795	9
18 Per	34 571	13	34 883	13	Jette	24 571	9	24 680	9
19 Jesper	34 442	13	34 494	13	Camilla	24 560	9	24 453	9
20 Poul	30 651	11	31 487	12	Charlotte	23 998	9	23 999	9

For further information visit www.dst.dk/navne

Table 42**The most common used surnames in Denmark. 2009**

1 January	Number in 2009	Per thousands	Number in 2008	Per thousands		Number in 2009	Per thousands	Number in 2008	Per thousands
1 Jensen	278 782	51	282 249	52	26 Frederiksen	20 877	4	20 970	4
2 Nielsen	275 744	50	279 122	51	27 Laursen	18 635	3	18 623	3
3 Hansen	231 221	42	234 079	43	28 Henriksen	17 979	3	18 123	3
4 Pedersen	173 639	32	175 422	32	29 Lund	17 130	3	17 090	3
5 Andersen	165 871	30	166 936	30	30 Schmidt	15 845	3	15 835	3
6 Christensen	125 192	23	126 425	23	31 Holm	15 515	3	15 386	3
7 Larsen	122 712	22	123 792	23	32 Eriksen	15 157	3	15 207	3
8 Sørensen	117 300	21	118 396	22	33 Kristiansen	14 106	3	14 126	3
9 Rasmussen	99 238	18	100 045	18	34 Clausen	13 318	2	13 353	2
10 Jørgensen	93 182	17	93 998	17	35 Simonsen	13 169	2	13 185	2
11 Petersen	85 268	15	86 382	16	36 Svendsen	12 048	2	12 133	2
12 Madsen	67 075	12	67 521	12	37 Andreasen	12 013	2	12 038	2
13 Kristensen	62 549	11	62 783	11	38 Iversen	10 799	2	10 853	2
14 Olsen	50 904	9	51 322	9	39 Jeppesen	10 078	2	10 131	2
15 Thomsen	39 860	7	39 923	7	40 Østergaard	10 075	2	9 996	2
16 Christiansen	38 528	7	38 726	7	41 Lauridsen	9 352	2	9 346	2
17 Poulsen	33 106	6	33 250	6	42 Nissen	9 310	2	9 314	2
18 Johansen	32 166	6	32 229	6	43 Mogensen	9 185	2	9 231	2
19 Knudsen	30 634	6	30 793	6	44 Jespersen	9 069	2	9 125	2
20 Møller	30 516	6	30 574	6	45 Vestergaard	8 967	2	8 827	2
21 Mortensen	30 140	5	30 328	6	46 Jepsen	8 700	2	8 713	2
22 Jakobsen	28 473	5	28 501	5	47 Frandsen	8 694	2	8 712	2
23 Jacobsen	25 293	5	25 454	5	48 Kjær	8 666	2	8 600	2
24 Olesen	23 240	4	23 328	4	49 Nørgaard	8 372	2	8 285	2
25 Mikkelsen	22 882	4	22 947	4	50 Søndergaard	7 724	1	7 655	1

For further information visit www.dst.dk/navne

Table 43

Households. 2009

1 January	Single man with/without children	Single woman with/without children	Married couple with/without children	Unmarried couple with/without children	Child 18 not living with parents	Total	Other households total	Total number of households
households comprising only one family								
Total	488 405	654 562	967 210	287 762	1 472	2 399 411	164 492	2 563 903
1 person	464 109	528 370	•	•	1 472	993 951	•	993 951
2 persons	18 295	67 410	524 720	170 332	•	780 757	61 966	842 723
3 persons	5 028	44 781	138 917	58 682	•	247 408	47 686	295 094
4 persons	821	10 935	213 862	45 390	•	271 008	22 258	293 266
5 persons	126	2 252	73 565	10 862	•	86 805	16 155	102 960
6 persons +	26	814	16 146	2 496	•	19 482	16 427	35 909

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fam55n

Table 44

Families. 2009

	Single persons	Married couples	Other couples	Total	Single persons	Married couples	Other couples	Total	Children under 18 years not living with parents	Total number of families
1 January										
	families without children				families with children					
Total	1 296 846	560 335	173 981	2 031 162	165 367	472 788	123 422	761 577	17 021	2 809 760
1 person	1 296 846	•	•	1 296 846	•	•	•	•	17 021	1 313 867
2 persons	•	560 335	173 981	734 316	96 040	•	•	96 040	•	830 356
3 persons	•	•	•	•	53 358	150 745	61 837	265 940	•	265 940
4 persons	•	•	•	•	12 576	225 888	47 480	285 944	•	285 944
5 persons	•	•	•	•	2 515	78 549	11 429	92 493	•	92 493
6 persons +	•	•	•	•	878	17 606	2 676	21 160	•	21 160

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fam44n

Table 45

Children analysed. 2009

	Children living at:						Children not living with their parents	Total
	Single father	Single mother	Married couple	Registered partnership	Consensual union	Cohabiting couple		
All children	35 562	219 751	913 354	1 066	157 082	44 350	17 021	1 388 186
0-2 years	1 051	19 362	119 231	364	53 884	1 692	672	196 256
3-5 years	2 161	26 780	133 609	207	29 257	3 154	947	196 115
6-8 years	3 335	32 556	134 419	146	20 923	5 815	1 361	198 555
9-11 years	4 568	35 756	135 817	127	17 218	7 829	2 171	203 486
12-14 years	6 410	39 261	139 837	98	14 965	9 521	3 582	213 674
15-17 years	8 101	38 124	132 518	79	11 973	9 388	8 288	208 471
18 years +	9 936	27 912	117 923	45	8 862	6 951	•	171 629

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fam111n

Table 46

Children and young people of dead parents. 2009

	Children who have both a father and a mother	Children who have a father, but whose mother is dead	Children who have a mother, but whose father is dead	Children whose mother and father have both died	One or both parents is unknown	Total
All children	1 174 515	4 993	12 397	231	25 069	1 192 136
Age of child:						
0 year	61 994	3	17	-	3 290	65 304
1 year	63 516	13	58	-	1 303	64 890
2 years	64 624	39	92	-	1 307	66 062
3 years	63 889	56	128	-	1 178	65 251
4 years	64 145	88	162	-	1 030	65 425
5 years	64 054	102	274	1	1 008	65 439
6 years	63 306	103	307	3	1 120	64 839
7 years	64 391	135	391	3	1 030	65 950
8 years	66 047	195	486	3	1 035	67 766
9 years	65 260	231	613	5	972	67 081
10 years	65 344	301	635	10	1 132	67 422
11 years	66 516	321	833	7	1 306	68 983
12 years	66 805	400	928	15	1 262	69 410
13 years	68 951	469	1 195	21	1 286	71 922
14 years	68 909	522	1 342	33	1 536	72 342
15 years	66 551	595	1 431	39	1 467	70 083
16 years	66 735	678	1 731	35	1 814	70 993
17 years	63 478	742	1 774	56	1 993	68 043

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/brn9

Table 47**Conscripts by height**

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

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

Source: Ministry of Defence.

Table 48**Population projections for Denmark, changes**

	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2049
Live births	63 331	61 653	60 556	63 565	66 034	65 816	64 413	63 094	62 749	63 477
Deaths	54 532	53 410	52 509	53 637	56 186	59 706	63 439	66 568	68 927	70 420
Immigration	57 063	57 330	57 999	58 665	59 334	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000
Emigration	48 438	49 512	52 067	53 963	55 401	56 560	56 318	56 346	56 638	56 890
Population growth	17 424	16 063	13 976	14 632	13 781	9 549	4 656	182	-2 816	-3 832
Percentage population growth	0.32	0.29	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.16	0.08	0.00	-0.05	-0.07

Note: The forecast is based on a number of assumptions that can be read in Statistiske Efterretninger nr. 2008:11.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prog1008

Table 49

Population projections in five-year age groups

	2008		2010		2020		2030		2040		2050	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	2 712 666	2 763 125	2 730 948	2 779 024	2 805 127	2 850 371	2 868 864	2 920 910	2 892 993	2 948 761	2 883 063	2 935 905
0- 4 years	166 580	159 026	165 152	157 417	159 820	152 115	171 439	163 125	165 897	157 844	163 958	156 002
5- 9 years	170 185	162 254	168 160	160 564	158 079	150 569	168 065	160 016	169 529	161 379	163 674	155 808
10-14 years	180 508	171 364	176 862	167 852	166 157	158 403	160 852	153 137	172 128	163 810	166 905	158 834
15-19 years	171 597	162 666	179 037	170 027	170 509	162 819	160 829	153 202	170 579	162 391	172 080	163 766
20-24 years	154 548	149 249	163 332	157 022	183 515	175 478	173 471	166 727	168 521	161 883	179 134	171 585
25-29 years	160 378	159 345	153 412	152 588	183 818	179 396	175 929	172 620	167 310	164 106	175 927	171 974
30-34 years	184 520	183 159	175 665	174 975	163 547	162 377	180 535	177 991	172 032	170 396	167 710	166 092
35-39 years	195 795	191 088	194 092	191 726	154 051	154 786	180 386	178 589	173 465	172 334	165 961	164 705
40-44 years	217 953	210 969	209 845	203 597	175 665	175 904	163 148	162 739	179 061	177 536	171 467	170 576
45-49 years	191 945	187 337	202 056	196 724	191 521	190 960	152 962	154 485	177 838	177 546	171 578	171 751
50-54 years	182 476	180 281	183 128	180 671	202 564	200 241	170 530	173 294	158 723	160 560	174 068	175 084
55-59 years	177 408	177 828	174 617	175 303	191 573	191 129	182 693	185 902	146 847	150 950	170 629	173 442
60-64 years	186 572	187 719	185 311	187 012	170 167	172 404	189 518	191 749	161 049	166 636	150 517	154 775
65-69 years	129 860	136 618	145 989	152 766	156 061	162 733	173 813	178 913	167 482	174 695	135 481	142 192
70-74 years	95 330	108 697	102 042	114 305	154 749	165 678	146 539	155 331	165 354	173 793	141 667	151 448
75-79 years	68 902	88 594	70 681	89 082	109 750	125 370	122 999	137 153	140 520	153 007	136 918	149 976
80-84 years	46 043	72 153	47 354	70 399	63 758	81 870	104 902	124 683	104 214	120 257	119 501	135 512
85-89 years	23 232	47 732	24 684	49 004	32 606	50 507	59 014	78 428	70 934	89 493	83 738	101 926
90-94 years	7 329	20 788	7 845	21 175	13 407	26 391	23 189	36 324	43 005	59 956	45 352	60 228
95-99 years	1 402	5 630	1 566	6 076	3 401	9 560	6 702	13 070	15 160	23 971	19 569	28 703
100 years +	103	628	118	739	409	1 681	1 349	3 432	3 345	6 218	7 229	11 526

Note: The forecast is based on a number of assumptions that can be read in Statistiske Efterretninger nr. 2008:11.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prog7a08

Table 50

Population projections, by country of origin

	2008	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Total	5 475 791	5 509 972	5 655 498	5 789 774	5 841 754	5 818 968
Western countries:	156 479	165 728	198 977	219 154	233 170	243 215
Immigrants	140 970	148 705	174 184	187 297	195 837	201 921
Descendants	15 509	17 023	24 793	31 857	37 333	41 294
Non-western countries:	341 483	356 969	425 913	479 796	520 189	549 255
Immigrants	237 695	245 759	281 492	311 082	330 699	340 518
Descendants	103 788	111 210	144 421	168 714	189 490	208 737
Persons of Danish origin	4 977 829	4 987 275	5 030 608	5 090 824	5 088 395	5 026 498

Note: The forecast is based on a number of assumptions that can be read in Statistiske Efterretninger nr. 2008:11.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prog7a08

Table 51

Elections to the Folketing

	20 November 2001			8 February 2005			13 November 2007		
	Denmark	The Faroe Islands	Greenland	Denmark	The Faroe Islands	Greenland	Denmark	The Faroe Islands	Greenland
The electorate	3 998 957	33 106	38 710	4 003 616	34 166	39 588	4 022 920	34 529	39 634
Votes cast	3 484 915	26 498	23 819	3 384 560	24 936	23 516	3 483 533	23 214	25 589
Invalid votes	35 247	105	559	27 348	94	457	24 113	149	500
Valid votes	3 449 668	26 393	23 260	3 357 212	24 842	23 059	3 459 420	23 065	25 089
Of which personal	1 605 006	23 608	22 930	1 689 703	23 362	22 342	1 756 636	21 149	24 564
Votes cast as percentage of electors	87.1	80.0	61.5	84.5	73.0	59.4	86.6	66.8	65.6
Invalid votes	1.0	0.4	2.4	0.8	0.4	1.9	0.7	0.6	1.9
Personal votes	46.5	89.4	98.6	50.3	94.0	96.9	50.8	46.1	97.9
Candidates	984	92	13	947	111	16	808	94	16
Of whom women	289	21	4	299	33	6	260	34	9
Elected	175	2	2	175	2	2	175	2	2
Of whom women	67	1	-	66	-	-	66	-	1

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

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

Table 52

Elected members of the Folketing. 13 November 2007

	A	B	C	F	K	O	V	Y	Ø	Inde- pendent	Total
All Denmark	45	9	18	23	-	25	46	5	4	-	175
Of whom women	15	4	8	11	-	9	15	2	2	-	66
The Capital of Denmark	12	3	6	8	-	6	10	2	2	-	49
Of whom women	7	2	4	6	-	2	4	1	1	-	27
København Constituency	4	1	2	4	-	2	2	1	1	-	17
Of whom women	4	1	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	11
Københavns omegn Constituency	4	1	2	2	-	2	3	-	1	-	15
Of whom women	2	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	7
Nordsjælland Constituency	3	1	2	2	-	2	4	1	-	-	15
Of whom women	1	1	1	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	9
Bornholm Constituency	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Of whom women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sjælland-Syddanmark	16	3	6	8	-	11	19	2	1	-	66
Of whom women	5	1	2	3	-	6	6	1	1	-	25
Sjælland Constituency	7	1	2	3	-	5	8	1	1	-	28
Of whom women	1	-	-	1	-	4	2	1	1	-	10
Fyn Constituency	4	1	2	2	-	2	3	-	-	-	14
Of whom women	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	5
Syddjylland Constituency	5	1	2	3	-	4	8	1	-	-	24
Of whom women	3	1	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	10
Midtjylland-Nordjylland	17	3	6	7	-	8	17	1	1	-	60
Of whom women	3	1	2	2	-	1	5	-	-	-	14
Østjylland Constituency	7	1	2	3	-	3	6	1	1	-	24
Of whom women	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	6
Vestjylland Constituency	4	1	1	2	-	2	6	-	-	-	16
Of whom women	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Nordjylland Constituency	6	1	3	2	-	3	5	-	-	-	20
Of whom women	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	7

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

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

Table 53 (page 1 of 2)**The election to the Folketing. 3 November 2007**

	Electoral turnout	Relative distribution of votes in per cent									
		A	B	C	F	K	O	V	Y	Ø	Independent
All Denmark	86.6	25.5	5.1	10.4	13.0	0.9	13.9	26.2	2.8	2.2	0.0
The Capital of Denmark	86.7	24.6	7.2	11.9	15.6	0.6	12.4	19.8	3.9	4.0	0.0
København Constituency	84.8	24.2	8.9	10.1	21.0	0.5	10.6	13.7	4.3	6.7	0.0
Østerbro	87.0	23.7	10.6	11.6	20.1	0.5	7.9	14.6	4.9	6.1	0.0
Sundbyvester	82.6	25.1	8.6	8.8	21.6	0.5	11.4	13.5	4.3	6.2	0.0
Indre By	83.7	19.2	11.7	12.0	21.4	0.4	5.6	14.6	6.0	9.1	0.0
Sundbyøster	83.3	26.2	7.8	7.8	22.0	0.6	12.4	13.8	3.9	5.4	0.1
Nørrebro	83.8	22.7	11.0	6.5	27.3	0.4	7.0	8.6	4.2	12.3	0.0
Utterslev	79.8	27.0	7.6	7.7	22.9	0.7	12.6	11.0	3.3	7.2	0.0
Brønshøj	85.1	27.1	7.1	8.6	20.4	0.6	13.7	13.4	3.6	5.5	0.0
Valby	83.2	27.2	7.1	8.5	21.4	0.4	13.1	13.1	3.6	5.6	0.0
Vesterbro	84.6	23.5	10.3	6.7	27.0	0.5	8.1	9.4	4.0	10.5	0.0
Falkoner	89.0	20.5	10.9	17.0	17.2	0.4	7.8	15.6	5.4	5.2	0.0
Slots	86.6	22.0	8.9	16.3	17.5	0.6	10.0	15.2	4.8	4.7	0.0
Tårnby	87.8	26.7	4.2	10.7	12.8	0.4	18.8	21.9	2.9	1.6	0.0
Københavns omegn											
Constituency	87.3	27.6	5.5	13.2	13.3	0.5	14.6	19.5	3.3	2.5	0.0
Gentofte	89.9	13.7	8.0	27.8	8.8	0.4	7.9	25.5	5.5	2.4	0.0
Lyngby	89.4	20.3	8.9	18.8	12.1	0.5	9.8	22.5	4.8	2.3	0.0
Gladsaxe	87.4	27.7	6.7	10.7	15.6	0.5	13.3	18.4	3.7	3.4	0.0
Rødovre	86.3	33.2	4.4	9.3	14.6	0.8	16.5	16.4	2.3	2.5	0.0
Hvidovre	86.0	30.8	4.2	8.2	14.7	0.5	18.9	17.3	2.6	2.8	0.0
Brøndby	85.6	31.2	3.7	10.0	13.4	0.4	18.5	18.2	2.5	2.1	0.0
Taastrup	86.0	29.7	4.4	9.9	15.2	0.4	16.0	18.9	2.6	2.9	0.0
Ballerup	87.9	34.7	3.9	9.6	12.3	0.4	16.8	17.9	2.5	1.9	0.0
Nordsjælland Constituency	89.1	20.7	7.1	13.8	10.8	0.5	12.6	28.2	4.3	2.0	0.0
Helsingør	86.0	25.3	6.9	11.7	12.8	0.4	13.7	22.6	4.1	2.5	0.0
Fredensborg	89.7	16.3	7.6	18.5	8.2	0.3	11.0	31.4	5.1	1.6	0.0
Hillerød	88.6	22.1	6.3	11.2	11.2	1.1	13.6	28.5	3.8	2.2	0.0
Frederikssund	86.6	25.9	4.8	9.4	11.7	0.5	16.8	26.1	3.0	1.8	0.0
Egedal	91.6	20.4	7.5	14.8	11.4	0.4	12.0	27.0	4.5	2.0	0.0
Rudersdal	91.5	14.4	9.8	17.8	9.2	0.4	8.4	32.5	5.6	1.9	0.0
Bornholm Constituency	85.1	35.4	2.2	6.0	11.9	2.0	12.0	26.3	2.2	1.9	0.1
Rønne	84.4	39.4	2.3	6.1	11.5	1.9	11.9	23.4	1.7	1.7	0.1
Aakirkeby	85.7	31.6	2.1	5.9	12.3	2.1	12.2	28.9	2.7	2.1	0.1
Sjælland-Syddanmark	86.4	24.9	4.0	9.6	12.6	0.6	15.9	28.6	2.4	1.4	0.0
Sjælland Constituency	86.8	25.5	3.9	8.5	12.8	0.4	16.8	27.8	2.7	1.6	0.0
Lolland	83.3	25.5	1.7	4.8	25.8	0.3	16.8	22.6	1.3	1.2	0.0
Guldborgsund	85.8	30.7	3.0	6.9	12.7	0.4	17.0	25.9	2.0	1.4	0.0
Vordingborg	87.1	25.9	4.0	7.7	14.6	0.3	16.4	26.7	2.3	2.1	0.0
Næstved	86.6	29.4	3.4	9.8	11.5	0.5	15.9	25.7	2.5	1.3	0.0
Faxe	87.1	24.1	3.7	9.6	11.1	0.4	17.4	29.6	2.7	1.4	0.0
Køge	89.1	24.6	4.3	9.3	11.4	0.4	16.1	29.1	3.2	1.6	0.0
Greve	89.1	21.2	3.6	9.7	8.3	0.4	17.0	35.5	3.3	1.0	0.0
Roskilde	89.5	23.4	6.2	10.7	14.0	0.5	12.5	26.1	3.9	2.7	0.0
Holbæk	86.7	25.5	5.2	8.8	12.6	0.5	15.2	27.4	3.0	1.8	0.0
Kalundborg	85.3	24.6	4.0	6.6	12.5	0.3	20.2	27.9	2.4	1.5	0.0
Ringsted	87.0	25.2	4.1	8.6	11.8	0.5	16.6	28.6	3.1	1.5	0.0
Slagelse	84.5	26.0	2.9	7.6	12.0	0.4	19.9	27.5	2.4	1.3	0.0
Fyn Constituency	86.6	26.9	5.0	13.3	14.0	0.4	14.8	21.4	2.4	1.8	0.0
Odense Øst	82.5	31.2	5.6	11.7	18.8	0.5	13.3	13.6	2.6	2.7	0.0
Odense Vest	86.6	29.0	4.7	16.3	14.9	0.3	14.5	16.2	2.3	1.8	0.0
Odense Syd	88.2	24.3	6.5	17.9	14.4	0.5	12.5	18.9	3.1	1.9	0.0
Assens	86.7	26.9	4.3	13.2	11.7	0.4	15.9	24.1	2.4	1.1	0.0

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

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

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

Table 53 (page 2 of 2)**The election to the Folketing. 3 November 2007**

	Electoral turnout	Relative distribution of votes in per cent									
		A	B	C	F	K	O	V	Y	Ø	Inde- pendent
Fyn Constituency (continued)											
Middelfart	87.4	26.2	4.4	13.3	10.8	0.3	16.3	25.6	2.2	0.9	0.0
Nyborg	87.5	28.4	3.9	11.7	13.2	0.3	15.9	23.4	2.0	1.2	0.0
Svendborg	86.6	25.4	5.2	10.7	14.7	0.4	15.5	23.2	2.3	2.6	0.0
Faaborg	87.2	24.9	5.0	12.1	12.5	0.4	15.0	26.3	2.3	1.5	0.0
Syddjylland Constituency	85.9	22.9	3.4	8.3	11.4	1.0	15.7	34.6	1.9	0.8	0.0
Sønderborg	86.7	25.6	3.0	7.2	9.5	0.5	18.2	33.5	1.8	0.7	0.0
Aabenraa	85.5	22.9	3.0	8.3	8.5	0.8	17.1	37.2	1.6	0.6	0.0
Tønder	84.2	22.0	3.0	7.7	8.9	1.3	15.4	39.4	1.6	0.7	0.0
Esbjerg By	83.5	30.8	2.8	6.6	14.6	0.7	15.5	26.0	1.7	1.3	0.0
Esbjerg Omegn	87.8	23.4	3.4	7.6	10.8	0.7	13.8	37.9	1.6	0.8	0.0
Varde	87.0	18.4	3.5	7.2	7.6	1.3	14.0	45.9	1.5	0.6	0.0
Vejen	85.9	20.4	3.1	7.9	8.6	1.2	15.5	40.9	1.9	0.5	0.0
Vejle Nord	88.5	18.9	4.6	9.9	11.0	1.2	15.6	35.3	2.5	1.0	0.0
Vejle Syd	84.7	22.6	4.4	9.4	13.4	1.2	15.8	29.5	2.6	1.1	0.0
Fredericia	84.8	26.6	3.1	9.3	13.8	0.9	16.4	27.0	2.0	0.9	0.0
Kolding Nord	86.5	18.6	4.4	11.3	15.8	0.8	13.8	32.0	2.4	0.9	0.0
Kolding Syd	85.9	19.9	3.8	10.9	16.0	1.1	15.7	29.8	1.9	0.9	0.0
Haderslev	86.1	23.2	2.9	7.2	11.3	1.2	15.8	35.8	1.9	0.7	0.0
Midtjylland-Nordjylland	86.7	26.8	4.5	9.9	11.3	1.5	12.9	29.4	2.3	1.4	0.0
Østjylland Constituency	87.3	27.6	5.4	8.7	13.3	0.8	12.2	27.0	2.9	2.1	0.0
Århus Syd	89.3	26.9	7.2	10.3	15.8	0.7	9.3	23.9	3.4	2.5	0.0
Århus Vest	86.3	30.9	5.2	7.9	15.4	0.9	12.2	20.8	2.9	3.8	0.0
Århus Nord	87.3	29.5	7.9	8.0	19.5	1.3	9.2	17.4	3.4	3.8	0.0
Århus Øst	88.7	24.1	9.4	10.5	18.5	0.8	7.2	21.8	3.8	3.9	0.0
Djurs	85.1	27.3	3.7	8.0	10.9	0.6	15.3	30.8	2.1	1.3	0.0
Randers Nord	85.3	34.9	3.1	6.6	9.4	0.7	14.7	27.9	1.8	0.9	0.0
Randers Syd	85.0	30.7	3.3	8.0	9.6	1.1	14.5	29.8	2.0	1.0	0.0
Favrskov	88.2	25.8	5.0	9.3	9.4	0.6	13.0	33.1	2.8	1.0	0.0
Skanderborg	89.8	26.5	5.1	9.2	12.0	0.5	11.4	30.5	3.2	1.6	0.0
Horsens	86.6	27.3	3.6	8.3	11.1	0.5	14.5	30.4	3.2	1.1	0.0
Hedensted	88.4	20.0	3.0	8.0	8.2	1.8	16.5	39.6	2.2	0.7	0.0
Vestjylland Constituency	87.3	23.0	3.9	7.7	9.4	2.8	13.0	37.3	2.1	0.8	0.0
Struer	87.4	22.4	3.4	6.5	13.0	2.3	12.4	37.7	1.6	0.7	0.0
Skive	86.1	28.2	4.6	5.4	10.1	1.0	13.2	35.2	1.4	0.9	0.0
Viborg Vest	85.9	27.0	4.3	7.1	10.3	1.1	12.5	34.7	2.1	0.9	0.0
Viborg Øst	87.7	22.8	4.1	8.3	8.3	1.9	12.6	39.2	2.1	0.7	0.0
Silkeborg Nord	88.9	23.8	3.9	9.6	9.4	2.2	13.5	33.3	3.3	1.0	0.0
Silkeborg Syd	87.8	27.6	4.5	12.4	12.4	0.9	11.1	25.5	3.8	1.8	0.0
Ikast	86.9	19.9	3.1	8.4	7.0	3.8	17.3	38.2	1.7	0.6	0.0
Herning Syd	85.8	21.2	4.5	7.3	8.2	3.5	13.8	39.1	1.7	0.7	0.0
Herning Nord	90.0	17.7	3.8	7.1	6.2	4.7	12.9	45.2	1.7	0.6	0.1
Holstebro	87.5	24.4	3.8	5.4	10.3	2.7	11.3	39.8	1.5	0.8	0.0
Ringkøbing	87.2	17.2	3.3	7.7	7.8	6.5	13.6	41.5	1.9	0.5	0.0
Nordjylland Constituency	85.3	29.3	3.9	13.4	10.3	1.1	13.6	25.5	1.8	1.1	0.0
Frederikshavn	83.8	31.8	2.7	11.4	8.2	1.0	16.7	26.1	1.4	0.7	0.0
Hjørring	84.9	27.4	3.8	16.2	9.9	1.1	13.2	26.0	1.6	0.8	0.0
Brønderslev	85.9	29.8	3.0	12.5	9.0	1.3	14.2	28.0	1.5	0.7	0.0
Thisted	86.1	26.7	3.9	11.0	9.2	1.6	14.2	31.0	1.5	0.9	0.0
Himmerland	85.5	23.2	3.6	16.7	9.5	1.1	13.4	29.6	2.0	0.9	0.0
Mariagerfjord	85.4	27.8	3.6	12.8	9.5	1.0	14.1	28.5	1.9	0.8	0.0
Aalborg Øst	85.0	34.6	4.7	11.8	13.2	0.8	12.8	18.3	2.1	1.7	0.0
Aalborg Vest	86.7	28.7	5.4	15.9	12.3	0.6	11.2	22.1	2.1	1.7	0.0
Aalborg Nord	84.7	33.0	4.5	12.7	11.7	0.8	13.0	20.6	2.0	1.7	0.0

Table 54

Elections to the Folketing, distribution of votes and candidates

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

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

Table 55

Elections to county councils. 15 November 2005

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/akva3

Table 56

Elections to county councils. 15 November 2005

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/akva3

Table 57

Elections to county councils, distribution of votes cast.
15 November 2005

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/akva3

Table 58

Elections to municipality councils. 15 November 2005

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/valgk3

Table 59

Elections to municipality councils, distribution of votes cast

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/valgk3

Table 60

Elections to the European Parliament, summary

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

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

¹ Postal votes in consideration.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

Table 61

Elections to the European Parliament, distribution of votes cast

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

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

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

Table 62

Referendums

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

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

Table 63**Elections to local church councils. 11 November 2008**

	Copen- hagen Diocese	Hel- singør Diocese	Ros- kilde Diocese	Lolland- Falster Diocese	Fyn Diocese	Hader- slev Diocese	Ribe Diocese	Århus Diocese	Viborg Diocese	Aal- borg Diocese	All Den- mark
Number of deaneries, total	11	13	13	4	12	7	8	14	11	14	107
Number of voting deaneries	5	7	7	3	9	7	7	11	10	12	78
Number of voting parishes	8	9	12	3	10	13	20	18	32	23	148
Electorate	43 869	57 144	45 799	7 391	30 785	44 639	72 286	43 429	75 439	71 445	492 226
Votes cast	3 776	5 935	5 813	1 407	4 162	8 141	13 855	6 816	15 881	11 611	77 397
Percentage turnout	8.6	10.4	12.7	19.0	13.5	18.2	19.2	15.7	21.1	16.3	15.7
Highest percentage turnout	27.6	33.3	77.3	33.2	72.6	45.0	45.7	52.5	50.9	57.6	77.3
Lowest percentage turnout	4.8	4.4	5.9	12.9	8.5	10.2	6.5	4.0	10.6	8.4	4.0

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Education and culture

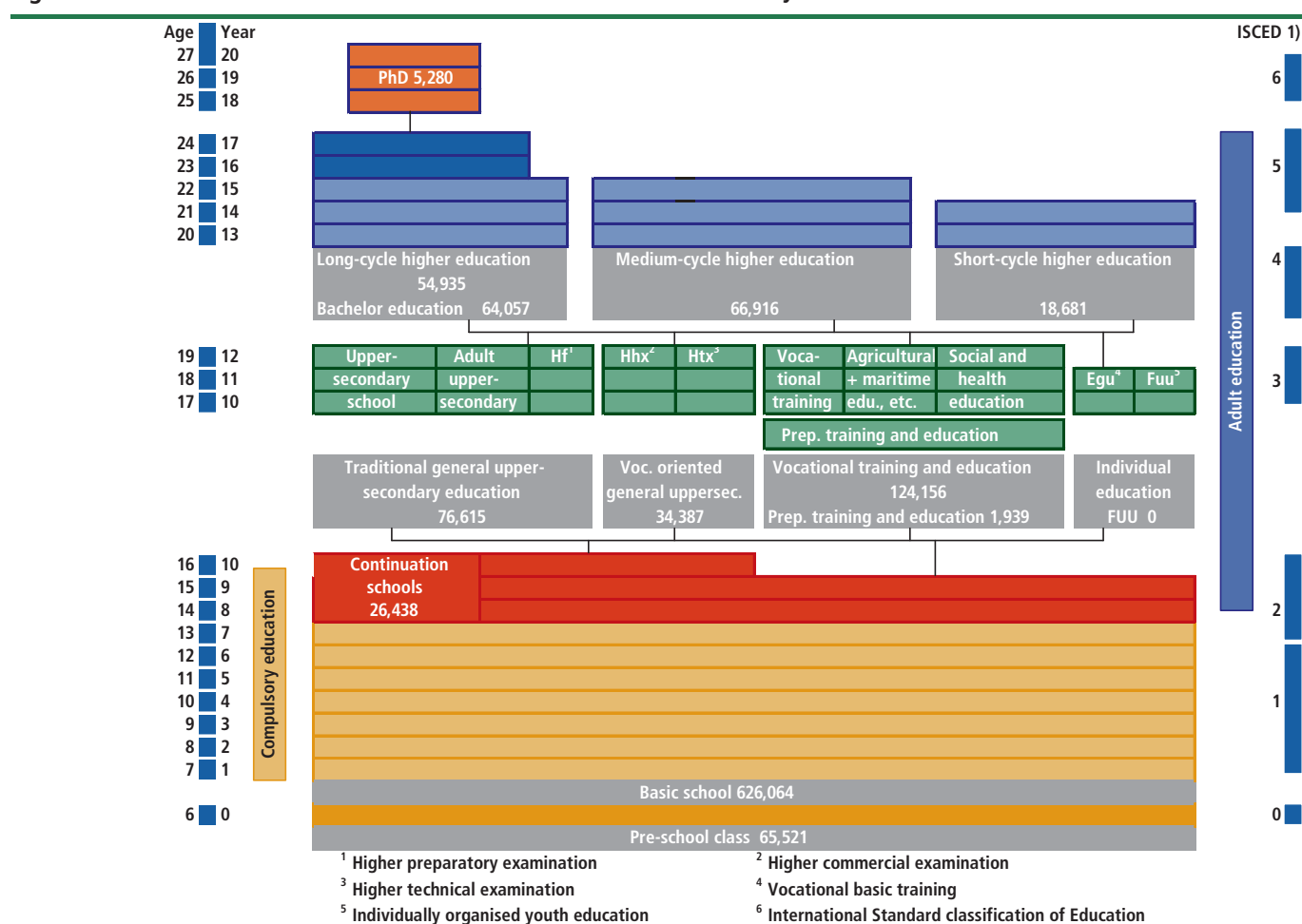
1. Education

Pre-school to grade 10

Basic school forms the foundation of the Danish educational system. It begins with pre-school form and leads up to the voluntary 10th school year. In 2007, 718,000 pupils attended basic school. Of these, 65,500 had started in pre-school forms, while 172,600 attended 8th to 10th form, and among these, 26,400 attended continuation schools. Due to changes in the age composition of the population, the number of pupils in pre-school forms has increased by 4 per cent since 1996. However, the number of pupils in 8th to 10th form declined by in the period up to 1999, but it has subsequently increased by 19 per cent in the whole period from 1997 to 2007. Figure 1 gives an overview of the structure and admission systems in the Danish educational system, from pre-school through secondary education to higher education.

Figure 1

Number of students in the educational system. 1 October 2007



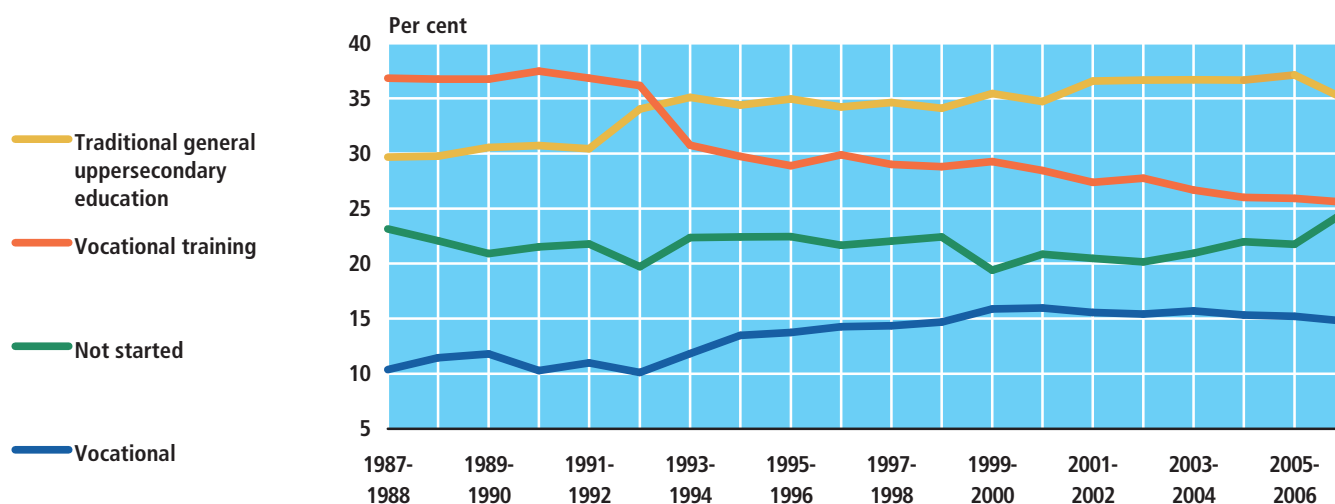
¹ International Standard Classification of Education.

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

Of all students leaving school in 2006-07, approximately 75 per cent had commenced further education after a period of three months. A little less than 50 per cent had chosen to attend general upper-secondary education or vocational education (general programmes of education at second level, second stage, hhx, htx), while 26 per cent opted for vocational education and training, e.g. carpenters, bricklayers or hairdressers. 40 per cent of the students leaving school in 1987-88 attended general upper-secondary education or vocational education, while 37 per cent opted for vocational education and training within a period of three months after leaving basic school.

Figure 2

Students three months after leaving basic school



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/afgang11.

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

19 per cent of students who graduated from general upper-secondary education in 2006-07 continued their education immediately after completing their general upper-secondary education. The corresponding proportion of graduates from 1997-98 was 17 per cent. The proportion of graduates from 2006-07 who continued their education immediately after graduating from vocational general upper-secondary education was 35 per cent.

74 per cent of the graduates from general upper-secondary education or vocational education in 2006-07 who had enrolled for further education three months after their graduation chose higher education.

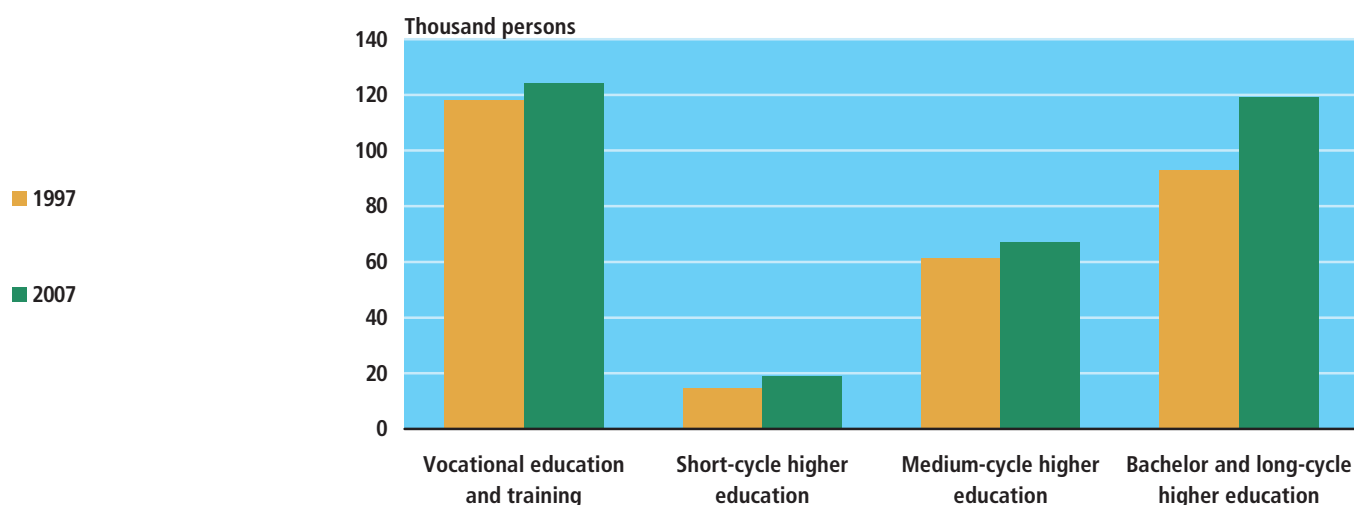
More students commence education and training

In 2007, the number of students attending vocational education and training was 124,200, while the total number attending higher education, e.g. police officers, nurses or doctors, including 5,300 research students, reached 210,000. Since 1997, the number of students attending vocational education and training has increased by 5 per cent, and by 21 per cent for higher education.

Education and culture

Figure 3

Students attending education and training providing them with profess. qualifications



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/u11 and [u1107](http://www.statbank.dk/u1107).

Social science accounts for the highest number of students

Of the 210,000 students attending higher education, social science, educational teaching and the humanities account for the highest number of students, with 25, 17 and 17 per cent, respectively. Within social science, a large number of students attend education as marketing economists, MSc's (economics and business administration), or study law and economics, whereas educationalists and school teachers prevail within educational teaching. The humanities mainly comprise languages, history, philosophy and theology.

12 per cent of all students attend technical education, such as engineers or architects, and 7 per cent attend natural science education, comprising mainly physics, mathematics, chemistry and biology. 14 per cent of all students attend health education, such as nurses, doctors and pharmacists.

278,500 attended courses in adult education at private course suppliers

Besides the institutions behind adult education and training regulated by law, different types of suppliers of training courses offer training on a private basis. These include private commercial firms, but also the social partners, trade organisations and self governing institutions. In 2007, 278,500 attended courses in adult education at private course suppliers.

Most course participants at adult vocational training centres

Outside the main educational system, there is 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 2006-07, almost one million course participants completed their participation in public-managed adult or supplementary courses, and course participants at adult vocational training constituted 66 per cent of these. Course participants at general courses, i.e. 8th and 9th grade and higher preparatory course, constituted 23 per cent, while course participants at further education constituted 11 per cent, respectively.

38 per cent of the course participants had vocational training as highest education completed, 44 per cent had basic school, general upper secondary school or unknown education stated, and 18 per cent had completed a higher education.

66 per cent of the course participants at general courses were women

51 per cent of the participants in public courses were women. The proportion of women at the general courses was 66 per cent, while the corresponding figure at the adult vocational training centres was a mere 44 per cent. At the higher education centres, 57 per cent were women.

Ten years after basic school half of the Danes have professional qualifications

Ten years after leaving basic school in 1996-97, about 49 per cent had completed training providing them with professional qualifications. Of this group, 30 per cent had completed a vocational education course and 19 per cent had completed higher education, while 26 per cent were still studying. The educational remainder – young people who had not attended any educational institution or had completed an education course providing them with professional qualifications ten years after leaving basic school – accounted for 25 per cent of the year 1996-97. The corresponding proportion was 28 per cent for graduates from 1987-88.

2. The population's educational level

Increase in the level of education since 1997

In 2007, 67 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds had completed education providing them with professional qualifications, defined as vocational or higher education aimed at specific types of jobs. This proportion has increased by 8 percentage points from 1998 to 2008. A few more men than women have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications (51 per cent). Another characteristic feature is the fact that the young generation is more highly educated than their parents.

High frequency of vocational education

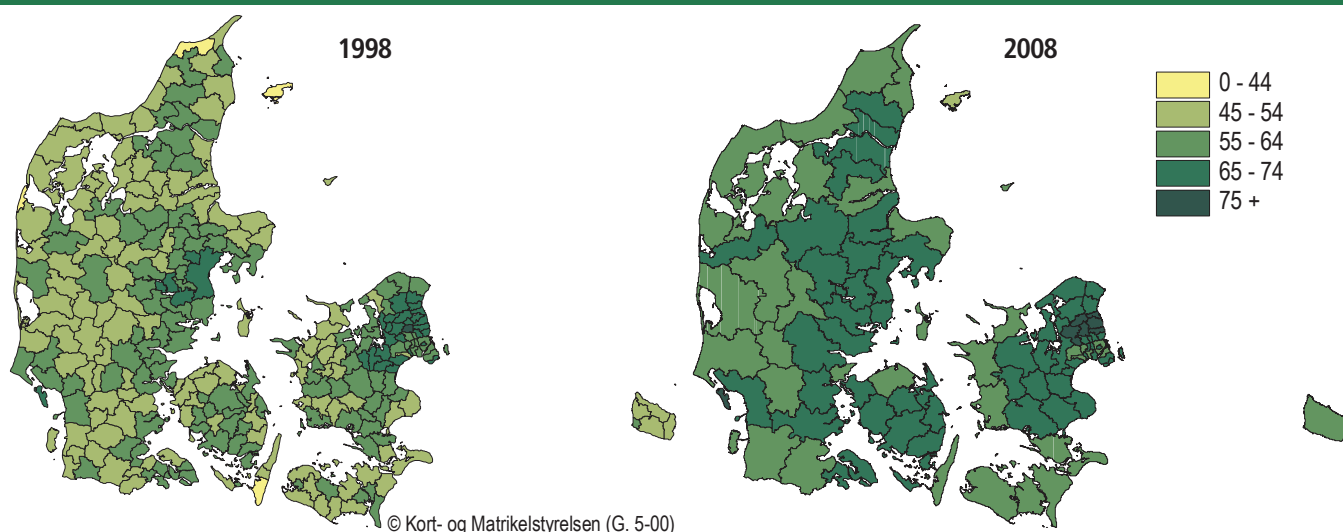
The highest level of qualifications among the 30-69 age group was most frequently a vocational education. 38 per cent had completed this type of education, while 29 per cent had completed higher education in 2008. Since 1998, the proportions have increased by 1 and 6 percentage points, respectively. Among the remaining 33 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds of the population, 25 per cent had completed basic school education, 5 per cent general upper secondary education as the highest level of education, while there is no information for the last 3 per cent.

Great regional differences

Great regional differences are evident with regard to educational patterns within the Danish population in 2008. The proportion of individuals who have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications vary within each region. There is, however, a trend for the highest proportion completing education courses providing them with professional qualifications to be found around the large cities, with correspondingly lower proportions being evident in the provinces.

Figure 4

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



Differences in educational levels sharply evened out in a geographic perspective

Over the recent decade, differences have been sharply evened out as many outlying districts have experienced a higher increase than the major urban areas. Large differences still exist within each region.

Immigrants are in the educational system for a shorter period of time

The educational patterns of young immigrants are different from those of the population as a whole. Fewer immigrants attend an upper-secondary examination, higher preparatory examination, or higher commercial examination and higher technical examination, while more only attend basic school. These differences are, however, less significant when compared to 1998 levels; this has implied that more immigrants attend an upper-secondary examination, higher preparatory examination, and vocational education.

Increasing proportion of descendants on medium-cycle and bachelor educations

From 1998 to 2008, there was an increase in the share of 20-24-year-olds descendants who were receiving education courses providing professional qualifications from 30 per cent to 40 per cent. Especially, medium-cycle higher education and bachelor education accounted for this increase.

3. Gender and education

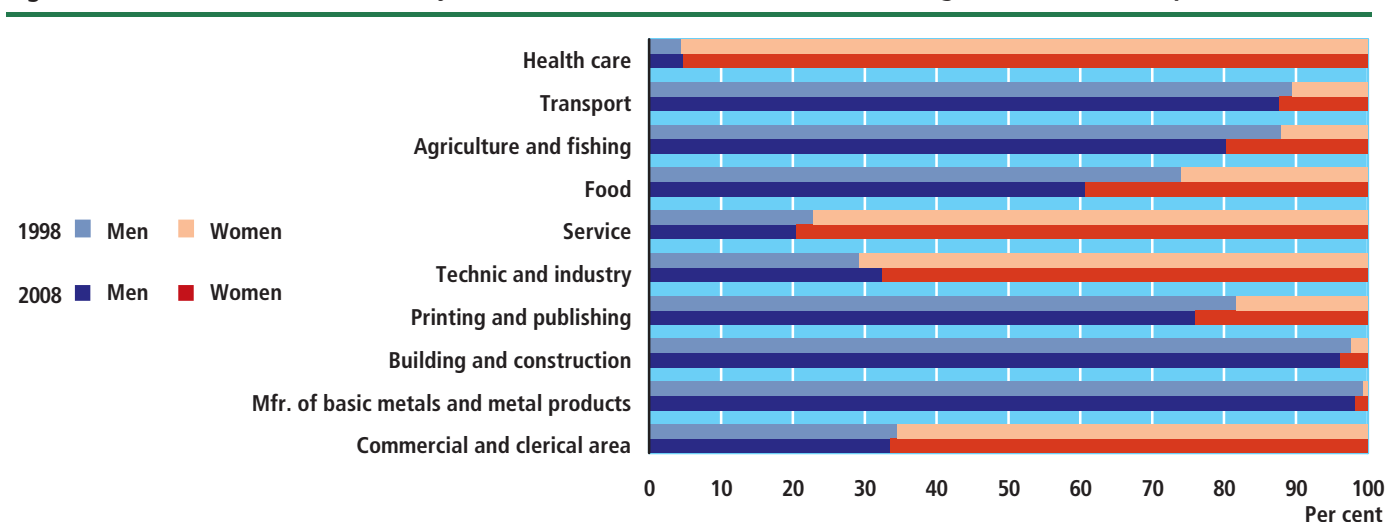
Sharp divisions in educational patterns

Sharp distinctions were observed in the educational patterns for 30-69-year-old men and women with regard to both educational levels and fields. More men than women had completed vocational education or long-cycle higher education in 2008, whereas more women than men had completed medium-cycle higher education in the same year. The difference in long-cycle higher education has become less pronounced during the last ten years, and since 2003 more women than men have finished their master.

Education and culture

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

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



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hfu1 and krhf1.

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

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

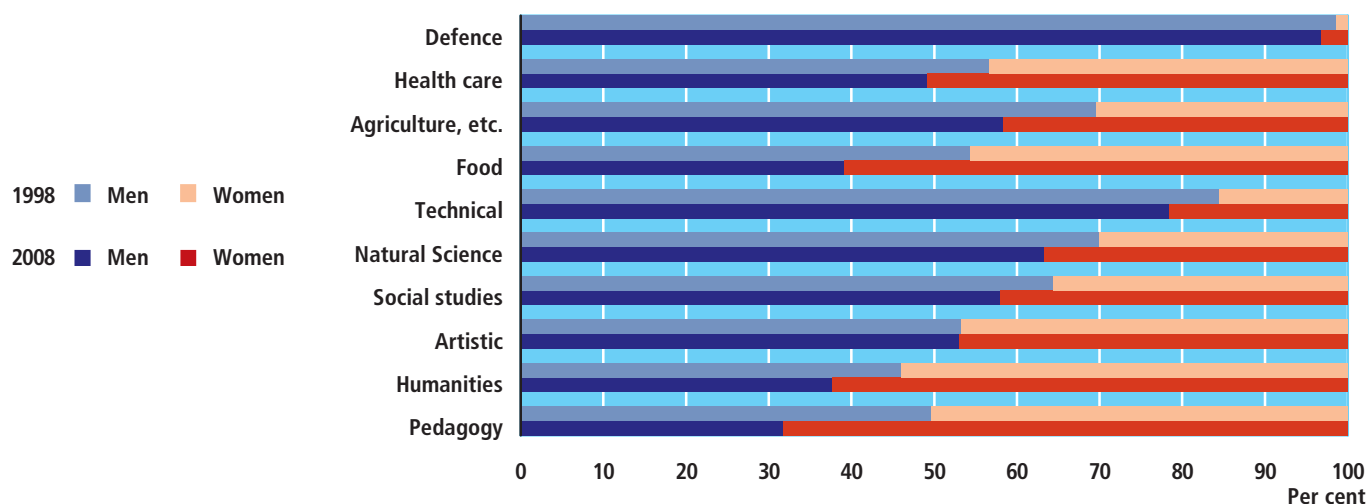
Long-cycle higher education is more mixed

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

Education and culture

Figure 6

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



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hfu1 and krhf1.

Women increased their foothold in certain fields

Even though the educational system continued to be highly divided in terms of gender in 2008, some progress has been made during the period from 1998 to 2008 as regards the education choices made by women and men. The dividing lines remain most rigid for vocational education and training, where the proportion of women has only gone up by 2 percentage points. The greatest degree of relaxation of the gender barriers was evident in long-cycle higher education, where the proportion of women increased by 8 percentage points.

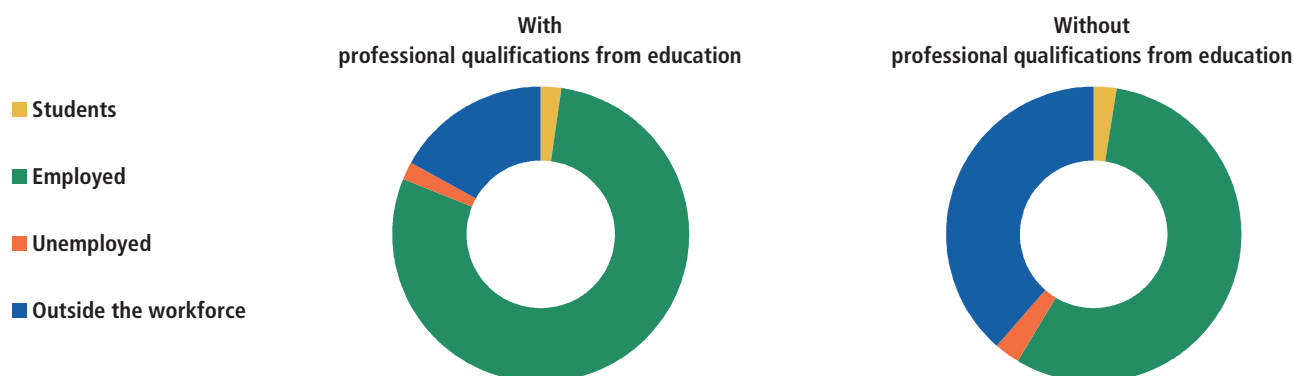
4. Education and employment

Education has a significant effect on employment

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

Figure 7

The relation of the labour market to the 30-69-year-olds. 1 January 2007



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/krhf2.

Education and culture

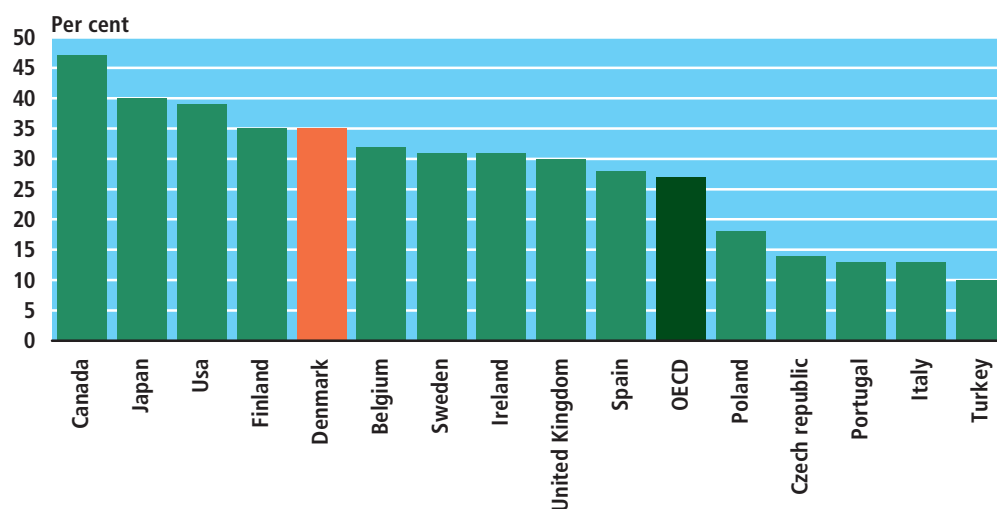
5. Education in an international perspective

Level of education in Denmark above OECD average

In all OECD countries, an average of 27 per cent of the 25-64-year-olds had completed a higher education in 2006. At 35 per cent, Denmark was among those OECD countries with a high percentage. The three highest percentages were found in Canada, Japan and the United States, while Portugal, Italy and Turkey accounted for the three lowest percentages.

Figure 8

Persons having completed further education in selected OECD countries. 2006



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

Danes proceed through many years of education

Children that began pre-school in Denmark in 2006 will proceed through an average of approximately 17.1 years of education before completing a full-time education course providing them with professional qualifications. Australia account for the highest number of years of education with 20.2 years, followed by New Zealand with 19.5 years, then Finland and Iceland with 19.2 and 19.1 years respectively. Mexico and Turkey account for the lowest number of years of education with 13 and 11.9 years. The OECD average was 16.5 years in 2006.

6. Culture

Most theatre admissions for plays

Admissions to state-subsidized theatres showed a decrease of 6 per cent during the season of 2007-2008 compared to the previous season. Plays accounted for 40 per cent of the 2.2 million admissions, while children's theatres accounted for 18 per cent.

Education and culture

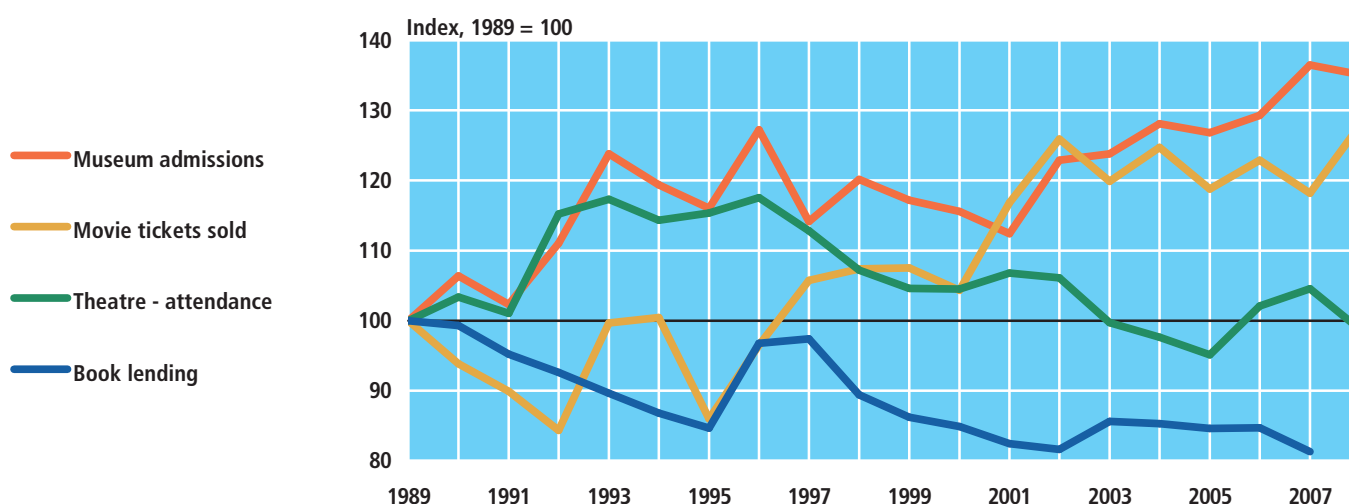
The remaining types of theatres were distributed as follows: Opera (12 per cent), light operas/musicals (14 per cent) and ballet/dance (10 per cent), while performance and revues/cabarets had a total of 3 per cent of the admissions. During the 2007-2008 season, the state, including the Danish Arts Council, subsidized 108 theatres compared to 114 theatres the previous year.

Non state-subsidized theatres

During the 2007-2008 season the non state-subsidized theatres had a total of 203 performances. The performances were shown 4,708 times and there were a total of 900,100 admissions, corresponding to an average of 191 admissions per performance. Children's theatres accounted for 31 per cent of the admissions, ballet/dance for 17 per cent, and plays for 15 per cent. The non state-subsidized theatres accounted for 29 per cent of the total number of admissions for plays in Denmark.

Figure 9

Various cultural institutions – activities



Big success for Danish films

In 2008, the number of tickets sold for films screened at Danish cinemas reached 13.1 million, which was 8 per cent more than in 2007. The number of tickets sold for Danish films increased by 38 per cent. American films decreased by 3 per cent. In 2008, the three films seen by most people were *Flammen & Citronen*, *Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull* and *James Bond – Quantum of Solace*.

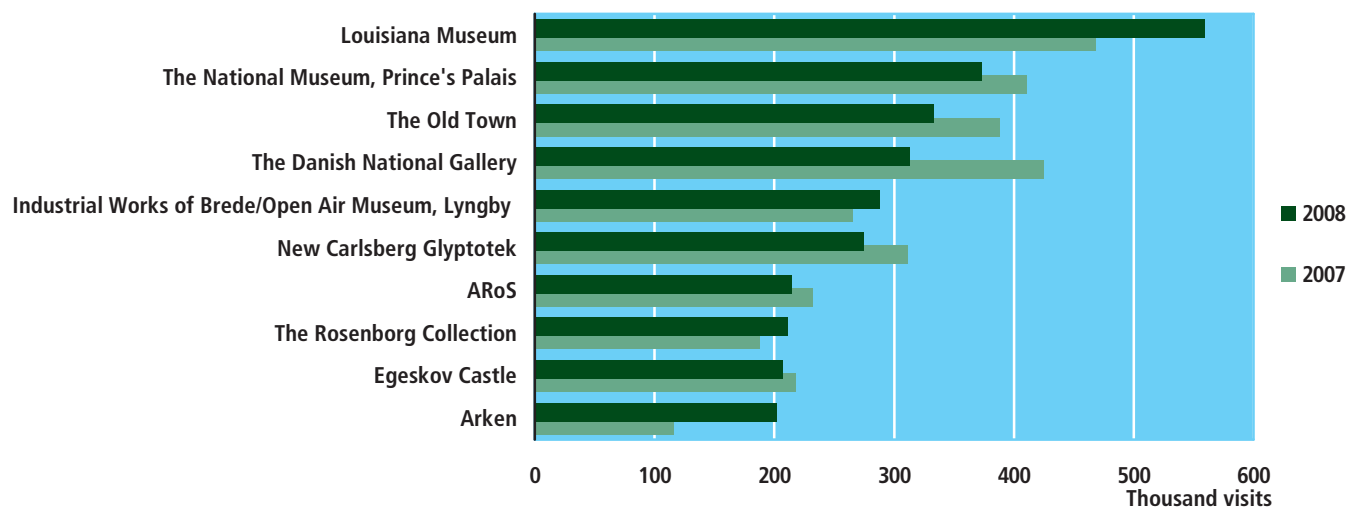
Danish films accounted for 33 per cent of all tickets sold in 2008. Compared to the previous year, this is an increase of 7 percentage points. The most popular Danish film was *Flammen & Citronen* which accounted for 673,300 tickets in 2008.

10.6 million visits to museums

In 2008, admission rates of Danish museums reached 10.6 million visitors. Compared to the 2007 admission rate, there has been a decrease of about 0.5 per cent. Of the 277 museums in the statistics, 179 of them were subsidized by the state. In 2008, the zoological and botanical gardens had a total of 3.9 million visitors which is 73,000 more visitors than in 2007.

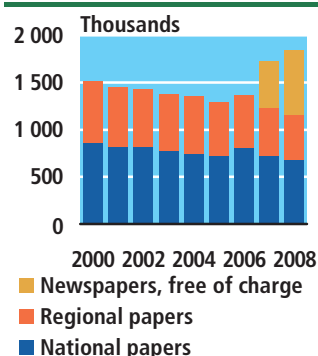
Education and culture

Figure 10 The 10 highest admission rates



See table 106.

Figure 11 Average daily circulation, total



See table 85 and 86.

Louisiana accounts for the highest admission rates

In 2008, the gallery Louisiana accounted for the highest admission rates of 558,500 visitors, which was 90,300 or 19 per cent more visitors compared to the previous year. Subsequently, The National Museum of Denmark with 373,300 visitors the same year.

Newspapers circulation

From 2007 to 2008 the average circulation of daily newspaper has increased with 6.7 per cent. The increase is caused exclusively by the fact that the free of charge newspaper 24timer is included in the figures for 2008.

The average circulation of the 20 largest newspapers has decreased by 7.9 per cent if 24timer is excluded. For the five largest newspapers Jyllands-Posten, Berlingske Tidende, Politiken, Ekstra Bladet og B.T. the average circulation decreased by 6.7 per cent.

For the Sunday newspapers the average circulation decreased by 6.6 per cent corresponding the 71.000 newspapers.

The elderly watch most television

97 out of 100 households in Denmark have a television and most of them have access to DR1 or TV2. The average viewing rates of Danes were 2 hours and 47 minutes per day in 2008 which is an increase of 19 minutes since 2007.

There is a general increase in daily television consumption with age, and persons over 55 years have by far the highest television consumption reaching an average of 3 hours and 32 minutes per day.

Children aged 4 to 11 watch on average television 1 hour and 42 minutes per day, and this age group thus accounts for the lowest television consumption.

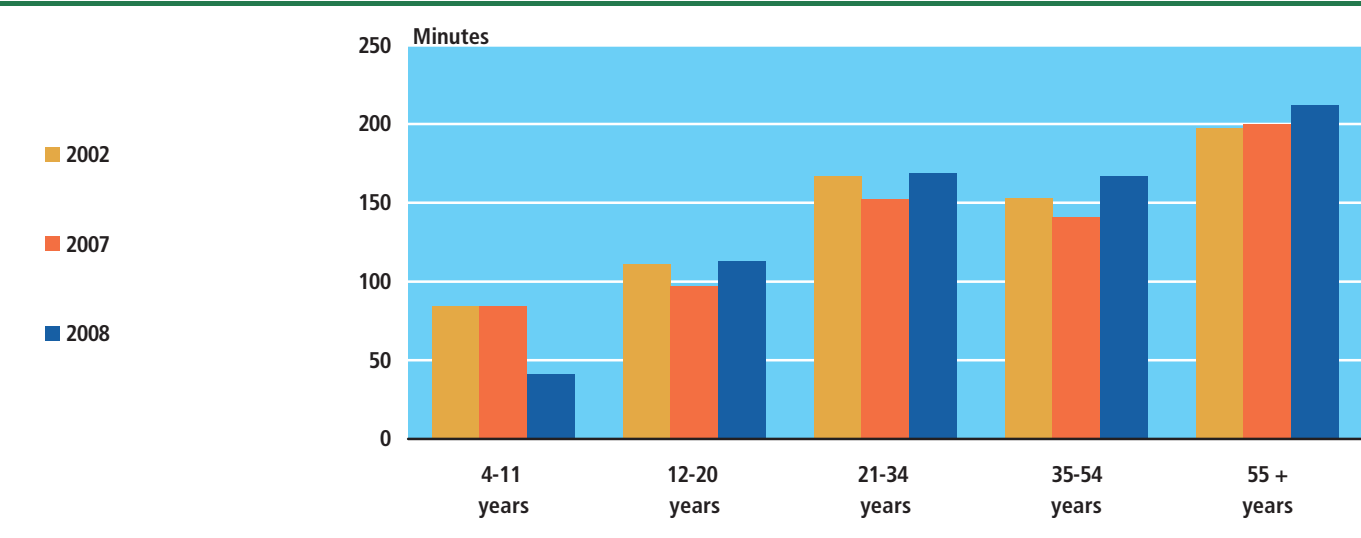
Education and culture

In 2008, the most time spent on watching TV was accounted for by the channels TV2, DR1, TV3, DR2 and TV3+.

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

Figure 12

Average viewing rates



See table 93.

Table 64

Educational institutions. 2007

	Number of institutions	Students		Total
		Men	Women	
Total	3 066	572 989	588 383	1 161 372
General schools	2 843	395 146	397 598	792 744
Basic schools, public	1 935	307 495	291 423	598 918
Basic schools, private	500	45 492	46 129	91 621
Continuation schools	256	12 773	13 267	26 040
Upper-secondary schools	152	29 386	46 779	76 165
Vocational institutions of education	223	177 843	190 785	368 628
Social and Health schools	37	2 589	27 396	29 985
Schools of Teacher training and Education science	17	9 129	25 955	35 084
Transport and Navigation schools	11	805	71	876
Institutions of education within Police and Defence	7	1 847	491	2 338
Academies of Fine art and Music, Library schools etc.	29	2 201	2 888	5 089
Institutions of education within Agriculture and Food science	14	1 350	769	2 119
Colleges of Social work	6	708	3 096	3 804
Engineering colleges and schools of Architecture	14	4 171	1 664	5 835
Universities	10	60 513	66 863	127 376
Other vocational institutions of education	78	94 530	61 592	156 122

Note: The number of institutions is the legal entities.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/u11

Table 65

Students in the educational system. 2007

1.10.2005 – 30.09.2006	Entrance ¹	Graduates ²	Did not complete education	Students 2007
Total	243 724	187 278	73 233	1 163 964
Basic school/preparatory	65 521	77 556	8 421	718 937
General upper-secondary education	43 852	32 855	9 196	111 002
Vocational education and training	68 379	29 904	38 770	124 156
Short-cycle higher education	9 490	6 161	2 684	18 681
Medium-cycle higher education	19 008	14 684	6 370	66 916
Bachelor	20 678	11 651	4 872	64 057
Long-cycle higher education	16 796	14 467	2 920	60 215
Men, total	117 140	87 306	40 229	574 418
Basic school/preparatory	33 661	39 121	6 620	366 221
General upper-secondary education	19 983	14 048	4 648	49 801
Vocational education and training	35 205	14 123	20 806	70 223
Short-cycle higher education	5 086	3 294	1 604	9 707
Medium-cycle higher education	6 209	4 523	2 468	21 170
Bachelor	9 170	5 259	2 494	29 524
Long-cycle higher education	7 826	6 938	1 589	27 772
Women, total	126 584	99 972	33 004	589 546
Basic school/preparatory	31 860	38 435	8 309	352 716
General upper-secondary education	23 869	18 807	4 548	61 201
Vocational edu. and training	33 174	15 781	17 964	53 933
Short-cycle higher education	4 404	2 867	1 080	8 974
Medium-cycle higher education	12 799	10 161	3 902	45 746
Bachelor	11 508	6 392	2 378	34 533
Long-cycle higher education	8 970	7 529	1 331	32 443

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

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

Table 66

Students by national origin. 2007

	Basic school/ preparatory	General upper- secondary school	Vocational education and training	Short- cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total
	per cent							
Men and women, total	62	10	11	2	6	6	5	1 163 964
Of whom immigrants and descendants	60	8	10	3	5	6	6	117 614
Western countries	36	7	9	6	10	14	18	20 611
Non western countries	65	9	11	3	4	4	4	97 003
Men, total	64	9	12	2	4	5	5	574 418
Of whom immigrants and descendants	63	8	11	3	4	5	6	57 191
Western countries	41	8	9	5	9	12	17	9 238
Non western countries	67	8	11	3	3	4	4	47 953
Women, total	60	10	9	2	8	6	6	589 546
Of whom immigrants and descendants	58	9	10	3	7	7	7	60 423
Western countries	31	7	8	6	12	16	20	11 373
Non western countries	64	9	11	2	5	5	4	49 050

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/u13

Table 67

Students enrolled in general education

	Entrance of students ¹ 01.10.06–30.09.07		Graduates 01.10.06–30.09.07		Disrupted educations		Students on 01.10.07 ²	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	53 644	55 729	53 169	57 242	10 822	10 705	416 022	413 917
Basic school/preparatory	33 661	31 860	39 121	38 435	6 174	6 157	366 221	352 716
Upper-secondary school	9 856	15 207	7 185	11 459	1 769	2 294	26 189	41 216
Higher preparatory examination	1 737	2 904	1 403	2 501	653	941	3 049	5 297
Adult upper secondary school	135	244	103	185	61	80	254	400
Entrance course to higher education	17	98	12	98	5	20	25	185
Higher commercial examination	4 654	4 304	3 202	3 945	1 124	985	12 175	11 918
Higher technical examination	3 032	893	1 784	458	836	170	7 544	2 006
Entrance examination to engineers	552	219	359	161	200	58	565	179

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

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

Table 68

Students in upper-secondary education. 2007

	Completed educations			Average mark		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	14 048	18 807	32 855	•	•	•
Upper-secondary school	7 185	11 459	18 644	8.3	8.4	8.4
Higher preparatory examination	1 403	2 501	3 904	6.0	5.8	5.9
Adult upper-secondary school	103	185	288	8.1	8.3	8.2
Entrance course to higher education	12	98	110	•	•	•
Higher commercial examination	3 202	3 945	7 147	7.9	8.1	8.0
Higher technical examination	1 784	458	2 242	8.1	8.4	8.2
Entrance examination to engineers	359	161	520	•	•	•

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/u3107 and [u4107](#)

Table 69

Students in higher education

	Entrance of students 01.10.06–30.09.07		Graduates 01.10.06–30.09.07		Disrupted educations		Students ¹ 01.10.07	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	28 291	37 681	20 014	26 949	4 306	6 192	88 173	121 696
Short-cycle higher education	5 086	4 404	3 294	2 867	1 604	1 080	9 707	8 974
Educational	3	35	3	20	1	8	10	80
Communication and applied language	619	445	313	183	258	157	1 056	723
The artistic	114	214	96	161	9	14	368	643
Social sciences	2 159	1 994	1 053	1 183	833	542	4 115	3 724
Technical	831	965	648	706	261	221	1 573	1 925
Food industry and home economics	68	48	49	48	15	9	145	122
Agriculture and fishing	500	196	431	150	25	28	553	278
Transport, etc.	414	48	269	33	157	16	433	76
Health care	27	342	26	269	1	50	66	940
Public security	351	117	406	114	44	35	1 388	463
Medium-cycle higher education	6 209	12 799	4 523	10 161	2 468	3 902	21 170	45 746
Educational	2 174	5 807	1 805	5 900	1 211	2 038	8 813	23 630
Communication and applied language	235	311	196	256	84	96	815	974
The artistic	75	118	91	136	9	18	228	298
Social sciences	179	1 005	72	549	72	243	557	3 293
Technical	2 454	836	1 703	439	789	265	7 593	2 017
Food industry and home economics	24	349	13	195	14	109	125	1 526
Transport, etc.	364	21	264	5	87	5	1 003	29
Health care	587	4 344	277	2 665	186	1 128	1 770	13 958
Public security	117	8	102	16	16	..	266	21
Bachelor	9 170	11 508	5 259	6 392	2 494	2 378	29 524	34 533
The humanities	2 348	4 239	1 141	2 233	733	1 055	8 126	13 399
The artistic	116	101	69	76	17	11	370	293
Natural sciences	1 232	1 073	758	534	324	188	4 839	3 372
Social sciences	3 610	3 981	2 402	2 640	1 062	811	10 730	11 350
Technical	1 263	591	612	341	289	141	3 564	1 687
Food industry and home economics	12	71	10	31	4	11	48	204
Agriculture and fishing	82	270	54	77	16	43	269	799
Health care	507	1 182	213	460	49	118	1 578	3 429
Long-cycle higher education	6 931	8 176	6 331	7 108	1 407	1 150	24 997	29 938
The humanities	209	710	27	129	56	167	898	2 759
The artistic	1 134	2 225	908	1 995	225	361	4 942	8 948
Natural sciences	129	131	116	90	19	24	369	418
Social sciences	1 095	660	947	681	199	72	3 912	2 152
The humanities	2 929	3 246	2 418	2 395	693	416	9 511	9 666
Technical	1 000	452	1 261	651	169	51	3 246	1 524
Food industry and home economics	22	64	14	75	4	8	44	184
Agriculture and fishing	72	86	83	199	6	11	357	740
Health care	235	596	444	884	32	39	1 614	3 541
Public security	106	6	113	9	4	1	104	6
PhD-Degree	895	794	607	421	182	181	2 775	2 505
The humanities and theology	100	108	75	62	26	29	358	375
The artistic	12	22	31	24	...	...	62	70
Natural sciences	166	114	101	49	7	7	369	269
Social sciences	84	83	68	37	70	72	257	273
Technical	294	139	185	56	26	9	945	367
Food industry and home economics	56	79	36	48	4	7	188	271
Health care	183	249	111	145	49	57	596	880

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/u13, [u23](http://www.statbank.dk/u23) and [u33](http://www.statbank.dk/u33)

Table 70

Educational level three years after leaving school

	Year of leaving school							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total number not receiving education three years after	58 859	56 120	57 234	54 122	57 226	56 867	59 543	60 987
Total number receiving education three years after	25 266	23 581	23 757	22 216	24 086	22 486	23 445	22 748
Preparatory education	808	773	607	220	84	78	72	74
General upper secondary school	2 883	2 986	2 942	2 660	2 863	2 793	2 711	2 252
Vocational upper secondary school	2 718	2 645	2 777	2 709	3 440	1 884	1 927	1 733
Vocational basic education	2 360	2 384	2 528	2 621	3 078	2 851	2 934	2 607
Vocational education	12 924	11 475	11 514	10 669	11 055	10 950	11 525	11 175
Short-cycle higher education	752	593	545	509	525	647	628	697
Medium-cycle higher education	928	932	1 044	950	1 011	1 124	1 186	1 317
Bachelor	1 453	1 448	1 449	1 564	1 951	2 139	2 438	2 869
Long-cycle higher education	440	345	351	314	79	20	24	24

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/afgang11

Table 71**Educational level three years after leaving school**

	Year of leaving school							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Graduation class, total	23 537	23 782	22 594	20 927	19 904	20 311	19 439	19 986
Total number receiving education	17 004	17 476	16 867	15 817	15 334	15 759	15 266	15 759
Preparatory education	26	38	33	5	9	16	9	8
General upper secondary school	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...
Vocational upper secondary school	195	201	171	160	154	13	10	16
Vocational basic education	285	285	274	253	291	319	265	242
Vocational education	1 487	1 406	1 227	1 141	1 026	1 159	1 036	1 016
Short-cycle higher education	1 121	1 301	1 113	843	834	915	942	925
Medium-cycle higher education	5 839	6 033	5 794	5 460	5 299	5 458	5 042	5 152
Bachelor	6 040	6 319	6 406	6 267	6 270	6 709	7 191	7 814
Long-cycle higher education	2 009	1 891	1 847	1 688	1 450	1 170	771	586

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/afgang21

Table 72**Highest general education completed by population. 2008**

	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
Age on 1 Jan. 2008					
Total	171 880	2 570 638	857 023	279 770	3 879 311
15 - 24 years	28 464	454 625	108 332	46 639	638 060
25 - 29 years	25 390	138 696	104 183	51 454	319 723
30 - 39 years	35 455	378 793	232 585	107 729	754 562
40 - 49 years	38 588	505 149	207 725	56 742	808 204
50 - 59 years	26 723	536 245	141 513	13 512	717 993
60 - 69 years	17 260	557 130	62 685	3 694	640 769
Men	90 017	1 361 491	359 697	141 847	1 953 052
15 - 24 years	14 526	247 784	39 181	24 654	326 145
25 - 29 years	12 503	83 610	38 042	26 223	160 378
30 - 39 years	18 448	220 132	90 840	50 895	380 315
40 - 49 years	21 986	272 230	87 689	27 993	409 898
50 - 59 years	13 742	267 168	69 561	9 413	359 884
60 - 69 years	8 812	270 567	34 384	2 669	316 432
Women	81 863	1 209 147	497 326	137 923	1 926 259
15 - 24 years	13 938	206 841	69 151	21 985	311 915
25 - 29 years	12 887	55 086	66 141	25 231	159 345
30 - 39 years	17 007	158 661	141 745	56 834	374 247
40 - 49 years	16 602	232 919	120 036	28 749	398 306
50 - 59 years	12 981	269 077	71 952	4 099	358 109
60 - 69 years	8 448	286 563	28 301	1 025	324 337

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/krhf1

Table 73**Highest education completed analysed by age and sex. 2008**

Age on 1 Jan. 2008	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	Unknown	Total
per cent									
Total	25.4	4.7	37.9	5.7	15.0	1.1	7.2	2.6	2 921 528
30 - 39 years	17.9	7.2	35.6	7.2	15.5	2.5	10.3	3.2	754 562
40 - 49 years	22.0	5.7	39.2	6.3	15.2	1.1	7.0	2.7	808 204
50 - 59 years	27.1	3.4	38.6	5.1	16.5	0.4	6.4	2.2	717 993
60 - 69 years	36.4	1.8	38.3	3.9	12.5	0.2	4.7	2.1	640 769
Men	24.2	4.7	40.9	6.7	10.8	1.0	8.2	2.9	1 466 529
30 - 39 years	20.1	6.9	37.7	8.5	10.1	2.2	10.1	3.6	380 315
40 - 49 years	23.0	5.4	40.9	7.7	10.2	1.0	7.7	3.2	409 898
50 - 59 years	24.2	4.0	43.4	5.7	11.5	0.5	8.0	2.3	359 884
60 - 69 years	30.8	2.0	41.7	4.5	11.7	0.2	6.7	2.3	316 432
Women	26.5	4.6	35.0	4.7	19.2	1.2	6.2	2.2	1 454 999
30 - 39 years	15.6	7.5	33.4	5.9	21.0	2.9	10.4	2.8	374 247
40 - 49 years	21.1	6.1	37.3	4.8	20.4	1.3	6.3	2.2	398 306
50 - 59 years	30.0	2.8	33.9	4.6	21.4	0.3	4.8	2.0	358 109
60 - 69 years	41.8	1.6	35.0	3.4	13.3	0.1	2.7	1.9	324 337

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 74**Highest education completed analysed by region. 2008**

30-69 year-olds Place of residence on 1 Jan. 2008	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	Not stated	Total
Denmark, total	740 768	136 243	1 107 826	167 282	438 490	31 999	210 584	74 728	2 921 528
Region Hovedstaden	181 088	59 416	285 761	49 491	138 788	15 478	108 804	30 914	877 869
København	53 761	22 669	65 523	13 805	40 507	7 451	39 792	13 660	259 827
Frederiksberg	7 220	4 319	11 934	2 878	8 669	1 409	10 481	2 209	49 826
Region Sjælland	124 678	16 998	191 284	24 989	63 289	2 987	20 908	9 096	455 395
Region Syddanmark	177 615	22 377	254 931	37 635	95 049	4 947	27 436	14 631	635 793
Region Midtjylland	166 539	27 568	252 800	38 860	99 229	6 398	39 599	13 456	646 935
Region Nordjylland	90 848	9 884	123 050	16 307	42 135	2 189	13 837	6 631	305 536

¹ Incl. Christiansø.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 75

Highest completed education, by labour market. 2008

30-69 year-olds	Students	Non-students			Total
		Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in the labour force	
Total	67 365	2 092 549	43 667	717 947	2 921 528
Basic school ¹	12 202	440 035	16 267	346 992	815 496
General upper-secondary education	12 068	98 821	2 701	22 653	136 243
Vocational education and training	17 088	839 902	13 875	236 961	1 107 826
Higher education	25 891	700 928	10 679	110 857	848 355
Men	27 293	1 109 790	21 051	308 395	1 466 529
Basic school ¹	5 140	247 547	7 929	136 740	397 356
General upper-secondary education	5 477	51 766	1 316	10 349	68 908
Vocational education and training	6 059	472 044	6 925	114 098	599 126
Higher education	10 545	329 976	4 799	46 897	392 217
Women	40 072	982 759	22 616	409 552	1 454 999
Basic school ¹	7 062	192 488	8 338	210 252	418 140
General upper-secondary education	6 591	47 055	1 385	12 304	67 335
Vocational education and training	11 029	367 858	6 950	122 863	508 700
Higher education	15 346	370 952	5 880	63 960	456 138

¹ Incl. not known.
 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/krhfu2

Table 76**Completed educations within adult and supplementary education**

	School year 2005/2006	School year 2006/2007
Upper secondary education	1 604	2 024
Vocational education and training	342	299
Short-cycle higher education	1 666	1 553
Medium-cycle higher education	3 546	3 406
Bachelor	80	85
Long-cycle higher education	1 029	1 172

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/veu4

Table 77**Participants in courses by private course organizers**

	2006	2007	Change
Total	273 655	278 459	4 804
Private commercial organizers of courses	107 193	123 520	16 327
Employer and trade organizations	32 498	32 398	-100
Employee organizations	57 237	56 671	-566
Associations of Graduates	19 576	21 868	2 292
Non-profit institutions, associations and societies	51 812	40 840	-10 972
Adult education associations	5 339	3 162	-2 177

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/konpriv1

Table 78**Participants in courses by private course organizers by type of course**

	2006	2007	Change
Total	273 655	278 459	4 804
Management and human resource development	40 546	44 109	3 563
Law, economics, insurance and financing	22 735	23 481	746
Purchasing, sales and service	31 491	26 761	-4 730
Exports	282	243	-39
Edp	41 550	50 046	8 496
Presentation and training technique	4 574	3 047	-1 527
Communication and media technique	3 894	4 207	313
Environment and safety	11 044	7 963	-3 081
Personal development and training	14 026	13 589	-437
Language	4 313	3 294	-1 019
Politics, cooperation, etc.	50 455	53 360	2 905
Other courses, including special training	43 406	45 197	1 791
General courses, not further specified	5 339	3 162	-2 177

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/konpriv1

Table 79

Participants in courses of adult and supplementary education. 2006/2007

	Highest completed level of education								Total
	Basic school	General upper secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Not stated	
Public courses									
Total¹	278 640	77 198	373 641	57 470	81 113	7 998	28 829	66 883	971 772
Participants in general and preparatory courses	110 515	20 478	38 638	4 924	10 799	510	3 617	37 152	226 633
Basic school	62 259	5 610	24 400	2 716	6 348	113	1 510	18 180	121 136
Of which: General adult education	58 093	4 531	23 336	2 481	6 083	113	1 392	9 080	105 109
Danish lessons by language centres	4 166	1 079	1 064	235	265	-	118	9 100	16 027
Preparatory education	2 372	3 575	1 230	521	733	83	774	16 623	25 911
Of which: General and vocational courses	1 713	2 697	406	51	164	27	34	1 817	6 909
Danish lessons by language centres	659	878	824	470	569	56	740	14 806	19 002
Upper secondary education	45 765	10 916	12 711	1 588	3 680	302	1 281	2 240	78 483
Of which: Higher prep. courses	45 645	9 337	12 622	1 561	3 628	280	1 271	2 166	76 510
Entrance courses to long-cycle higher education	120	1 579	89	27	52	22	10	74	1 973
Vocational education at second level	119	377	297	99	38	12	52	109	1 103
Participants in vocational courses	168 125	56 720	335 003	52 546	70 314	7 488	25 212	29 731	745 139
Vocational training and main courses	2 538	1 787	4 198	752	650	161	328	312	10 726
Supplementary education of semi-skilled and skilled manual workers	161 466	41 934	307 871	40 470	34 799	4 112	10 954	25 700	627 306
Of which: Manufact. and metal produc.	33 675	5 644	63 757	6 497	4 537	425	1 549	5 260	121 344
Distributive trade, administration, communication and management	37 255	19 032	107 962	18 602	16 840	2 545	6 362	7 868	216 466
Service sector	13 162	2 905	13 370	1 366	1 438	156	362	1 994	34 753
Construction, manufacturing	15 603	1 923	22 686	2 485	1 123	96	356	2 743	47 015
Dairy industry and agriculture	5 662	874	7 895	3 091	524	69	239	354	18 708
Kitchens, hotels, restaurants, baker's shops and meat industry	5 467	1 439	4 280	403	867	81	141	989	13 667
Transport sector	29 138	5 667	31 477	2 995	2 286	301	623	3 876	76 363
Educational, social and health services	6 747	914	21 776	764	2 677	75	187	345	33 485
Other courses	14 757	3 536	34 668	4 267	4 507	364	1 135	2 271	65 505
Short-cycle higher education	2 866	4 429	14 279	5 841	3 750	949	2 649	958	35 721
Medium-cycle higher education	1 078	7 213	8 021	4 813	26 733	1 424	5 808	1 088	56 178
Bachelor	22	279	36	61	69	135	241	102	945
Long-cycle higher education	155	1 078	598	609	4 313	707	5 232	1 571	14 263

¹ Includes only courses which are publicly financed and supervised.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/veu107

Table 80

National Church divisions 2009

1 January	Church divisions				
	Churches	Vicars	Deaneries	Pastorates	Parishes
	number				
All Denmark	2 353	1 931	107	1 304	2 117
København Diocese	122	207	11	87	105
Helsingør Diocese	165	269	13	121	142
Roskilde Diocese	339	238	13	178	316
Lolland-Falster Diocese	109	63	4	51	101
Fyn Diocese	246	179	12	138	225
Haderslev Diocese	187	167	7	130	170
Ribe Diocese	214	153	8	119	184
Århus Diocese	354	268	14	183	334
Viborg Diocese	289	177	11	138	256
Aalborg Diocese	328	215	14	159	284

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Statistics Denmark.

Table 81

Religious ceremonies at the National Church. 2008

	Baptisms as per cent of children born in 2008	Confirmations in 2008 as per cent of 14-15 year-olds 1 January 2009	Church funerals as per cent of all deaths 2008
	per cent		
All Denmark	82.1	70.4	90.2
Copenhagen Diocese	51.1	42.8	78.0
Helsingør Diocese	77.5	58.7	85.8
Roskilde Diocese	92.5	69.2	90.5
Lolland-Falster Diocese	97.2	74.6	89.2
Fyn Diocese	88.8	78.3	92.9
Haderslev Diocese	89.4	78.1	93.4
Ribe Diocese	94.1	79.6	94.8
Århus Diocese	85.1	76.6	93.5
Viborg Diocese	95.0	78.1	97.4
Aalborg Diocese	95.6	80.7	95.7

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/km44

Table 82

Membership of the National Church. 2009

1 January	National Church members as percentage of population							National Church members
	All Denmark			Dioceses of residence				
	Males	Females	Total	Copenhagen	Helsingør, Roskilde and Lolland-Falster	Funen	Jutland	
	per cent							
Total	79.7	83.2	81.5	65.0	79.5	85.0	86.8	4 490
Age:								
0- 4 years	69.7	69.9	69.8	45.5	67.5	73.5	77.8	228
5- 9 years	77.5	77.9	77.7	50.8	75.2	81.2	84.7	257
10-14 years	80.5	80.9	80.7	55.4	77.7	84.1	86.9	283
15-19 years	82.2	83.9	83.0	61.2	80.0	86.1	88.5	285
20-29 years	74.5	76.6	75.5	64.0	72.1	80.2	82.1	476
30-39 years	77.0	80.1	78.5	63.3	76.7	83.5	85.0	587
40-49 years	79.3	84.5	81.9	67.0	80.5	84.9	86.1	666
50-59 years	80.1	84.8	82.4	67.2	80.1	85.1	86.9	589
60-69 years	84.3	89.3	86.9	73.6	84.4	89.6	91.1	572
70-79 years	89.4	92.4	91.0	82.3	88.8	92.9	94.0	336
80 years +	92.0	94.1	93.4	88.1	91.9	95.2	95.4	212

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/km55

Table 83

Books published. 2008

		Books and pamphlets						
		Type		Edition		Total	Of which	
							School text books ^{1,2}	Children's books ¹
		Decimal classification	Pamphlets (17-48 pages)	Books (over 48 pages)	First editions	Revised editions		
number of titles								
Total		3 152	9 202	10 307	2 047	12 354	786	1 937
Fiction, total	82-88	1 009	2 449	2 819	639	3 458	337	1 535
Novels and short stories		20	1 247	890	377	1 267	13	1 293
Plays		4	43	45	2	47	-	11
Poetry		49	119	155	13	168	-	35
Comics, etc.		34	83	114	3	117	-	196
Books for children and young persons		902	957	1 615	244	1 859	324	•
Non-fiction, total	00-81,89-99	2 143	6 753	7 488	1 408	8 896	449	402
General	00-07	44	185	214	15	229	9	3
Philosophy	10-19	47	339	328	58	386	12	7
Religion	20-29	67	292	329	30	359	14	43
Sociology	30-39, 59	518	1 569	1 607	480	2 087	65	36
Geography and travel	40-49	86	298	297	87	384	20	16
Natural sciences	50-58	222	349	516	55	571	110	66
Applied sciences	60-69	670	1 984	2 208	446	2 654	40	100
Arts, games, sports	70-79	290	675	890	75	965	33	88
Literature, languages	80-81,89	58	260	266	52	318	122	2
History	90-99	141	802	833	110	943	24	41

Note: The table shows the number of titles registered by the Danish Bibliographic Centre on the basis of the Danish National Bibliography, and because of the time taken to register titles, the number may vary by up to 5 per cent in relation to the number of titles published during the year. Unchanged editions, newspapers, journals, and annual publications, as well as foreign books under commission and publications in microfilm (5,141 titles in 2008) have not been included.

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

Source: Danish Bibliographic Centre.

Table 84

Books translated. 2008

	Original language								Danish translations, total
	Swedish	Norwegian	Other Nordic languages ¹	English/American	German	French	Russian	Other languages	
	number of titles								
Translations, total	325	150	31	1 738	214	142	9	256	2 865
Fiction	243	87	25	1 085	110	113	7	220	1 890
Non-fiction	82	63	6	653	104	29	2	36	975

¹ Finnish, Faroese, Icelandic and Oldicelandic.

Source: Danish Bibliographic Centre.

Table 85

Daily newspapers

	Number of daily newspapers				Circulation			
	Weekdays ¹		Sundays		Weekdays		Sundays	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	thousands							
Daily newspapers, total ²	36	37	10	10	1 728	1 843	1 077	1 006
By size of cir. per issue:								
Under 10 000	6	6	-	-	30	28	-	-
10 000-19 999	11	12	-	-	146	160	-	-
20 000-29 999	5	6	-	-	113	142	-	-
30 000-49 999	3	1	1	1	114	42	42	38
50 000-99 999	6	6	4	4	456	433	293	276
100 000 +	5	6	5	5	870	1 032	743	693

¹ Included free newspapers 24timer, Urban and MetroXpress. ² Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half year of 2008.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2008* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Table 86

The 20 largest daily newspapers

	Circulation ¹			
	Weekdays ²		Sundays	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	thousands			
24timer	•	246	•	•
MetroXpress	244	228	•	•
Urban	246	208	•	•
Jyllands-Posten	140	129	189	174
Berlingske tidende	124	113	142	138
Politiken	116	110	149	140
Ekstra Bladet	98	91	133	122
B.T.	87	84	129	120
Børsen	71	72	•	•
JydskeVestkysten	74	71	83	78
Nordjyske Stiftstidende	69	62	78	69
Fyens Stiftstidende	57	55	71	67
Frederiksborg Amts Avis	49	47	•	•
Århus Stiftstidende	31	28	42	38
Erhvervs Bladet	34	26	•	•
Kristeligt Dagblad	27	25	•	•
Information	22	22	•	•
Vejle Amts Folkeblad/Fredericia Dagblad	22	21	•	•
Sjællandske	22	20	•	•
Lolland-Falsters Folketidende	21	19	•	•

¹ Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half of 2008. ² Include free newspapers 24timer, Urban and MetroXpress.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2008* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Table 87

Journals, periodicals and magazines. 2008

	By size of circulation per issue					Total
	Under 10 000	10 000 -19 999	20 000 -49 999	50 000 -99 999	100 000 +	
Journals and periodicals¹	22	5	2	2	2	33
By frequency:						
Weekly	-	1	-	1	-	2
Fortnightly	3	-	-	-	-	3
Monthly	11	1	1	-	-	13
Under 10 issues annually	8	3	1	1	2	15
Magazines²	9	15	29	9	7	69
By frequency:						
Weekly	2	-	2	5	6	15
Fortnightly	1	4	4	2	-	11
Monthly	3	8	21	2	1	35
Under 10 issues annually	3	3	2	-	-	8

¹ 1 July 2007 - 30 June 2008. ² Verified circulation, first half year.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2008* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Table 88

Magazines

	Circulation	
	2007	2008
	thousands	
Billed Bladet	201	195
Familie Journalen	204	194
Se & Hør	188	188
Ude og Hjemme	168	162
Hjemmet	158	149
Her & Nu	118	109
Ugebladet Søndag	94	90
Bo Bedre	84	84
Alt for damerne	76	73
Illustreret Videnskab	68	71
I Form	63	69
Kig Ind	67	67
Femina	71	65
Anders And og Co.	61	55
Woman	46	49
Komputer for alle	43	47
M!	46	46
Vi Unge	45	45
Isabellas	41	45
Hendes Verden	48	45

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

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2008* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Table 89

Advertising expenditure

	2006		2007	
	DKK mio.	per cent	DKK mio.	per cent
Advertising expenditure, total	27 983	100.0	29 180	100.0
Press advertising turnover, total	8 665	31.0	8 646	29.6
Daily papers	3 493	12.5	3 229	11.1
Magazines	454	1.6	466	1.6
Professional journals, etc.	987	3.6	1 007	3.4
Local papers	2 467	8.8	2 704	9.3
Other	1 264	4.5	1 240	4.2
Other advertising activities, total	19 318	69.0	20 534	70.4
Radio	283	1.0	285	1.0
TV	2 471	8.8	2 516	8.6
Cinemas	55	0.2	56	0.2
Printed matter	6 405	22.9	6 477	22.2
Sports sponsorship	1 136	4.1	1 182	4.0
Outdoor advertising	405	1.4	473	1.6
Internet	1 794	6.4	2 502	8.6
Exhibitions and conferences	1 363	4.9	1 309	4.5
Commercial articles	515	1.8	553	1.9
Costs for administration and production	4 891	17.5	5 181	17.8

Note: Advertising expenditure is calculated at factor prices, i.e. the price the purchaser of an advertisement pays, excluding taxes.

Source: *The advertising expenditure survey in Denmark 2007*, Danish Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Table 90

The Danish Broadcasting Corporation and TV2/DANMARK, revenue and expenditure

	Danish Broadcasting Corporation		TV2/DANMARK	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
	— thousands —			
Number of household	2 344	2 375	2 344	2 375
Radio and TV licenses¹	2 588²	2 478³	2 588²	2 478³
Of which: TV licences	2 264	•	•	•
Medielicenses	•	2 311 ⁴	•	•
Licences for radio only	80	64	•	•
Companies witch pay licenses	244	103	•	•
	— mio. kr. —			
Annual accounts				
Revenue, total	3 408	3 618	1 980	2 272
Of which: Licenses	3 139	3 326	-	-
Commercial, sponsors	1	2	1 586	1 687
Other	268	290	394	585
Total expenditure	3 225	3 278	1 752	2 120

¹ DR- licenses and Programme service collects the total licenses fees for DR, TV2/Denmark, local radio- and TV and others.² 1.6.2006. ³ 31.12.2007. ⁴ From 1.1.2007 Medielicenses.

Source: DR and TV2/DENMARK.

Table 91

Hours of radio broadcasting

	Danish Broadcasting Corporation			
	2006		2007	
	Analog	Digital	Analog	Digital
	hours			
Radio hours of broadcasting, total	53 653	208 199	54 404	202 147
Channel 1	8 760	•	8 760	•
Channel 2	8 760	•	8 760	•
Channel 3	8 760	•	8 760	•
Channel 4	26 420	•	27 357	•
Channel 5/6	953	•	767	•
DR Barracuda	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR Events	•	93	•	-
DR Oldies but Goldies	•	8 526	•	-
DR Jazz	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR Kanonkamelen	•	28	•	-
DR Classical	•	8 525	•	-
DR Litterature	•	8 520	•	-
DR Oline	•	8 732	•	8 760
DR Channel 2 Classical	•	234	•	8 760
DR Channel 2 Plus	•	228	•	8 760
DR Channel 4 Denmark	•	234	•	8 760
DR Channel 4 Hit	•	234	•	8 760
DR Cultur (former DR Plus)	•	8 532	•	-
DR Policy (former Democracy)	•	686	•	781
DR Rock	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR Boogie (former Boogie skum)	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR Hiphop (former DR Ghetto)	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR Electronica (former Electric Skum)	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR Soft	•	8 397	•	8 648
DR Sport	•	8 525	•	-
DR News	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR Allegro	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR Barometer	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR Country	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR Dansktop	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR Evergreen	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR Folk	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR Modern Rock	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR R&B	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR World	•	8 760	•	8 760
DR Spillemand	•	•	•	1 871
DR X	•	6 545	•	6 887
By kind of programme	53 653	208 199	54 404	202 147
News service	•	•	4 955	11 429
Current affairs	•	•	21 580	22 188
Information and culture	•	•	5 530	1 428
Drama/Fiction	•	•	294	1 679
Music	•	•	12 324	155 616
Entertainment	•	•	6 865	8 293
Sports	•	•	812	54
Education	•	•	6	-
Choir- and orchestra activity	•	•	387	477
Presentation and Service	1 913	•	1 641	799
Not purposive	•	•	10	184

Source: Danish Broadcasting Corporation.

Table 92

Hours of television broadcasting

	DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation)		TV 2/DANMARK	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
	hours			
Television hours of broadcasting, total	10 981	11 027	12 382	12 686
National TV, total	10 981	11 027	6 962	7 170
News service ¹	1 034	757	564	595
Current affairs	1 647	1 460	941	1 006
Information and culture	3 164	3 279	510	473
Education	347	377	-	-
Music	416	379	17	11
Entertainment	419	394	361	291
Danish drama	466	487	254	310
Foreign drama	2 751	3 277	3 204	3 425
Sports	417	276	775	534
Programme introduction & service	321	341	336	525
Regional TV, total	•	•	4 115	4 164
Advertising	•	•	1 305	1 352
By kind of production²				
Own productions	3 377	2 921	1 287	1 562
Other productions	1 762	2 038	3 089	3 291
Repeat broad casts	5 842	6 068	2 586	2 317

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

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

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

Table 93

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

	4-11 years	12-20 years	21-34 years	35-54 years	55 years +	Total	Men	Women
	(hours : minutes) per day							
All stations, 2008	01:42	01:53	02:49	02:47	03:32	02:47	02:40	02:53
DR1	00:31	00:19	00:28	00:41	01:02	00:41	00:37	00:44
DR2	00:01	00:01	00:05	00:07	00:13	00:07	00:06	00:07
TV 2	00:15	00:30	00:49	00:53	01:17	00:52	00:48	00:57
TV 2 Zulu	00:01	00:05	00:08	00:04	00:02	00:04	00:04	00:03
TV2 Charlie	00:00	00:01	00:01	00:04	00:09	00:04	00:03	00:05
TV3	00:03	00:10	00:15	00:09	00:04	00:08	00:06	00:10
TV3+	00:01	00:08	00:10	00:06	00:04	00:06	00:07	00:04
Channel 5	00:01	00:04	00:08	00:06	00:03	00:05	00:05	00:05
TV Denmark	00:01	00:02	00:06	00:03	00:02	00:03	00:02	00:04
Other TV	00:48	00:35	00:39	00:34	00:36	00:38	00:41	00:33
All stations, 2007	01:24	01:37	02:32	02:21	03:20	02:28	02:20	02:37

Source: TNS Gallup A/S and the DR media research.

Table 94

Household access to TV-channels

	2007		2008	
	Number of households	Number of households with television- sets	Number of households	Number of households with television- sets
	thousands	per cent	thousands	per cent
Total number of households per 1st Jan.	2 532		2 547	
Of which households with television sets	2 444	100	2 479	100
TV 2	2 445	100	2 462	100
DR 1	2 444	100	2 479	100
DR 2	2 164	89	2 271	92
TV3	1 629	67	1 624	66
3+	1 600	65	1 567	63
TV 2 Zulu	1 480	61	1 529	62
Discovery Channel	1 442	59	1 475	59
TV 2 Charlie	1 425	58	1 503	61
Channel 5/TvDenmark 1	1 403	57	1 493	60
TvDenmark2	1 392	57	1 521	61
Animal Planet (Great Britain)	1 307	53	1 348	54
ARD (Germany)	1 251	51	1 201	48
ZDF (Germany)	1 231	50	1 187	48
Sweden 1	1 230	50	1 218	49
MTV	1 219	50	1 276	51
Cartoon Network	1 206	49	1 173	47
TV 2 Film	1 202	49	1 274	51
Sweden 2	1 143	47	1 152	46
TV4 Sweden	1 143	47	1 155	47
TV 2 News	1 082	44	1 244	50
TV 2 Sport DK	1 068	44	1 151	46
Voise TV	842	34	831	34
TV2 Norway	829	34	844	34
NRK/Norway 1	776	32	950	38
NDR (Germany)	759	31	906	37
NRK/Norway 2	437	18	714	29
TV2 Sport HD	.	.	130	5
SBS Net	.	.	1 019	41
Eurosport	.	.	1 348	54
Nat. Geographic Channel	.	.	1 199	48
Nickelodeon	.	.	517	21
TCM	.	.	989	40
Hallmark	.	.	984	40
VH-1	.	.	704	28
Jetix	.	.	672	27
Disney Channel	.	.	1 187	48
Playhouse Disney	.	.	338	14
Toon Disney	.	.	367	15

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

Source: TNS Gallup A/S, *Annual Survey 2008*.

Table 95

Cinemas

	2006	2007	2008
Cinemas at end of year			
Number of cinemas	165	167	164
Number of cinema screens (thousands)	58	59	58
Cinema activity			
Paid admissions (thousands)	12 604	12 121	13 119
Admissions takings excl. VAT (DKK mio.)	675	659	725
Film hire (DKK mio.)	297	289	322

Note: Includes public showings of feature films.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bio1 and [bio2](http://www.statbank.dk/bio2)

Table 96

Films by nationality. 2008

	Number of films shown	Paid admissions	Admission takings total	Film hire	Film hire as percentage of admissions takings
		thousands	DKK thousands		per cent
Films shown in cinemas, total	624	13 119	725 710	321 721	44
Danish	128	4 275	222 345	99 382	45
Foreign, total	496	8 844	503 365	222 339	44
Of which European	188	1 833	99 927	43 682	44
American	266	6 832	393 351	174 179	44
Other	42	179	10 087	4 478	44
Films shown in cinemas in 2007	676	12 121	658 588	289 385	44

Note: Includes public showings of feature films.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bio1 and [bio2](http://www.statbank.dk/bio2)

Table 97

Films by year when first shown. 2008

	Number of films shown	Paid admissions	Admissions takings, total	Film hire	Film hire as percentage of admissions takings
		thousands	DKK thousands		per cent
Films shown in cinemas, total	624	13 119	725 710	321 721	44
First shown:					
2008	213	12 301	684 636	305 070	45
2007	151	783	39 961	16 181	40
2006	63	12	320	122	38
2001-2005	103	11	331	144	43
1996-2000	32	3	112	50	44
1991-1995	12	1	50	19	38
1981-1990	16	2	70	29	41
1971-1980	10	1	20	11	55
1961-1970	4	-	10	5	45
1960 and before	20	5	200	90	45

Note: Includes public showings of feature films.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bio1 and [bio2](http://www.statbank.dk/bio2)

Table 98

Films by censor rating. 2008

	Number of films shown	Paid ad- missions	Admissions takings, total	Film hire as percentage of admissions takings
		thousands	DKK thousands	per cent
Films shown in cinemas, total	624	13 119	725 710	44
Permitted for all ¹	236	5 273	276 921	43
Permitted for children over 11 years	172	5 098	287 126	46
Permitted for children over 15 years	123	2 621	154 819	45
Uncensored or not stated	93	127	6 844	38

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bio1 and [bio2](http://www.statbank.dk/bio2)

Table 99

The most popular films shown in cinemas

1976-2008			2008		
Week and year when first shown	Film titles	Total number of paid admissions	Week and year when first shown	Film titles	Total number of paid admissions
		thousands			thousands
1 04-1998	Titanic	1 363	1 13-2008	Flammen & Citronen ¹	673
2 51-2001	The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring	1 330	2 21-2008	Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the crystal skull	529
3 40-1976	Olsen banden ser rødt ¹	1 201	3 45-2008	James Bond – Quantum of Solace	458
4 51-2003	The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King	1 166	4 28-2008	Mamma Mia – The movie	448
5 51-2002	The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers	1 122	5 30-2008	The dark knight	437
6 11-1976	One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest	1 120	6 33-2008	Blå mænd ¹	437
7 39-1977	Olsen banden deruda ¹	1 045	7 23-2008	Sex and the city: The movie	399
8 51-1982	E.T. – The Extra Terrestrial	1 019	8 39-2008	Rejsen til Saturn ¹	391
9 37-1978	Grease	1 006	9 40-2008	Far til fire – På hjemmebane ¹	375
10 40-1978	Olsen banden går i krig ¹	1 006	10 29-2008	Kung Fu Panda	362

¹ Danish films.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bio1 and [bio2](http://www.statbank.dk/bio2)

Table 100

Music sales

	Sales		Turnover	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	number		DKK thousand	
Total¹	19 556 131	125 645 379	615 137	553 158
CD-albums	7 475 289	6 256 423	455 144	361 497
LP	12 407	18 595	1 136	1 856
MC	7 663	44	488	7
DVD-audio	41 109	23 506	3 274	1 469
CD-sets ²	950 766	949 284	77 284	73 526
CD/sacd	1 624	927	142	83
CD-maxi	6 805	3 012	192	98
CD-single	8 344	15 483	190	409
Digital albums	350 183	434 085	16 488	21 476
Digital single	4 782 934	5 753 822	25 548	30 174
Digital other	4 736 782	112 188 604	4 813	50 268
Other	1 182 225	1 594	30 438	12 295

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

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

Source: IFPI Denmark.

Table 101

Danish National Archives and provincial archives. 2008

	Collections		Material received under delivery schemes	Reading rooms		Long-distance loans Circulation	Staff paid out of own budget
	Total shelf capacity	Size at the end of the year		Visitors	Circulation		
	thousand metres	metres		thousands	number		
Archives total	392	399	9 772	55	183	11 455	256
Danish National Archives	169	188	5 610	15	53	5 218	153
Provincial archives in:							
Copenhagen	50	49	-	16	20	1 320	14
Odense	23	18	219	7	9	584	15
Viborg	63	70	3 228	11	85	3 107	39
Aabenraa	17	19	138	3	5	296	11
Industrial Archives	70	55	577	3	11	930	14
Danish Data Archives	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

Source: Danish National Archives.

Table 102

The Danish Arts Foundation. 2007

	3-year scholarships	Lump sum grants	Competitions and prizes	Purchases	Other grants	Total
	DKK thousands					
Total	25 200	41 689	4 360	3 543	19 300	94 092
Visual arts	5 880	9 318	1 330	2 921	16 197	35 646
Literature	7 560	8 539	600	30	107	16 836
Contemporary music	1 680	3 450	400	-	636	6 166
Classical music	840	3 425	200	-	1 753	6 218
Common music	840	75	-	-	115	1 030
Applied arts and designing	4 200	6 249	680	592	32	11 753
Architecture	3 360	4 757	-	-	471	8 588
Film and theatre	840	5 876	1 150	-	-11	7 855

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

Source: Annual report of the Danish Arts Foundation.

Table 103

Libraries. 2007

	Full-time staff at end of year		Expenditure (Accounts figures)		Books, periodicals and other media	
	Total	Of whom librarians	Total	Of which salaries	Stock at the end of the year	Circulation during the year
	number	number	DKK mio.	DKK mio.	thousands units	thousands units
Public libraries, total	4 698	2 238	2 750	1 685	25 993	71 640
Central libraries	1 827	1 015	1 126	669	10 371	32 699
Other full-time libraries	2 871	1 223	1 624	1 016	15 622	38 941
School libraries, total	3 252	2 603	...	...	37 999	22 435
Research libraries, total	1 505	563	919	584	41 696¹	9 509
The Royal Library, Copenhagen	394	86	192	146	23 222	1 495
National libraries	228	60	152	82	4 503	1 059
University libraries and libraries at institutes of higher education	471	166	328	188	8 385	3 393
Other libraries at institutes of higher education	204	143	107	81	2 174	2 295
Libraries at institutes	...	...	41	26	3 412	238
Special libraries	208	108	99	61	...	1 029

¹ Excl. special libraries.

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

Table 104

Public libraries: lending of books. 2007

	Places of service open to the public	Stock			Lendings		
		Books per capita	Books per adult (14 years+)	Books per child (0-13 years)	Books per capita	Books per adult (14 years+)	Books per child (0-13 years)
Public libraries	550	4.73	3.91	8.66	13.08	10.41	25.98
Region Hovedstaden	127	5.06	4.23	9.23	15.51	12.54	30.43
Region Sjælland	99	4.92	4.03	9.16	11.23	8.72	23.19
Region Syddanmark	125	4.93	4.11	8.82	11.94	9.34	24.75
Region Midtjylland	133	4.33	3.57	7.85	12.93	10.31	24.90
Region Nordjylland	66	3.95	3.17	7.87	11.49	9.09	23.47

Source: Danish National Library Authority.

Table 105

Public libraries: lending of other media. 2007

	Places of service open to the public	Stock			Lendings		
		Books per capita	Books per adult (14 years+)	Books per child (0-13 years)	Books per capita	Books per adult (14 years+)	Books per child (0-13 years)
Public libraries	550	0.63	0.60	0.75	3.35	2.82	5.93
Region Hovedstaden	127	0.73	0.71	0.88	4.17	3.62	6.90
Region Sydsjælland	99	0.62	0.60	0.71	2.69	2.17	5.17
Region Syddanmark	125	0.60	0.59	0.69	2.84	2.41	5.27
Region Midtjylland	133	0.58	0.56	0.69	3.47	2.93	5.94
Region Nordjylland	66	0.47	0.42	0.73	2.67	2.06	5.74

Note: The term "other media" includes the following categories: recordings of music, film, talking books and multimedia materials. Consequently, these categories also include videotapes, CD-Rom, music CDs and DVDs.

Source: Danish National Library Authority.

Table 106

Admissions to museums

	2007	2008		2007	2008
				— thousands —	
Total number of museums	266	266	The Viking Harbour of Bork	50	46
Museums under the National Museum	7	7	Spøttrup Castle museum	36	45
Cultural historical museums	187	187	Danish Museum of Electricity	45	41
Art museums	54	54	Historical Centre Dybbøl Banke	43	41
Natural science museums	6	6	Women's Museum in Denmark	45	41
Other museums	12	12	The Museum of Denmark Exhibition Complex	34	37
Admissions	— thousands —		Maritime Museum, Marstal	32	37
a. Museums under the National Museum total	793	817	The Position of Tirpitz	33	36
Of which:			The Museum of Copenhagen	43	35
The National Museum, Prince's Palais	382	373	The Industrial Museum, Horsens	38	35
Industrial Works of Brede/Open Air Museum, Lyngby	265	288	Danish Maritime Museum, Kronborg	48	35
The Museum of Danish Resistance	61	67	City Museum, Århus	27	33
Frøslevlejrens Museum	34	37	Gavnø Castle	30	33
b. Cultural historical museums, total	6 461	6 231	The Royal Library	17	33
Of which:			The Museum of Historical culture, Tønder	35	32
Den Gamle By	388	333	Lindholm Burial Mound	27	32
The Rosenborg Collection	188	211	Karen Blixen-Museum	34	32
Egeskov Castle	218	207	c. Art museums, total	2 861	2 885
Kronborg Castle	191	190	Of which:		
The Museum of nation. history at Frederiksborg			Louisiana Museum	468	559
Castle	183	165	The Danish National Gallery	425	313
The Frigate Jutland	132	151	New Carlsberg Glyptotek		
Fisheries and Maritime Museum	160	151		311	275
PTT museum of Denmark	142	151	ARoS	232	215
Carlsberg visit centre	137	135	Arken	116	202
The Viking Ship Museum	138	135	Skagen Museum	110	163
Moesgård Museum	120	127	The Art Museum Trapholt	75	66
Workers Museum Copenhagen	111	101	Danish Museum of Decorative Art	72	63
Danish Agricultural Museum Gl. Estrup	106	95	Thorvaldsen Museum	62	60
Jutland manor house Museum, Gl. Estrup	106	95	Art Museum of Modern Art Aalborg	57	53
The Funen Village	105	95	The Art Museum Ordrupgaard	67	46
Danish film Institute/ Museum and Cinematic	112	93	Bornholm Art Museum	58	46
Museum at Koldinghus	100	93	Randers Art Museum	49	46
The Danish Railway Museum	98	92	Storstrøms Art Museum	2	45
H.C. Andersens House	92	88	The Glass houses, Ebeltoft	46	43
Hjerl Hedes Open Air Museum	102	77	Johannes Larsen Museum	46	40
Museum of Langeland	69	71	The Museum of Photo Art	38	39
City museum Moentergaarden	56	67	Silkeborg Art Museum	38	35
The museum the Viking of Ribe	67	64	Michael and Anna Anchers House and Saxilds Gaard	33	30
Hanstholm Museum	65	62	d. Natural science museums, total	282	284
Valdemar Castle	73	62	Of which:		
Andelslandsbyen Nyvang	61	59	Zoological Museum of the University	111	103
Lemvig Museum	65	59	Naturama	60	64
Tøjhusmuseet (Danish Defence Museum)	55	57	Natural history Museum	48	50
Museum at Sønderborg Castle	58	57	e. Other Museum, total	275	279
Museum Erotica	75	54	Of which:		
Fur Museum ¹	53	52	Danfoss Univers A/S	191	195
House of Fisheries	45	48	Voergård Castle	36	36
Cultural historical Museum Randers	46	48	a-e Total admission²	10 672	10 497
Museum of Amalienborg	74	48			
National Museum of Science and Technology	46	46			

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

¹ Include of both a cultural historical exhibition and an art exhibition. ² The further for total number of visitors include visitors to double museums.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mus

Table 107

Admissions to zoological gardens

	2007	2008
Total number of zoological gardens	16	16
	thousands	
Admissions total	3 800	3 873
Zoologisk Have	1 161	1 394
Odense Zoo	420	430
Aalborg Zoologiske Have	392	372
Den selvejende institution Givskud Zoo	350	328
Knuthenborg (Hippotigris A/S)	262	241
Nordsømusset	236	217
Kattegatcentrets Driftsfond	215	187
Jyllands Park Zoo Aps	178	170
Danmarks Akvarium	159	138
Ree Park - Ebeltoft Safari	102	102
Skandinavisk Dyrepark A/S	100	81
Fjord- og bæltcentret i Kerteminde	70	62
Øresundsakvariet	54	51
Odsherred Zoo - Dyrepark A/S	48	47
Bornholms Sommerfuglepark & tropeland	31	31
Skærup Zoo	22	22

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mus

Table 108

Theatres. 2007/2008

	Permanent stages	Number of productions	Number of seats	Number of performances				Audience	
				Total	Of which Danish	New performances		Total	Paid admissions
						Total	Of which Danish		
	number							thousands	
State-subsidized theatres, total	91	10 676	28 333	464	346	310	215	2 197	...
The Royal Theatre, total	6	765	4 054	51	18	34	10	530	475
Plays	...	410	...	12	6	10	5	127	96
Operas	...	140	...	11	1	6	-	184	177
Ballets and dance	...	127	...	25	9	16	4	116	102
Operetta and mucical	...	65	...	2	1	1	-	91	88
Revy and cabaret	...	23	...	1	1	1	1	12	12
The regional theatres, total	20	1 752	5 790	57	32	55	32	566	498
Theatre cooperation of greater Copenhagen theatre	6	827	2 934	25	19	25	19	301	268
Regional theatres outside Copenhagen	14	925	2 856	32	13	30	13	265	230
Other state-subsidized theatres, total	65	8 159	18 489	356	296	221	173	1 101	...
folketeatret.dk, The Danish National Opera and Peter Schaufuss Balletten	1	545	1 477	20	12	20	12	231	...
Local city-theatres	21	2 599	3 012	82	65	58	45	277	...
Local theatres	35	2 485	13 232	141	112	78	54	368	...
Theatres subsidized by the Danish Arts Council	8	2 530	768	113	107	65	62	225	...
Non subsidized theatres, total	...	4 708	...	203	...	...	...	900	...
Ballet and dance	...	425	...	9	...	...	...	157	...
Performance	...	69	...	6	...	...	...	4	...
Opera	...	74	...	9	...	...	...	11	...
Operetta and musical	...	241	...	4	...	...	...	197	...
Plays	...	495	...	29	...	...	...	139	...
Childrens theatre	...	3 044	...	126	...	...	...	281	...
Revue and cabaret	...	162	...	10	...	...	...	42	...
Other	...	198	...	10	...	...	...	69	...

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/teat1, [teat2](#) and [teat3](#)

Table 109

Sports federations and youth and outdoor activities organizations

	Number of members	
	2007	2008
	thousands	
Youth organizations, total¹	88	85
The Danish Scout Association	25	25
Voluntary Christian Boys' and Girls' Association, FDF	26	24
The Green Girl Guides in Denmark	6	5
YMCA Scouts in Denmark	25	25
Danish Baptists' Scout Organisation	1	1
DUI - LEG og VIRKE Children's Organisation	5	5
Sports Federations²		
The Danish Sports Federations	1 630	1 626
Badminton	104	100
Football (DBU)	305	307
Golf	142	146
Gymnastics	126	121
Handball	123	119
Riding	78	79
Sailing	58	59
Swimming	127	123
Tennis	62	61
Other federations	505	511
The Danish Gymnastics and Athletics Federations	1 602	...
Badminton	152	...
The Danish Rifle Federation	141	...
Football	272	...
Gymnastics	315	...
Handball	123	...
Swimming	158	...
Tennis	51	...
Other federations	331	...
Sports for families with children and disabled persons, etc.	32	...
Continuation schools, etc.	25	...
The Danish Firms' Sports Federations	329	316
Badminton	22	21
Football	38	40
Handball	4	3
Bowling	29	27
Fitness centre	48	49
Keep-fit exercises	11	12
Jogging	23	25
Other sports	154	139
Other outdoor activities organizations		
The Danish Camping Association	165	159
The Danish Cyclist Federation	18	18
The Danish Society for the Conservation of Nature	140	140
The Danish Hunting Federation	93	94
The Danish Garden Society	47	45

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

Source: The organizations.

Table 110

Danish Plays

	2006	2007	2008
	DKK mio.		
Betting stakes and receipts, total¹	10 591	11 179	10 955
Sports games	2 064	2 128	2 434
The football pools	197	181	167
Oddset ²	1 867	1 947	2 267
Number games	4 995	5 040	4 805
Lotto ³	3 997	4 075	3 871
Bingo	19	116	132
Joker	665	560	532
Boxen	41	37	37
Trackside	67	67	50
Keno	206	184	183
Scratch games	803	941	906
Quick	803	911	906
Other scratch games	•	29	•
Dantoto (former Horse games)	538	636	612
Vending machine games and other receipts	2 191	2 434	2 198
Expenditure⁴	10 560	11 149	10 927
Of which to:			
Winnings after deduction of tax	6 294	6 810	6 637
Operating expenses etc.	1 403	1 437	1 528
State tax	1 243	1 283	1 252
Remaining surplus paid out for specific purposes:			
Athletics	635	634	592 ⁵
Culture	275	275	256
Societies	227	227	212
Youth and information service	205	205	191
Other	278	278	259

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

¹ Incl. amounts provided for trusts and reserves under the Finance Act. ² From 2006 also, Måltips/Måljagt.³ From 2006 also, Viking Lotto. ⁴ Total expenditure includes only the Danish Plays and Lotto Company. ⁵ Of which DKK 252 mio. for the Danish Sports Federation, DKK 230 mio. for the Danish Gymnastics and Sports Federations, and DKK 34 mio. for the Danish Firm's Sports Federation.

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

Table 111

Attendance at selected sporting events

	Season 2006/2007			Season 2007/2008			Per cent changes in the number of avr. attendance from 2006/2007 to 2007/2008
	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	
Football							
Sasleague – men	1 605 459	198	8 108	1 681 695	198	8 493	4.7
Viasat Division – men	401 909	240	1 675	323 770	240	1 349	-19.5
2nd Division – men	145 545	182	800	175 774	240	732	-8.5
Handball							
Handball league – men	227 682	191	1 192	273 357	193	1 416	18.8
1st Division – men	70 115	186	377	79 669	184	433	14.9
Handball league – women	204 978	141	1 454	214 178	141	1 519	4.5
1st Division – women	37 472	186	202	35 736	184	194	-4.0
Ice hockey							
Al-Bank league – men	245 588	162	1 515	310 667	223	1 393	-8.1
Play-offs and final games - men	105 430	38	2 774	97 305	41	2 373	-14.5
Season, total ¹ – men	351 018	200	1 755	407 972	264	1 546	-11.9
Badminton²							
Denmark Open (Århus)	5 243	...	...	5 079	...	...	...
Copenhagen Masters (Cph.)	5 593	...	...	3 282	...	...	...
DM (Aalborg)	2 778	...	...	2 588	...	...	...
Hold-finalen (Guldmatchen - Cph.)	1 936	...	...	2 123	...	...	...
Basketball							
Basketball league – men	54 698	152	360	57 191	133	430	19.4

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

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

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

Table 112

Public expenditure on individual cultural areas. 2007

	Constructive and creative activities				Preservation and dissemination of the cultural heritage			Further and higher educa-tions	Other cultural expen-diture ²	Culture total
	Grants to artists ¹	Music	Theatre	Films	Libraries	Archives etc.	Museums			
DKK mio.										
Total expenditure	662	820	1 183	329	3 166	175	1 363	857	1 370	9 925
Central government	662	257	986	310	682	175	902	857	637	5 468
Municipalities	...	563	197	19	2 485	...	461	...	733	4 457
DKK per citizen										
Total expenditure	122	151	217	60	581	32	250	157	251	1 822
Central government	122	47	181	57	125	32	166	157	117	1 004
Municipalities	...	103	36	3	456	...	85	...	135	818

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

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

Source: National accounts and municipal accounts.

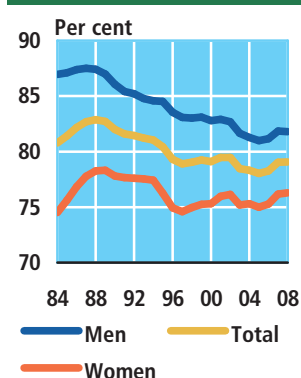
Labour market

1. The Danish labour market

Men and women's activity rate – the difference decreases

Labour market statistics are based on the basic concepts adopted by the International Labour Organization (ILO), according to which the population is divided into three groups: The employed, the unemployed (which combined constitute the labour force) and those outside the labour force.

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



For further information visit
www.statbank.dk/ras1f1.

Developments from 1981 to 2008 show significant differences between men and women. The part of the population that is of working age (16-64-year-olds) has increased by 9.5 per cent for men and 9.1 per cent for women following the general population change.

The actual labour force has increased by 1.7 per cent for men and 14.7 per cent for women in the same period. In other words, there has generally speaking been an increase in the female part of the labour force, while there – generally speaking – has been a decrease in the male part of the labour force.

Women's activity rate increased primarily in the 1980s, while that of men decreased. In the 1990s, in which Denmark had a period of recession, the activity rate of both men and women decreased during most of the period.

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

Immigrants and their descendants in the labour market

The number of immigrants and their descendants of working age has increased from 108,000 to 358,000 in the period 1981-2008. 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 236,000 in 2008.

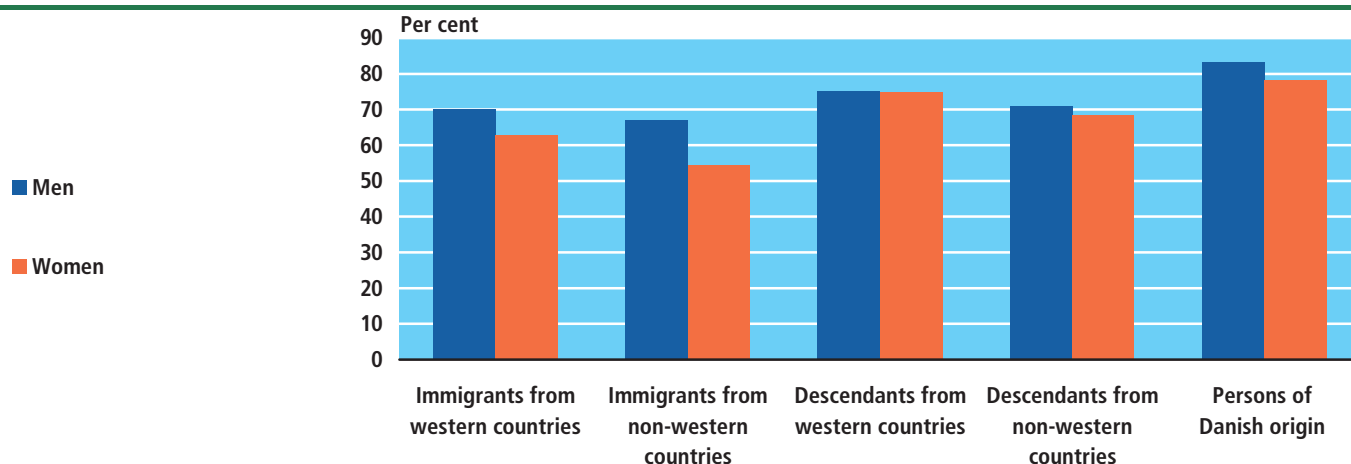
Immigrants' activity rate is lower than that of persons of Danish origin. Immigrants from non-western countries account for the lowest activity rate of 60.7 per cent in 2008. Simultaneously, the difference between men's and women's activity rate is relatively large for immigrants from non-western countries.

Descendants from non-western countries have a higher activity rate (70.0 per cent) than immigrants from non-western countries, and the difference between men's and women's activity rate is smaller than that of immigrants.

The group of descendants from non-western countries mainly consists of persons who are between 16 and 30 years old, for which reason a substantial proportion of the group still attend an education. Consequently it is not possible to draw clear conclusions regarding their labour market integration.

Figure 2

Activity rate of immigrants and their descendants. 2008



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ras1f1.

2. Unemployment, persons not in ordinary employment and persons receiving early retirement pay

Historically low rate of unemployment in 2008

In 2008 the number of unemployed decreased to 51,300 persons, converted into full-time. This is equivalent to 1.8 per cent of the labour force which makes the unemployment rate in 2008 the lowest in 34 years.

However, 2008 saw a sharp reversal in the number of unemployed persons and from the low point of 47,100 full-time persons in June 2008 (seasonally adjusted) unemployment increased by 13,500 persons up until December 2008 taking seasonal adjustment into account.

Unemployment is now higher among men than among women

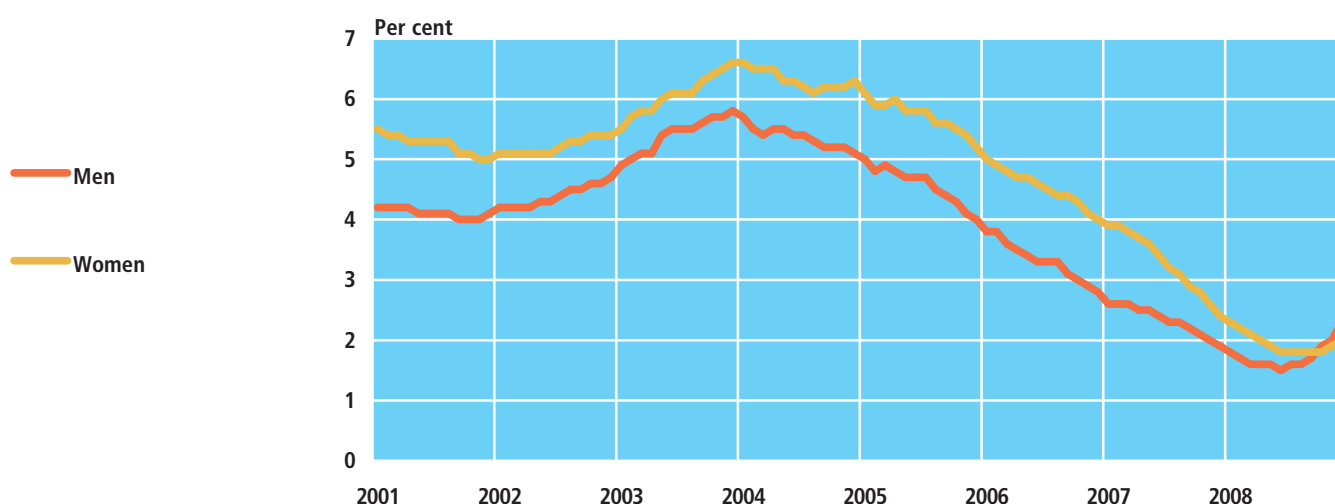
The increase in the seasonally adjusted unemployment since the middle of 2008 is mainly accounted for by men. In per cent of the labour force, the seasonally adjusted unemployment for men increased by 0.8 per cent during the last six months of 2008, whereas the corresponding increase for women was only 0.2 percentage point.

These differences imply that the seasonally adjusted unemployment (in per cent of the labour force) is now higher among men than among women. In a historical perspective, women have predominately accounted for the highest unemployment rate.

We have to go back as far as 1976 in order to find a similar situation where unemployment (in per cent of the labour force) was higher among men than among women.

Figure 3

Seasonally adjusted unemployment in per cent of the labour force



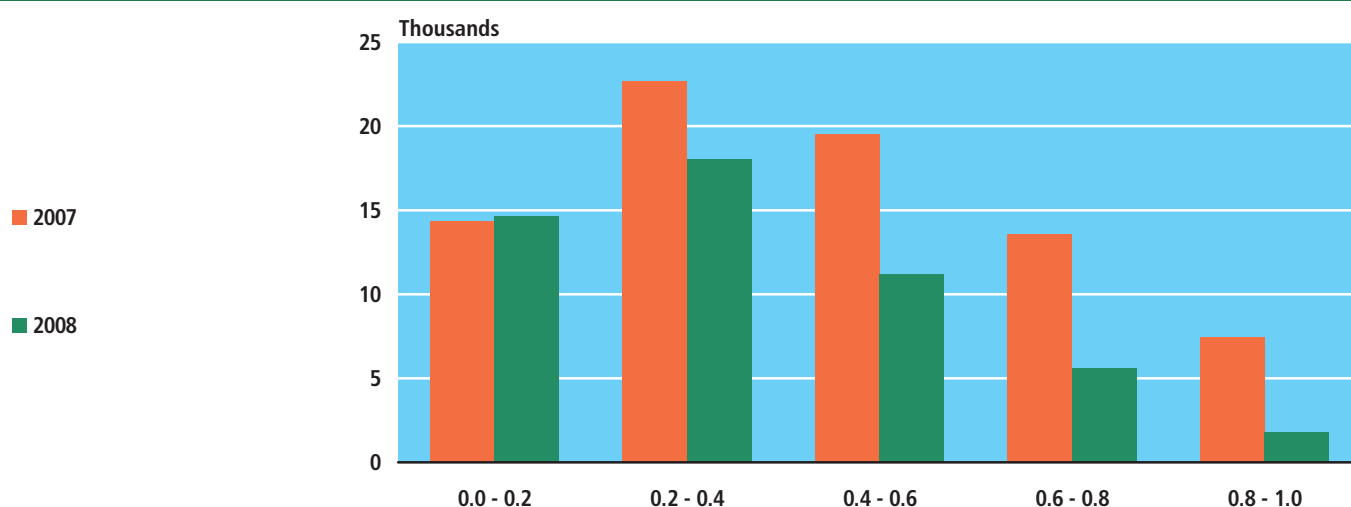
For further information visit www.statbank.dk/aus01.

Low number of long-term unemployed persons

Only a relatively low number of the 51,300 full-time unemployed persons in 2008 experienced long-term unemployment. In 2008, 1,830 full-time persons were unemployed for more than 292 days, equivalent to an unemployment degree of at least 80 per cent of the year. In 2008 the number of long-term unemployed persons made up 3.6 per cent of the total unemployment rate, while the corresponding share was 9.6 per cent in 2007. It should be noted that the periods in which a person participated in job activation are excluded from the delimitation of long-term unemployment.

Figure 4

Full-time unemployed persons by degree of unemployment



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/auaar02.

Labour market

Figure 5
Full-time participants by
type of benefit. 2008



Persons who are not in ordinary employment

In 2008, the statistics on *persons who are not in ordinary employment* cover unemployed persons, participants in subsidized employment receiving pay and participants who are temporarily outside the labour force (subsidized employment without pay, education measures, leave from unemployment, etc.).

In the light of this delimitation, 256,100 full-time persons were not in ordinary employment in 2008. Of whom 31.6 per cent were in subsidized employment, 20.2 per cent were registered unemployed persons, 16.4 per cent participated in measures concerning guidance activities or special activities upgrading skills, while other recipients of benefits made up 31.8 per cent.

Subsidized employment and changes in the number of persons in flex jobs

As mentioned above, subsidized employment make up 31.6 per cent of the total number of persons who are not in ordinary employment in 2008. This is equivalent to 81,000 full-time persons, of whom 49,600 full-time persons are in flex jobs.

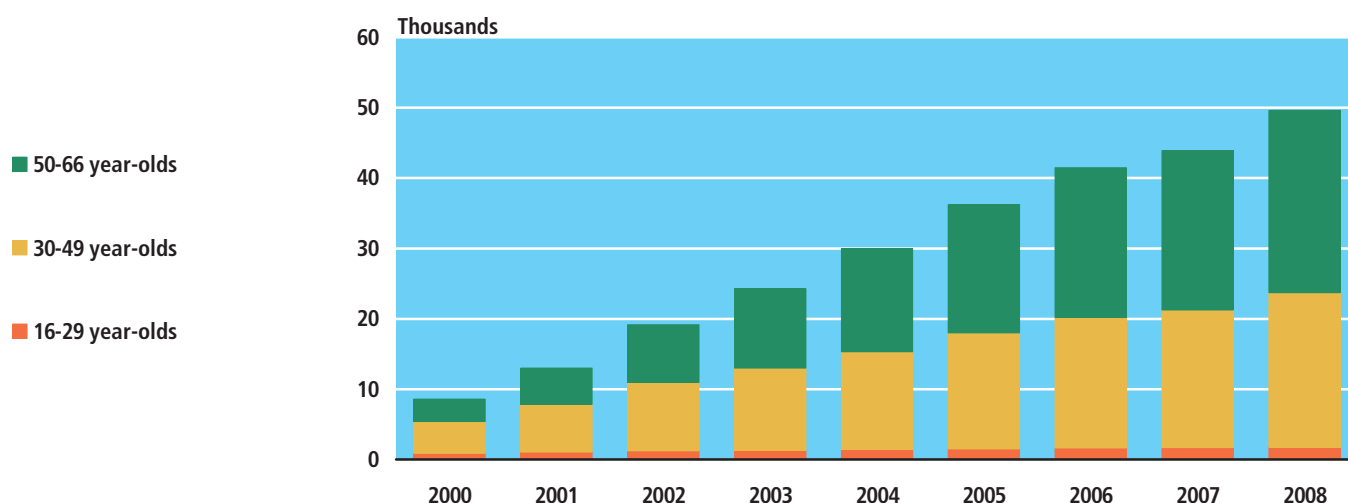
The remaining number of 31,400 full-time persons comprise adult apprentices, light jobs, business in-service training, employment subject to wage subsidies, etc.

The number of full-time persons in flex jobs has, as stated above, increased steadily since 2000, from a level of 8,600 to 49,600 persons. This increase is attributed to all age groups, but the 50-66 year-olds accounted for the largest increase.

In 2000, persons aged 50-66 made up 37 per cent of the total number of full-time participants in flex jobs, while this share had increased to 52 per cent in 2008.

Figure 6

Full-time participants in flex jobs by age

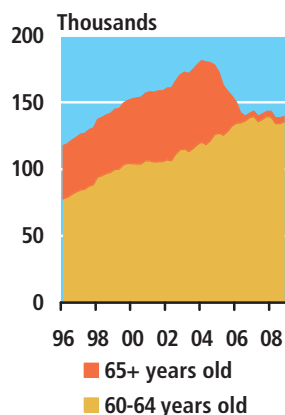


Changes in the number of persons receiving early retirement pay

The number of persons receiving early retirement pay increased steadily during the period from 1996 to 2004, when the number reached just over 180,000 full-time persons. By the end of 2008 (4th quarter), the number of persons receiving early retirement pay decreased to 139,600 full-time persons and is consequently

Labour market

Figure 7
Number of persons
receiving early retirement
pay



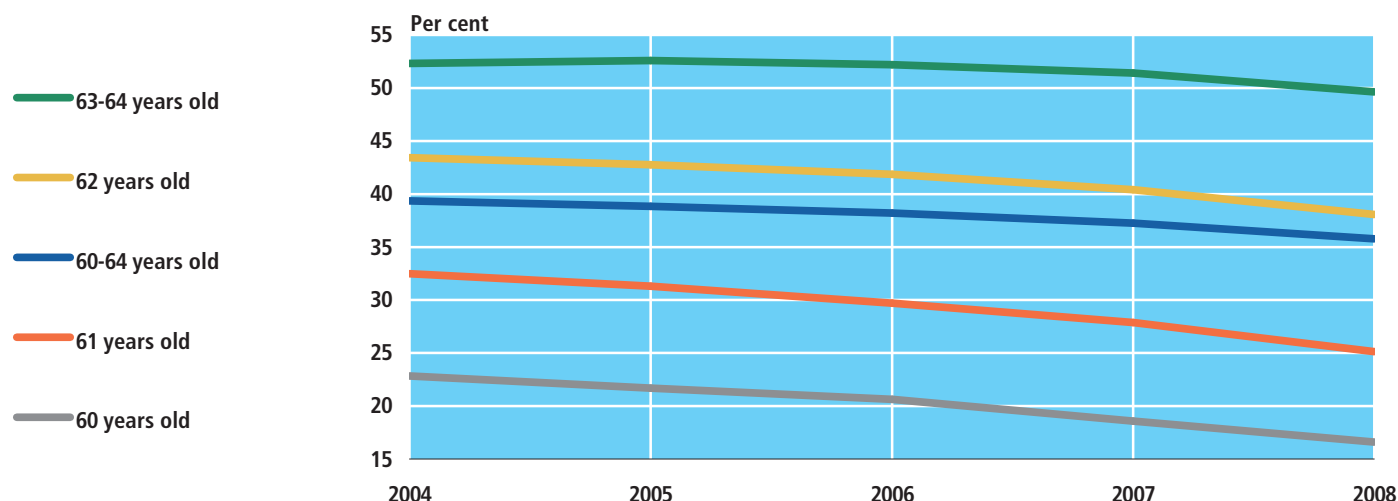
41,800 lower than the “highest point” in 2004. The fall in the number of persons receiving early retirement pay is particularly reflected in the reduction of the retirement age from 67 to 65 years for persons born after 1 July 1939. The number of persons receiving early retirement pay has more or less remained steady throughout 2007 and 2008.

Seen in the context of the relatively sharp increase in the number of persons who have reached the early retirement age (60-64 years) during recent years, the stabilization of the number of persons receiving early retirement pay indicates that a falling share of the persons aged 60-64 is receiving early retirement pay. From 2004 to 2008, this share decreased from 39.3 per cent to 35.8 per cent.

It is especially the share of 60-62 year-olds who accounts for the fall in the number of persons who are receiving early retirement pay. For example, 22.8 per cent of the persons aged 60 (converted into full-time) received early retirement pay in the 4th quarter of 2004, while this share had fallen to 16.6 per cent in the 4th quarter of 2008 – i.e. a fall of 6.2 percentage points.

Figure 8

Share of the population receiving early retirement pay by age



Note: Shares are estimated as the number of full-time persons receiving early retirement pay in the 4th quarter in relation to the population number at the end of the year (in each age group).

3. Commuting

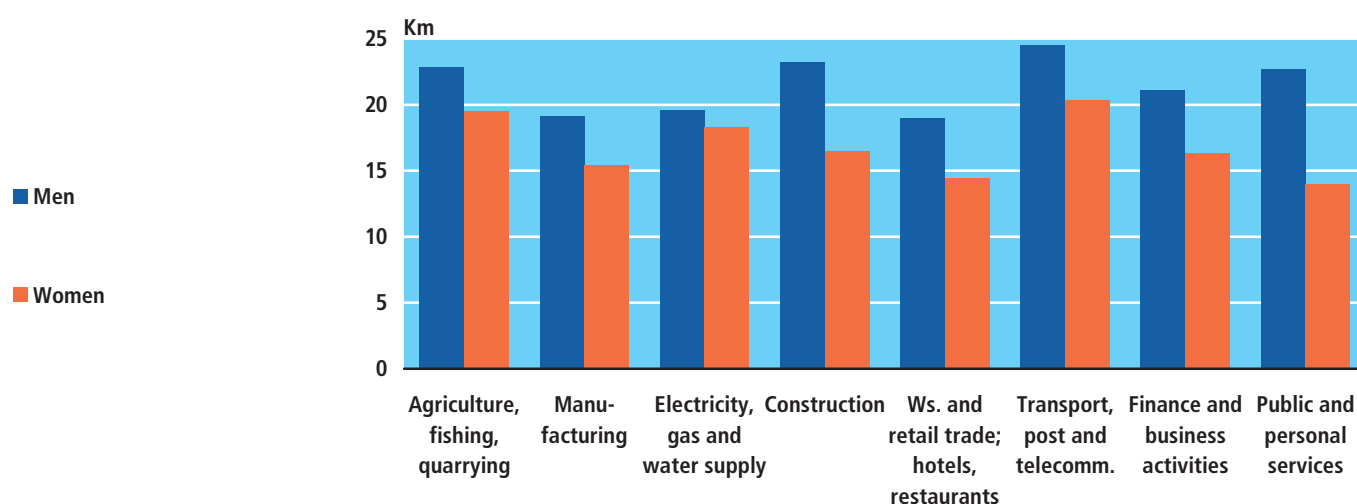
Longer commuting distances

In 2007, every Dane travelled, on average, a distance of 18.1 km to and from the home and work. Compared to 2005, this is 0.6 km longer and 1.0 km longer in relation to 2003.

On average, men are working 21.2 km away from their home, while women only need to travel 14.8 km to their job. This implies that the average commuting distance between men and women is 6.4 km, which is slightly shorter than in 2003, when it was 6.6 km.

Figure 9

Commuting distances. 2007



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

The commuting distance is calculated as the shortest road distance between the home and work. The statistics cover all employed persons who are not living and working at the same address. Commuting usually involves a daily journey between the home and work, but in some cases the journey takes place at more irregular intervals.

Commuters from Copenhagen account for the shortest distance – commuters from Vest- and Sydsjælland account for the longest distance

People living in Vest- and Sydsjælland account for the longest commuting distance to their work, i.e. 25.9 km. In addition to employed persons living in Vest- and Sydsjælland, employed persons living in Østsjælland and in Bornholm have an average commuting distance of more than 20 km.

However, the commuting distance of employed persons living in København By and Københavns Omegn is only 12.1 km and 12.2 km, respectively, to their work.

Considerable differences among industries

There are considerable differences with respect to how far a person commutes from the home and work, which depends on the industry in which the person is employed. Employed persons within *transport, post and telecommunications* commute on average 23.3 km, followed by *construction* with 22.6 km and *agriculture, fishing and quarrying* accounting for 22.0 km.

The shortest average commuting distance of 16.7 km is accounted for by persons within *public and personal services*. But this industry also accounts for the greatest difference in the commuting distance between the sexes: Men employed within *public and personal services* commute on average 8.7 km longer than women to their work. The smallest difference is seen within *electricity, gas and water supply* where men's commuting distance is, on average, 1.3 km longer than that of women.

4. Earnings

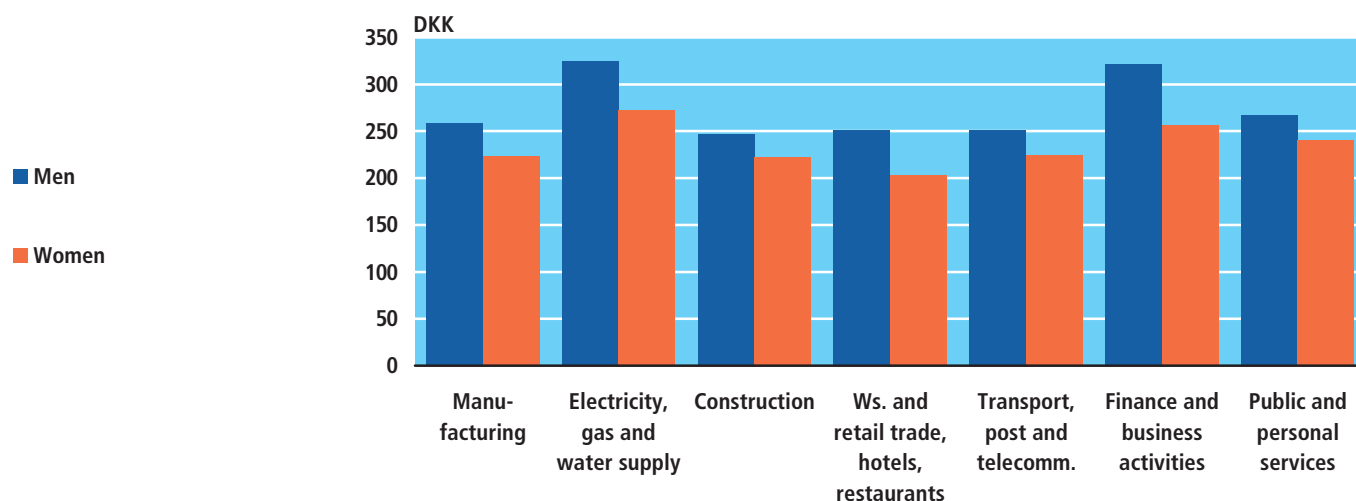
Men in the financial sector account for the highest earnings

Women earn less than men regardless of their business, even when employed in the same industry. The greatest difference between men and women's earnings is seen in *finance and business activities* with 20.5 per cent and the smallest occurs in *construction* with 9.8 per cent.

However, it is important to be careful in drawing firm conclusions regarding the gender pay gap. There are great differences in the types of jobs men and women occupy in the different industries. The number of men employed in managerial positions is generally higher, compared to women.

Figure 10

Hourly earnings for employees in the private sector. 2007



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon04.

5. Hours worked

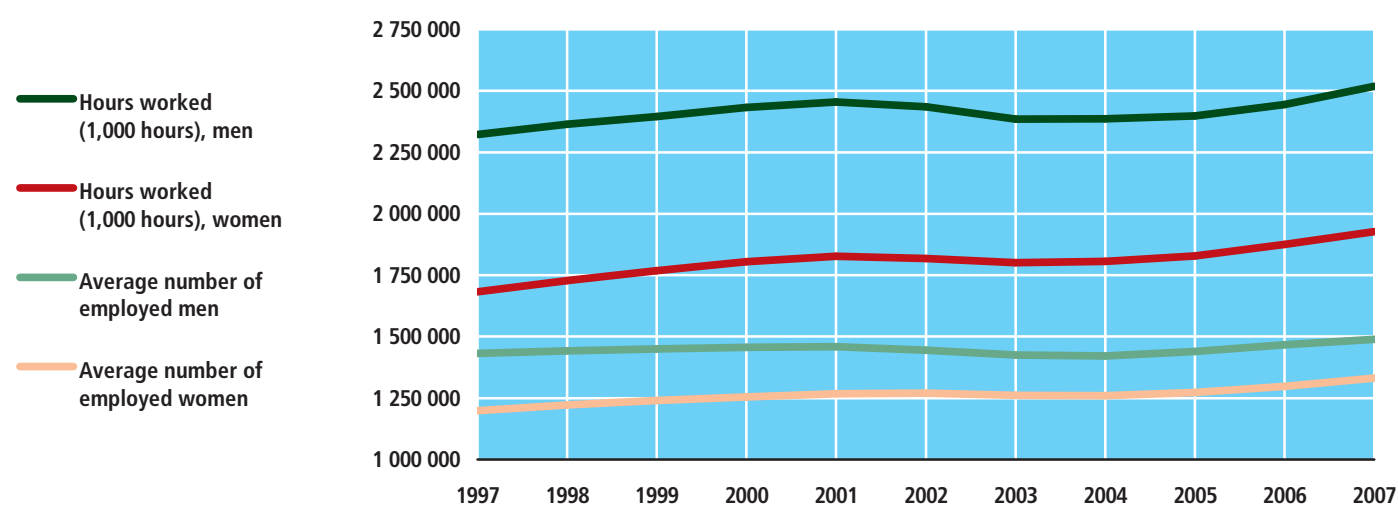
From 2006 to 2007, the number of hours worked by employed persons increased by 2.9 per cent. During the same period, the number of persons employed increased by 2.0 per cent. Consequently, an employed person worked, on average, slightly more hours in 2007 than in 2006.

Especially part-time employed persons, defined as persons working less than 27 hours per week, contributed to the overall increase in the number of hours worked, as part-time employees account for 20 per cent of all persons in employment, but accounted for 26 per cent of the increase in the number of hours worked from 2006 to 2007.

Labour market

Figure 11

Hours worked and average employment



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/atr1.

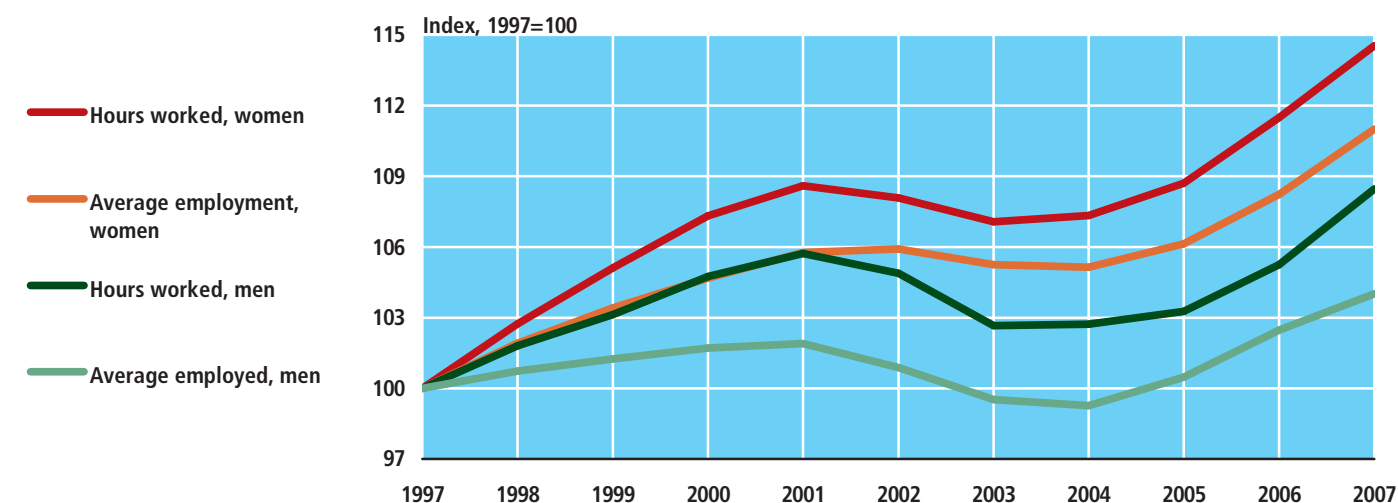
Particularly men worked more hours in 2007. From 2006 to 2007, the number of hours worked increased by 3.1 per cent for men while the employment increased by 1.5 per cent.

Women also worked more hours, but the increase in the hours worked by 2.7 per cent for women is predominantly ascribed to the increase in employment by 2.6 per cent.

One of the most important reasons why men accounted for the highest increase in the number of hours worked was due to the favourable economic trends for the male-dominated industry *construction*.

Figure 12

Hours worked and employment



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/atr1.

Seen in a longer perspective, it is women who have attributed to the largest increase in the number of hours worked. During the period 1997 to 2007, the number of hours worked by women increased by 14.5 per cent, while the number of hours worked by men increased by 8.5 per cent during the same period.

However, the increase in the number of hours worked is mainly due to an increase in employment by 11.0 per cent for women while the corresponding increase in employment for men was only 4.0 per cent.

In 2007, 23.8 per cent of women and 17.0 per cent of men were working part-time. In 1997, the corresponding percentages were 26.0 per cent for women and 15.4 per cent for men.

6. Absence

Women are more absent due to sickness than men

The employees in the regions and the municipalities were on average absent from work 13.3 days due to sickness in 2007.

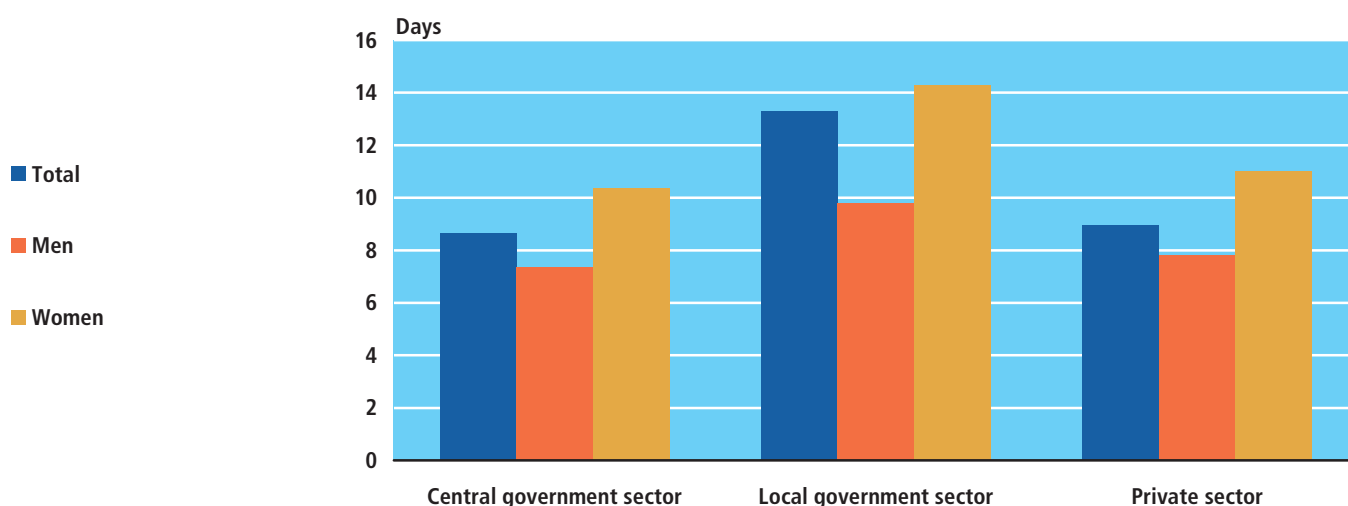
In the central government sector, employees were, on average, absent 8.6 days due to sickness, while the corresponding figure for employees in the private sector were 9.0 days.

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

Within regions and municipalities 78 per cent of the employees are women. The proportion of women is 43 per cent in the central government sector and in the private sector women account for 36 per cent of the employees.

Figure 13

Absence caused by own sickness. 2007



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fra05.

7. A European perspective

Denmark has the highest employment rate in the European Union

With 77.1 per cent of the population in the age 15-64 years in employment, Denmark has the highest employment rate in the European Union according to the labour force survey.

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

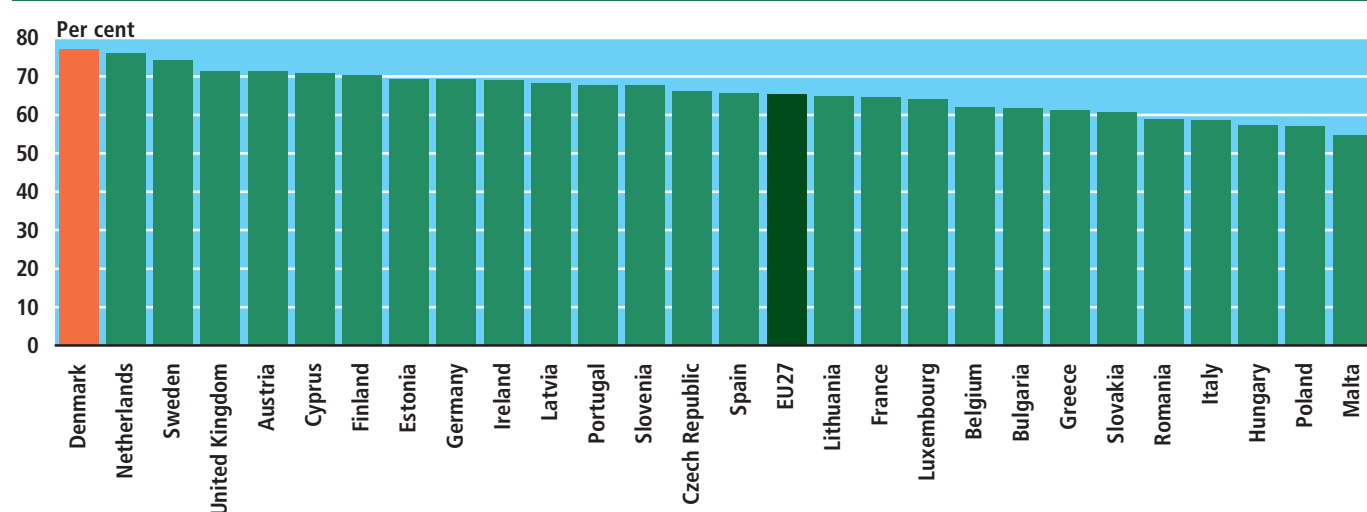
In 2007 the Danish employment rate was above the European Union average of 65.4 per cent – ahead of the Netherlands and Sweden, where the employment rates are 76.0 per cent and 74.2 per cent, respectively.

Poland and Malta have the lowest employment rates in the European Union at 57.0 per cent and 54.6 per cent, respectively.

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

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

Figure 14 Employment rate in the EU27. 2007



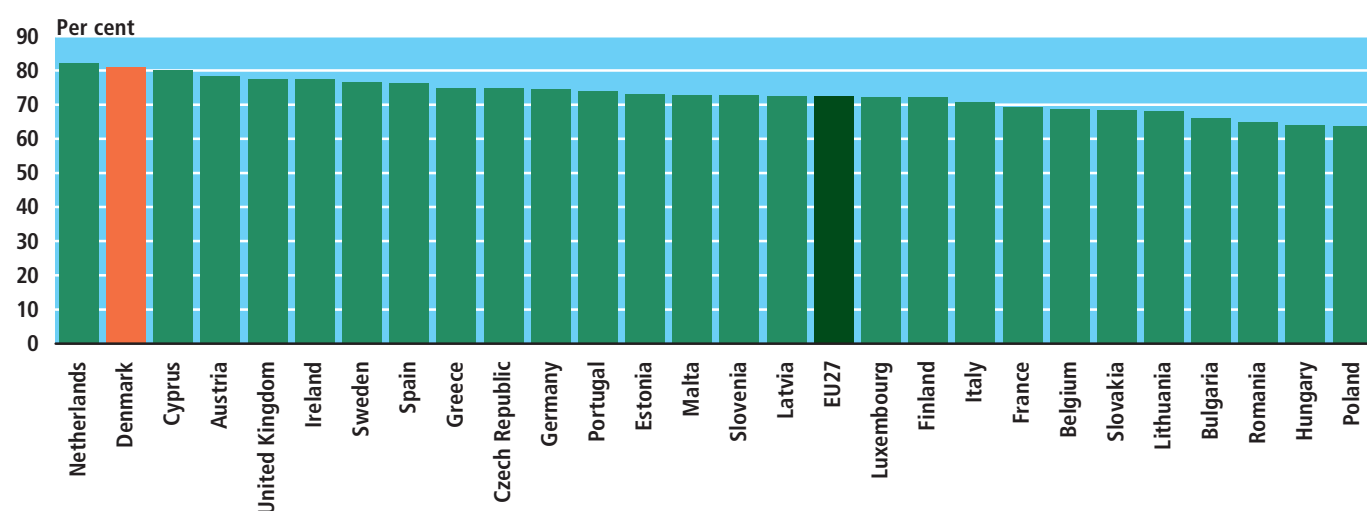
Source: Eurostat.

The Netherlands has the highest employment rate for men

With 82.2 per cent the Netherlands has the highest employment rate for men among the 27 countries in the European Union. Denmark is second at 81.0 per cent followed by Cyprus where 80.0 per cent of the men are employed.

With 64.0 per cent and 63.6 per cent, respectively, Hungary and Poland have the lowest employment rates for men in the European Union. Latvia is, with 72.5 per cent, exactly on the EU average.

Figure 15 Employment rate in the EU27, men. 2007

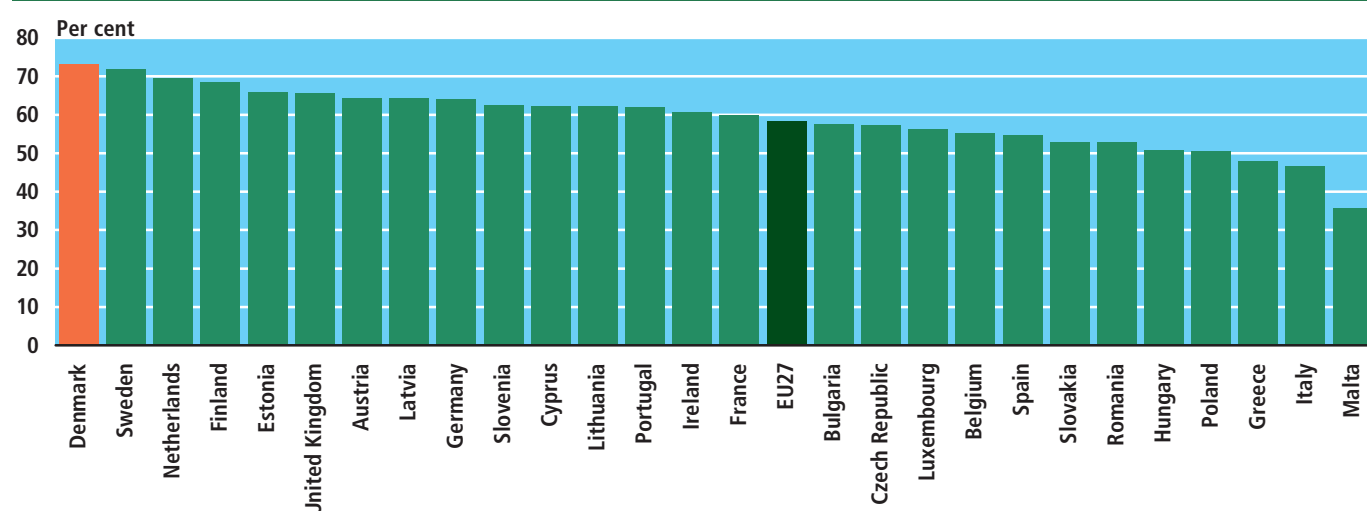


Source: Eurostat.

Denmark has the highest employment rate for women

Since 2004 Denmark has had the highest employment rate for women in the European Union. With 73.2 per cent of the women in employment this was also the case in 2007.

Figure 16 Employment rate in the EU27, women. 2007



Source: Eurostat.

Denmark is ahead of Sweden and the Netherlands where female employment rates are 71.8 per cent and 69.6 per cent respectively. The EU average is 58.3 per cent.

At 46.6 per cent and 35.7 per cent, Italy and Malta have the lowest employment rates for women in the European Union.

Denmark has the second lowest unemployment rate in the EU

Among the 27 countries of the European Union, only the Netherlands has a lower unemployment rate than Denmark.

The unemployment rate among those aged 15-64 years in 2007 was 3.8 per cent in Denmark whereas it was 3.2 per cent in the Netherlands. Denmark is followed by Cyprus, where the unemployment rate is 4 per cent.

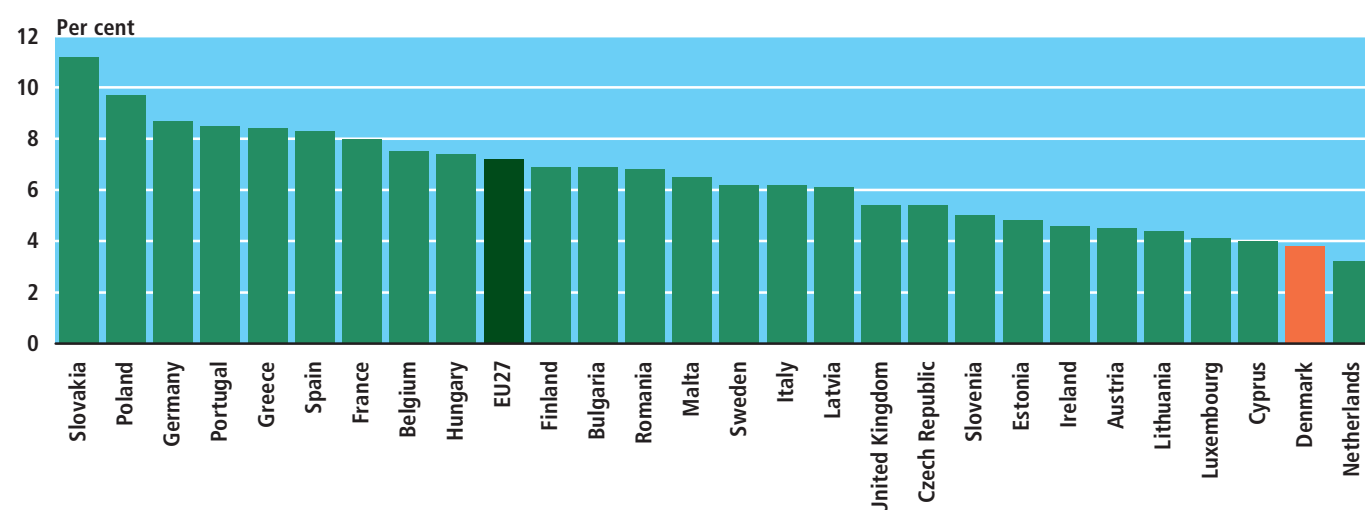
Slovakia and Poland have the highest unemployment rates in the EU with 11.2 per cent and 9.7 per cent, respectively. The EU average unemployment rate is 7.2 per cent.

The unemployed are considered to be those without a job who wish to get a job, who have looked for a job within the last four weeks and who can begin a new job within two weeks.

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

Figure 17

Unemployment rate in the EU27. Age 15-64 years. 2007



Source: Eurostat.

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 is also placed relatively low at 7.9 per cent. Again, it is the Netherlands who have the lowest unemployment rate at 5.9 per cent.

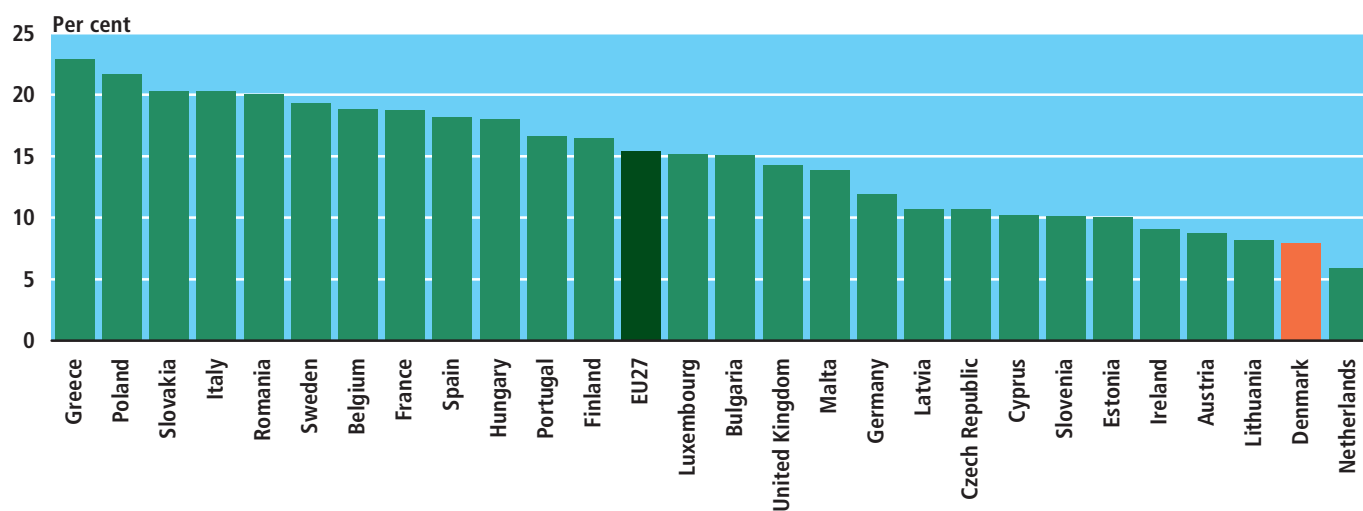
Labour market

In our neighbouring country Sweden the youth unemployment rate is surprisingly high at 19.3 per cent while the unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 years is 6.2 per cent.

Greece and Poland has the highest youth unemployment rates in the European Union with 22.9 per cent and 21.7 per cent, respectively. The EU average is 15.4 per cent.

Figure 18

Youth unemployment rate. Age 15-24 years. 2007



Source: Eurostat.

Table 113

Population by industry in the censuses

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

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

Table 114

Population by industry in the censuses

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

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

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

Table 115

Employed persons by industry

	1981	1990	2000	2008
	thousands			
Total	2 552	2 674	2 759	2 858
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	200	157	108	89
Manufacturing	481	504	464	397
Electricity, gas and water supply	16	19	16	14
Construction	180	167	168	194
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	436	461	503	537
Transport, post and telecommunications	179	182	183	174
Finance and business activities	176	282	344	450
Public and personal services	871	886	962	991
Activity not stated	12	15	11	12

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ras9 and [rasb1x](http://www.statbank.dk/rasb1x)

Table 116

Employed persons by sex, industry and socio-economic status. 2008

	Self-employed persons	Assisting spouses	Salaried employees						Salaried employees total	Employment total
			Top managers	Upper levels	Intermediate levels	Basic levels	Other	Not further specified		
	thousands									
Males and females, total	187.9	6.6	73.6	347.5	490.8	1 054.9	236.7	459.6	2 663.1	2 857.6
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	37.0	2.8	0.2	1.1	1.3	12.5	2.9	30.9	48.8	88.6
Manufacturing	8.8	0.4	14.1	29.3	52.3	206.7	30.8	54.9	388.1	397.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.7	3.1	4.7	1.2	2.1	13.2	13.8
Construction	20.5	0.5	4.4	3.5	8.7	106.9	19.4	30.2	173.0	194.0
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	37.7	1.5	17.1	11.0	60.7	216.9	53.7	138.8	498.2	537.4
Transport, post and telecommunications	9.5	0.3	2.8	6.2	24.7	76.4	12.8	40.9	163.8	173.6
Finance and business activities	35.1	0.7	10.8	73.0	106.1	86.2	51.0	87.2	414.1	450.0
Public and personal services	27.4	0.3	23.9	221.8	233.9	344.4	64.9	74.1	962.9	990.7
Activity not stated	11.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.9	12.1
Males, total	139.3	0.7	53.4	182.2	187.5	531.0	136.7	281.1	1 371.8	1 511.7
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	33.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.8	9.7	2.3	22.6	36.5	70.1
Manufacturing	7.1	0.0	12.1	20.8	30.0	146.3	19.9	35.9	265.0	272.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.3	2.2	3.3	1.1	1.7	9.9	10.5
Construction	19.8	0.0	4.0	3.0	6.3	97.9	18.6	26.1	155.9	175.7
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	26.0	0.3	13.2	6.5	34.5	108.3	31.2	74.1	267.8	294.1
Transport, post and telecommunications	8.7	0.0	2.2	4.4	17.2	51.2	10.6	33.2	118.9	127.6
Finance and business activities	25.4	0.1	8.6	51.2	52.4	33.8	24.8	53.2	224.0	249.5
Public and personal services	11.5	0.1	12.7	94.0	44.0	80.4	28.2	34.0	293.3	304.9
Activity not stated	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	7.2
Females, total	48.6	6.0	20.3	165.3	303.3	523.9	100.0	178.5	1 291.3	1 345.9
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	3.5	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	2.8	0.5	8.3	12.4	18.6
Manufacturing	1.8	0.3	2.0	8.5	22.3	60.4	11.0	19.0	123.1	125.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.4	3.3	3.4
Construction	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.4	9.0	0.7	4.1	17.1	18.3
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	11.7	1.3	3.9	4.4	26.2	108.6	22.5	64.7	230.4	243.4
Transport, post and telecommunications	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.8	7.5	25.2	2.2	7.8	45.0	46.0
Finance and business activities	9.7	0.6	2.2	21.7	53.7	52.4	26.2	34.0	190.1	200.5
Public and personal services	15.9	0.3	11.2	127.8	189.8	264.0	36.7	40.1	669.6	685.8
Activity not stated	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	4.9

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ras9x

Table 117

Employed population, by sex, region and industry. 2008

	Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, post and telecommunications	Finance and business activities	Public and personal services	Activity not stated	Total
	— thousands —									
Men og women, total	88.6	397.3	13.8	194.0	537.4	173.6	450.0	990.7	12.1	2 857.6
Region Hovedstaden	6.6	75.6	3.7	46.2	159.4	58.7	190.0	326.4	4.4	871.1
Region Sjælland	13.4	48.1	2.5	38.3	79.2	26.2	62.1	146.2	1.7	417.6
Region Syddanmark	27.5	107.0	3.1	43.2	117.5	37.9	72.5	200.9	2.4	612.1
Region Midtjylland	25.7	116.5	3.2	43.7	126.0	35.2	89.8	218.1	2.4	660.6
Region Nordjylland	15.4	50.1	1.5	22.6	55.3	15.6	35.6	99.0	1.2	296.1
Province København by	1.3	23.8	1.1	14.5	62.9	27.4	84.6	145.5	1.8	362.8
Province Københavns omegn	1.1	22.9	1.2	15.2	49.9	18.5	56.5	91.9	1.1	258.4
Province Nordsjælland	3.2	26.5	1.3	15.0	42.8	11.5	47.3	81.2	1.3	230.1
Province Bornholm	1.0	2.4	0.1	1.5	3.8	1.4	1.5	7.9	0.1	19.8
Province Østsjælland	1.8	13.1	0.6	9.5	25.7	8.2	24.3	41.3	0.4	124.7
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	11.6	35.0	1.9	28.8	53.5	18.0	37.8	105.0	1.3	292.9
Province Fyn	10.3	35.7	0.9	18.0	45.4	14.0	30.2	86.6	1.1	242.0
Province Sydjylland	17.3	71.4	2.2	25.2	72.1	23.9	42.3	114.3	1.4	370.1
Province Østjylland	12.2	64.9	1.9	27.4	84.8	25.5	65.2	148.6	1.7	432.2
Province Vestjylland	13.5	51.6	1.3	16.3	41.3	9.7	24.5	69.5	0.7	228.4
Province Nordjylland	15.4	50.1	1.5	22.6	55.3	15.6	35.6	99.0	1.2	296.1
Men, total	70.1	272.2	10.5	175.7	294.1	127.6	249.5	304.9	7.2	1 511.7
Region Hovedstaden	5.1	46.4	2.6	41.7	88.4	42.2	107.8	111.1	2.5	447.8
Region Sjælland	10.4	33.0	1.9	34.8	44.2	19.4	33.2	42.9	1.1	220.9
Region Syddanmark	21.3	75.8	2.4	39.0	63.5	28.1	38.9	58.0	1.4	328.5
Region Midtjylland	20.4	81.1	2.4	39.6	68.7	26.2	50.1	63.6	1.5	353.5
Region Nordjylland	12.7	35.8	1.1	20.7	29.3	11.7	19.6	29.3	0.7	161.1
Province København by	1.0	14.7	0.7	13.3	33.6	19.1	48.0	54.0	1.1	185.4
Province Københavns omegn	0.8	14.1	0.8	13.5	28.6	13.6	31.8	29.3	0.6	133.2
Province Nordsjælland	2.4	15.9	0.9	13.5	24.2	8.4	27.2	25.2	0.7	118.6
Province Bornholm	0.9	1.7	0.1	1.4	1.9	1.0	0.8	2.6	0.1	10.5
Province Østsjælland	1.3	8.5	0.4	8.5	14.6	5.8	13.1	12.3	0.2	64.6
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	9.1	24.6	1.5	26.3	29.6	13.7	20.1	30.6	0.8	156.3
Province Fyn	7.4	26.3	0.7	16.3	24.3	10.7	16.5	26.1	0.6	128.8
Province Sydjylland	13.9	49.6	1.7	22.7	39.2	17.5	22.4	31.9	0.8	199.6
Province Østjylland	9.5	45.1	1.5	24.7	46.4	18.8	37.0	44.2	1.0	228.4
Province Vestjylland	10.9	36.0	1.0	14.8	22.3	7.4	13.0	19.4	0.4	125.2
Province Nordjylland	12.7	35.8	1.1	20.7	29.3	11.7	19.6	29.3	0.7	161.1
Women, total	18.6	125.2	3.4	18.3	243.4	46.0	200.5	685.8	4.9	1 345.9
Region Hovedstaden	1.5	29.2	1.1	4.5	71.1	16.5	82.2	215.3	1.9	423.4
Region Sjælland	2.9	15.0	0.6	3.5	35.0	6.8	28.9	103.3	0.7	196.7
Region Syddanmark	6.2	31.2	0.7	4.2	54.0	9.7	33.6	142.9	1.0	283.6
Region Midtjylland	5.3	35.4	0.7	4.2	57.3	9.1	39.7	154.5	1.0	307.1
Region Nordjylland	2.7	14.3	0.3	1.9	26.0	3.9	16.0	69.7	0.4	135.1
Province København by	0.3	9.2	0.4	1.2	29.3	8.3	36.6	91.5	0.7	177.4
Province Københavns omegn	0.3	8.8	0.4	1.7	21.3	4.9	24.8	62.6	0.5	125.2
Province Nordsjælland	0.7	10.6	0.3	1.5	18.6	3.0	20.1	56.0	0.6	111.4
Province Bornholm	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.4	0.8	5.2	0.1	9.3
Province Østsjælland	0.5	4.6	0.1	1.0	11.1	2.4	11.2	29.0	0.2	60.2
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	2.4	10.4	0.4	2.5	23.9	4.4	17.7	74.3	0.5	136.6
Province Fyn	2.9	9.4	0.2	1.7	21.1	3.3	13.7	60.5	0.4	113.2
Province Sydjylland	3.3	21.8	0.5	2.5	32.9	6.4	20.0	82.4	0.5	170.4
Province Østjylland	2.6	19.8	0.4	2.7	38.3	6.7	28.2	104.4	0.7	203.9
Province Vestjylland	2.6	15.6	0.3	1.5	19.0	2.3	11.5	50.1	0.3	103.2
Province Nordjylland	2.7	14.3	0.3	1.9	26.0	3.9	16.0	69.7	0.4	135.1

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/rasb1x

Table 118

Population by sex, age, and socio-economic status. 2008

	Labour force population					Persons outside the labour force				Population Total
	Self- employed persons	Assisting spouses	Employees	Un- employed persons	Total	Tem- porarily outside the labour force	Retire- ment pen- sioners	Pen- sioners	Other persons outside the labour force	
— thousands —										
Males and females, total	187.9	6.6	2 663.1	59.9	2 917.4	93.5	138.2	985.1	1 341.6	5 475.8
16-64 years, total	158.2	5.5	2 576.7	59.9	2 800.3	93.3	138.2	223.7	286.6	3 542.0
Under 16 years	0.0	0.0	35.5	0.0	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 050.2	1 085.7
16-19 years	0.3	0.0	160.9	1.7	162.8	2.7	0.0	4.4	93.3	263.2
20-24 years	2.6	0.0	230.4	5.7	238.8	7.2	0.0	4.0	53.7	303.7
25-29 years	7.8	0.1	251.1	7.9	266.8	11.3	0.0	4.5	37.6	320.3
30-34 years	14.8	0.3	299.7	8.6	323.4	14.4	0.0	7.6	23.1	368.5
35-39 years	20.3	0.5	314.7	7.9	343.5	13.8	0.0	11.9	18.1	387.3
40-44 years	25.3	0.8	345.7	7.3	379.1	13.2	0.0	19.8	16.6	428.7
45-49 years	23.2	0.8	300.2	5.5	329.6	10.9	0.0	26.1	12.4	379.0
50-54 years	21.7	0.8	279.9	4.9	307.2	9.2	0.0	35.8	10.5	362.8
55-59 years	21.9	1.1	258.9	8.3	290.3	8.3	0.0	46.6	10.1	355.3
60-64 years	20.2	1.0	135.3	2.1	158.7	2.3	138.2	63.0	11.3	373.5
65-66 years	6.6	0.3	18.7	0.0	25.6	0.1	0.0	88.4	1.2	115.2
67 years +	23.0	0.8	32.2	0.0	56.1	0.0	0.0	673.1	3.6	732.8
Males, total	139.3	0.7	1 371.8	28.4	1 540.1	33.5	58.1	408.0	673.0	2 712.7
Males 16-64 years, total	114.7	0.5	1 317.6	28.4	1 461.2	33.5	58.1	100.0	134.0	1 786.7
Under 16 years	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	536.9	556.2
16-19 years	0.2	0.0	81.9	0.8	83.0	1.4	0.0	2.3	48.4	135.1
20-24 years	2.1	0.0	119.6	2.7	124.5	2.9	0.0	2.2	24.8	154.4
25-29 years	5.8	0.0	129.1	3.5	138.4	3.5	0.0	2.5	16.2	160.6
30-34 years	10.8	0.0	152.9	3.6	167.3	4.0	0.0	3.9	9.7	184.9
35-39 years	14.4	0.0	160.2	3.5	178.2	4.1	0.0	5.9	7.9	196.1
40-44 years	17.8	0.1	174.4	3.4	195.8	4.6	0.0	9.6	7.9	217.9
45-49 years	16.6	0.1	149.8	2.8	169.2	4.2	0.0	12.0	6.2	191.7
50-54 years	15.6	0.1	139.5	2.7	157.8	3.8	0.0	15.8	5.0	182.4
55-59 years	16.0	0.1	130.4	4.0	150.4	3.6	0.0	19.3	4.2	177.5
60-64 years	15.5	0.1	79.7	1.3	96.6	1.3	58.1	26.4	3.7	186.1
65-66 years	5.4	0.0	12.3	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	38.2	0.5	56.6
67 years +	19.1	0.1	22.6	0.0	41.8	0.0	0.0	269.8	1.5	313.2
Females, total	48.6	6.0	1 291.3	31.5	1 377.4	59.9	80.2	577.1	668.6	2 763.1
Females 16-64 years, total	43.5	5.0	1 259.1	31.5	1 339.1	59.9	80.2	123.7	152.6	1 755.4
Under 16 years	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	513.3	529.5
16-19 years	0.1	0.0	78.9	0.9	79.8	1.3	0.0	2.0	44.9	128.1
20-24 years	0.5	0.0	110.8	3.0	114.3	4.3	0.0	1.8	28.9	149.2
25-29 years	1.9	0.1	122.0	4.4	128.4	7.8	0.0	2.0	21.4	159.7
30-34 years	4.0	0.3	146.8	4.9	156.1	10.4	0.0	3.6	13.4	183.6
35-39 years	5.9	0.5	154.5	4.4	165.3	9.7	0.0	6.0	10.2	191.2
40-44 years	7.5	0.7	171.3	3.9	183.4	8.5	0.0	10.2	8.7	210.8
45-49 years	6.6	0.7	150.4	2.6	160.3	6.7	0.0	14.0	6.2	187.3
50-54 years	6.1	0.7	140.3	2.3	149.4	5.4	0.0	20.1	5.5	180.3
55-59 years	6.0	1.0	128.5	4.3	139.9	4.7	0.0	27.3	6.0	177.8
60-64 years	4.7	0.9	55.5	0.8	62.0	1.0	80.2	36.7	7.5	187.4
65-66 years	1.2	0.3	6.4	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	50.2	0.6	58.7
67 years +	3.9	0.7	9.6	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	403.3	2.0	419.6

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ras207

Table 119

Population by sex, region and socio-economic status. 2008

	Labour force population					Persons outside the labour force				Population Total
	Self- employed persons	Assisting spouses	Employees	Un- employed persons	Total	Tem- porarily outside the labour force	Retire- ment pen- sioners	Pen- sioners	Other persons outside the labour force	
— thousands —										
Men and woman, total	187.9	6.6	2 663.1	59.9	2 917.4	93.5	138.2	985.1	1 341.6	5 475.8
Region Hovedstaden	52.9	1.2	817.0	22.8	893.9	27.8	33.5	276.6	414.1	1 645.8
Region Sjælland	30.8	1.0	385.8	9.7	427.4	12.2	24.5	159.2	196.2	819.4
Region Syddanmark	39.8	1.8	570.4	10.5	622.6	21.0	32.4	230.1	288.5	1 194.7
Region Midtjylland	43.0	1.7	616.0	9.8	670.4	21.5	30.8	209.1	305.2	1 237.0
Region Nordjylland	21.3	0.9	273.9	7.0	303.2	10.9	17.1	110.2	137.5	578.8
Men, total	139.3	0.7	1 371.8	28.4	1 540.1	33.5	58.1	408.0	673.0	2 712.7
Region Hovedstaden	36.8	0.2	410.7	11.4	459.1	10.5	13.9	112.3	208.6	804.5
Region Sjælland	23.0	0.1	197.8	4.4	225.3	4.3	10.6	67.6	98.5	406.3
Region Syddanmark	30.1	0.2	298.2	4.8	333.3	7.5	13.8	96.0	144.1	594.6
Region Midtjylland	32.7	0.1	320.7	4.5	358.0	7.4	12.6	86.2	152.7	616.9
Region Nordjylland	16.6	0.1	144.4	3.2	164.3	3.8	7.2	46.0	69.1	290.4
Woman, total	48.6	6.0	1 291.3	31.5	1 377.4	59.9	80.2	577.1	668.6	2 763.1
Region Hovedstaden	16.1	1.0	406.3	11.4	434.7	17.3	19.5	164.3	205.5	841.3
Region Sjælland	7.8	0.9	188.0	5.3	202.0	7.9	13.9	91.6	97.7	413.1
Region Syddanmark	9.7	1.6	272.3	5.7	289.4	13.6	18.6	134.1	144.4	600.1
Region Midtjylland	10.2	1.6	295.3	5.3	312.4	14.0	18.2	123.0	152.6	620.1
Region Nordjylland	4.7	0.9	129.5	3.8	138.9	7.1	9.9	64.1	68.4	288.4

¹ Incl. Christiansø.For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ras207

Table 120

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

	2007					2008				
	Population	Labour force	Persons employed	Activity rate	Employment rate	Population	Labour force	Persons employed	Activity rate	Employment rate
	persons			per cent		persons			per cent	
Total population	3 530 083	2 789 845	2 709 577	79.0	76.8	3 542 047	2 800 250	2 740 391	79.1	77.4
Immigrants from:										
The Western World	105 148	69 697	67 301	66.3	64.0	114 416	76 051	74 215	66.5	64.9
The non-Western World	200 886	119 641	107 270	59.6	53.4	208 698	126 634	116 769	60.7	56.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	14 954	9 180	8 583	61.4	57.4	15 644	9 643	9 198	61.6	58.8
Iraq	16 433	7 419	6 075	45.2	37.0	17 235	8 181	7 016	47.5	40.7
Iran	10 597	6 450	5 879	60.9	55.5	10 699	6 631	6 197	62.0	57.9
Yugoslavia (former)	9 951	6 021	5 502	60.5	55.3	10 029	6 058	5 526	60.4	56.1
Lebanon	11 332	4 859	4 017	42.9	35.5	11 347	5 044	4 407	44.5	38.8
Pakistan	9 422	5 581	4 840	59.2	51.4	9 465	5 488	4 947	58.0	52.3
Somalia	8 411	3 905	2 909	46.4	34.6	8 627	4 295	3 501	49.8	40.6
Turkey	28 719	18 843	16 479	65.6	57.4	28 993	19 223	17 335	66.3	59.8
Descendants	33 434	23 697	22 637	70.9	67.7	34 638	24 553	23 502	70.9	67.9
Persons of Danish origin	3 190 615	2 576 810	2 512 369	80.8	78.7	3 184 295	2 573 012	2 525 905	80.8	79.3

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ras1f and ras207

Table 121

Employees by sex, sector and working time

	2007		2008	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	persons			
Total¹	1 356 142	1 270 249	1 371 771	1 291 287
Full-time	1 171 082	1 059 683	1 179 887	1 074 400
Part-time	185 060	210 566	191 884	216 887
Private sector, total	1 055 047	633 745	1 078 296	661 893
Full-time	904 039	484 365	920 370	506 102
Part-time	151 008	149 380	157 926	155 791
Public sector, total	301 021	636 481	293 475	629 393
Full-time	266 974	575 300	259 517	568 297
Part-time	34 047	61 181	33 958	61 096
Public corporations, etc.	52 012	31 232	50 062	31 922
Full-time	48 337	28 230	46 545	28 990
Part-time	3 675	3 002	3 517	2 932
General government, total	249 009	605 249	243 413	597 471
Full-time	218 637	547 070	212 972	539 307
Part-time	30 372	58 179	30 441	58 164
Central government sector	97 454	84 518	103 036	94 676
Full-time	84 600	73 461	90 044	82 232
Part-time	12 854	11 057	12 992	12 444
Social security funds	690	1 798	672	1 754
Full-time	666	1 737	635	1 689
Part-time	24	61	37	65
Regions	47 102	147 374	27 697	105 177
Full-time	42 419	137 424	25 402	99 021
Part-time	4 683	9 950	2 295	6 156
Municipalities	103 763	371 559	112 008	395 864
Full-time	90 952	334 448	96 891	356 365
Part-time	12 811	37 111	15 117	39 499
Foreign sector	3	2	-	1
Full-time	3	1	-	1
Part-time	-	1	-	-

¹ Including not known and persons employed abroad.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/rasoff11

Table 122

Commuting to and from work for employed population. 2007

	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 estimated	Not	Average
Men and women, total	2 821 641	228 275	899 840	514 675	525 855	258 045	133 902	75 500	177 642	7 907	18.1
Region Hovedstaden	861 113	53 503	286 729	194 213	180 636	72 470	32 413	14 915	24 525	1 709	14.2
Region Sjælland	415 140	38 414	104 451	50 922	69 286	47 245	32 454	19 110	52 527	731	24.4
Region Syddanmark	605 280	53 448	197 703	111 732	106 014	55 315	24 792	13 534	39 956	2 786	18.6
Region Midtjylland	648 469	56 102	214 083	111 828	118 204	55 622	30 251	19 858	41 268	1 253	18.1
Region Nordjylland	291 639	26 808	96 874	45 980	51 715	27 393	13 992	8 083	19 366	1 428	19.9
Province Copenhagen Town	355 860	17 339	155 824	96 128	51 462	14 031	7 093	2 487	10 587	909	12.1
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	256 014	14 838	74 257	65 233	76 300	15 770	3 469	1 376	4 448	323	12.1
Province Nordsjælland	229 435	19 411	49 207	29 875	49 089	40 498	21 399	11 047	8 562	347	19.5
Province Bornholm	19 804	1 915	7 441	2 977	3 785	2 171	452	5	928	130	21.5
Province Østsjælland	124 672	9 696	26 512	14 175	22 353	22 049	17 136	7 973	4 627	151	21.1
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	290 468	28 718	77 939	36 747	46 933	25 196	15 318	11 137	47 900	580	25.8
Province Fyn	238 465	20 814	77 050	46 490	40 913	19 724	9 539	5 987	16 367	1 581	19.2
Province Sydjylland	366 815	32 634	120 653	65 242	65 101	35 591	15 253	7 547	23 589	1 205	18.2
Province Østjylland	423 105	34 108	133 704	79 650	77 306	34 811	20 449	14 046	28 166	865	18.5
Province Vestjylland	225 364	21 994	80 379	32 178	40 898	20 811	9 802	5 812	13 102	388	17.1
Province Nordjylland	291 639	26 808	96 874	45 980	51 715	27 393	13 992	8 083	19 366	1 428	19.9
Men, total	1 496 911	148 004	421 366	258 098	275 534	141 297	77 473	46 165	122 081	6 893	21.2
Region Hovedstaden	443 441	34 971	126 444	95 241	98 287	41 460	19 578	9 577	16 523	1 360	16.5
Region Sjælland	220 044	24 882	46 812	24 000	33 417	24 725	18 288	11 575	35 698	647	28.9
Region Syddanmark	325 811	34 207	95 500	57 124	55 762	30 250	14 291	8 044	28 054	2 579	21.9
Region Midtjylland	348 486	36 218	104 481	57 361	61 292	29 995	17 462	12 212	28 380	1 085	20.8
Region Nordjylland	159 129	17 726	48 129	24 372	26 776	14 867	7 854	4 757	13 426	1 222	23.4
Province Copenhagen Town	182 181	11 542	70 381	48 174	30 338	8 819	4 237	1 494	6 529	667	13.8
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	132 036	9 741	31 427	32 236	42 217	9 543	2 390	974	3 235	273	14.1
Province Nordsjælland	118 668	12 424	21 075	13 289	23 760	21 923	12 695	7 105	6 094	303	22.5
Province Bornholm	10 556	1 264	3 561	1 542	1 972	1 175	256	4	665	117	27.2
Province Østsjælland	64 520	6 267	10 968	6 394	10 890	11 990	9 886	4 898	3 098	129	24.0
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	155 524	18 615	35 844	17 606	22 527	12 735	8 402	6 677	32 600	518	31.0
Province Fyn	127 458	13 093	36 443	23 471	21 656	10 892	5 501	3 434	11 510	1 458	23.0
Province Sydjylland	198 353	21 114	59 057	33 653	34 106	19 358	8 790	4 610	16 544	1 121	21.2
Province Østjylland	224 524	21 701	63 225	40 078	40 027	18 965	12 028	8 683	19 063	754	21.5
Province Vestjylland	123 962	14 517	41 256	17 283	21 265	11 030	5 434	3 529	9 317	331	19.5
Province Nordjylland	159 129	17 726	48 129	24 372	26 776	14 867	7 854	4 757	13 426	1 222	23.4
Women, total	1 324 730	80 271	478 474	256 577	250 321	116 748	56 429	29 335	55 561	1 014	14.8
Region Hovedstaden	417 672	18 532	160 285	98 972	82 349	31 010	12 835	5 338	8 002	349	11.9
Region Sjælland	195 096	13 532	57 639	26 922	35 869	22 520	14 166	7 535	16 829	84	19.5
Region Syddanmark	279 469	19 241	102 203	54 608	50 252	25 065	10 501	5 490	11 902	207	14.9
Region Midtjylland	299 983	19 884	109 602	54 467	56 912	25 627	12 789	7 646	12 888	168	15.0
Region Nordjylland	132 510	9 082	48 745	21 608	24 939	12 526	6 138	3 326	5 940	206	15.9
Province Copenhagen Town	173 679	5 797	85 443	47 954	21 124	5 212	2 856	993	4 058	242	10.3
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	123 978	5 097	42 830	32 997	34 083	6 227	1 079	402	1 213	50	10.1
Province Nordsjælland	110 767	6 987	28 132	16 586	25 329	18 575	8 704	3 942	2 468	44	16.4
Province Bornholm	9 248	651	3 880	1 435	1 813	996	196	1	263	13	15.3
Province Østsjælland	60 152	3 429	15 544	7 781	11 463	10 059	7 250	3 075	1 529	22	18.1
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	134 944	10 103	42 095	19 141	24 406	12 461	6 916	4 460	15 300	62	20.2
Province Fyn	111 007	7 721	40 607	23 019	19 257	8 832	4 038	2 553	4 857	123	15.2
Province Sydjylland	168 462	11 520	61 596	31 589	30 995	16 233	6 463	2 937	7 045	84	14.8
Province Østjylland	198 581	12 407	70 479	39 572	37 279	15 846	8 421	5 363	9 103	111	15.4
Province Vestjylland	101 402	7 477	39 123	14 895	19 633	9 781	4 368	2 283	3 785	57	14.4
Province Nordjylland	132 510	9 082	48 745	21 608	24 939	12 526	6 138	3 326	5 940	206	15.9

Note: Regions and provinces indicates the area of residence.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/afstb1 and afstb2

Table 123

Commuting to and from work in major municipalities. 2008

	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	492 314	452 584	944 898	447 750	423 350	871 100	44 564	29 234	73 798
Region Sjælland	180 653	169 699	350 352	220 897	196 730	417 627	-40 244	-27 031	-67 275
Region Syddanmark	322 715	283 981	606 696	328 471	283 606	612 077	-5 756	375	-5 381
Region Midtjylland	352 174	304 646	656 820	353 524	307 088	660 612	-1 350	-2 442	-3 792
Region Nordjylland	157 664	133 858	291 522	161 060	135 089	296 149	-3 396	-1 231	-4 627
Province Copenhagen Town	208 162	206 183	414 345	185 428	177 420	362 848	22 734	28 763	51 497
Copenhagen	173 147	172 624	345 771	145 812	137 988	283 800	27 335	34 636	61 971
Frederiksberg	17 976	21 550	39 526	25 517	25 887	51 404	-7 541	-4 337	-11 878
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	177 815	145 621	323 436	133 202	125 182	258 384	44 613	20 439	65 052
Ballerup	22 386	18 367	40 753	12 007	11 331	23 338	10 379	7 036	17 415
Gentofte	18 434	20 438	38 872	17 824	17 771	35 595	610	2 667	3 277
Gladsaxe	18 621	15 760	34 381	16 473	15 656	32 129	2 148	104	2 252
Høje-Taastrup	18 514	13 840	32 354	13 155	11 712	24 867	5 359	2 128	7 487
Lyngby-Taarbæk	18 459	15 670	34 129	13 402	12 871	26 273	5 057	2 799	7 856
Province Nordsjælland	96 109	91 580	187 689	118 640	111 447	230 087	-22 531	-19 867	-42 398
Helsingør	11 810	11 851	23 661	15 659	14 708	30 367	-3 849	-2 857	-6 706
Province Bornholm	10 228	9 200	19 428	10 480	9 301	19 781	-252	-101	-353
Province Østsjælland	51 919	48 843	100 762	64 577	60 161	124 738	-12 658	-11 318	-23 976
Roskilde	20 905	21 178	42 083	22 282	20 941	43 223	-1 377	237	-1 140
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	128 734	120 856	249 590	156 320	136 569	292 889	-27 586	-15 713	-43 299
Guldborgsund	13 518	13 095	26 613	16 222	14 150	30 372	-2 704	-1 055	-3 759
Holbæk	14 749	15 063	29 812	19 096	17 055	36 151	-4 347	-1 992	-6 339
Næstved	17 332	17 727	35 059	22 228	19 652	41 880	-4 896	-1 925	-6 821
Slagelse	18 719	16 777	35 496	20 379	17 984	38 363	-1 660	-1 207	-2 867
Province Fyn	120 177	110 161	230 338	128 826	113 178	242 004	-8 649	-3 017	-11 666
Odense	50 834	51 466	102 300	49 353	45 284	94 637	1 481	6 182	7 663
Province Sydjylland	202 538	173 820	376 358	199 645	170 428	370 073	2 893	3 392	6 285
Esbjerg	33 750	28 606	62 356	31 755	27 421	59 176	1 995	1 185	3 180
Kolding	28 140	23 783	51 923	25 271	22 196	47 467	2 869	1 587	4 456
Sønderborg	19 632	18 312	37 944	20 084	17 552	37 636	-452	760	308
Vejle	28 983	27 458	56 441	29 861	26 234	56 095	-878	1 224	346
Aabenraa	15 935	14 378	30 313	16 257	13 877	30 134	-322	501	179
Province Østjylland	221 739	199 057	420 796	228 364	203 883	432 247	-6 625	-4 826	-11 451
Horsens	23 123	20 003	43 126	22 835	19 839	42 674	288	164	452
Randers	23 062	21 951	45 013	26 020	22 390	48 410	-2 958	-439	-3 397
Silkeborg	22 328	20 333	42 661	24 997	22 015	47 012	-2 669	-1 682	-4 351
Skanderborg	13 429	11 445	24 874	16 118	14 571	30 689	-2 689	-3 126	-5 815
Århus	95 023	87 429	182 452	82 361	77 543	159 904	12 662	9 886	22 548
Province Vestjylland	130 435	105 589	236 024	125 160	103 205	228 365	5 275	2 384	7 659
Herning	26 318	21 305	47 623	24 909	20 804	45 713	1 409	501	1 910
Holstebro	16 841	15 399	32 240	16 678	14 292	30 970	163	1 107	1 270
Ringkøbing-Skjern	18 931	14 410	33 341	17 759	14 168	31 927	1 172	242	1 414
Viborg	29 578	23 960	53 538	26 968	22 681	49 649	2 610	1 279	3 889
Province Nordjylland	157 664	133 858	291 522	161 060	135 089	296 149	-3 396	-1 231	-4 627
Frederikshavn	17 533	14 432	31 965	17 104	14 430	31 534	429	2	431
Hjørring	16 863	15 168	32 031	18 315	15 616	33 931	-1 452	-448	-1 900
Aalborg	56 885	50 177	107 062	53 412	46 493	99 905	3 473	3 684	7 157

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/rasa1 and [rasb1](http://www.statbank.dk/rasb1)

Table 124

Absence due to own sickness. 2007

	Governmental sector			Municipalities			Private sector		
	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Woman	Total
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed								
Age, total	7.35	10.38	8.64	9.80	14.27	13.27	7.81	11.01	8.97
- 19 years	7.19	8.58	7.60	7.23	11.76	10.93	9.27	9.20	9.25
20-24 years	7.56	11.25	8.54	9.70	14.28	13.33	10.06	13.10	11.22
25-29 years	6.60	9.23	7.71	9.26	15.97	14.76	7.86	12.30	9.46
30-34 years	5.80	8.78	7.21	9.32	15.76	14.43	8.39	11.29	9.46
35-39 years	6.04	9.44	7.71	9.74	14.87	13.83	7.27	10.50	8.51
40-44 years	6.80	10.78	8.66	9.70	14.00	13.15	7.43	10.67	8.68
45-49 years	7.59	10.86	8.96	9.61	13.57	12.74	7.21	10.31	8.38
50-54 years	7.76	11.45	9.22	10.04	13.83	12.92	7.14	11.54	8.65
55-59 years	8.83	11.71	10.01	10.75	13.94	13.09	7.43	11.07	8.69
60 years +	8.42	9.83	8.94	9.43	12.05	11.16	7.80	7.03	7.60

Note: Comparison between the public and the private sector must be treated with caution, since the statistics are still new and the method continuously improved.

For further information visit www.statistikbanken.dk/fra05

Table 125

Absence due to own sickness by occupation. 2007

	Governmental sector	Municipalities	Private sector
	————— average no. of absence days per full-time employed —————		
Total	8.64	13.27	8.97
Armed forces occupations	7.40	...	...
Chief executives, senior officials and the public sector	4.68	7.49	3.82
High level of qualifications	6.05	9.84	5.24
Medium high level of qualifications	10.18	13.69	6.67
Clerical support workers	12.11	11.62	9.68
Retail trade, service and personal care workers	11.81	15.88	10.47
Agricultural and horticultural workers, etc.	9.94	13.05	10.71
Craft and related trades workers	11.43	9.71	11.12
Process and machine operator work, transport and civil engineering	11.39	17.18	12.40
Other types of occupation	12.62	14.45	11.53

Note: Comparison between the public and the private sector must be treated with caution, since the statistics are still new and the method continuously improved.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fra01

Table 126

Earnings by occupation, private sector. 2007

	Number employed	Per hour worked, all hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners ¹	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus Average	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed- salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus Average ²
		Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile			
		amount in DKK						DKK
Total	1 193 835	255.70	251.10	180.05	219.80	284.10	718 185	36 732
Men	774 410	268.29	262.61	185.93	225.76	298.56	412 760	40 122
Women	419 425	230.08	227.70	169.11	207.93	260.41	305 425	31 539
Legislators, senior officials and managers	54 665	423.98	423.24	257.59	352.06	504.21	54 052	56 534
Men	43 512	443.97	443.19	268.03	370.47	529.58	43 037	59 333
Women	11 153	339.51	338.93	227.62	290.54	399.48	11 015	44 694
Professionals	118 777	342.12	340.65	254.33	320.00	399.29	112 406	45 516
Men	81 868	355.96	354.36	266.67	334.77	412.96	76 765	47 693
Women	36 909	309.76	308.60	233.42	286.12	360.64	35 641	40 450
Technicians and associate professionals	243 583	286.23	284.18	215.90	260.78	325.68	232 455	37 849
Men	136 367	309.88	306.98	229.48	282.27	354.25	127 942	41 274
Women	107 216	254.58	253.66	203.27	238.57	286.81	104 513	33 342
Clerks	138 831	218.52	216.90	175.63	203.93	243.80	117 118	29 099
Men	52 249	222.37	219.46	171.98	199.44	249.16	39 164	30 171
Women	86 582	216.58	215.62	177.76	205.83	241.97	77 954	28 590
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	135 342	185.53	180.64	139.71	169.57	205.99	73 487	25 509
Men	60 249	195.88	189.64	146.05	180.20	217.78	29 826	27 548
Women	75 093	176.15	172.48	136.20	161.89	194.17	43 661	23 734
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1 821	197.75	191.69	161.81	183.52	210.58	696	27 419
Men	1 395	200.37	193.39	162.69	184.86	211.28	489	28 283
Women	426	188.82	185.92	157.24	180.87	207.41	207	25 122
Craft and related trades workers	148 371	229.49	222.96	191.92	214.54	243.94	31 071	31 451
Men	139 996	231.36	224.67	193.77	215.97	245.16	28 581	31 852
Women	8 375	196.62	192.71	163.15	185.49	211.44	2 490	26 464
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	150 034	211.64	199.35	167.67	189.55	218.92	33 887	27 979
Men	115 391	215.95	202.88	170.35	192.76	223.34	26 022	28 833
Women	34 643	194.74	185.51	160.97	178.41	200.56	7 865	24 566
Elementary occupations	162 508	194.20	187.97	153.88	178.10	209.99	38 853	26 586
Men	115 389	201.30	194.17	158.88	185.69	218.03	25 570	27 733
Women	47 119	175.18	171.35	148.03	161.71	185.15	13 283	23 986

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon02

Table 127

Earnings by industry, private sector. 2007

	Number employed	Per hour worked, all hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners ¹		
		Earnings including nuisance bonus Average	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed- salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus Average ²	
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile			
		amount in DDK						DKK	
Total	1 193 835	255.70	251.10	180.05	219.80	284.10	718 185	36 732	
Men	774 410	268.29	262.61	185.93	225.76	298.56	412 760	40 122	
Women	419 425	230.08	227.70	169.11	207.93	260.41	305 425	31 539	
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying ³	4 503	322.45	307.73	218.27	259.96	362.64	2 488	48 126	
Men	3 894	327.56	311.36	219.29	259.82	371.95	1 934	50 432	
Women	609	288.48	283.57	213.57	261.18	323.58	554	38 343	
Manufacturing	312 265	248.81	241.19	181.87	212.90	263.01	143 964	37 419	
Men	220 954	258.48	249.73	187.33	218.82	272.50	92 768	40 268	
Women	91 311	223.72	219.03	171.06	198.13	241.32	51 196	31 837	
Electricity, gas and water supply	8 639	310.70	304.11	222.76	264.90	354.35	8 531	40 402	
Men	6 157	324.38	315.97	227.69	275.23	367.43	6 066	42 245	
Women	2 482	272.27	270.78	211.60	243.50	308.07	2 465	35 267	
Construction	99 802	244.87	240.57	197.03	223.25	263.91	22 409	37 384	
Men	91 835	246.84	242.21	198.48	224.42	265.37	17 015	39 472	
Women	7 967	222.70	222.14	181.11	207.80	245.54	5 394	30 280	
Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	263 044	233.63	231.36	161.57	202.61	260.51	180 498	32 872	
Men	156 438	251.49	248.81	172.90	214.29	281.93	101 572	36 297	
Women	106 606	203.52	201.93	148.79	183.18	228.38	78 926	27 816	
Transport, post and telecommunications	117 402	243.89	235.71	171.45	201.38	257.03	83 697	33 591	
Men	80 378	251.29	241.59	170.94	201.97	261.96	52 361	35 811	
Women	37 024	224.87	220.61	172.69	200.42	247.25	31 336	29 440	
Finance and business activities	292 883	294.79	293.12	197.82	261.45	349.98	206 366	41 696	
Men	170 723	321.84	319.62	206.91	289.39	386.61	111 479	46 599	
Women	122 160	255.81	254.93	188.54	237.08	295.52	94 887	35 025	
Finance and insurance	90 502	332.04	330.80	246.38	300.03	378.51	87 311	43 081	
Men	42 158	377.65	375.93	279.78	345.81	432.24	40 167	49 460	
Women	48 344	288.18	287.39	231.47	269.87	320.64	47 144	36 971	
Letting and sale of real estate	19 914	251.38	250.02	180.09	214.77	274.76	15 051	34 761	
Men	13 485	261.81	259.92	180.19	214.35	287.49	9 402	37 121	
Women	6 429	233.08	232.65	179.80	215.33	259.48	5 649	31 194	
Business activities	182 467	285.39	283.51	183.13	247.62	343.16	104 004	41 935	
Men	115 080	312.01	309.60	196.10	277.05	377.23	61 910	46 707	
Women	67 387	241.16	240.17	168.42	217.81	278.04	42 094	34 265	
Public and personal services	95 048	253.36	249.92	182.79	226.15	282.59	70 033	34 547	
Men	43 867	267.64	262.55	185.04	231.73	299.73	29 431	37 117	
Women	51 181	240.44	238.50	180.82	222.82	269.52	40 602	32 330	
Activity not stated	228	241.33	240.55	185.74	222.28	269.58	190	33 918	
Men	145	247.89	247.35	187.74	222.37	276.32	127	34 592	
Women	83	227.54	226.26	175.77	222.28	252.24	63	32 387	

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

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

For further information www.statbank.dk/lon04

Table 128

Earnings by level of education, private sector. 2007

	Number employed	Per hour worked, all hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners ¹		
		Earnings including nuisance bonus Average	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed- salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus Average	
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile			
		amount in DKK						DKK	
Total	1 193 835	255.70	251.10	180.05	219.80	284.10	718 185	36 732	
Men	774 410	268.29	262.61	185.93	225.76	298.56	412 760	40 122	
Women	419 425	230.08	227.70	169.11	207.93	260.41	305 425	31 539	
Basic school 8-10 grade	297 621	210.83	203.82	160.39	188.43	225.22	111 559	29 815	
Men	193 813	218.77	210.43	165.74	193.48	231.04	60 906	31 868	
Women	103 808	194.63	190.35	152.62	177.75	212.34	50 653	26 992	
General upper secondary school	77 290	248.01	242.81	155.02	202.14	281.80	40 172	36 350	
Men	43 653	270.46	264.00	160.95	212.25	314.39	21 424	40 704	
Women	33 637	216.22	212.78	147.99	189.90	249.84	18 748	30 633	
Vocational upper secondary school	42 943	244.48	241.32	165.31	210.85	278.29	27 053	34 502	
Men	25 082	261.05	256.97	164.28	216.41	305.05	13 975	38 261	
Women	17 861	223.04	221.06	166.59	205.91	254.25	13 078	30 324	
Vocational education and training	464 547	243.85	239.22	186.36	218.39	265.25	293 389	33 601	
Men	309 445	253.40	247.53	192.44	223.31	272.71	165 398	36 188	
Women	155 102	222.44	220.59	173.13	206.09	249.92	127 991	29 741	
Short-cycle higher education	75 821	268.60	266.06	202.96	244.39	303.24	64 254	36 502	
Men	45 247	283.39	279.97	208.89	257.25	321.88	35 773	39 493	
Women	30 574	245.30	244.12	195.93	228.16	275.00	28 481	32 390	
Medium-cycle higher education	86 688	335.33	333.11	235.68	303.33	387.62	77 828	45 402	
Men	58 115	361.96	359.51	257.77	329.64	412.65	51 952	49 427	
Women	28 573	275.21	273.52	209.08	252.09	315.96	25 876	36 449	
Bachelor	22 772	286.19	284.51	193.41	243.92	324.03	17 556	39 464	
Men	11 962	321.16	318.97	199.70	267.33	375.83	8 507	45 664	
Women	10 810	249.33	248.18	188.57	230.06	281.68	9 049	33 415	
Long-cycle higher education	69 861	376.63	375.19	260.90	335.53	436.94	66 239	50 284	
Men	44 863	402.42	400.80	276.82	357.97	465.01	42 066	54 231	
Women	24 998	327.13	326.03	239.86	299.21	379.61	24 173	42 820	
Phd-degree	3 353	418.72	417.78	327.37	389.38	472.87	3 258	55 924	
Men	2 489	430.18	429.22	334.65	398.48	484.82	2 406	57 660	
Women	864	384.61	383.76	313.32	367.79	428.99	852	50 754	
Unknown	52 939	225.17	218.12	151.94	182.56	232.32	16 877	36 789	
Men	39 741	229.82	221.75	154.56	184.53	230.88	10 353	39 974	
Women	13 198	210.57	206.69	146.09	172.67	236.85	6 524	31 138	

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon01

Table 129

Earnings by occupation, local government. 2007

	Number employed	Per hour worked, all hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners ¹	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus Average	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed- salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus Average ²
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
		amount in DKK						DKK
Total	784 967	226.36	218.08	176.72	205.99	241.28	729 060	28 982
Men	171 212	250.41	241.86	186.20	222.82	266.43	157 596	32 923
Women	613 755	219.11	210.91	174.77	201.83	233.44	571 464	27 797
Legislators, senior officials and managers	21 192	340.00	336.70	253.22	300.96	368.28	21 160	46 022
Men	10 480	381.46	376.55	287.09	334.41	416.59	10 451	51 748
Women	10 712	301.32	299.52	242.37	268.93	323.64	10 709	40 683
Professionals	159 632	283.26	276.37	234.48	256.67	289.42	154 949	36 862
Men	56 737	300.77	290.90	239.13	262.06	308.90	54 553	39 458
Women	102 895	273.20	268.02	232.26	254.04	280.46	100 396	35 375
Technicians and associate professionals	228 946	226.14	218.29	194.98	214.54	233.23	223 889	28 561
Men	34 045	231.65	224.88	198.48	219.70	244.53	33 053	30 140
Women	194 901	225.12	217.07	194.39	213.78	231.52	190 836	28 269
Clerks	44 713	205.32	202.84	185.16	200.24	214.91	43 649	26 836
Men	3 896	204.49	202.13	182.53	201.64	220.27	3 574	27 521
Women	40 817	205.40	202.90	185.36	200.16	214.42	40 075	26 774
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	259 568	188.41	175.96	158.31	174.26	190.06	220 035	23 252
Men	33 183	183.97	170.59	145.43	168.49	190.00	24 990	22 964
Women	226 385	189.00	176.68	159.80	174.73	190.07	195 045	23 287
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1 921	212.97	208.28	187.19	204.93	224.90	1 912	27 718
Men	1 494	215.86	210.77	190.51	206.87	226.33	1 487	28 175
Women	427	200.87	197.86	174.98	193.47	219.30	425	25 812
Craft and related trades workers	4 952	224.99	216.16	198.66	212.85	229.65	4 887	29 216
Men	4 603	225.59	216.36	199.28	213.12	229.68	4 557	29 301
Women	349	214.99	212.71	187.91	207.86	227.57	330	27 791
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 122	197.87	186.02	163.89	182.67	200.02	1 094	25 487
Men	1 013	196.86	185.09	162.84	181.83	199.79	989	25 551
Women	109	208.53	195.86	175.81	190.74	203.29	105	24 817
Elementary occupations	62 667	179.92	174.88	155.98	170.74	188.84	57 241	23 391
Men	25 647	191.23	185.20	166.84	182.88	200.39	23 829	25 109
Women	37 020	169.47	165.34	151.02	162.63	174.64	33 412	21 780

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon42

Table 130

Earnings by industry, local government. 2007

	Number employed	Per hour worked, all hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners ¹	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus Average	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed- salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus Average ²
		Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile			
		amount in DKK					DKK	
Total	784 967	226.36	218.08	176.72	205.99	241.28	729 060	28 982
Men	171 212	250.41	241.86	186.20	222.82	266.43	157 596	32 923
Women	613 755	219.11	210.91	174.77	201.83	233.44	571 464	27 797
Public administration	69 734	255.35	253.13	204.99	229.38	277.59	69 208	33 908
Men	20 424	293.52	289.49	221.76	265.39	322.80	20 250	39 452
Women	49 310	238.06	236.67	201.05	221.17	251.39	48 958	31 400
Education	132 678	245.15	241.85	215.66	242.54	262.55	127 021	32 147
Men	43 903	252.80	249.14	219.51	247.05	267.96	41 395	33 631
Women	88 775	241.24	238.10	213.56	240.01	260.14	85 626	31 391
Human health activities	131 803	260.71	244.57	189.54	217.69	256.78	128 665	32 100
Men	23 352	330.01	306.85	199.61	257.38	402.83	22 593	41 752
Women	108 451	245.00	230.45	188.28	214.32	242.64	106 072	29 921
Social institutions etc.	391 382	200.95	192.51	166.13	186.31	212.54	348 755	25 502
Men	53 885	205.97	198.31	163.65	193.56	223.63	45 279	26 857
Women	337 497	200.16	191.59	166.35	185.42	210.89	303 476	25 294
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	31 861	214.94	209.68	176.28	198.73	234.16	30 228	28 412
Men	19 195	214.06	207.45	176.69	196.37	226.18	18 327	28 255
Women	12 666	216.57	213.83	175.25	205.91	245.15	11 901	28 706
Other activity	27 509	206.72	200.08	164.00	187.04	220.74	25 183	26 908
Men	10 453	218.87	210.49	173.06	197.06	230.60	9 752	28 748
Women	17 056	196.86	191.63	159.59	177.61	212.12	15 431	25 393

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon44

Table 131

Earnings by level of education, local government. 2007

	Number employed	Per hour worked, all hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners ¹		
		Earnings including nuisance bonus Average	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed- salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus Average ²	
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile			
		amount in DKK						DKK	
Total	784 967	226.36	218.08	176.72	205.99	241.28	729 060	28 982	
Men	171 212	250.41	241.86	186.20	222.82	266.43	157 596	32 923	
Women	613 755	219.11	210.91	174.77	201.83	233.44	571 464	27 797	
Basic school 8-10 grade	122 301	186.41	179.78	157.10	174.52	195.36	103 678	24 035	
Men	28 408	196.54	188.96	161.74	182.70	206.04	23 974	25 563	
Women	93 893	182.99	176.67	156.14	172.25	191.26	79 704	23 514	
General upper secondary school	49 448	189.33	181.87	138.79	172.66	212.88	36 035	24 765	
Men	13 063	204.08	196.39	142.45	180.79	226.74	9 773	27 097	
Women	36 385	183.30	175.94	137.41	170.32	205.43	26 262	23 798	
Vocational upper secondary school	10 943	187.49	182.08	143.37	177.71	212.04	8 393	24 760	
Men	3 474	192.88	186.81	141.81	175.27	220.24	2 574	25 678	
Women	7 469	184.94	179.83	144.20	178.67	208.42	5 819	24 333	
Vocational education and training	229 189	204.66	194.59	169.64	186.93	209.39	218 860	25 711	
Men	38 652	218.39	209.85	177.40	200.02	227.85	36 540	28 425	
Women	190 537	201.44	191.02	168.49	184.58	205.13	182 320	25 078	
Short-cycle higher education	17 853	218.99	213.22	181.50	209.09	233.16	16 763	28 574	
Men	4 799	228.86	221.40	185.01	215.98	244.49	4 416	30 247	
Women	13 054	215.11	210.00	180.50	206.82	229.08	12 347	27 923	
Medium-cycle higher education	290 723	241.08	234.23	204.44	227.08	254.39	284 452	30 813	
Men	57 357	256.05	251.00	217.58	246.15	271.42	56 023	33 804	
Women	233 366	237.26	229.95	201.96	223.46	249.41	228 429	30 050	
Bachelor	7 347	215.93	209.19	172.13	204.44	234.97	6 162	28 385	
Men	2 428	220.53	213.35	169.43	207.16	242.66	1 961	29 726	
Women	4 919	213.71	207.18	173.40	203.16	231.67	4 201	27 771	
Long-cycle higher education	44 056	347.36	334.08	250.00	302.93	393.46	43 386	44 952	
Men	18 938	383.39	364.48	265.17	325.94	461.12	18 683	49 840	
Women	25 118	316.61	308.14	240.22	289.39	342.08	24 703	40 777	
Phd-degree	2 321	425.46	402.31	310.58	402.88	485.08	2 301	54 713	
Men	1 251	438.06	411.72	314.91	417.91	492.65	1 239	56 534	
Women	1 070	409.44	390.35	305.73	389.06	476.19	1 062	52 395	
Unknown	10 786	209.96	197.25	150.39	177.74	215.74	9 030	26 568	
Men	2 842	238.13	222.81	162.25	192.70	243.77	2 413	30 732	
Women	7 944	197.57	186.01	146.33	172.03	205.59	6 617	24 703	

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon41

Table 132

Earnings by occupation, central government. 2007

	Number employed	Per hour worked, hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners ¹	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus Average	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed- salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus Average ²
		Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile			
		amount in DKK					DKK	
Total	191 178	265.35	258.94	204.01	245.09	297.48	182 176	34 884
Men	107 923	274.77	265.94	208.75	252.07	304.32	104 789	35 977
Women	83 255	252.21	249.18	199.17	233.26	287.05	77 387	33 318
Military services	22 473	256.93	240.80	188.57	223.21	272.34	22 473	32 301
Men	21 295	257.99	241.63	189.01	224.16	273.37	21 295	32 463
Women	1 178	237.15	225.44	177.10	208.23	253.55	1 178	29 284
Legislators, senior officials and managers	3 683	425.33	424.61	329.65	410.93	494.20	3 678	57 746
Men	2 352	441.79	440.96	343.28	422.64	509.07	2 350	60 295
Women	1 331	394.14	393.64	304.70	383.00	463.72	1 328	52 913
Professionals	71 290	301.80	299.19	254.00	291.02	325.86	70 986	40 407
Men	38 680	307.81	305.03	257.76	297.03	332.68	38 565	41 566
Women	32 610	294.10	291.72	248.65	283.99	317.09	32 421	38 922
Technicians and associate professionals	29 867	245.89	242.53	205.04	228.29	264.38	29 407	32 120
Men	11 582	270.71	264.54	221.03	255.19	286.71	11 361	35 585
Women	18 285	229.64	228.13	199.31	218.31	241.59	18 046	29 855
Clerks	21 976	211.88	208.95	184.97	204.25	224.81	20 522	27 471
Men	5 093	217.63	211.45	182.07	206.62	232.77	4 409	28 571
Women	16 883	210.24	208.23	185.64	203.87	223.02	16 113	27 163
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	17 367	233.08	216.44	183.50	208.25	248.52	17 166	28 704
Men	13 056	238.95	222.48	188.82	218.05	251.48	13 017	29 588
Women	4 311	213.22	196.01	170.06	188.03	212.38	4 149	25 666
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	911	195.61	193.37	172.75	185.68	204.59	856	25 472
Men	678	192.85	190.59	172.12	183.40	202.54	654	25 361
Women	233	206.86	204.72	181.00	195.56	209.96	202	25 943
Craft and related trades workers	4 405	232.69	224.30	203.75	218.95	237.13	4 380	29 721
Men	4 061	233.33	224.45	204.23	219.41	237.62	4 043	29 778
Women	344	224.12	222.30	198.17	211.46	228.67	337	28 941
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3 657	247.28	216.31	195.92	213.83	229.72	3 648	28 943
Men	3 469	248.04	216.60	196.78	214.13	229.79	3 460	29 005
Women	188	231.58	210.22	185.66	206.43	228.32	188	27 666
Elementary occupations	15 549	197.95	193.16	157.09	180.66	211.78	9 060	27 225
Men	7 657	212.57	205.72	173.76	192.47	223.03	5 635	27 887
Women	7 892	179.88	177.65	144.46	161.66	188.05	3 425	25 853

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon32

Table 133

Earnings by industry, central government. 2007

	Number employed	Per hour worked, hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners ¹	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus Average	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed- salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus Average ²
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
		amount in DKK						DKK
Total	191 178	265.35	258.94	204.01	245.09	297.48	182 176	34 884
Men	107 923	274.77	265.94	208.75	252.07	304.32	104 789	35 977
Women	83 255	252.21	249.18	199.17	233.26	287.05	77 387	33 318
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	787	220.95	219.68	174.12	190.86	262.67	736	29 488
Men	652	218.67	217.31	173.28	187.67	261.85	622	29 296
Women	135	236.58	235.95	185.21	211.73	285.16	114	30 837
Construction	968	249.46	219.84	186.48	208.55	238.75	963	30 210
Men	886	250.60	218.84	185.17	207.41	237.82	883	30 132
Women	82	235.03	232.51	201.97	217.04	253.36	80	31 196
Transport	14 271	255.40	234.53	190.79	217.84	252.00	13 638	31 397
Men	9 624	262.29	239.20	197.84	221.09	253.84	9 231	32 212
Women	4 647	237.12	222.15	166.95	203.07	245.31	4 407	29 233
Business activities	7 948	279.32	275.93	212.03	260.39	323.25	7 583	36 602
Men	3 888	296.19	291.66	221.68	286.65	336.53	3 725	39 168
Women	4 060	261.12	258.96	205.91	232.82	300.96	3 858	33 803
Public administration	92 773	263.90	257.04	201.62	238.51	289.02	90 923	34 179
Men	56 475	271.12	261.41	203.31	245.95	293.82	55 851	35 056
Women	36 298	252.20	249.98	199.36	227.29	280.88	35 072	32 752
Education	68 201	269.94	266.73	216.43	260.49	305.43	63 188	36 621
Men	33 546	284.93	281.18	234.21	274.02	313.94	32 074	38 558
Women	34 655	254.13	251.48	202.60	246.17	292.62	31 114	34 468
Social institutions etc.	1 122	231.98	224.52	185.88	212.48	246.69	867	30 737
Men	423	234.66	224.67	184.36	208.97	245.16	316	30 910
Women	699	230.20	224.42	188.24	215.97	249.17	551	30 626
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	4 029	244.48	242.75	193.31	225.67	277.55	3 429	33 073
Men	2 038	250.46	248.33	195.70	230.37	288.86	1 770	33 922
Women	1 991	238.08	236.79	192.37	221.64	265.87	1 659	32 138
Other activity	1 079	254.83	249.68	187.27	238.79	295.33	849	34 213
Men	391	276.57	268.46	191.22	258.21	312.79	317	37 051
Women	688	243.18	239.62	185.69	234.16	279.60	532	32 642

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon34

Table 134

Earnings by level of education, central government. 2007

	Number employed	Per hour worked, hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners ¹		
		Earnings including nuisance bonus Average	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed- salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus Average ²	
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile			
amount in DKK									DKK
Total	191 178	265.35	258.94	204.01	245.09	297.48	182 176	34 884	
Men	107 923	274.77	265.94	208.75	252.07	304.32	104 789	35 977	
Women	83 255	252.21	249.18	199.17	233.26	287.05	77 387	33 318	
Basic school 8-10 grade	22 291	219.20	209.17	173.69	200.55	233.02	20 104	28 271	
Men	13 129	228.84	215.43	179.65	204.20	239.29	12 671	28 855	
Women	9 162	204.46	199.60	161.23	194.86	223.93	7 433	27 226	
General upper secondary school	11 024	249.15	239.95	177.33	215.09	274.98	9 698	32 679	
Men	6 907	253.14	242.31	177.79	214.67	277.02	6 349	33 027	
Women	4 117	241.67	235.50	176.01	215.70	271.50	3 349	31 997	
Vocational upper secondary school	4 488	221.41	212.35	175.63	200.46	234.11	4 151	28 502	
Men	2 683	223.44	210.38	172.92	193.55	232.87	2 512	28 515	
Women	1 805	218.50	215.16	183.90	206.20	235.59	1 639	28 483	
Vocational education and training	50 367	230.05	222.58	192.48	215.08	242.48	48 476	29 567	
Men	25 645	240.66	228.58	197.20	221.14	250.01	25 037	30 646	
Women	24 722	218.06	215.80	188.10	208.76	232.52	23 439	28 320	
Short-cycle higher education	23 902	252.15	242.50	206.26	240.34	264.19	23 528	32 186	
Men	16 810	260.21	248.69	213.14	247.68	268.40	16 636	33 188	
Women	7 092	231.70	226.82	197.51	216.91	244.14	6 892	29 625	
Medium-cycle higher education	17 018	279.68	275.00	234.18	262.04	302.61	16 479	37 106	
Men	8 978	294.61	287.98	244.23	276.02	319.55	8 767	39 146	
Women	8 040	262.36	259.94	227.48	249.77	278.85	7 712	34 722	
Bachelor	5 588	237.33	234.36	195.22	219.07	261.90	4 595	31 946	
Men	2 395	247.19	243.05	195.91	229.98	274.51	1 991	33 540	
Women	3 193	228.97	227.00	194.87	212.78	249.87	2 604	30 593	
Long-cycle higher education	46 481	322.32	319.01	271.26	305.12	343.02	45 651	43 154	
Men	24 934	332.31	328.54	278.40	310.53	356.82	24 583	44 847	
Women	21 547	309.91	307.18	263.80	298.18	328.45	21 068	41 050	
Phd-degree	6 442	336.65	336.25	288.06	317.78	359.26	6 382	45 436	
Men	4 351	340.80	340.41	291.79	320.67	368.40	4 318	46 310	
Women	2 091	327.79	327.38	281.77	310.83	344.10	2 064	43 567	
Unknown	3 577	250.65	246.96	192.34	247.61	280.37	3 112	34 451	
Men	2 091	265.88	261.46	205.53	256.69	295.50	1 925	36 040	
Women	1 486	227.54	224.98	174.90	216.27	262.51	1 187	31 756	

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon31

Table 135**Total labour costs in the private sector by industry. 2007**

	Total labour costs	Other labour costs	Total earnings	Of which				
				Nuisance bonus	Sickness with pay etc.	Holiday allo- wances	Fringe benefits	Pension including ATP
	DKK per hour							
Total	266.19	10.49	255.70	4.60	7.28	32.24	1.98	29.42
Manufacturing	258.39	9.59	248.81	7.62	7.94	30.41	1.68	28.50
Electricity, gas and water supply	322.95	12.24	310.70	6.59	8.20	39.02	1.88	42.36
Construction	253.74	8.87	244.87	4.30	6.17	31.94	1.34	27.44
Ws, and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	240.18	6.55	233.63	2.28	6.47	28.74	3.43	24.72
Transport, post and telecommunications	250.49	6.61	243.89	8.17	6.01	29.81	1.41	28.39
Finance and business activities	313.30	18.50	294.79	1.67	8.23	38.88	1.96	36.34
Finance and insurance	373.77	41.72	332.04	1.24	10.87	48.51	1.21	49.94
Letting and sale of real estate	265.88	14.51	251.38	1.36	7.00	33.26	2.31	27.30
Business activities	293.92	8.54	285.39	1.87	7.34	35.77	2.21	32.08
Personal services and social institutions	261.72	8.37	253.36	3.44	7.58	32.72	0.65	28.55

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

For further information www.statbank.dk/sao11

Table 136**Total labour costs in the private sector by occupation. 2007**

	Total labour costs	Other labour costs	Total earnings	Of which				
				Nuisance bonus	Sickness with pay etc.	Holiday allo- wances	Fringe benefits	Pension including ATP
				DKK per hour				
Total	266.19	10.49	255.70	4.60	7.28	32.24	1.98	29.42
Legislators, senior officials and managers	436.61	12.63	423.98	0.74	9.30	52.45	13.77	62.48
Professionals	354.97	12.86	342.12	1.46	8.87	43.84	2.11	43.58
Technicians and associate professionals	300.68	14.44	286.23	2.05	8.12	37.08	3.16	34.55
Clerks	229.20	10.68	218.52	1.62	7.10	28.39	0.56	23.69
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	190.62	5.09	185.53	4.89	5.12	22.60	0.42	17.20
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	203.93	6.18	197.75	6.06	5.86	24.58	0.13	16.97
Craft and related trades workers	237.74	8.25	229.49	6.53	6.73	28.69	0.22	24.57
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	220.58	8.94	211.64	12.29	7.30	25.35	0.06	21.94
Elementary occupations	201.05	6.85	194.20	6.23	5.56	24.31	0.16	18.32

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

For further information www.statistikbanken.dk/sao31

Table 137

Average hours of work per week in main job. 2008

	Usual hours			Actual hours		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Woman	Total
	hours					
Total	37.9	32.4	35.3	32.9	26.2	29.7
Age						
15-29 years	31.1	25.0	28.2	26.8	19.4	23.3
30-54 years	40.5	35.4	38.1	35.2	28.6	32.1
55-66 years	38.6	32.9	36.2	33.4	27.8	31.0
Industry						
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	43.2	35.7	41.7	40.6	29.1	38.2
Manufacturing	38.8	34.1	37.2	33.8	27.8	31.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	39.0	36.1	38.3	33.0	32.1	32.8
Construction	40.2	33.2	39.5	34.2	27.4	33.6
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurant	34.9	27.6	31.6	31.2	22.9	27.5
Transport, storage and communication	40.7	33.7	38.8	34.9	26.5	32.5
Financial intermediation, business activities	38.8	33.7	36.7	32.9	27.7	30.8
Public and personal services	36.0	33.2	34.1	30.8	26.5	27.8
Activity not stated	37.8	17.4	30.3	31.5	14.4	24.9
Socio-economic status						
Self-employed	47.3	39.9	45.4	42.4	35.0	40.5
Assisting spouses	15.2	31.4	27.8	13.5	25.9	23.1
Salaried employees	36.7	32.1	34.5	31.7	25.8	28.8
Top managers	45.2	40.7	44.1	39.4	34.7	38.2
At upper level	39.1	36.7	38.1	33.4	29.0	31.5
At intermediate levels	38.1	34.3	35.8	32.3	26.9	29.1
At basic levels	36.3	30.5	33.4	31.6	24.9	28.3
Other employees	29.0	24.2	27.0	25.2	19.6	22.9

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/aku7, [aku8](http://www.statbank.dk/aku8) and [aku9](http://www.statbank.dk/aku9)

Table 138**Unemployed persons, and unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. 2008**

	Unemployed persons			Unemployed persons as percentage of the labour force		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
Total	25 272	26 007	51 279	1.7	1.9	1.8
16-24 years	2 519	2 419	4 937	1.2	1.2	1.2
25-29 years	3 008	3 417	6 425	2.2	2.7	2.4
30-34 years	3 271	4 163	7 434	2.0	2.7	2.3
35-39 years	3 174	3 758	6 932	1.8	2.3	2.0
40-44 years	3 239	3 419	6 658	1.7	1.9	1.8
45-49 years	2 714	2 533	5 247	1.6	1.6	1.6
50-54 years	2 552	2 125	4 676	1.6	1.4	1.5
55-59 years	3 000	2 687	5 687	2.0	1.9	2.0
60-64 years	1 796	1 487	3 283	1.9	2.4	2.1

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

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

Table 139**Unemployed persons by sex, age and region. 2008**

	Unemployed			Unemployed in per cent of the labour force		
	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Woman	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
Denmark, total	25 272	26 007	51 279	1.7	1.9	1.8
Region Hovedstaden	9 665	9 164	18 828	2.2	2.2	2.2
Region Sjælland	3 555	3 679	7 234	1.7	1.9	1.8
Region Syddanmark	4 465	4 819	9 283	1.4	1.7	1.6
Region Midtjylland	4 478	4 911	9 388	1.3	1.6	1.5
Region Nordjylland	3 021	3 364	6 385	2.0	2.5	2.2
Denmark, total	25 272	26 007	51 279	1.7	1.9	1.8
Province København by	5 605	5 196	10 801	3.0	2.9	2.9
Province Københavns omegn	2 206	2 126	4 332	1.7	1.7	1.7
Province Nordsjælland	1 460	1 416	2 877	1.3	1.3	1.3
Province Bornholm	393	425	819	3.8	4.5	4.2
Province Østsjælland	835	842	1 677	1.3	1.4	1.4
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	2 721	2 837	5 557	1.8	2.1	1.9
Province Fyn	2 297	2 350	4 646	1.9	2.1	2.0
Province Sydjylland	2 168	2 469	4 637	1.1	1.5	1.3
Province Østjylland	3 232	3 389	6 621	1.5	1.7	1.6
Province Vestjylland	1 246	1 521	2 767	1.1	1.5	1.3
Province Nordjylland	3 021	3 364	6 385	2.0	2.5	2.2

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/auaar01 and ras3307

Table 140

Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force by sex, age and region. 2008

	Men			Women			Men and women, total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
Denmark, total	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8
Region Hovedstaden	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.2
Region Sjælland	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8
Region Syddanmark	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6
Region Midtjylland	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5
Region Nordjylland	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.2
Province København by	2.2	3.3	3.0	2.0	3.4	2.9	2.1	3.4	2.9
Province Københavns omegn	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Province Nordsjælland	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Province Bornholm	2.7	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.6	4.5	3.3	4.3	4.2
Province Østsjælland	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9
Province Fyn	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.0
Province Sydjylland	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Province Østjylland	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6
Province Vestjylland	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3
Province Nordjylland	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.2

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/auaar01 and [ras3307](#)

Table 141

Unemployed persons by sex and country of origin

	Men		Woman		Total	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	number of persons					
Total	33 881	25 272	43 791	26 007	77 671	51 279
Denmark	26 873	20 177	36 165	20 919	63 038	41 095
Rest of the world, total	6 986	5 077	7 614	5 079	14 600	10 156
Of which: Western country's	1 148	832	1 443	940	2 592	1 771
Non-western country's	5 838	4 246	6 171	4 139	12 009	8 385
EU countries (EU 27)	942	664	1 102	731	2 044	1 395
Of which: Poland	124	94	274	185	398	278
United Kingdom	188	130	93	48	281	178
Sweden	107	77	190	116	297	194
Germany	184	130	177	121	361	251
Europe ekscl. EU 27, total	2 163	1 593	2 507	1 646	4 669	3 240
Of which: Bosnia and Herzegovina	205	152	282	161	486	312
Yugoslavia (former)	268	183	286	182	554	365
Norway	74	53	170	91	243	144
Turkey	1 383	1 030	1 324	898	2 707	1 928
Africa, total	1 052	826	930	645	1 982	1 471
Of which: Somalia	453	377	423	284	876	661
North America, total	68	54	61	35	128	89
South and Central America, total	106	88	163	108	268	196
Asia, total	2 608	1 822	2 822	1 893	5 429	3 715
Of which: Iraq	615	435	515	350	1 130	785
Iran	291	186	202	138	494	324
Lebanon	373	276	350	219	724	495
Pakistan	409	273	442	302	851	574
Sri Lanka	102	83	163	101	265	184
Viet Nam	161	117	241	172	402	289
Oceania, total	16	11	9	6	25	17
Stateless	15	9	9	8	24	17
Unknown	17	9	12	8	29	17
Unknown country of origin	22	18	11	10	33	27

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/auaar03

Table 142

Insured persons unemployed by sex and unemployment insurance fund. 2008

	Insured persons unemployed			Rates of unemployment in per cent		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	20 875	21 459	42 333	2.0	2.1	2.1
Academics (AAK)	657	879	1 537	2.0	2.1	2.1
Business	297	102	399	1.4	2.2	1.6
Builder	325	83	409	2.4	2.9	2.5
Early Childhood Teachers & Youth Educators	129	656	785	1.6	1.4	1.4
Danish Employees (DLA)	615	575	1 190	1.8	2.2	2.0
Danish Health Organizations (DSA)	17	201	218	0.4	0.3	0.3
Electrical Trade	113	2	115	0.5	0.9	0.5
Trade and labour (FOA)	319	1 833	2 153	1.6	1.3	1.3
General Workers (3FA)	6 648	4 162	10 810	3.7	4.9	4.1
Independent Employees (FFA)	93	177	270	1.2	1.3	1.3
Salaried Employees and Service Ind.	245	91	336	1.8	2.0	1.8
Salaried Employees and Public Servants (FTF-A)	770	1 043	1 813	1.6	1.4	1.5
Commercial and Clerical Employees (HK)	1 316	3 797	5 113	2.4	2.1	2.2
Engineers (IAK)	545	172	718	1.0	1.6	1.1
Computer Professionals (PROSA)	160	48	207	1.7	1.5	1.6
Journalism, Communications and Languages	272	476	748	3.9	3.9	3.9
The Christian Unemployment Fund	1 935	2 321	4 256	2.3	2.7	2.5
Managers and Executives	501	198	699	0.8	1.1	0.9
School teachers (DLF-A)	266	623	889	1.2	1.3	1.3
Masters (MA)	796	1 188	1 984	3.5	4.3	4.0
Metal Workers	1 146	76	1 222	1.4	2.9	1.4
Danish Food and Allied Workers (NNF)	392	294	686	2.5	3.8	2.9
Workers in Social Education (SLA)	108	339	447	1.4	1.4	1.4
Self-employed Persons (DANA)	341	192	534	1.4	1.7	1.5
Self-employed Persons (ASE)	1 068	870	1 938	1.2	1.9	1.4
Government Officials and Telecom. Workers (STA)	181	150	331	0.9	1.5	1.1
Technicians and Engineers	262	468	730	1.9	3.7	2.7
Wood, Industry and Building Workers (TIB)	1 017	188	1 205	2.7	4.5	2.9
Business Economists (CA)	340	253	592	1.9	1.9	1.9

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

Table 143**Unemployment benefits, early retirement pay and transitional allowance**

	2007	2008
Average number of people receiving unemployment benefits	61 100.0	39 447.0
Unemployment benefits paid (excl. holiday pay), in DKK mio.	10 406.6	6 945.1
Benefits paid, DKK mio.	11 595.5	7 943.2
Early retirement pay paid, DKK mio. ¹	20 618.6	21 896.0
Transitional allowances paid, DKK mio.	0.2	0.0
Net grants from central government: DKK mio.	19 322.5	16 710.5
Percentage of total paid	60.0	56.0

¹ Excl. tax-exempt premium paid out.

Source: The National Directorate of Labour.

Table 144**Recipients of unemployment benefits by reason for unemployment.
2008**

	Men	Women	Total
Total	25 272	26 007	51 279
Recipients of social assistance	5 897	5 935	11 832
Recipients of unemployment	19 375	20 072	39 447
Of which: Made redundant by employer	13 178	11 007	24 185
Temporarily sent home	103	67	170
Resigned	888	1 627	2 515
Certificate of release work sharing	46	104	149
School leaver or completed national service	942	1 457	2 399
Completed activation	1 321	1 891	3 212
Education, parental or maternity leave	327	766	1 093
Temporary absence from the labour market	206	592	798
Stopped self-employment	550	429	979
Other	1 754	2 017	3 772
Reason for unemployment unknown	60	115	175

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/auh01

Table 145

Persons who are not in ordinary employment. 2008

	Men			Women			Total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
	number of full-time participants								
Total	23 995	88 743	112 738	27 940	115 433	143 373	51 935	204 176	256 111
Registered unemployed persons, total¹	5 723	20 054	25 777	5 881	20 025	25 906	11 604	40 079	51 683
Unemployed recipients of unemployment benefits ¹	3 412	16 398	19 809	3 114	16 873	19 986	6 525	33 270	39 795
Unemployed recipients of social assistance ¹	2 312	3 656	5 968	2 767	3 152	5 920	5 079	6 809	11 888
Persons receiving holiday benefits	218	1 468	1 685	576	3 214	3 790	794	4 682	5 476
Guidance and activities upgrading skills, total	5 589	11 788	17 377	6 385	18 138	24 523	11 974	29 926	41 900
Guidance and clarification activities (s)	71	466	538	77	553	630	149	1 019	1 168
Guidance and clarification activities (k)	1 270	2 823	4 093	1 383	3 493	4 876	2 653	6 316	8 969
Specially adapted projects and educational activities (s)	10	45	54	10	54	64	20	99	119
Specially adapted projects and educational activities (k)	3 284	5 413	8 697	3 420	7 399	10 818	6 704	12 811	19 515
ordinary education (s)	292	1 758	2 051	479	3 837	4 316	771	5 595	6 367
Ordinary education (k)	582	1 191	1 773	926	2 630	3 556	1 508	3 820	5 329
Special activities upgrading skills (k)	79	92	172	90	172	262	169	265	434
Subsidized employment, total	5 443	31 761	37 204	3 601	40 203	43 805	9 045	71 964	81 009
Business in-service training ² (s)	29	168	198	46	245	291	75	414	489
Business in-service training (k)	800	1 954	2 754	921	3 116	4 037	1 721	5 070	6 791
Employment subject to wage subsidies (s)	260	2 045	2 305	383	2 758	3 141	643	4 803	5 446
Employment subject to wage subsidies (k)	391	823	1 214	202	603	805	593	1 426	2 019
Flex jobs ³	1 091	19 266	20 357	620	28 631	29 250	1 711	47 897	49 608
Sheltered jobs ³	340	2 711	3 051	170	2 001	2 171	510	4 713	5 222
Service jobs ⁴	0	194	194	0	330	330	0	524	524
Adult apprenticeship support	2 533	4 599	7 132	1 259	2 519	3 779	3 792	7 119	10 911
Integration education, total	284	479	764	564	1 099	1 663	848	1 578	2 426
Danish lessons (k)	257	458	715	527	1 058	1 585	784	1 516	2 300
Separately planned Danish lessons (k)	28	21	49	37	40	77	65	62	126
Child-care leave, etc. total	10	427	437	45	1 566	1 611	55	1 994	2 049
Parental leave ⁵	3	412	415	37	1 548	1 585	40	1 960	2 000
Experiments (k)	7	15	22	8	18	27	15	34	49
Other social benefits, total	6 727	22 768	29 494	10 888	31 188	42 075	17 614	53 955	71 569
Social assistance	5 932	18 504	24 437	9 732	21 786	31 518	15 665	40 291	55 955
Introductory benefits	146	279	425	210	415	625	356	694	1 050
Other rehabilitation	496	1 434	1 930	771	3 481	4 253	1 267	4 916	6 183
Unemployment benefits	153	2 550	2 702	174	5 505	5 679	327	8 055	8 381

Note: Excl. early retirement pay, disability pension, sickness benefit and maternity leave.

¹The number of registered unemployed differ slightly from table 138-145 due to different reference period (from 16-12-2007 to 21-12-2008) and calendar year in this table. ² Persons participating in job training may also be included. ³ 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 quarter. ⁴ Additions to *service jobs* were discontinued at the beginning of 2002. ⁵ Can only be granted to children born or adopted before 27 March 2002. The numbers are underestimated due to incomplete registration in fourth quarter of 2008.

For further figures and information visit www.statbank.dk/auh01

Table 146

Persons who are not in ordinary employment by region. 2008

	Men			Women			Total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
number of full-time participants									
Denmark, total	23 995	88 743	112 738	27 940	115 433	143 373	51 935	204 176	256 111
Region Hovedstaden	6 761	27 709	34 469	7 360	31 748	39 107	14 120	59 456	73 577
Region Sjælland	3 289	12 151	15 440	4 123	16 281	20 403	7 411	28 432	35 843
Region Syddanmark	5 351	19 530	24 881	6 476	26 614	33 089	11 827	46 144	57 970
Region Midtjylland	5 514	18 848	24 362	6 511	26 775	33 286	12 025	45 624	57 649
Region Nordjylland	2 926	9 813	12 739	3 323	13 477	16 800	6 249	23 290	29 538
Province København by	3 525	15 055	18 580	3 795	15 293	19 088	7 320	30 348	37 668
Province Københavns omegn	1 916	6 926	8 842	2 120	8 869	10 989	4 036	15 795	19 831
Province Nordsjælland	1 137	4 672	5 808	1 209	6 355	7 565	2 346	11 027	13 373
Province Bornholm	183	1 056	1 239	236	1 230	1 466	419	2 286	2 705
Province Østsjælland	698	2 711	3 409	791	3 887	4 678	1 489	6 598	8 088
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	2 591	9 440	12 031	3 331	12 394	15 725	5 922	21 834	27 756
Province Fyn	2 288	8 958	11 245	2 656	11 588	14 244	4 944	20 546	25 490
Province Sydjylland	3 063	10 572	13 636	3 820	15 026	18 845	6 883	25 598	32 481
Province Østjylland	3 860	13 265	17 124	4 562	18 707	23 269	8 421	31 972	40 393
Province Vestjylland	1 654	5 584	7 238	1 949	8 068	10 018	3 604	13 652	17 256
Province Nordjylland	2 926	9 813	12 739	3 323	13 477	16 800	6 249	23 290	29 538

Note: Excl. early retirement pay, disability pension, sickness benefit and maternity leave.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/auk01

Table 147 (page 1 of 2) **Membership of employees' trade unions. 2009**

	Number of members			Number of members	
	Total	Of whom women		Total	Of whom women
1 January					
Danish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO)¹	1 224 108	600 431	Danske Afspændingspædagoger	787	748
			Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists	5 512	5 216
Plumbers' Organisation in Denmark	8 460	26	Organisation of Danish Insurance Employees	7 065	5 269
The Danish Artist Union	1 387	590	The Danish Physiotherapist Association	8 544	6 661
Danish Union of Electricians	29 923	291	Danish Association of Occupational Therapists	5 946	5 667
Danish Hairdressers' and Beauticians' Union	4 969	4 769	Danish Pharmacopeia Commission	4 421	4 377
Danish Railway Union	5 870	857	Danish Film and TV Workers' Union	746	298
Danish Metal Workers' Union	128 888	5 716	The Financial Services' Union	47 221	25 563
The Danish Federation of Salaried Employees	17 864	4 357	Foreningen af Mejeriledere og Funktionærer	505	64
Fagligt Fælles Forbund	332 835	109 712	The Radiographers' Union in Denmark	1 394	1 003
Danish Trade Union of Public Employees	202 242	177 788	Ass. of Teachers for Private Independent Schools	8 420	5 215
Wood Industry and Building Workers' Union	63 767	6 725	Funktionærforeningen Carlsberg Tuborg	817	301
Union of Commercial and Clerical Employees in Denmark	320 150	238 668	Funktionærforeningen i FDB/COOP Danmarks	544	215
Union of Enlisted Privates and Corporals in the Danish Army	5 003	301	Halinspektørforeningen	562	33
Union of Painters in Denmark	12 336	3 432	JID	1 201	372
Danish Food and Allied Workers' Union	27 845	9 154	Jordmoderforeningen	1 465	1 460
National Federation of Social Educators	34 211	25 658	Danish Association of Constructing Architects	3 753	593
Spillerforening	831	91	Kort- og Landmålingsteknikernes Forening	625	188
Danish Association of Professional Technicians	27 527	12 296	Kost og Enæringsforbundet	6 941	6 808
			Københavns Kommunale Embedsmandsforening	571	280
Salaried Employees' and Civil Servants' Confederation (FTF)	357 845	244 978	Landsforeningen af statsaut. Fodterapeuter	1 320	1 254
			Lederforeningen i TeleDanmark	1 205	504
Attorfillit Kattuffiat, Greenland	779	456	Lederforum – Social & Sundhedssektoren	726	660
Federation of Early Childhood Teachers	53 601	43 953	Association of Academy and Market Economists	1 180	637
CO II – group in FTF	24 394	8 053	PROSA – Association of Computer Professionals	8 362	1 331
Of which:			SAFU Association of Salaried Employees	1 418	752
Danmarks Kordegneforening	544	390	Uddannelsesforbundet	8 773	3 623
Dansk Kirkemusiker Forening	399	279	Other unions	4 766	2 147
Dansk Told- og Skatteforbund	4 662	2 564	Danish Association of Managers and Executives	79 585	18 373
Erhvervsskolelederne i Danmark	501	114	Danish Association of Managers and Executives	79 585	18 373
Foreningen af Præliminære Organister	637	304			
Association of Technical and Administrative Public Employees	1 000	523			
Union of Public Servants within Armed Forces	1 249	258			
Association of Commercial College Teachers	1 574	775			
The Police Union in Denmark	11 694	2 050			
Trafikforbundet	731	211			
Other unions	1 403	585			
Cabin Union Denmark	1 622	1 161			
Association of Permanent Defence Personnel	6 108	388			
The Danish Union of Teachers	66 570	46 276			
Danish Musicians' Union	3 000	660			
Danish Actors Association	1 662	889			
Danish Association of Social Workers	10 398	8 846			
Danish Nurses' Organisation	53 825	51 995			
Dansk Tandplejerforening	1096	1062			

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

¹ Incl. sleeping members (pensioners and people on early-retirement pay), conscripts, etc. ² Only employees. ³ Incl. 1548 members with double membership under Confederation of Professional Associations (AC)

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

Table 147 (page 2 of 2) **Membership of employees' trade unions. 2009**

1 January	Number of members		Number of members	
	Total	Of whom women	Total	Of whom women
Confederation of Professional Associations (AC)²	133 212	69 010	Outside joint organisations	260 112 100 765
Federation of Danish Architects	4 529	2 129	Brancheafdelingen Trafik & Jernbane	3 359 1 680
Danish Union of Librarians	4 119	3 183	Business Danmark	29 681 5 225
Association of Danish Lawyers and Economists	9 273	3 428	Dansk Formands Forening	1 287 28
Danish Union of Journalists	1 548	619	Danish Prison Officers' Union	3 326 1 051
Dansk Musikpædagogisk Forening	817	443	Danish Union of Journalists ³	11 492 4 755
The Association of Food Scientists in Denmark and the Danish Veterinary Surgeons	1 651	933	Den Danske Landinspektørforening	856 639
Defence group in AC	3 554	144	Fagforeningen Danmark	31 884 11 886
National Union of Upper Secon. School Teachers	10 915	5 652	Forbundet af Kirke- og Kirkegårdsansatte	1 581 700
Danish Federation of Graduates in Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry and Landscape Architecture	3 625	1 669	Forbundet for Tjenestemænd ved Fødevarer- og Undervisningsministeriet m.fl.	455 55
Jurist- og Økonomforbundet	32 437	15 522	Funktionærkartellet/Teknikersammenslutningen	23 802 12 741
Communications and Languages	5 560	5 104	Ingeniørforeningen i Danmark	47 764 8 777
Danish Medical Association	15 303	6 718	Kristelig Fagforening	97 715 53 184
Danish Association of Masters and PhDs	26 327	14 588	Maskinmestrenes Forening	6 910 44
Pharma-Danmark	3 388	2 607		
The Danish Association of Clergy	2 530	1 265		
Danish Psychologists' Association	4 317	3 200		
Tandlægeforeningen	1 505	771		
Tandlægerne Ny Landsforening	754	633		
Other unions	1060	403		

Table 148 **Members of unemployment insurance funds**

	2008 ¹	2009 ¹
Number of funds	29	29
Number insured against unemployment, total	2 086 488	2 058 623
Full-time insured	2 061 776	2 035 801
Of which: LO ²	978 993	941 608
FTF ³	335 300	331 286
Managers ⁴	79 201	81 362
AC ⁵	237 719	242 498
Other organizations ⁶	430 563	439 047
Part-time and combination-insured	24 712	22 822
Of which: LO ²	13 122	11 865
FTF ³	4 165	3 810
Managers ⁴	32	35
AC ⁵	649	629
Other organizations ⁶	6 744	6 483

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

Source: The National Directorate of Labour.

For further informations visit www.statbank.dk/04

Table 149

Work stoppages

	Work stoppages		Number of employees involved		Number of working days lost	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Number					
Total	862	335	61 113	91 409	91 700	1 869 100
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing, total	306	138	24 599	10 813	39 900	14 300
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	40	16	2 644	759	3 600	900
Mfr. of textiles and leather	2	-	65	-	-	-
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	28	6	1 154	96	5 900	300
Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products	22	11	899	716	1 900	800
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	18	13	1 143	1 071	2 100	1 400
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated products	169	80	17 884	7 616	25 100	10 000
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	27	12	810	555	1 300	1 000
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	103	33	2 751	795	4 200	1 000
Wholesale and retail trade	106	40	4 097	2 365	6 500	4 000
Hotels and restaurants	4	1	479	21	-	-
Transport, post and telecomm.	214	68	8 407	4 962	19 000	9 000
State, counties and municipalities	80	41	17 400	72 041	18 600	1 839 500
Other	49	14	3 380	412	3 500	1 300
Activity not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/abst1

Social conditions, health and justice

1. Social conditions

Objectives of the Danish social security system

The social security system in Denmark has several objectives:

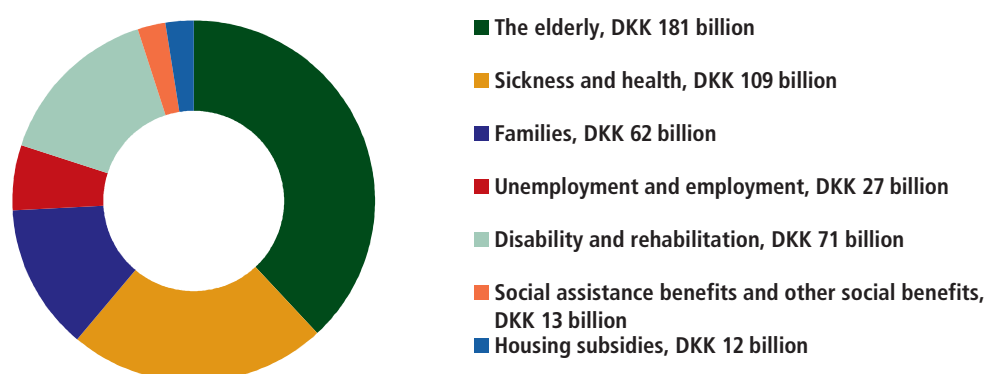
- 1) To secure the population financially in the event of, for example, sickness, unemployment and old age through income-substitute benefits.
- 2) to offer support to bring down expenditure on, for example, housing and child care through supplementary subsidy schemes.
- 3) to provide appropriate services in areas such as child care, care of the elderly, care of the disabled, health care and home help through institutions and services.

Social expenditure amounts to DKK 475 billion

Total expenditure for social purposes amounted to DKK 475 billion in 2007 or DKK 87,000 per capita. Of which DKK 341 billion was public expenditure on social services corresponding to 41 per cent of all current public expenditure. Expenditure on social services measured in relation to GDP accounted for 29 per cent in 2007. Expenditure on old age is the largest social item and comprises, for example, pensions, nursing homes and home help for the elderly. Social expenditure is defined broadly in this context and also includes health services and labour market schemes expenditure.

Figure 1

Expenditure on social services analysed by purpose. 2007



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/udg1.

Financing of social expenditure

The public sector's proportion of total grants and contributions to social benefits reached 66 per cent in 2007, of which the central government accounted for 23 per cent and the local government authorities for 43 per cent. Employer contributions reached 12 per cent, while persons insured accounted for 22 per cent. The proportion paid by the state has a downward tendency while there is an increase in the

Social conditions, health and justice

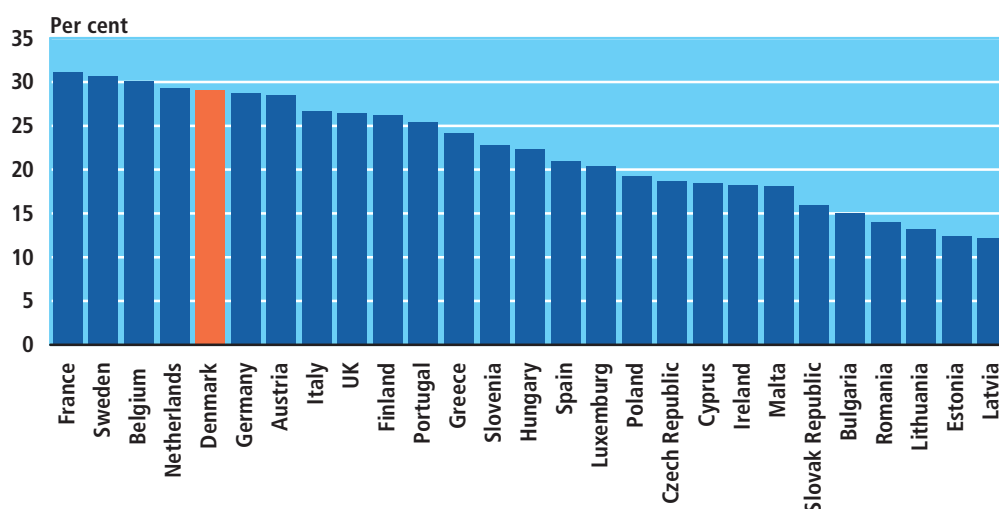
proportions paid by the local and regional authorities, the employers and the persons insured.

Denmark ranks fifth in the EU

According to Eurostat, Denmark with its 29 per cent in 2006 ranks fifth among the 27 EU countries with respect to social expenditure in relation to gross domestic product. Denmark has moved down after having been ranked third in a few years, while Sweden and France ranked first and second. Also Sweden has moved down and is now second while France is ranked first. Belgium and Holland is ranked third and fourth. As before Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia were ranked at the bottom with a proportion of 13, 12 and 12 per cent, respectively. The comparison of social expenditure is not corrected for differences in income taxes on social benefits and legislation concerning payments of VAT and indirect taxes, etc., in each country. International comparisons are always difficult. This also applies to comparisons of social expenditure.

Figure 2

Social expenditure as a proportion of GDP in EU27. 2006

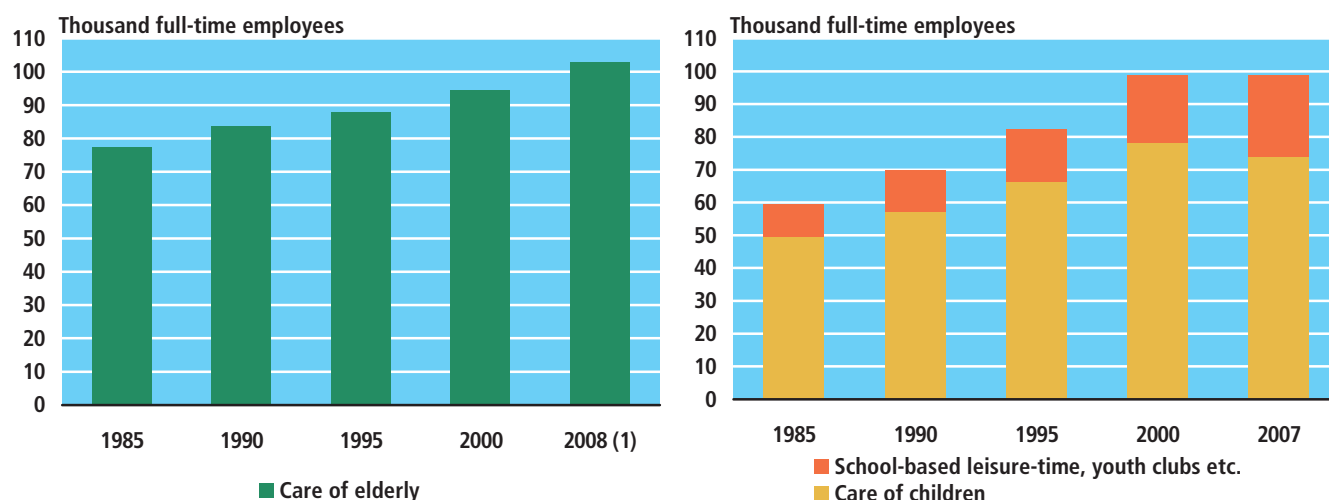


Note: Calculations are based on Eurostat's joint classification (ESSPROS) in which expenditure is calculated gross.
Source: Eurostat/ESSPROS.

More day measures for children and young people

Staff requirements for looking after children reached 99,000 man-years in 2007. In 1985, 59,500 man-years were required and this has resulted in an increase of staff requirements by 66 per cent over the last 20 years. The increase in staff requirements is related to the development in population size and its composition as well as the entire development in the labour market, including particularly the increasing activity rate and working time of women. The staff number for schemes within outside school-hours care, etc. has risen by almost 150 per cent, while the staff number used in day-care institutions and for child day-care has risen by 50 per cent. The increase in staff requirements is caused by the fact that more babies and young children are looked after outside their home and that more school children attend leisure-time activities after school hours.

Figure 3 Employees in the social sector



Note: There is a break in the data series from 2000 to 2008.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pas33, [res2](#), [res2n](#), [res10](#), [res10x](#).

More home help

Out of a total of approximately 225,000 persons aged 80 and over, 116,000 received permanent home help, either in their own home, including dwellings for the elderly or in nursing homes/residential homes. The share of persons receiving permanent help increases sharply concurrently with their age. This applies to 37 per cent of persons aged 80-84, 60 per cent of persons aged 85-89 and 84 per cent of persons aged 90 and over. There is also a sharp increase concurrently with age in the share of people living in nursing homes/residential homes. With regard to care of the elderly, the increasing number of staff is extensively related to the development in the population.

From 1985 to 2007, the Danish population increased by 7 per cent, while the number of elderly people aged 80 and over increased by 37 per cent. Consequently, this gives rise to greater requirements for home help and day and night care. The increase during the last couple of years is due to the structural reform of Danish municipalities, as the responsibility of, e.g. physical rehabilitation and care of the handicapped has been transferred from the counties to the municipalities.

More nursing homes and dwellings for the elderly

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

Today, the number of nursing homes is 34,000, 10,000 residential homes and 2,000 protected homes and 30,000 general dwellings for the elderly. There is a total of 77,000 nursing homes and dwellings for the elderly. 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).

Social conditions, health and justice

New social and health schemes

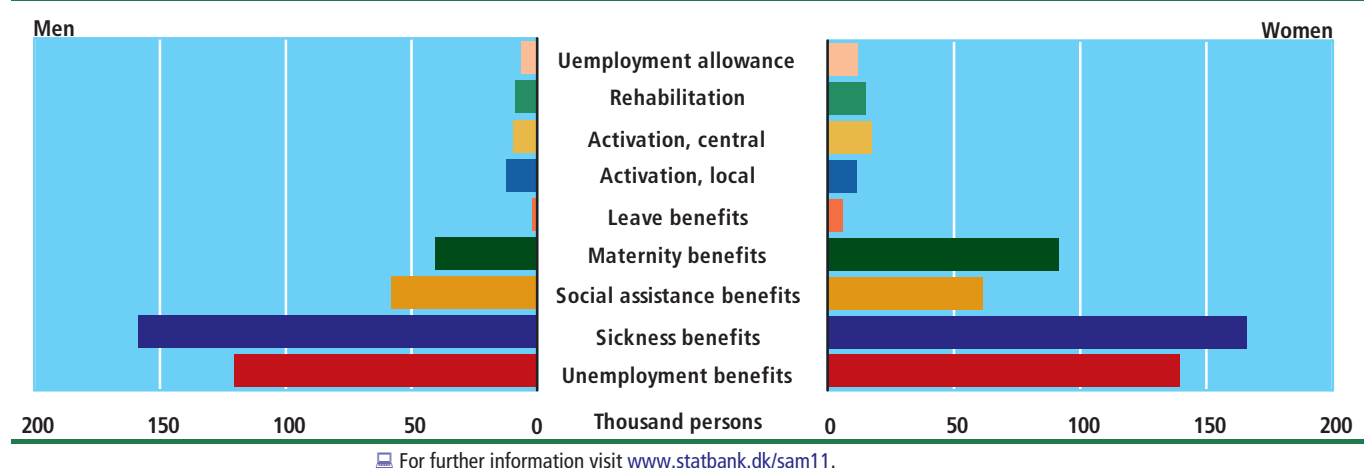
Since 1985, new social and health schemes such as preventive "home-visits", shared accommodation for disabled adults, contact persons and companion schemes have also been established.

2.2 million people receive transfer payments

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

Figure 4

Recipients of transfer payments – temporary benefits. 2006

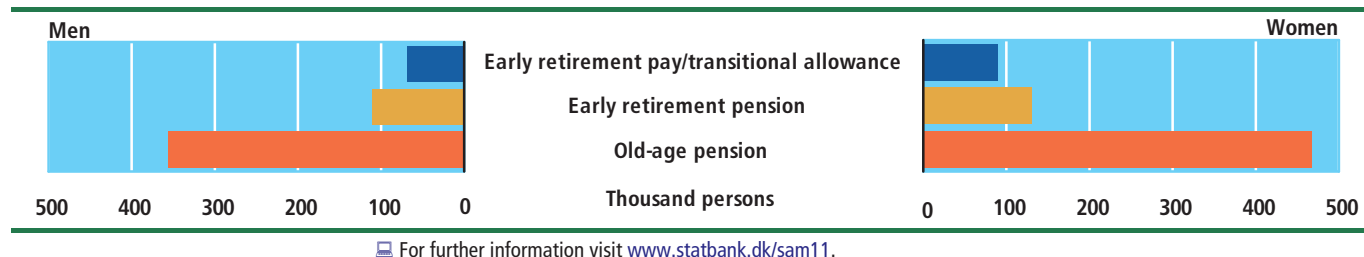


More women than men received income-substitute benefits

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

Figure 5

Recipients of transfer payments – permanent benefits. 2006



Social conditions, health and justice

Supplementary subsidy schemes

With regard to the supplementary subsidy schemes, a total of 184,000 households received DKK 209 million through rent subsidies in December 2008, while 311,000 pensioner households received a total of DKK 715 million through rent allowances. Total expenses for rent subsidies and rent allowance was respectively DKK 2.6 and 9.1 billion in 2007.

685,000 families received child benefits, of which 126,000 families also received one or more additional types of child subsidy in the 4th quarter of 2007. Total expenditure on child benefits was DKK 15 billion in 2007.

Parents have 299 days of maternity leave

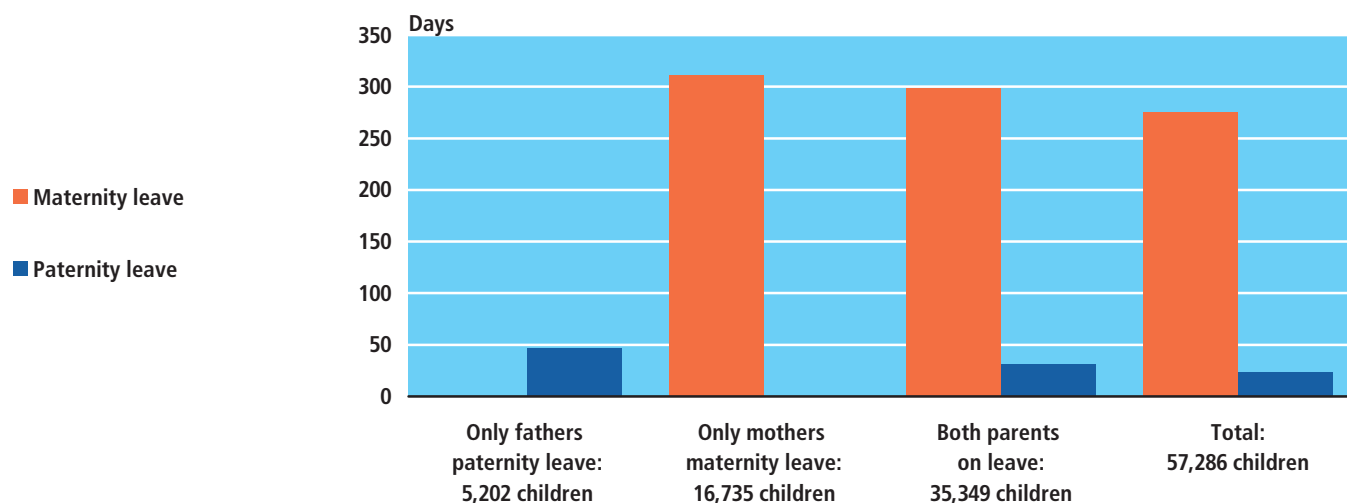
Children born in 2007 were happy to see that their parents stayed at home to look after them for 299 days after their birth. The mothers accounted for the greater part of the maternity leave, 275 days, while the fathers had 24 days.

Only economically active persons are entitled to maternity leave and to maternity benefits. Among others are, for example, students and recipients of social assistance, etc.

When 16,795 children experienced that only their mother had maternity leave, this does not always mean that the father was not at home. He might not have been economically active, or he might have spent his holiday at home.

Figure 6

Maternity and paternity leave after birth. 2007



See table 160.

Child care

Day carers, day-care institutions and school-based leisure-time activities looked after a total of 538,000 children under the age of 10 in October 2008. This corresponds to 82 per cent of all children under the age of 10.

The proportion of children in public organized child-care institutions was greatest for children aged 3-5. In this age group, 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 and 82 per cent for 6-9-year-olds. In 1998, the percentage of 0-2-year-olds who were looked after outside the home was 55 per cent, 90 per cent for 3-5-year-olds and 76 per cent for 6-9-year-olds.

Only a few of the small children who were looked after were less than 1-year old – about 11,000 corresponding to 17 per cent, while about 90 per cent of the 1-2-year-olds were looked after at day carers and day-care institutions.

Children and young people receiving assistance

At the end of 2006, 26,000 children and young people received assistance. The assistance includes placements outside home and various kinds of preventive measures. At the end of 2006, 12,000 children and young people were recipients of preventive measures, while there were 14,000 placements outside home.

More than 80 per cent of all placements are voluntary, i.e. with consent. More than half of all preventive measures are in the form of relief stays for children and young people living at home, and the share of children and young people who have a permanent contact person is increasing noticeably.

2. Health

Danes have one of the lowest life expectancies in Western Europe

Life expectancy is often used to measure the state of a population's health. In Denmark, life expectancy has stagnated, but since the middle of the 1990's the trend is again positive. However, life expectancy in Denmark is still among the lowest in Western Europe. In 2007-2008, life expectancy was 76.3 years for men and 80.7 years for women.

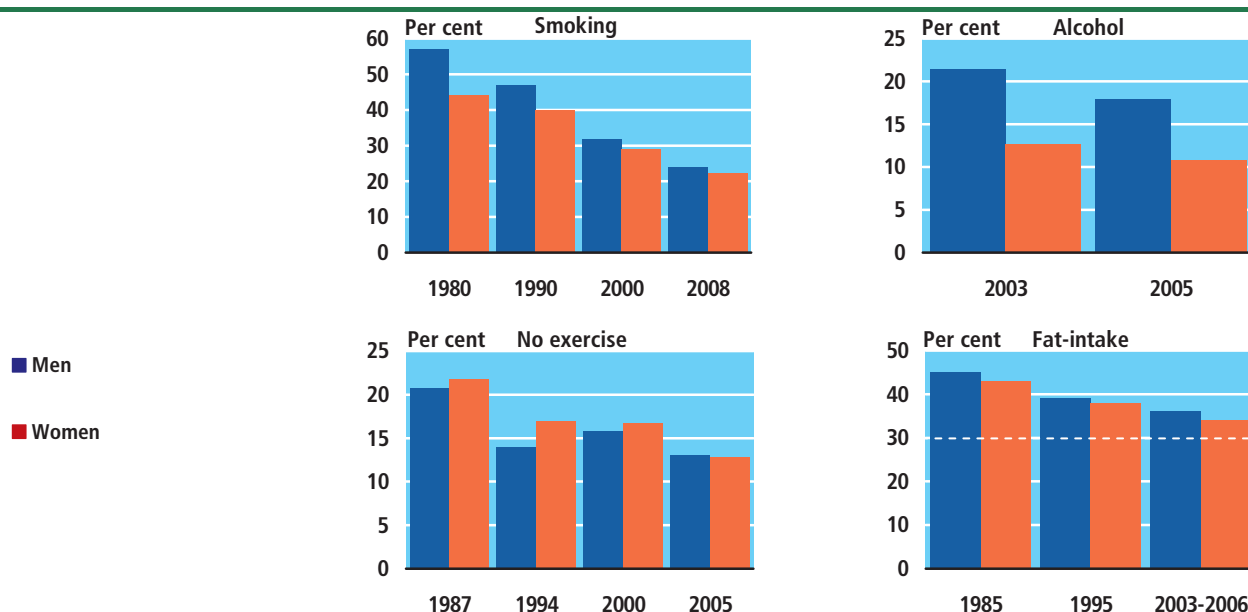
There is no simple explanation for the stagnation in the Danes' life expectancy. Researchers point to both the Danes' lifestyle with regard to smoking, alcohol, diet and physical activity, as well as general conditions of life such as size of unemployment and initiatives made by the health-care authorities.

Danes' lifestyle

The proportion of the population who are smokers has fallen from about half of the Danes in 1980 to less than a fourth in 2008. During the whole period, the number of male smokers has been higher than the number of female smokers. However, this difference has fallen considerably.

Figure 7

Danes' lifestyle



Note: Alcohol shows the percentage of the population who drink more alcohol than recommended by the National Health Board (21 alcoholic units for men and 14 for women).

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

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

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

Experts recommend that maximum 30 per cent of total intake of energy stems from fat. In 1985, fat represented 45 per cent of the men's and 43 per cent of the women's energy intake. In 2003-2006, the shares were reduced to 36 and 34 per cent.

Use of health services

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

Fall in the number of hospitals

In 2005, there were 49 general and 10 psychiatric hospitals in Denmark. This means that over a 10-year period the number of general hospitals dropped by 33 and psychiatric hospitals by two. A part of the fall is due to fusions of hospitals.

In 2005, there were a total of 20,100 hospital beds, of which about 1,600 were in psychiatric hospitals and about 18,500 were in general hospitals. Overall, the patients were in hospital for 5.8 million days, corresponding to 91 per cent occupancy of hospital beds. In psychiatric hospitals, occupancy of hospital beds was 91 per cent as well. There are about 1.2 million admissions a year to the hospitals. In addition, there are about 1 million visits to emergency and 6.2 million out-patient treatments.

One out of nine is hospitalized during a year

Approximately 625,000 people or 11.5 per cent of the population are hospitalized one or more times a year. The proportion of the population who have been hospitalized is lowest among 5-14-year-olds, less than 5 per cent, and increases with age. Thus, about one third of the population aged 85 and above is admitted at least once in the course of a year. The average number of days in hospital beds also increases with age: approximately three days for 5-14-year-olds and approximately 14 days for 85-year-olds and above.

Little boys more frequently hospitalized than girls

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

The pattern of diagnosis

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

Approximately 85,000 persons are hospitalized annually due to diseases of the circulatory system and the equal number due to bodily injury, for each group corresponding to about 12 per cent of the hospitalized. However, there are marked differences between the different age groups: for example, 39 per cent of hospitalized 1-4-year-old boys and 33 per cent of 1-4-year-old girls are admitted because of respiratory diseases, and approximately 15 per cent of hospitalized 65-74-year-olds are admitted because of neoplasms.

Social differences determine use of hospitals

It appears that the use of hospitals is determined by social conditions. For example, adults who have completed education at third level (long-cycle higher education) use hospitals 35 per cent less than the average person, while adults without qualification from education use hospitals almost 30 per cent more than the average person.

Social conditions also affect children's use of hospitals. For example, boys and girls who live with families that have received social assistance benefits for at least six months use hospitals 19 and 18 per cent more, respectively, than the average child.

As opposed to this, children who live with families that do not receive any type of social benefit use hospitals approximately 15 per cent less than the average child.

Social conditions, health and justice

Figure 8

Frequency of hospitalization by the dominant social benefit received by the family. 2006



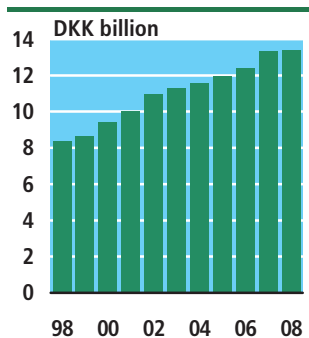
Note: Children aged 0-17.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pa10.

92 per cent used the National Health Service in 2007

All persons who live in Denmark are covered by the National Health Service and can therefore receive full or some compensation for all expenses related to visits to a GP, a specialist doctor, dentist, chiropractor, chiropodist, physiotherapist, etc. Approximately 5.1 million people or 92 per cent of the population made use of this in 2007, and every person had contact with a GP, a specialist doctor, dentist etc. 10 times on average. Slightly more women than men received national health benefits. About 4.7 million contacted a GP and 2.6 million persons older than 17 years contacted a dentist one or more times. Both eye and ear specialists were contacted by about 0.5 million people, and chiropractors by 300,000 people.

Figure 9
Expenditure on medication



See table 189.

Source: Danish Medicines Agency.

Expenditure on medication increases

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

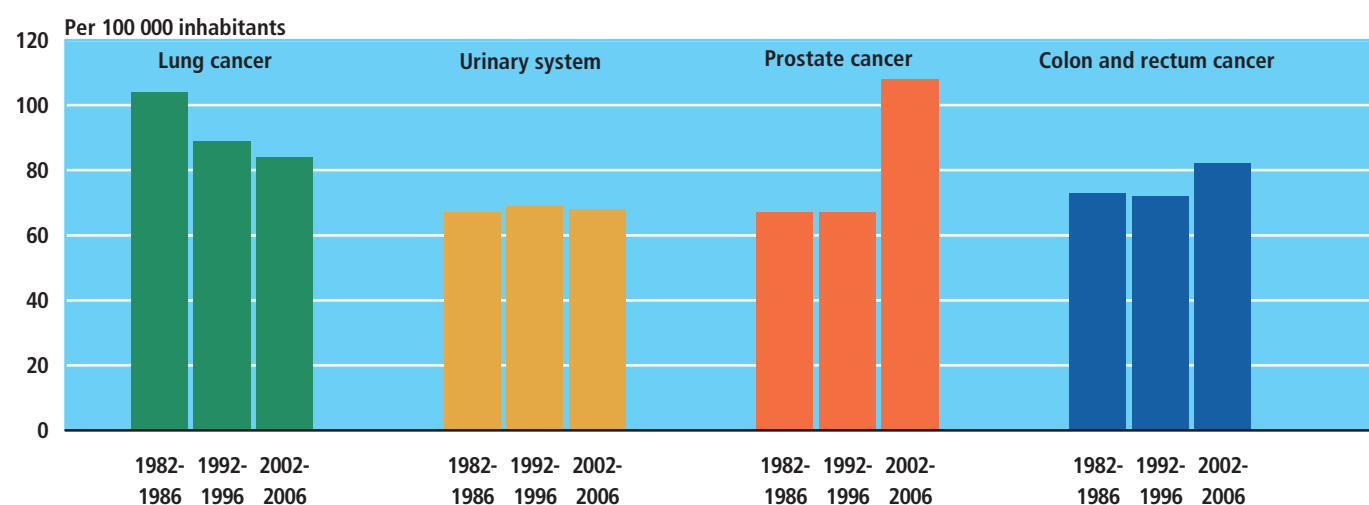
The turnover of medicine has increased steadily during the last 10 years. In 1999, turnover accounted for DKK 8.7 billion and DKK 13.4 billion in 2008. This is equivalent to an increase of 54 per cent. In 2008, turnover of tranquillizers accounted for DKK 3.9 billion and drugs for the cardiovascular for DKK 2.0 billion.

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

In 2006, 31,850 new cases of cancer were registered, and by the end of 2006 there were about 192,000 persons who lived with a cancer disease. Among the new registrations, breast cancer was the most common form of cancer among women, and cancer in the neck of the bladder was the most common among men.

Social conditions, health and justice

Figure 10 New cases of selected types of cancer among men



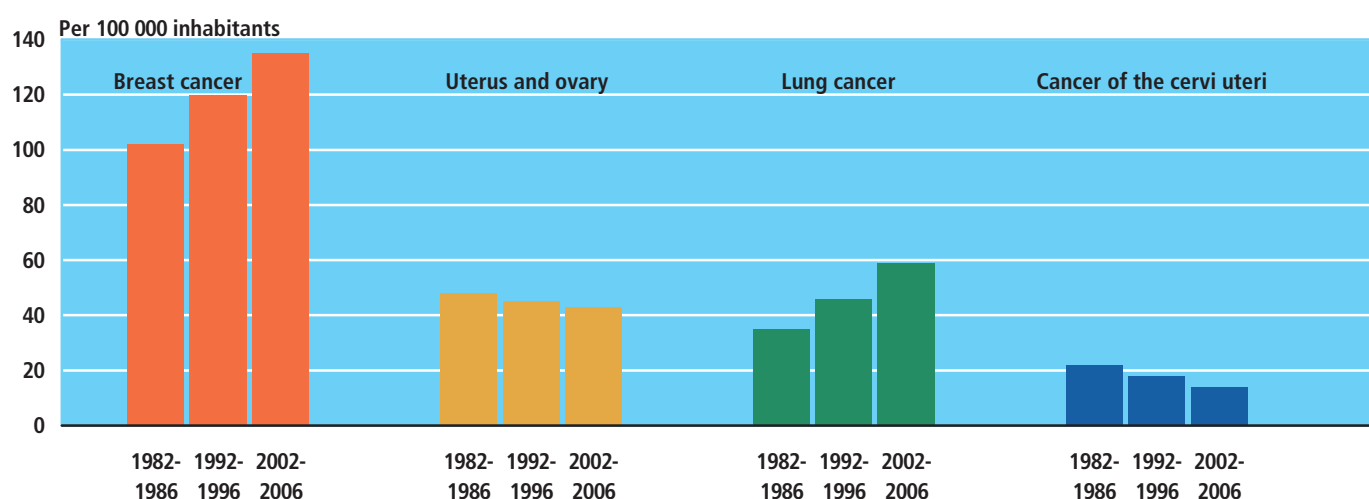
Note: The figures are calculated over a five-year period and have been standardised to comply with the Danish composition of population in 2000.

Source: [National Health Board](#).

In the course of the last 25 years, the annual number of new incidents of cancer, measured in relation to the size and age of the population, has increased by 19 per cent for women and 14 per cent for men.

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.

Figure 11 New cases of selected types of cancer among women



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

Source: [National Health Board](#).

Social conditions, health and justice

The number of AIDS patients has fallen drastically

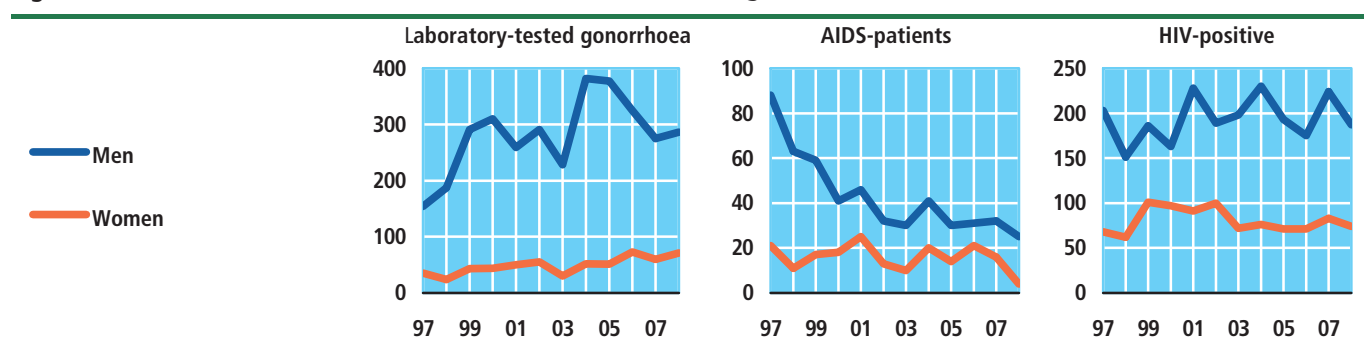
In the period 1980-2008, a total of 2,716 people were diagnosed with AIDS. Of these, 2,006 had died by 31 December 2008. The number of diagnosed peaked in 1993 with 239 and hereafter it has generally fallen, except for an increase in 2001 and in 2004. In 2008, 29 persons were diagnosed. Registration of HIV-positive patients did not begin until August 1990. Until the end of 2008, a total of 5,339 HIV-positive people were reported. The number of HIV-positive patients has fluctuated between 1995 and 2008.

Increase in the number of gonorrhoea cases

In 2008, the number of cases of gonorrhoea is higher than 10 years ago. The increase is primarily due to more cases among men. Men also account for by far the greater part (80 per cent in 2008) of the cases. With regard to Chlamydia, it is just the opposite: approximately 63 per cent of all cases of Chlamydia are among women.

Figure 12

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

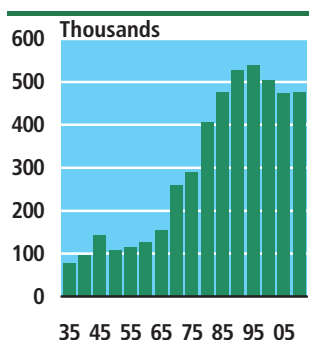


See tables 182-184.

Source: National Serum Institute.

3. Justice

Figure 13
Reports under the Penal Code



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf22.

Crime and the administration of justice

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

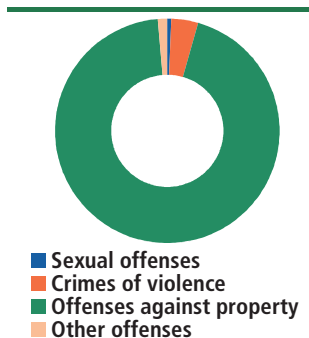
Crime in Denmark is analysed as both reported crimes and criminal decisions in connection with violation of either the Penal Code, the Road Traffic Act or special acts, and the number of victims of certain offences against the Penal Code.

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

Peak in the number of reported crimes

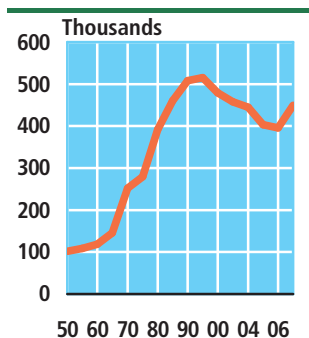
The growth in the number of reported offences against the criminal law since 1950 have reached its peak.

Figure 14
Reports under the Penal Code by type. 2008



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf2 and straf22.

Figure 15
Reported offences against property



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf2.

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 has been decreasing, and in 2008 the police received 477,000 reports of crimes.

In 1950, the number of reported crimes corresponded to 3,500 reports per 100,000 inhabitants (older than 15 years) compared to 12,700 reports in 1994 and 10,644 in 2008.

The large increase in reported offences is mainly due to an increase in reported offences against property and misappropriations. They comprise, for example, burglaries in shops and houses, as well as car thefts and bicycle thefts, which are typically subject to insurance contracts, where a police report is a prerequisite of claiming damages from the insurance company.

The high number of burglaries and thefts should also be seen in the context of increasing wealth in society. There is a sharp increase in the possession of valuable objects, and many dwellings are left unoccupied in the daytime.

The decrease since 1994 has also occurred in the number of reported offences against property and misappropriations, where the decrease is primarily seen in the number of thefts and burglaries.

The decrease in the number of stolen cars is probably due to improved theft prevention in modern cars.

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 2008, 449,400 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 2008, there were 93,600 burglaries and 188,400 thefts, including 44,000 burglaries in houses and flats, and furthermore 18,300 car thefts and 71,900 bicycle thefts.

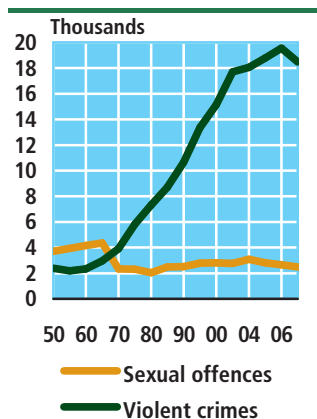
Violent crimes

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 18,500 in 2008.

Almost 60 per cent of all reported acts of violence are assault against the individual, while the remainder is mainly violence, etc. against public authorities (15 per cent) and threats (19 per cent).

The dangerousness of violence against the individual is distributed to the following groups: *Simple violence*, *more serious violence* and *very serious violence*.

Figure 16
Reported violent crimes
and sexual offences



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf2 and straf22.

In total, there were 11,300 reported offences of these kinds in 2008. Simple violence is the most common (85 per cent) and has increased by 41 per cent since 1990.

In 2008, there were 250 reported homicides or attempts at homicide. In comparison the number was 234 in 1990. In 2008, 53 homicides were accomplished. Since 1990, there has been between 200 and 250 homicides or attempts at homicide on the whole.

Sexual offences

Sexual offences (e.g. rape or indecent exposure) fell in the last part of the 1960s (coinciding with the repeal of the Pornography Act), and has since then been steady at 2-3,000 reports a year with a slowly increasing tendency.

2,500 sexual offences were reported in 1990 and also 2,500 in 2008.

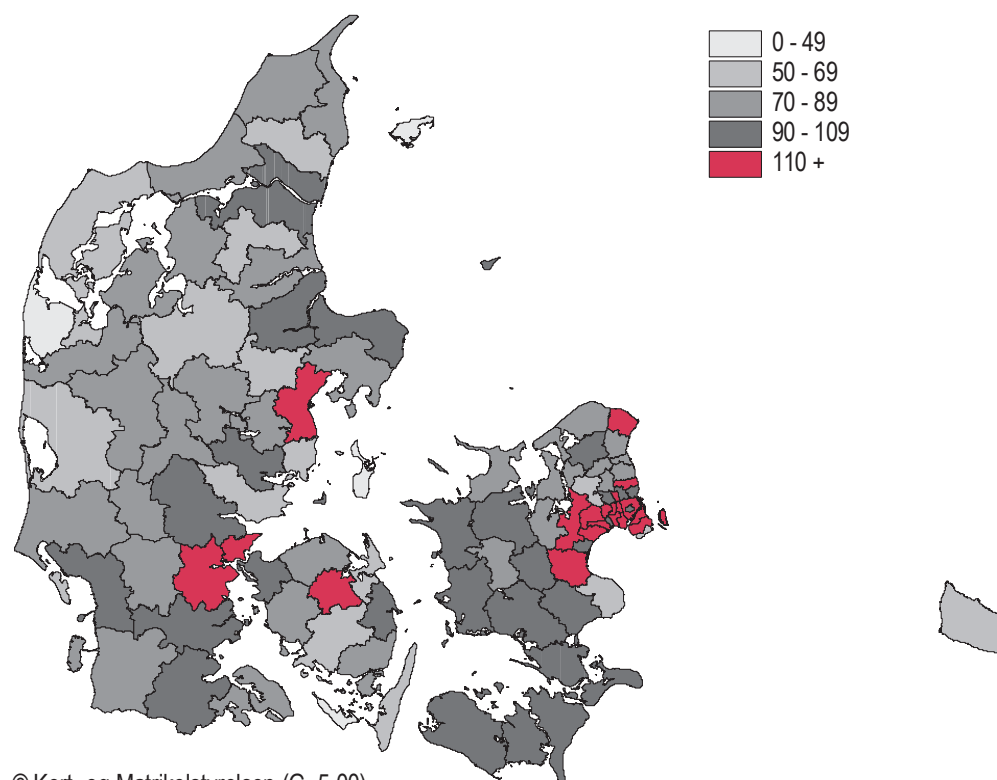
Nearly half of today's reports are of indecent exposure (47 per cent), while rape accounts for one-fifth of the sexual offences (19 per cent).

Highest number of reported crimes in cities and urban areas

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

Figure 17

Reported criminal offences per 1,000 inhabitants. 2008



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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf22 and bef607.

Social conditions, health and justice

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

Less than every five reports lead to a charge

Charges are pressed in less than every fifth of the 450-500,000 reports, either against one or several people. In 2008, charges were pressed in 15 per cent of the reports. The charge rate typically varies according to how serious the crime is or its type.

Thus charges are normally pressed in connection with 80 per cent of violent crimes and 70 per cent of sexual offences, charges are only pressed in 12-13 per cent of offences against property.

Criminal decisions

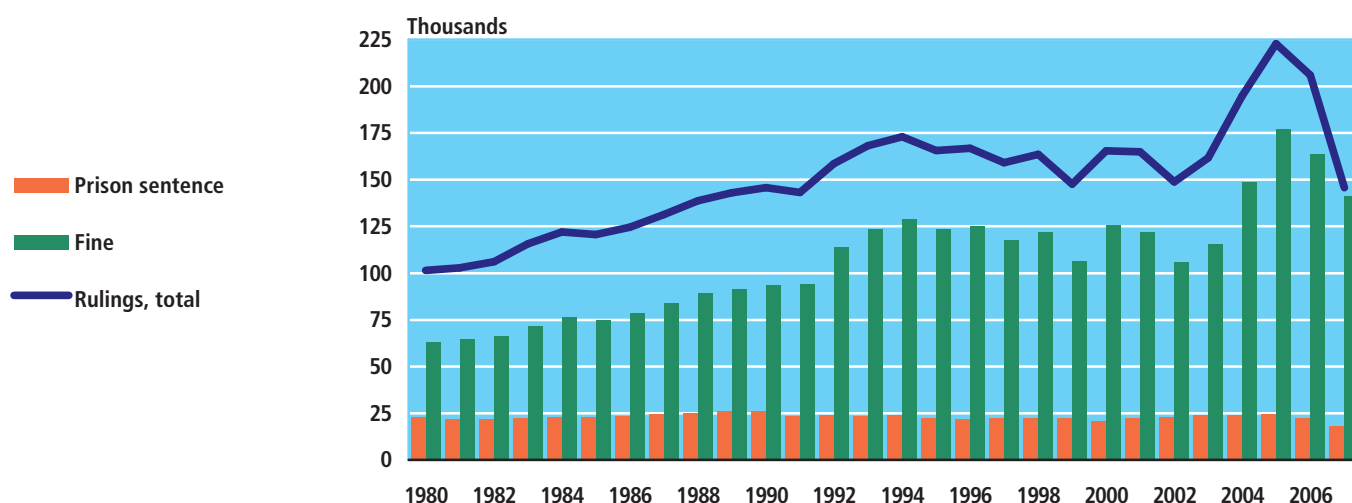
Based on reports where the police have pressed charges and investigations have been closed as well as violations of the Road Traffic Act, almost 176,600 criminal decisions were made in 2007.

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 2007, a little more than 43,300 rulings concerned the Penal Code, 109,300 concerned the Road Traffic Act and the remaining 23,900 concerned other special acts (e.g. Euphoricants Act, Police Regulations, Firearms Act or Act on Animal Welfare).

Figure 18

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



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf4 and straf44.

In 2007, 176,600 decisions comprised a total of 236,400 criminal offences for charges committed by almost 144,600 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 176,600 decisions in 2007, most of them were, by far (141,200), fines, of which almost three-fourths originated from violation of the Road Traffic Act. 17,900 decisions were prison sentences (lenient imprisonment or imprisonment), and the remaining 17,500 decisions include no charges, dropped charges or acquittal. 8,900 or less than half of the prison sentences were unconditional in 2007.

Male offenders account, by far, for the greatest number of criminal decisions

80 per cent of all criminal decisions in 2007 involve men, but the proportion of violations by women is increasing. In 2007, 21 per cent of all criminal decisions concerned women compared to 9 per cent in 1980.

The proportion of violations against the Penal Code by women has increased during the same period from 15 to 21 per cent and against the Road Traffic Act from 7 to 23 per cent. A minor proportion of the decisions (2 per cent) are against enterprises (such as violations of Road Traffic Act and environmental acts).

Increase in the number of women convicted of violent crimes

Since 1990, the number of women committing violent crimes has tripled from 329 to 1,371 in 2007. The increase is greatest for women in the age group 15-19 years, where the number has become eight times as great since 1990. The 15-19-year-olds also constituted a third of the decisions. 50 per cent or half of the women were below the age of 25 years. Common assault and grievous assault account for the largest increase, but assault against public authority and threats have also risen.

Furthermore, the number of women sentenced to imprisonment in connection with convictions of violent crimes has quadrupled since 1990 – a total of 565 in 2007. More than one fourth (30 per cent) was sentenced to prison.

Most violent crimes are committed by young men

In 2007, the average age of offenders was a little below 35 years – for men 35 years and women 38 years – but there are variations among the different criminal offences. The lowest average age is that of violent criminals (29 years). About one fourth of all violent crimes are committed by young men under 20 years – all in all 90 per cent of crimes of violence is committed by men.

The average age of persons committing sexual offences is somewhat higher and was 36 years in 2007. Similarly, the average age of persons committing financial crimes was higher.

The average age of persons having committed fraud against creditors, gross tax fraud, etc. or offences against legislation relating to taxation and excise duties ranged between 40 and 45 years.

Almost every second person sentenced to prison has previously been in prison

Of the 16,000 persons sentenced to prison in 2007, 42 per cent or almost half of them had previously received a prison sentence within the last five years.

Of the 6,700 persons previously sentenced to prison in 2007, nearly two thirds had previously received a prison sentence within the last two years.

Social conditions, health and justice

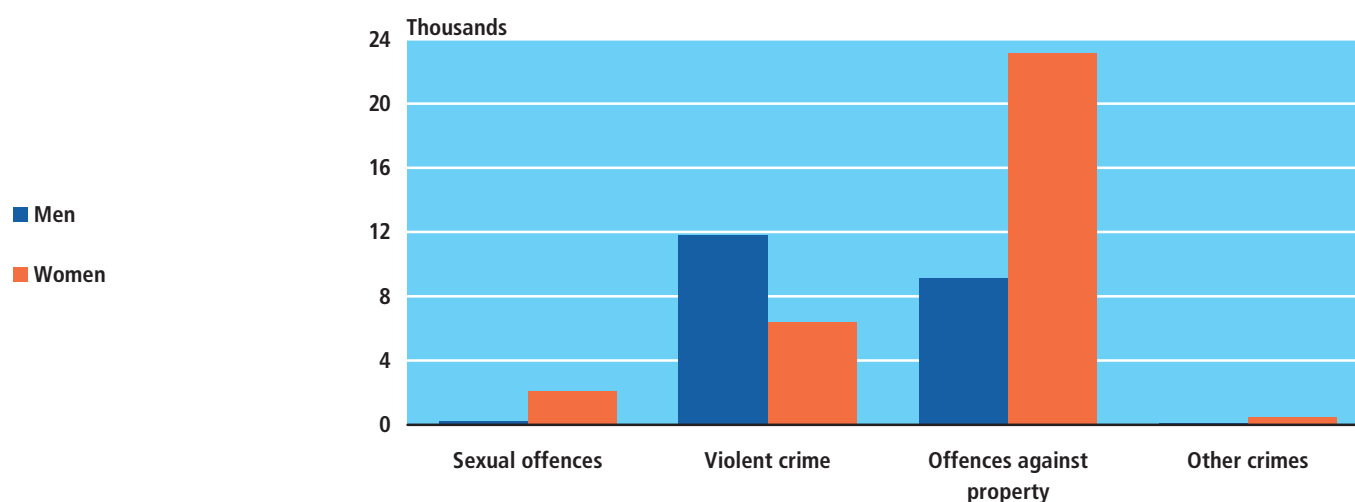
Victims of criminal offences against the Penal Code

In 2007, almost 90 per cent of all victims of sexual offences were women, while nearly all sexual offences were committed by men.

In contrast, one third of all victims of violent crimes were women, but also here 90 per cent of the offences were committed by men.

Figure 19

Victims of violations against the Penal Code. 2007



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf55.

The average age of the female victims of sexual offences was 20 years, and 14 per cent were less than 10 years. The average age of victims of violence was older.

Male victims were in average 30 years and female victims were in average 32 years. One per cent of the victims were less than 10 years, and less than one per cent were more than 70 years.

Table 150

Welfare institutions for children and young people. 2008

	Number of institutions	Number of clients	Staff ¹
Day-care institutions	7 207	642 803	98 885
Day-care	•	63 562	20 308
Nurseries	325	12 241	5 784
Kindergartens	1 899	91 000	19 290
Age-integrated institutions	2 372	159 587	28 694
Outside school hours care	1 858	227 792	17 654
Recreation centres	189	16 963	3 252
Clubs	564	71 658	3 903

Note: The data relates to October 2008.

¹ Figures for October 2007. Converted to full-time employees, 37 hours per week.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pas22

Table 151

Welfare institutions and services for elderly people. 2008

	Number of institutions	Number of clients		Staff ¹
		Users	Residents	
Total	1 167	240 866²	84 179	102 931
Measures for elderly people etc.	•	•	•	102 931 ³
Permanent home help	•	206 628 ²	...	...
Residential nursing homes	394	•	9 823	...
Sheltered dwellings	96	•	1 987	...
Nursing dwellings	•	•	33 048	...
General dwellings for elderly persons	•	•	30 224	...
Other dwellings for elderly people	•	•	9 097	...
Day-care centres	677	34 238 ⁴	•	...

¹ Converted to full-time employees, 37 hours per week. ² Figures about permanent home help for 2007.

³ Includes staff in integrated schemes, homehelp, district nurses, nursing homes, protected dwellings, accommodation for the elderly, day-care centres, preventative care at home, and general care, social education assistance and other treatment schemes. ⁴ Includes users at combined nursing and day homes.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 152

Welfare institutions and services for adults. 2007

	Number of institutions	Number of clients	
		Users	Residents
Total	1 454¹	53 994	16 170
Permanent residence schemes at an institution section 108	505	715	10 382
Temporary residence schemes at an institution section 107	489	690	5 225
Sheltered workshop and activity and drop-in centres sections 103 and 104	488	26 947	•
Crisis centres	40	•	563
Support and contact persons for mentally disordered section 99 ²	•	4 213	•
Contact persons for persons who are both deaf and blind section 98	•	265	•
Companion schemes pursuant to sections 45 and 97	•	5 229	•
Socio-pedagogical assistance and treatment pursuant to sections 85 and 102	•	15 935	•

¹ 68 schemes are both section 107 and section 108. ² For a few number of municipalities there are no figures.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/resv01 and [resv05](http://www.statbank.dk/resv05)

Table 153

Social welfare expenditure

	In cash		In kind ¹		Total	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
DKK mio.						
Social protection expenditure, total	276 052	279 277	188 716	195 267	477 624	487 579
Administration²	•	•	•	•	12 856	13 035
Sickness	16 046	18 369	84 117	90 881	100 163	109 251
Sick day benefits paid by employers	3 731	4 206	-	-	3 731	4 206
Sick day benefits paid by municipalities	11 884	13 689	-	-	11 884	13 689
Health insurance schemes	-	-	13 283	14 163	13 283	14 163
Hospitals and health authorities	-	-	62 005	66 956	62 005	66 956
Pharmaceutical products	-	-	6 864	7 645	6 864	7 645
Other	432	475	1 965	2 117	2 397	2 592
Disabilities and rehabilitation	48 043	49 468	21 185	21 745	69 228	71 212
Early retirement pension	28 530	29 719	-	-	28 530	29 719
Other	19 512	19 749	21 185	21 745	40 698	41 494
Old age	145 759	151 759	30 047	29 049	175 806	180 808
Old age, early retirement, and partial pensions	82 641	85 648	-	-	82 641	85 648
Early retirement pay etc.	21 012	21 066	-	-	21 012	21 066
Labour market supplementary pension and SP	7 642	8 197	-	-	7 642	8 197
Civil servants earned pensions ³	18 973	19 782	-	-	18 973	19 782
Labour market pensions ⁴	15 467	17 067	-	-	15 467	17 067
Residential institutions for pensioners and home help, etc. ^{5,6}	24	-	30 047	29 049	30 071	29 049
Survivors	1	1	132	127	133	129
Families and children	24 429	25 134	36 591	37 001	61 020	62 136
Benefits received during pregnancy and in connection with childbirth	8 574	9 008	-	-	8 574	9 008
Parental leave	296	279	-	-	296	279
Family/young persons' allowance and child cheque	15 171	15 429	-	-	15 171	15 429
Advance payments of child maintenance	388	418	-	-	388	418
Day institutions, day care	-	-	25 357	25 509	25 357	25 509
Residential institutions	-	-	11 219	11 478	11 219	11 478
Other	-	-	15	14	15	14
Unemployment	31 824	25 291	1 635	1 491	33 459	26 782
Unemployment benefit	15 955	11 596	-	-	15 955	11 596
Educational leave	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activation	15 869	13 696	1 635	1 491	17 504	15 187
Housing	-	-	11 217	11 724	11 217	11 724
Rent subsidies	-	-	2 604	2 595	2 604	2 595
Pensioners' rent subsidies	-	-	8 606	9 129	8 606	9 129
Other ⁶	-	-	8	-	8	-
Other social protection benefits	9 949	9 254	3 793	3 249	13 742	12 503
Social assistance	8 618	7 876	-	-	8 618	7 876
Danish Employees' Guarantee Fund	211	271	-	-	211	271
Other	1 120	1 107	3 793	3 249	4 913	4 356
Social protection benefits, total	276 052	279 277	188 716	195 267	464 768	474 545

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

¹ According to Eurostat's definition a benefit in kind is a social security benefit allotted as goods or services - a benefit in kind may be allotted directly or as cash payment, i.e. reimbursement against documentation of the actual expenses. ² Administration expenditure is separated from current expenditure as far as possible, and gathered as one item. ³ Includes state and municipality civil servant pensions and state supplementary payments to retiring civil servants. ⁴ I.e. pension funds and life insurance companies under the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority. ⁵ Including care and home help for pensioners. ⁶ Adjustment of the account from 2007 in the municipal classification of the account.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/udg1

Table 154

Cash rates for social security benefits

	1/10 2007	1/10 2008
Family allowances	DKK/quarter	
Ordinary, maximum per child	1 107	1 139
Special; orphans	5 652	5 814
Special; children of widows/widowers, etc.	2 826	2 907
Extra; maximum per family	1 126	1 159
Multiple births benefits	1 823	1 876
Family-allowance, per child 0-2 years	3 473	4 039
Family-allowance, per child 3-6 years	3 138	3 198
Family allowance, per child 7-17 years	2 469	2 516
Child maintenance	DKK/year	
Payable by the father or the mother	11 304	11 628
Daily benefits	DKK/week (7 days)	
Sickness, childbirth, adoption, max.	3 415	3 515
	DKK/week (5 days)	
Unemployment benefit, maximum		
Full-time insured	3 415	3 515
Part-time insured	2 275	2 345
First job seekers, full-time	2 800	2 880
The new early retirement pay (for persons born after 1.7.1939)	DKK/year	
Start at age 60 = 91% of the maximum day benefit amount	161 720	166 400
Start at age 62 = maximum day benefit amount	177 580	182 780
Social pensions	DKK/month	
Married couple, both pensioners, benefit to each spouse:		
Basic payment, maximum	4 952	5 096
Pension supplement, maximum	2 328	2 396
Disability amount	2 408	2 478
Work incapacity amount when both are entitled	3 325	3 421
Single or married persons when only one spouse is a pensioner:		
Basic payment, maximum	4 952	5 096
Pension supplement, maximum	2 328	2 396
Pension supplement, single in reality	4 985	5 130
Disability amount	2 408	2 478
Work incapacity amount	3 325	3 421
Partial pension, maximum 30 hours/week	9 839	10 127
Total pension benefit, maximum		
Maximum early retirement pension:		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	13 013	13 391
Others	15 670	16 125
New early retirement pension (from 1.1.2003):		
Married couple	12 582	12 947
Others	14 803	15 232
Old-age pension benefit:		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	7 280	7 492
Others	9 937	10 226
Funeral help	DKK	
Funeral assistance, section 16 (maximum)	8 600	8 850
Persons under 18 years (maximum)	7 200	7 400

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

Source: Ministry of Social Welfare.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 155

Transfer payments. 2006

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/sam11 and [sam22](#)

Table 156

Transfer payments by type of benefit. 2006

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/sam77

Table 157

Children and young persons receiving assistance. 2006

	Number by age group				Males	Females	Total
	0-6 years	7-14 years	15-17 years	18 years +			
31 December							
Total number receiving assistance, (net)	3 052	12 081	7 954	3 146	15 155	11 078	26 233
Placement outside home	1 489	5 796	4 897	1 974	7 858	6 298	14 156
<i>By warranty.</i>							
Placement with consent	1 147	5 064	4 446	1 044	6 488	5 213	11 701
Placement without consent	331	594	207	2	580	554	1 134
Youth sanction	-	-	108	20	117	11	128
Protection involving residential stay	-	2	8	907	517	400	917
Not stated	11	136	128	1	156	120	276
By kind of place							
Network foster family	43	74	49	4	83	87	170
Placement with relatives	11	26	26	7	33	37	70
Other foster care	1 107	3 185	1 243	510	3 183	2 862	6 045
Residential institution, secured	-	4	45	7	46	10	56
Residential institution, other	181	1 131	863	257	1 463	969	2 432
Emergency institution	43	97	82	6	115	113	228
Socio-educational residence, workshop or production school, mini-institution	32	806	1 265	480	1 647	936	2 583
Boarding, youth, continuation school, etc.	-	134	505	99	405	333	738
Own room, etc.	-	7	406	363	311	465	776
Shipping project	-	6	33	11	48	2	50
Municipal offer of full-time facility	43	196	239	110	288	300	588
Not stated	29	130	141	120	236	184	420
Preventive measures	1 563	6 285	3 057	1 172	7 297	4 780	12 077
Personal adviser	6	246	348	152	450	302	752
Permanent contact person	114	1 200	1 429	622	2 109	1 256	3 365
Relief stays	1 457	4 923	1 003	64	4 404	3 043	7 447
Trainee period	1	58	402	41	383	119	502
Phasing-out scheme in the care facility	-	-	7	354	191	170	361

Note: Figures for 2006 are not directly comparable with figures from previous years due to a new reform of placements on 1 January 2006 and changes in the calculation method. Figures for placements as from 1 January 2006 are obtained via the National Social Appeals Board and are calculated for new municipalities following the structural reform of Danish municipalities.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bis22, [bis44](http://www.statbank.dk/bis44) and [bis99](http://www.statbank.dk/bis99)

Table 158

Family allowances. 4th quarter 2007

	Number of families	Number of children	Payments in DKK thousands	Average payments per family in DKK
Family allowances, total¹	684 760	1 200 400	3 805 898	5 558
Family allowances, all families	684 684 ²	1 200 323	3 313 583	4 840
Ordinary family allowances	125 879	193 830	214 545	1 704
Additional family allowances	124 363	•	140 046	1 126
Special family allowances	28 066	40 901	120 388	4 289
Multiple birth family allowances	9 346	18 166	17 335	1 855

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bts4, [bts5](http://www.statbank.dk/bts5) and [bts6](http://www.statbank.dk/bts6)

Table 159

Child maintenance. 2007

	Children total ¹	Number of parents entitled to benefits	Disbursed by local government	Received by local authorities from persons liable to pay child maintenance	Local authorities claims outstanding at end of year ²
	number		DKK mio.		
Denmark, total	155 620	105 327	1 778.4	1 490.1	4 261.7
Region Hovedstaden	41 975	29 290	484.2	410.5	1 317.8
Region Sjælland	28 493	19 235	322.7	274.4	643.6
Region Syddanmark	34 980	23 482	396.9	331.5	960.9
Region Midtjylland	33 560	22 086	381.7	312.4	927.2
Region Nordjylland	16 612	11 234	192.8	161.2	412.3
Province København by	16 202	11 233	187.9	181.4	668.0
Province Københavns omegn	14 222	10 013	163.1	127.5	367.1
Province Nordsjælland	10 065	7 035	116.2	88.0	247.5
Province Bornholm	1 486	1 009	16.9	13.6	35.2
Province Østsjælland	6 576	4 536	74.9	58.2	136.7
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	21 917	14 699	247.8	216.2	506.8
Province Fyn	14 477	9 756	163.9	138.1	419.8
Province Sydjylland	20 503	13 726	232.9	193.5	541.1
Province Østjylland	21 998	14 563	250.9	200.8	673.0
Province Vestjylland	11 562	7 523	130.7	111.7	254.1
Province Nordjylland	16 612	11 234	192.8	161.2	412.3

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

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

Table 160

Maternity and paternity leave in 2007-2008 shared between the father and mother - children born in 2007

	Number of children, total	Average number of days per child		
		Father's leave	Mother's leave	Total leave
All children	57 286	24	275	299
0-2 weeks per child	2 966	13	0	14
3-16 weeks per child	2 011	49	11	60
17-30 weeks per child	2 344	32	144	177
31-40 weeks per child	7 039	25	229	254
41-47 weeks per child	17 133	14	301	315
48 weeks per child	15 988	27	308	336
49-78 weeks per child	9 258	28	367	394
79 weeks + per child	547	37	572	609

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

Table 161

Child care. 2008

	Number by age group					Number per 100 in the respective age groups				
	0-2 years	3-5 years	6-9 years	10-13 years	Total ¹	0-2 years	3-5 years	6-9 years	10-13 years	Total
Total	129 300	189 176	219 809	31 055	569 340	66.0	96.6	82.6	11.1	60.8
Day-care	63 127	435	..	..	63 562	32.2	0.2	..	..	6.8
Nurseries	12 192	49	..	..	12 241	6.2	..	..	..	1.3
Kindergartens	4 027	85 152	1 821	..	91 000	2.1	43.4	0.7	..	9.7
Age-integrated institutions	49 861	93 577	13 506	2 355	159 299	25.4	47.7	5.1	0.8	17.0
Outside school-hours care	93	9 345	189 373	27 690	226 501	..	4.8	71.3	10.0	24.2
Recreation centres	..	618	15 109	1 010	16 737	..	0.3	5.7	0.4	1.8

Note: The data relates to October 2008.

¹ Not included are 1.805 children older than 13 years.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pas11 and [bef1a07](#)

Table 162

Rates of child care

	2007	2008	2009
	DKK per year		
Municipal day-care (0-2 years)	23 630	24 535	26 043
Municipal day-care (3-5 years)	22 091	23 448	24 479
Day nurseries	31 427	31 848	33 526
Kindergartens (3-5 years)	16 514	16 913	17 757
Age-integrated institutions (0-2 years)	30 116	31 161	33 240
Age-integrated institutions (3-5 years)	17 118	17 560	18 763
Age-integrated institutions (6-9 years)	14 125	12 967	13 587
Outside school-hours care (6-9 years)	15 402	15 976	17 323
Outs. school-hours care (10-13 years)	11 168	10 481	10 346
Recreation centres (6-9 years)	14 341	12 666	13 336
Recreation centres (10-13 years)	5 789	5 189	5 361
Youth club (14-18 years)	1 383	1 289	1 206

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/res88

Table 163

Measures for elderly people. 2008

	Number by age group					Number per 100 persons in the respective age groups				
	Under 67 years	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total	Under 67 years ¹	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total
Total	9 409	19 181	31 487	15 005	75 082	0.6	3.7	16.6	41.8	3.2
Nursing homes	653	2 042	4 260	2 868	9 823	..	0.4	2.3	8.0	0.4
Protected dwellings	331	456	769	431	1 987	..	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.1
Nursing dwellings	2 915	7 155	14 850	8 128	33 048	0.2	1.4	7.9	22.7	1.4
General dwellings for elderly persons	5 510	9 528	11 608	3 578	30 224	0.3	1.9	6.1	10.0	1.3

¹ Calculated for the 45-66 year age group.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/resi01 and [bef1a](#)

Table 164

Persons receiving cash benefits under the Social Assistance Act, 2007

	Age of recipient					Family type			Total persons incl. not known
	Under 18 years	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-67 years	68 years +	Married couples	Other	Of whom single women with children	
	—number of persons—								
Recipients of cash benefits, total ¹	339	37 275	80 716	80 839	1 240	51 705	148 704	42 649	200 409
Maintenance benefits, total	303	32 181	57 434	50 419	1 200	27 645	113 892	32 702	141 537
Maintenance benefits for breadwinners, initial assistance, married/cohabiting couples aged 25 yrs.	126	6 940	37 808	27 187	35	19 568	52 528	30 018	72 096
Maintenance benefits for non-breadwinners and initial assistance for single persons aged 25 years	11	3 581	20 471	24 333	53	4 311	44 138	3 618	48 449
Maint. benefits/initial assistance, young people	49	25 737	1 951	70	-	3 716	24 091	1 814	27 807
Maintenance benefits, persons without social pension	-	-	6	236	1 122	560	804	3	1 364
Special assistance for recipients of maintenance benefits and initial assistance	-	261	5 795	10 282	11	980	15 369	1 496	16 349
Rehabilitation, etc.,total	2	2 183	14 881	10 787	•	10 277	17 576	5 804	27 853
Rehabilitation benefits	-	933	9 932	5 538	•	5 865	10 538	3 739	16 403
Rehabilitation connected to enterprise-rehabilitation	-	589	4 381	3 722	•	3 198	5 494	1 789	8 692
Supplementary benefits during rehabilitation	2	1 233	6 322	5 293	•	5 362	7 488	2 613	12 850
Wage supplement connected to enterprise-rehabilitation	-	60	443	353	-	356	500	112	856
Activated recipients of cash benefits, total	40	19 899	34 981	29 081	3	14 823	69 181	20 772	84 004
Cash benefits during guidance and upgrading activities and business in-service training	39	17 377	31 851	26 350	2	13 082	62 537	19 278	75 619
Specific support for activated recipients of cash benefits and initial assistance	-	143	3 101	5 546	1	398	8 393	696	8 791
Activation allowance	11	7 062	14 835	12 755	-	6 229	28 434	8 722	34 663
Wage subsidies for persons in training, chapter 12	-	401	1 249	961	-	522	2 089	410	2 611
Cash bene./initial assistance during pre-habitation	1	2 171	1 863	1 341	-	941	4 435	1 167	5 376
Introductory benefits, total	35	607	1 716	897	60	1 751	1 564	331	3 315
Introductory benefits	29	571	1 574	857	58	1 611	1 478	321	3 089
Assistance in specific cases for foreigners	18	411	1 291	687	17	1 240	1 184	254	2 424
Benefits connected to flexible jobs	•	274	5 142	17 497	•	11 277	11 636	2 934	22 913
Benefits between flex jobs	•	100	1 855	6 434	•	3 758	4 631	1 075	8 389
Benefits during visitation period	•	71	1 929	7 401	•	4 889	4 512	1 153	9 401
Benefits during holidays	•	133	2 078	6 257	•	4 486	3 982	1 163	8 468
Benefits during sickness/maternity	•	7	306	977	•	612	678	215	1 290
Specific benefits for persons who are not entitled to benefits	•	9	90	199	•	176	122	36	298
Specific benefits, total	29 754	11 830	29 452	34 396	446	42 499	63 379	19 058	105 878
Assistance for expenses in connection with parents' visiting rights, etc.	80	41	705	829	4	122	1 537	185	1 659
Assistance for medical treatment, etc.	225	3 322	7 989	9 989	284	4 337	17 472	4 696	21 809
Assistance for individual expenses and removal	134	5 843	10 784	8 717	89	2 204	23 363	6 516	25 567
Benefits for children with reduced abilities	28 975	1 596	1 749	2 341	35	20 082	14 614	5 061	34 696
Assistance for adults with reduced abilities	62	2 380	4 504	8 564	67	7 283	8 294	1 313	15 577
Lost income due to care of children with reduced abilities	1 861	141	6 567	6 980	7	10 704	4 852	3 227	15 556
Assistance for surviving dependants	-	-	22	291	25	-	338	46	338
Current assistance for specific person groups – (sec. 29 of the act on active social policies)	-	168	557	247	1	74	899	21	973
Assistance for aids, etc. for activated persons	1	37	142	229	1	154	256	57	410

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

¹ Excl. assistance in specific cases.

For further figures and information visit www.statistikbanken.dk/kh1r

Table 165

Recipients of cash benefits. 2007

	Number of recipients	Number of all-year recipients	Average number of months receiving assistance per recipient	Average benefits paid per month	Benefit paid out, total
	persons		months	DKK	DKK mio.
Recipients of cash benefits, total	200 409	128 811	7.7	10 533	16 280
Maintenance assistance, total	141 537	70 614	6.0	9 429	7 989
Maintenance assistance for breadwinners, initial assistance, married and cohabiting couples aged 25 years	72 096	38 077	6.3	10 776	4 923
Maintenance for non-breadwinners and initial assistance for single persons aged 25 years	48 449	23 523	5.8	8 483	2 394
Maintenance and initial assistance for young people	27 807	7 665	3.3	4 907	451
Rehabilitation, etc., total	27 853	16 625	7.2	13 984	2 789
Activated recipients of cash benefits, total	84 004	33 196	4.7	9 130	3 637
Introductory benefits, total	3 315	1 847	6.7	6 645	147
Benefits connected to flexible jobs, total	22 913	10 786	5.6	13 264	1 716

For further figures and information visit www.statistikbanken.dk/kh1r

Table 166

Rent subsidies

	Number of households receiving rent subsidy		Rent subsidies paid		Rent subsidy paid per household	
December	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Number		DKK thousands		DKK	
Rent subsidies, total	525 973	519 364	943 674	958 144	1 794	1 845
Rent subsidies to non-pensioners	188 675	184 330	211 866	209 420	1 123	1 136
Ordinary	187 453	183 461	210 709	208 657	1 124	1 137
Re-housing / improvements	1 113	766	1 029	644	925	841
Collective housing	109	103	128	119	1 174	1 155
Rent subsidies to pensioners	317 487	311 457	704 153	714 777	2 218	2 295
Tenants, total	288 266	284 503	671 875	683 896	2 331	2 404
Ordinary flats	231 881	227 516	490 272	495 490	2 114	2 178
Old peoples' housing	56 385	56 987	181 603	188 406	3 221	3 306
Owner-occupiers	1 226	1 108	1 687	1 581	1 376	1 427
Occupants in flats jointly owned by the occupants	27 274	25 175	29 175	27 934	1 070	1 110
Collective housing	721	671	1 416	1 366	1 964	2 036
Rent subsidy to new early retirement pensioners¹	19 811	23 577	27 655	33 947	1 396	1 440

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 167

Benefits during sickness or in connection with childbirth. 2008

	Expenditure, total ¹	Days in which benefits were received	Men	Women	Total
	DKK mio.	thousands	number of persons ²		
Total	23 981	54 697	251 452	335 173	586 625
Sickness, total	14 435	32 161	206 289	243 095	449 384
Employees, total	13 708	30 313	186 671	233 203	419 874
The first 15/21 days ³	1 400	2 535	109 008	117 448	226 456
After 15/21 days	12 308	27 778	113 670	157 885	271 555
Self-employed, total	727	1 848	20 083	10 280	30 363
The first two weeks ⁴	173	361	15 634	8 042	23 676
After two weeks	555	1 487	12 218	5 422	17 640
Pregnancy, birth or adoption, total	9 546	22 536	51 247	105 449	156 696
Pregnancy	1 488	4 212	(	61 532	61 532
Birth, adoption	8 058	18 325	51 247	99 502	150 749

¹ Includes all payments in the year, i.e. both closed cases and cases in progress at the end of the year. ² The number of persons is calculated net, i.e. a person transferring from one type of absence to another within a group is only counted once. Persons, who have received sick-day and birth benefits, are counted twice. ³ Cases where the public sector has taken over the obligations of the employer to pay sickness benefit. In other cases the employer must pay sickness benefit (the employer period) for the first 15/21 days. ⁴ Especially self-employed with a voluntary insurance.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/socdag11

Table 168

Recipients of old age pensions. 2008

	Basic payment			Total
1 January	Full amount	Reduced amount	No amount ¹	
	number of persons			
Recipients, total	819 921	44 865	2 457	867 243
65-69 years	245 244	19 064	801	265 109
70-79 years	352 600	19 442	1 017	373 059
80-89 years	186 720	5 910	533	193 163
90 years +	35 357	449	106	35 912
Men, total	353 383	23 807	1 340	378 530
65-69 years	116 278	10 798	486	127 562
70-79 years	159 765	10 294	571	170 630
80-89 years	68 602	2 566	238	71 406
90 years +	8 738	149	45	8 932
Women, total	466 538	21 058	1 117	488 713
65-69 years	128 966	8 266	315	137 547
70-79 years	192 835	9 148	446	202 429
80-89 years	118 118	3 344	295	121 757
90 years +	26 619	300	61	26 980

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

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

Table 169

Recipients of early retirement pensions. 2008

	Early retirement pensions				Total
1 January	Highest	Intermediate	Ordinary/ increased	New early retirement	
	number of recipients				
Recipients, total	56 957	80 168	35 902	67 622	240 649
18-29 years	2 554	1 178	68	6 002	9 802
30-39 years	7 418	5 822	1 290	8 587	23 117
40-49 years	14 078	15 893	6 286	17 106	53 363
50-59 years	20 247	31 685	14 996	25 441	92 369
60-64 years	12 515	25 251	13 033	10 434	61 233
65-66 years	145	339	229	52	765
Men, total	29 661	34 601	14 074	31 512	109 848
18-29 years	1 470	698	42	3 404	5 614
30-39 years	4 222	3 089	693	4 041	12 045
40-49 years	7 564	7 375	3 022	7 628	25 589
50-59 years	10 048	13 027	6 020	11 324	40 419
60-64 years	6 287	10 280	4 231	5 094	25 892
65-66 years	70	132	66	21	289
Women, total	27 296	45 567	21 828	36 110	130 801
18-29 years	1 084	480	26	2 598	4 188
30-39 years	3 196	2 733	597	4 546	11 072
40-49 years	6 514	8 518	3 264	9 478	27 774
50-59 years	10 199	18 658	8 976	14 117	51 950
60-64 years	6 228	14 971	8 802	5 340	35 341
65-66 years	75	207	163	31	476

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pen11

Table 170

Petitions for early retirement pensions¹. 2007

	Petitions, total	Awarded	Suspended	Maintained	Not stated ²	Petition rejected	
						Total	In per cent of petitions
	number of persons						per cent
Total	13 408	11 902	11	138	156	1 201	9.0
Men, total	6 227	5 548	6	55	72	546	8.8
Under 20 years	267	250	1	1	-	15	5.6
20-29 years	534	464	1	8	12	49	9.2
30-39 years	1 127	962	3	24	19	119	10.6
40-49 years	1 913	1 694	1	14	21	183	9.6
50-59 years	2 158	1 964	-	8	18	168	7.8
60-66 years	125	113	-	-	2	10	8.0
Not stated	103	101	-	-	-	2	1.9
Women, total	7 181	6 354	5	83	84	655	9.1
Under 20 years	190	166	2	2	3	17	8.9
20-29 years	551	468	•	14	9	60	10.9
30-39 years	1 498	1 280	2	28	19	169	11.3
40-49 years	2 285	2 012	1	28	25	219	9.6
50-59 years	2 452	2 236	•	11	26	179	7.3
60-66 years	128	117	•	•	1	10	7.8
Not stated	77	75	•	•	1	1	1.3

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

Source: National Social Appeals Board.

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

Table 172

Pensioners with pension from Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme

	2007	2008
	DKK mio.	
Benefits	7 347	7 652
	number	
With own pension, total	660 700	697 600
Men	324 100	340 300
Annual pension under DKK 2,000	7 400	6 200
DKK 2,000-3,999	20 900	18 000
DKK 4,000 +	295 800	316 100
Women	336 600	357 300
Annual pension under DKK 2,000	21 600	17 800
DKK 2,000-3,999	57 600	51 000
DKK 4,000 +	257 400	288 500
With spouse's pension, total	15 100	13 400
Men	200	100
Women	14 900	13 300

Source: Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 173

Appeals in social cases. 2007

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

Source: National Social Appeals Board since 1999.

Table 174

National Health Service. 2007

	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Woman	Total
	thousand persons			thousand contacts			DKK mio.		
Total	2 449	2 653	5 101	22 276	34 177	56 567	4 658	6 782	11 500
General medical care, total	2 209	2 539	4 748	15 452	23 924	39 470	2 553	3 748	6 326
General medical care, consultation, daytime	1 969	2 333	4 302	7 599	10 969	18 617	890	1 284	2 179
General medical care, consultation, evening	325	359	684	461	508	978	90	99	191
General medical care, visit, daytime	63	107	170	174	305	479	36	62	99
General medical care, visit, evening, etc.	99	124	223	152	190	343	42	53	96
General medical care, phone cons., daytime	1 425	1 959	3 384	5 397	9 366	14 779	135	234	369
General medical care, phone cons., evening	413	539	952	700	963	1 670	68	94	163
General medical care, email consultation	109	205	314	269	533	803	13	27	40
General medical care, preventive, other ser.	414	576	990	701	1 091	1 802	601	902	1 519
General medical care, basic fee and doctor's practice fee ¹	•	•	•	•	•	•	676	994	1 670
Special medical care, total	641	904	1 545	1 900	2 945	4 853	964	1 480	2 449
Ear specialist	233	256	489	495	516	1 013	236	237	474
Eye specialist	218	319	537	387	586	974	176	277	454
Other special medical care	290	507	797	1 018	1 843	2 866	552	966	1 521
Other, total	1 283	1 509	2 791	4 926	7 311	12 250	2 725	1 552	1 142
Dental care ²	1 174	1 381	2 555	1 981	2 366	4 352	1 295	679	614
Chiropractic	157	163	319	894	1 115	2 014	97	53	44
Physiotherapy	145	258	403	1 981	3 627	5 611	869	530	339
Psychologist	11	33	44	55	186	241	103	79	23
Laboratories	...	...	...	•	•	•	332	195	109
Other services	2	2	4	15	17	32	17	9	8

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

¹ Practice fee is estimated on the basis of the number of patients registered with each doctor's practice, irrespective of whether the medical services offered by the doctor are used. ² Persons below 18 years are secured by the public children and youth dental-care system and are therefore excluded from this table.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/sygk, [sygks](http://www.statbank.dk/sygks), [sygp](http://www.statbank.dk/sygp), [sygps](http://www.statbank.dk/sygps), [sygu](http://www.statbank.dk/sygu) and [sygus](http://www.statbank.dk/sygus)

Table 175

Hospitals. 2005

	Number of hospitals	Admitted patients				Emergency patients	Outpatients ²
		Patient days	Admissions	Beds	Bed occupancy rate ¹		
		thousands				thousands	
Total	59	6 263	1 205	20 058	91	981	6 181
General hospitals ³	49	5 751	1 187	18 464	91	966	5 878
Psychiatric hospitals	10	512	18	1 594	91	15	303
All Denmark	59	6 263	1 205	20 058	91	981	6 181
Copenhagen Hospital Cooperation ⁴	6	1 221	196	3 851	95	174	1 210
Copenhagen County	3	707	130	2 094	99	136	692
Frederiksborg County	1	357	75	1 109	93	71	319
Roskilde County	3	264	51	795	95	52	299
West Sjælland County	1	308	60	961	91	58	254
Storstrøm County	2	267	55	801	94	43	218
Bornholm County	1	43	7	142	83	7	37
Fyn County	2	542	107	1 741	89	84	588
Syddjylland County	5	232	46	776	85	38	212
Ribe County	2	195	45	658	85	33	234
Vejle Amt	7	368	74	1 307	80	77	461
Ringkøbing County	6	238	49	746	89	19	223
Aarhus County	11	734	160	2 395	90	111	768
Viborg County	3	244	50	834	84	24	233
Nordjylland County	6	542	100	1 848	89	53	433
All specialities, total	59	6 263	1 205	20 058	91	981	6 181
Medical departments, total	...	2 645	484	8 081	94	43	2 596
Physiotherapy and rehabilitation	...	171	13	565	97	-	132
Dermatology and venereal diseases	...	26	4	83	82	-	125
Other medical branches	...	2 448	467	7 433	94	-	2 338
Surgical departments, total	...	2 173	584	7 446	81	890	2 728
Gynaecology and obstetrics	...	524	195	1 388	80	1	706
Neurosurgery	...	60	12	207	88	-	22
Ophthalmology	...	15	7	79	63	-	274
ENT surgery	...	69	31	255	84	-	314
Other surgical specialities	...	1 505	50	5 517	81	889	1 412
Other general departments, total	...	310	99	1 058	86	-	191
Psychiatric departments⁵, total	...	1 136	39	3 473	93	47	666

Note: Private hospitals are not included.

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

Source: National Board of Health.

Table 176

Hospitalizations at general hospitals. 2006

	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons		
Total, net¹	266 041	358 342	624 383
Patients with no symptoms or diseases	11 356	19 839	31 195
Infectious and parasitic diseases	8 455	8 294	16 749
Malignant neoplasm	16 776	22 146	38 922
Nutritional and metabolic diseases	6 010	8 678	14 688
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	2 238	3 037	5 275
Mental disorders	4 709	3 379	8 088
Diseases of the nervous system and sensory organs	11 072	10 951	22 023
Diseases of the circulatory system	35 841	27 410	63 251
Diseases of the respiratory system	25 577	23 841	49 418
Diseases of the digestive system	24 307	24 171	48 478
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	12 358	23 083	35 441
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy and childbirth	•	70 229	70 229
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	5 483	4 423	9 906
Diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	18 247	22 572	40 819
Congenital anomalies	2 636	2 148	4 784
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	223	214	437
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	44 943	49 277	94 220
Injury and poisoning	35 667	34 519	70 186

Note: Diagnoses (the S-list). The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2006. I.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pa1a

Table 177

Hospitalizations at general hospitals by age and sex. 2006

	Men			Women			Total		
	Hospita- lizations	Number of persons hospitalized	Per cent of population	Hospita- lizations	Number of persons hospitalized	Per cent of population	Hospita- lizations	Number of persons hospitalized	Per cent of population
	number		per cent	number		per cent	number		per cent
Total	496 762	266 041	9.9	602 096	358 342	13.1	1 098 858	624 383	11.5
1- 4 years	28 404	17 345	13.1	20 866	12 975	10.2	49 270	30 320	11.7
5-14 years	25 598	17 586	5.0	21 845	14 539	4.3	47 443	32 125	4.7
15-24 years	24 360	17 381	5.5	39 439	27 516	9.2	63 799	44 897	7.3
25-34 years	28 103	19 691	5.6	99 569	71 652	20.6	127 672	91 343	13.1
35-44 years	42 843	27 276	6.6	70 129	47 937	12.0	112 972	75 213	9.2
45-54 years	57 537	32 036	8.6	56 782	33 992	9.3	114 319	66 028	8.9
55-64 years	92 090	45 137	12.3	76 645	41 130	11.2	168 735	86 267	11.8
65-74 years	90 539	41 401	18.7	79 447	39 665	16.4	169 986	81 066	17.5
75-84 years	78 304	34 431	28.1	84 036	41 473	24.5	162 340	75 904	26.0
85 years +	28 984	13 757	36.5	53 338	27 463	31.8	82 322	41 220	33.2

Note: The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2006. I.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pa1 and [ud1](http://www.statbank.dk/ud1)

Table 178

Bed-days. 2006

	Men		Women		Total	
	Number of bed-days	Average number of bed-days	Number of bed-days	Average number of bed-days	Number of bed-days	Average number of bed-days
	number					
Total	2 166 170	8.1	2 584 561	7.2	4 750 731	7.6
1- 4 years	64 108	3.7	50 949	3.9	115 057	3.8
5-14 years	53 358	3.0	48 536	3.3	101 894	3.2
15-24 years	60 451	3.5	94 942	3.5	155 393	3.5
25-34 years	81 204	4.1	281 762	3.9	362 966	4.0
35-44 years	140 280	5.1	204 297	4.3	344 577	4.6
45-54 years	225 446	7.0	205 453	6.0	430 899	6.5
55-64 years	420 152	9.3	335 960	8.2	756 112	8.8
65-74 years	472 529	11.4	429 112	10.8	901 641	11.1
75-84 years	463 258	13.5	548 704	13.2	1 011 962	13.3
85 years +	185 384	13.5	384 846	14.0	570 230	13.8

Note: The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2006, i.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ud3

Table 179

Hospitalization rate by education¹. 2006

	Basic school or unknown ²	Upper secondary education	Vocational education and training ³	Short cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total
	men							
Total	128	83	100	86	79	70	64	100
20-24 years	134	77	106	68	69	61	61	100
25-29 years	145	84	101	78	81	76	58	100
30-34 years	149	76	103	75	74	73	60	100
35-39 years	142	83	100	81	76	64	58	100
40-44 years	140	82	97	88	70	73	58	100
45-49 years	134	82	94	82	77	71	64	100
50-54 years	125	90	100	88	79	72	67	100
55-59 years	119	90	101	92	83	80	70	100
60-64 years	111	92	101	97	86	94	74	100
	women							
Total	127	87	99	84	85	68	66	100
20-24 years	146	84	109	76	79	62	50	100
25-29 years	145	102	110	84	87	68	55	100
30-34 years	142	97	106	81	88	70	66	100
35-39 years	147	87	101	85	84	73	64	100
40-44 years	145	82	96	83	85	70	66	100
45-49 years	130	83	96	84	84	85	67	100
50-54 years	120	85	100	78	83	93	76	100
55-59 years	120	85	96	85	87	79	72	100
60-64 years	112	89	95	92	84	95	76	100

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

¹ Highest in progress or completed education as at 1.1.2006. ² Incl. persons with unknown education and persons with 1st year basic vocational education, etc. ³ Basic vocational education, part 2, apprenticeships, etc.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pa8

Table 180

Selected cancer types among new cancer cases. 2006

	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 years +	1 alt
men							
Total	87	227	655	2 784	7 207	4 836	15 796
Head and neck	3	7	50	293	344	139	836
Colon and rectum	1	7	46	348	986	757	2 145
Lung, bronchi and windpipe	-	-	25	367	1 099	669	2 160
Birchmark cancer, skin	1	32	91	141	225	132	622
Other skin cancer ¹	-	1	6	44	252	366	669
Neck of the bladder	-	-	1	325	1 708	1 056	3 090
Testicle	1	72	154	60	12	2	301
Urinary system (neoplasm)	1	4	47	309	825	563	1 749
Brain and nervous system	22	25	74	159	204	99	583
Other	58	79	161	738	1 552	1 053	3 641
women							
Total	72	263	1 126	3 543	6 087	4 962	16 054
Head and neck	2	18	53	129	171	98	471
Colon and rectum	1	2	42	305	744	917	2 011
Lung, bronchi and windpipe	-	1	28	390	886	599	1 904
Birchmark cancer, skin	1	78	168	206	194	158	805
Other skin cancer ¹	-	2	12	39	140	281	475
Breast	-	12	360	1 287	1 567	911	4 137
Cervix (uteri)	-	33	150	78	74	49	384
Uterus and ovary	3	9	51	315	570	326	1 274
Urinary system (neoplasm)	5	-	16	105	340	268	734
Brain and nervous system	15	39	99	151	207	131	642
Other	45	69	147	538	1 194	1 224	3 217

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

¹ Excl. basal cell skin cancer.

Source: National Board of Health. Cancer Registry.

Table 181

Persons diagnosed with cancer¹ and still alive¹. 2006

31 December	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 years +	Total
men							
Total, net²	558	1 777	6 199	14 299	30 658	23 881	77 372
Head and neck	6	51	249	1 353	2 381	1 358	5 398
Colon and rectum	2	19	171	1 346	4 804	4 712	11 054
Bronchi and lung	-	2	55	515	1 571	935	3 078
Birthmark cancer, skin	2	84	697	1 543	2 262	1 122	5 710
Other skin cancer ³	1	7	87	343	1 494	2 523	4 455
Breast	-	-	-	2	2	4	8
Neck of the bladder	-	-	5	704	6 266	5 885	12 860
Testicle	11	382	2 365	2 679	1 261	291	6 989
Urinary system (neoplasm)	30	65	294	1 702	5 441	5 228	12 760
Brain and nervous system	125	401	759	1 179	1 261	551	4 276
Other	383	774	1 590	3 299	5 647	3 464	15 157
women							
Total, net²	495	1 522	7 904	25 902	44 503	38 269	118 595
Head and neck	9	89	507	1 086	1 265	848	3 804
Colon and rectum	2	21	156	1 273	4 176	6 478	12 106
Bronchi and lung	-	8	62	598	1 591	791	3 050
Birthmark cancer, skin	2	239	1 545	2 606	2 880	1 899	9 171
Other skin cancer ³	2	16	93	322	858	1 977	3 268
Breast	1	32	1 652	11 115	19 357	13 160	45 317
Cervix (uteri)	-	81	1 374	2 518	2 763	2 551	9 287
Uterus and ovary	7	56	327	2 089	5 261	6 101	13 841
Urinary system (neoplasm)	36	57	129	628	2 084	2 240	5 174
Brain and nervous system	123	358	909	1 591	1 920	1 051	5 952
Other	314	577	1 252	2 903	4 991	4 525	14 562

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

¹ Cancer in Denmark 1943-2006 includes some non-malignant tumours, for which notification is compulsory, mostly tumours in brains, membranes of the brain and urinary system. ² The figure is less than the sum of the sub-categories as the same person can occur with more than one type of cancer. ³ Excl. basal cell skin cancer.

Source: National Board of Health. Cancer Registry.

Table 182**Reported cases of sexual transmitted infections. 2008**

	1-14 year		15-19 years		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-39 years		40 + years		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Chlamydia ¹	17	189	2 825	7 810	4 202	6 315	1 942	2 325	1 235	1 357	476	304	10 742 ²	18 326 ²
Non-natal syphilis	-	-	2	-	3	1	11	1	41	6	83	7	140	15
Gonorrhoea	-	-	30	16	47	26	59	12	80	11	70	6	286	71

¹ In 2008, 48 cases were reported with unknown sex and age. These cases have not been included. ² Incl. 45 cases for men and 26 cases for women under 1 year. Primarily new-borns with eye infection.

Source: National Serum Institute.

Table 183**Diagnosed cases of AIDS**

	1990	1995	2000	2007	2008	I alt ¹
Men						
Number of diagnosed cases, total	180	184	41	32	25	2 327
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2008 ²	174	134	16	4	1	1 800
Total deaths during the year ³	141	206	17	15	3	1 800
Women						
Number of diagnosed cases, total	17	29	18	16	4	389
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2008 ²	17	24	4	1	-	206
Total deaths during the year ³	7	31	5	5	-	206

¹ Total in the period 1980-2008. ² Diagnosed in the period 1 January to 31 December the stated year and dead as at 31 December 2008. ³ Total deaths during the year regardless of the year of diagnosis.

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

Table 184**Reported cases of HIV by mode of transmission**

	1990	1995	2000	2007	2008	I alt ¹
Total	140	304	260	307	261	5 339
Men, total	110	224	163	224	187	3 864
Homo/bisexual	80	116	72	141	122	2 119
Injecting drug users	9	20	15	15	4	284
Heterosexual	15	69	68	62	51	1 180
Blood transfusion	3	1	1	-	-	15
Perinatal	-	1	2	1	1	28
Other/not known	3	17	5	5	9	238
Women, total	30	80	97	83	74	1 475
Homo/bisexual	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injecting drug users	6	14	5	6	8	178
Heterosexual	22	58	79	70	61	1 170
Blood transfusion	-	3	4	1	-	22
Perinatal	1	2	4	6	2	52
Other/not known	1	3	5	-	3	53

¹ Total reported cases in the period 1.8.1990-31.12.2008.

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

Table 185

Reported occupational accidents. 2007

DB03	Industry	Total			Of which deaths ²		
		Men	Women	Total ¹	Men	Women	Total
	Total	30 279	18 384	48 882	60	5	65
0109	Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	553	182	742	8	-	8
0500	Fishing, etc.	16	-	16	-	-	-
1009	Mining and quarrying	69	3	72	1	-	1
1509	Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	2 628	1 107	3 740	3	-	3
1709	Mfr. of textiles and leather	95	48	143	-	-	-
2009	Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	767	195	964	-	-	-
2309	Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products	697	338	1 038	2	-	2
2600	Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	771	48	822	-	-	-
2709	Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.	4 815	848	5 680	5	-	5
3600	Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	505	214	722	-	-	-
4009	Electricity, gas and water supply	158	16	175	-	-	-
4500	Construction	5 499	176	5 720	13	-	13
5000	Sale and rep. of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel	627	70	699	1	-	1
5100	Wholesale except of motor vehicles	1 485	397	1 887	2	-	2
5200	Re. trade and repair work exc. of m. vehicles	814	853	1 678	-	-	-
5500	Hotels and restaurants	350	526	882	1	-	1
6009	Transport	2 380	497	2 893	11	-	11
6400	Post and telecommunications	1 030	673	1 708	-	-	-
6509	Finance and insurance	70	138	208	1	-	1
7009	Letting and sale of real estate	398	86	488	2	-	2
7209	Business activities	1 007	731	1 755	2	1	3
7500	Public administration	1 255	1 441	2 702	-	-	-
8000	Education	767	1 283	2 056	-	-	-
8519	Human health activities	315	1 386	1 705	-	-	-
8539	Social institutions, etc.	876	5 792	6 686	-	3	3
9009	Associations, culture and refuse disposal	1 230	590	1 828	3	1	4
9800	Activity not stated	1 102	746	1 873	5	-	5

Note: Includes only occupational accidents reported to the Working Environment Service in 2007.

¹ Incl. persons with unknown sex. ² Includes occupational fatal accidents in 2007 reported up to 1 April 2008.

Source: Danish Working Environment Service.

Table 186

Reported occupational diseases. 2007

DB03	Industry	Men	Women	Total ¹
	Total	7 543	9 459	17 051
0109	Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	117	73	190
0500	Fishing, etc.	13	1	14
1009	Mining and quarrying	26	3	29
1509	Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	438	364	803
1709	Mfr. of textiles and leather	14	57	71
2009	Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	148	135	283
2309	Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products	132	199	335
2600	Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	111	22	133
2709	Mfr. of basic metals and fabrication of metal products	760	478	1 241
3600	Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	88	97	185
4009	Electricity, gas and water supply	51	22	73
4500	Construction	806	94	903
5000	Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel	175	25	200
5100	Wholesale except of motor vehicles	251	198	449
5200	Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	103	311	416
5500	Hotels and restaurants	100	204	304
6009	Transport	311	158	470
6400	Post and telecommunication	141	173	314
6509	Finance and insurance	46	136	183
7009	Letting and sale of real estate	89	47	137
7209	Business activities	232	468	704
7500	Public administration	495	968	1 471
8000	Education	158	613	774
8519	Health care activities	78	824	904
8539	Social institutions etc.	133	1 483	1 619
9009	Associations, culture and refuse disposal	166	433	600
9800	Activity not stated	2 361	1 873	4 246

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

¹ Incl. persons with unknown sex.

Source: Danish Working Environment Service.

Table 187

Reported industrial injuries and decisions. 2008

	Accidents at work ¹	Occupational diseases	Damaged glasses	Sudden lifting injuries
Reported cases	21 620	19 120	84	9
Decided cases, total²	23 683	20 431	68	31
Recognised cases	17 161	4 689	23	9
Dismissed cases	5 867	14 799	23	21
Shelved cases ³	655	943	22	1
Compensation granted⁴	7 706	3 183	-	13

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

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

Source: National Board of Industrial Injuries.

Table 188

Pharmacies

	2006	2007
Sales units, total	1 364	1 286
Pharmacies	267	263
Pharmacy sub-branches	55	57
Pharmacy shops	132	128
OTC shops	675	630
Delivery facilities	235	208
Staff, total	6 275	6 316
Pharmacists	758	763
Pharmaconomicists	3 112	3 047
Other staff	2 405	2 506
Sales of prescription items in thousands units	55 574	55 740
To individuals	51 643	53 479
To hospitals	409	385
To veterinarians	3 522	1 876 ¹
Items per thousand inhabitants	10 240	10 063
Average price per item in DKK	174.4	173.5
Gross turnover	11 987	12 146
Prescription sales	9 697	9 672
OTC sales	1 973	2 119
Others	317	355

¹ Sales of pharmaceuticals for production animals were liberalized on 1 April 2007, which has resulted in falling sales.

Source: Danish Medicines Agency.

Table 189

Consumption of drugs and medicines

ATC Group		2007		2008	
		DKK mio.	DDD per inhabitant in thousands per day	DKK mio.	DDD per inhabitant in thousands per day
	Consumption of drugs	13 210.0	1 279.5	13 368.3	1 335.3
A	Alimentary tract and metabolism	1 572.3	129.7	1 589.3	135.8
A02	Drugs for acid related disorders	636.3	43.5	602.0	47.4
A10	Drugs used in diabetes	458.9	38.5	492.8	41.8
B	Blood and blood-forming organs	441.6	94.8	465.9	102.3
C	Cardiovascular system	2 146.8	423.1	2 030.8	458.7
C03	Diuretics	232.8	110.3	224.2	110.1
C07	Beta-blocking agents	254.7	34.0	243.6	34.8
C08	Calcium channel blockers	196.7	62.3	179.7	67.2
C09	Agents acting on the renin-angiotensin system	904.2	121.6	886.4	136.8
C10	Lipid modifying agents	430.8	75.3	372.3	90.5
D	Dermatologicals	289.5	37.6	289.2	38.5
G	Genito urinary system and sex hormones	934.8	101.3	914.5	101.1
G03	Sex hormones and modulators of the genital system	555.4	86.8	524.5	85.3
H	Systemic hormonal preparations excl. sex hormones and insulins	198.4	25.5	196.0	26.0
J	Antiinfectives for systemic use	883.5	17.0	1 043.1	16.8
J01	Antibacterials for systemic use	382.8	16.2	373.5	16.0
L	Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents	87.1	3.7	107.1	3.9
L01	Autineoplastic agents	7.4	...	9.3	...
M	Musculo-skeletal system	538.7	63.8	505.4	65.6
N	Central nervous system	3 845.6	253.3	3 944.1	257.3
N02	Analgesics	1 154.1	93.0	1 109.1	93.8
N05	Psycholeptics	954.5	56.2	936.5	52.7
N06	Antidepressants, psychoanaleptics and dementia drugs	824.8	72.7	916.2	77.6
P	Antiparasitic products	79.6	1.3	90.7	1.3
R	Respiratory system	1 686.9	119.3	1 692.9	118.7
R03	Drugs for obstructive airway diseases	1 176.4	59.3	1 197.9	58.4
S	Sensory organs	287.7	9.1	286.5	9.3
V	Miscellaneous	46.0	-	47.9	-
-	Magisterial drugs etc.	171.5	-	164.8	-

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

Source: Danish Medicines Agency.

Table 190

Reported and decided criminal offences

	2000	2006	2007
Reported criminal offences			
Penal Code	504 231	425 093	445 271
Of which:			
Sexual offences	2 800	2 652	2 602
Crimes of violence	15 157	19 557	19 419
Offences against property	479 190	395 528	416 478
Other offences	7 084	7 356	6 772
Offences against special legislation ¹	66 265	81 463	69 046
Reported offences against the Penal Code with charges	95 430	75 202	73 078
Decisions, total			
Persons convicted, total ²	136 657	167 264	144 571
Decisions, total ³	165 487	206 089	176 567
Penal Code	52 455	51 307	43 283
Of which:			
Sexual offences	1 024	1 285	1 154
Crimes of violence	9 421	12 486	11 272
Offences against property	38 851	33 046	27 303
Other offences	3 159	4 490	3 554
Road Traffic Act	96 375	124 388	109 348
Other special legislation	16 657	30 394	23 935

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 191

Reported criminal offences against special legislation. 2008

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
Offences, total	28 374	7 726	14 702	13 007	5 646	71 216
Euphorants Act	8 896	1 437	3 058	3 547	1 116	18 126
Aliens Act	1 648	753	1 299	339	75	4 353
Firearms Act	3 094	854	1 603	1 595	503	7 736
Income Tax And Fiscal Acts	614	137	232	205	126	1 358
Police regulations	4 881	1 185	2 435	2 603	942	12 053
Building and housing legislation	66	17	27	41	13	165
Health and social security legislation	903	203	539	409	323	2 404
Environmental legislation	1 234	330	505	386	245	2 730
Animals, hunting, etc. legislation	1 026	1 158	1 790	1 599	1 079	6 769
Employment, transport, legislation	2 303	593	1 244	744	305	6 109
Gambling, licensing, trade legislation	1 772	403	814	638	367	4 006
Other special legislation, excluding road traffic acts	1 937	656	1 156	901	552	5 407

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf22

Table 192

Reported offences and charges against the Penal Code

	Criminal offences reported		Criminal offences with charges		Charges as per cent of reported offences	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Penal Code, total	445 271	476 953	73 078	70 219	16.4	14.7
Sexual offences, total	2 602	2 477	1 818	1 692	69.9	68.3
Incest etc.	78	74	71	66	91.0	89.2
Rape etc.	566	475	387	340	68.4	71.6
Heterosexual offences, children under 12	184	168	162	154	88.0	91.7
Heterosexual offences, other	256	289	234	266	91.4	92.0
Homosexual offences, children under 12	14	9	14	9	100.0	100.0
Homosexual offences, other	18	10	17	8	94.4	80.0
Offences against decency	1 221	1 162	702	611	57.5	52.6
Prostitution etc.	265	290	231	238	87.2	82.1
Crimes of violence, total	19 419	18 486	15 295	13 843	78.8	74.9
Assaulting public servant	3 068	2 728	2 710	2 289	88.3	83.9
Gathering with disturbance of public order	208	19	201	18	96.6	94.7
Homicide	45	53	41	52	91.1	98.1
Attempted homicide	187	197	166	169	88.8	85.8
Assault against private person	11 635	11 256	8 758	8 150	75.3	72.4
Common assault	9 916	9 589	7 377	6 798	74.4	70.9
Grievous assault	1 685	1 652	1 351	1 340	80.2	81.1
Particularly grievous assault	34	15	30	12	88.2	80.0
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	44	39	43	38	97.7	97.4
Offences against life or body	344	374	279	301	81.1	80.5
Offences against personal liberty	263	250	217	211	82.5	84.4
Threats	3 625	3 570	2 880	2 615	79.4	73.2
Offences against property, total	416 478	449 429	50 374	49 374	12.1	11.0
Forgery	2 375	2 026	1 963	1 481	82.7	73.1
Arson	1 388	1 401	546	532	39.3	38.0
Burglary	78 787	93 578	4 856	5 530	6.2	5.9
Burglary in banks, shops	28 625	33 310	1 874	2 157	6.5	6.5
Burglary in dwellings	36 342	43 974	2 367	2 794	6.5	6.4
Burglary in empty buildings	13 820	16 294	615	579	4.5	3.6
Theft	175 337	188 376	24 411	24 973	13.9	13.3
Theft from cars, boats etc.	46 713	41 544	1 764	1 659	3.8	4.0
Theft from shops etc.	17 892	19 567	14 065	15 148	78.6	77.4
Other theft	110 732	127 265	8 582	8 166	7.8	6.4
Stealing reg. cars	17 754	20 131	2 605	2 894	14.7	14.4
Stealing mopeds	8 114	6 673	769	534	9.5	8.0
Stealing bicycles	67 307	71 860	399	332	0.6	0.5
Stealing other objects	8 525	10 434	717	847	8.4	8.1
Larceny by finding	689	693	484	498	70.2	71.9
Embezzlement, fraud, breach of trust	7 725	7 616	4 964	4 120	64.3	54.1
Blackmail and usury	220	210	178	166	80.9	79.0
Fraud against creditors	82	69	58	41	70.7	59.4
Receiving stolen goods	1 445	1 313	1 413	1 280	97.8	97.5
Robbery	2 994	3 400	1 138	1 329	38.0	39.1
Serious fraudulent tax evasion etc.	482	448	368	279	76.3	62.3
Malicious damage	42 895	40 910	5 239	4 370	12.2	10.7
Misappropriation and offences against property	359	266	291	168	81.1	63.2
Other offences, total	6 772	6 561	5 591	5 310	82.6	80.9
Selling narcotics etc.	848	722	831	692	98.0	95.8
Smuggling narcotics	131	150	119	142	90.8	94.7
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	251	240	247	238	98.4	99.2
Other stipulations in Penal Code	5 542	5 449	4 394	4 238	79.3	77.8

¹ Incl. Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf22

Table 193

Victims of criminal offences. 2007

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 194

Victims of criminal offences by sex and age. 2007

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 195

Victims of criminal offences by type of offence. 2007

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

Note: The age is calculated on the crimedate.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 196

Convictions for offences against the Penal Code by age and sex. 2007

	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	11 051	7 867	5 363	8 747	6 076	4 168	33 474	9 798	43 272
Sexual offences, total	206	121	116	274	228	209	1 109	45	1 154
Incest, etc.	7	2	-	11	20	10	49	1	50
Rape, etc.	64	53	40	68	41	20	277	9	286
Heterosexual offences, children under 12 years	11	5	4	21	24	20	82	3	85
Other heterosexual offences	47	19	20	29	16	16	143	4	147
Homosexual offences	7	1	-	5	1	3	17	-	17
Indecent exposure	56	32	42	110	100	109	431	18	449
Prostitution, etc.	14	9	10	30	26	31	110	10	120
Crimes of violence	3 058	2 382	1 381	2 206	1 564	681	9 901	1 371	11 272
Offences against public authorities	307	335	220	349	267	101	1 313	266	1 579
Gathering with disturbance of public order	37	56	31	33	2	4	100	63	163
Homicide	1	8	4	12	2	2	25	4	29
Attempted homicide	11	9	10	15	13	-	51	7	58
Assault on private person	2 372	1 688	904	1 410	1 009	434	6 958	859	7 817
Common assault	1 993	1 346	709	1 186	869	371	5 747	727	6 474
Grievous assault	378	338	190	210	132	60	1 179	129	1 308
Particularly grievous assault	1	4	5	14	8	3	32	3	35
Intentional bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	-	3	5	6	3	3	14	6	20
Offences against life or body	30	38	25	28	19	13	141	12	153
Offences against personal liberty	27	26	22	20	11	12	102	16	118
Threats	273	219	160	333	238	112	1 197	138	1 335
Offences against property	7 171	4 592	3 304	5 470	3 748	3 009	19 589	7 705	27 294
Forgery	74	123	117	218	129	62	396	327	723
Arson	116	51	30	52	32	26	243	64	307
Housebreaking	773	655	386	529	184	30	2 376	181	2 557
Burglaries from bank, shops etc.	395	361	197	256	88	7	1 236	68	1 304
Burglaries from dwellings	291	250	159	227	79	17	925	98	1 023
Burglaries from non-residential buildings	87	44	30	46	17	6	215	15	230
Thefts	2 714	1 897	1 561	2 799	2 214	2 239	7 676	5 748	13 424
Thefts from cars, boats, etc.	218	158	99	102	38	7	519	103	622
Shoplifting, etc.	1 535	946	877	1 910	1 661	1 994	4 392	4 531	8 923
Other thefts	961	793	585	787	515	238	2 765	1 114	3 879
Theft of motor vehicles	530	266	155	228	84	27	1 157	133	1 290
Theft of mopeds	417	64	17	23	14	4	520	19	539
Theft of bicycles	106	53	32	52	28	11	247	35	282
Theft of other objects	205	65	31	47	22	11	361	20	381
Larceny by finding	90	52	33	75	51	16	270	47	317
Embezzlement, etc.	157	252	279	451	348	217	1 193	511	1 704
Blackmail and usury	17	20	18	24	18	3	96	4	100
Fraud against creditor	-	1	9	13	17	24	53	11	64
Handling stolen goods	247	223	173	256	132	66	940	157	1 097
Robbery	446	186	100	119	53	7	840	71	911
Serious fraudulent tax evasion	-	8	19	62	65	44	143	55	198
Malicious damage	1 239	644	315	474	319	200	2 913	278	3 191
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	9	11	3	9	5	1	35	3	38
Misappropriation and offences against property	31	21	26	39	33	21	130	41	171
Other offences	616	772	562	797	536	269	2 875	677	3 552
Selling narcotics	64	132	127	167	73	17	490	90	580
Smuggling etc. of narcotics	20	47	46	72	48	20	202	51	253
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	13	28	18	29	40	42	138	32	170
Other offences against the Penal Code	519	565	371	529	375	190	2 045	504	2 549

¹ Enterprises are not included. 11 enterprises were convicted in 2007.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf33

Table 197

Offences against the Penal Code by type of penalty. 2007

	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty ¹	Acquitted	Total
	Suspended sentence	Unsuspended sentence				
Penal Code, total	6 399	6 947	14 601	14 095	1 241	43 283
Sexual offences, total	142	186	177	600	49	1 154
Rape, etc.	5	54	-	214	13	286
Heterosexual offences	48	49	1	124	10	232
Homosexual offences	1	7	-	8	1	17
Indecent exposure	57	32	150	188	22	449
Other sexual offences	31	44	26	66	3	170
Crimes of violence, total	2 782	3 171	557	4 087	675	11 272
Offences against public authorities	325	429	253	490	82	1 579
Homicide	-	15	-	12	2	29
Attempted homicide	-	5	-	52	1	58
Assault on private person	2 172	2 301	176	2 650	518	7 817
Other crimes of violence	285	421	128	883	72	1 789
Offences against property	3 049	2 663	12 814	8 337	440	27 303
Forgery	203	136	111	249	24	723
Arson	37	63	3	193	11	307
Housebreaking	585	541	113	1 289	29	2 557
Theft	1 109	1 059	9 889	3 708	153	15 918
Embezzlement, fraud etc.	487	143	255	765	58	1 708
Fraud against creditors	16	5	3	35	5	64
Handling stolen goods	198	152	361	355	32	1 098
Robbery	79	441	4	367	20	911
Malicious damage	194	54	1 722	1 138	84	3 192
Other offences against property	141	69	353	238	24	825
Other offences	426	927	1 053	1 071	77	3 554
Narcotics	84	543	2	194	10	833
Other offences	342	384	1 051	877	67	2 721

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf33 and [straf44](http://www.statbank.dk/straf44)

Table 198**Convictions for offences against special legislation by age and sex. 2007**

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 + years	Men total	Women total	Total
Special legislation, total¹	3 211	4 722	3 066	4 624	3 680	2 595	18 849	3 049	21 898
Act on Euforiant	1 670	2 792	1 822	2 256	1 260	451	9 261	990	10 251
Aliens Act	25	90	87	172	110	56	158	382	540
The Firearms Act	481	484	293	446	387	234	2 046	279	2 325
Fire-prevention legislation, etc.	16	15	29	69	53	82	212	52	264
Police regulations	337	433	194	200	102	42	1 193	115	1 308
Financial legislation	3	22	32	73	100	69	242	57	299
Health and social legislation	21	66	57	89	82	93	352	56	408
Environmental legislation	9	27	41	104	191	206	487	91	578
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	30	64	110	329	457	552	1 155	387	1 542
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	13	70	131	378	495	508	1 378	217	1 595
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	96	151	125	182	135	84	594	179	773
Other special legislation	510	508	145	326	308	218	1 771	244	2 015

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

¹ Excl. 2,861 enterprises.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf33 and straf44

Table 199**Convictions for offences against special legislation, by type of conviction. 2007**

	Imprisonment			Fines	Other decisions ¹	Acquitted	Total
	Suspended	Unsuspen- ded	Total				
Special legislation, total	615	707	1 322	21 447	1 115	51	23 935
Act on Euforiant	479	459	938	8 597	687	29	10 251
Aliens Act	4	131	135	412	60	7	614
The Firearms Act	57	88	145	1 888	286	9	2 328
Fire prevention legislation, etc.	-	-	-	268	-	-	268
Police regulations	-	-	-	1 305	3	-	1 308
Financial legislation	41	20	61	249	3	-	313
Health and social legislation	10	6	16	460	12	-	488
Environmental legislation	2	-	2	653	27	-	682
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	10	1	11	1 635	7	4	1 657
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	1	-	1	2 659	12	1	2 673
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	5	-	5	85	3	-	93
Other special legislation	6	2	8	3 236	15	1	3 260

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf33 and straf44

Table 200**Unsuspended sentence for offences against Penal Code. 2007**

	30 days	31-60 days	61 days - 3 months	3 months +	Total
Penal Code, total	1 224	1 651	938	3 022	6 835
Sexual offences	18	24	12	123	186
Rape	-	-	-	51	54
Crimes of violence	514	1 010	538	1 055	3 125
Assault against public servant while in discharge of his duties	148	125	46	101	420
Violence against the person	299	780	433	758	644
Threats	51	74	46	127	298
Offences against property	536	518	324	1 198	2 599
Burglary	68	94	102	271	536
Theft	347	249	133	321	1051
Handling stolen goods	33	24	24	71	152
Robbery	4	30	16	328	395
Other offences	156	99	64	542	925
Trafficking or smuggling of drugs	16	9	13	442	542

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf33 and [straf44](http://www.statbank.dk/straf44)

Table 201**Unsuspended sentence for offences against special legislation. 2007**

	30 days	31-60 days	61 days - 3 months	3 months +	Total
Road Traffic Acts total	701	350	103	62	1 216
Traffic acc under influence of alcohol	59	31	8	8	106
Drunken driving	395	179	73	42	691
Road Traffic Act, other	247	140	22	12	419
Special legislation total	339	200	72	96	707
Act on Euforants	224	104	63	68	459
The Firearms Act	53	17	2	16	88
Financial legislation	6	11	1	2	20
Other special legislation	56	68	6	10	140

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf33 and [straf44](http://www.statbank.dk/straf44)

Table 202**Convictions for offences against the Penal Code and special legislation. 2007**

	Men				Women			
	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total
Number per 100,000 at age:								
15+ years, total	1 532	3 867	863	6 262	433	1 063	135	1 631
15-19 years	5 308	4 840	1 748	11 897	1 323	534	167	2 025
20-24 years	4 219	7 191	2 805	14 215	1 005	1 503	321	2 829
25-29 years	2 575	6 072	1 661	10 308	758	1 583	243	2 584
30-39 years	1 747	5 278	1 005	8 029	546	1 816	206	2 568
40-49 years	1 110	4 502	726	6 338	390	1 612	181	2 183
50 + years	303	1 871	237	2 412	137	511	42	689

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and [straf4](http://www.statbank.dk/straf4)

Table 203**Convictions relating to Penal Code and special legislation by sentence. 2007**

Number per 100,000 at age:	Men				Women				Total
	Fine	Imprisonment		Other	Fine	Imprisonment		Other	
		Suspended	Un-suspended			Suspended	Un-suspended		
Total 15 years +	4 906	348	354	653	1 378	62	50	141	3 907
15-19 years	8 041	1 203	611	2 041	1 353	241	59	372	7 095
20-24 years	10 444	849	1 096	1 825	2 183	131	133	382	8 626
25-29 years	7 862	510	783	1 154	2 091	76	132	286	6 457
30-39 years	6 348	364	515	803	2 196	72	95	205	5 320
40-49 years	5 252	282	309	495	1 941	65	51	126	4 291
50 years +	2 128	101	61	123	635	18	7	31	1 502

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and [straf4](http://www.statbank.dk/straf4)

Table 204

Convictions for offences against the Road Traffic Act, by age and sex. 2007

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 + years	Men total	Women total	Total
Road Traffic Act, total	9 004	13 102	12 319	27 052	24 754	22 304	84 501	24 034	108 535
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol and drunken driving	754	1 388	943	1 797	2 247	2 554	8 572	1 111	9 683
Drunken driving	587	1 086	760	1 474	1 932	2 214	7 199	854	8 053
Vehicle deficiencies	2 944	882	410	507	402	246	5 059	332	5 391
Other offences	5 306	10 832	10 966	24 748	22 105	19 504	70 870	22 591	93 461
Non-compliance with speed limits	2 144	7 001	7 856	19 039	17 407	15 131	50 404	18 174	68 578
Non-compliance with orders	62	73	48	71	47	34	301	34	335
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	131	212	153	303	294	572	1 061	604	1 665
Overload	5	71	95	270	327	282	974	76	1 050
Other	2 964	3 475	2 814	5 065	4 030	3 485	18 130	3 703	21 833

¹ Enterprises are not included. 813 enterprises were convicted in 2007.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf33 and straf44

Table 205

Convictions for offences against the Road Traffic Act by type of conviction. 2007

	Imprisonment			Fines	Other decisions ¹	Acquitted	Total
	Suspended Imprisonment	Unsuspeneded Imprisonment	Total				
Road Traffic Act, total	1 986	1 216	3 202	105 167	794	185	109 348
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	1 713	797	2 510	6 832	304	37	9 683
Drunken driving	1 383	691	2 074	5 752	198	29	8 053
Vehicle deficiencies	-	-	-	5 444	18	3	5 465
Other offences	273	419	692	92 879	471	144	94 186
Non-compliance with speed limits	6	4	10	68 445	88	37	68 580
Non-compliance with orders	1	-	1	329	4	1	335
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	2	-	2	1635	4	24	1 665
Over loading	-	-	-	1 436	2	1	1 439
Other	264	415	679	21 034	373	81	22 167

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf33 and straf44

Table 206

Criminal cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2007

	Lower courts				High courts		Total
	Copenhagen region ¹	Rest of the islands	Jutland	Total	Eastern High Court	Western High Court	
Cases concluded in First instance	33 492	28 723	34 705	96 920	27	53	97 000
With lay assessors	3 352	3 980	5 762	13 094	-	-	13 094
Without lay assessors	27 306	21 268	23 868	72 442	27	53	72 522
Confession	2 533	3 109	4 467	10 109	-	-	10 189
Other cases	301	366	608	1 275	-	-	1 275

¹ Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region. ² Trials by jury.

Source: The Court Administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 207

Civil justice: cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2007

	Lower courts				High courts		First instance, total
	Copenhagen region ¹	Rest of the islands	Jutland	Total	Eastern High Court	Western High Court	
Proceedings, total	37 055	38 870	48 557	124 482	671	523	125 676
Type of cases							
Ordinary cases	28 070	30 824	37 610	96 504	671	523	97 698
Residential	3 104	2 304	3 778	9 186	-	-	9 186
Matrimonial	2 417	2 231	3 062	7 710	-	-	7 710
Paternity	547	384	516	1 447	-	-	1 447
Incapacitation	350	252	278	880	-	-	880
Cases pursuant to section 124 in Social Assistance Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other cases	2 567	2 875	3 313	8 755	-	-	8 755

¹ Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region and the Maritime and Commercial Court.

Source: The Court Administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 208

Crime rate and origin. 2007

	Western countries	Non-western countries	Origin			Danish origin	Population total
			Immi- grant	Descen- dant	Total		
Men, 15-79 years, total	2 364	12 632	12 274	2 722	14 996	90 094	105 090
Women, 15-79 years, total	828	2 087	2 486	429	2 915	24 531	27 446
	Index, population total = 100						
Men, 15-79 years	68	169	128	189	136	97	100
Of which:							
15-19 years	94	174	165	163	164	93	100
20-29 years	42	174	113	217	137	95	100
30-39 years	63	171	131	206	136	96	100
40-49 years	78	155	132	112	131	97	100
50-59 years	109	163	140	102	139	97	100
60-69 years	118	167	142	73	140	98	100
70-79 years	125	99	113	110	113	100	100
Women, 15-79 years	90	107	96	150	101	100	100

Note: Only persons found guilty of offences against the Penal Code, Road Traffic Act or other special legislation. Index = Crime rate by age for persons convicted in 2005.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 209

Crime index for men. 2007

	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Special legislation	Total
	index, all men = 100			
EU countries				
Denmark	97	98	98	98
Germany	42	70	35	59
Poland	58	69	35	62
Sweden	47	70	49	64
United Kingdom	51	72	49	67
Other European countries				
Turkey	132	212	166	184
Bosnia and Herzegovina	131	92	74	98
Norway	70	74	49	70
Yugoslavia	242	197	169	198
Iceland	68	78	57	74
Africa				
Somalia	227	81	319	167
Marocco	255	143	296	187
Asia				
Iraq	129	161	114	142
Pakistan	132	198	232	188
Lebanon	243	219	210	208
Iran	186	143	164	155
Viet Nam	121	79	68	90
Afghanistan	116	137	107	129
Sri Lanka	143	120	100	122

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 210

Persons sentenced to imprisonment in 2007 and previous imprisonment¹

	Total	Age at the time of conviction							
		15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 years +	Men. total	Women. total
		number of persons imprisoned							
Total	15 959	3 201	2 919	2 060	3 493	2 651	1 635	14 318	1 641
Penal Code. total	11 835	3 109	2 487	1 595	2 460	1 543	641	10 531	1 304
Road Traffic Act. total	3 051	28	221	295	756	879	872	2 794	257
Special legislation. total	1 073	64	211	170	277	229	122	993	80
		percentage of persons previously imprisoned							
Total	42.1	24.2	51.7	54.2	50.7	41.1	28	44.5	20.7
Penal Code. total	41.5	24.2	51.9	53.9	49.3	40.6	25.6	43.9	21.0
Sexual offences	19.4	12.5	43.5	21.9	30.2	11.8	6.9	19.0	30.0
Rape, etc.	31.5	15.4	57.1	42.9	46.7	12.5	-	32.1	-
Crimes of violence	38.0	23.0	50.6	51.9	42.8	37.2	21.9	40.1	15.9
Violence, etc. against public servant	42.5	28.4	49.3	59.8	46.8	36.3	29.4	45.8	21.3
Violence against the person	36.0	21.0	50.4	50.6	40.0	36.6	18.6	38.0	12.8
Offences against property	45.9	26.0	54.4	58.8	57.4	46.3	27.9	49.2	25.0
Burglary (banks, shops, etc.)	58.2	32.6	66.0	71.3	67.4	66.7	100.0	58.8	40.0
Burglary (private houses)	60.9	31.7	59.8	86.0	82.0	92.3	25.0	62.5	37.5
Theft	51.5	25.2	41.6	64.0	65.9	64.6	45.2	55.0	36.8
Theft/appropriation of registered vehicles	49.5	27.0	60.4	66.0	80.0	67.7	66.7	52.4	18.2
Robbery	49.1	30.0	71.4	63.6	80.0	46.2	75.0	50.6	26.7
Other criminal offences	45.2	24.1	48.6	50.2	48.4	47.4	47.8	48.3	19.1
Trafficking of drugs	46.7	27.5	43.3	51.2	55.7	47.9	40.0	48.2	18.5
Road Traffic Act. total	42.1	17.9	50.7	55.6	52.5	39.9	29.1	44.5	14.8
Road traffic accidents under the influence of alcohol	25.7	25.0	39.5	34.2	37.8	24.8	11.6	29.7	4.5
Special legislation. total	49.1	29.7	50.2	54.1	57.4	48.9	32.0	50.2	35.0
Act on Euforiant	52.2	25.9	49.5	48.9	62.6	57.1	43.7	53.2	39.7

¹ Persons previously sentenced to imprisonment within a preceding 5-year period i.e. 2007-2002.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 211

Inmates in main prisons and local prisons and institutions¹

	Men		Women		Total	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Average number of inmates per day	3 898	3 615	192	181	4 090	3 796
Number of new inmates per year	17 613	16 583	1 448	1 519	19 061	18 102
Local prisons and Copenhagen prisons						
Average number of inmates per day	1 516	1 328	97	83	1 613	1 411
Custody and arrest	1 026	950	64	62	1 090	1 012
Prison and detention	449	336	29	16	478	352
Lenient imprisonment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fine	5	-	-	-	5	-
Admitted under the Aliens Act	37	42	3	5	40	47
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
State prisons						
Average number of inmates per day	2 232	2 145	87	90	2 319	2 235
Custody and arrest	7	21	1	1	8	21
Prison and detention	2 199	2 104	85	89	2 284	2 193
Lenient imprisonment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fine	10	2	-	-	10	3
Admitted under the Aliens Act	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	17	18	-	-	17	18
Institutions						
Average number of residents per day	150	143	8	8	158	150
Costody	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judge too suspended	1	1	-	-	1	1
Paroleed	3	1	-	-	3	1
Judge too prisons	117	112	7	6	124	118
Voluntary clientele	29	29	1	1	30	30

Note: Prison service closed institutions are Herstedvester, Østjylland, Nyborg, Ringe and Vridsløselille, while open prisons are Horserød, Kragshovede, Møgelkær, Midtjylland, Renbæk, Sdr. Omme, Søbysøgård, Jyderup, Holsbjergvej. There are 40 local institutions/prisons outside Copenhagen and 8 other institutions.

¹ Excl. Sandholm camp and Åbenrå asylum department.

Source: Department of Prisons and Probation.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 212

Criminal justice, Appeals. 2008

	Eastern High Court	Western High Court	Total	Supreme Court			
				From Eastern High Court	From Western High Court	From other courts	Total
Appeals, total	1 491	1 242	2 733	12	5	-	17
Number of charged persons, total	1 319	1 382	2 701	14	5	-	19
Penalty increased	170	175	345	1	1	-	2
Penalty confirmed	773	548	1321	8	2	-	10
Penalty mitigated	299	294	593	2	2	-	4
Other decisions	14	9	23	5	1	-	6
Appeals in interlocutory procedure, total	2 100	1 889	3 989	14	11	1	26

Note: Other decisions include raised and repealed cases.

Source: The Court Administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 213

Police activity

	2000	2006	2007
Staff			
Police force	10 197	10 759	10 620
Uniformed police	8 162	8 478	•
Criminal police	2 035	2 281	•
Clerical staff	2 084	2 020	1 700
Legal staff	416	454	625
Official cars	2 115	2 503	2 529
Duties			
Arrests, total	78 090	60 984	59 756
Offences against Police			
Regulations, etc.	20 815	14 343	12 861
Revocations of driving licenses	16 188	19 606	...
Parking fines ¹	82 556	55 876	...
Cases involving immigrants	29 705	41 602	38 206
Fines ²	407 918	532 452	463 900
Police permits, granted	98 570	122 557	...
Lost property, items received	156 408	128 094	117 157
Lost property, items returned	66 547	52 255	48 531
Driving licences issued	283 065	333 128	...
Passports issued	358 068	627 883	...

Note: The table does not include all police activity which appears in other tables in the Statistical Yearbook. Not all figures for 2007 was available. ¹ Enforced by the police and traffic wardens. ² Amounting to DKK 784 mio. in 2007.

Source: The Police's annual report.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 214

Enforcement proceedings, registration, estates of deceased persons and bankruptcies, etc. 2007

	Copenhagen region ¹	Other islands	Jutland	Total
Enforcement proceedings, total	65 424	87 632	111 022	264 078
Ordinary cases:				
Demand, payments	34 131	47 288	59 781	141 200
Demand, payments, distress	2 299	3 272	4 056	9 627
Credit accord, Act	360	435	609	1 404
Other cases	99	110	114	323
Special cases:				
Custody cases	409	560	690	1 659
Enforcement proceedings, spontaneously	11 992	7 429	9 755	29 176
Ban-evidences cases	186	127	189	502
Other cases	36	49	61	146
Inkassoprocess:				
Claim payment	14 127	23 529	30 203	67 859
Petitions for auctions sales of real property	1 030	2 410	2 807	6 247
Auctions sales of real property	919	2 259	2 757	5 935
Of which: Consistently auctions sales	63	264	391	718
Notarial acts	26 220	15 864	23 917	66 001
Registrations, total	391 401	778 395	1 489 171	2 658 967
Of which:				
Conveyances and title deeds	29 648	68 670	108 089	206 407
Mortgages, etc. on real property	91 905	216 076	277 289	585 270
Car- and personsbook	-	-	212 025	212 025
Other registrations	269 848	493 649	964 467	1 727 964
Estates of deceased persons, total	13 728	17 086	23 861	54 675
Ordinary estates of deceased persons:				
Disposed of without adm. § 18	4 689	4 851	6 587	16 127
Passed to surviving spouse § 22	182	180	378	740
Undivided possession § 24	2 080	4 006	5 500	11 586
Private adm. out of court § 25	2 959	3 894	5 680	12 533
Simple adm. out of court §§ 33-34	1 404	2 162	3 475	7 041
Administred by executor § 36	1 245	1 408	1 523	4 176
Disposed with admin.	1 001	332	320	1 653
Revived cases with changed erstates adm.	85	117	198	400
Other erstates	35	48	38	121
Special erstates total	48	88	162	298
Other probates²	341	3 885	5 692	13 556
Bankruptcy	19	1 084	1 458	3 753
Restructuring of debts	77	1 529	2 621	5 051
Suspension of payment	-	90	174	330
Liquidations	8	859	1 001	3 339
Spouse probates	217	257	305	779
Other cases	20	66	133	304
Of which:				
Bankruptcy closed	3	306	359	1 396
Restructuring of debts completed	23	489	964	1 637
Liquidations closed	2	396	468	1 074
Spouse probates closed without adm.	110	114	119	343

¹ Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region, i.e. nos. 1-12 and the Maritime and Commercial Court. Inclusive 3,638 cases tried in the Maritime and Commercial Court.

Source: The Court Administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Income, consumption and prices

1. Developments in income and consumption

Concepts of income

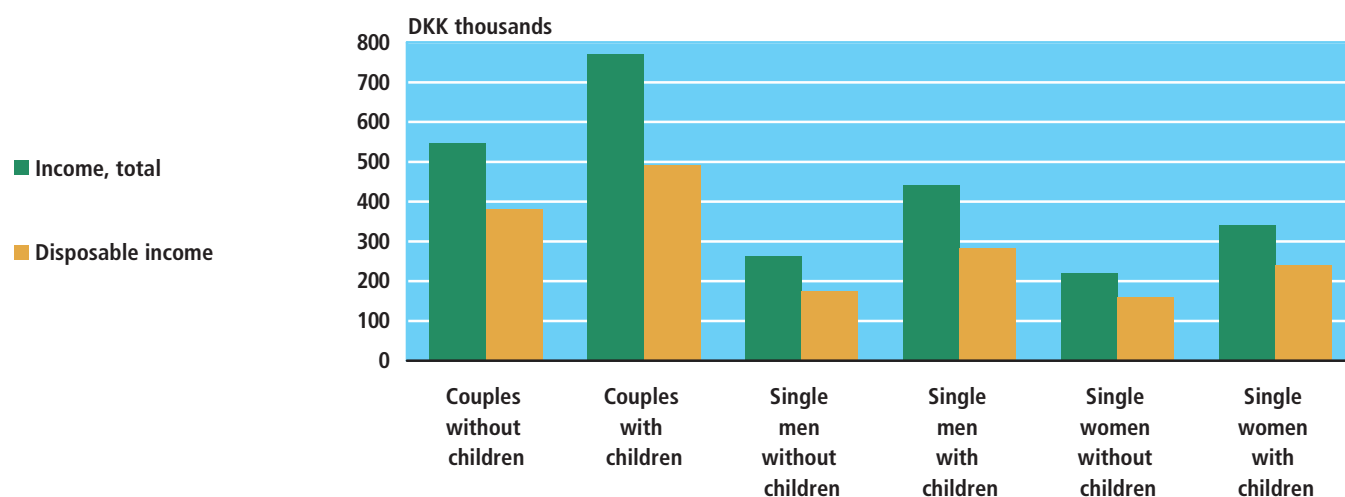
Income statistics comprise family-related as well as person-related statistics. The central concepts are *family income* and *personal income*. Family income is the sum of the following income types: Earned income, property income, transfer income and other family income and personal income is the sum of: Earned income, property income, transfer income and other personal income.

Couples with children earn most

When considering families, couples with children had the highest average income of DKK 770,900 in 2007. The corresponding figure for couples without children was DKK 545,500. When making such comparisons, it should be noted that couples without children are normally older than couples with children and that children may contribute to total family income to some extent.

Figure 1

Average family income. 2007



See table 215.

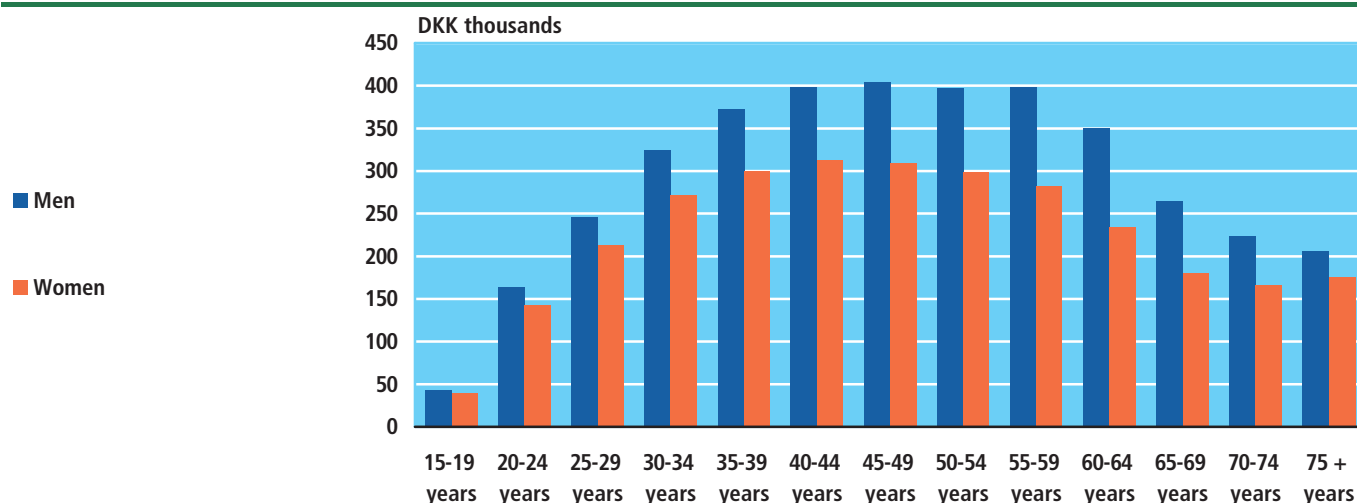
Men earn more than women

In 2007, the average personal income for persons aged 15 and above was DKK 274,100. Men had larger incomes than women as men's average income was DKK 318,200, while that of women was DKK 231,600.

Income, consumption and prices

Figure 2

Average personal income by age group. 2007



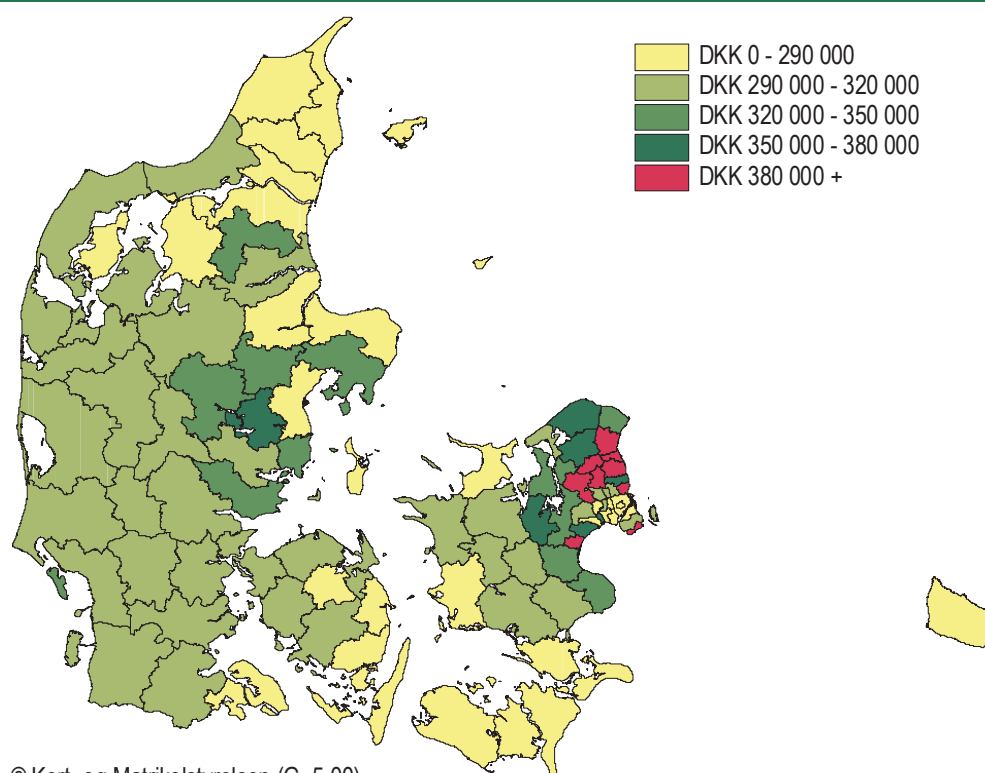
See table 224.

Wealthiest municipalities north of Copenhagen

Average family income after taxes, i.e. the disposable family income, was DKK 298,300 in 2007. The highest average disposable family incomes were recorded in the municipalities north of Copenhagen Municipality. Family income was DKK 513,100 in Hørsholm and DKK 505,500 in Rudersdal. The lowest average family incomes were found in Copenhagen with DKK 227,500 and in Lolland with DKK 247,100.

Figure 3

Average family income in municipalities in DKK. 2007



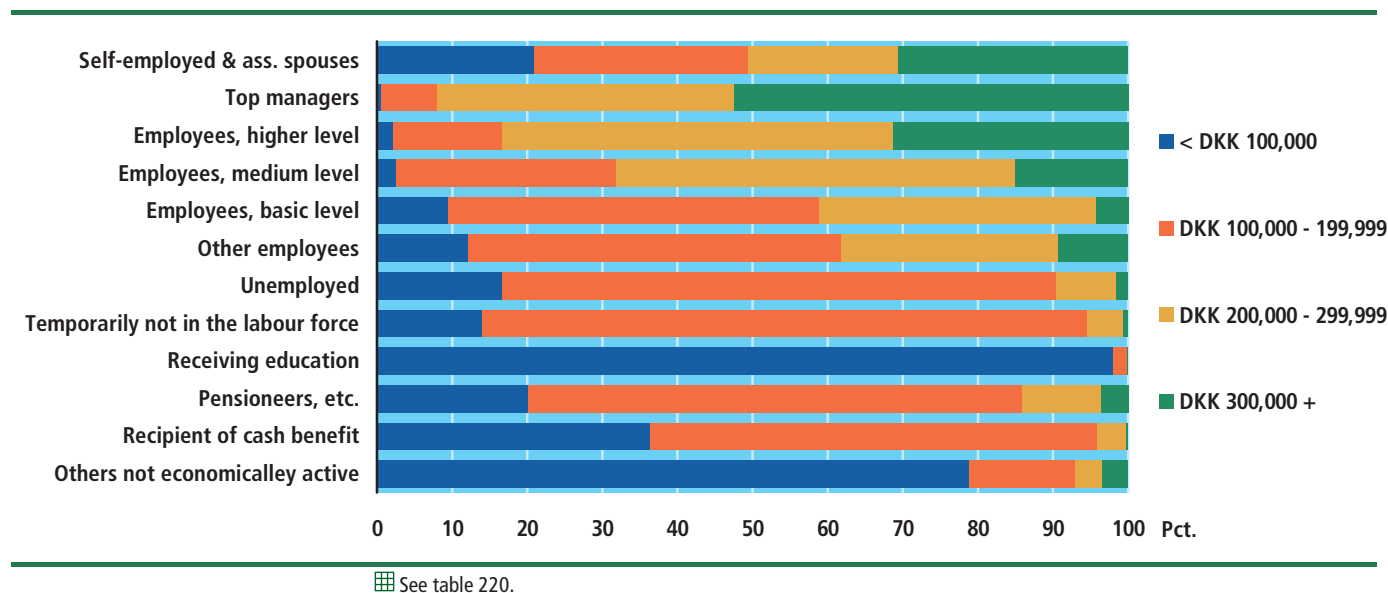
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Income, consumption and prices

Personal income by socio-economic status

When considering disposable personal incomes as they relate to socio-economic status, it is seen that only 0.6 per cent of all top-level managers (salaried employees at upper levels) made less than DKK 100,000 in 2007. When considering the other end of the scale, 98.1 per cent of all students and 36.3 per cent of all recipients of cash benefits had incomes of less than DKK 100,000.

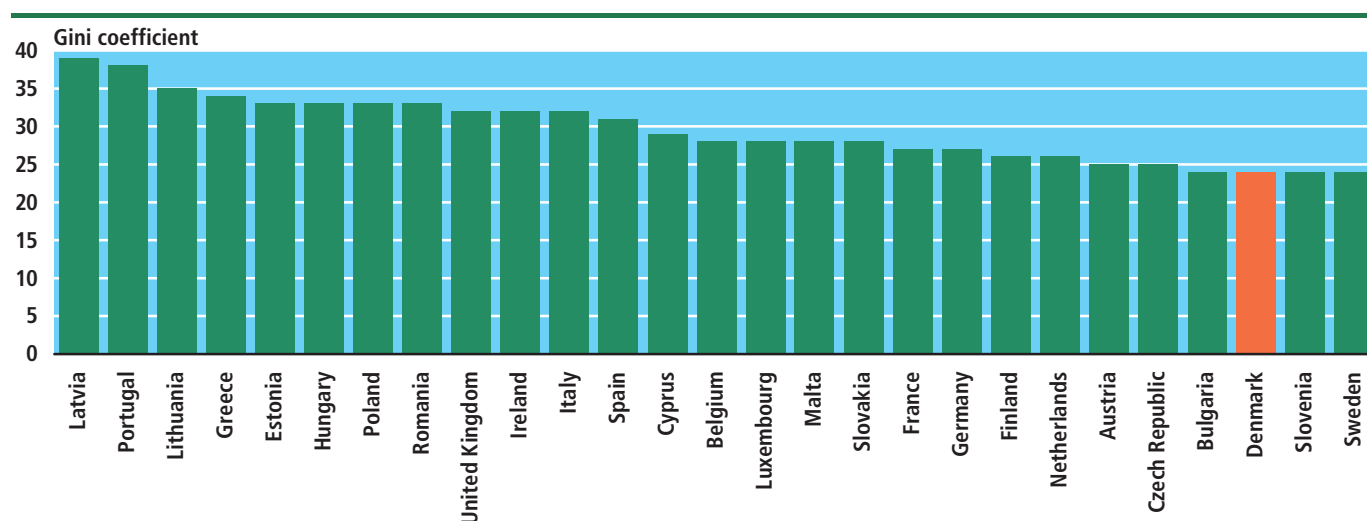
Figure 4 Distribution of disposable personal income by socio-economic groups. 2007



Denmark accounts for the greatest even income distribution

The Gini coefficient is used for measuring the way in which income in a society is distributed. The Gini coefficient shows the share of total incomes that has to be redistributed in order to achieve complete evenness. The more uneven the distribution, the greater the Gini coefficient is in the country.

Figure 5 Gini coefficients in EU27. 2007



Source: Eurostat.

Income, consumption and prices

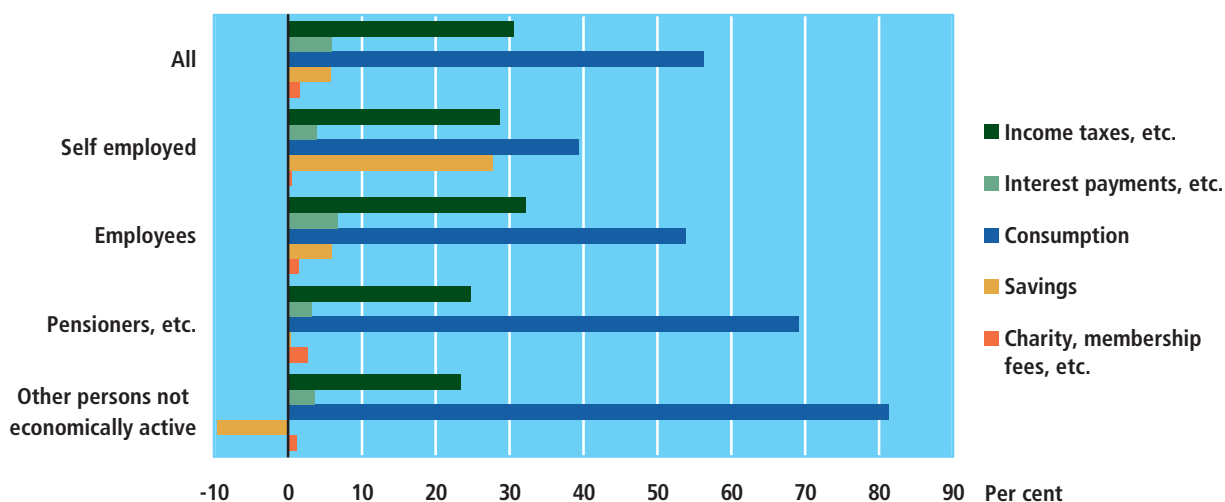
If the value of the Gini coefficient is 0, incomes are completely evenly distributed – i.e. everybody has exactly the same income. However, if the value is 100, incomes are completely unevenly distributed, i.e. one person accounts for all income in the country. The figures show that Denmark, Slovenia and Sweden account for the most evenly distributed income in Europe, while the most uneven income distribution is accounted for by Latvia and Portugal.

2. How is income spent?

The main part is spent on consumption

The household budget survey carried out by Statistics Denmark, which involves a study of private household finances, makes it possible to see how total household income is spent. According to the somewhat wider concept of income in the household budget survey, an average household had a total income of DKK 524,481 in 2006. 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 190,660. The amount left to average households was DKK 333,821. The main part of this amount was spent on consumption – DKK 295,286 – while DKK 30,096 was used for savings (including pension savings and savings tied up in real property). The remaining DKK 8,439 was spent on membership fees, gifts, and charity.

Figure 6 How income is spent in selected households – per cent of total income. 2006



Self-employed and employee households accounted for the highest income taxes

In 2006, self-employed and employee households constituted the groups where income taxes, etc. accounted for the largest percentage of the total income.

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

Income, consumption and prices

employed and employee households. Pensioners were also characterized by having the lowest savings.

Great differences in households

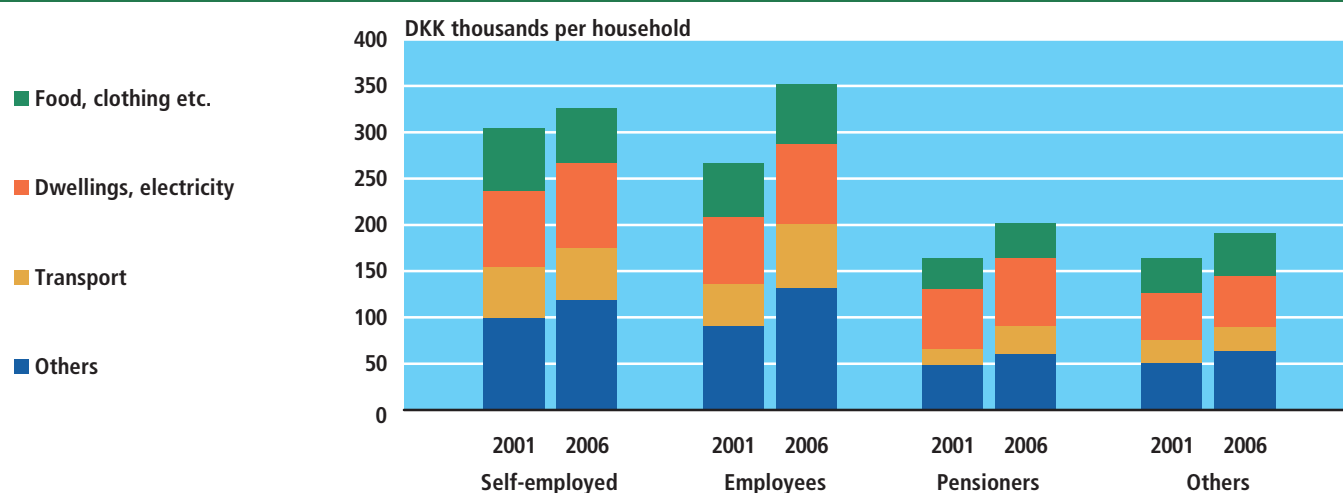
When assessing these differences, it should be noted that households vary greatly in nature. Households in which the main breadwinner is an employee or self-employed are significantly larger than other households. These types of households are home to 2.5 and 2.2 persons per household on average, respectively, whereas the corresponding figure for pensioners' households is 1.5 persons and for other households 2.1 persons per household. Total income is significantly lower in households not economically active: The average income of pensioners' households is DKK 291,542, while that of households with other persons not economically active is DKK 234,997.

Employee households have the highest increase in consumer spending

From 2001 to 2006, employee households have accounted for the greatest increase in consumer spending (32 per cent), followed by pensioners (22 per cent) and households not economically active (17 per cent), while the consumer spending of the self-employed has increased by 7 per cent. The varying developments for the different groups can largely be attributed to the varying developments of the groups as a whole and to a lesser extent to the possible changes in the composition of each group. The statistical data are compiled at current prices, implying that inflation is not taken into account.

Figure 7

Change in consumer spending from 2001 to 2006



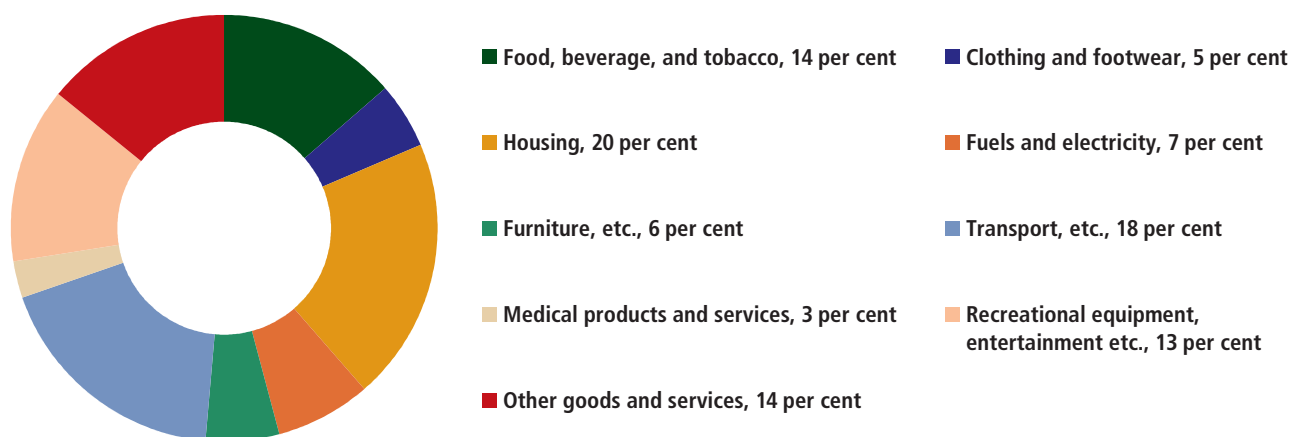
Most money was spent on housing

Housing constituted the largest single consumption item as housing consumption accounted for 20 per cent of total consumption in 2006, i.e. rent in rented accommodation and imputed rent in owner-occupied housing, plus maintenance, etc., not including an additional 7 per cent for heating and electricity. 18 per cent was spent on transport, etc., while food, beverages, and tobacco accounted for 14 per cent, the same as the item other goods and services, which includes expenditure on education and child care, restaurants and hotels, various services, insurance, etc.

Income, consumption and prices

Recreational equipment and entertainment accounted for 13 per cent, while clothing and footwear accounted for only 5 per cent.

Figure 8 Consumption by goods/services. 2006

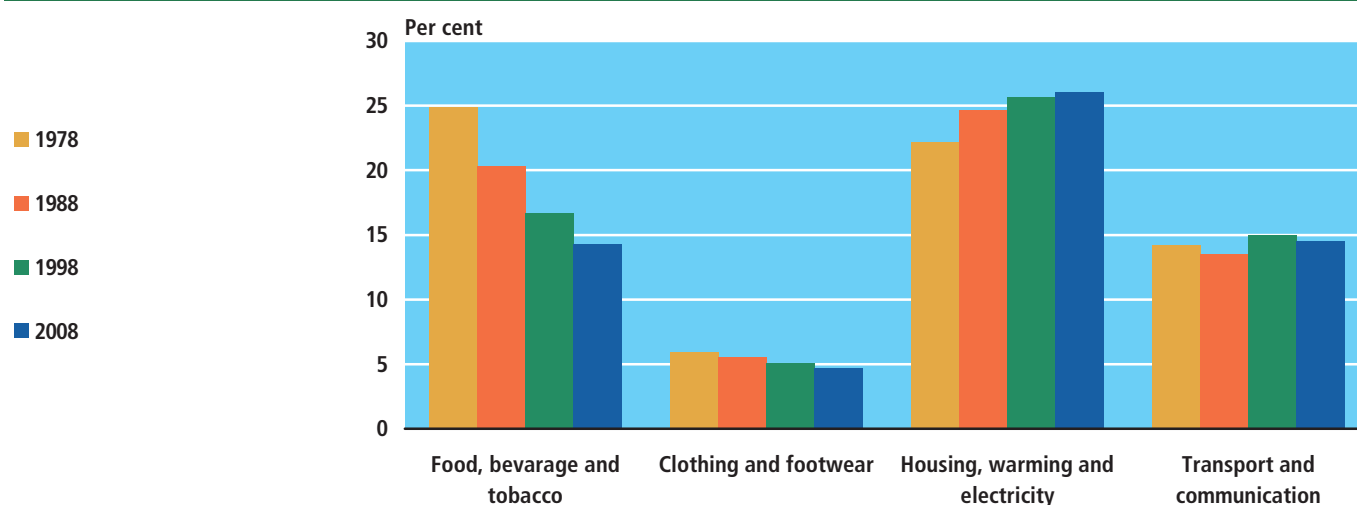


For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fu5.

Danes spend less on food and more on housing

The composition of consumption has undergone major changes over a long period of time. Since 1978, the consumption of food, beverages and tobacco has fallen from 25 per cent of the total consumption of private households to 14 per cent in 2008. Conversely, expenditure on housing, heating, and electricity has increased from 22 per cent in 1978 to 26 per cent in 2008. The consumption of clothing and footwear has fallen from 6 per cent in 1978 to 4.6 per cent in 2008, while expenditure on transport and communications is relatively unchanged.

Figure 9 The share of selected consumption items of total consumption



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat05.

The consumption of beer, wine and spirits was unchanged in 2007

The average consumption of pure alcohol per citizen over 14 years was 12.1 litres in 2007 – the same as the year before. But the consumption of alcohol was strikingly less than in 2003, the year where the largest consumption has been calculated. In 2003, the consumption of pure alcohol was one litre more than in 2003.

While the quantity of pure alcohol per citizen over 14 years was unchanged between 2006 and 2007, the composition of the consumption was changed. The consumption of beer decreased from 554 million litres to 542 million litres. The consumption of wine increased from 172 million litres to 178 million litres and spirits and alcopops increased from 30 to 32 million litres in 2007.

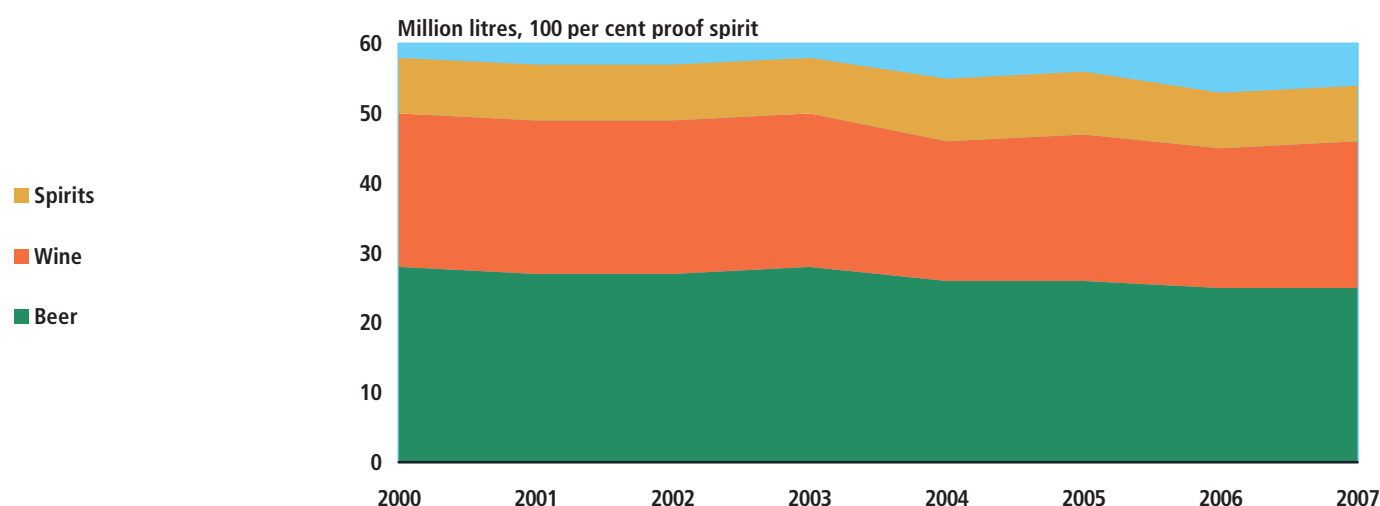
2003 was the year where the Danes had the highest consumption of beer, wine, spirits etc. in the period where the consumption has been calculated.

The Danes drank 10 percent less in 2007 compared with the time when the consumption of beer was 601 million litres. Almost the same change occurred for spirits and alcopops. In 2007 the Danes drank 9 per cent less.

In comparison, the decrease for wine has only been on 2 per cent in the same period.

Figure 10

Total consumption of dutiable alcohol



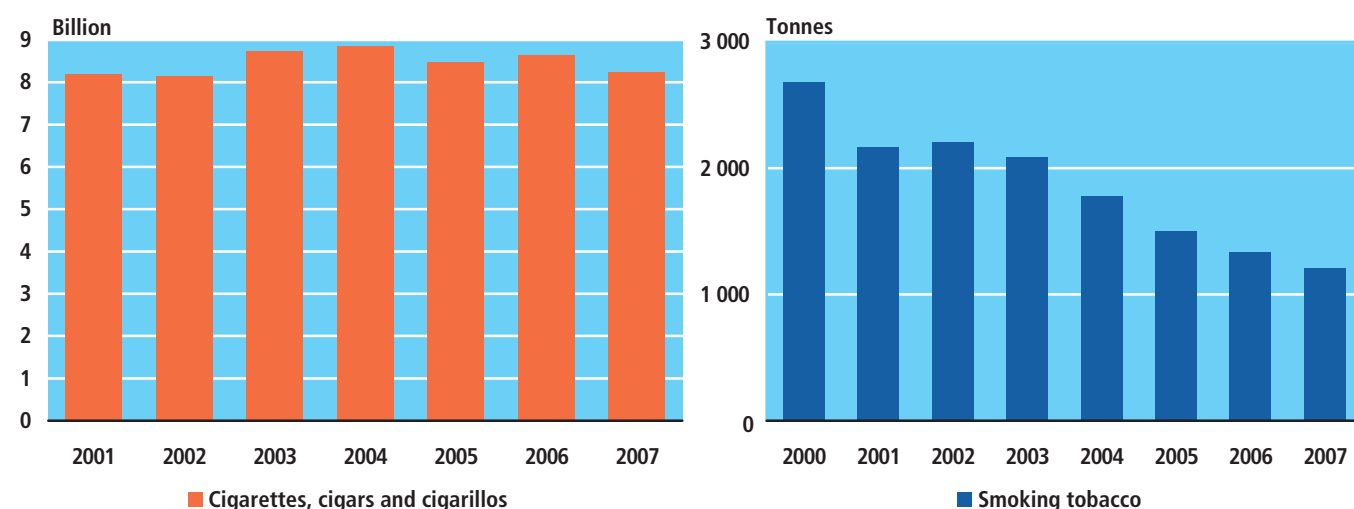
For further information visit www.statbank.dk/alko4.

Average cigarette consumption per citizen over 14 years fell in 2007

Total consumption of cigarettes, cigarillos and cigars decreased 4.8 per cent in 2007 compared to last year, due to decreased domestic sales. The average cigarette consumption per citizen over 14 years was 1,832 units. In 2006 the average consumption was 1,924 units.

Income, consumption and prices

Figure 11 Consumption of tobacco



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/alko4.

3. Households and the public sector

Indirect subsidies from the public sector

The household budget survey also calculates the value of the indirect public subsidies that households may be said to receive insofar as they utilize free or cost-reduced services in healthcare, education, and childcare. On the other hand, part of all household consumption actually constitutes payments to the public sector insofar as such consumption is liable to VAT or other taxes/duties. The net result of such transfers back and forth between individual households and the public sector can be calculated as shown below.

Household transfers to and from the public sector. 2006

	Age group					
	All	17-29	30-49	50-59	60-66	67 +
	DKK thousands					
Transfers to the public sector	230	148	295	291	209	122
Income taxes, etc.	160	95	211	209	137	79
VAT, duties, property taxes, etc.	70	53	84	82	72	43
Transfers from the public sector	146	134	155	87	148	190
Transfer income	81	58	61	54	122	136
Selected indirect transfers	65	76	94	33	26	53
Net transfers to the public sector	84	14	140	204	61	-68
Average household income	524	328	675	656	467	293

Income, consumption and prices

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

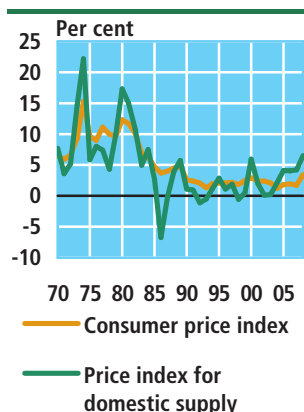
Income taxes, etc., also include subscriptions to unemployment insurance funds. Income transfers comprise a number of transfer incomes, including old-age pensions, cash benefits, sickness benefits, unemployment benefits, housing/rent benefits, and family allowances. As mentioned above, *selected indirect transfers* include the most important services offered in healthcare, education, and childcare; subsidies for medical products have not, however, been included for practical reasons.

Net transfers to the public sector increase with age

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

4. Prices

Figure 12
Annual changes in price indices



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pris9 and [pris10](http://www.statbank.dk/pris10).

Consumer price index and price index for domestic supply

The consumer price index shows the trend of the prices typically charged to consumers for goods and services. Real prices, including VAT and duties charged to consumers, are used for estimating price trends. The trend in the consumer price index reflects a country's rate of inflation, whereas the price trend in the first chain of turnover is reflected by the price index for domestic supply. Importers' real purchase prices, excluding VAT and duties, as well as producers' real sales prices, excluding VAT and duties, are used as the basis for estimating the price index for domestic supply.

Greater fluctuation in the price index for domestic supply

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

Inflation peaked in 1974

In 1974, inflation peaked with an annual change in the consumer price index of approximately 15 per cent and a change in the price index for domestic supply of approximately 22 per cent. In 1980, the annual change in the consumer price index was approximately 12 per cent, while the corresponding figure for the price index for domestic supply was approximately 17 per cent. The huge oil price increases during these periods affected the price index for domestic supply to a greater degree than the other indices due to the greater weight of fuels. The repeated devaluation of the Danish krone at the end of the 1970s was also instrumental in increasing import prices, which also have greater weight in the price index for domestic supply.

Income, consumption and prices

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

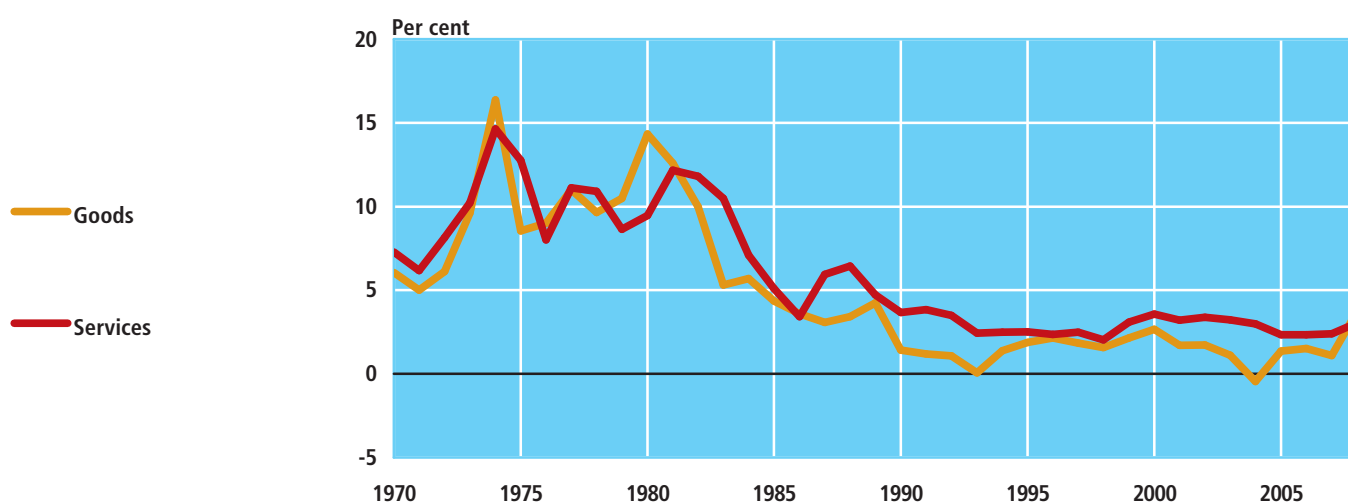
Sub-indices for goods and services

Figure 13 illustrates the annual changes in the consumer price index by goods and services. 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. This may be partly attributed to the fact that the services index to a greater extent than the goods index is influenced by developments in wages and salaries.

Figure 13

Annual changes in price indices



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pris6.

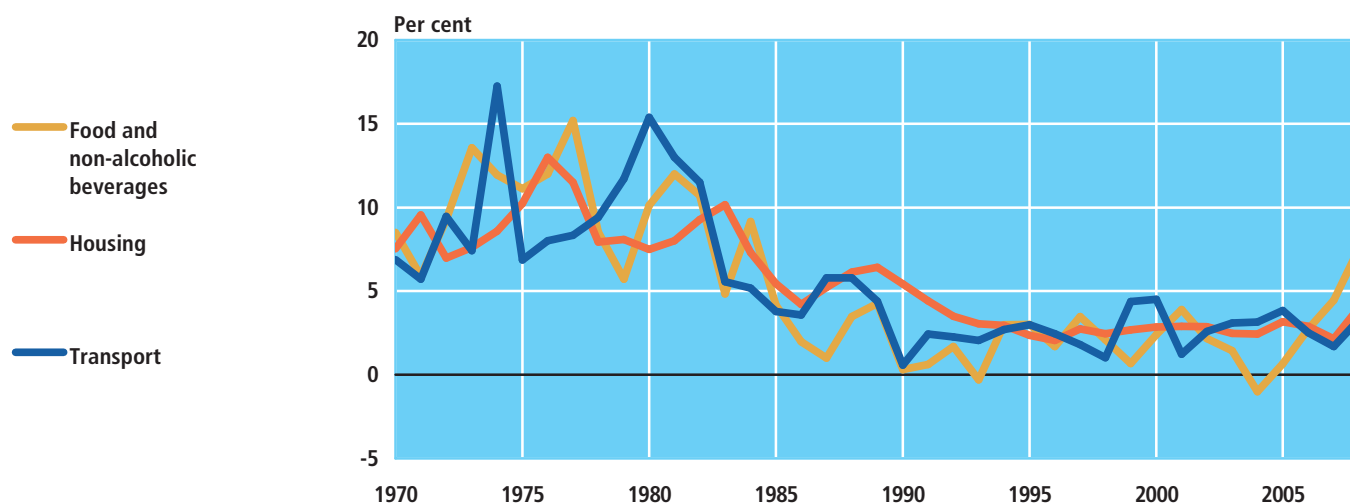
The housing index, the food index, and the transport index

Figure 14 shows the annual changes in three of the sub-indices of the consumer price index: The housing index, the food index, and the transport index. Generally, these sub-indices show the same overall trend as the consumer price index, i.e. greatest change during the period around the two oil crises. From 2002 to 2006, the growth rate on food prices has been lower than that of housing and transport. In 2004, food prices were decreasing, while they in the following years have increased more and more. In 2008, the food prices increased somewhat more than the prices for housing and transport. The price development of transport and housing has remained steady in the period from 2002 until 2008.

Income, consumption and prices

Figure 14

Annual changes in selected sub-indices



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pris6.

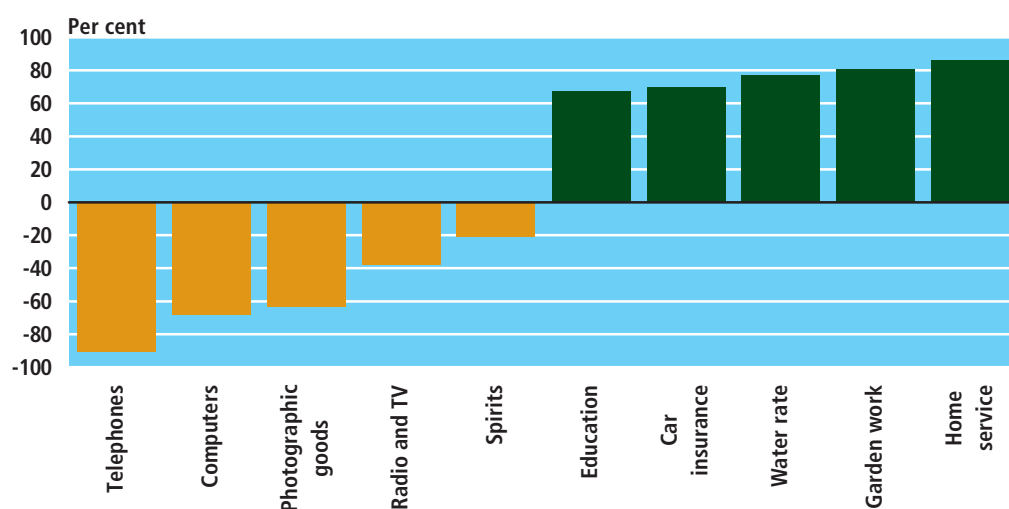
Greatest changes in consumer prices since 2000

Figure 15 shows the commodity and service groups that account for the greatest falls or increases in prices from January 2000 to January 2009. During the period, there was a fall of 91 per cent for telephones. Especially, mobile phones have been instrumental in reducing prices.

There is also a sharp fall in computers (-68 per cent) and photographic equipment (-63 per cent). During the period, radio and TV accounts for a fall of 38 per cent, while there was a fall in prices for spirits of 21 per cent, mainly due to a reduction in duties in October 2003.

Figure 15

Percentage change in consumer prices. Jan. 2000 – Jan. 2009



Income, consumption and prices

Education increased by 67 per cent, due to, among other things, a reduction in subsidies allocated to evening schools. Car insurance has increased by 70 per cent since 2000. During the period, water rates increased by 77 per cent, and garden work, etc. has increased by 81 per cent and home service (e.g. cleaning activities and window cleaning) has increased by 86 per cent. The increase for the last two service groups is mainly due to the abolition of subsidies allocated to home service.

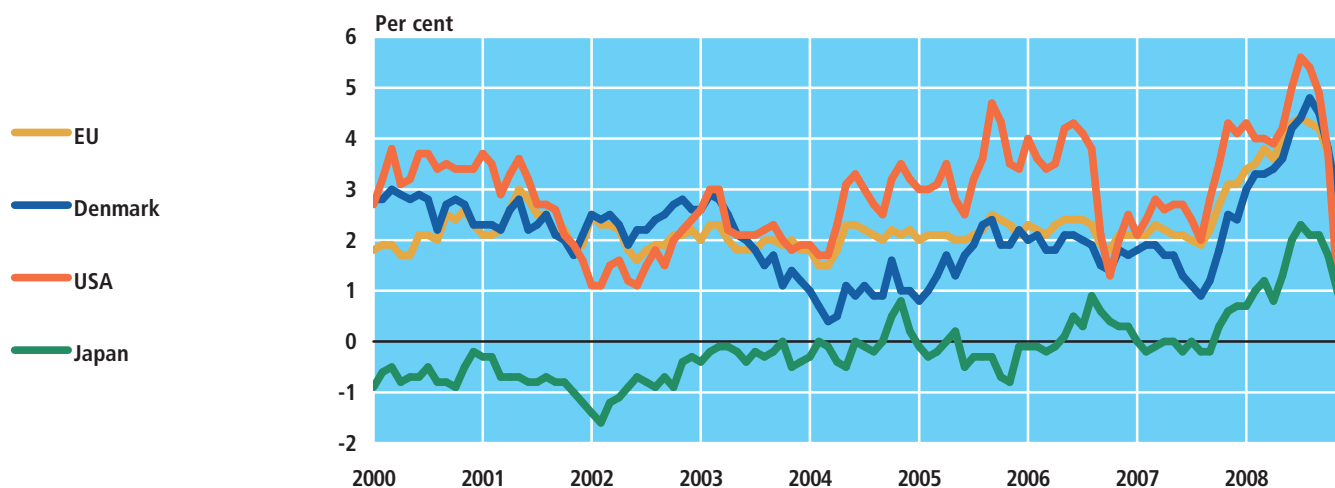
Generally speaking, goods with a highly technological content account for the highest falls in prices since 2000, while services account for the highest increases.

International comparison of price trends

Until the middle of 2001, inflation in the EU and the United States ranged around 2 per cent and 4 per cent. From 2001 onwards, inflation has ranged at a lower level, between 1 per cent and 4 per cent. Since the beginning of 2004 and until the middle of 2006, inflation has been somewhat higher in the United States, compared to the EU, while Denmark has, on average, accounted for a considerably lower rate of inflation than in the EU. In the second half of 2007, the inflation in the United States, the EU, Denmark and Japan rose considerably. This increase in inflation is mainly due to globally rising food and energy prices and has decreased in the last months of 2008.

Figure 16

Inflation in EU, Denmark, United States and Japan



5. Price trends for sales of property

Stagnating and falling prices replace sharp growth in dwellings

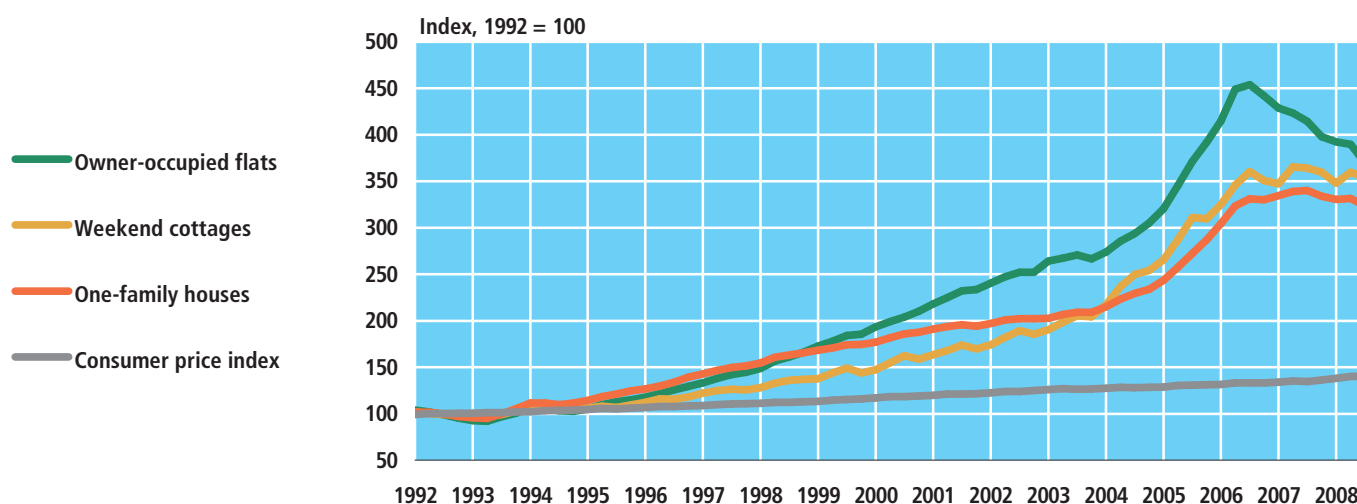
In the middle of the 1990s, prices for owner-occupied dwellings started to increase by far more than the usual price trends in society (as indicated by the consumer price index). The increase lasted up until 2006 when the first indications of obvious price falls began to appear.

Income, consumption and prices

From the 3rd quarter 2006 to the 3rd quarter 2008, prices for owner-occupied flats have fallen by 18.5 per cent. In the same period, prices for one-family houses and weekend cottages are stagnating.

Figure 17

Price trends for owner-occupied dwellings



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ejen5 and pris12.

Table 215

Income, total. 2007

	Number of families	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average
	thousands	DKK thousands			
Families, total	2 741.5	197.5	335.5	590.3	443.2
Without children	1 989.1	172.9	265.7	430.4	352.6
With 1 child	304.1	363.0	562.9	741.6	612.1
With 2 children	323.6	504.4	661.2	834.1	723.0
With 3 or more children	124.7	489.4	666.5	854.3	750.5
Couples, total	1 323.9	396.0	582.6	757.1	646.3
Without children	731.7	309.6	469.6	645.4	545.5
With 1 child	210.9	528.5	656.6	816.0	730.1
With 2 children	271.9	581.3	704.0	873.6	789.4
With 3 or more children	109.3	559.6	702.0	887.6	803.6
Single persons, total	1 417.6	156.2	211.6	311.8	253.5
Without children	1 257.4	150.9	195.8	293.1	240.3
With 1 child	93.2	235.4	313.5	404.6	345.0
With 2 or more children	67.0	272.2	339.7	423.2	373.6

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 216

Income, total by family type and level of income. 2007

	Families total			Singles				Couples				
	Total	Without children	With children	Total	Without children	With 1 child	With 2 or more children	Total	Without children	With 1 child	With 2 children	With 3 or more children
	thousands											
Number of families	2 741.5	1 989.1	752.4	1 417.6	1 257.4	93.2	67.0	1 323.9	731.7	210.9	271.9	109.3
Income, total												
Under 50 000 DKK	57.8	54.8	3.0	53.8	52.5	0.9	0.4	4.0	2.3	0.6	0.7	0.4
50 000 - 99 999 DKK	70.5	68.4	2.1	67.9	66.6	0.9	0.4	2.7	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.2
100 000 - 149 999 DKK	198.9	195.0	3.9	192.6	189.8	2.2	0.7	6.2	5.2	0.5	0.4	0.2
150 000 - 199 999 DKK	371.7	358.7	13.0	347.3	336.6	8.5	2.2	24.4	22.0	1.2	0.8	0.3
200 000 - 249 999 DKK	277.4	250.2	27.2	197.5	174.6	15.0	8.0	79.9	75.6	2.0	1.5	0.8
250 000 - 299 999 DKK	238.8	204.7	34.0	167.6	140.9	14.9	11.9	71.1	63.9	3.7	2.3	1.3
300 000 - 349 999 DKK	212.3	172.4	39.9	136.6	109.0	15.1	12.4	75.7	63.4	5.2	4.1	3.0
350 000 - 399 999 DKK	165.9	127.3	38.6	92.9	70.7	11.6	10.6	73.0	56.5	7.0	5.6	3.9
400 000 - 449 999 DKK	131.3	94.7	36.6	55.7	40.6	7.9	7.1	75.6	54.1	9.6	7.7	4.2
450 000 - 499 999 DKK	116.8	77.6	39.2	33.6	24.0	5.3	4.3	83.2	53.6	13.2	11.4	5.0
500 000 - 599 999 DKK	237.8	131.0	106.8	33.9	23.6	5.6	4.7	203.9	107.4	38.1	43.1	15.3
600 000 - 699 999 DKK	217.2	95.8	121.5	15.3	10.7	2.5	2.1	201.9	85.1	41.1	55.9	19.7
700 000 - 799 999 DKK	154.5	58.0	96.5	7.4	5.4	1.1	0.9	147.1	52.6	31.4	46.0	17.1
800 000 - 899 999 DKK	98.1	33.3	64.8	4.3	3.3	0.6	0.5	93.8	30.0	20.6	31.3	11.9
900 000 - 999 999 DKK	59.3	19.0	40.3	2.6	2.1	0.3	0.3	56.7	17.0	12.3	19.8	7.7
1 000 000 - 1 999 999 DKK	115.3	39.4	75.9	6.4	5.2	0.7	0.5	108.9	34.2	21.5	37.0	16.2
2 000 000 - 2 999 999 DKK	10.1	4.6	5.6	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	9.1	3.7	1.5	2.6	1.3
3 mio DKK +	7.7	4.3	3.5	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	6.7	3.3	1.0	1.6	0.8

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 217

Family incomings by type of dwelling. 2007

	Type of dwelling					Type of ownership		
	Detached	Terraced or semi- detached	Apartment houses	Student hostels	Other dwellings ¹	Total	Own dwelling	Rented ²
DKK thousands								
Income, total								
Families, total	584.4	390.8	315.1	118.4	338.9	443.2	603.2	295.7
Without children	462.5	322.8	282.3	115.5	276.0	352.6	488.9	257.3
With 1 child	724.2	544.1	448.4	247.0	624.4	612.1	740.4	433.1
With 2 children	793.5	630.9	514.6	314.7	738.1	723.0	806.2	507.5
With 3 or more children	836.4	624.7	494.5	363.2	819.4	750.5	857.1	514.4
Couples, total	700.4	581.7	515.1	233.9	660.7	646.3	706.0	495.9
Without children	589.4	491.3	468.3	222.2	567.6	545.5	598.6	434.9
With 1 child	778.0	697.0	597.8	295.2	761.9	730.1	787.5	580.2
With 2 children	822.1	747.0	627.7	369.5	816.4	789.4	828.6	627.7
With 3 or more children	861.5	712.5	560.9	404.0	888.4	803.6	873.7	590.3
Singles, total	297.5	256.5	242.2	106.4	203.9	253.5	337.7	224.1
Without children	279.7	237.5	233.1	105.7	196.6	240.3	321.6	212.1
With 1 child	412.9	347.0	311.6	189.8	337.8	345.0	449.1	307.5
With 2 or more children	425.6	373.3	337.3	198.6	367.0	373.6	473.4	336.3
All income including net interest recieved								
Families, total	591.0	395.1	311.0	116.9	330.0	444.8	614.5	288.4
Without children	483.5	330.4	279.8	114.1	275.5	360.4	514.9	252.3
With 1 child	712.2	538.5	436.5	241.7	584.6	600.5	732.0	416.9
With 2 children	781.6	626.9	502.0	306.4	676.0	711.1	797.4	487.4
With 3 or more children	801.7	618.5	483.1	351.5	728.9	721.8	825.2	492.5
Couples, total	704.1	587.5	506.8	230.9	631.0	647.0	713.0	480.6
Without children	613.6	504.0	463.9	219.6	563.5	560.5	625.2	425.6
With 1 child	764.3	690.7	581.6	289.6	709.0	716.0	777.0	556.7
With 2 children	809.3	743.6	612.2	361.0	744.9	776.1	818.7	600.5
With 3 or more children	825.2	706.5	547.7	391.1	786.1	771.9	840.5	562.8
Singles, total	311.5	259.9	239.5	105.1	203.7	256.1	360.3	219.6
Without children	296.0	242.4	231.0	104.4	197.1	243.9	346.5	208.3
With 1 child	410.4	342.4	303.6	184.7	325.1	339.0	453.8	297.7
With 2 or more children	423.8	367.6	329.5	190.7	350.6	367.9	478.3	326.7
Disposable income								
Families, total	393.6	268.6	209.8	85.5	226.4	298.3	408.8	196.5
Without children	329.0	228.4	188.6	83.4	191.6	245.2	349.5	172.3
With 1 child	463.8	354.3	290.5	178.8	385.8	393.6	475.9	278.7
With 2 children	506.3	412.4	338.8	223.3	444.2	464.0	515.9	329.5
With 3 or more children	530.4	420.6	345.3	255.5	496.1	483.8	544.1	350.3
Couples, total	466.8	391.0	336.4	166.1	424.9	429.4	472.2	321.2
Without children	417.0	343.8	309.5	158.3	386.4	379.8	424.2	287.3
With 1 child	496.6	446.2	377.3	208.4	463.8	464.8	504.1	362.3
With 2 children	522.6	478.9	401.2	255.1	486.3	501.9	528.4	392.9
With 3 or more children	543.9	468.2	380.5	276.8	531.0	512.3	552.8	388.8
Singles, total	212.8	182.6	163.6	77.1	143.1	176.0	244.8	151.9
Without children	202.0	169.9	156.6	76.5	138.5	166.9	235.6	143.0
With 1 child	274.0	235.9	211.1	143.7	222.9	232.3	301.6	207.4
With 2 or more children	300.3	268.6	246.2	157.3	249.8	268.2	332.4	244.2

¹ Includes unknown types of dwelling. ² Dwellings which are part of a housing association are included as rented.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 218

Family incomings for families with children. 2007

	Number of families	Age of youngest child						Total
		0-2 years	3-6 years	7-12 years	13-14 years	15-17 years	18-24 years	
	thousands	DKK thousands						
Income, total								
Families, total	752.4	626.7	660.2	694.5	714.7	714.6	759.2	682.8
With 1 child	304.1	575.7	533.2	548.5	580.1	629.3	737.0	612.1
With 2 children	323.6	657.4	693.2	725.2	765.5	822.8	918.4	723.0
With 3 or more children	124.7	670.2	724.2	791.6	935.0	974.3	939.5	750.5
Couples, total	592.2	668.4	746.6	806.6	837.2	842.5	878.2	770.9
With 1 child	210.9	626.1	670.3	729.1	740.9	775.4	858.6	730.1
With 2 children	271.9	690.8	758.5	811.7	850.4	903.6	1 001.6	789.4
With 3 or more children	109.3	706.5	781.3	854.9	1 009.0	1 052.3	1 003.0	803.6
Singles, total	160.2	256.0	312.6	351.5	374.8	393.1	454.6	357.0
With 1 child	93.2	233.3	284.0	321.2	343.2	366.0	443.7	345.0
With 2 or more children	67.0	280.3	336.5	376.8	416.0	469.9	574.7	373.6
All income including net interest recieved								
Families, total	752.4	601.0	641.0	682.4	706.9	707.8	757.0	668.2
With 1 child	304.1	551.4	516.5	538.4	571.7	622.9	735.0	600.5
With 2 children	323.6	635.4	677.7	717.0	761.1	817.2	916.1	711.1
With 3 or more children	124.7	634.5	695.6	767.2	913.0	947.4	907.0	721.8
Couples, total	592.2	640.8	724.9	792.6	828.0	834.8	876.1	753.9
With 1 child	210.9	599.5	649.4	716.4	730.1	768.9	856.9	716.0
With 2 children	271.9	667.6	741.7	802.7	845.5	897.0	998.9	776.1
With 3 or more children	109.3	668.1	749.6	827.9	983.7	1 020.5	963.3	771.9
Singles, total	160.2	247.8	303.8	345.5	371.1	388.4	452.2	351.1
With 1 child	93.2	225.2	275.0	314.5	338.3	359.9	441.1	339.0
With 2 or more children	67.0	272.0	327.9	371.3	413.9	469.0	573.7	367.9
Disposable income								
Families, total	752.4	394.6	419.9	447.0	464.7	467.2	499.7	438.8
With 1 child	304.1	358.3	338.5	351.2	375.2	410.1	484.7	393.6
With 2 children	323.6	415.8	438.6	465.6	499.4	540.6	606.9	464.0
With 3 or more children	124.7	427.0	465.5	514.5	607.6	630.6	622.4	483.8
Couples, total	592.2	418.1	469.0	512.9	539.0	546.5	576.8	490.6
With 1 child	210.9	387.1	417.8	458.5	473.0	501.1	563.6	464.8
With 2 children	271.9	434.6	475.2	515.3	549.6	589.3	659.9	501.9
With 3 or more children	109.3	445.7	495.7	549.6	649.4	674.0	658.3	512.3
Singles, total	160.2	186.3	222.1	245.3	258.8	268.0	302.4	247.3
With 1 child	93.2	162.8	194.5	216.2	231.0	246.2	294.5	232.3
With 2 or more children	67.0	211.5	245.2	269.6	295.1	329.4	389.0	268.2

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Table 219

Gross family income. 2007

	Number of families	1st quartile group	2nd quartile group	3rd quartile group	4th quartile group	Maximum equalization percentage
	thousands	per cent				
Income, total						
Families, total	2 741.5	7.7	14.8	25.5	52.0	29.2
Without children	1 989.1	8.6	15.2	23.8	52.4	28.3
With 1 child	304.1	10.4	19.1	26.4	44.1	20.8
With 2 children	323.6	12.0	20.4	25.6	42.0	18.1
With 3 or more children	124.7	11.5	19.5	25.0	44.0	19.8
Couples	1 323.9	10.7	19.2	25.7	44.4	20.6
Without children	731.7	10.7	17.7	25.4	46.1	22.3
With 1 child	210.9	13.8	20.3	25.0	40.9	16.6
With 2 children	271.9	14.5	20.4	24.7	40.4	16.0
With 3 or more children	109.3	13.0	19.7	24.4	42.9	18.4
Singles, total	1 417.6	10.3	17.7	25.5	46.4	22.9
Without children	1 257.4	10.3	17.9	25.1	46.7	23.0
With 1 child	93.2	13.1	20.0	25.7	41.2	17.4
With 2 or more children	67.0	14.7	20.5	25.3	39.5	15.4
All income including net interest recieved						
Families, total	2 741.5	7.6	15.0	25.6	51.8	28.9
Without children	1 989.1	8.4	15.3	24.0	52.2	28.3
With 1 child	304.1	10.1	18.8	26.5	44.6	21.5
With 2 children	323.6	11.5	20.1	25.8	42.6	18.8
With 3 or more children	124.7	10.8	19.4	25.4	44.3	20.4
Couples	1 323.9	10.9	19.1	25.6	44.3	20.5
Without children	731.7	10.9	18.0	25.3	45.7	21.9
With 1 child	210.9	13.2	20.1	25.2	41.5	17.3
With 2 children	271.9	13.8	20.3	25.0	40.9	16.6
With 3 or more children	109.3	12.1	19.7	24.9	43.3	19.0
Singles, total	1 417.6	10.2	17.9	25.5	46.4	22.9
Without children	1 257.4	10.1	18.0	25.2	46.7	23.0
With 1 child	93.2	12.8	19.7	25.7	41.7	18.0
With 2 or more children	67.0	14.2	20.3	25.3	40.2	16.1
Disposable income						
Families, total	2 741.5	8.4	16.0	26.1	49.5	26.8
Without children	1 989.1	9.2	16.4	24.3	50.1	26.2
With 1 child	304.1	11.1	19.5	26.7	42.7	19.6
With 2 children	323.6	12.8	21.0	26.0	40.3	16.5
With 3 or more children	124.7	12.3	20.3	25.5	41.9	17.8
Couples	1 323.9	12.2	20.0	25.8	42.1	18.3
Without children	731.7	12.3	19.0	25.4	43.3	19.3
With 1 child	210.9	14.1	20.8	25.4	39.8	15.6
With 2 children	271.9	14.8	21.1	25.2	38.9	14.6
With 3 or more children	109.3	13.3	20.6	25.0	41.1	16.8
Singles, total	1 417.6	11.0	19.5	25.8	43.7	20.1
Without children	1 257.4	11.0	19.8	25.6	43.6	19.8
With 1 child	93.2	14.5	20.9	25.7	38.9	14.9
With 2 or more children	67.0	15.7	21.4	25.5	37.4	13.2

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 220

Disposable income by sex and socio-economic group. 2007

	Number of persons	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average
	thousands	DKK thousands			
Men and women					
Self-employed, total¹	195.0	115.7	202.3	347.0	320.5
Self-employed, with employees	46.6	145.2	272.7	508.7	404.4
Self-employed, without employees	140.2	109.6	191.6	316.1	301.8
Assisting spouses	8.2	119.3	153.4	193.8	162.6
Employees, total	2 437.7	162.2	204.9	253.4	220.5
Top managers, total	73.2	247.0	306.9	405.3	389.6
Employees, highest level, total	333.9	218.5	260.7	318.1	281.0
Employees, medium level, total	481.3	189.8	224.8	269.0	238.2
Employees, basic level, total	986.6	150.4	188.1	224.3	189.4
Other employees	197.5	137.0	170.4	205.6	172.8
Employees, not further specified	365.2	140.8	188.0	243.6	217.8
Unemployed	58.4	111.8	134.0	162.2	141.8
Temporarily outside the labour force	45.3	114.0	130.2	151.7	135.4
Not economically active					
Pensioners and others	1 140.9	107.1	132.8	167.3	149.2
Recipients of cash benefits	87.9	88.0	113.9	143.8	119.9
Other persons not economically active ²	452.3	8.7	25.7	50.7	41.8
Men					
Self-employed, total¹	136.1	122.2	222.0	389.9	355.6
Self-employed with employees	36.2	147.4	284.0	530.3	420.8
Self-employed without employees	99.2	116.7	206.9	346.7	333.5
Assisting spouses	0.8	98.7	132.5	171.2	139.8
Employees, total	1 259.9	171.3	216.6	271.8	238.9
Top managers	52.9	260.6	327.0	437.3	424.1
Employees, highest level, total	175.1	227.9	276.3	340.8	300.9
Employees, medium level, total	183.0	207.8	250.3	304.1	269.3
Employees, basic level, total	502.5	160.3	199.5	236.6	200.3
Other employees	117.1	148.3	183.8	219.4	185.1
Employees, not further specified	229.3	149.6	198.6	258.7	236.7
Unemployed	26.2	103.5	127.7	156.9	138.4
Temporarily outside the labour force	13.9	108.9	124.7	142.4	130.6
Not economically active					
Pensioners and others	484.6	115.3	141.3	184.4	165.3
Recipients of cash benefits	35.4	81.1	97.5	116.2	102.8
Other persons not economically active ²	213.7	7.2	23.1	46.0	40.4
Women					
Self-employed, total¹	58.8	105.2	170.1	263.1	239.2
Self-employed with employees	10.4	139.9	241.9	427.1	347.7
Self-employed without employees	41.0	96.5	163.1	252.3	225.1
Assisting spouses	7.4	123.0	155.7	195.4	164.9
Employees, total	1 177.8	155.0	194.0	236.0	200.8
Top managers	20.4	227.1	266.1	328.8	300.4
Employees, highest level, total	158.8	209.8	247.4	293.8	259.0
Employees, medium level, total	298.3	182.4	213.3	248.5	219.1
Employees, basic level, total	484.1	143.7	177.4	210.6	178.0
Other employees	80.4	125.2	155.3	182.5	154.9
Employees, not further specified	135.9	129.7	171.8	219.6	185.9
Unemployed	32.2	118.3	138.7	165.2	144.6
Temporarily outside the labour force	31.4	116.5	133.5	154.5	137.6
Not economically active					
Pensioners and others	656.3	99.3	127.7	155.8	137.2
Recipients of cash benefits	52.4	101.7	129.1	157.4	131.4
Other persons not economically active ²	238.7	10.1	28.2	54.4	43.1

¹ Includes assisting spouses. ² Includes unknown.

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Table 221

Personal income by type of income. 2007

	Primary income			Transfer income				Property income, net	Disposable income
	Wages and salaries, etc.	Entrepre- neurial income etc.	Total	Unemploy- ment bene- fits etc.	Pensions etc.	Social benefits	Total ³		
	DKK thousands								
Men and women	175.9	18.5	194.4	2.5	43.5	7.4	61.8	16.7	184.3
Self-employed, total ¹	28.6	387.4	416.0	1.5	17.4	7.0	30.2	18.9	320.5
Self-employed with employees	13.7	632.2	645.9	0.2	7.2	6.1	16.4	-64.9	404.4
Self-employed without employees	34.6	320.0	354.6	1.9	20.8	7.3	34.7	46.7	301.8
Assisting spouses	12.2	145.4	157.6	0.5	16.7	5.9	31.6	20.8	162.6
Employees, total	311.4	2.1	313.5	2.0	3.7	3.9	16.8	13.2	220.5
Top managers	588.0	6.7	594.6	0.5	5.6	0.8	9.8	87.6	389.6
Employees, highest level	415.4	4.6	420.0	1.8	4.4	2.7	15.8	20.6	281.0
Employees, medium level	345.7	1.6	347.2	1.4	2.7	3.4	16.0	9.7	238.2
Employees, basic level	264.5	1.1	265.6	2.1	2.2	4.2	15.7	2.9	189.4
Other employees	238.2	0.9	239.1	3.3	3.1	5.6	18.5	1.2	172.8
Employees, not further specified	281.5	3.3	284.8	2.3	8.7	4.9	22.5	30.4	217.8
Unemployed	48.5	3.8	52.3	79.2	4.5	38.1	132.6	4.9	141.8
Temporarily outside the labour force	10.4	-0.3	10.1	27.9	6.8	115.4	165.3	-0.9	135.4
Not economically active									
Pensioners and others	2.3	0.4	2.7	0.1	154.4	1.1	163.9	29.8	149.2
Recipients of cash benefits	6.4	0.1	6.4	0.2	3.0	127.3	149.8	-3.0	119.9
Others persons not economically active ²	12.9	0.3	13.2	0.1	5.6	4.3	23.2	8.3	41.8

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 222

Disposable income by sex and level of income. 2007

	thousands			per cent		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Persons, total	2 169.8	2 247.6	4 417.5	49	51	100
Disposable income						
Less than 50 000 DKK	192.0	185.8	377.8	51	49	100
DKK 50 000 – DKK 99 999	214.6	327.6	542.1	40	60	100
DKK 100 000 – DKK 149 999	397.2	553.6	950.8	42	58	100
DKK 150 000 – DKK 199 999	432.1	540.8	973.0	44	56	100
DKK 200 000 – DKK 249 999	402.3	367.2	769.4	52	48	100
DKK 250 000 – DKK 299 999	230.6	157.3	387.9	59	41	100
DKK 300 000 – DKK 349 999	118.4	58.9	177.2	67	33	100
DKK 350 000 – DKK 399 999	62.2	24.4	86.6	72	28	100
DKK 400 000 – DKK 449 999	34.8	11.8	46.6	75	25	100
DKK 450 000 – DKK 499 999	21.4	6.4	27.8	77	23	100
DKK 500 000 – DKK 599 999	23.4	6.0	29.4	80	20	100
DKK 600 000 – DKK 699 999	12.2	2.6	14.8	82	18	100
DKK 700 000 – DKK 799 999	7.1	1.5	8.6	83	17	100
DKK 800 000 – DKK 899 999	4.6	0.9	5.5	84	16	100
DKK 900 000 – DKK 999 999	3.3	0.6	3.8	85	15	100
DKK 1 000 000 – DKK 1 999 999	9.3	1.7	11.0	85	15	100
DKK 2 000 000 – DKK 2 999 999	2.0	0.3	2.4	86	14	100
DKK 3 mio +	2.3	0.4	2.7	87	13	100

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Table 223

Disposable income by sex and socio-economic group. 2007

	Number of persons	1st quartile group	2nd quartile group	3rd quartile group	4th quartile group	Maximum equalization percentage
	thousands	per cent				
Men and women	4 417.5	7.9	18.9	26.6	46.5	23.5
Self-employed, total¹	195.0	-0.8	12.4	20.5	68.0	43.1
Self-employed with employees	46.6	-6.2	12.9	23.0	70.2	46.2
Self-employed without employees	140.2	1.2	12.5	20.3	66.0	41.1
Assisting spouses	8.2	12.6	21.2	26.4	39.8	16.4
Employees, total	2 437.7	13.4	20.9	25.8	40.0	16.1
Top managers	73.2	12.6	17.7	22.4	47.3	22.3
Employees, highest level	333.9	15.3	21.3	25.5	37.9	13.8
Employees, medium level	481.3	16.1	21.8	25.7	36.5	12.4
Employees, basic level	986.6	14.5	22.5	27.1	35.9	13.0
Other employees	197.5	14.4	22.4	27.0	36.1	13.2
Employees, not further specified	365.2	10.8	19.0	24.5	45.8	21.3
Unemployed	58.4	14.8	21.8	25.9	37.6	13.7
Temporarily not in the labour force	45.3	16.8	22.6	25.8	34.7	10.7
Not in the labour force						
Pensioners and others	1 140.9	14.0	20.2	24.7	41.1	16.6
Recipient of cash benefit	87.9	15.3	21.1	26.7	37.0	13.8
Others not in the labour force ²	452.3	-0.3	10.0	22.1	68.2	44.0
Men	2 169.8	7.0	18.3	26.0	48.7	25.2
Self-employed, total¹	136.1	-1.8	12.0	20.5	69.2	44.4
Self-employed with employees	36.2	-7.5	12.8	23.2	71.5	47.5
Self-employed without employees	99.2	0.9	12.1	20.0	67.0	42.1
Assisting spouses	0.8	11.7	21.2	26.6	40.5	17.4
Employees, total	1 259.9	12.7	20.4	25.3	41.7	17.5
Top managers	52.9	11.9	17.3	22.1	48.8	23.8
Employees, highest level	175.1	14.9	20.9	25.4	38.8	14.6
Employees, medium level	183.0	15.3	21.3	25.5	37.9	13.8
Employees, basic level	502.5	14.2	22.7	27.1	36.0	13.1
Other employees	117.1	14.5	22.6	27.1	35.9	13.0
Employees, not further specified	229.3	10.3	18.5	23.8	47.4	22.8
Unemployed	26.2	13.6	21.1	25.4	39.9	15.7
Temporarily not in the labour force	13.9	15.9	22.6	25.2	36.3	11.8
Not in the labour force						
Pensioners and others	484.6	14.1	19.4	24.2	42.3	17.8
Recipient of cash benefit	35.4	16.7	21.6	25.6	36.1	11.9
Others not in the labour force ²	213.7	-1.3	9.3	20.8	71.3	46.6
Women	2 247.6	9.1	20.2	27.7	43.0	20.8
Self-employed, total¹	58.8	2.5	14.5	22.0	61.0	36.2
Self-employed with employees	10.4	-0.7	13.7	22.9	64.2	40.0
Self-employed without employees	41.0	2.7	14.5	22.6	60.3	35.6
Assisting spouses	7.4	12.8	21.2	26.4	39.6	16.2
Employees, total	1 177.8	14.4	21.8	26.6	37.2	13.9
Top managers	20.4	16.0	20.5	24.4	39.1	14.5
Employees, highest level	158.8	15.9	22.1	25.9	36.0	12.1
Employees, medium level	298.3	17.0	22.6	26.2	34.2	10.5
Employees, basic level	484.1	15.0	22.7	27.1	35.2	12.3
Other employees	80.4	14.9	22.9	27.1	35.0	12.2
Employees not further specified	135.9	12.2	20.4	26.1	41.3	17.7
Unemployed	32.2	15.9	22.3	26.1	35.7	11.9
Temporarily not in the labour force	31.4	17.3	22.8	26.0	33.9	10.0
Not in the labour force						
Pensioners and others	656.3	14.2	21.0	25.5	39.4	15.2
Recipient of cash benefit	52.4	15.2	22.2	27.1	35.5	12.7
Others not in the labour force ²	238.7	0.6	10.7	23.4	65.3	41.6

¹ Includes assisting spouses. ² Includes unknown.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 224

Disposable income by sex and age. 2007

	Number of persons	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average
	thousands	DKK thousands			
Men and women					
Total	4 417.5	112.0	167.4	227.3	184.3
15-19 years	330.7	11.0	24.8	48.1	34.0
20-24 years	289.9	71.0	99.1	136.6	106.4
25-29 years	308.5	103.7	153.8	192.3	150.2
30-34 years	360.8	149.4	189.2	227.9	191.8
35-39 years	382.4	163.9	205.6	251.8	216.8
40-44 years	425.8	167.3	212.1	262.8	230.9
45-49 years	377.3	163.8	210.5	264.0	234.3
50-54 years	361.5	159.0	207.8	263.2	232.8
55-59 years	354.4	153.0	204.0	263.7	234.7
60-64 years	373.7	126.4	172.4	242.8	214.5
65-69 years	266.1	101.4	137.1	196.9	178.3
70-74 years	203.9	96.2	128.9	175.3	160.3
74 years +	382.4	107.1	131.4	165.2	154.6
Men					
Total	2 169.8	118.3	183.5	248.3	206.1
15-19 years	170.0	11.1	25.0	50.6	35.6
20-24 years	148.0	72.0	105.3	151.5	113.7
25-29 years	154.7	107.5	164.7	204.9	159.0
30-34 years	180.6	153.3	198.8	241.5	202.3
35-39 years	193.2	167.7	214.8	268.1	230.3
40-44 years	216.0	171.7	221.3	282.3	249.2
45-49 years	190.7	172.5	223.8	287.6	258.4
50-54 years	181.7	172.5	225.7	289.8	261.5
55-59 years	176.9	172.1	228.1	295.3	272.2
60-64 years	186.2	144.5	202.7	281.1	256.5
65-69 years	129.7	118.8	159.9	237.0	217.2
70-74 years	95.2	111.5	143.6	211.0	192.1
74 years +	146.9	110.1	136.4	189.4	175.4
Women					
Total	2 247.6	106.1	154.9	208.4	163.2
15-19 years	160.7	10.9	24.5	46.0	32.3
20-24 years	142.0	70.2	94.5	124.5	98.8
25-29 years	153.9	100.8	145.8	179.7	141.4
30-34 years	180.1	146.9	181.2	215.5	181.3
35-39 years	189.2	161.2	198.0	237.8	202.9
40-44 years	209.8	164.2	204.1	247.1	212.2
45-49 years	186.6	157.8	199.2	244.1	209.6
50-54 years	179.8	150.4	192.6	239.0	203.9
55-59 years	177.5	142.3	183.6	233.0	197.4
60-64 years	187.5	116.6	149.9	204.3	172.7
65-69 years	136.5	87.3	122.2	161.8	141.4
70-74 years	108.6	81.0	119.1	149.6	132.3
74 years +	235.4	103.9	129.5	154.6	141.6

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Table 225 (page 1 of 2) **Average income in municipalities. 2007**

Municipality-code		Men			Women			Total		
		Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income
		DKK thousands								
	All Denmark	239.2	53.2	206.1	151.1	70.1	163.2	194.4	61.8	184.3
	Copenhagen city	229.7	49.3	187.1	162.9	65.7	162.7	195.3	57.7	174.6
101	Copenhagen	220.4	47.4	177.4	159.3	63.9	157.1	189.3	55.8	167.1
147	Frederiksberg	270.3	56.0	222.7	176.4	72.9	181.8	219.7	65.1	200.7
155	Dragør	297.1	64.5	266.5	190.4	70.0	204.9	241.7	67.4	234.5
185	Tårnby	237.5	54.6	207.9	166.1	68.4	173.0	200.4	61.8	189.8
	Copenhagen surburban	266.5	56.6	231.3	169.8	72.5	184.0	216.2	64.9	206.7
165	Albertslund	211.3	52.3	180.6	151.8	68.3	156.5	181.2	60.4	168.4
151	Ballerup	233.3	60.6	202.3	161.3	73.9	169.0	196.2	67.4	185.1
153	Brøndby	206.9	59.7	182.9	141.5	76.2	156.4	172.9	68.3	169.1
157	Gentofte	431.8	64.7	394.2	209.2	75.8	250.8	311.5	70.7	316.7
159	Gladsaxe	247.6	52.8	209.7	170.8	71.2	177.5	207.7	62.3	193.0
161	Glostrup	245.2	53.0	205.8	161.2	71.7	169.0	201.2	62.8	186.5
163	Herlev	227.5	57.2	199.3	156.2	73.2	168.7	190.1	65.6	183.2
167	Hvidovre	228.8	53.0	196.1	159.6	69.9	166.3	192.9	61.7	180.7
169	Høje-Taastrup	245.4	50.0	202.8	166.0	66.5	168.5	205.2	58.3	185.5
183	Ishøj	218.5	48.2	181.4	151.4	67.6	157.7	184.6	58.0	169.4
173	Lyngby-Taarbæk	313.7	63.1	272.9	187.1	78.3	210.8	246.7	71.2	240.0
175	Rødovre	225.6	55.6	194.6	153.5	75.7	168.7	187.9	66.1	181.1
187	Vallensbæk	281.4	53.8	238.0	195.9	61.6	190.3	238.4	57.7	214.0
	Nordsjælland	301.4	59.5	264.0	182.7	70.0	195.0	240.2	64.9	228.4
201	Allerød	340.3	54.8	273.6	211.4	61.0	207.4	274.1	58.0	239.6
240	Egedal	309.5	45.4	246.5	205.1	56.6	191.3	256.6	51.1	218.5
210	Fredensborg	303.8	56.4	255.9	183.3	68.5	193.1	241.3	62.7	223.3
250	Frederikssund	258.4	52.2	221.3	169.3	67.8	175.8	213.2	60.1	198.2
190	Furesø	316.2	64.7	271.7	200.6	71.6	205.6	256.1	68.3	237.3
270	Gribskov	252.8	55.9	230.8	166.5	67.9	185.7	209.1	62.0	208.0
260	Halsnæs	218.3	58.1	199.9	153.2	72.8	167.5	185.5	65.5	183.5
217	Helsingør	253.4	62.7	235.2	158.9	75.3	177.4	204.4	69.2	205.2
219	Hillerød	288.2	53.2	238.3	185.2	65.2	184.7	234.8	59.4	210.5
223	Hørsholm	434.4	77.4	396.5	193.1	80.2	227.9	304.3	78.9	305.6
230	Rudersdal	403.0	75.1	374.5	201.7	78.2	237.8	297.2	76.7	302.7
	Bornholm	178.4	66.3	173.2	115.5	81.1	145.0	146.3	73.9	158.8
	Østsjælland	277.7	50.4	233.0	179.9	64.0	183.6	227.6	57.4	207.7
253	Greve	281.2	51.5	239.3	186.0	63.2	193.8	232.5	57.5	216.0
259	Køge	258.4	48.1	213.2	167.9	66.0	171.0	212.0	57.3	191.6
350	Lejre	283.1	47.1	236.9	185.9	59.6	182.7	234.2	53.4	209.7
265	Roskilde	277.7	53.3	234.6	178.2	65.8	183.7	226.4	59.7	208.4
269	Solrød	316.5	47.1	261.0	198.0	59.0	194.8	255.9	53.2	227.2
	Vest- og Sydsjælland	218.6	56.9	194.7	140.2	73.5	156.2	178.8	65.3	175.1
320	Faxe	246.0	49.3	203.9	152.7	68.3	158.5	198.8	58.9	180.9
376	Guldborgsund	191.6	62.8	184.3	125.2	77.3	150.8	157.9	70.2	167.3
316	Holbæk	241.2	49.5	203.4	156.6	67.2	163.6	198.0	58.6	183.1
326	Kalundborg	225.5	55.3	198.0	142.4	73.3	156.2	183.8	64.3	177.0
360	Lolland	170.2	70.6	169.2	110.3	84.6	139.9	140.2	77.6	154.6
370	Næstved	230.8	52.7	200.9	147.2	70.8	158.2	188.0	62.0	179.1
306	Odsherred	195.9	68.2	187.8	127.9	80.1	153.7	161.7	74.2	170.6
329	Ringsted	249.0	46.6	210.5	159.8	65.6	164.5	203.7	56.2	187.2
330	Slagelse	214.7	57.9	193.5	136.0	74.7	155.1	174.5	66.5	173.9
340	Sorø	241.9	51.0	202.9	153.6	69.7	161.3	197.0	60.5	181.8
336	Stevns	245.7	51.2	211.0	154.9	67.5	165.9	200.2	59.3	188.4
390	Vordingborg	202.8	62.6	186.3	132.2	77.6	154.8	166.9	70.2	170.3

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 225 (page 2 of 2) **Average income in municipalities. 2007**

Municipality-code		Men			Women			Total		
		Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income
		DKK thousands								
	Fyn	212.0	56.7	190.4	134.1	74.2	153.2	172.4	65.6	171.5
420	Assens	222.2	52.5	192.6	140.1	70.8	151.0	180.9	61.7	171.6
430	Faaborg-Midtfyn	214.7	55.2	187.9	134.3	74.1	151.8	174.2	64.7	169.7
440	Kerteminde	228.8	55.6	202.2	137.2	73.8	154.8	182.4	64.8	178.2
482	Langeland	168.7	70.9	175.0	106.0	83.4	142.1	137.0	77.2	158.4
410	Middelfart	238.5	55.1	205.5	148.3	71.4	159.9	192.8	63.4	182.4
480	Nordfyns	220.0	50.1	189.4	137.8	70.3	149.5	179.1	60.2	169.5
450	Nyborg	209.2	61.8	187.4	132.0	77.1	150.9	170.1	69.5	168.9
461	Odense	208.3	56.0	187.0	134.1	74.0	154.4	170.0	65.3	170.2
479	Svendborg	203.8	59.9	193.9	130.3	75.7	153.8	166.5	67.9	173.5
492	Ærø	173.8	71.7	190.5	100.0	84.7	147.3	137.0	78.2	169.0
	Syddjylland	233.3	51.5	201.4	141.9	69.6	154.0	187.3	60.6	177.5
530	Billund	243.2	46.2	210.1	143.9	68.6	154.2	193.7	57.3	182.3
561	Esbjerg	229.6	53.8	200.4	138.6	71.3	151.9	183.7	62.6	176.0
563	Fanø	228.7	70.4	230.0	142.9	74.7	168.8	185.1	72.6	198.9
607	Fredericia	233.9	56.7	199.5	142.3	74.2	156.5	187.8	65.5	177.8
510	Haderslev	225.6	53.8	195.7	138.2	72.1	151.7	181.6	63.0	173.5
621	Kolding	249.8	47.4	205.7	150.8	66.2	157.4	199.6	56.9	181.3
540	Sønderborg	211.9	56.0	187.8	136.5	71.0	149.6	173.8	63.6	168.5
550	Tønder	217.8	52.7	196.3	126.6	72.4	146.7	171.8	62.6	171.3
573	Varde	239.3	47.0	208.1	143.0	66.3	154.6	191.5	56.6	181.6
575	Vejen	237.0	45.9	196.7	137.0	68.4	149.5	187.4	57.1	173.3
630	Vejle	249.1	49.2	212.0	155.2	67.6	162.9	201.5	58.5	187.1
580	Aabenraa	222.0	52.4	198.8	134.5	68.7	150.3	177.8	60.6	174.3
	Østjylland	239.6	50.4	204.4	147.6	68.5	160.8	192.9	59.6	182.3
710	Favrskov	262.4	42.3	212.9	162.6	62.1	163.9	212.6	52.2	188.5
766	Hedensted	256.4	40.9	214.9	153.6	63.9	160.9	205.3	52.3	188.1
615	Horsens	236.3	48.1	199.2	146.7	67.4	156.1	191.3	57.8	177.5
707	Norddjurs	211.5	55.7	191.5	127.5	73.6	147.5	169.6	64.7	169.5
727	Odder	243.1	50.8	213.8	151.5	67.7	165.0	196.4	59.4	188.9
730	Randers	224.0	53.3	191.4	135.7	73.3	152.2	179.3	63.4	171.5
741	Samsø	178.4	68.5	183.8	113.8	85.4	147.9	145.1	77.2	165.3
746	Skanderborg	276.5	44.1	226.7	173.8	60.9	174.1	224.6	52.6	200.2
706	Syddjurs	232.6	55.8	207.4	141.6	71.3	175.1	186.9	63.6	191.2
751	Århus	227.7	53.1	199.9	146.2	69.5	161.0	185.8	61.6	179.9
	Vestjylland	240.7	47.6	204.8	143.7	67.7	154.6	192.3	57.6	179.8
657	Herning	243.7	44.8	206.5	144.6	65.9	155.5	194.1	55.4	181.0
661	Holstebro	246.0	47.5	209.7	144.4	66.8	155.5	194.7	57.2	182.4
756	Ikast-Brande	234.1	44.8	208.5	141.7	67.0	152.9	188.4	55.7	181.0
665	Lemvig	240.2	51.5	208.9	129.7	71.3	148.4	185.6	61.3	179.1
760	Ringkøbing-Skjern	250.1	45.2	210.4	145.0	65.7	156.5	198.2	55.3	183.8
740	Silkeborg	276.0	47.1	218.7	152.6	66.7	162.7	213.5	57.0	190.3
779	Skive	225.5	51.7	194.2	135.7	70.7	149.1	181.1	61.1	171.9
671	Struer	228.7	52.9	195.7	138.0	70.7	150.6	183.6	61.7	173.3
791	Viborg	242.7	48.4	202.2	151.3	68.4	158.0	196.8	58.4	180.0
	Nordjylland	220.5	53.3	190.7	134.5	72.2	150.4	177.4	62.8	170.5
810	Brønderslev	221.1	53.2	186.9	132.5	73.4	148.4	176.9	63.3	167.7
813	Frederikshavn	212.5	58.1	190.7	125.8	76.3	148.1	168.8	67.2	169.3
860	Hjørring	215.6	55.3	185.7	130.4	74.2	148.3	172.6	64.8	166.8
849	Jammerbugt	218.3	52.3	189.1	134.9	72.3	150.7	176.8	62.2	170.0
825	Læsø	188.3	66.5	189.3	106.0	82.6	141.0	147.5	74.5	165.4
846	Mariagerfjord	228.1	50.8	193.7	137.3	71.0	151.5	182.8	60.9	172.6
773	Morsø	208.7	55.3	181.7	121.7	74.4	143.6	165.3	64.8	162.7
840	Rebild	254.5	43.7	205.2	154.5	63.7	157.1	205.2	53.6	181.5
787	Thisted	226.9	50.9	197.7	133.2	70.3	148.5	180.0	60.6	173.1
820	Vesthimmerlands	221.7	50.3	189.9	132.7	71.6	147.5	177.6	60.9	168.8
851	Aalborg	218.6	53.9	190.2	138.2	71.5	152.8	178.0	62.8	171.3

Table 226

Income, consumption and taxation by household income. 2006

	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)	15 803	47 014	218 867	504 089	904 477	358 958
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	30 421	46 770	211 924	488 104	832 168	340 721
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	-14 618	243	6 944	15 985	72 309	18 237
D. Property income	3 265	16 063	29 484	41 600	106 846	41 700
E. Private transfers	4 552	26 355	39 492	31 656	51 447	33 814
F. Transfers from the public sector	72 051	124 677	92 938	61 948	33 033	80 768
G. Other income and reconciliation	3 850	3 353	7 380	6 429	7 483	5 847
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	99 521	217 461	388 160	645 723	1 103 286	521 087
I. Capital transfers to the household	157	925	1 006	3 992	10 157	3 394
J. Total income (H+I)	99 678	218 386	389 166	649 715	1 113 443	524 481
K. Income taxes, etc.	23 554	51 768	109 622	195 703	376 854	159 969
L. Private interest payments, etc.	2 557	6 861	20 295	44 566	69 146	30 691
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	73 567	159 758	259 250	409 447	667 443	333 822
N. Payments from capital pensions	0	972	3 696	1 584	4 283	2 301
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	0	389	1 478	633	1 713	920
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	73 567	160 341	261 467	410 397	670 013	335 203
Q. Fines	181	199	345	437	653	375
R. Gifts, charity	3 216	4 873	6 405	2 889	7 679	5 148
S. Membership fees	910	1 190	3 548	6 470	8 007	4 297
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	-57 234	-20 517	-2 240	55 418	140 092	30 096
U. Pension and ATP contributions	2 606	4 041	22 055	49 277	115 546	40 330
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	52	303	923	3 309	4 921	2 041
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	5 081	2 148	18 561	19 644	45 073	18 555
Y. Other saving, including residual	-64 972	-27 009	-43 778	-16 812	-25 448	-30 829
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	126 494	174 595	253 410	345 184	513 583	295 286
Food	14 822	18 245	26 538	36 367	45 329	29 475
Beverages and tobacco	6 391	8 051	9 933	12 647	13 651	10 549
Clothing and footwear	9 981	7 428	11 267	17 862	28 433	15 042
Rent (housing)	32 892	47 455	54 602	66 744	80 502	59 024
Electricity and fuels	9 865	15 627	20 322	23 885	29 513	20 937
Furniture, furnishings, household services	5 810	8 085	12 614	19 529	34 023	16 687
Medical products, services of physicians	3 899	7 198	6 310	9 577	11 131	8 084
Purchase of vehicles	2 139	4 221	17 131	28 405	39 489	19 644
Other transport services and communications	12 841	18 777	29 442	41 894	63 134	34 871
Recreation, entertainment, travel	13 581	21 040	29 211	37 255	88 560	39 165
Other goods and services	14 273	18 468	36 041	51 022	79 818	41 809
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	89 094	51 714	48 493	71 038	87 694	65 309
Child care	8 984	4 801	11 936	19 063	32 196	15 440
Education	42 311	15 237	24 866	37 974	45 773	30 804
Health	37 799	31 676	11 692	14 001	9 725	19 066
Taxes on production and imports, total	24 792	37 134	61 420	86 089	122 458	69 984
VAT	17 565	22 251	36 378	48 365	75 662	41 682
Excise duty	5 914	12 033	21 354	32 270	37 283	23 469
Real property tax	3	159	383	340	994	402
Stamp duties	1 310	2 692	3 305	5 114	8 518	4 432
	number					
Persons per household	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.1	2.2
of whom adults	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.7
Households in the survey	164	601	630	671	498	2 564
Households in Denmark - thousands	181	647	561	603	468	2 459

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fu5 and [fu6](http://www.statbank.dk/fu6)

Table 227

Income, consumption and taxation, by socio-economic status. 2006

	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)	618 452	768 766	589 800	446 968	96 823	64 576	23 369	89 630	358 958
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	189 570	766 537	595 480	442 258	95 221	64 009	21 698	78 638	340 721
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	428 883	2 230	-5 679	4 711	1 602	568	1 671	10 993	18 237
D. Property income	55 817	46 734	44 391	47 136	8 968	2 246	39 449	6 508	41 700
E. Private transfers	105 855	26 109	15 429	13 623	5 601	10 219	66 054	19 024	33 814
F. Transfers from the public sector	34 020	31 499	34 280	49 889	141 858	60 605	154 913	145 611	80 768
G. Other income and reconciliation	10 478	9 896	6 763	4 162	1 200	945	4 135	19 436	5 847
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	824 622	883 005	690 664	561 778	254 450	138 592	287 920	280 209	521 087
I. Capital transfers to the household	5 532	3 515	4 001	3 096	2 729	4 018	3 622	44	3 394
J. Total income (H+I)	830 154	886 520	694 664	564 874	257 178	142 610	291 542	280 253	524 481
K. Income taxes, etc.	237 812	307 984	230 787	172 143	67 019	26 278	72 212	67 017	159 969
L. Private interest payments, etc.	32 396	56 694	53 277	36 332	7 617	3 361	9 159	11 930	30 691
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	559 947	521 843	410 600	356 399	182 542	112 971	210 171	201 306	333 822
N. Payments from capital pensions	3 059	142	-	1 942	8	-	5 118	-	2 301
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	1 224	57	-	776	3	-	2 047	-	920
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	561 782	521 928	410 600	357 564	182 547	112 971	213 243	201 306	335 203
Q. Fines	394	443	458	466	161	324	168	698	375
R. Gifts, charity	2 084	7 624	3 101	3 172	246	224	9 185	248	5 148
S. Membership fees	3 210	7 618	5 990	5 572	1 741	1 659	1 361	2 447	4 297
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	229 506	52 639	30 482	36 110	9 893	-48 794	1 213	-19 839	30 096
U. Pension and ATP contributions	110 288	90 224	58 409	42 953	10 565	2 846	8 843	7 753	40 330
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	7 507	4 635	2 405	2 269	71	55	309	416	2 041
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	31 279	34 813	33 611	22 374	3 825	152	2 947	6 745	18 555
Y. Other saving, including residual	80 432	-77 033	-63 943	-31 487	-4 569	-51 848	-10 885	-34 753	-30 829
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	326 588	453 604	370 569	312 244	170 506	159 559	201 316	217 751	295 286
Food	33 165	42 361	33 991	31 184	22 624	18 672	21 284	26 591	29 475
Beverages and tobacco	10 465	12 912	11 107	11 384	10 230	5 813	8 799	9 816	10 549
Clothing and footwear	15 744	23 004	21 025	16 862	3 116	17 478	7 318	15 275	15 042
Rent (housing)	64 386	74 821	70 016	57 315	48 392	33 382	53 712	46 059	59 024
Electricity and fuels	27 992	22 400	26 014	21 405	13 573	8 011	18 950	14 707	20 937
Furniture, furnishings, household services	18 197	26 450	27 350	18 004	6 969	5 310	8 482	11 416	16 687
Medical products, services of physicians	5 834	14 011	5 353	6 931	2 624	4 983	9 337	6 226	8 084
Purchase of vehicles	24 232	22 968	29 634	25 769	692	911	10 323	4 537	19 644
Other transport services and communications	31 556	53 269	45 991	39 956	20 798	19 679	19 720	27 056	34 871
Recreation, entertainment, travels	48 175	90 933	43 316	36 218	19 240	22 867	22 874	26 140	39 165
Other goods and services	46 844	70 474	56 771	47 215	22 247	22 454	20 519	29 928	41 809
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	47 488	87 595	68 929	67 246	55 802	111 817	47 255	96 358	65 309
Child care	8 962	32 249	23 631	17 860	30 779	20 036	97	27 553	15 440
Education	31 592	46 765	37 944	39 011	17 689	87 705	3 513	57 586	30 804
Health	6 934	8 581	7 354	10 375	7 334	4 076	43 644	11 219	19 066
Taxes on production and import, total	81 157	101 223	88 653	78 475	35 703	28 316	46 024	42 742	69 984
VAT	43 803	66 471	54 138	45 845	21 618	21 192	25 173	29 177	41 682
Excise duty	30 504	26 832	27 451	28 487	12 172	5 874	16 818	11 398	23 469
Stamp duties	383	1 105	656	323	69	9	210	5	402
Real property tax	6 467	6 815	6 408	3 820	1 844	1 241	3 823	2 163	4 432
	number								
Persons per household	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.5	2.4	2.2
of whom adults	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7
Households in the survey	91	405	393	820	42	59	668	86	2 564
Households in Denmark - thousands	92	289	297	886	39	56	706	95	2 459

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fu5 and fu6

Table 228

Consumption for selected years

	DKK per household			Percentage		
	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006
Total income	417 529	435 414	524 481	100,0	100,0	100,0
Income taxes etc.	129 964	138 579	159 969	31.1	31.8	30.5
Private interest payments, etc.	27 977	28 034	30 691	6.7	6.4	5.9
Disposable amount	259 589	268 801	333 822	62.2	61.7	63.6
Consumption expenditure	227 283	238 555	295 286	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	25 605	26 428	29 475	11.3	11.1	10.0
Rice, bread, pasta, cookies, flour etc.	4 737	4 852	5 200	2.1	2.0	1.8
Meat, fish and spread/sandwich filling	7 569	7 483	9 087	3.3	3.1	3.1
Milk products, eggs, margarine etc.	4 690	4 819	4 962	2.1	2.0	1.7
Fruit	1 662	1 991	2 443	0.7	0.8	0.8
Vegetables	2 860	3 048	3 426	1.3	1.3	1.2
Sugar, jam, chocolate, sweets, ice etc.	3 291	3 345	3 447	1.4	1.4	1.2
Salt, spices, bouillon etc.	795	891	911	0.3	0.4	0.3
Beverages and tobacco	12 053	11 176	10 549	5.3	4.7	3.6
Beverages without alcol	2 939	2 732	2 904	1.3	1.1	1.0
Beverages with alcol	4 851	4 561	3 761	2.1	1.9	1.3
Cigarettes and tobacco	4 263	3 883	3 884	1.9	1.6	1.3
Clothing and footwear	12 356	11 595	15 042	5.4	4.9	5.1
Clothing etc.	10 075	9 433	11 753	4.4	4.0	4.0
Footwear etc.	2 281	2 162	3 290	1.0	0.9	1.1
Housing, heating etc.	66 033	71 499	79 961	29.1	30.0	27.1
Rent etc.	40 113	42 885	47 604	17.6	18.0	16.1
Repairs, upkeep	4 833	4 496	5 159	2.1	1.9	1.7
Water supply, refuse collection etc.	5 691	6 227	6 260	2.5	2.6	2.1
Electricity, gas, district heating etc.	15 397	17 891	20 937	6.8	7.5	7.1
Furnishings, household services etc.	14 226	14 836	16 687	6.3	6.2	5.7
Furnishing, furniture, fabrics etc.	6 600	6 533	7 701	2.9	2.7	2.6
White goods, kitchen ware etc.	3 071	3 761	3 964	1.4	1.6	1.3
Tools, equipment for house and garden	1 548	1 760	1 903	0.7	0.7	0.6
Cleaning equipment and household services	3 007	2 783	3 119	1.3	1.2	1.1
Medical products and health services	5 131	6 305	8 084	2.3	2.6	2.7
Medical products, vitamins, etc.	1 919	1 939	2 582	0.8	0.8	0.9
Spectacles, plasters, thermometers etc.	703	1 120	1 769	0.3	0.5	0.6
Dentists, physician, hospital etc.	2 509	3 246	3 733	1.1	1.4	1.3
Purchase of vehicles	10 072	10 423	19 644	4.4	4.4	6.7
Cars, motor cycles etc.	9 619	9 932	18 985	4.2	4.2	6.4
Bicycles	453	491	659	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other transport and communication	26 624	27 014	34 871	11.7	11.3	11.8
Petrol and lubricants	8 027	7 681	10 890	3.5	3.2	3.7
Repairs, spare parts and other services	9 867	9 565	12 525	4.3	4.0	4.2
Bus, train, taxi, aeroplane, ferry etc.	3 813	4 180	5 153	1.7	1.8	1.7
Postage, telephone, telephone rentals etc.	4 917	5 588	6 304	2.2	2.3	2.1
Equipment for leisure time and entertainment and travels	25 207	26 539	39 165	11.1	11.1	13.3
Radio, TV, CD, PC, photo equipment etc.	5 178	5 343	7 960	2.3	2.2	2.7
Caravan, boat, musical instruments etc.	968	1 294	6 242	0.4	0.5	2.1
Sports equipment, Toys, plants, pets etc.	5 299	6 215	7 260	2.3	2.6	2.5
Entertainments, licence fee etc.	6 913	7 170	8 161	3.0	3.0	2.8
Newspapers, books, drawing materials etc.	3 479	3 221	4 043	1.5	1.4	1.4
Package holidays	3 370	3 294	5 500	1.5	1.4	1.9
Other goods and services	29 975	32 740	41 809	13.2	13.7	14.2
Educations etc.	855	911	1 435	0.4	0.4	0.5
Expenditure on restaurants, hotels etc.	10 050	9 530	13 167	4.4	4.0	4.5
Hairdressers etc.	5 169	5 314	6 628	2.3	2.2	2.2
Jewellery, bags, prams etc.	1 385	1 685	1 989	0.6	0.7	0.7
Social protection services	2 671	2 987	3 720	1.2	1.3	1.3
Insurances and other services etc.	9 845	12 314	14 869	4.3	5.2	5.0

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fu5 and [fu6](http://www.statbank.dk/fu6)

Table 229

Consumption expenditure of households by type of household. 2006

	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)	262 595	29 356	222 215	526 575	151 214	665 639	609 458	358 958
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	240 549	28 236	212 973	495 712	134 104	643 653	593 895	340 721
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	22 046	1 121	9 242	30 863	17 110	21 986	15 563	18 237
D. Property income	46 778	34 400	10 755	35 491	53 328	41 989	53 675	41 700
E. Private transfers	6 540	76 348	33 182	22 995	74 208	14 424	22 633	33 814
F. Transfers from the public sector	35 015	114 583	79 917	56 920	156 369	63 405	98 369	80 768
G. Other income and reconciliation	1 806	2 278	12 935	7 342	8 025	7 803	8 062	5 847
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	352 734	256 965	359 004	649 321	443 143	793 260	792 197	521 087
I. Capital transfers to the household	1 753	2 716	645	4 923	6 293	2 880	4 127	3 394
J. Total income (H+I)	354 488	259 681	359 649	654 244	449 435	796 140	796 324	524 481
K. Income taxes, etc.	112 976	72 639	92 215	200 730	124 558	256 250	238 822	159 969
L. Private interest payments, etc.	19 491	5 569	18 771	40 231	18 762	61 917	41 312	30 691
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	222 021	181 472	248 663	413 284	306 116	477 973	516 190	333 822
N. Payments from capital pensions	-	2 377	587	14	13 943	1	148	2 301
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	-	951	234	6	5 576	1	59	920
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	222 021	182 899	249 016	413 292	314 483	477 974	516 279	335 203
Q. Fines	426	119	662	401	217	524	434	375
R. Gifts, charity	2 746	11 364	518	2 512	9 242	2 703	6 152	5 148
S. Membership fees	2 750	982	3 142	5 777	2 904	7 708	6 653	4 297
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	20 564	8 095	-10 539	64 952	13 737	44 302	46 165	30 096
U. Pension and ATP contributions	28 037	11 103	21 056	54 533	33 810	67 887	57 302	40 330
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	1 802	232	1 836	3 525	754	3 137	2 906	2 041
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	7 625	2 362	4 465	44 856	9 090	36 131	8 162	18 555
Y. Other saving, including residual	-16 901	-5 603	-37 896	-37 962	-29 916	-62 853	-22 204	-30 829
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	195 536	162 339	255 233	339 650	288 384	422 737	456 875	295 286
Food	15 589	16 238	28 722	32 467	29 191	44 732	49 851	29 475
Beverages and tobacco	8 976	6 030	7 780	12 658	12 614	12 111	13 950	10 549
Clothing and footwear	9 815	5 936	25 997	13 417	12 661	26 854	18 620	15 042
Rent (housing)	43 029	51 351	57 389	63 817	62 605	71 678	70 700	59 024
Electricity and fuels	14 636	16 706	17 500	20 423	23 144	28 660	26 300	20 937
Furniture, furnishings, household services	10 241	7 662	14 716	22 739	14 210	26 954	19 643	16 687
Medical products, services of physicians	4 437	5 773	4 511	10 180	13 930	8 420	9 743	8 084
Purchase of vehicles	12 378	2 581	5 465	26 126	23 920	24 598	49 274	19 644
Other transport services and communications	24 170	13 745	27 740	43 820	30 484	55 036	49 368	34 871
Recreation, entertainment, travels	22 978	19 038	32 417	48 158	34 070	50 207	89 507	39 165
Other goods and services	29 286	17 278	32 996	45 844	31 556	73 487	59 919	41 809
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	24 071	58 698	128 508	33 021	22 361	145 029	87 659	65 309
Child care	-	-	54 783	-	-	63 068	2 290	15 440
Education	18 035	766	65 224	24 948	1 169	67 721	73 981	30 804
Health	6 036	57 933	8 502	8 073	21 192	14 240	11 388	19 066
Taxes on production and import, total	43 279	33 284	51 752	87 163	73 645	99 416	111 853	69 984
VAT	26 290	19 745	33 859	52 055	37 413	63 358	63 782	41 682
Excise duty	14 157	9 743	14 391	30 291	30 386	29 294	41 532	23 469
Stamp duties	395	107	92	419	477	702	291	402
Real property tax	2 436	3 688	3 410	4 399	5 369	6 062	6 248	4 432
	number							
Persons per household	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	3.9	3.7	2.2
of whom adults	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.1	1.7
Households in the survey	585	340	118	453	402	540	126	2 564
Households in Denmark - thousands	523	402	117	395	330	493	199	2 459

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fu5 and [fu6](http://www.statbank.dk/fu6)

Table 230

Consumption expenditure of households by type of dwelling. 2006

	Owner occupied detached house	Owner- occupied flat	Rented detached house	Rented flat	Flat in housing co- operative	Rented room	Dwelling free of charge ¹	Total
	DKK per household							
Total income	689 279	562 290	398 868	331 677	418 482	130 566	1 001 859	524 481
Income taxes, etc.	211 790	177 685	124 806	94 770	136 309	28 469	349 603	159 969
Disposable amount	429 766	334 234	264 782	230 502	268 674	100 757	601 399	335 203
Net saving	51 748	28 304	14 014	12 563	-8 499	-25 070	134 178	30 096
Total consumption	366 520	297 310	236 375	212 005	265 750	123 410	461 564	295 286
A Food	34 410	27 740	26 565	23 889	27 220	16 033	38 410	29 475
B Beverages and tobacco	11 031	11 128	11 890	9 877	9 549	6 007	11 466	10 549
C Clothing and footwear	17 245	15 882	7 463	14 059	13 852	9 493	50 811	15 042
D Housing, total	68 236	61 209	50 110	50 067	54 030	24 528	47 202	59 024
Rent	601	392	42 873	43 949	45 465	22 047	27 826	20 208
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	-	-	-	-	268	-	-	20
Permanent renting of secondary dwelling, etc.	73	126	232	131	103	2	10	106
Imputed rent, owner-occupied dwelling	42 820	29 106	-	-	-	-	741	22 176
Land tax, owner-occupied dwelling	6 260	4 367	3	62	34	-	-	3 267
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	347	635	-	-	-	-	-	199
Value of dwelling free of charge	74	-	-	36	-	-	8 424	62
Imputed rent, secondary dwelling	1 346	1 625	447	1 084	1 402	-	4 477	1 182
Land tax, secondary dwelling	412	597	163	308	680	-	1 883	382
Stamp duties, loans in secondary dwelling	-	-	-	5	12	-	-	2
Materials for maintenance of dwelling	1 837	430	551	281	422	756	-	1 089
Materials for repair of dwelling	1 034	3 990	657	276	241	1	-	849
Flagstones, etc. for gardens	528	-	80	13	5	-	-	267
Repair, etc. workman, dwelling	4 910	5 421	780	437	1 626	-	-	2 955
Water supply	1 731	1 789	1 038	846	1 315	516	1 685	1 366
Refuse collection	2 036	1 723	1 498	1 465	1 144	762	885	1 713
Water drainage, sewerage	2 104	2 200	1 033	825	1 118	396	1 267	1 541
Miscellaneous maintenance	1 854	1 070	720	234	137	29	-	1 089
Payments to homeowners' association, etc.	269	7 738	36	115	55	18	3	550
E Electricity and fuels	26 733	18 359	17 565	14 739	17 091	5 789	29 089	20 937
F Furniture, furnishings, household services	21 170	22 331	12 449	10 743	13 906	7 470	24 016	16 687
G Medical products, services of physicians	9 983	8 995	6 859	5 672	6 758	4 538	8 325	8 084
H Purchase of vehicles	29 241	15 316	14 797	7 700	17 135	-1 633	38 412	19 644
I Transport services and communications	45 251	33 262	29 566	21 982	29 591	14 137	42 834	34 871
J Recreation, entertainment, travels	51 305	34 094	29 662	23 996	37 306	19 249	67 055	39 165
K Other goods and services	51 916	48 995	29 449	29 281	39 312	17 799	103 944	41 809
Interest on mortgage loans	38 021	40 482	169	1 452	1 141	-	-	20 908
Extension, etc. of dwelling	32 698	28 173	1 085	1 904	9 541	-	108	18 555
Total income per person	264 091	305 592	204 548	193 963	243 303	102 808	291 238	242 815
Total consumption per person	140 429	161 581	121 218	123 979	154 506	97 173	134 175	136 707
	number							
Size of dwelling, square metre	149	96	100	86	90	53	171	118
Year of construction	1943	1948	1951	1957	1961	1965	1930	1950
Persons per household	2.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.3	3.4	2.2
of whom adults	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.7
Households in the survey	1 215	160	175	713	230	66	5	2 564
Households in Denmark - thousands	1 191	121	217	677	183	66	5	2 459
Persons in Denmark - thousands	3 106	222	421	1 160	314	84	16	5 324

¹ The figures are subject to uncertainty due to the small number of households in the sample.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fu5 and [fu6](http://www.statbank.dk/fu6)

Table 231 (page 1 of 2) **Price index for domestic supply**

2005/ HS ¹ chapter		Weight	2007 Average	2008 Average
		per cent	2005=100	
02	Meat and edible meat offals	1.76	103.4	108.5
03	Fish and crustaceans	1.44	110.3	106.3
04	Milk and dairy produce, etc.	3.57	105.5	114.2
05	Products of animal origin n.e.s.	0.20	112.5	117.5
07	Vegetables	0.68	124.2	130.4
08	Fruit, nuts, citrus fruit, melons	0.52	100.3	101.9
09	Coffee, tea, spices	0.24	107.6	119.3
10	Cereals	0.74	157.6	198.7
11	Products of the milling industry, malt, starch, inulin and wheat gluten	0.27	130.1	165.9
12	Oil seeds, oleaginous fruit; other seeds and fruit, etc.	0.67	110.4	124.8
13	Shellac, hydrated rubber and resin, etc.	0.15	106.9	104.4
15	Animal and vegetable fats and oils	0.67	127.6	154.8
16	Preparations of meat, fish and crustaceans	1.38	105.5	105.2
17	Sugar and sugar confectionery	0.58	104.2	107.6
18	Cocoa and other cocoa preparations	0.37	101.9	107.8
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk, bakery products	1.00	102.7	114.8
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other plants	0.59	127.5	121.3
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	0.74	105.0	111.8
22	Beverages, ethanol and vinegar	1.66	106.3	109.8
23	Residual products from the food processing industry, preparations of animal feedstuffs	2.02	125.0	136.7
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	0.44	105.7	109.3
25	Salt, sulphur, soil and stones; plaster, lime, cement	0.61	109.9	116.2
27	Mineral fuels, mineraloil and distillery products thereof	7.95	121.7	155.4
28	Inorganic chemicals	0.40	107.8	143.2
29	Organic chemicals	1.14	101.0	108.7
30	Pharmaceutical products	2.22	102.7	102.6
31	Fertilizers	0.17	114.5	169.8
32	Dyes, colours, paints	0.76	101.9	104.4
33	Volatile vegetable oils and essential oils; perfumery, cosmetics, toilet preparations	0.56	104.1	116.0
34	Soap, washing and cleaning preparations	0.53	103.0	108.2
35	Albuminoidal substances, modified starch, glues, and enzymes	0.38	100.0	99.8
37	Photographic and cinematographic goods	0.19	101.8	101.9
38	Miscellaneous chemical products	1.11	104.7	104.5
39	Artificial resins and plastic materials	4.78	107.3	112.2
40	Rubber and articles thereof	0.70	103.3	105.4
41	Raw hides and skins and leather	0.09	107.5	100.6
42	Articles of leather; saddlery; luggage and bags, etc.	0.41	102.6	105.6
44	Wood and articles of wood	3.19	116.6	118.4
48	Paper and paperboard, articles thereof	2.64	103.2	104.7
51	Wool and animal hair; yarn and textiles fabrics of horsehair	0.11	99.7	96.2
54	Continuous man-made fibers	0.20	103.8	104.3
55	Discontinuous man-made fibers	0.12	102.9	96.6
56	Cotton wool, nonwovens; cordage and rope, and articles thereof	0.16	98.7	100.8
57	Carpets and other flooring of textile materials	0.13	105.3	107.7
59	Impregnated, knitted or crocheted textile articles, technical textile articles	0.09	102.5	106.5
61	Articles of apparel and accessories, of knitwear	1.30	97.9	97.0
62	Articles of apparel and accessories, except knitwear	1.62	97.4	97.0
63	Other made up textile articles	0.36	99.2	98.4
64	Footwear, leggings and related parts	0.66	103.3	103.1
68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, etc.	1.47	115.0	121.2
69	Ceramic products	0.39	108.6	113.0
70	Glass and glassware	0.87	108.6	115.0
71	Precious metals and articles thereof	0.27	130.5	144.8
72	Iron and steel	2.21	121.8	130.4
73	Articles of iron and steel	4.85	108.7	114.2
74	Copper and articles thereof	0.49	129.7	121.2

¹ HS chapter is the nomenclature of the Customs Cooperation Council (Harmonized System).

For further information, visit www.statbank.dk/pris11

Table 231 (page 2 of 2) **Price index for domestic supply**

2005/ HS ¹ chapter		Weight	2007 Average	2008 Average
		Per cent	————— 2005 =100 —————	
76	Aluminium and articles thereof	1.36	120.4	119.5
79	Zinc and articles thereof	0.07	266.6	189.5
82	Tools and implements of base metal	0.34	100.5	102.7
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	0.61	108.2	115.6
84	Machinery and appliances; mechanical, implements and spare parts	12.48	95.7	95.7
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and related parts	10.03	103.7	104.5
87	Vehicles and spare parts	6.18	102.7	105.4
90	Optical photo and measuring equipment	2.59	101.5	100.8
91	Clocks and watches and related parts	0.07	94.1	86.6
94	Furniture and specified lightning equipment	2.72	104.8	107.1
95	Toys; games, sport goods, etc.	0.72	101.2	100.9

Table 232

Persons by the welfare of the family. 2007

	0-15 years	16-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	69+ years	Total
How easy is it for the family to live within their income?	per cent									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Very easy	17	17	12	15	18	23	31	28	22	21
Easy	36	39	32	36	40	39	40	42	54	40
Fairly easy	27	23	25	26	25	22	18	18	16	22
Somewhat difficult	13	13	16	15	11	10	5	8	6	10
Difficult or very difficult	9	8	15	8	7	6	5	4	2	7
Do the family think that expenditure on housing is a burden?										
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Not a problem	61	68	57	61	64	70	83	87	90	72
A burden to some extent	31	25	36	29	28	24	14	11	9	22
A heavy burden	8	7	7	9	8	7	3	3	1	6

For further information visit www.statistikbank.dk/ifv1 and ifv5

Table 233

Price index for domestic supply by categories of use

	Weight	2007 Average	2008 Average
	per cent	— 2005 = 100 —	
Price Index for Domestic Supply total	100.00	108.4	115.4
Producers' materials	62.84	110.1	119.1
Raw materials for agriculture	3.08	128.5	149.5
Raw materials for other industries	42.33	112.1	120.8
Fuels and lubricants	4.46	117.6	145.3
Machinery and tools; goods transport equipment	12.98	97.6	98.1
Consumer goods	37.16	104.3	106.8
Foods of animal origin, excl. fish	6.56	105.1	111.0
Fish and fish products	1.94	107.6	102.1
Foods of vegetable origin	2.81	113.4	118.3
Beverages and tobacco	2.81	106.1	109.9
Other consumer goods	23.04	101.7	103.4
Distribution by origin:			
Danish goods	36.77	111.9	122.4
Danish producers' materials	25.35	114.2	127.7
Danish consumer goods	11.43	106.4	110.4
Imported goods	63.23	105.8	110.1
Imported producers' materials	37.49	107.0	112.6
Imported consumer goods	25.74	102.7	104.0
Imported unprocessed raw materials, total			
= Raw material price index¹ total	9.27	121.7	136.8
Unprocessed materials for agriculture	0.61	124.0	148.1
Unprocessed materials for other industries	6.17	121.7	129.8
Fuels and lubricants	2.49	120.9	153.4

¹ The raw materials price index includes unprocessed, imported raw materials and fuels.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pris10 and [pris11](http://www.statbank.dk/pris11)

Table 234

Domestic supply of some important food stuffs

	Supply, total		
	2006	2007	2008
	thousand tonnes		
Milk and cream			
Whole and partly skimmed milk ¹	226	230	220
Skim- and buttermilk	271	279	296
Junket and yoghurt	107	111	106
Other milk products ²	72	73	62
Cream (incl. cultured cream)	47	51	48
Fats			
Butter ³	9	10	10
Margarine	47	45	43
Cheese	..	..	..
Eggs	92	92	..
Meat			
Beef and veal ⁴	147	150	144
Pork ⁴	240	208	195
Poultry meat	117	124	124
Horse meat	1	0	0
Mutton and lamb	7	8	8
Game meat	4	4	4
Flour and groats, etc.			
Wheat flour	330	313	...
Durum wheat e.g. pasta products	33	38	...
Rye flour	84	84	...
Oat-meal	26	26	...
Rice and rice flour	33	35	...
Other flours and groats, etc.	68	66	...
Sugar	205	246	236
Potatoes	299	299	302
Organic products⁵			
Milk and cream	148	166	182
Eggs	7	8	8

Note: The figures shows the supply available for human consumption in Denmark.

¹ Excl. natural milk at producers for consumption. ² Includes various cultured-milk products, chocolate milk and skimmed chocolate milk. ³ In addition, there are mixed products which comprise about 27 mio. kg a year since 1996. ⁴ The figures exclude consumption of edible offals. New calculation method for pork from 2005. ⁵ Part of total supply.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fvf1 and [fvf11](http://www.statbank.dk/fvf11)

Table 235

Consumption of beverages and tobacco

	2005	2006	2007
	— mio. litres —		
Consumption of beer	574	554	542
Dutiable sales of lager equivalents	484	474	462
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	90	80	80
Consumption of wine	173	172	178
Dutiable sales	164	162	168
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	9	10	10
Consumption of spirits	33	25	27
Dutiable sales	28	23	25
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	5	2	2
Consumption of alcoholic soft drinks	-	5	6
Dutiable sales	-	5	6
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	-	-	-
	— avg. litres —		
Consumption of pure alcohol per capita	10.4	10.0	10.0
Consump. of pure alcohol per capita over 14 years	12.8	12.1	12.1
	— mio. units —		
Consumption of cigarettes, cigarillos, etc.	8 469	8 635	8 226
Dutiable sales	8 069	8 335	8 026
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	400	300	200
	— units —		
Avg. consumption of cigarettes, cigarillos, etc.			
Per capita	1 564	1 589	1 510
Per capita over 14 years	1 925	1 924	1 832
	— tonnes —		
Consumption of smoking tobacco	1 497	1 332	1 208
Dutiable sales	1 122	1 032	908
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	375	300	300

Note: Up to and including 2005, the statistics of dutiable sales of beer, wine and spirits also contain alcoholic soft drinks based on the type of alcohol in question. The figures on sales and thereby also consumption before and after 2006 are not strictly comparable. This applies especially to spirits.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/alko2, [alko3](http://www.statbank.dk/alko3) and [alko4](http://www.statbank.dk/alko4)

Table 236

Average prices for foods

		1970	1980	1990	2000	2008
Amount		DKK in current prices				
Rye bread	1 kg	1.43	4.56	7.46	13.63	17.86
White bread	300 g	1.16	3.23	5.81	7.38	8.90
Rolls	1 stk	0.38	1.10	2.12	2.99	4.29
Danish pastry	1 stk	0.68	2.05	4.43	6.51	8.72
Dry cakes	1 stk	0.83	2.78	6.10	8.83	11.03
Minced beef	1 kg	15.09	43.44	77.73	98.71	129.92
Saddle of pork	1 kg	22.96	40.72	70.31	57.30	63.10
Sausages	1 kg	13.16	31.17	53.46	47.89	61.90
Liver paste	1 kg	11.80	22.34	31.18	30.33	41.14
Mettwurst	1 kg	11.61	23.70	35.73	38.27	49.72
Cod, medium-sized	1 kg	4.44	15.30	38.97	60.80	106.40
Plaice, medium-sized	1 kg	8.26	24.21	57.42	88.76	120.42
Full milk	1/1 l	1.29	3.49	6.39	6.19	8.36
Double cream	1/2 l	4.57	9.71	12.84	12.84	12.74
Cheese, 45%	1 kg	10.70	39.15	65.27	62.93	82.87
Eggs, large	10 stk	5.40	9.71	14.12	18.32	23.52
Butter, salted	1 kg	12.52	23.85	41.20	45.40	57.60
Apples	1 kg	3.42	7.58	12.06	13.13	15.85
Grapes	1 kg	7.77	23.55	33.67	28.82	34.93
Oranges	1 kg	3.10	7.96	11.27	11.43	12.99
Bananas	1 kg	3.62	9.02	13.46	14.53	16.26
Carrots	1 kg	2.60	7.28	8.34	8.58	8.30
Onions	1 kg	3.60	8.07	8.49	8.35	7.30
Tomatoes	1 kg	7.90	20.27	25.33	25.29	28.04
Cucumbers	1 kg	6.92	13.98	18.75	21.27	22.06
Cabbages	1 kg	1.35	2.88	4.75	5.14	7.97
Cauliflowers	1 kg	4.19	10.19	12.91	12.51	14.78
Potatoes, Danish	1 kg	1.18	2.82	4.49	7.11	10.09
Coffee	1 kg	26.55	60.97	51.87	61.25	60.44

Table 237

Net price index

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pris7

Table 238**Consumer price index, annual average**

Year	Index	Per cent ¹	Year	Index	Per cent ¹	Year	Index	Per cent ¹	Year	Index	Per cent ¹
1900=100											
1901	100	-0.2	1931	178	-5.7	1961	555	4.5	1991	4 353	2.4
1902	101	1.3	1932	177	-0.7	1962	591	6.6	1992	4 445	2.1
1903	101	-0.2	1933	181	2.7	1963	622	5.2	1993	4 500	1.3
1904	102	1.3	1934	188	3.9	1964	645	3.6	1994	4 590	2.0
1905	102	-0.5	1935	196	3.8	1965	686	6.4	1995	4 686	2.1
1906	103	0.7	1936	198	1.2	1966	733	6.8	1996	4 785	2.1
1907	106	3.5	1937	205	3.6	1967	787	7.4	1997	4 890	2.2
1908	107	0.9	1938	207	1.2	1968	850	8.0	1998	4 980	1.8
1909	108	0.7	1939	213	2.9	1969	880	3.5	1999	5 104	2.5
1910	109	0.7	1940	266	24.4	1970	937	6.5	2000	5 253	2.9
1911	109	0.2	1941	305	14.7	1971	992	5.9	2001	5 377	2.4
1912	113	3.8	1942	315	3.5	1972	1 058	6.6	2002	5 507	2.4
1913	116	2.6	1943	318	0.8	1973	1 156	9.3	2003	5 622	2.1
1914	119	2.3	1944	325	2.2	1974	1 333	15.3	2004	5 687	1.2
1915	140	18.0	1945	328	1.1	1975	1 461	9.6	2005	5 790	1.8
1916	165	17.8	1946	326	-0.7	1976	1 592	9.0	2006	5 900	1.9
1917	191	15.8	1947	335	2.9	1977	1 769	11.1	2007	6 001	1.7
1918	223	16.8	1948	344	2.5	1978	1 946	10.0	2008	6 205	3.4
1919	264	18.6	1949	352	2.4	1979	2 133	9.6			
1920	315	19.3	1950	384	9.1	1980	2 396	12.3			
1921	268	-15.0	1951	429	11.7	1981	2 677	11.7			
1922	228	-15.0	1952	439	2.2	1982	2 948	10.1			
1923	237	4.2	1953	436	-0.5	1983	3 152	6.9			
1924	251	6.0	1954	444	1.9	1984	3 350	6.3			
1925	244	-2.8	1955	474	6.7	1985	3 507	4.7			
1926	207	-15.0	1956	498	5.0	1986	3 636	3.7			
1927	200	-3.4	1957	504	1.2	1987	3 782	4.0			
1928	199	-0.6	1958	509	0.9	1988	3 953	4.5			
1929	198	-0.6	1959	519	2.1	1989	4 142	4.8			
1930	188	-4.8	1960	531	2.3	1990	4 251	2.6			

¹ Percentage annual increase.For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pris8 and [pris9](http://www.statbank.dk/pris9)**Table 239****Consumer price index**

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average	Percentage annual increase
2000=100														
2000	98.3	98.9	99.6	99.7	100.1	100.4	100.0	99.9	100.6	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.0	2.9
2001	100.6	101.3	101.9	102.4	102.8	102.7	102.4	102.4	102.9	103.0	102.8	103.0	102.4	2.3
2002	103.1	103.8	104.5	104.9	105.0	105.0	104.7	104.8	105.4	105.6	105.6	105.6	104.8	2.4
2003	105.8	106.8	107.5	107.5	107.3	107.3	106.7	106.6	107.4	107.1	107.2	107.1	107.0	2.1
2004	107.0	107.8	108.3	108.4	108.7	108.5	108.1	107.9	108.6	108.9	108.6	108.4	108.3	1.2
2005	108.1	109.2	109.8	110.4	110.3	110.4	110.3	110.3	111.2	111.1	110.8	110.8	110.2	1.8
2006	110.4	111.5	111.9	112.4	112.5	112.8	112.5	112.5	112.9	112.8	112.7	112.8	112.3	1.9
2007	112.4	113.6	114.1	114.3	114.5	114.4	113.9	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.5	115.4	114.2	1.7
2008	115.7	117.1	117.6	118.0	118.4	118.8	118.4	118.6	119.1	118.9	118.6	118.2	118.1	3.4

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pris12

Table 240

Consumer price index and its sub-indices

	Weights at Jan. 2006	2007 average	2008 average
	—2000=100—		
Consumer price index, total	100.00	114.2	118.1
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	12.47	115.1	123.8
Food	11.01	114.8	123.5
Non-alcoholic beverages	1.46	117.6	126.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	4.49	101.1	105.5
Alcoholic beverages	2.31	95.2	101.6
Tobacco	2.18	107.7	109.7
Clothing and footwear	5.21	97.4	96.9
Clothing	4.29	94.1	93.4
Footwear	0.92	113.6	114.3
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	29.27	120.4	125.3
Actual and imputed rentals for housing	19.72	118.6	121.5
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0.89	117.7	122.4
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	2.12	139.3	148.5
Electricity, gas and other fuels	6.54	121.5	130.9
Furnishings, household etc.	6.08	110.8	113.1
Furniture and furnishings, carpets etc.	2.14	105.8	107.9
Household textiles	0.50	107.5	108.8
Household appliances and repair of this	0.98	102.7	103.6
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0.89	114.5	117.7
Tools and equipment for house and garden	0.56	107.7	109.3
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	1.01	130.2	134.9
Health	2.76	109.7	110.2
Medical products, appliances and equipment	1.31	94.7	92.2
Out-patient services	1.12	126.7	130.8
Hospital services	0.33	122.4	124.5
Transport	12.01	119.5	123.5
Purchase of vehicles	4.09	112.5	111.3
Operation of personal transport equipment	6.54	121.9	128.5
Transport services	1.38	126.7	133.4
Communication	2.18	87.6	87.7
Recreation and culture	10.25	102.9	103.4
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	2.26	63.0	57.6
Other major durables for recreation and culture	0.39	108.8	111.3
Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets	2.31	102.8	104.4
Recreational and cultural services	2.78	126.0	129.7
Newspapers, books and stationery	1.67	125.6	130.1
Package holidays	0.83	123.1	127.2
Education	0.81	152.7	159.1
Restaurants and hotels	4.63	118.8	124.6
Catering services	4.32	118.7	124.6
Accommodation services	0.32	123.3	127.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	9.83	122.9	125.5
Personal care	2.20	118.7	122.0
Personal effects n.e.c.	0.77	113.7	119.1
Social protection	2.15	119.1	122.8
Insurance	2.46	138.6	141.0
Financial services n.e.c.	1.60	123.4	120.6
Other services n.e.c.	0.64	123.7	130.6
Goods	52.68	108.3	112.4
Services	47.32	121.6	125.3

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pris6

Table 241

Price index for sales of property. 2007

	One-family houses	Summer houses	Owner-occupied flats
	2006=100		
All Denmark	104.9	104.4	95.3
Landsdel København by	96.1	..	91.8
Landsdel Københavns omegn	95.3	..	91.4
Landsdel Nordsjælland	100.9	99.9	98.2
Landsdel Bornholm	112.2	112.4	..
Landsdel Vest- og Sydsjælland	107.4	103.2	106.0
Landsdel Fyn	111.1	113.7	105.2
Landsdel Syddanmark	110.6	105.2	109.1
Landsdel Østjylland	106.4	109.8	96.3
Landsdel Vestjylland	110.6	105.2	111.2
Region Hovedstaden	98.3	100.6	92.3
Region Sjælland	105.4	103.5	103.3
Bornholms Regionskommune	101.6	104.5	100.3
Region Syddanmark	110.6	107.3	107.1
Region Midtjylland	107.5	107.6	98.2
Region Nordjylland	108.2	104.8	104.6

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ejen66

Table 242

Forced sales of real property

	2007	2008
Total	1 392	2 840
Agricultural properties	38	74
One-family houses	867	1 586
Owner-occupied flats	148	381
Holiday dwellings	94	215
Multi-family houses	39	124
Combined residential and business properties	68	152
Building sites	33	92
Business properties	57	136
Farm closures, etc.	48	80

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/tvang1

Table 243**Indices for price trends, ordinary free trade**

	2000	2007
	index, 2006 = 100	
One-family houses	56.9	104.9
Residential properties with 2 flats	56.5	104.6
Residential properties with 3 flats	63.5	109.1
Residential properties with 4-8 flats	38.9	114.5
Residential properties with 9 flats and over	34.3	100.0
Residential and business properties	46.6	116.5
Business properties	72.9	114.6
Industrial properties and warehouses	83.0	115.1
Agricultural properties, total	51.5	114.0
Weekend cottages	45.3	104.4
Building sites under 2000 m ²	73.7	104.9
Owner-occupied flats	46.1	95.3

Note: Calculations are made thus: The ratio between the cash purchase price and the cash valuation is indexed. When the valuation is changed, the first quarter in the year of valuation is chained.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ejen6

Table 244**Assessment of real property**

	General assessment 2006			General assessment 2007		
	Assessments	Property values	Land values	Assessments	Property values	Land values
	number	DKK mio.		number	DKK mio.	
All Denmark	2 031 495	4 871 017	1 244 762	2 062 245	5 602 332	1 527 594
One-family houses	1 153 321	1 701 139	492 976	1 165 264	2 270 259	712 498
Two- and three-family houses	26 780	55 542	14 512	26 495	75 806	19 842
Multi-dwelling houses and commercial properties with or without residence	96 882	1 234 340	264 981	96 996	1 228 997	264 243
Owner-occupied flats	206 636	292 322	40 506	217 475	356 181	56 150
Holiday dwellings on own land	192 181	222 894	63 878	193 838	273 218	93 143
Industrial properties and warehouses	18 625	190 622	35 497	18 769	190 099	35 460
Agricultural properties	91 832	452 628	120 434	90 400	451 916	119 650
Nurseries and horticultural properties, fruit orchards, etc.	2 084	7 879	1 137	2 067	7 791	1 126
Forests and orchards separately assessed	5 385	22 613	6 115	5 488	25 207	6 696
Building sites	108 925	81 366	63 250	114 691	92 632	73 073
Government and municipal properties	13 519	258 788	64 463	13 549	266 476	65 600
Other assessed properties	115 325	350 884	77 014	117 213	363 750	80 112

Note: Due to rounding, comparison of individual figures will not always result in the totals stated.

Source: Central Tax Administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 245

Sales of real property in ordinary free trade

	Total number of sales		Average price per property DKK thousands		As percentage of public assessment ¹	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
One-family houses						
All Denmark	52 564	51 686	1 748	1 819	132.0	138.5
Region Hovedstaden	8 782	8 596	3 382	3 279	138.1	135.8
Region Sjælland	10 399	9 134	1 727	1 819	129.0	136.0
Region Syddanmark	13 522	13 833	1 296	1 422	128.4	142.1
Region Midtjylland	12 843	13 011	1 490	1 613	132.5	142.4
Region Nordjylland	7 018	7 112	1 099	1 196	125.0	135.3
Province København by	1 085	1 110	3 917	3 743	139.6	134.1
Province Københavns Omegn	2 793	2 968	3 921	3 549	137.6	131.2
Province Nordsjælland	3 995	3 662	3 440	3 455	138.7	139.9
Province Bornholm	909	856	886	1 000	129.3	145.0
Province Østsjælland	2 118	1 892	2 865	2 890	137.0	139.2
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	8 281	7 242	1 437	1 538	125.2	134.4
Province Fyn	5 624	5 432	1 365	1 510	133.2	148.0
Province Sydjylland	7 898	8 401	1 246	1 364	124.8	138.1
Province Østjylland	7 607	7 330	1 770	1 930	137.1	145.8
Province Vestjylland	5 236	5 681	1 087	1 208	122.8	135.8
Province Nordjylland	7 018	7 112	1 099	1 196	125.0	135.3
Owner-occupied flats						
All Denmark	19 341	18 539	1 764	1 675	124.6	118.7
Region Hovedstaden	9 938	9 883	2 256	2 035	125.5	115.9
Region Sjælland	1 928	1 728	1 273	1 265	121.1	125.1
Region Syddanmark	2 194	2 058	1 086	1 121	125.6	134.5
Region Midtjylland	3 629	3 447	1 295	1 358	120.0	117.8
Region Nordjylland	1 652	1 423	1 093	1 049	128.8	134.7
Province København by	5 686	5 962	2 471	2 110	123.3	113.2
Province Københavns Omegn	2 525	2 357	1 957	1 856	129.1	118.0
Province Nordsjælland	1 624	1 499	1 976	1 989	131.1	128.6
Province Bornholm	103	65	712	760	133.4	141.5
Province Østsjælland	714	693	1 727	1 694	126.1	126.5
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	1 214	1 035	1 030	1 040	116.9	123.9
Province Fyn	962	924	1 161	1 181	130.3	137.1
Province Sydjylland	1 232	1 134	1 020	1 073	121.2	132.3
Province Østjylland	2 915	2 687	1 403	1 469	120.2	115.7
Province Vestjylland	714	760	872	930	118.9	132.2
Province Nordjylland	1 652	1 423	1 093	1 049	128.8	134.7
Other properties:						
Residential properties with 2 flats	1 692	1 606	1 796	1 811	99.8	104.3
Residential properties with 3 flats	390	418	1 742	1 826	106.2	115.8
Residential properties with 4-8 flats	745	708	4 311	4 098	111.8	128.1
Residential properties with 9 flats and over	447	307	26 849	19 994	111.2	111.1
Residential and business properties	3 004	2 694	5 524	5 317	117.6	137.0
Business properties	1 842	1 812	9 391	10 172	115.8	132.7
Industrial properties and warehouses	1 567	1 378	10 148	10 914	108.1	124.4
Agricultural properties	4 192	4 011	197	229	123.1	140.4
Weekend cottages	8 900	7 624	1 344	1 428	122.8	128.2
Grounds under 2,000 m ²	11 894	9 394	484	400	130.9	137.2
Grounds over 2,000 m ²	2 623	1 893	106	126	120.0	92.3

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

¹For 2006 and 2007 is used 2006-tax assessment.

Source: Central Tax Administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ejen88

General economic statistics

1. The Danish business structure

Continued importance of service sector

The Danish business structure has experienced comprehensive changes in recent decades. Denmark has gone from an agricultural and industrial society to a society where services are the dominant activity.

At the turn of the millennium, almost three fourths of all employed persons were working in the service sector. Services include private services in the form of trade, transport, finance, business services and personal services as well as public services. The growth of the service sector has continued in the new millennium.

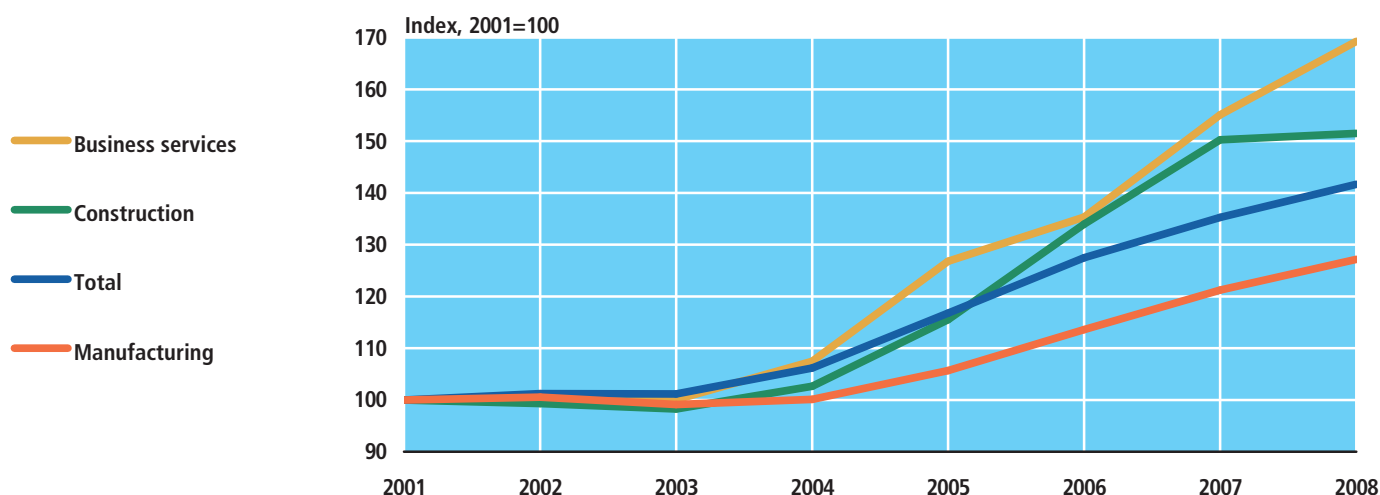
The development can be illustrated by a look at the enterprises' turnover figures during the period 2001-2008. The total growth in business turnover is 42 per cent in this period, but there are great differences from one industry to another.

Business services have increased by 69 per cent, while the turnover of the manufacturing industry has increased by only 27 per cent.

Construction experienced a considerable growth of 50 per cent in turnover from 2001 to 2007 followed by a marked slowdown in 2008.

Figure 1

Development in total turnover. Selected industries



General economic statistics

Enterprises and workplaces

Business structures are described by using two business levels: Enterprises and workplaces. The enterprise is the superior level, which is legally and financially responsible for the operation of the enterprise.

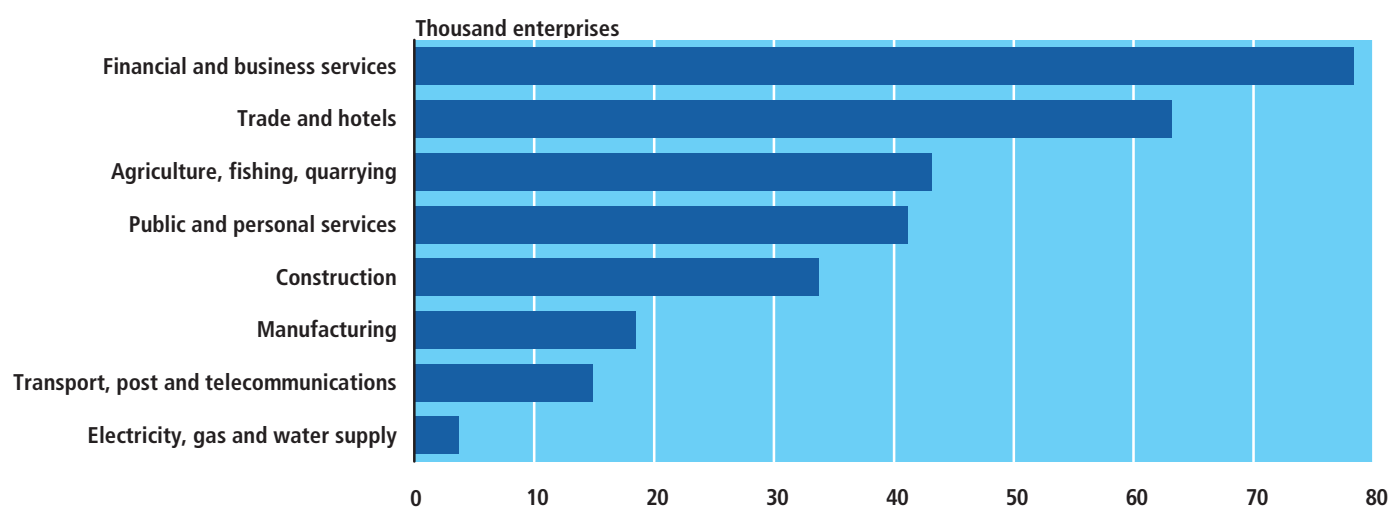
A workplace is an organizationally delimited part of an enterprise at a given address, which produces one – or mainly one – type of goods or services. Thus, workplaces are the sites where the physical production of the goods or services takes place.

Number of enterprises

There are 298,000 enterprises in Denmark engaged in a real activity. Financial and business services account for most of these enterprises (26 per cent) as well as wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants (21 per cent), while 14 per cent of the enterprises have their main activity in agriculture and fishing. 6 per cent have their main activity in manufacturing.

Figure 2

Enterprises by industry. 2006



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/gf4.

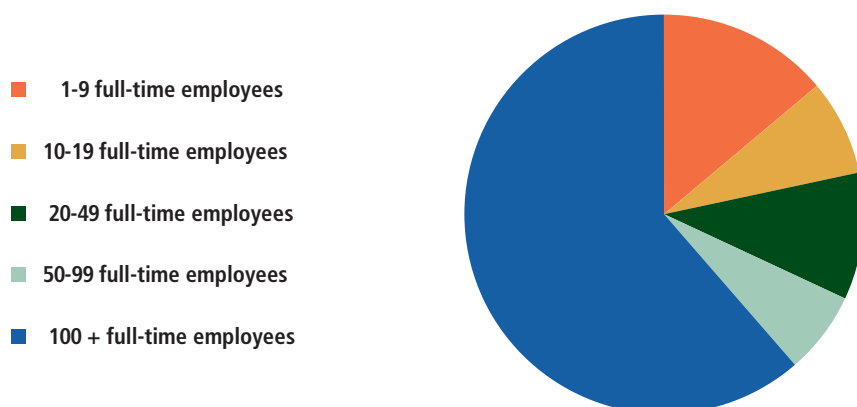
Manufacturing accounts for the largest enterprises

The Danish business structure is characterized by many small enterprises with less than 10 full-time employees (92 per cent). Nevertheless, more than 1.4 million full-time employees – or 61 per cent of all full-time employees – work in the largest enterprises with 100 or more full-time employees.

The largest concentration is seen in manufacturing where 62 per cent are employed in the largest enterprises, while this group accounts for only 22 per cent of the full-time employees in construction.

Figure 3

Number of full-time equivalent employees by enterprise size. 2006



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/gf3.

Turnover and exports

Danish enterprises had a total turnover of DKK 3,155 billion in 2006. Of this amount, exported goods and services accounted for DKK 754 billion. The remaining goods and services were sold in Denmark.

Enterprises in manufacturing account directly for 41 per cent of all sales of goods and services abroad. Processed goods from agriculture and fishing account for a considerable part of manufacturing exports. This fact and the circumstance that unprocessed goods from these primary sectors are exported through trading enterprises is the reason why exports directly from agriculture, fishing and mining and quarrying are very limited (DKK 2,260 million).

Construction is primarily oriented towards the domestic sector, as exports account for only about 1 per cent of total turnover.

Foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark

Foreign-owned enterprises account for 18 per cent of total employment though they make up only 1 per cent of the total number of enterprises in the private sector in Denmark.

The 3,478 enterprises had 268,000 employees (given as full-time employees) and had a turnover of DKK 686 billion – corresponding to 22 per cent of the total turnover in the private sector.

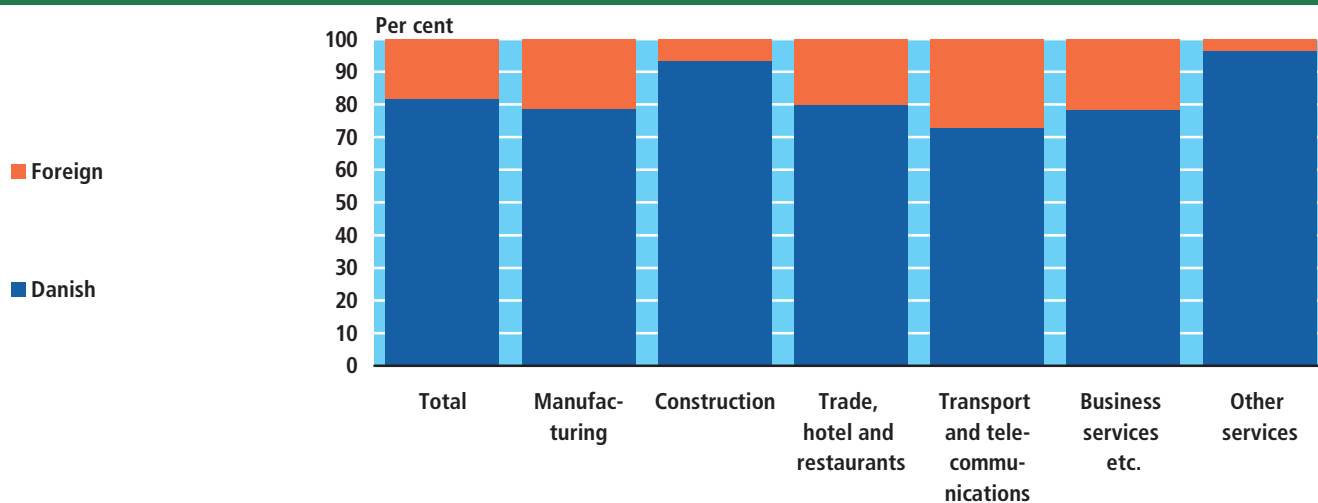
The transport, post and telecommunications sector and the finance and business activities sector are with 27 and 22 per cent, respectively, the industries with the largest shares of employees employed in foreign-owned enterprises. The construction sector (7 per cent) and other services sector (3 per cent) are the sectors with the smallest shares of employees employed in foreign-owned enterprises.

Enterprises owned by foreigners are, on average, far larger than enterprises owned by Danes. On average, there were 77 employees per enterprise in foreign-owned enterprises in 2006, while there were four employees per enterprise in Danish-owned enterprises.

General economic statistics

Figure 4

Foreign and Danish owned enterprises by share of employees. 2006



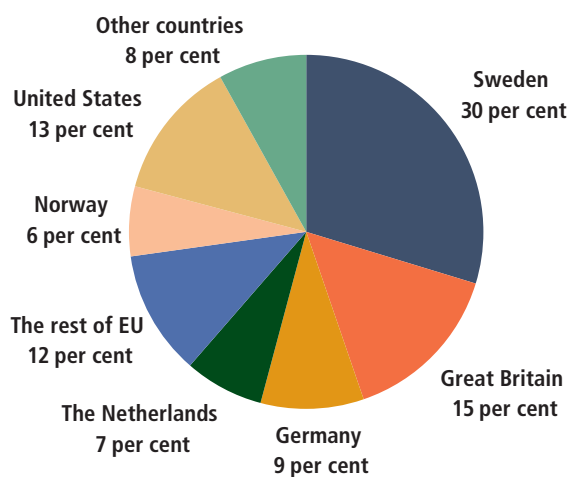
See table 255.

73 per cent of the employees in the foreign-owned enterprises work in enterprises owned by other EU countries.

Sweden and United Kingdom account for the largest shares of ownership, and enterprises owned from these two countries account for 30 and 15 per cent, respectively, of the total employees in foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark.

Figure 5

Foreign-owned enterprises by share of total turnover. 2006



General economic statistics

Small increase in the number of new enterprises

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

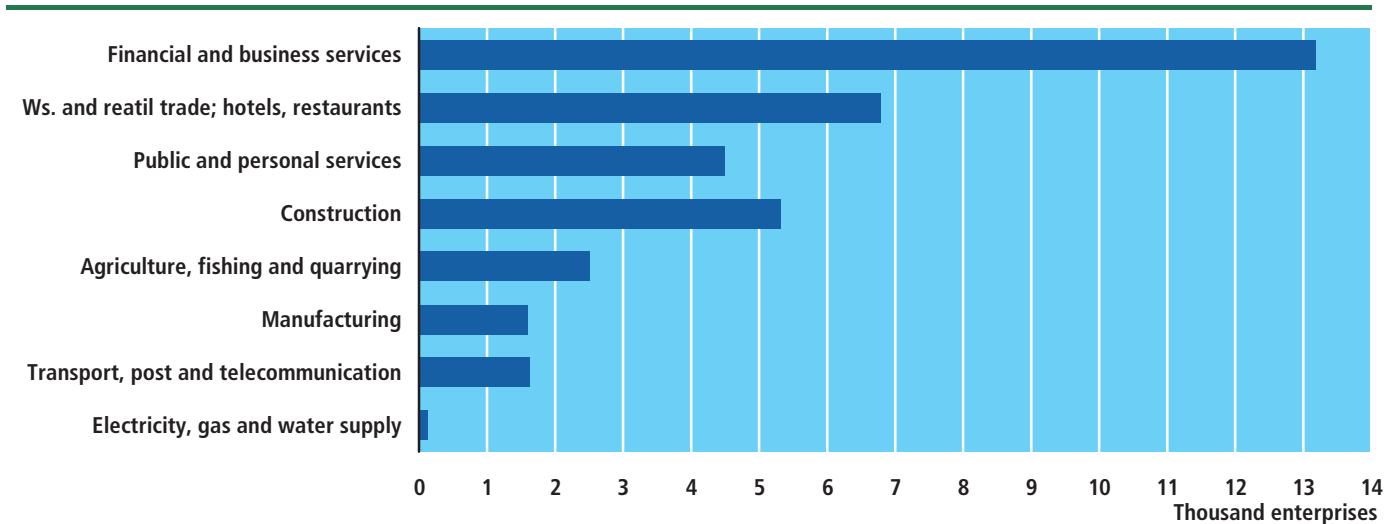
In 2006, about 36,000 new enterprises were established, while the number in 2005 was just above 35,000. Of these, one third was in financial and business services, while only 4 per cent of the new enterprises were in manufacturing. Construction was responsible for the largest percentage increase in the number of new enterprises.

The new companies are vulnerable in their first years of existence. More than a quarter of the new established companies in 2005 were no longer active in 2006. Almost 60 per cent of the new companies from 2003 had survived to 2006.

In this period of time, the largest share of surviving enterprises is found in construction where 65 per cent of the enterprises survived the first two years in business.

In 2006, more enterprises closed down than were established. In total 36,360 enterprises closed down in 2006.

Figure 6 New enterprises by industry. 2006



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/demo4.

2. Value added

Creation of low value added in distributive trades

It is important that enterprises have a high value added in order to maintain a welfare society. Enterprises' value added, i.e. total current revenue less consumption of goods and services, is spent on, among other things, wages and new investments.

General economic statistics

In 2006, Danish enterprises had an average value added percentage of 27 in relative terms compared to total current revenue. Hotels and restaurants (42 per cent) and business services (44 per cent) had a high ranking, while wholesale and retail trade was below average (13 and 19 per cent, respectively).

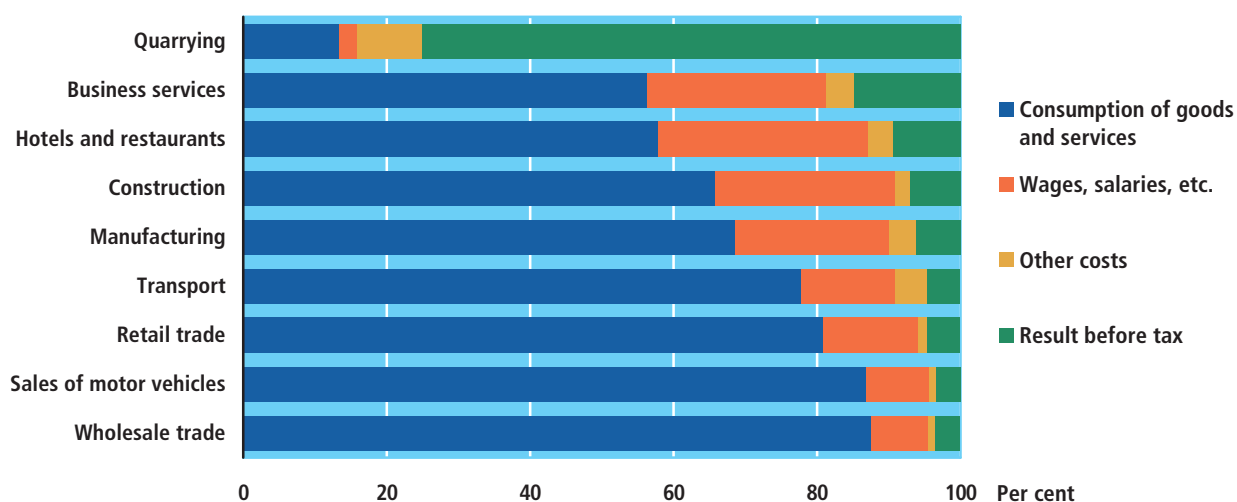
The low percentage profit in trade is due to the fact that enterprises in these industries resell products without changing them. Consequently, the work performed per DKK earned is considerably less in trading enterprises than in enterprises in other industries, and profits are lower in relative terms 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.

Figure 7

Enterprise results. Selected industries. 2006



See table 252.

3. Workplaces

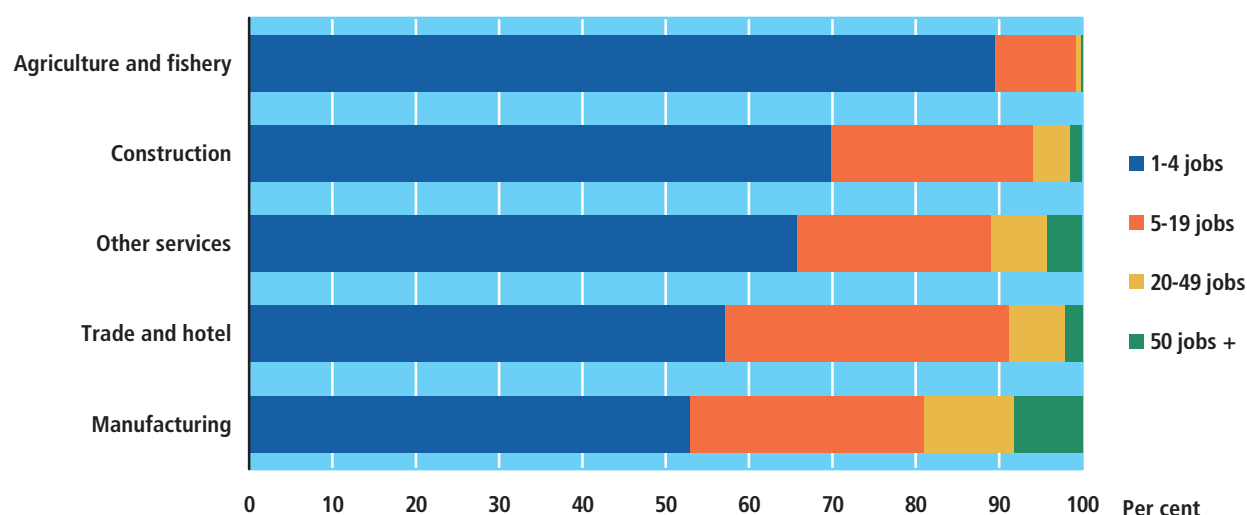
Most workplaces are small

Denmark has a little more than 300,000 permanent workplaces. Almost half of the workplaces are situated in Jutland, while about 30 per cent are found in the metropolitan area. A little more than 3.1 million jobs are being performed at these workplaces. On average, there are about 10 jobs per workplace, but the size of the workplaces varies much. A great majority of the workplaces are small. Two thirds of the workplaces have less than five jobs, and only a little more than 9,000 workplaces in Denmark have 50 or more jobs.

General economic statistics

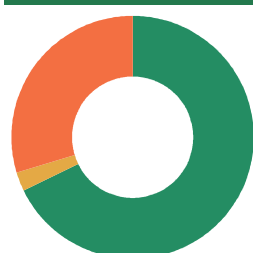
The large workplaces are concentrated around the major cities. About 15 per cent of the workplaces with 100 or more jobs are situated in Copenhagen Municipality.

Figure 8 Workplaces by industry and size. 2007



See table 259.

Figure 9 Number of jobs by sector. 2007



■ Private sector
■ Public companies
■ General government

See table 261.

Workplaces are very small especially in agriculture and fishing as more than 90 per cent of the workplaces in these industries have fewer than five jobs. Most workplaces comprise only one job, and the person working at such workplaces is usually the owner himself.

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

One third of all jobs are public sector jobs

A little more than one third of all jobs in Denmark are found in the public sector which comprises general government as well as publicly owned companies.

General government accounts for 30 per cent of all jobs, whereas publicly owned companies account for 3 per cent of all jobs.

The private sector is almost twice the size as almost two thirds of all jobs are in private enterprises.

Social institutions account for a little more than one third of all jobs in the public sector. Almost 25 per cent of the jobs are found in the educational sector while about 15 per cent of the jobs are found in public administration.

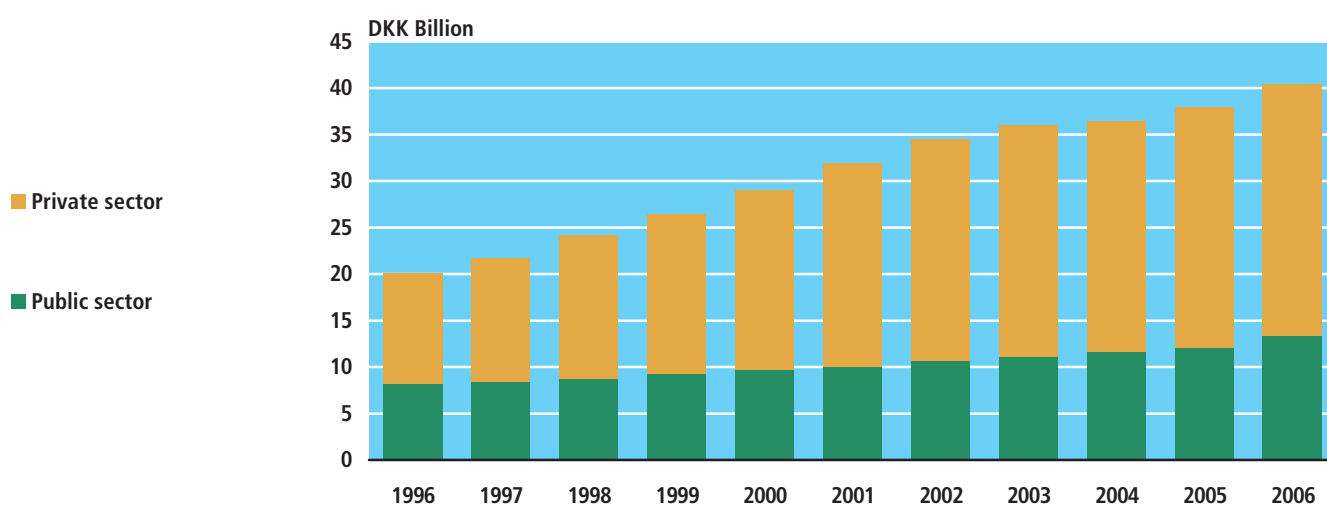
4. Research and development (R&D) and innovation

Research and development as well as innovation activities are important factors for the development of productivity and, consequently, for economic growth in society.

The creation of new knowledge and its subsequent use in the enterprises are important factors for the dynamics and innovation of the business sector by way of introducing new products and production processes.

Figure 10

R&D expenditure of the public and private sector



Source: Danish Centre for Studies in Research and Research Policy.

Private sector's share of R&D is increasing

R&D activities take place both in the private and the public sector. Total Danish R&D expenditure in the public and private sector has increased by 90 per cent in the period 1996-2005 and has been estimated at DKK 40.4 billion in 2006.

The private sector's share of total R&D expenditure has been increasing since the 1990s and amounted to more than two thirds of total R&D expenditure in 2006.

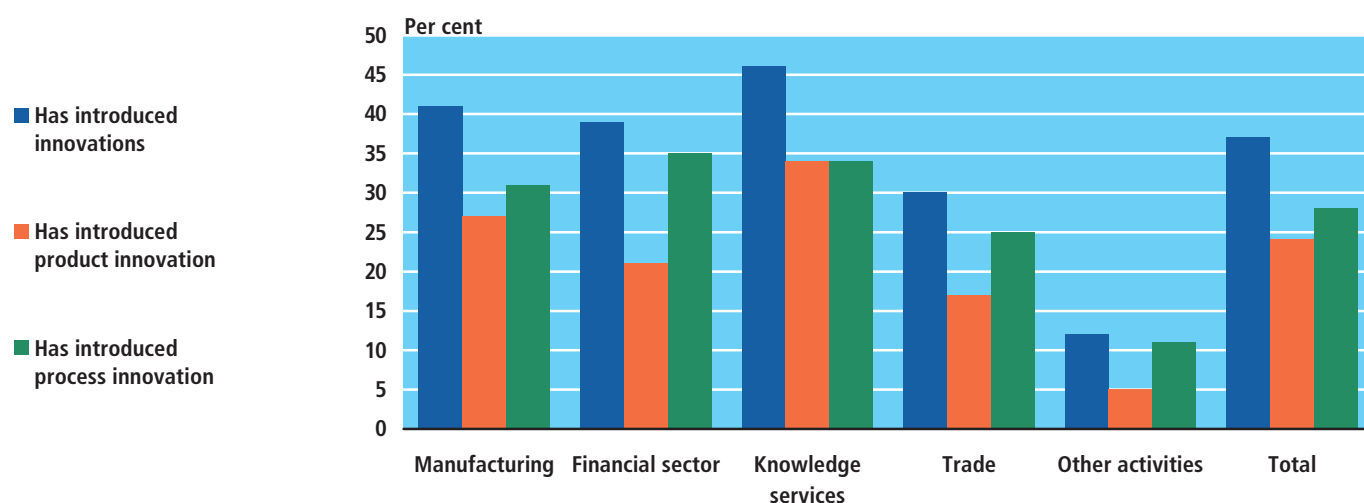
Manufacturing and businesses in knowledge services account for the highest R&D expenditure

R&D expenditure is particularly high in manufacturing, and total expenditure on own R&D activities reached DKK 17.7 billion in 2006. This amount corresponds to 65 per cent of the private sector's expenditure on R&D.

Enterprises in knowledge services, e.g. ICT service activities, research and development and consulting engineers, accounted for R&D expenditure amounting to DKK 7.3 billion, which corresponds to about one fourth (27 per cent) of R&D expenditure in the private sector in 2006.

Figure 11

Percentage of innovative enterprises by selected industries. 2004-2006



Source: Danish Centre for Studies in Research and Research Policy.

37 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, i.e. innovation. 37 per cent of the Danish enterprises have introduced innovations during the period 2004-2006.

Innovative enterprises are found primarily among businesses in knowledge services and manufacturing. In the period 2004-2006, 24 per cent of the enterprises have introduced new products and 28 per cent have introduced new production processes. Total innovation expenditure amounted to DKK 52.7 billion in 2006.

Table 246**Enterprises by kind of ownership and industry. 2006**

	Sole proprie- torship	Partner- ship etc.	Public limited company	Private limited company	Founda- tion, society, etc.	Co- operative society, etc.	Public authority	Other owner	Total
	number of enterprises								
Total	165 771	18 208	30 526	59 637	15 541	1 518	456	6 557	298 214
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	37 012	3 795	701	1 417	152	23	-	82	43 182
Manufacturing	7 663	637	5 112	4 675	148	60	-	162	18 457
Electricity, gas and water supply	450	864	241	77	1 565	461	-	5	3 663
Construction	20 308	843	3 114	9 178	15	2	-	272	33 732
Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	33 337	3 280	8 599	15 793	611	600	-	952	63 172
Transport, post and telecomm.	9 899	596	1 542	2 351	275	51	1	188	14 903
Finance and business activities	34 089	5 515	10 265	21 548	6 057	205	-	700	78 379
Public and personal services	22 401	2 591	756	4 135	6 580	110	451	4 163	41 187
Activity not stated	612	87	196	463	138	6	4	33	1 539

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/gf5

Table 247**Enterprises by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2006**

	Number of full-time equivalent employees						
	0	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total
	number of enterprises						
Total	164 043	109 152	12 806	7 741	2 226	2 246	298 214
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	31 818	9 157	287	110	21	8	41 401
Fishing	968	620	7	2	-	-	1 597
Mining and quarrying	67	77	18	10	5	7	184
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	338	933	235	133	57	81	1 777
Mfr. of textiles and wearing apparel, leather	429	357	70	51	20	11	938
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	1 380	1 195	262	221	91	78	3 227
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic	241	374	133	118	56	77	999
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	271	198	43	55	25	40	632
Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.	3 567	3 369	897	742	300	276	9 151
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	827	573	136	116	42	39	1 733
Electricity, gas and water supply	3 091	492	30	30	7	13	3 663
Construction	16 426	13 765	2 106	1 121	204	110	33 732
Sale and rep. of motor vehicles, sale of auto fuel	3 300	4 252	511	318	87	51	8 519
Wholesale except of motor vehicles	5 501	8 196	1 386	951	298	184	16 516
Re. trade and repair work exc. of motor vehicles	10 695	12 088	1 162	549	88	85	24 667
Hotels and restaurants	6 251	6 385	511	245	44	34	13 470
Transport	6 302	5 705	763	458	148	123	13 499
Post and telecommunications	989	297	43	29	18	28	1 404
Finance and insurance	3 550	1 112	118	98	53	95	5 026
Letting and sale of real estate	20 115	7 228	310	163	32	25	27 873
Business activities	28 644	13 828	1 550	934	273	251	45 480
Public administration	10	110	20	32	28	354	554
Education	1 557	883	482	491	110	111	3 634
Human health activities	9 005	6 028	233	35	7	8	15 316
Social institutions etc.	92	2 087	819	325	92	55	3 470
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	7 952	8 983	661	400	118	99	18 213
Activity not stated	657	860	13	4	2	3	1 539

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 248

Full-time equivalent by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2006

	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total
number of full-time equivalent employees						
Total	312 691	171 672	230 420	152 300	1 372 416	2 239 499
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	19 613	3 761	3 055	1 307	1 637	29 373
Fishing	1 259	83	48	-	-	1 390
Mining and quarrying	282	236	274	368	2 183	3 343
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	4 016	3 102	4 083	4 017	45 143	60 361
Mfr. of textiles and leather	1 095	973	1 472	1 379	2 071	6 990
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	4 258	3 562	6 765	6 348	23 060	43 993
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products	1 477	1 804	3 680	3 745	36 605	47 311
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	642	576	1 597	1 609	11 548	15 972
Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.	11 935	12 279	22 732	20 582	91 257	158 785
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	1 892	1 899	3 637	2 758	12 558	22 744
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 298	384	857	471	6 220	9 230
Construction	44 972	28 181	33 111	13 796	33 999	154 059
Sale and rep. of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel	13 465	6 876	9 673	5 832	10 372	46 218
Wholesale except of motor vehicles	26 316	18 615	28 214	20 182	51 015	144 342
Re. trade and repair work exc. of m. vehic.	36 115	15 432	15 762	5 923	52 266	125 498
Hotels and restaurants	16 733	6 756	7 339	3 097	8 440	42 365
Transport	16 465	10 263	13 442	10 126	54 897	105 193
Post and telecommunications	850	586	953	1 174	41 207	44 770
Finance and insurance	2 802	1 674	3 246	3 628	62 878	74 228
Letting and sale of real estate	15 916	4 082	4 716	2 197	5 101	32 012
Business activities	36 179	20 751	27 887	18 912	92 171	195 900
Public administration	346	282	1 067	1 935	624 836	628 466
Education	3 119	6 940	14 140	7 625	43 115	74 939
Human health activities	16 398	2 885	980	483	20 205	40 951
Social institutions etc.	9 579	10 702	9 700	6 549	11 001	47 531
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	23 852	8 830	11 872	8 140	27 662	80 356
Activity not stated	1 817	158	118	117	969	3 179

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/gf5

Table 249

Actually new enterprises

	Number of enterprises		
	2002	2004	2006
Total	26 638	30 090	36 264
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	2 853	2 802	2 506
Manufacturing	1 346	1 525	1 590
Electricity, gas and water supply	270	135	130
Construction	2 633	3 407	5 316
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	6 248	6 944	6 779
Transport, post and telecomm.	1 246	1 298	1 626
Finance and business activities	8 856	10 125	13 182
Public and personal services	3 082	3 606	4 493
Industry not stated	104	248	642

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/demo4

Table 250

Enterprises. 2006

	Turnover	Exports	Result before financial items	Capital formation, net
	DKK mio.			
Total	3 154 982	753 973	248 486	133 772
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	88 345	1 894	...	...
Fishing	3 776	366	...	...
Mining and quarrying	...	...	...	...
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	153 202	64 749	6 245	5 033
Mfr. of textiles and leather	11 884	5 849	751	533
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	60 266	9 250	3 106	2 017
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products	109 317	64 303	10 091	6 647
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	24 781	3 086	2 390	2 448
Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.	245 710	142 018	15 782	9 939
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	35 485	17 793	1 869	970
Electricity, gas and water supply	111 540	14 523	10 574	9 917
Construction	210 817	2 733	15 175	6 260
Sale and rep. of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel	166 276	7 654	5 689	2 106
Wholesale except of motor vehicles	745 028	172 395	26 292	8 322
Re. trade and repair work exc. of m. vehic.	267 303	10 094	12 462	3 142
Hotels and restaurants	39 925	949	3 845	1 663
Transport	320 692	165 616	14 649	15 483
Post and telecommunications	68 266	3 410	7 625	5 832
Finance and insurance	...	...	...	...
Letting and sale of real estate	80 900	3 101	37 565	28 629
Business activities	269 437	37 608	21 667	14 610
Public administration	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...
Human health activities	24 372	52	...	...
Social institutions etc.	...	...	...	...
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	51 360	1 047	2 746	2 918
Activity not stated	...	...	72	19

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 251

Bankruptcies

	2007	2008
Total	2 401	3 709
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	35	53
Manufacturing	206	259
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	1
Construction	438	715
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurant	674	969
Wholesale trade	245	324
Retail trade	215	337
Hotels and restaurants	151	210
Transport, post and telecommunication	110	211
Finance and business activities	493	743
Finance and insurance	33	49
Real estate activities	51	159
Business activities	286	385
Public and personal services	105	144
Activity not stated	339	614

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/konk2

Table 252 (page 1 of 2)

Accounts statistics for enterprises for selected industries. 2006

	Total ¹	Quarrying	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Sale and repair of motor vehicles, etc.
Operating results	DKK mio.				
Turnover	2 849 368	66 303	640 645	210 817	166 276
	as percentage of turnover				
Other operating income	3.0	0.1	1.7	1.4	0.7
Cost of goods consumed	54.2	3.7	53.1	41.4	81.0
Subcontractors, etc.	2.5	0.2	1.4	15.9	0.3
Wages and salaries, pensions	16.3	2.5	21.8	25.5	8.9
Depreciations	2.7	9.0	3.8	1.9	0.9
Other expenses	19.1	9.5	15.4	9.5	6.2
Result before financial items	8.1	75.2	6.3	7.2	3.4
Financial receipts	6.9	3.5	4.8	1.5	1.0
Financial expenses	3.0	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.1
Extraordinary expenses, net	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0
Corporation tax	2.6	44.3	2.1	1.2	0.7
Result after corporation tax	9.6	32.1	6.6	6.2	2.7
Balance sheet data	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	3 233 161	75 422	643 774	121 114	67 452
	as percentage of assets				
Total assets:					
Fixed assets, total	61.8	78.2	53.2	36.0	30.5
Intangible assets	2.4	0.5	3.7	1.1	0.9
Land and buildings	18.3	0.8	10.8	16.2	17.3
Plant and equipment	5.8	28.8	8.8	4.0	1.8
Other tangibles	4.5	2.3	3.9	10.1	6.1
Financial assets	30.8	45.8	26.0	4.7	4.4
Current assets, total	38.2	21.8	46.8	64.0	69.5
Stocks	6.8	0.9	12.7	7.2	34.7
Trade debtors	11.3	9.2	13.6	27.1	18.1
Other debtors, cash, etc.	20.1	11.7	20.5	29.6	16.7
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	45.4	37.2	42.2	26.2	26.5
Provisions for liabilities	2.7	12.1	3.2	3.2	3.5
Long-term liabilities	19.7	28.2	16.5	16.5	12.6
Current liabilities	32.1	22.6	38.1	54.0	57.5
Capital formation, net	DKK mio.				
	119 159	7 284	27 587	6 260	2 106
	per cent				
Increase from 2005 to 2006					
Turnover	10.0	19.7	8.6	15.5	2.3
Result after tax	-5.2	39.4	18.6	11.9	-0.8
Total assets = total liabilities	12.7	12.1	12.3	18.3	12.4
Capital and reserves	7.8	-9.3	10.2	13.5	14.2
Ratios, average					
Value added (per cent)	26.5	86.6	31.3	34.2	13.1
Gross profit (per cent)	43.3	96.1	45.5	42.7	18.7
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	2 187	19 543	1 785	1 213	3 225
Wages and salaries per employees (DKK thousand)	352	463	357	317	296
Number of enterprises	200 290	184	18 457	33 732	8 519
Number of persons employed (in full-time units)	1 341 666	3 397	365 109	176 165	51 914
of whom employees (in full-time units)	1 215 139	3 345	356 172	154 171	46 175

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/regn3 and regn3a

Table 252 (page 2 of 2)

Accounts statistics for enterprises for selected industries. 2006

	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Hotels and restaurants, etc.	Transport, ² post and telecomm. activities, etc.	Real estate ³ and business activities, etc.
Operating results	DKK mio.				
Turnover	745 028	267 303	39 925	362 736	350 336
	as percentage of turnover				
Other operating income	1.3	1.2	2.1	2.3	13.7
Cost of goods consumed	79.7	70.8	32.6	27.7	23.9
Subcontractors. etc.	0.3	0.2	0.6	3.5	3.4
Wages and salaries. pensions	8.1	13.3	29.8	13.5	28.5
Depreciations	0.9	1.3	3.5	4.5	4.1
Other expenses	8.7	10.9	25.9	48.3	37.0
Result before financial items	3.5	4.7	9.6	4.7	16.9
Financial receipts	2.6	1.5	3.9	5.5	32.8
Financial expenses	1.4	1.1	4.6	3.6	9.8
Extraordinary expenses. net	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	-1.0
Corporation tax	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	4.3
Result after corporation tax	3.9	4.5	8.5	5.4	36.7
Balance sheet tax	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	375 322	122 105	34 110	462 712	1 331 150
	as percentage of assets				
Total assets:					
Fixed assets. total	37.6	39.3	74.1	69.2	75.0
Intangible assets	2.0	2.1	2.9	3.9	1.5
Land and buildings	5.9	14.5	50.8	2.9	31.5
Plant and equipment	1.3	0.4	2.2	18.0	1.1
Other tangibles	5.2	7.6	13.8	7.3	2.6
Financial assets	23.2	14.6	4.5	37.1	38.2
Current assets. total	62.4	60.7	25.9	30.8	25.0
Stocks	16.4	23.8	2.4	0.9	0.6
Trade debtors	26.1	6.2	4.4	9.2	5.8
Other debtors. cash. etc.	20.0	30.7	19.1	20.8	18.6
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	37.7	36.6	27.1	35.6	56.9
Provisions for liabilities	1.4	1.7	4.1	1.7	2.7
Long-term liabilities	10.2	10.7	37.7	33.6	19.7
Current liabilities	50.6	51.0	31.1	29.1	20.6
Capital formation. net	DKK mio.				
	8 322	3 142	1 663	19 557	43 239
	per cent				
Increase from 2005 to 2006					
Turnover	7.9	7.0	9.9	10.5	18.4
Result after tax	19.7	16.8	20.2	-63.5	-1.4
Total assets = total liabilities	18.2	2.5	15.7	3.9	15.3
Capital and reserves	25.2	-7.2	28.0	-22.4	14.9
Ratios. average					
Value added (per cent)	12.5	19.1	42.1	22.2	43.7
Gross profit (per cent)	20.0	29.0	66.7	68.7	72.7
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	5 064	1 882	758	2 750	1 511
Wages and salaries per employee (DKK thousand)	383	261	264	359	421
Number of enterprises	16 516	24 667	13 470	14 568	70 177
Number of persons employed (in full-time persons)	148 979	143 699	53 751	134 887	263 765
Of whom employees (in full-time persons)	144 227	125 534	42 510	123 922	219 083

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

Table 253 (page 1 of 3) **Regional accounts statistics. 2006**

	Turnover	Cost of goods consumed, etc.	Gross profit	Capital formation, net	Gross profit, per cent	Number of establishments	Number of employees
	DKK mio.						
Total inclusive quarrying¹							
Whole country	2 853 699	1 617 492	1 236 207	98 488	43	220 201	1 217 083
Total excluding quarrying¹							
Whole country	2 787 242	1 614 775	1 172 467	91 306	42	219 887	1 214 017
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	429 836	168 424	261 413	19 077	61	28 613	140 006
Copenhagen County	495 188	293 168	202 020	12 381	41	26 298	197 291
Frederiksborg County	150 068	88 205	61 863	5 861	41	17 504	65 922
Roskilde County	93 367	55 307	38 061	2 678	41	10 566	41 391
West Sjælland County	113 940	72 561	41 379	3 704	36	11 891	51 406
Storstrøm County	64 544	37 353	27 192	2 441	42	9 618	38 560
Bornholm County	11 360	6 739	4 621	302	41	1 507	6 724
Fyn County	180 815	111 450	69 365	6 188	38	17 178	91 539
Syddjylland County	119 850	76 239	43 611	3 893	36	8 881	56 652
Ribe County	126 713	65 910	60 804	2 982	48	8 493	55 857
Vejle County	231 834	153 556	78 278	6 973	34	15 117	98 090
Ringkøbing County	155 074	100 916	54 158	5 232	35	10 589	71 753
Århus County	299 098	184 144	114 954	9 020	38	26 318	144 967
Viborg County	102 866	64 476	38 390	3 702	37	9 029	53 092
Nordjylland County	212 687	136 328	76 359	6 872	36	18 285	100 767
Quarrying							
Whole country	66 457	2 717	63 740	7 182	96	314	3 066
Manufacturing							
Whole country	646 698	354 393	292 305	22 185	45	20 671	357 631
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	30 849	11 919	18 930	805	61	1 690	15 493
Copenhagen County	79 272	35 698	43 574	2 914	55	1 838	38 181
Frederiksborg County	32 047	13 586	18 461	1 655	58	1 389	18 157
Roskilde County	16 773	8 368	8 405	693	50	839	10 185
West Sjælland County	42 282	25 598	16 684	1 671	39	1 078	16 874
Storstrøm County	17 605	9 445	8 160	835	46	911	11 388
Bornholm County	3 382	2 258	1 123	123	33	171	1 859
Fyn County	50 859	29 552	21 308	1 850	42	1 904	30 711
Syddjylland County	38 094	21 449	16 645	1 371	44	921	23 929
Ribe County	38 393	21 030	17 363	390	45	981	22 371
Vejle County	63 925	37 255	26 670	2 345	42	1 793	36 013
Ringkøbing County	66 071	40 550	25 521	2 213	39	1 422	32 949
Århus County	63 252	34 846	28 406	1 550	45	2 565	39 607
Viborg County	44 078	26 615	17 464	1 628	40	1 223	26 258
Nordjylland County	59 817	36 224	23 593	2 141	39	1 946	33 657
Construction							
Whole country	212 760	121 721	91 038	6 078	43	34 326	155 244
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	8 550	4 540	4 010	264	47	2 378	6 316
Copenhagen County	43 994	27 139	16 855	940	38	3 753	27 512
Frederiksborg County	14 365	8 525	5 840	343	41	3 239	8 488
Roskilde County	9 130	4 961	4 169	211	46	2 099	6 589
West Sjælland County	12 386	6 668	5 718	374	46	2 716	9 599
Storstrøm County	8 633	4 662	3 972	186	46	2 142	7 213
Bornholm County	1 050	497	553	27	53	254	1 163
Fyn County	16 385	8 954	7 430	480	45	2 760	13 489
Syddjylland County	8 136	4 477	3 659	271	45	1 447	6 347
Ribe County	9 235	5 097	4 138	260	45	1 411	7 696
Vejle County	17 065	10 103	6 962	453	41	2 314	12 078
Ringkøbing County	11 239	6 559	4 680	345	42	1 655	8 034
Århus County	24 369	13 587	10 782	1 038	44	3 603	18 273
Viborg County	8 522	4 666	3 856	270	45	1 644	6 928
Nordjylland County	19 700	11 285	8 415	615	43	2 911	15 520

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/regn4

Table 253 (page 2 of 3) **Regional accounts statistics. 2006**

	Turnover	Cost of goods consumed, net	Gross profit	Capital formation, net	Gross profit, per cent	Number of establishments	Number of employees
DKK mio.							
Sale and repair of motor-vehicles, sale of auto. fuel							
Whole country	172 084	140 047	32 037	2 160	19	9 839	47 797
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	10 686	9 032	1 654	249	15	425	1 931
Copenhagen County	37 043	31 399	5 644	265	15	881	6 312
Frederiksborg County	10 870	8 859	2 011	19	19	721	3 170
Roskilde County	8 223	6 559	1 664	103	20	457	2 434
West Sjælland County	8 439	6 674	1 764	187	21	680	2 917
Storstrøm County	5 491	4 298	1 192	82	22	525	2 083
Bornholm County	612	435	177	-4	29	64	304
Fyn County	12 173	9 655	2 518	152	21	856	3 897
Syddjylland County	8 981	7 213	1 768	126	20	595	2 748
Ribe County	6 586	5 287	1 299	96	20	451	2 434
Vejle County	17 208	14 210	2 997	166	17	816	4 160
Ringkøbing County	7 558	5 964	1 593	99	21	616	2 533
Århus County	18 476	14 686	3 790	353	21	1 213	6 058
Viborg County	7 074	5 684	1 389	111	20	565	2 289
Nordjylland County	12 666	10 091	2 575	156	20	974	4 528
Wholesale trade							
Whole country	752 255	600 891	151 364	5 885	20	18 658	144 793
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	75 278	60 251	15 027	363	20	1 904	12 853
Copenhagen County	171 407	134 258	37 149	1 264	22	3 074	34 031
Frederiksborg County	49 267	37 098	12 170	974	25	1 547	10 312
Roskilde County	31 566	21 900	9 665	221	31	929	5 297
West Sjælland County	23 513	20 053	3 460	133	15	749	4 117
Storstrøm County	8 982	6 655	2 326	153	26	524	2 547
Bornholm County	1 655	1 359	296	13	18	67	348
Fyn County	47 140	38 434	8 706	264	18	1 451	9 662
Syddjylland County	35 068	28 407	6 660	229	19	821	6 696
Ribe County	22 764	18 161	4 603	193	20	695	5 546
Vejle County	78 500	64 855	13 645	505	17	1 513	12 269
Ringkøbing County	38 420	31 008	7 412	392	19	962	8 533
Århus County	89 063	73 261	15 802	646	18	2 372	18 145
Viborg County	19 451	15 615	3 837	214	20	662	4 304
Nordjylland County	60 183	49 578	10 605	323	18	1 388	10 133
Retail trade							
Whole country	256 626	180 055	76 571	2 603	30	31 584	124 537
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	30 613	20 473	10 140	113	33	4 757	15 092
Copenhagen County	30 704	21 173	9 530	229	31	3 093	14 555
Frederiksborg County	15 994	11 282	4 712	141	29	2 198	7 654
Roskilde County	11 484	8 006	3 477	105	30	1 268	5 551
West Sjælland County	13 453	9 638	3 815	179	28	1 778	6 333
Storstrøm County	12 526	8 906	3 619	151	29	1 564	6 169
Bornholm County	2 288	1 661	628	24	27	268	1 109
Fyn County	21 030	14 918	6 112	275	29	2 587	10 314
Syddjylland County	9 900	7 104	2 796	115	28	1 290	4 955
Ribe County	10 053	7 067	2 986	115	30	1 314	4 967
Vejle County	18 242	12 877	5 365	398	29	1 998	8 882
Ringkøbing County	13 229	9 432	3 798	131	29	1 582	6 617
Århus County	34 183	23 856	10 327	290	30	3 756	16 523
Viborg County	10 373	7 670	2 703	118	26	1 291	4 705
Nordjylland County	22 555	15 991	6 563	218	29	2 840	11 111

Table 253 (page 3 of 3) **Regional accounts statistics. 2006**

	Turnover	Cost of goods consumed, etc.	Gross profit	Capital formation, net	Gross profit, per cent	Number of establishments	Number of employees
DKK mio.							
Hotels and restaurants							
Whole country	41 325	13 785	27 539	1 585	67	14 894	44 189
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	10 397	3 151	7 247	331	70	2 942	10 932
Copenhagen County	4 690	1 666	3 024	210	64	1 260	5 209
Frederiksborg County	2 182	749	1 433	109	66	860	2 206
Roskilde County	1 330	492	837	46	63	458	1 432
West Sjælland County	1 550	547	1 002	71	65	736	1 619
Storstrøm County	1 283	462	821	18	64	665	1 300
Bornholm County	495	168	327	11	66	235	505
Fyn County	3 580	1 223	2 357	180	66	1 282	3 817
South Jutland County	1 346	458	888	79	66	664	1 459
Ribe County	1 691	574	1 117	84	66	599	1 957
Vejle County	2 424	770	1 654	120	68	891	2 722
Ringkøbing County	1 402	486	916	37	65	604	1 440
Århus County	4 186	1 408	2 778	111	66	1 706	4 543
Viborg County	1 161	429	732	39	63	572	1 201
Nordjylland County	3 608	1 202	2 406	140	67	1 420	3 848
Transport², post and telecomm.							
Whole country	362 673	113 710	248 964	17 313	69	16 171	123 357
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	148 244	34 143	114 101	7 834	77	1 698	23 736
Copenhagen County	62 339	25 135	37 204	2 322	60	2 351	23 534
Frederiksborg County	6 685	2 241	4 444	482	66	960	4 046
Roskilde County	5 075	1 719	3 356	241	66	836	3 170
West Sjælland County	5 562	1 701	3 862	283	69	929	4 413
Storstrøm County	4 734	1 581	3 153	223	67	742	3 481
Bornholm County	1 294	232	1 061	67	82	80	973
Fyn County	12 098	3 834	8 264	652	68	1 131	7 731
Syddjylland County	10 847	4 911	5 936	337	55	756	5 338
Ribe County	31 391	6 923	24 468	1 182	78	706	5 743
Vejle County	17 772	7 894	9 877	867	56	1 199	9 985
Ringkøbing County	8 095	3 473	4 622	590	57	824	4 863
Århus County	27 793	11 238	16 555	943	60	1 801	15 020
Viborg County	4 374	1 437	2 937	250	67	707	3 045
Nordjylland County	16 370	7 248	9 122	1 042	56	1 451	8 278
Real estate³ and business activities, etc.							
Whole country	342 821	90 172	252 649	33 496	74	73 744	216 469
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	115 220	24 915	90 305	9 118	78	12 819	53 655
Copenhagen County	65 740	16 700	49 040	4 237	75	10 048	47 957
Frederiksborg County	18 657	5 864	12 793	2 139	69	6 590	11 889
Roskilde County	9 788	3 301	6 487	1 056	66	3 680	6 734
West Sjælland County	6 757	1 683	5 074	805	75	3 225	5 534
Storstrøm County	5 290	1 343	3 947	794	75	2 545	4 378
Bornholm County	584	128	456	41	78	368	462
Fyn County	17 550	4 880	12 670	2 335	72	5 207	11 917
Syddjylland County	7 478	2 220	5 258	1 366	70	2 387	5 182
Ribe County	6 601	1 772	4 829	661	73	2 336	5 144
Vejle County	16 698	5 592	11 107	2 120	67	4 593	11 980
Ringkøbing County	9 061	3 445	5 616	1 424	62	2 924	6 783
Århus County	37 776	11 262	26 514	4 089	70	9 302	26 798
Viborg County	7 833	2 360	5 473	1 071	70	2 365	4 363
Nordjylland County	17 787	4 708	13 079	2 239	74	5 355	13 692

² Excluding ports etc. and transport via railways and buses. ³ Excluding general housing associations.

Table 254

Accounts statistics for Danish and foreign owned companies. 2006

	Manufacturing		Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants		Total ¹	
	Danish owned	Foreign owned	Danish owned	Foreign owned	Danish owned	Foreign owned
DKK bn.						
Turnover	477	153	799	295	1 935	643
per cent						
Turnover	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of goods consumed, etc.	53.1	55.8	76.7	76.4	56.1	59.9
Wage and salaries, pension, etc.	21.8	20.2	9.8	9.8	16.2	16.1
Other ordinary expenses	19.3	17.8	9.9	11.2	22.5	19.3
Financial receipts, net	2.7	1.6	1.2	0.3	4.9	1.6
Financial expenses, net	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Result before corporation tax	8.5	8.0	4.9	3.0	10.3	6.4
DKK bn.						
Total assets	484	144	380	156	2 117	656
Investments, net	21	6	10	3	75	21
number						
Companies	9 490	548	24 556	1 481	78 233	3 195
Employees ²	267 199	74 368	231 303	71 427	826 755	238 677
Employees ² per company	28	136	9	48	11	75
DKK 1000's						
Turnover per employee	1 784	2 055	3 454	4 135	2 341	2 694
Wage and salaries per employee	355	375	313	372	349	394
per cent						
Value added	31.4	30.0	14.5	13.5	23.8	24.0
Gross profit	45.9	43.5	22.4	22.6	41.9	39.0
Net profit ratio	5.8	6.2	3.6	2.5	5.2	4.8
Return on equity	15.2	15.3	24.3	10.5	16.3	13.1
Proprietary ratio	42.7	42.1	35.5	37.9	49.4	38.7

¹ Excluding agriculture and fishing, mining and quarrying, power stations, gasworks, etc., ports etc., transport via railways and buses, banks, insurance, non-profit building societies, public administration, etc. ² In full-time persons.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fats1 and [fats2](http://www.statbank.dk/fats2)

Table 255

Danish and foreign owned enterprises in the private sector

	Danish			Foreign			Total		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
DKK billion									
Turnover ¹	2 005	2 285	2 467	502	581	686	2 507	2 867	3 153
number									
Employees	1 173 696	1 167 460	1 198 346	234 214	252 661	267 907	1 407 910	1 420 121	1 466 253
Number of enterprises	272 778	283 212	287 492	3 234	3 404	3 478	276 012	286 616	290 970
Employees per enterprise	4	4	4	72	74	77	5	5	5
per cent									
Share of turnover ¹	80.0	79.7	78.2	20.0	20.3	21.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of employees	83.4	82.2	81.7	16.6	17.8	18.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of number of enterprises	98.8	98.8	98.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Sales exclude banks and financial intermediation and organisations etc. In 2004 the sales exclude power stations and gasworks.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ifatsf1

Table 256**Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs, by regions. 2007**

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual wage and salary costs
				mio. DKK
I alt	300 327	3 132 244	2 299 451	801 044
Region Hovedstaden	87 764	1 032 605	777 732	301 615
Region Sjælland	45 236	385 381	273 690	89 303
Region Syddanmark	64 183	663 645	488 502	159 701
Region Midtjylland	69 559	723 909	516 231	171 664
Region Nordjylland	33 316	318 855	229 859	74 204
Outside Denmark	269	7 849	9 759	3 328
Not Stated	-	-	3 678	1 229

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/07

Table 257**Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by sector. 2007**

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual aggregate wage and salary costs DKK mio.
Total	300 327	3 132 244	2 299 451	801 044
Private sector	276 742	2 119 492	1 470 821	528 912
Public sector, total	23 585	1 012 752	828 630	272 132
Public corporations and quasi-corporations	1 766	85 652	79 206	28 681
General government	21 819	927 100	749 424	243 451
Central government	5 110	221 175	172 817	64 627
Social security funds	149	2 527	2 511	923
Regions	1 341	141 725	125 177	43 454
Municipalities	15 219	561 673	448 919	134 447

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/07

Table 258

Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by industry. 2007

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual wage and salary costs
				DKK mio.
Total	300 327	3 132 244	2 299 451	801 044
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	38 229	90 714	33 407	9 412
Fishing	1 326	3 390	1 294	662
Mining and quarrying	259	4 671	4 463	2 159
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	1 958	70 416	58 469	19 800
Mfr. of textiles and wearing apparel, leather	887	8 704	7 105	2 262
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	3 160	57 087	45 445	16 577
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic	1 013	50 812	47 376	18 992
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	837	16 888	15 347	5 491
Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.	9 112	184 757	166 214	58 506
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	1 694	25 252	21 894	7 004
Electricity, gas and water supply	2 253	16 296	12 032	5 105
Construction	32 944	206 510	163 539	52 952
Sale and rep. of motor vehicles, sale of auto fuel	9 314	68 183	48 776	14 940
Wholesale except of motor vehicles	16 209	175 793	148 209	58 554
Re. trade and repair work exc. of motor vehicles	29 263	228 650	131 268	35 509
Hotels and restaurants	13 156	114 208	47 983	13 072
Transport	13 415	137 761	111 993	40 195
Post and telecommunications	1 991	52 799	44 129	15 635
Finance and insurance	4 837	87 717	76 638	36 162
Letting and sale of real estate	19 077	64 014	36 800	13 311
Business activities	42 712	364 955	233 356	96 807
Public administration	1 927	159 165	134 833	49 726
Education	6 608	230 661	178 204	63 796
Human health activities	15 991	178 494	140 167	48 627
Social institutions etc.	12 389	366 861	288 214	79 732
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	19 521	166 930	101 820	35 893
Activity not stated	245	556	476	163

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/07

Table 259

Workplaces by size and industry/regions. 2007

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November							Total
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	
	workplaces, total							
Total	121 669	78 093	43 531	29 601	17 976	5 826	3 631	300 327
Industry								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	24 280	11 360	3 018	848	240	51	17	39 814
Manufacturing	5 350	3 951	2 913	2 600	2 193	872	782	18 661
Electricity, gas and water supply	820	955	275	87	60	26	30	2 253
Construction	14 471	8 544	5 055	2 929	1 481	331	133	32 944
Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	17 308	21 530	13 987	9 141	4 576	972	428	67 942
Transport, post and telecommunications	5 705	4 249	2 231	1 553	1 027	375	266	15 406
Finance and business activities	35 387	16 686	7 187	4 052	2 233	604	477	66 626
Public and personal services	18 231	10 718	8 839	8 389	6 166	2 595	1 498	56 436
Activity not stated	117	100	26	2	-	-	-	245
Region								
Region Hovedstaden	36 411	22 464	11 874	8 318	5 506	1 818	1 373	87 764
Region Sjælland	19 975	11 592	6 118	4 123	2 364	685	379	45 236
Region Syddanmark	24 579	16 993	10 051	6 714	3 839	1 297	710	64 183
Region Midtjylland	27 806	17 985	10 273	7 007	4 279	1 382	827	69 559
Region Nordjylland	12 860	8 981	5 148	3 397	1 968	629	333	33 316
Outside Denmark	38	78	67	42	20	15	9	269

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/07

Table 260**Workplaces by size and sector. 2007**

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November							
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total
	number of workplaces							
Total	121 669	78 093	43 531	29 601	17 976	5 826	3 631	300 327
Private sector	120 873	75 664	39 243	23 152	12 472	3 273	2 065	276 742
Public sector, total	796	2 429	4 288	6 449	5 504	2 553	1 566	23 585
Public corporations and quasi-corporations	102	250	333	377	360	171	173	1 766
General government, total	694	2 179	3 955	6 072	5 144	2 382	1 393	21 819
Central government	254	879	1 079	964	960	493	481	5 110
Social security funds	6	32	56	27	16	6	6	149
Regions	44	155	265	335	290	123	129	1 341
Municipalities	390	1 113	2 555	4 746	3 878	1 760	777	15 219

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/07

Table 261**Jobs by size of workplace and sector. 2007**

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November								
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Not stated	Total
	number of jobs								
Total	121 669	211 218	287 356	400 049	534 556	401 648	957 378	218 370	3 132 244
Private sector	120 873	203 931	257 554	309 819	368 340	221 994	504 039	132 942	2 119 492
Public sector, total	796	7 287	29 802	90 230	166 216	179 654	453 339	85 428	1 012 752
Public corporations and quasi-corporations	102	743	2 302	5 181	11 081	12 249	53 643	351	85 652
General government, total	694	6 544	27 500	85 049	155 135	167 405	399 696	85 077	927 100
Central government	254	2 592	7 262	13 391	29 093	35 458	128 037	5 088	221 175
Social security funds	6	97	360	361	508	415	780	-	2 527
Regions	44	483	1 836	4 595	8 973	8 786	116 666	342	141 725
Municipalities	390	3 372	18 042	66 702	116 561	122 746	154 213	79 647	561 673

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/07

Table 262

Jobs by size, industry and region. 2007

	Jobs at the workplace at the end of November								Total
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Fictitious units	
	number of jobs								
Total	121 669	211 218	287 356	400 049	534 556	401 648	957 378	218 370	3 132 244
Industry									
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	24 280	29 314	19 084	10 808	7 066	3 317	4 411	495	98 775
Manufacturing	5 350	10 782	19 566	35 876	67 356	60 121	207 886	6 979	413 916
Electricity, gas and water supply	820	2 537	1 720	1 158	1 819	1 708	6 463	71	16 296
Construction	14 471	23 180	33 417	39 167	43 940	22 452	27 651	2 232	206 510
Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	17 308	60 115	92 228	122 878	133 042	65 185	84 108	11 970	586 834
Transport, post and telecommunications	5 705	11 519	14 637	21 014	30 749	25 835	73 674	7 427	190 560
Finance and business activities	35 387	43 663	47 101	53 938	65 177	41 024	128 834	101 562	516 686
Public and personal services	18 231	29 850	59 446	115 186	185 407	182 006	424 351	87 634	1 102 111
Activity not stated	117	258	157	24	-	-	-	-	556
Region									
Region Hovedstaden	36 411	60 300	78 220	113 108	162 427	126 640	396 434	59 065	1 032 605
Region Sjælland	19 975	31 115	40 387	55 933	70 155	47 013	90 586	30 217	385 381
Region Syddanmark	24 579	46 355	66 285	89 879	115 678	89 230	175 420	56 219	663 645
Region Midtjylland	27 806	48 656	67 989	95 109	126 910	94 251	212 118	51 070	723 909
Region Nordjylland	12 860	24 555	33 998	45 475	58 791	43 489	77 889	21 798	318 855
Outside Denmark	38	237	477	545	595	1 025	4 931	1	7 849

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/07

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

1. Agriculture in Denmark

EU agricultural policies and their influence on statistics

Denmark and the other EU Member States lay down the EU agricultural policies, which constitute the overall framework for Danish agriculture. The collective agricultural policies exercise a direct and indirect influence on the incomes and decision-making behaviour of Danish farmers, and thus on the requirements made in relation to agricultural statistics.

Falling significance to the Danish economy

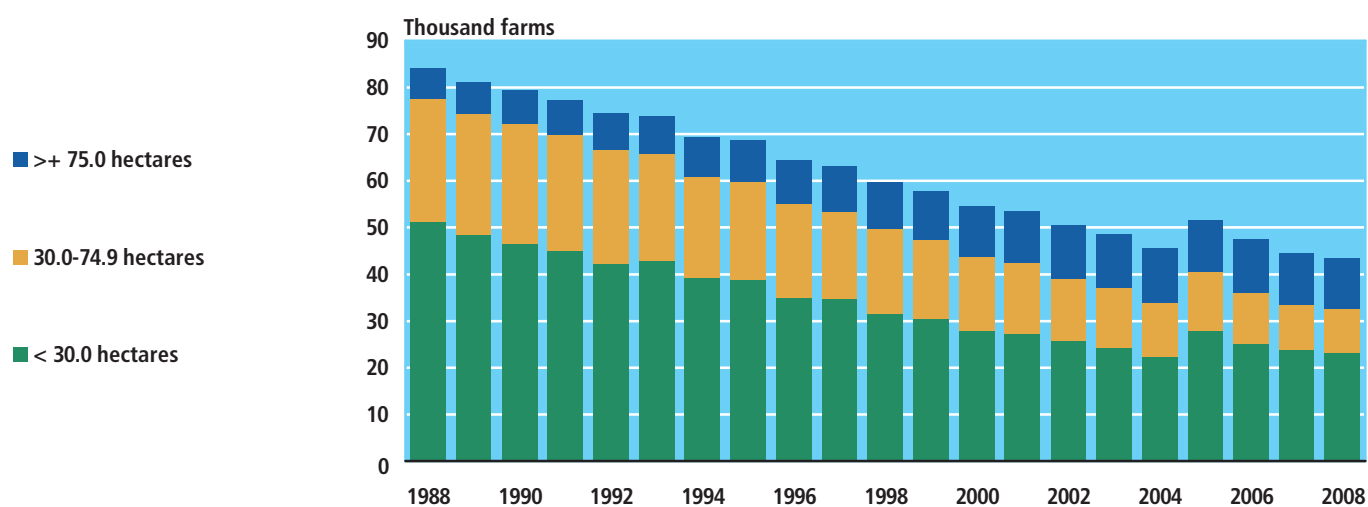
Agriculture accounts for a falling share of the national economy due to an increase in the size of other sectors. While the relative importance of agriculture in terms of employment and overall economy has declined, agricultural production has increased in both scope and value. Agricultural exports continue to constitute an important part of exports, with pork as the most important product.

The structure of Danish agriculture – fewer, but larger farms

Throughout many years, structural trends within Danish agriculture have been marked by a steady annual decline in the number of farms. In 2008, the number of farms in Denmark constitutes 47,000 with at least 5 hectares of farm area, which has almost been halved over a period of 20 years. The average farm size is currently 620 hectares, which is far above the EU average.

Figure 1

Number of farms by area



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf and bdf07.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

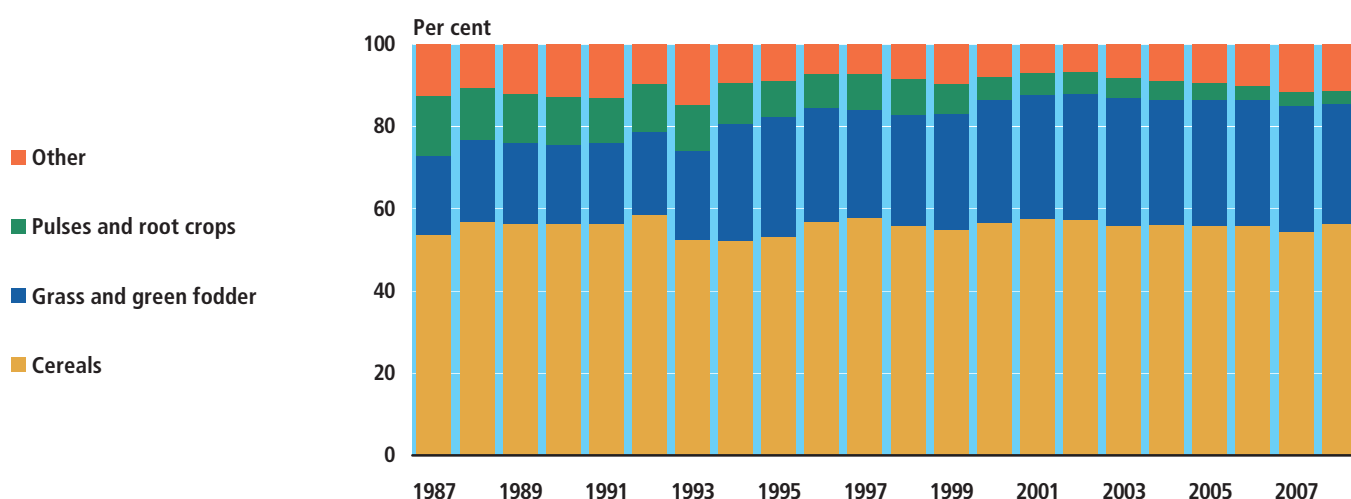
Nevertheless there are still many small farms in Denmark. Farms which are smaller than 30.0 hectares do in fact constitute a small majority of all farms, namely 54 per cent. This share was 61 per cent 20 years ago. Medium sized farms between 30.0 and 74.9 hectares constitute 21 per cent – 32 per cent 20 years ago. Finally the group of big farms of at least 75.0 hectares amounts to 25 per cent of all farms where the share of big farms was 8 per cent in 1988.

Agricultural area by crop type

Danish agriculture is characterized by a wide variety of activities with one dominating goal: the production of food. Naturally, this variety is reflected in the use of the arable area, which comprises the production of crops used for human consumption and production of fodder for livestock which is used for food of animal origin. Cereals are far the most important crop with 56 per cent of the total agricultural area.

Figure 2

Total arable area by crop type



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/afg and [afg07](#).

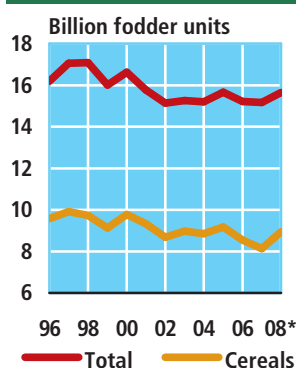
The figure above shows the distribution of the arable area by different crops. Please note that the category *other* includes industrial seeds, seeds for sowing, horticultural products, and other areas, while *grass and green fodder* includes areas in rotation as well as areas that are not in rotation, including permanent grasslands and set aside area. More than half of the agricultural area is used for cereal production, whereas between 20 and 30 per cent is used for production of green fodder for livestock. During the period, there is a great fall in pulses and root crops and almost a similar increase in grass and green fodder, which is primarily due to that fodder beets have been replaced by maize for silage.

Greenhouses also account for cultivation, primarily flowers, ornamental plants, different vegetables and mushrooms. The total green house area is around 500 hectares.

Crop production

Naturally, crop production is closely connected to area use. As mentioned above, the majority of the area is used for cereal production, with the primary types of grain being barley and wheat. Thus, cereals account for the majority of total crop production, while crops for cattle feeding are the second most important activity.

Figure 3
Crop production



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hst6.

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

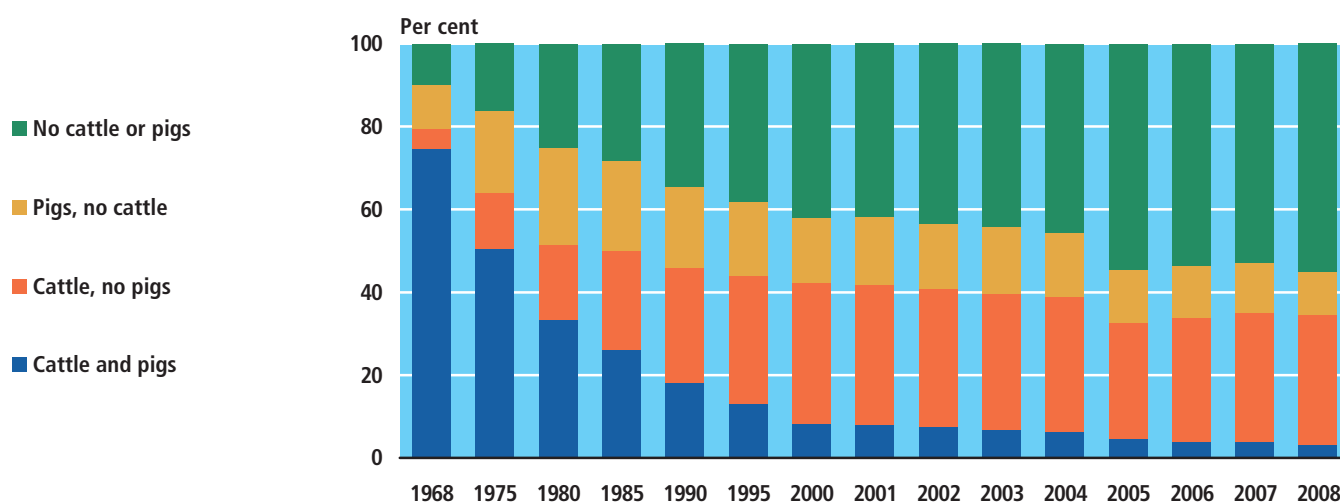
The group of foods that can be used directly comprises potatoes for human consumption, fruit, berries, and vegetables grown on fields and in greenhouses, while potatoes for flour manufacturing, beets for sugar production, and parts of the production of cereals and seeds for industrial use must be processed before being used as foods. Crop production constitutes a natural basis for agricultural livestock production, as it is the primary source of fodder for livestock. In addition to cereals, of which a large part of production is used as pig fodder, a large variety of grass and green fodder crops are grown for cattle fodder. Figure 3 illustrates the development trends in recent years as regards total crop production, except fruit, vegetables and other horticultural products.

Livestock and livestock production

Figure 4 illustrates the development trends within livestock farming, as represented by the degree of specialization within the two main types of livestock farming: cattle farming and pig farming. Since the 1960s, many-sided farming has been replaced with specialised farming. More than 50 per cent has neither cattle nor pigs, while only 3 per cent of the farming has both cattle and pigs – against 70 per cent in 1968.

Figure 4

Degree of specialization



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/komb and [komb07](#).

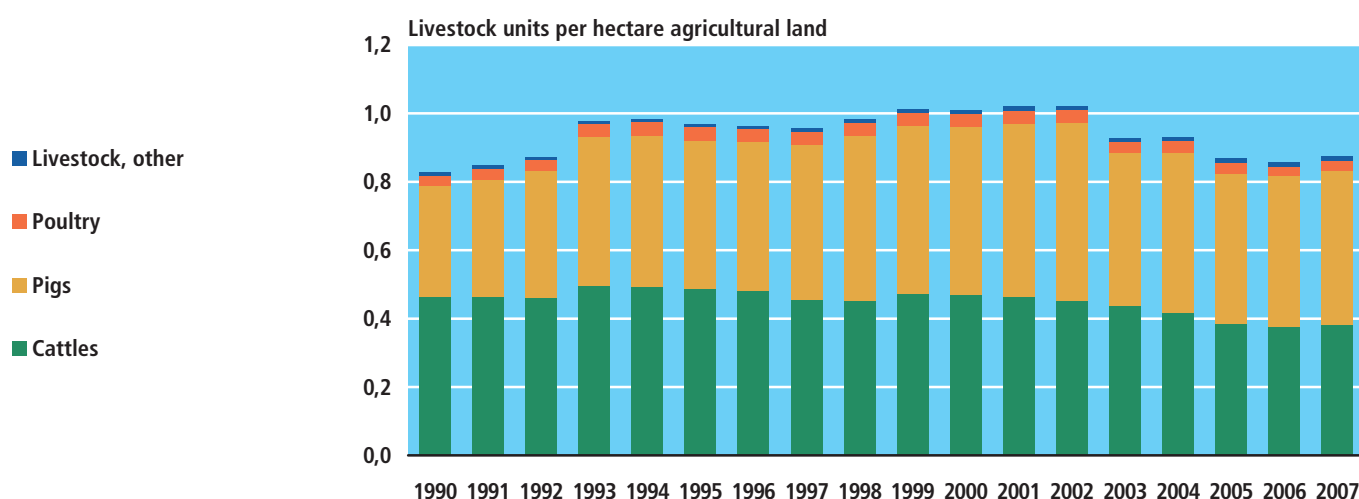
Livestock density indicates the environmental impact

Livestock density is a measurement of the number of livestock converted to livestock units (LSU) in relation to the area suitable for fertilization. Livestock units reflect the quantity of nitrogen in the slurry, while the area suitable for fertilization is the land where the slurry can be spread.

The livestock density was 0.87 LSU per hectare in 2007, when it is calculated in proportion to the total area where it can be spread. This is an increase of 0.04 LSU compared to the level in 1990. This increase took place from primarily 1992 to 1993, and since then there has only been a minor increase in livestock density. The reason is that in order to apply for crop subsidies it was required to set-aside land, and thereby the area suitable for fertilization was considerably reduced. The fall in the livestock density from 2002 to 2003 is due to changes in the factors for emission of nitrogen.

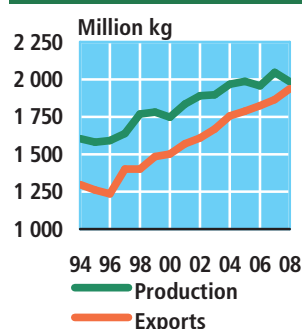
Figure 5

Livestock density



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/brug6, [brug66](http://www.statbank.dk/brug66), [brug4](http://www.statbank.dk/brug4) and [brug44](http://www.statbank.dk/brug44).

Figure 6
Production and exports of pork



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ani5 and [kn8y](http://www.statbank.dk/kn8y).

Since 1990, the contribution by cattle to livestock density has decreased slowly, while the contribution by pigs has increased. In 2007, pigs accounted for a somewhat larger contribution to live stock density than cattle. A great majority of the fertilization production stems from cattle and pigs, as the contribution of the livestock categories together accounted for 95 per cent. The fall in the contribution to livestock density by pigs from 2002 to 2003 is due to the above-mentioned change in the calculation of livestock units.

Pork production is the most significant factor in financial terms

Through many years, the number of farms with livestock has been reduced, but this does not entail a reduction in the number of farm animals. For example, the stock of pigs increased from 10 million in 1980 to almost 13 million now, and the average number of farm animals at each farm increased from 150 to more than 2,200 during the same period. As the number of farm animals has gone up, efficiency has increased at pig farms, and these facts combined make pork production in financial terms one of the most significant single element in Denmark's agricul-

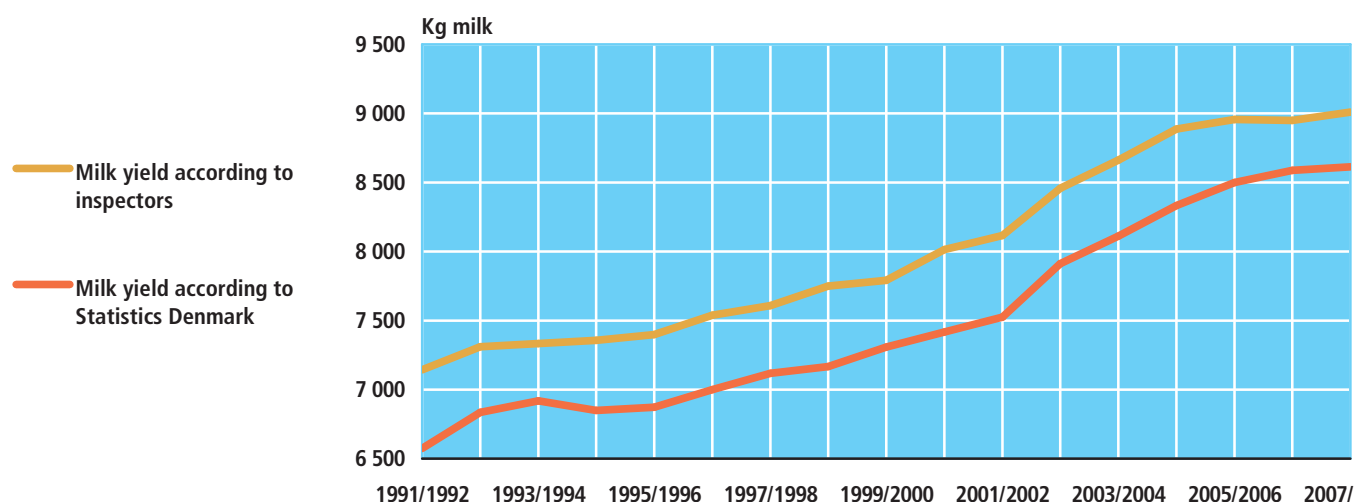
tural production. In addition to the total production of pork, figure 6 also shows pork exports. Denmark is one of the world's leading exporters of pork.

Milk production

Economically, the second largest type of agricultural production is milk. Since the middle of the 1980s, the quantities of milk produced have been determined by an EU country quota, which has changed only slightly over the years. During the same period, the stock of dairy cows has fallen by one third. However, the increase in the average milk yield means that production has remained constant at 4.5 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.

Figure 7

Average milk yield per dairy cow



Note: Statistics Denmark calculates average milk yields on the basis of the total stock of dairy cows and the total milk yield. Inspectors calculate the yield from the periodic yield inspection, which covers approximately 88 per cent of the total stock of dairy cows.

See table 280.

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 incorporating the operating subsidies received by the agricultural sector and the taxes and duties paid by this sector.

It appears from figure 8 that gross value added at factor cost has varied greatly over the past 10 years with a low point in 2003. The main reason is significant changes in the price of pork, which is the most important product and export article for Danish agriculture.

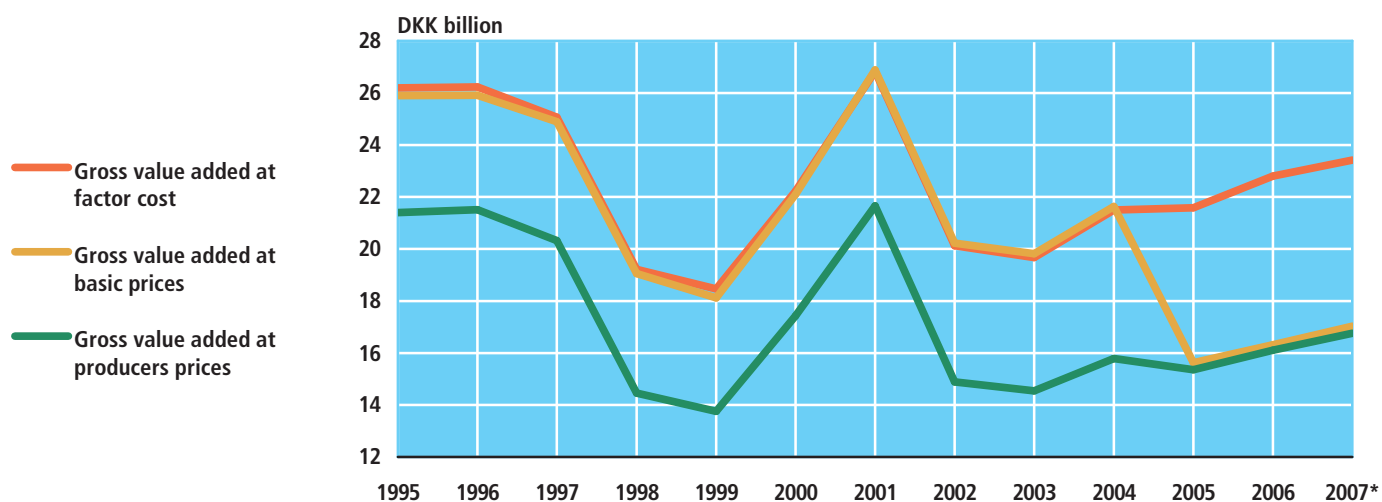
Agriculture, forestry and fishing

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

Among EU countries, France, Italy and Spain, with about 16 per cent each, account for the largest share of total gross factor income in agriculture in the EU (EU27). Denmark accounts for almost 2 per cent of gross factor income in the EU, while the consumption of labour in order to generate this income was only 0.5 per cent of the labour force in EU's primary agriculture. Denmark received 2.3 per cent of EU's subsidies to agriculture from the Guarantee Fund of about DKK 400 billion.

Figure 8

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



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lbfi1.

Capital formation, liabilities and interest payments

In 2007, agricultural gross fixed capital formation reached DKK 14.4 billion and was consequently 2.7 billion larger than the previous years. About half of it was spent on new machinery and equipment, and the remaining part was spent on buildings and soil improvements. The depreciation was DKK 9.3 billion so there is a positive net capital formation in the agricultural industry, which is also connected with the structural development. The figures exclude holdings specialised in horticulture or in furred animals.

At the end of 2006, farmers' liabilities are estimated at DKK 252 billion, and they have been increasing for several years. In 2007, interest payments amounted to DKK 11.5 billion, a slight increase after several years of decreasing interest payments. Lower interest rates and the use of new types of loan are the main reasons for the general lower interest payments, while liabilities are increasing.

6 per cent of all farms are organic

There has been a substantial increase in organic farming in Denmark during the last decade, but there has for some few years been a minor decline. In 2007, or-

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

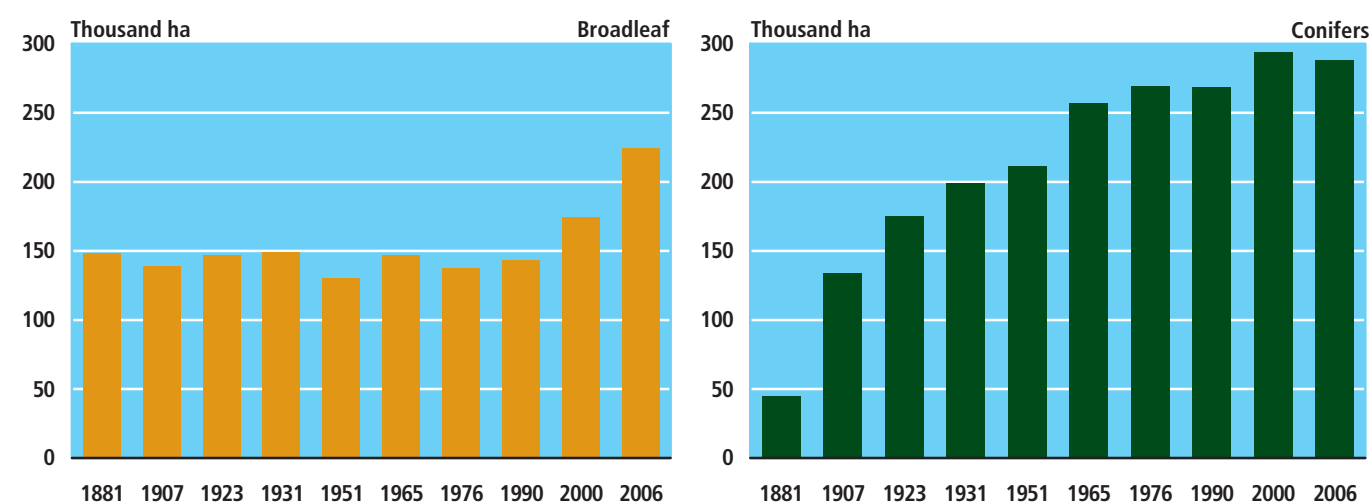
ganic farms made up about 6 per cent of all farms, whereas the 100 per cent re-allotted organic area accounted for almost 5 per cent of the total agricultural area. In 1997 organic farms constituted 2.6 per cent of all farms, and the organic area was only about 1.4 per cent of the total agricultural area.

2. Forestry

Forestry censuses

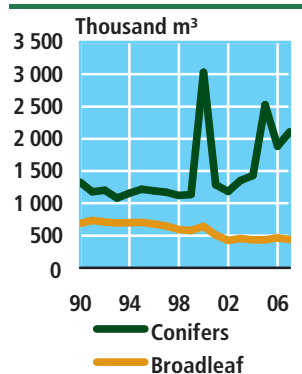
Denmark has a long tradition for preparing forestry statistics at regular intervals. This provides a good overview of the forestry resources. The first forestry statistics were prepared around 1800, and a total of nine forest censuses have been carried out since 1881. These statistics illustrate the development of forests as regards area, species mix, site quality, age range, etc.

Figure 9 Forest area, broadleaf and conifers



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skov1.

Figure 10 Felling



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skov6.

The Forestry Act

According to the Forestry Act of 2004, the Minister for the Environment is responsible for ensuring that national statistics within the forestry area are prepared. The latest published forest census took place in 2000, the date set on 1 January 2000. A new feature of this census is the collection of information on forest-management planning and rejuvenation and establishment methods for the latest 10-year period.

Forest & Landscape has compiled the forest area in 2006 from a sample survey based on concrete measurements conducted in a large number of sample plots. Differences in the compilation methods between the statistics in 2006 and the previous forest surveys imply that caution should in many cases be taken when comparisons are made between the surveys.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Figure 9 shows the long-term development in the forest area from 1881 to 2000. During this period, the Danish forest area was doubled – primarily by means of an increase in the area with conifers. As regards future developments, the 1997 Nature Protection Act lays down a set of objectives which include an additional doubling of Danish forest areas during a period which corresponds to one generation of trees (approximately 100 years).

Forest production

Forest production of timber is measured by means of the annual felling statistics. For many years, production from conifers has been dominant. Almost half of the felling in 2005 was for energy purposes. The damage caused by the storms in 1999 and 2005 has a marked effect on the felling of conifers. For many years, there has been a decline in the production of broadleaf. However, the latest figures indicate a minor increase.

3. Fishing

Common EU fishing policies

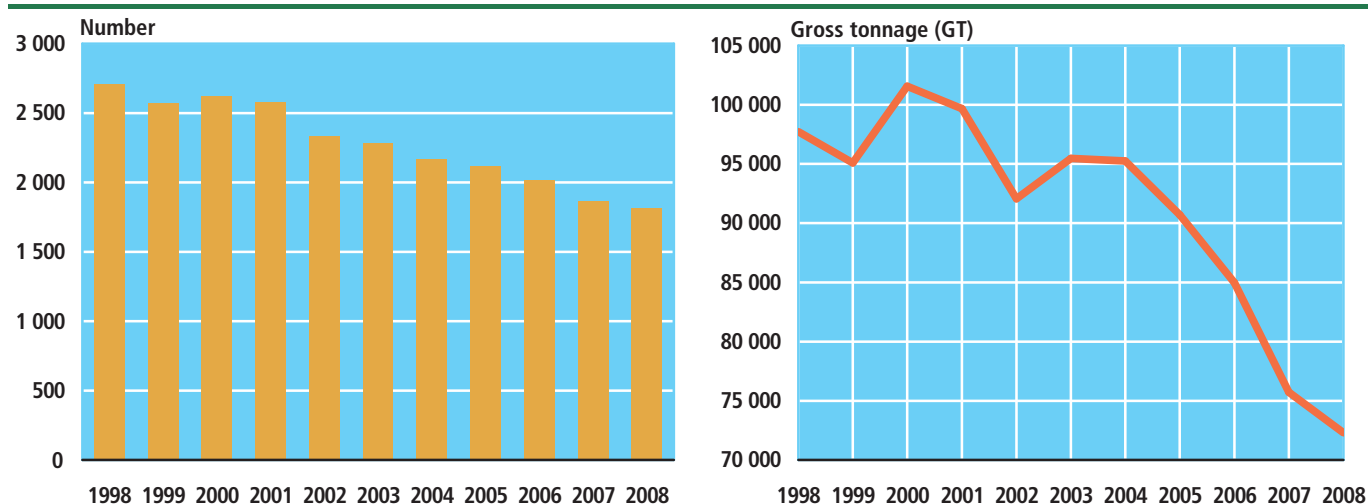
The common fishing policies of the European Union constitute the framework for Danish fishing. This framework includes a system that aims to preserve and utilize the biological resources of the sea through regulation of catches by quotas.

The fishing fleet

The Danish fishing fleet consists of the vessels registered in Denmark as fishing vessels. In order for a vessel to be registered as a fishing vessel, the Danish Directorate of Fisheries must authorize use of such a vessel for commercial fishing. As part of the ongoing structural measures within the fishing industry aimed at adapting the capacity of the fishing fleet to the fishing opportunities, public subsidies are available for discontinuing fishing vessels. As a result, a large number of vessels have ceased to be part of the fishing fleet. Developments in the number of Danish vessels for commercial fishing with a length of 6 metres and more are shown in the figure below.

Figure 11

The Danish fishing fleet



See table 289.

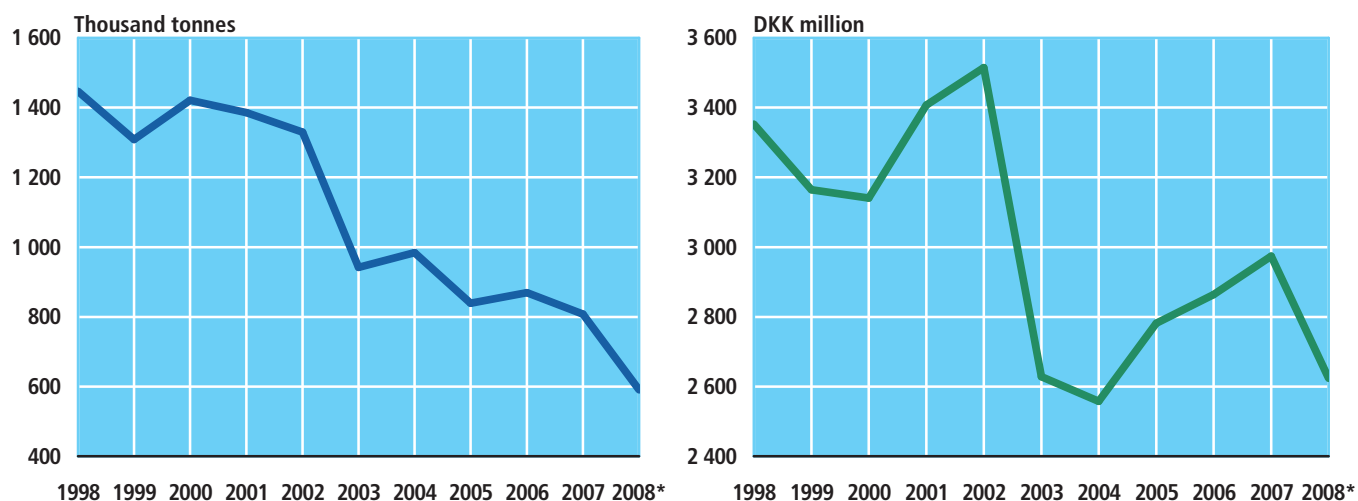
Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing has fallen in terms of quantities during the period 1998-2008: from 1.4 million tonnes in 1998 to less than 600,000 tonnes in 2008. In 2008, the value of the catch of DKK 2.6 billion was 22 per cent lower than in 1998 when calculated at current prices.

Figure 12

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



See table 290.

Fishing vessels

Statistics on the Danish stock of fishing vessels, fish resources and fishing, catches and fish market as well as the aquaculture are compiled by the [Danish Directorate of Fisheries](#).

Table 263

Farms by size of area 2008

	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	Total
	number of farms						
Denmark	10 215	8 158	4 942	5 365	6 620	8 115	43 415
Region Hovedstaden	853	531	305	273	262	267	2 492
København og Nordsjælland	753	436	245	219	171	152	1 976
Province Bornholm	100	95	60	54	91	116	516
Region Sjælland	2 129	1 189	855	1 113	1 064	1 338	7 687
Region Syddanmark	2 465	2 109	1 225	1 518	2 092	2 526	11 936
Province Fyn	985	628	374	425	592	634	3 639
Province Sydjylland	1 480	1 481	851	1 092	1 500	1 892	8 297
Region Midtjylland	2 959	2 511	1 565	1 602	2 001	2 453	13 091
Province Østjylland	1 686	1 315	800	764	758	1 043	6 367
Province Vestjylland	1 273	1 196	764	839	1 243	1 410	6 724
Region Nordjylland	1 809	1 817	993	858	1 201	1 531	8 209

Note: The agricultural and horticultural surveys include farms with at least 5 ha cultivated area, or with agricultural production which at least corresponds to this. Because of rounding, the total do not necessarily agree with the individual figures.

For further information please visit www.statbank.dk/bdf

Table 264

Farms by type of farming and provinces. 2008

	Field crops	Horticulture	Fruit etc.	Cattle etc.	Pigs and poultry	Mixed crop production	Mixed livestock	Crop production and livestock	All types of farming
number of farms									
All Denmark	22 925	720	570	8 969	1 988	855	329	7 059	43 415
Region Hovedstaden	1 436	72	44	496	38	71	15	320	2 492
København og Nordsjælland	1 141	70	41	402	4	61	14	243	1 976
Province Bornholm	295	2	3	94	34	10	1	77	516
Region Sjælland	5 228	141	161	869	174	226	26	862	7 687
Region Syddanmark	5 763	322	220	2 898	586	190	80	1 876	11 936
Province Fyn	1 917	258	177	534	173	103	21	456	3 639
Province Sydjylland	3 846	64	43	2 364	413	87	59	1 420	8 297
Region Midtjylland	6 547	141	108	2 806	768	249	119	2 353	13 091
Province Østjylland	3 427	93	63	1 126	302	166	65	1 125	6 367
Province Vestjylland	3 120	47	44	1 681	466	82	55	1 229	6 724
Region Nordjylland	3 951	45	38	1 901	421	119	88	1 647	8 209

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf

Table 265

Farms with area in tenancy. 2008

	Agricultural area of farm						Total
	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	
	number of farms						
Farms without tenant area	8 908	5 899	3 017	2 603	1 675	731	22 833
Farms with tenant area	1 306	2 259	1 925	2 762	4 945	7 384	20 582
	ha						
Area in tenancy	4 474	14 028	16 508	35 138	109 431	602 479	782 058
Average tenant area per farm	3.4	6.2	8.6	12.7	22.1	81.6	38.0

For further information please visit www.statbank.dk/bdf2

Table 266

Fur farms on agricultural farms

	2005	2006	2007
Fur farms	1 948	1 850	1 828
Of which, fur farms on agricultural farms	1 276	1 215	1 226
Percentage of fur farms on agricultural farms	65.5	65.7	67.1

Source: Copenhagen Fur.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pels3

Table 267

Organic farms by area

	2006		2007	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Total	2 794	5.9	2 835	6.4
Under 10 ha	723	6.7	750	7.2
10.0-19.9 ha	463	5.1	430	5.1
20.0-29.9 ha	284	5.4	260	5.4
30.0-49.9 ha	319	5.1	300	5.3
50.0-99.9 ha	410	5.3	376	5.3
100.0 ha +	463	5.6	491	6.0
No information on area	132	...	228	...

Source: Danish Plant Directorate.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/08

Table 268

Land use of organic farms. 2007

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as per cent of total area
	ha	ha	per cent	per cent	
Total area¹	131 430	2 662 761	100.0	100.0	4.9
Cereals	35 987	1 445 158	27.4	54.3	2.5
Pulses	1 172	5 639	0.9	0.2	20.8
Root crops	1 108	84 343	0.8	3.2	1.3
Seeds for industrial use	787	149 193	0.6	5.6	0.5
Seeds for sowing	2 271	87 262	1.7	3.3	2.6
Grass and green fodder	82 186	667 989	62.5	25.1	12.3
Horticultural products	1 615	20 556	1.2	0.8	7.9
Set aside	4 433	184 449	3.4	6.9	2.4
Other crops	1 869	18 173	1.4	0.7	10.3

Note: Crop figures for organic farms apply to areas which have been fully converted to organic production.

¹ Excl. forests, greenhouses, farmyards and similar.

Source: Danish Plant Directorate.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeko1 and [afg1](http://www.statbank.dk/afg1)

Table 269

Livestock and production at organic farms

	2006	2007
Organic livestock	1 196 726	1 218 738
Cattle	132 147	136 873
Pigs	82 328	134 016
Poultry	966 512	933 212
Other animals	15 739	14 637
 Organic farms with milk production	 480	 453
	— mio kg —	—
Milk production	417	421
	— per cent —	—
Share of total production	9	9
 Organic farms with egg production	 198	 172
	— mio kg —	—
Egg production	7.4	7.8
	— per cent —	—
Share of total production	15	15

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeko2, [oeko1](#), [ani7](#) and [ani8](#)

Table 270

Turnover of organic foods in retail shops

	2006	2007
	DKK thousand	
Turn over, total	2 701 330	3 601 547
Rice, bread, pasta, flour, groats, cakes	288 287	461 721
Of which: Ryebread	55 099	84 792
Flour	47 530	66 394
Groats, cornflakes, müsli etc.	85 474	129 183
Meat, spreads, offal	254 633	306 305
Of which: Beef and veal	118 451	125 163
Pigmeat	38 366	45 035
Cold cuts of meat and poultry	77 648	106 494
Milk, cheese, eggs	1 269 550	1 487 859
Of which: Semi-skimmed milk	175 489	167 936
Minimilk	272 044	315 602
Skimmed milk	211 354	231 580
Cheese	98 043	136 934
Eggs	228 021	265 929
Fats, oils	131 465	163 565
Of which: Butter etc.	107 892	133 034
Fruits	174 023	268 756
Of which: Citrus fruits, fresh	47 737	61 840
Bananas, fresh	24 074	41 833
Apples, fresh	32 623	51 331
Dried fruits	35 025	53 949
Vegetables	327 118	456 976
Of which: Tomatoes, fresh	34 298	63 799
Carrots, fresh	107 378	110 792
Potatos, fresh	44 289	66 603
Onions, fresh	25 975	34 200
Sugar, jams, chocolate, candy, icecream etc.	62 287	101 819
Of which: Sugar	22 603	27 091
Syrup, honey	10 678	15 455
Jams etc.	12 865	22 709
Spices, stock cube etc.	58 320	91 322
Of which: Spices	10 806	22 498
Babyfood (canned goods)	30 823	42 635
Coffee, tea, cocoa etc.	72 026	104 888
Juices, fruit juices, wine, cider, beer etc.	63 117	157 139

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeo3

Table 271

Agricultural area by type of crop

	2006	2007	2008
	ha		
Total agricultural area	2 710 507	2 662 761	2 667 895
Cereals	1 512 814	1 445 158	1 505 210
Pulses	11 353	5 639	4 910
Root crops	83 642	84 343	83 768
Seeds for industrial use	124 840	180 072	173 580
Seeds for sowing	103 941	87 262	82 058
Grass and green fodder in rotation	474 084	471 359	515 306
Horticultural products	20 429	20 556	22 154
Other crops	356 886	350 200	260 624
Permanent grassland	22 518	18 173	20 285
Set aside ¹	193 348	184 449	70 662
	per cent		
Total arable area	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cereals	55.8	54.3	56.4
Pulses	0.4	0.2	0.2
Root crops	3.1	3.2	3.1
Seeds for industrial use	4.6	6.8	6.5
Seeds for sowing	3.8	3.3	3.1
Grass and green fodder in rotation	17.5	17.7	19.3
Horticultural products	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other crops	0.8	13.2	9.8
Permanent grassland	13.2	0.7	0.8
Set aside ¹	7.1	6.9	2.6

¹ Set-aside areas with prior subsidy are also included under grass areas and seeds for industrial use (except areas with non food).

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/afg07

Table 272

Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008*
	million FU ¹		
Feeding stuffs, total	15 499	16 199	15 692
Fodder concentrates			
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	7 389	7 513	7 057
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 577	2 909	2 732
Other vegetable products	651	557	739
Fish meal, silage and waste	410	538	366
Milk and milk products	110	117	102
Coarse fodder	4 362	4 565	4 696
Roots, total	331	322	386
Beet tops	3 834	4 056	4 109
Grass and green fodder	197	187	201
Straw	15 499	16 199	15 692
Commercial fertilizers	thousand tonnes		
Contents of pure nutrients	192	195	220
Nitrogen	14	14	14
Phosphorus	61	59	60
Potassium	tonnes		
Pesticides, total	3 229	3 264	3 316
Contents of active substances	2 394	2 531	2 583
Against weeds	615	547	557
Against fungi	47	43	28
Against insects	175	144	148

¹ 1 feed unit = feed value of 1.04 kg barley.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/foder1, [pest1](http://www.statbank.dk/pest1) and [kvael2](http://www.statbank.dk/kvael2)

Table 273

Crop production

	2007	2008*	2007	2008*	2007	2008*
	— thousand tonnes —		— mio. feed units ¹ —		— Hkg per ha —	
Total crop production	•	•	15 161	15 643	•	•
Cereals (grain), total	8 220	9 041	8 126	8 946	57	60
Winter wheat	4 482	4 983	4 590	5 103	66	79
Spring wheat	37	45	38	46	47	47
Rye	135	147	135	147	45	51
Triticale	150	189	150	189	47	54
Winter barley	856	748	818	714	51	58
Spring barley	2 248	2 613	2 147	2 496	49	45
Oats and mixed grain	312	316	248	251	48	39
Rape, total	589	635	1 003	1 081	33	37
Winter rape	586	633	998	1 079	33	37
Spring rape	3	2	5	3	25	35
Pulses²	19	12	21	13	34	27
Straw, total	3 071	...	575	...	31	...
of which straw of cereals	3 006	...	559	...	31	...
Roots, total	4 143	4 206	925	935	491	517
Seed potatoes	136	135	26	26	299	302
Potatoes for flour manufacturing	950	942	258	256	458	492
Potatoes for human consumption	540	622	106	122	339	368
Beets for sugar production	2 255	2 182	488	472	572	600
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder	262	324	47	58	700	733
Grass and green fodder, total	23 240	23 773	4 511	4 668	•	•
Lucerne	219	187	29	25	569	500
Maize for green fodder	5 372	6 250	1 423	1 656	372	395
Cereals for green fodder etc.	1 126	831	314	232	186	152
Grass and clover in rotation	12 384	12 803	2 104	2 175	459	420
Permanent grass	3 402	3 324	542	530	146	153
Aftermath	738	379	99	51	59	61

¹ One feed unit equals feed value of 0.97 kg wheat, 1.00 kg rye, 0.98 kg triticale, 1.05 kg barley, 1.26 kg oats, 0.92 kg pulses or 0.59 kg rape. A feed unit for straw is calculated as 5.5 kg wheat, 7.5 rye straw, 5 kg barley, 5.5 oats and triticale straw. For roots the calculation is based on the content of dry matter, and 1 feed unit equals 1 kg dry matter potatoes and 1.1 kg dry matter roots. ² Includes fodder peas and broad beans.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hst6

Table 274

National supply and disposition of cereals

	2005	2006	2007
	— thousand tonnes —		
Crop production less waste	9 005	8 373	7 974
Imports	750	619	825
Stocks at beginning of period	6 118	6 751	5 896
Total, available	15 873	15 743	14 695
Exports	841	1 400	1 517
Used for sowing	287	285	276
Industrial uses	814	805	769
Stocks at end of period	6 751	5 896	6 104
Used for feeding	7 179	7 358	6 029

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/korn

Table 275

Livestock

	June 1970	June 1980	June 1990	May 2000	June 2008
Horses	45 413	49 596	38 215	39 737	60 029
Cattle, total	2 842 271	2 960 926	2 239 097	1 867 937	1 564 393
Cows	1 152 681	1 104 468	839 988	760 310	665 158
Of which dairy cows	...	1 039 623	753 114	635 519	557 978
Of which cows kept for suckling	...	64 845	86 874	124 791	107 180
Pigs, total	8 360 575	9 956 800	9 497 219	11 921 573	12 737 648
Sows, total	998 874	1 070 927	903 820	1 083 192	1 059 233
Pigs for slaughtering	...	2 449 211	2 425 004	3 363 118	3 504 781
Sheep, total	69 610	55 748	158 563	145 492	136 049
Poultry	thousands				
Fowls, total	17 847	14 243	15 498	20 982	14 710
Of which hens	6 330	4 563	4 327	3 681	3 521
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 809	7 533	9 802	16 047	9 737
Turkeys	504	382	213	546	169
Ducks	638	802	495	296	214
Geese	180	82	43	7	14

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hdyr1

Table 276

Livestock in regions. June 2008

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
Horses	8 525	11 509	11 773	17 338	10 883	60 029
Cattle, total	7 487	21 329	230 749	173 357	125 056	557 978
Cows	3 839	10 707	30 495	35 028	27 111	107 180
Of which dairy cows	11 326	32 036	261 244	208 385	152 167	665 158
Of which cows kept for suckling	27 433	83 067	590 055	513 033	350 804	1 564 393
Pigs, total	24 590	111 178	307 920	379 037	236 508	1 059 233
Sows, total	294 013	1 400 195	3 707 288	4 539 496	2 796 656	12 737 648
Pigs for slaughtering	73 394	390 659	1 061 127	1 219 439	760 163	3 504 781
Sheep, total	12 524	28 436	46 881	24 706	23 501	136 049
Poultry	thousands					
Fowls, total	37 170	210	4 144 686	3 142 576	2 411 895	9 736 537
Of which hens	107 857	700 468	1 438 468	875 005	399 482	3 521 279
Of which chickens for slaughtering	228 275	915 778	5 845 074	4 603 812	3 117 017	14 709 957
Turkeys	12	10 399	30 221	50 098	78 434	169 163
Ducks	1 797	1 090	47 487	162 239	899	213 512
Geese	801	4 357	5 928	2 304	393	13 784

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hdyr

Table 277

Livestock density on holdings. 2007

	Holdings	Livestock units ¹	Area	Livestock density
	number	de	ha	de per ha
Denmark, total	44 618	2 191 582	2 509 191	0.87
Landsdel København by. omegn og Nordsjælland	1 893	16 694	60 269	0.28
Landsdel Bornholm	529	31 282	31 932	0.98
Landsdel Fyn	3 856	167 914	213 302	0.79
Landsdel Syddjylland	8 554	573 082	535 780	1.07
Landsdel Østjylland	6 618	280 434	334 590	0.84
Landsdel Vestjylland	7 012	449 427	421 295	1.07
Region Hovedstaden	2 421	47 976	92 201	0.52
Region Sjælland	7 846	180 186	450 237	0.40
Region Syddanmark	12 410	740 996	749 082	0.99
Region Midtjylland	13 630	729 860	755 885	0.97
Region Nordjylland	8 311	492 563	461 785	1.07
Type of farm				
Pig farms	8 828	888 044	601 985	1.48
Cattle farms	5 212	1 078 412	619 456	1.74
Poultry farms	290	62 765	23 457	2.68
Other livestock farms	1 949	69 124	54 428	1.27
Plant growers with livestock	28 340	93 237	1 209 865	0.08

Note: The type of farms are defined from the number of livestock units from pigs, cattle, poultry etc.

¹ A livestock unit (de) corresponds to 100 kilos of nitrogen in the manure ab stock.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/brug66

Table 278

Fur farming

	2006	2007	2008
Number of fur farms¹	number of animals		
Minks	1 777	1 762	...
Foxes	35	34	...
Chinchilla	67	59	...
Number of furred animals			
Minks	2 703 918	2 832 069	...
Foxes	4 009	4 542	...
Chinchilla	12 044	12 053	...
Production of pelts	thousand pelts		
Minks	13 500	14 500	14 000
Foxes	10	...	...
Other furred animals	28	30	30
Average price	DKK per pelt		
Minks	232	250	185
Foxes	426	...	...
Other furred animals	382	430	335
Value of pelts	DKK mio.		
Value of sales, total	3 140	3 631	2 600
Minks	3 125	3 618	2 590
Foxes	4	...	...
Other furred animals	11	13	10
Value of changes in livestock	27	-2	...

¹ Farms which have several of the species are included in the figures for each of these species.

Source: Danish Fur Breeders' Association.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pels1 and [pels3](http://www.statbank.dk/pels3)

Table 279

Official prices of barley and wheat

	Barley		Wheat	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	DKK per 100 kg			
National average	140.06	134.87	148.19	121.51
Regions:				
Sjælland with adjacent islands	133.68	144.58	140.52	113.41
Lolland-Falser with adjacent islands	129.00	143.55	145.19	117.89
Bornholm	130.08	123.41	146.60	108.17
Fyn with adjacent islands	141.56	136.26	158.62	123.47
Sønderjylland	147.60	129.45	152.40	122.75
Østjylland	137.61	127.52	144.93	124.69
Vestjylland	145.45	129.91	150.39	125.10
Nordjylland	142.87	129.30	147.53	124.51

Note: Prices for barley and wheat are average prices for 100 kg dry and cleaned barley or wheat which farmers have earned from sales to cereal merchants in the period from July to the end of December in the relevant year. It is used as basis for the regulation of rents of land.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/kapit1

Table 280

Output and exports of livestock products

	Production		Exports	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Natural milk	thousands tonnes			
Milk	4 650	4 729	...	...
	kg			
Milk yield per dairy cow	8 520	8 498	•	•
	per cent			
Average fat content	4.26	4.30	•	•
Average protein content	3.42	3.42	•	•
Dairy products	mio. kg			
Butter	36	38	59	63
Cheese	346	324	..	..
Whole milk and cream powder	93	95	76	73
Skim milk powder	19	18	17	17
Eggs (incl. eggs for hatching)	78	81	45	40
Meat¹ (incl. edible offal)				
Beef and veal	141	138	93	95
Pork	2 046	1 985	1 866	1 937
Poultry meat	198	205	130	136
Horsemeat	1	1	0	1
Mutton and lamb	2	2	1	1
Meat, total	2 388	2 331	2 090	2 170
Of which, edible offal	87	85	79	95
Game meat	3	3	0	0
Edible tallow and lard	85	82	31	34

Note: Production figures for milk, eggs and meat include producers own use for consumption and for sale direct to the consumer. Milk also includes amounts used for fodder.

¹ Incl. export of live animals for slaughtering.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/08 and 13

Table 281

Indices for agricultural sales and intermediate consumption

	Weights (2005 values)	Quantity indices		Price indices	
		2006	2007*	2006	2007*
	per cent	2005 = 100			
Agricultural goods output, total	100.0	100.2	102.7	101.3	109.3
Crop output, total	32.7	101.4	101.9	104.2	133.5
Cereals, total	12.5	98.9	97.8	110.3	171.0
Of which: Wheat	6.4	106.2	95.6	112.4	172.6
Barley	5.3	91.6	100.5	107.6	167.2
Industrial crops	2.7	100.9	114.6	91.4	100.6
Fodder crops and straw	7.3	106.3	109.7	100.0	114.6
Vegetables and ornamental plants	7.1	103.6	101.5	100.8	103.7
Of which: Potted plants	4.2	100.2	100.2	101.1	103.0
Potatoes	1.6	94.8	102.2	112.3	125.8
Fruit and berries	0.3	105.8	105.1	103.2	115.6
Seeds for sowing	1.1	94.6	67.9	103.9	121.2
Animal output, total	67.3	99.6	103.0	99.8	97.5
Meat and live animals, total	40.3	98.1	102.2	104.8	96.4
Of which: Cattle	4.2	96.1	96.8	107.8	98.5
Pigs	33.2	99.0	103.7	105.8	95.8
Poultry	2.5	89.1	91.8	87.7	99.2
Products from animals, total	27.0	101.8	104.3	92.4	99.1
Of which: Natural milk	18.5	101.0	101.5	99.9	109.0
Furs	7.4	104.7	112.4	71.7	71.7
Intermediate consumption, total	100.0	101.3	102.0	101.7	113.9
Seeds	4.2	100.1	101.3	99.8	107.0
Energy	6.8	94.8	95.8	108.9	109.7
Fertilizers	3.7	94.9	95.9	98.6	103.3
Pesticides	3.2	96.2	99.6	95.1	91.9
Veterinary expenses	2.6	107.8	107.7	99.3	102.4
Feeding stuffs, total	42.7	103.2	105.5	100.9	124.3
Straight feeding stuffs	23.7	107.5	111.6	103.2	133.9
Compound feeding stuffs	19.0	97.9	97.8	97.9	112.2
Repairs and maintenance	8.6	99.9	99.0	102.2	105.2
Agricultural services	7.3	97.2	95.3	105.5	112.9
Bank services, indirectly measured	3.0	109.1	109.1	88.6	88.6
Bank services, directly measured	4.7	97.4	97.4	102.7	102.7
Services, other industries	13.2	103.4	101.3	104.2	110.9

Note: The table includes the extended agricultural sector, i.e. agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and bee-keeping. Agricultural output are gross sales of the individual products, including internal consumption of crop products, producers' private consumption of own produce and sales to middlemen. The intermediate consumption are gross buying of raw materials and other direct input in the production, including buying from middlemen, intra-used vegetable production, costs for maintenance and services. The price indices stated are calculated on the basis of developments in a representative sample of prices for the individual products. The indices are calculated as Laspeyres indices with 2005 as the base year. Some indices on quantities are calculated based on values and prices.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lbfpris

Table 282

Accounts of Danish farms. 2007

	Agricultural area of farm					All farms
	Under 20.0 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	
	DKK pr. farm					
Gross output, total	438 472	317 861	563 259	1 525 697	4 753 305	1 651 614
Cereals	44 713	116 842	153 676	318 757	1 001 184	343 995
Peas	37	178	74	902	2 561	813
Rape seeds	3 797	8 459	12 147	23 055	87 400	28 624
Seeds	416	1 609	3 635	12 435	59 486	16 986
Potatoes	1 659	935	5 047	7 431	77 455	20 561
Potatoes for industrial use	-	1 355	1 394	5 211	39 534	10 455
Sugar beets	243	3 512	5 384	13 282	53 634	16 255
Non food	-	806	1 061	4 313	15 828	4 751
Peas for canning	44	-	-	155	2 053	514
Subsidies for plant production	33	433	621	1 908	11 375	3 140
Horticulture	382	1 484	547	5 983	6 338	3 046
Fodder crops	20 053	26 728	69 025	161 728	406 614	145 549
Milk	26 005	26 901	68 357	365 342	941 800	311 297
Other cattle products	19 762	36 308	67 096	94 893	180 617	80 948
Subsidies for cattle	2 151	6 153	9 938	7 355	12 962	7 319
Pigs	131 747	22 067	77 058	319 482	1 493 290	460 176
poultry	31 639	10 094	21 534	46 488	94 873	45 133
Fure animals	131 048	27 842	29 842	73 254	56 545	75 099
Horses and other livestock	4 913	830	-20	298	458	1 736
Sheep	591	380	889	857	2 329	1 063
Subsidies for breeding ewes	54	18	139	81	341	134
Other income, livestock	1 392	776	2 491	5 020	3 626	2 744
Other sources	17 795	24 153	33 326	57 467	203 003	71 276
Costs, total	501 176	329 489	549 912	1 367 190	4 244 398	1 521 061
Seeds for sowing	4 722	10 896	15 921	32 366	101 446	34 872
Fertilizers	8 014	15 658	21 902	39 331	109 362	40 548
Manure, purchased	10	52	51	284	939	289
Special fertilisers for organic farming	2	47	1	80	411	116
Chemicals	3 426	8 465	13 883	28 960	105 458	34 109
Packing	96	27	24	63	490	160
Biological auxiliary materials	-	-	-	-	59	13
Fees for use of water	1 200	658	1 588	4 244	11 017	4 063
Fodder	205 261	93 757	194 800	570 043	1 763 148	621 413
Energy	16 675	12 773	21 684	55 946	181 914	62 762
Maintenance	31 251	30 339	42 830	93 354	267 339	99 534
Contract operations	16 454	20 475	40 747	76 251	197 010	74 073
Costs of plant production	5 104	9 457	11 193	21 851	52 751	20 837
Medicine	5 875	856	2 403	6 775	37 454	12 165
Vet. service	5 639	3 637	8 138	20 926	54 508	20 082
Insemination	3 632	969	3 755	11 565	41 720	13 667
Other costs,						
livestock production	19 088	5 750	11 014	32 162	89 990	35 211
Private car	13 954	11 733	13 112	19 964	35 330	19 687
Insurances	15 091	14 068	18 239	29 160	64 864	29 699
Economic advisory and accounting	16 158	14 064	16 112	24 306	50 221	25 359
Miscellaneous	12 985	9 651	11 698	19 426	46 002	21 267
Depreciations	68 920	51 553	76 883	189 851	585 519	210 876
Paid labour	39 452	4 656	10 173	64 936	384 797	115 077
Land taxes	6 549	8 862	11 627	19 957	45 197	19 156
Environmental taxes	1 618	1 089	2 131	5 392	17 451	6 023

Note: The figures are based on accounting results from about 2 000 of 10.0 hectares +.

Source: The Danish Research Institute of Food Economics.

For further information please visit www.foi.life.ku.dk

Table 283

Gross value added at factor cost in agriculture

	2005	2006	2007*
	DKK mio.		
A. Output of agricultural industry, total (B+C+D+E)	57 220	59 414	65 803
B. Value of agricultural sales, total	54 610	55 576	61 269
Crop products, total	17 880	18 966	24 307
Cereals, total	6 844	7 474	11 443
Of which: Wheat	3 518	4 200	5 807
Barley	2 878	2 838	4 837
Industrial crops	1 490	1 469	1 900
Fodder crops and straw	3 984	4 234	5 018
Vegetables and ornamental plants, total	3 869	4 033	4 065
Of which: Potted plants	2 302	2 332	2 376
Potatoes	884	921	1 120
Fruit and berries	189	206	229
Seeds for sowing	619	628	532
Livestock products, total	36 730	36 611	36 962
Meat and live animals, total	22 000	22 708	21 908
Of which: Cattle	2 311	2 387	2 328
Pigs	18 131	18 998	18 080
Poultry	1 383	1 141	1 319
Products from animals, total	14 730	13 903	15 054
Of which: Natural milk	10 076	10 195	11 066
Furs	4 022	3 032	3 255
C. Value of agricultural services, total	1 934	1 997	2 097
D. Value of secondary activities	853	748	748
E. Changes in stocks at farms, total	-177	1 092	1 689
Changes in grain stocks	288	593	1 902
Changes in livestock	-466	499	-213
F. Intermediate consumption, total	41 869	43 307	49 045
Seeds	1 756	1 756	1 866
Energy	2 862	2 950	3 004
Fertilizers	1 552	1 453	1 540
Pesticides	1 323	1 211	1 211
Veterinary expenses	1 088	1 165	1 200
Feeding stuffs, total	17 879	18 840	23 806
Straight feeding stuffs	9 927	11 218	15 085
Compound feeding stuffs	7 952	7 623	8 721
Repairs and maintenance	3 585	3 646	3 722
Agricultural services	3 075	3 153	3 310
Bank services, indirectly measured	1 255	1 213	1 213
Bank services, directly measured	1 974	1 974	1 974
Services from other industries	5 520	5 945	6 199
G. Gross value added in producer prices (A-F)	15 351	16 107	16 758
H. Subsidies on products	272	274	273
I. Taxes on products	-	63	-
J. Gross value added in basic prices (G+H-I)	15 623	16 318	17 031
K. Subsidies on production	6 988	7 500	7 434
L. Taxes on production	1 020	1 017	1 053
M. Gross domestic product at factor cost (J+K-L)	21 591	22 801	23 412

Note: The table includes the extended agricultural sector, i.e. agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and beekeeping. Calculations of GDP at factor cost for agriculture comply with the latest guidelines adopted by the EU.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lbfi1

Table 284

Gross capital formation in agriculture

	2005	2006	2007
Amounts in current prices	DKK mio.		
Gross capital formation, total	11 314	14 838	20 004
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	-26	950	3 736
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stocks etc.)	-314	366	-122
Changes in value of stocks	288	584	3 858
Gross fixed capital formation, total	11 340	13 888	16 267
Farm buildings	4 154	5 025	6 495
Machinery and equipment	5 563	6 553	7 743
Soil improvement and land reclamation	108	106	168
Breeding stock	1 515	2 204	1 861
Amounts in 2005 prices			
Gross capital, total	11 314	13 542	15 857
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	-26	167	684
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stock etc.)	-314	327	-102
Changes in value of stocks	288	-160	786
Gross fixed capital formation, total	11 340	13 375	15 173
Farm buildings	4 154	4 865	6 024
Machinery and equipment	5 563	6 406	7 388
Soil improvement and land reclamation	108	102	154
Breeding stock	1 515	2 002	1 607
Amounts in current prices	index 2005=100		
Gross capital formation, total¹	100	131	177
Gross fixed capital formation, total²	100	122	143
Farm buildings	100	121	156
Machinery and equipment	100	118	139
Soil improvement and land reclamation	100	98	156
Amounts in 2005 prices			
Gross capital formation¹	100	120	140
Gross fixed capital formation²	100	118	134
Farm buildings	100	117	145
Machinery and equipment	100	115	133
Soil improvement and land reclamation	100	94	143

Note: Includes narrow definition of agriculture, i.e. excl. horticulture, fur farming, hunting and beekeeping.

¹ Incl. stock and herd displacements. ² Incl. breeding stock.

For further information visit www.statbank.ilbf1 and [ilbf2](http://www.statbank.ilbf2)

Table 285

Farmer's interest payments and liabilities

	2005	2006	2007
	DDK mio.		
Total interest payments	9 098	8 932	11 485
Total liabilities¹	212 677	225 173	252 286
Credit Institute Loans (secured debt)	160 081	164 004	180 644
Short term liabilities (other debt)	42 797	50 795	61 307
	avg. amount per farm DKK thousands		
Total interest payments	182	195	267
Total liabilities¹	4 248	4 916	5 858
Credit Institute Loans (secured debt)	3 197	3 581	4 195
Short term liabilities (other debt)	855	1 109	1 424

Note: Includes narrow definition of agriculture, i.e. excl. horticulture, fur farming, hunting and beekeeping.

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/rent

Table 286

Forest and plantation area

	All Denmark			The Islands			Jutland		
	1990	2000	2006	1990	2000	2006	1990	2000	2006
	—thousands ha—								
Total forest area	445	486	534	141	149	...	305	337	...
Auxiliary areas	28	13	8	8	4	...	21	9	...
Total wooded area	417	473	522	133	145	...	284	328	...
Temporarily uncovered area	6	5	11	2	1	...	4	4	...
Total broadleaves	143	174	230	81	90	...	63	85	...
Beech	72	80	72	43	44	...	29	36	...
Oak	30	43	47	15	19	...	15	24	...
Ash	10	13	20	6	8	...	4	5	...
Sycamore	8	9	18	6	6	...	2	3	...
Other broadleaf	23	30	74	11	13	...	12	17	...
Total conifers	268	294	281	51	54	...	218	240	...
Norwegian	135	132	102	30	27	...	105	105	...
Sitka spruce etc.	35	34	34	4	4	...	31	30	...
Noble fir	7	12	10	2	3	...	5	9	...
Caucasian fir	12	28	21	4	10	...	7	18	...
Other Silver fir	15	15	14	2	2	...	13	14	...
Other conifer species	64	72	100	8	9	...	56	63	...
Unknown¹	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹ Arises when neither trees nor species of trees are measured or registered at a sample plot of a wooded area.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skov1

Table 287

Percentage of forest area by species and ownership class. 2000

	Privately owned forests	Foundations etc.	Companies and other associations	The National Forest and Nature Agency	Other public owned forests	Total
	—per cent—					
Total forest area	46.1	6.3	19.3	23.2	5.1	100.0
Auxiliary areas	34.4	7.2	25.2	25.3	8.0	100.0
Total wooded area	46.4	6.3	19.2	23.2	5.0	100.0
Temporarily uncovered area	60.1	4.8	25.4	4.2	5.5	100.0
Total broadleaves	49.1	9.0	15.0	21.3	5.6	100.0
Beech	48.4	10.2	14.2	22.4	4.8	100.0
Oak	39.2	8.2	17.3	29.2	6.0	100.0
Ash	61.8	9.0	14.7	10.5	4.0	100.0
Sycamore	60.5	9.9	14.5	12.6	2.5	100.0
Other broadleaves	56.3	6.6	13.7	14.4	9.1	100.0
Total conifers	44.5	4.7	21.6	24.6	4.7	100.0
Norway spruce	44.9	5.2	24.6	20.5	4.8	100.0
Sitka spruce etc.	32.2	6.8	23.6	32.9	4.5	100.0
Noble fir	60.4	4.6	22.0	11.0	2.0	100.0
Caucasian fir	74.1	3.3	15.8	5.7	1.1	100.0
Silver fir and other fir	30.9	4.3	28.6	30.0	6.2	100.0
Pine	34.1	1.9	12.5	45.8	5.7	100.0
Other conifers	47.0	5.8	21.9	18.6	6.6	100.0

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skov1

Table 288

Felling in forests. 2007

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	0 – 100 ha	100 – 1 000 ha	1 000 ha +
	thousand m ³					
Broadleaf and conifer, total	726.4	1 823.3	2 549.7	714.2	889.3	946.3
Timber	467.6	987.4	1 455.0	336.6	540.1	578.4
Firewood	168.2	208.7	376.9	171.4	99.2	106.4
Wood for energy	90.6	627.1	717.7	206.2	250.0	261.5
Broadleaves, total	290.3	149.5	439.8	109.9	158.9	171.0
Total timber	120.8	39.9	160.7	24.5	71.8	64.4
Veneer and sawnwood logs	65.2	26.1	91.3	17.5	34.6	39.2
Industrial logs	52.5	10.3	62.8	5.2	33.9	23.7
Other timber	3.1	3.4	6.6	1.8	3.2	1.5
Firewood	156.4	94.5	250.9	72.7	81.4	96.8
Wood for energy	13.2	15.1	28.3	12.6	5.8	9.8
Beech, total	153.9	77.2	231.1	38.5	85.1	107.6
Total timber	63.5	16.4	80.0	5.7	35.3	39.0
Veneer and sawnwood logs	37.4	12.3	49.7	5.4	19.0	25.3
Industrial logs	25.4	3.5	28.9	0.1	15.1	13.6
Other timber	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.1
Firewood	90.4	60.8	151.2	32.8	49.9	68.5
Oak, total	45.5	18.2	63.7	10.5	26.4	26.8
Total timber	29.0	10.5	39.5	6.6	17.2	15.8
Veneer and sawnwood logs	12.8	6.9	19.7	5.1	6.6	8.0
Industrial logs	14.8	2.0	16.8	0.4	9.7	6.7
Other timber	1.4	1.6	3.1	1.1	0.9	1.1
Firewood	16.4	7.7	24.1	3.9	9.2	11.1
Other broadleaf, total	77.8	39.0	116.8	48.3	41.7	26.8
Total timber	28.2	13.0	41.2	12.3	19.3	9.6
Veneer and sawnwood logs	15.0	6.9	21.9	7.0	9.1	5.9
Industrial logs	12.3	4.9	17.1	4.7	9.1	3.3
Other timber	1.0	1.2	2.1	0.6	1.1	0.3
Firewood	49.6	26.0	75.6	36.0	22.3	17.3
Conifer, total	436.1	1 673.8	2 109.9	604.3	730.4	775.3
Total timber	346.8	947.5	1 294.3	312.1	468.3	514.0
Timber, rafters	37.1	136.9	174.0	53.2	53.0	67.9
Short timber	142.0	357.2	499.2	109.9	182.7	206.7
Industrial wood	155.5	385.4	540.9	120.9	220.7	199.3
Other timber	12.1	68.0	80.2	28.1	11.9	40.1
Firewood	11.8	114.2	126.0	98.7	17.8	9.5
Wood for energy	77.5	612.0	689.6	193.5	244.3	251.7

Note: Due to rounding differences, the sum of the individual figures in the table may differ from the totals.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skov6

Table 289

Fishing vessels

Gross tonnage	2007		2008	
31 December	Number	GT	Number	GT
Total	1 861	75 729	1 815	72 290
0 - 4.9 GT	798	2 297	801	2 291
5 - 9.9 GT	342	2 327	329	2 240
10 - 14.9 GT	131	1 597	128	1 561
15 - 19.9 GT	97	1 693	89	1 546
20 - 49.9 GT	234	7 501	216	6 875
50 - 99.9 GT	117	7 950	117	8 002
100 - 249.9 GT	71	12 051	73	12 084
250 - 499.9 GT	49	17 505	43	15 644
500 GT +	22	22 807	19	22 047

Note: Commercial fishing vessels of 6 metres or over. For craft where gross tonnage (GT) is unknown, gross registered tonnage is used.

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries.

Table 290

Salt-water fishing

	2007		2008*	
	Nominal catches		Nominal catches	
	tonnes	DKK thousands	tonnes	DKK thousands
Total catches by Danish fishermen	807 749	2 973 826	590 531	2 624 060
Landed in Denmark, total	731 882	2 650 830	519 025	2 256 380
Of which in:				
Esbjerg	123 744	188 878	2 963	46 004
Frederikshavn	118	4 585	163	3 910
Hirtshals	60 228	379 791	56 313	402 501
Hvide Sande	23 672	174 365	30 045	146 984
Skagen	77 758	272 111	114 982	283 992
Thyborøn	93 119	263 997	232 966	373 273
Hanstholm	64 089	297 736	83 746	295 782
Fishing grounds				
North sea ¹	360 841	1 167 249	445 576	1 175 827
Skagerrak	59 326	473 751	45 946	436 581
Kattegat	24 512	192 185	16 542	154 132
Øresund	5 644	61 203	6 037	46 687
Bælthavet and Western Baltic	17 289	137 519	11 543	103 571
Eastern Baltic	44 628	207 187	51 392	184 721
Limfjorden	5 823	13 417	4 389	11 979
Ringkøbing and Nisum fjorde	465	3 847	635	5 430
Types of catch				
For human consumption, total	172 661	1 839 806	158 202	1 701 009
Herring, sprat and mackerel	101 686	338 693	86 641	341 518
Codfish	32 537	496 637	33 739	471 047
Flatfish	25 007	458 914	24 585	421 008
Eel	521	34 151	448	19 487
Other kinds of fish	2 935	81 921	2 935	74 742
Lobster, shrimp and prawn	9 975	429 490	9 854	373 207
Not for human consumption ²	345 869	416 554	423 857	417 916
Danish fishermen's catches landed in foreign countries	75 867	322 996	71 506	367 680
Of which:				
Sweden	2 435	27 925	6 051	41 111
Norway	12 151	50 526	17 861	76 878
Germany	22 758	52 263	28 323	70 639
United Kingdom	12 410	58 704	6 803	57 868
Holland	1 058	33 311	1 250	36 875
Belgium	3	143	...	...
Faroe Island and Greenland	12 974	74 819	4 819	59 724
Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total	478 288	1 346 719	376 676	1 032 810
Of which:				
Esbjerg	29 695	115 835	9 148	58 247
Thyborøn	70 554	172 949	21 764	78 599
Hanstholm	64 757	300 928	46 166	268 813
Hirtshals	21 872	111 739	11 618	68 823
Skagen	212 937	405 016	220 720	397 445
Bornholm	27 469	52 799	24 503	40 688

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

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

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries.

For further information visit www.f.dk

Manufacturing industries

1. The significance of manufacturing industries for the overall Danish economy

Manufacturing industries' share of the economy has been declining

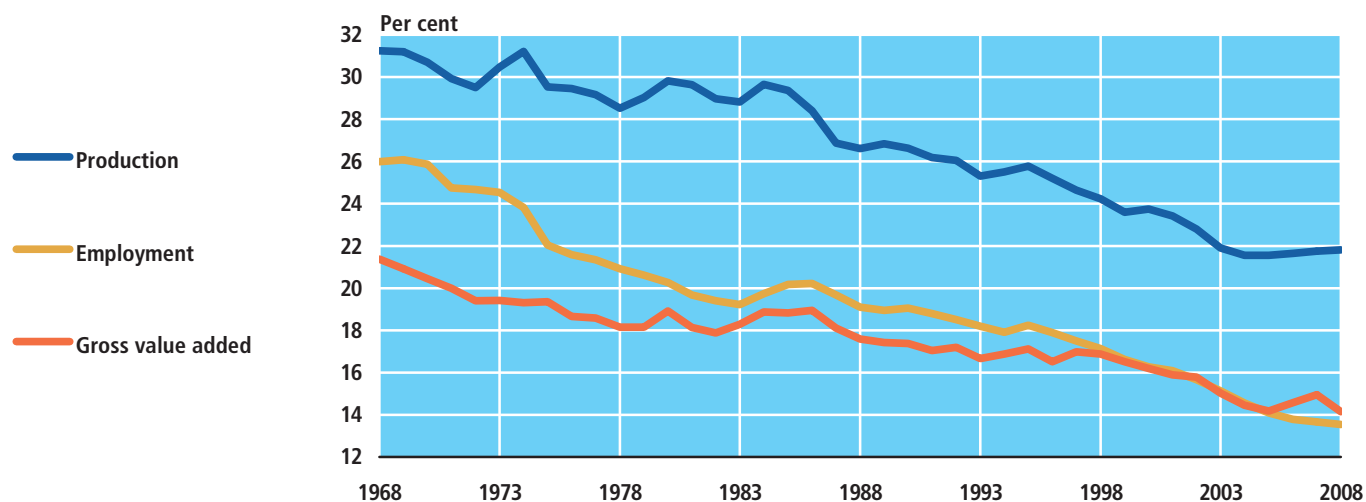
The significance of manufacturing industries for the Danish economy can be described by means of central statistics from the national accounts. Manufacturing industries have a declining importance for the Danish economy, regardless of whether it is measured by share of total employment, production or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

Manufacturing industries make up 14 per cent of employment and value added

Manufacturing industries' share of total employment has declined markedly from 26 per cent in 1968 to 14 per cent in 2008. The manufacturing industries' share of gross value added has also decreased from 21 per cent to 14 per cent. Finally, the share of production has fallen from 31 per cent in 1968 to 21 per cent in 2008.

Figure 1

Manufacturing shares in per cent of total activity



Note: Mining and quarrying are not included.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat18.

2. Manufacturing industries trends

Production in the manufacturing industries

Production in the manufacturing industries can be illustrated by means of an index of production calculated at constant prices. The period 1990-2008 comprises a number of different business cycles, which are reflected in the index of production.

Manufacturing industries

1990-2000

The period 1990-1991 was characterised by moderate economic growth, which was significantly influenced by the Gulf War. In the autumn of 1992, a period of economic recession followed the international instability in foreign currency markets. The following period of economic recovery peaked in the spring of 1995 and was followed by a six-month period (approximately) of zero growth. The zero-growth period was followed by a period of renewed growth in 1996 and 1997, but in 1998 the Danish economy lost its impetus after a five-year period of more or less uninterrupted growth. Manufacturing production increased again in 1999 and 2000 due to positive international economic trends.

2001-2004

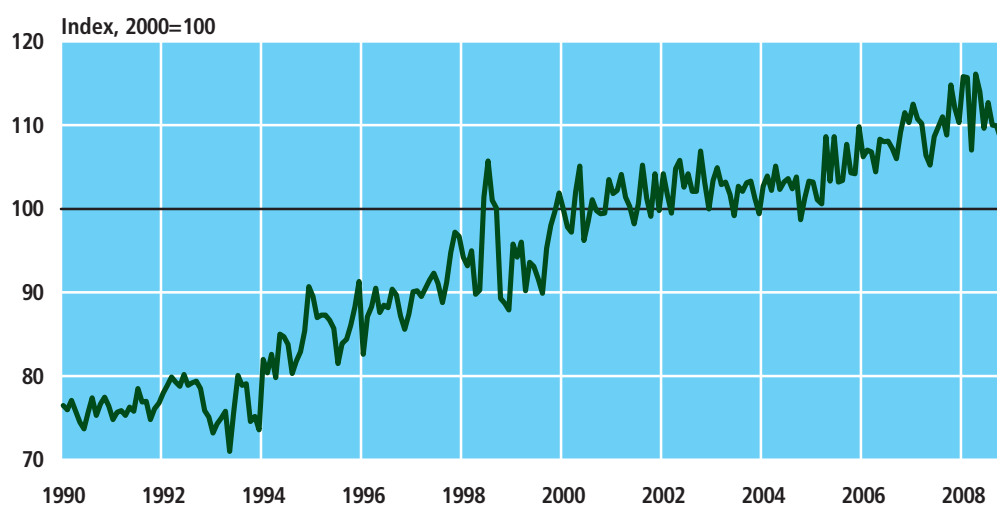
The decline in the world economy from 2001 affected Danish manufacturing production, which experienced a very modest increase in 2002 and 2003. The tendency continued throughout 2004 – affected by the weakened US dollar.

2005-2008

From 2005 to mid-2008, the Danish manufacturing industry again experienced increasing production. However, the last half of 2008 has seen a sharp decline, reflecting the international economic crisis.

Figure 2

Production in the manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted values



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prod01x.

3. Exports of the manufacturing industries

Export shares of the manufacturing industries

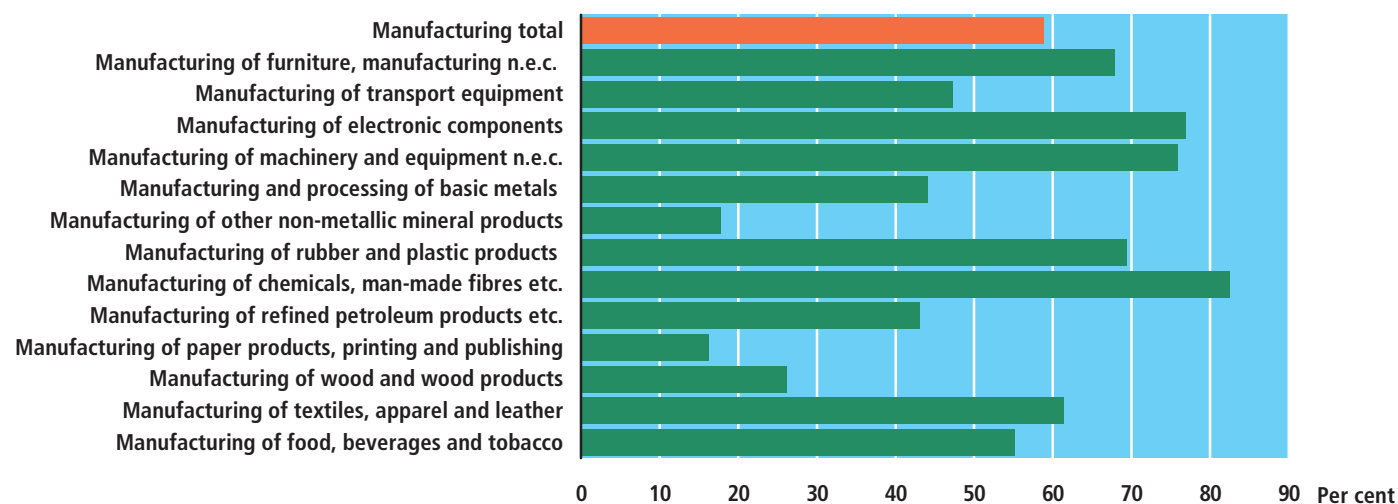
Export markets are of great importance to the Danish manufacturing industries. In 2008, total export turnover accounted for 59 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries.

There are wide differences among the groups of industries in the export shares of the manufacturing industries. The industries *manufacturing of paper products*;

Manufacturing industries

printing and publishing and *manufacturing of other non-metallic mineral products* have the lowest export shares with, respectively, 16 and 18 per cent in 2008. With 83 per cent, *manufacturing of chemicals* accounts for the highest export share. Manufacturing of chemicals include the pharmaceutical industry. *Manufacturing of electronic components* and *manufacturing of machinery and equipment* account for 77 and 76 per cent, respectively.

Figure 3 Export shares of the manufacturing industries by groups of industries. 2008



4. Manufacturing industries' total turnover by main sectors

Manufacturing industries' sector profile in 2008

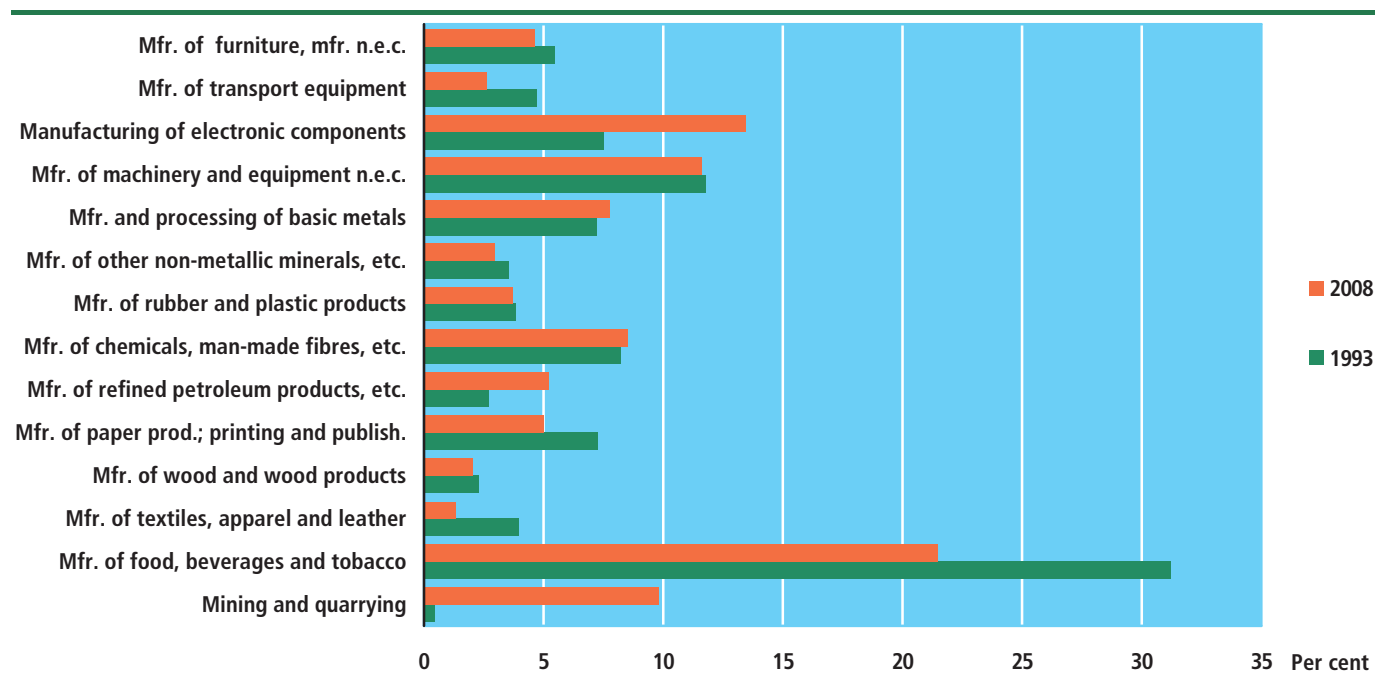
Since 1993, manufacturing industries' total turnover (at current prices) for enterprises with 10 employees or more have increased from DKK 343 billion to DKK 740 billion in 2008. *Manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* accounted for 21 per cent of the total turnover and had the largest turnover of all the industries. This was followed by *manufacturing of electronic components* with 13 per cent and *manufacturing of machinery and equipment* with 12 per cent. *Mining and quarrying* accounted for 10 per cent of manufacturing industries' total turnover.

Growth in manufacturing of electronic components

The relative composition of Danish manufacturing industries has not seen radical changes since 1993, when *manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* also held the dominant position among manufacturers. This dominant position has, however, diminished in terms of relative importance, as the proportionate share of this industry in total turnover has been reduced from almost one third to one fifth. This means that other main groups of industries have increased in terms of relative significance. This is particularly true regarding the *manufacturing of electronic components* where growth in particular is due to rising turnover of windmills.

Manufacturing industries

Figure 4 Manufacturers' total turnover by groups of industries



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oms2.

5. Concentration ratio of enterprises and commodity groups

Concentration of industrial enterprises

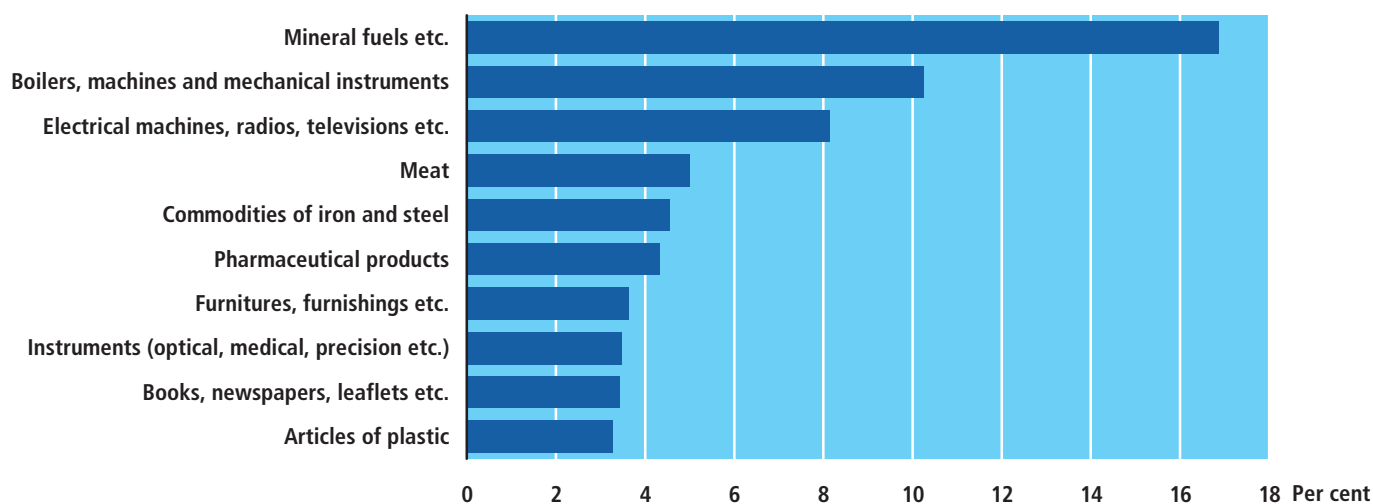
The three largest enterprises in the manufacturing industries account for 10.6 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries, while the 10 largest enterprises account for 26 cent. The concentration ratio, i.e. the share of total turnover accounted for by a limited number of enterprises, differs widely among the groups of industries. Turnover is concentrated in a few large enterprises in particular within *manufacturing of refined petroleum products* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 100 per cent of total turnover in 2008), *manufacturing of leather, footwear and leather products* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 91.4 per cent of total turnover), *manufacturing of tobacco products* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 92 per cent), and *manufacturing of dairy products* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 88.5 per cent of total turnover). *Manufacturing of construction materials of metal* and *manufacturing of machines for industries* are examples of industries characterized by very low concentration ratios, as the 10 largest enterprises accounted for, respectively, 22 per cent and 28.2 per cent of total turnover in 2008.

Production in the manufacturing industries by commodity

The production of industrial products can be divided into about 100 main commodity groups, where the 10 commodity groups accounting for the highest output in Denmark in 2008 appear from figure 5. *Mineral fuel, etc.* accounted for almost 17 per cent of industrial turnover, while *boilers, machinery and mechanical apparatus* constituted more than 10 per cent.

Manufacturing industries

Figure 5 The 10 commodity groups accounting for the highest output as a percentage of total turnover of the manufacturing industries. 2008



See table 293.

10,000 different groups of commodities

The manufacturing of industrial products can be divided into more detailed commodity groups, of which there are a total of about 10,000. An overview of the 25 most commonly manufactured detailed commodity groups in Danish manufacturing industry is given in Table 291. Crude oil, gas oil and natural gas have prominent positions, but also windmills, animal feeding stuffs and medicines with insulin feature near the top of the list.

Table 291

Manufacturers' total turnover. 2008

DB03	Group of industry	Total turnover	Percentage of total turnover	
			The three largest groups	The ten largest groups
		DKK mio.	per cent	
1009+2	Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	739 861	10.6	26.0
1009	Mining and quarrying	72 488	83.8	95.7
2	Manufacturing	667 373	10.6	23.0
15009	Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	158 676	31.5	46.4
151000	Production, etc. of meat and meat products	40 884	66.5	86.3
155000	Mfr. of dairy products	29 127	88.5	94.9
158909	Mfr. of other food products	71 889	14.8	34.7
159000	Mfr. of beverages	12 514	75.4	96.5
160000	Mfr. of tobacco products	4 262	92.0	100.0
17009	Mfr. of textiles, clothing and leather	9 690	23.6	40.6
170000	Mfr. of textile	6 713	32.3	51.1
180000	Mfr. of clothing	2 706	34.6	64.9
190000	Mfr. of leather, footwear and leather products	271	91.4	100.0
20000	Mfr. of wood and wood products	14 980	25.4	48.0
21009	Mfr. of paper products; printing and publishing	37 012	14.6	30.9
210000	Mfr. of pulp, paper and paper products	9 882	32.2	68.6
221200	Publishing of newspapers	8 000	57.0	85.5
221309	Publishing activities, excl. newspapers	9 069	27.2	52.9
222009	Printing activities, etc.	10 060	17.2	36.0
23000	Mfr. of refined petroleum products, etc.	38 576	100.0	100.0
24000	Mfr. of chemicals, man-made fibres, etc.	62 848	43.2	69.9
241009	Mfr. of chemical raw materials	12 427	66.6	88.4
243009	Mfr. of paints, soap, cosmetics, etc.	19 553	40.1	66.1
244000	Mfr. of pharmaceuticals, etc.	30 868	84.1	96.4
25000	Mfr. of rubber and plastic products	27 287	28.6	43.5
26000	Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral, etc.	21 933	18.7	40.0
261009	Mfr. of glass and ceramic goods, etc.	3 139	45.4	74.6
263009	Mfr. of bricks, cement and concrete	18 794	21.9	46.4
27009	Mfr. and processing of basic metals	57 501	10.8	21.4
270000	Mfr. of basic metals	11 657	45.4	77.4
281009	Mfr. of construction materials of metals	29 893	11.8	22.0
286009	Mfr. of hand tools, packaging of metal, etc.	15 951	14.0	28.8
29000	Mfr. of machinery and equipment, n.e.s.	85 927	20.6	34.0
291000	Mfr. of marine engines, compressors, etc.	33 737	52.4	77.9
292000	Mfr. of other general purpose machinery	25 260	15.5	29.9
293000	Mfr. of agricultural and forestry machinery	5 104	28.6	59.2
294009	Mfr. of machines for industries, etc.	19 512	12.2	28.2
297000	Mfr. of domestic appliances, n.e.s.	2 315	40.4	74.5
30009	Mfr. of electrical and optical equipment	99 479	36.2	53.6
300009	Mfr. of computers, electric motors, etc.	67 789	53.2	74.4
320000	Mfr. of radio and communication equipment, etc.	8 256	54.4	74.6
330000	Mfr. of medical and optical instruments	23 433	24.9	50.4
35009	Mfr. of transport equipment	19 301	34.2	54.5
351000	Building and repairing of ships and boats	8 596	71.1	92.7
352009	Mfr. of transport equipment, excl. ships	10 705	22.4	47.3
36000	Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.s.	34 164	36.7	57.8
361000	Mfr. of furniture	19 287	26.5	44.4
365009	Mfr. of toys, gold and silver articles, etc.	14 878	79.9	91.0

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oms2

Table 292

Industrial production index

		2007	2008
		2005 = 100	
BC	Mining and quarrying and manufacturing	102.2	101.7
B	Mining and quarrying	84.6	83.2
	Manufacturing excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	107.0	106.7
C	Manufacturing	106.6	106.3
CA	Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	100.5	99.3
10001	Production of meat and meat products	95.3	93.4
10002	Processing and preserving of fish	85.8	92.2
10003	Manufacture of dairy products	93.3	94.0
10004	Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products	111.4	105.2
10005	Other manufacture of food products	108.8	108.5
11000	Manufacture of beverages	105.2	107.8
12000	Manufacture of tobacco products	93.5	85.2
CB	Textiles and leather products	89.5	80.2
CC	Wood and paper products and printing	105.6	96.5
CE+CD	Manufacture of chemicals and Oil refinery etc.	101.8	105.9
CE	Manufacture of chemicals	..	..
CF	Pharmaceuticals	92.6	85.0
CG	Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	105.2	106.7
22000	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	104.6	107.8
23001	Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	108.0	128.8
23002	Manufacture of concrete and bricks	105.5	101.8
CH	Basic metals and fabricated metal products	111.9	113.4
CI	Manufacture of electronic components	119.0	108.3
CJ	Electrical equipment	110.2	113.2
CK	Manufacture of machinery	122.8	131.8
28001	Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	126.0	149.1
28002	Manufacture of other machinery	120.2	117.6
CL	Transport equipment	85.7	82.2
29000	Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	98.5	90.0
30000	Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	64.3	69.1
CM	Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	105.7	109.2
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	100.3	91.1
BCD	Mining and quarrying and manufacturing and energy supply	102.1	101.0
	Capital goods	116.5	122.8
	Capital goods excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	117.9	124.2
	Intermediate goods	107.4	105.9
	Durable consumer goods	100.8	87.4
	Non-durable consumer goods	97.6	94.5
	Energy	89.0	85.9

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prod01

Table 293

Best selling commodities made in Denmark

	2007	2008
	DKK thousands	
Production, total	597 519 276	638 986 511
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	40 919 090	47 710 517
Generating sets, wind-powered	18 749 332	25 287 790
Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of $\leq 0,05\%$ by weight	13 187 349	15 863 580
Natural gas in gaseous state	11 569 401	15 385 342
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excl. dog or cat food), n.e.s.	9 909 809	11 222 440
Medicaments containing insulin but not antibiotics, put up in forms or packings for retail sale	11 098 503	10 604 038
Structures and parts of structures of iron or steel, n.e.s.	8 448 331	10 443 602
Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes	9 127 517	9 364 992
Newspapers and periodicals, also illustrated or containing advertising material, at least 4 issues/week	8 241 715	7 881 968
Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of $\leq 1\%$ by weight	3 773 203	7 087 978
Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	6 933 250	6 630 768
Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s.	6 087 532	6 471 022
Articles of non-textile glass fibres, n.e.s.	4 791 549	6 408 868
Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	5 407 307	6 306 547
Motor spirit, with a lead content $\leq 0,013$ g/l, research octane number between 95 and 98	5 743 218	5 715 900
Enzymes and prepared enzymes, n.e.s.	4 304 549	5 111 568
Structures and parts of structures, of iron or steel, solely or principally of sheet, n.e.s.	4 647 960	4 900 597
Sea-going vessels (excl. warships, rowing boats, other vessels of heading 8901-8905, vessels for breaking up)	5 365 281	4 707 988
Windows and French windows and their frames, of coniferous wood	5 400 511	4 408 857
Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	4 438 798	4 196 603
Books, brochures and similar printed matter (excl. single sheets and publications devoted to advertising)	4 884 685	4 088 839
Newspapers and periodicals, also illustrated or containing advertising material, 1 issue/week	4 133 189	4 082 447
Food preparations containing milkfat, glucose or starch, n.e.s.	3 109 479	3 943 640
Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like (excl. syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	2 988 244	3 865 792
Natural gas condensates	3 422 554	3 828 902

Note 1: Commodities may be omitted for reasons of confidentiality.

Note 2: The table is based on a 10-digit nomenclature derived from the 8-digit CN (Combined Nomenclature).

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/varer1

Construction and housing

1. Housing conditions

The majority of dwellings are one-family houses

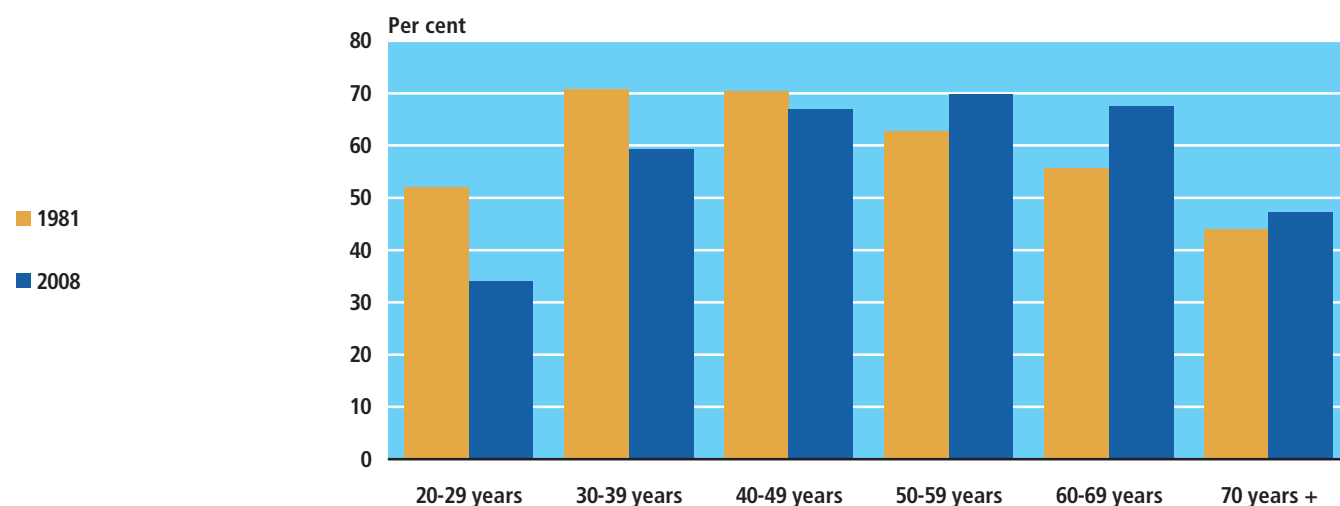
On 1 January 2008, there were 2,710,297 dwellings in Denmark. That is 25,910 more than the previous year. 58 per cent of the dwellings are one-family houses, 38 per cent are dwellings in multi-family buildings, while the remaining dwellings are other types of dwellings. Dwellings occupied by the owners make up just over half of the dwellings, while rented dwellings and dwellings owned by non-profit housing associations make up 47 per cent of the occupied dwellings. The remaining dwellings are not stated.

Fewer young people live in a privately owned dwelling

When looking at the way in which the Danish population live, it can be seen that 60 per cent of all persons live in a privately owned dwelling. Since 1981, this proportion has been relatively stable. The proportion of 20-39-year-olds living in a privately owned dwelling declined from 62 to 48 per cent during the same period. However, the proportion of persons aged 64 or older living in a privately owned dwelling has increased from 47 per cent to 53 per cent.

Figure 1

Persons aged 20 and over living in a privately owned dwelling



Construction and housing

More space for each occupant

The average number of square metres per occupant was 51.9 m² in 2008. However, there are differences as to the number of square metres available to an occupant of an owner-occupied dwelling and a rented dwelling where the figures made up 54.4 and 46.3 m², respectively. The reason why there is more space for each occupant is that the size of households has decreased, while at the same time the size of dwellings has increased. The average household size has decreased from 2.5 persons in 1981 to 2.14 persons, and the average dwelling size has increased from 106.4 m² to 111.3 m² during the same period.

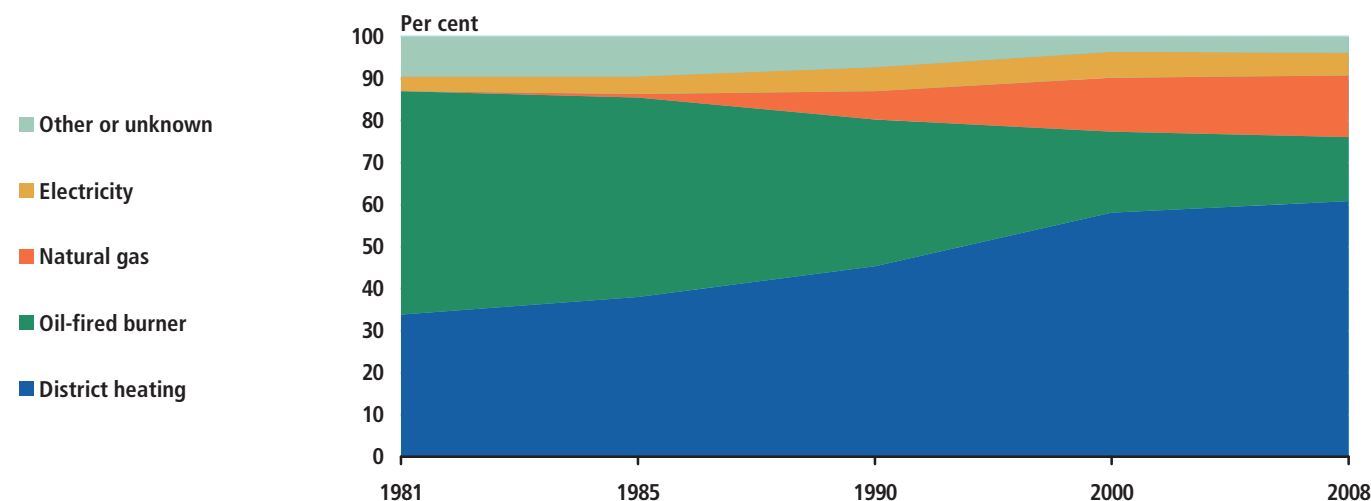
2. Heating of dwellings

District heating is most frequently used

Since 1981, the proportion of dwellings with district heating has increased from 34 to 61 per cent, while the proportion of oil-heated dwellings has decreased from 53 to 15 per cent. Natural gas, which was introduced in the beginning of the 1980s, is used in about 15 per cent of the dwellings. District heating is the most frequent type of heating in detached one-family houses and in multi-family buildings, where it is used in 42 and 88 per cent, respectively, of the dwellings.

Figure 2

Dwellings by type of heating



Note: 1 January.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bol1 and [bol11](http://www.statbank.dk/bol11).

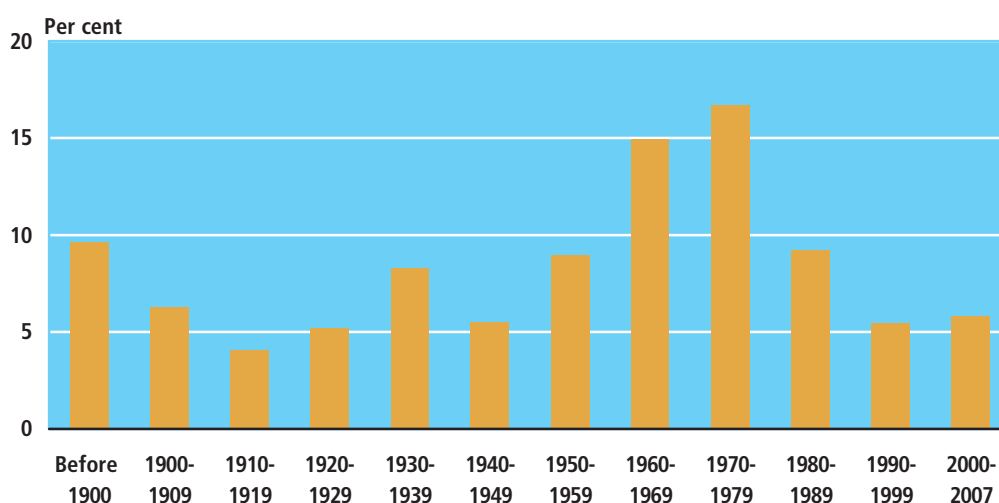
3. Residential construction

9 out of 10 dwellings are built after 1900

Of the total 2.7 million dwellings in Denmark, 9 out of 10 are built after 1900. 4 per cent of one-family houses, 13 per cent of the semi-detached or terraced houses and 5 per cent of the multi-family buildings are built after 2000.

Construction and housing

Figure 3 Dwelling stock by year of construction. 1 January 2008



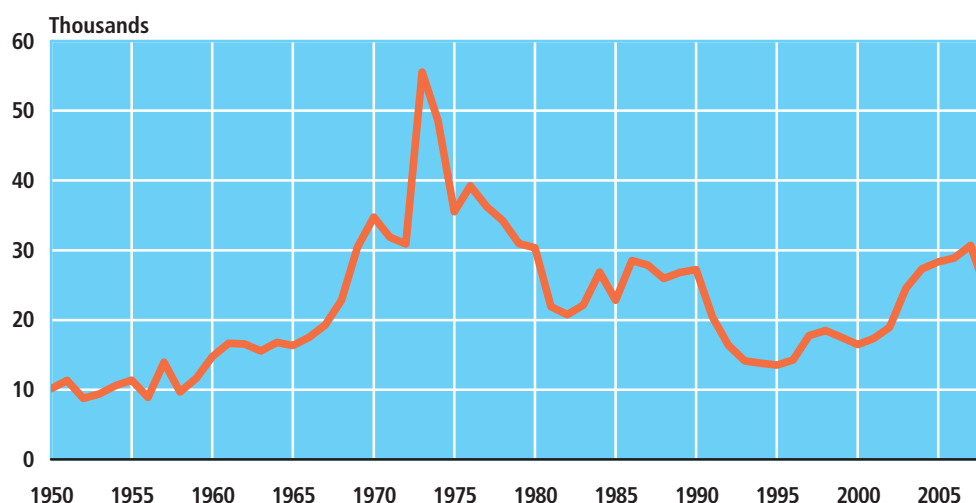
For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bol33.

4. Construction

Residential construction peaked in the 1970s

In the late 1960s and 1970s, changed family patterns and increased welfare led to a great demand for dwellings – primarily one-family houses. Consequently, the number of dwellings completed culminated from 1969 to 1974 and reached its peak in 1973 with more than 55,000 completed dwellings. The economic growth in recent years has again implied an increase in the number of dwellings completed from 2003 to 2007, where it peaked. Again, it is primarily one-family houses, which accounts for the growth. The crisis in 2008 has resulted in a strong slowing down of the construction of dwellings.

Figure 4 Dwellings completed



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bygv3 and [bygv33](http://www.statbank.dk/bygv33).

Construction and housing

Most square-metres for business purposes since 1980

The decrease in construction from the mid-1970s is also evident if construction is calculated as total floor space completed. Until 1980, more square-metres were completed for residence each year than for business purposes.

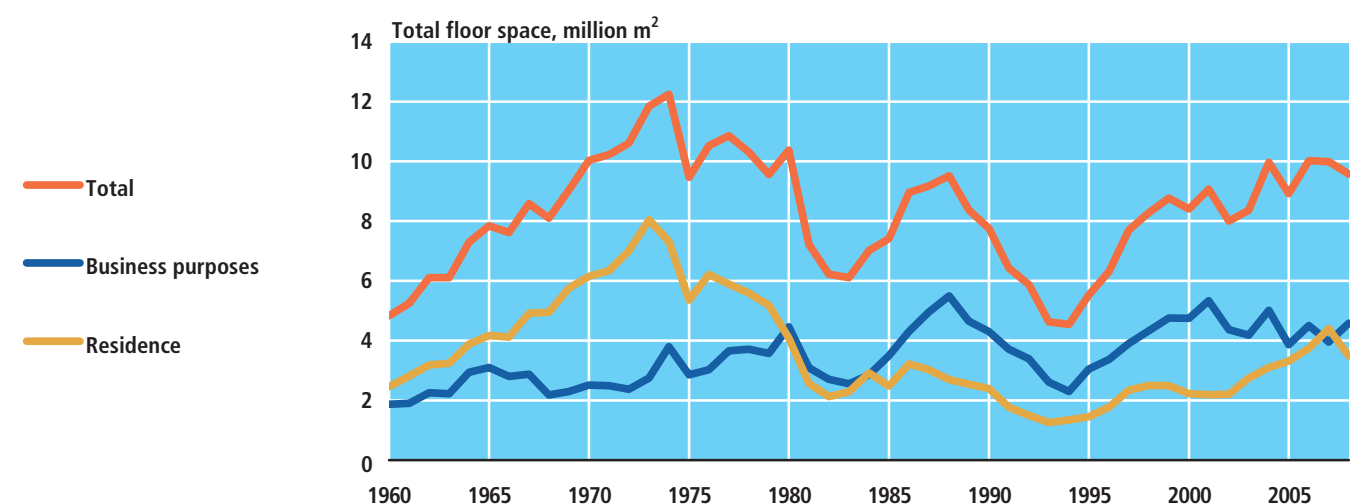
Since then, the trend has changed and more square-metres have been completed each year for business purposes than for residence.

However, the increase in residential construction since 2003 years has implied that the number of square-metres completed for residence is close to the total floor space built for business purposes – and was higher in 2007.

The slowing down in construction of dwellings in 2008 has resulted in construction for business purposes once again being higher than the construction of dwellings.

Figure 5

Construction in relation to floor space



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bygv1 and bygv11.

5. Stock of buildings

Since 1990, the total area of buildings has increased by 17 per cent

On 1 January 2008, the total area of buildings made up 700.8 million m² – of which 50 per cent is used for habitation, 40 per cent for industry and 10 per cent for cultural and recreational purposes.

Total number of buildings has increased by 5 per cent since 1990

Since 1990, the total number of buildings used for residential purposes has increased by 10 per cent.

The number of weekend cottages has increased by 12 per cent and semi-detached or terraced houses have increased by 31 per cent.

Construction and housing

6. Construction's share of the Danish economy

Value added

The significance of the construction sector in the overall Danish economy (measured by its proportion of the total gross value added) has fallen since the start of 1970s. Since the mid-1990s, it has been stabilizing – the total gross value added has been about 5-6 per cent on an annual basis.

Construction employment

Since the end of the 1960s, the proportion of the construction sector with regard to total employment has constituted a continuously smaller part of total employment in Denmark. Since the employment rate peaked in 1970 at 9.5 per cent of total employment, this proportion has declined to 6.7 per cent in 2007.

7. Construction employment by activity

Decrease in the total construction employment

From 2004 until 2007 there has been an increase in the number of persons employed within construction. However, in 2008 this development changed as there were 175,000 employed in the construction industry compared to 182,000 in 2007, which is a decrease of 4 per cent.

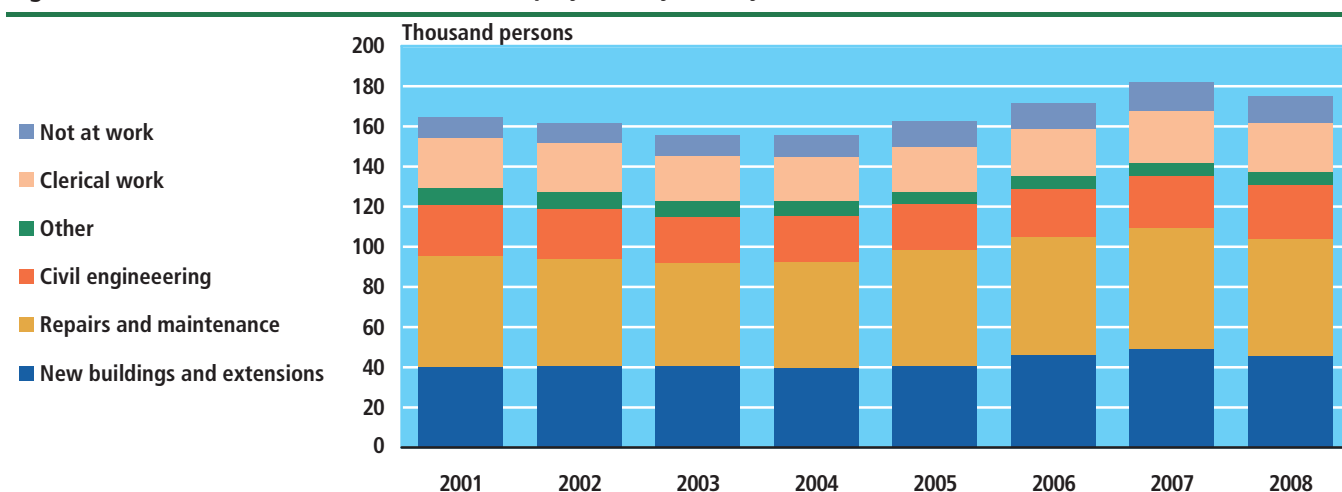
No changes in the distribution of employment by activity

In 2008, the number of employed persons working on new buildings and extensions was 45,000, which is equivalent to 26 per cent. 59,000 or 34 per cent were engaged in repairs and maintenance, while 27,000 or 15 per cent worked on civil engineering projects.

An additional 7,000 were engaged in other types of work such as transport, stock maintenance and sales, while 25,000 were engaged in clerical work.

Figure 6

Construction employment by activity



Note: The annual figures are a simple average of the quarterly surveys, where employment is calculated in the middle of the quarter.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/byg.

Construction and housing

8. Building costs

Moderate increase in total building costs

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

Besides the general indices for residential building, indices are now calculated for one-family houses and multi-family houses as well.

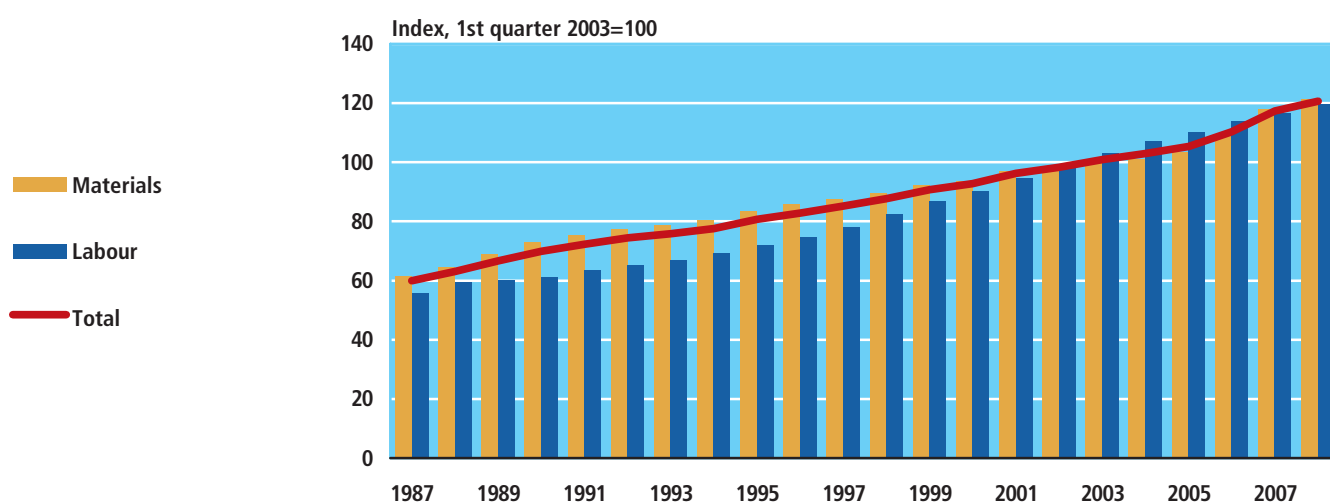
Total construction costs have increased by 102 per cent from 1987 to 2008, i.e. has doubled. During this period, the costs of materials have increased by 97 per cent and the costs of labour by 115 per cent.

On a yearly basis, the total construction costs have increased by 3 per cent, while both the costs of materials and the costs of labour have increased by 3 per cent.

Overall, the increase of the total construction costs are more moderate in 2008 compared to the increase in 2007 which was the largest in 20 years.

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*.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/byg5.

Table 294

Building stock. 2008

	Number of buildings	Type of heating installation				Utilised floor space (excl. area not used for habitation or business) ³	Gross floor space (incl. cellars, but excl. attics which cannot be utilised) ⁴
		District heating	Central heating	Heating stoves, electricity etc. ²	None or not known		
1 January							
		thousand m ²					
Building stock, total¹	2 502 776	279 793	222 770	43 524	154 753	492 749	700 840
Building stock by principal use							
Residential buildings, total	1 515 215	191 173	138 613	20 389	2 393	209 483	352 568
Farmhouses and detached one-family houses	1 189 617	74 822	114 563	16 540	1 766	151 579	207 691
Terraced houses, etc.	224 787	24 443	10 221	2 629	158	27 898	37 450
Multi-family buildings	88 640	86 958	11 500	995	361	25 709	99 814
Other residential buildings	12 171	4 950	2 329	224	109	4 297	7 613
Industrial and commercial buildings	685 638	56 129	69 418	6 436	148 780	234 872	280 763
Non-residential farm buildings	476 147	1 194	13 022	917	120 752	127 520	135 885
Factories, workshops, etc.	69 539	11 359	30 798	2 279	10 981	48 458	55 416
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	74 260	36 477	20 436	1 946	8 113	42 106	66 972
Other industrial and commercial buildings	65 692	7 099	5 162	1 294	8 934	16 789	22 490
Other buildings, total	301 923	32 492	14 739	16 699	3 580	48 394	67 509
Buildings for institutional, educational, and cultural use, etc.	46 924	28 303	11 430	1 012	1 698	25 702	42 443
Holiday dwellings	212 867	81	861	14 235	494	14 893	15 671
Other buildings for leisure	42 132	4 107	2 447	1 453	1 387	7 799	9 394
Regions							
Region Hovedstaden	413 447	87 615	54 923	8 589	9 686	79 126	160 813
Region Sjælland	448 619	23 428	42 318	12 072	23 364	76 712	101 182
Region Syddanmark	637 570	64 783	53 316	8 848	46 336	133 089	173 282
Region Midtjylland	638 684	70 801	48 473	8 758	46 053	132 198	174 084
Region Nordjylland	364 456	33 166	23 740	5 258	29 315	71 624	91 478

¹ Incl. buildings where use is not known, but excl. garages, car ports and out houses. ² Including electric panels. ³ Area of ground floor. ⁴ Area of all floors, including cellar/basement, but excl. attics which cannot be used.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bygb11

Table 295

Building activity

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	thousands m ²					
Buildings in all Denmark, gross floor space	10 679	8 639	9 904	7 139	9 990	9 574
Residential buildings	3 590	2 473	3 349	2 019	4 396	3 486
Type of building						
Detached one-family houses ¹	2 298	1 826	2 174	1 480	2 515	2 122
Other one-family houses	622	319	588	276	733	656
Multi-family buildings	592	246	501	211	1 039	615
Other buildings	78	82	86	52	109	93
Industrial and administrative buildings, etc.	5 531	4 784	5 082	3 953	3 960	4 587
Farm buildings, etc.	2 418	1 884	2 373	1 839	1 814	2 078
Factories, workshops, etc.	781	780	744	594	577	711
Power stations, gasworks, etc.	37	34	27	20	37	28
Transport depots, etc.	138	98	123	40	93	107
Public administration, distributive and professional trades	1 945	1 820	1 624	1 312	1 294	1 491
Hotels and other service trade buildings	94	73	75	63	57	61
Other buildings	117	95	116	85	87	110
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	270	243	263	182	324	293
Of which:						
Buildings for education and research	136	126	131	94	109	165
Hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	26	29	21	28	45	19
Other buildings	1 288	1 140	1 210	985	1 311	1 207
Of which: Holiday dwellings	354	294	325	253	382	325
Regional distribution						
All Denmark	10 679	8 639	9 904	7 139	9 990	9 574
Region Hovedstaden	1 516	1 020	1 196	833	1 646	1 388
Region Sjælland	1 426	1 075	1 359	869	1 278	1 434
Region Syddanmark	2 848	2 349	2 712	2 015	2 438	2 309
Region Midtjylland	3 316	2 933	3 201	2 351	2 902	3 025
Region Nordjylland	1 573	1 261	1 436	1 071	1 726	1 417

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

¹ Including farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bygv11

Table 296

Residential construction

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	number of dwellings					
All Denmark, total	23 464	14 533	22 289	12 403	30 680	24 129
Of which:						
Conversion, etc. of buildings	1 518	1 046	1 773	1 091	2 665	1 729
Type of building						
Detached one-family houses ¹	9 387	6 686	8 901	5 582	9 636	8 622
Other one-family houses	5 608	2 687	5 041	2 354	6 759	5 908
Multi-family buildings	5 935	2 708	5 658	2 580	11 628	6 752
Student hostels	122	409	400	261	201	421
Residential institutions	445	314	479	242	853	520
Other buildings	1 967	1 729	1 810	1 384	1 603	1 906
Builders						
Private builders	19 574	13 030	17 916	10 956	25 832	18 333
Non-profit-making building societies	663	391	749	354	1 593	744
Public authorities	1 059	914	1 213	646	1 654	977
Regional distribution						
Denmark, total	23 464	14 533	22 289	12 403	30 680	24 129
Region Hovedstaden	4 758	2 011	4 265	1 537	8 590	5 413
Region Sjælland	3 351	1 913	3 489	1 580	4 323	3 624
Region Syddanmark	5 813	3 749	5 400	3 356	5 685	4 977
Region Midtjylland	6 850	5 194	6 674	4 644	8 545	7 129
Region Nordjylland	2 692	1 666	2 461	1 286	3 537	2 986

¹ Incl. farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bygv3

Table 297

Total space of buildings

	1986	1990	2000	2008
	— mio. m ² —			
Total	566.4	598.8	648.3	700.8
Residential buildings	293.8	305.4	326.9	352.6
Of which:				
Detached one-family houses	146.8	152.1	166.9	180.6
Terraced houses, etc.	22.9	27.1	31.7	37.5
Multi-family buildings	85.8	87.9	92.5	99.8
Industrial and commercial buildings	222.9	240.5	261.2	280.8
Of which:				
Non-residential farm buildings	121.7	126.3	130.7	135.9
Factories, workshops, etc.	41.7	46.3	52.2	55.4
Buildings for public ad-ministration, distributive and professional trades	43.5	50.0	57.9	67.0
Other buildings	49.7	52.8	60.2	67.5
Of which:				
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	32.9	34.8	38.9	42.4
Holiday dwellings	11.4	12.0	13.4	15.7

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bygb3 and [bygb33](#)

Table 298

Average size of new dwellings completed

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
	— m ² per dwelling —					
Year-round dwellings, total¹	99	85	98	120	112	139
Farmhouses	196	206	196	230	195	251
Detached one-family houses	129	134	145	164	149	198
Other one-family houses	83	80	84	91	96	111
Multi-family buildings	74	73	77	99	93	98
Student hostels	24	37	37	37	47	46
	— number of dwellings —					
New buildings completed, total	22 831	27 237	13 503	16 460	28 319	24 129
Farmhouses	287	245	251	250	420	409
Detached one-family houses	7 391	3 147	3 106	5 346	8 607	8 213
Other one-family houses	8 863	12 431	2 444	3 711	6 822	5 908
Multi-family buildings	5 416	9 417	6 266	4 764	9 229	6 752
Student hostels	227	833	306	391	944	421
Other buildings	647	1 164	1 130	1 998	2 297	2 426

Note: The average area of completed dwellings is calculated alone on basis of new constructed dwellings.

¹ The statistics cover new-built dwellings only.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bygv3 and [bygv33](#)

Table 299

Construction cost indices for civil engineering projects

	Average 1998	Average 2007	Average 2008
1995=100			
Road work	109.74	155.90	168.20
Earth work, etc.	110.77	151.27	162.02
Asphalt work	109.21	160.67	173.75
Concrete structures	108.92	154.63	168.18
Iron structures	106.34	162.39	185.73

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/byg7

Table 300

Construction cost index for residential construction

	Weights	Average 2007	Average 2008
1st quarter 2003=100			
Construction cost index, total	1 000	117.3	120.7
Earth and concrete work	164	114.7	119.1
Concrete slab work	89	121.7	127.5
Bricklaying	165	116.3	120.5
Carpentry	253	120.3	122.1
Joinery	127	109.9	112.8
Painting	50	111.3	115.2
Heating and sanitary engineering	87	124.6	128.5
Electrical work	65	117.0	119.6
Subgrade	98	114.2	118.0
Raw buildings	301	121.9	124.1
Completion of buildings	379	115.5	119.5
Heating and sanitary installations	100	118.2	123.5
Electrical and mechanical installations	55	119.7	122.9
Fixtures	67	107.0	108.8

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/byg5

Table 301

Construction employment

	Average 2007	Average 2008
Total employment	181 981	175 218
General contractors, etc.	55 160	53 551
Master bricklayers	14 435	13 327
Electricians	25 989	26 750
Plumbers	18 711	17 689
Carpenters and joiners	33 462	30 887
Master painters	13 100	11 861
Master glaziers	1 367	1 371
Other construction activities	13 905	14 011
Public institutions, etc.	5 853	5 773

Note: Enterprises engaged in construction activities, whose main industry is outside the construction industry, are also included in the table.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/byg

Table 302

Housing conditions

1 January	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008
	number					
Households (occupied dwellings)	1 475 620	1 796 648	2 000 231	2 245 599	2 414 513	2 530 494
Occupants	4 437 550	4 832 842	4 947 728	5 095 731	5 287 379	5 429 490
Average number of occupants per household	3.01	2.69	2.47	2.27	2.19	2.15
	per cent					
Occupants in the household						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 occupant	16.0	23.7	27.9	33.8	36.7	38.6
2 occupants	27.4	29.5	31.6	32.9	33.3	33.0
3 occupants	20.9	18.5	16.1	15.0	12.8	11.5
4 occupants	18.9	16.7	16.5	13.3	11.9	11.5
5 or more occupants	16.8	11.6	7.9	5.0	5.3	5.4
Type of building						
Total (incl. not stated)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households in:						
Farmhouses	12.4	9.8	7.8	6.5	5.2	4.5
One-family houses, etc.	32.6	39.7	49.9	52.7	53.7	54.8
Multi-dwelling houses	55.0	49.0	41.6	39.4	39.3	38.0
Other dwellings	-	1.6	0.6	1.4	1.9	2.8
Tenure						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Occupied by owner	44.9	46.9	54.6	54.2	53.3	51.4
Rented	55.1	53.1	44.1	44.2	46.4	47.2
Not stated	-	-	1.3	1.6	0.4	1.4
Installations						
Per cent with district- and central heating	47.0	84.0	91.3	89.1	92.1	93.3
Per cent with bath	45.0	71.3	84.0	89.5	93.9	95.7

¹ Residential institutions and holiday dwellings are not included.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/10

Table 303

Dwelling stock by type, size, etc. 2008

1 January	Dwellings by type of building					Dwelling stock total
	One-family houses detached	One-family houses (terraced or semidetached)	Dwellings in multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings ¹	
	number of dwellings					
Dwelling stock, total	1 202 743	375 138	1 039 775	37 184	55 457	2 710 297
By number of rooms²:						
1 room	893	10 323	71 012	8 287	2 412	92 927
2 rooms	21 752	74 117	356 040	3 378	5 232	460 519
3 rooms	134 387	107 647	327 178	605	6 664	576 481
4 rooms	344 401	118 486	146 290	44	6 716	615 937
5 + rooms	631 531	43 789	41 510	52	8 937	725 819
Not stated	7 456	449	1 436	206	4 835	14 382
By floor space:						
0- 39 m ²	1 597	8 678	58 175	29 704	12 804	110 958
40- 59 m ²	7 067	23 635	214 385	5 387	8 672	259 146
60- 79 m ²	40 907	90 106	355 190	1 185	11 316	498 704
80- 99 m ²	115 159	127 797	256 690	149	6 707	506 502
100-119 m ²	193 276	75 780	91 643	50	4 472	365 221
120-159 m ²	474 517	41 741	46 175	120	4 620	567 173
160-199 m ²	237 175	5 342	10 956	73	1 928	255 474
200 + m ²	133 045	2 059	6 561	516	4 938	147 119
By construction period:						
Before 1900	131 113	16 970	105 025	1 153	5 714	259 975
1900-1919	125 970	12 356	134 872	987	5 616	279 801
1920-1939	160 191	9 819	189 145	1 207	5 041	365 403
1940-1949	53 097	13 546	79 474	814	1 741	148 672
1950-1959	102 960	23 532	109 008	2 260	4 059	241 819
1960-1964	94 954	12 711	59 930	2 221	3 491	173 307
1965-1969	119 586	18 110	81 111	7 074	5 007	230 888
1970-1974	139 876	30 441	84 387	10 000	5 901	270 605
1975-1979	106 282	33 984	35 787	953	4 307	181 313
1980-1984	39 336	47 794	29 970	1 142	2 490	120 732
1985-1989	38 927	56 545	28 727	1 679	2 438	128 316
1990-1994	11 010	33 605	30 506	2 641	1 506	79 268
1995-1999	26 738	16 911	20 602	1 652	2 110	68 013
2000-2004	26 897	28 535	25 202	1 583	3 056	85 273
2005-2007	23 542	18 994	24 631	1 741	2 503	71 411
Not stated	2 264	1 285	1 398	77	477	5 501
By ownership:						
Individuals; limited liability company, etc.	1 180 633	183 939	505 743	26 101	44 641	1 941 057
Non-profit-making building society	9 445	132 999	363 196	8 631	1 824	516 095
Housing society	8 325	44 852	146 160	220	275	199 832
Public authority	4 340	13 348	24 676	2 232	8 717	53 313
By tenure²:						
Owner-occupied	1 037 050	124 944	123 212	10	16 686	1 301 902
Rented	92 494	229 782	823 424	28 858	19 031	1 193 589
Not occupied or not stated	11 331	3 192	13 907	846	5 727	35 003
By installations²:						
Toilet, central heating, and bath	1 098 754	352 218	894 667	25 837	29 923	2 401 399
Toilet, central heating but without bath	15 292	2 871	46 153	128	2 015	66 459
Toilet, bath but without central heating	14 503	1 635	2 419	5	1 843	20 405
Toilet, but without central heating, and bath	1 742	208	526	..	297	2 773
Without toilet	3 129	448	14 876	3 536	2 411	24 400
Not stated	7 455	538	1 902	208	4 955	15 058

¹ Including type of dwelling not known. ² Occupied dwelling.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bol11, [bol511](http://www.statbank.dk/bol511), [bol33](http://www.statbank.dk/bol33), [bol66](http://www.statbank.dk/bol66) and [bol22](http://www.statbank.dk/bol22)

Table 304

Dwellings, households and persons by type of building. 2008

1 January	Dwellings	Households (occupied dwellings)	Persons	Average number of persons per household
	number			
Total	2 710 297	2 530 494	5 429 490	2.15
Type of building				
Farmhouses	126 109	113 006	317 137	2.81
One-family houses (detached)	1 076 634	1 027 869	2 681 693	2.61
Terraced houses	375 138	357 918	687 120	1.92
Multi-family buildings	1 039 775	960 543	1 616 908	1.68
Student hostels	37 184	29 714	37 581	1.26
Dwellings in residential institutions	13 845	9 486	22 329	2.35
Holiday dwellings	16 244	16 244	28 931	1.78
Type of building not stated	24 839	15 185	36 805	2.42
Housing conditions not known	529	529	986	1.86

Note: Information is based on a combination of the Construction and Housing Register (BBR) and the Central Person Register (CPR). A household comprises the persons registered at the same address on the CPR.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bol33, [bol44](http://www.statbank.dk/bol44) and [bol66](http://www.statbank.dk/bol66)

Table 305

Occupied dwellings stock by type of heating installation. 2008

1 January	District heating	Central heating from own unit				Heating stoves ¹	No heating installation or not known	Total
		Burning oil	Burning natural gas	Other or not known	Total			
number of dwellings								
Dwelling stock total	1 551 975	374 554	378 770	56 647	809 971	153 092	15 456	2 530 494
Farmhouses	1 681	72 587	3 321	22 855	98 763	10 051	2 511	113 006
One-family houses (detached)	430 440	232 845	236 000	30 619	499 464	92 288	5 677	1 027 869
Terraced houses	236 578	19 769	72 988	1 187	93 944	25 825	1 571	357 918
Multi-family buildings	843 820	43 136	60 075	809	104 020	9 028	3 675	960 543
Student hostels	26 413	406	2 270	278	2 954	226	121	29 714
Other dwellings	13 043	5 811	4 116	899	10 826	15 674	1 901	41 444

¹ Including electric stoves and panels.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bol11

Table 306

Dwelling stock by type of building, regional analysis. 2008

1 January	Dwellings by type of building					Dwelling stock total
	One-family houses detached	One-family houses (terraced or semi-detached)	Dwellings in multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings ¹	
number of dwellings						
Denmark, total	1 202 743	375 138	1 039 775	37 184	55 457	2 710 297
Region Hovedstaden	193 349	102 833	514 836	14 705	13 986	839 709
Region Sjælland	218 963	61 905	98 381	3 590	12 273	395 112
Region Syddanmark	316 773	94 940	159 373	7 311	10 848	589 245
Region Midtjylland	306 743	78 464	188 331	8 738	12 067	594 343
Region Nordjylland	166 915	36 996	78 854	2 840	6 283	291 888

¹ Incl. dwellings where use is not known.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bol33

Table 307

Households by type of building. 2008

	Type of building					Households (occupied dwellings), total	Of which	
	Detached one family houses and farmhouses	Terraced houses, etc.	Multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings ¹		Rented dwellings	Owner- occupied dwellings
1 January								
Households, total	1 140 875	357 918	960 543	29 714	41 444	2 530 494	1 193 589	1 301 902
Of which with:								
0 children	668 987	263 524	785 660	29 118	35 550	1 782 839	955 258	801 473
1 child	161 372	43 178	92 529	423	2 543	300 045	117 934	178 320
2 children	221 908	39 823	57 588	146	2 263	321 728	83 649	234 732
3 or more children	88 608	11 393	24 766	27	1 088	125 882	36 748	87 377
Households with one single man, total	122 671	61 292	268 854	13 836	11 743	478 396	309 178	159 414
of which with:								
0 children	111 672	57 919	260 120	13 819	11 457	454 987	297 690	147 850
1 child	7 896	2 602	6 944	14	221	17 677	8 921	8 480
2 children	2 590	671	1 479	3	56	4 799	2 115	2 619
3 or more children	513	100	311	-	9	933	452	465
Households with one single woman, total	123 633	135 761	362 637	10 549	11 400	643 980	472 477	161 829
of which with:								
0 children	96 318	106 378	297 712	10 330	10 364	521 102	378 854	134 507
1 child	11 633	15 339	38 205	173	537	65 887	51 368	13 491
2 children	11 608	11 315	20 093	41	375	43 432	31 816	10 962
3 or more children	4 074	2 729	6 627	5	124	13 559	10 439	2 869
Households with one married couple, total	682 681	114 603	150 407	364	11 425	959 480	203 855	747 529
of which with:								
0 children	351 678	71 444	89 300	200	8 707	521 329	124 848	392 311
1 child	97 220	15 891	23 588	90	960	137 749	28 040	108 379
2 children	165 807	20 887	23 968	61	1 180	211 903	32 193	178 058
3 or more children	67 976	6 381	13 551	13	578	88 499	18 774	68 781
Households with two single adults of opposite sex, total	137 203	33 206	112 681	2 525	2 686	288 301	130 314	154 196
of which with:								
0 children	63 187	18 670	84 337	2 353	1 753	170 300	90 861	76 993
1 child	32 791	7 437	17 664	128	436	58 456	22 147	35 640
2 children	31 386	5 608	8 441	38	369	45 842	13 032	32 319
3 or more children	9 839	1 491	2 239	6	128	13 703	4 274	9 244
Households, other types, total	74 687	13 056	65 964	2 440	4 190	160 337	77 765	78 934
of which with:								
0 children	46 132	9 113	54 191	2 416	3 269	115 121	63 005	49 812
1 child	11 832	1 909	6 128	18	389	20 276	7 458	12 330
2 children	10 517	1 342	3 607	3	283	15 752	4 493	10 774
3 or more children	6 206	692	2 038	3	249	9 188	2 809	6 018

Note: Information is based on a combination of the construction and housing register (BBR) and the central person register (CPR). A household comprises the persons registered at the same address on the CPR. The table only includes households with known housing conditions. Known housing conditions for households and persons means that the same address is on both the BBR and CPR, while housing not known means that the address for households and people on the CPR is not on the BBR, or that there is no dwelling at the address on the BBR. Children are defined as unmarried, childless persons under 18 years of age who live at the same address as their parents.

¹ Incl. type of building not known.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bol44

Table 308

Number of rented dwellings by quality, size, etc. 2008

	Not with all installations			With all installations			Total		
	All Denmark	The Region Hovedstaden	Rest of Denmark	All Denmark	The Region Hovedstaden	Rest of Denmark	All Denmark	The Region Hovedstaden	Rest of Denmark
1 January									
	number of rented dwellings in thousands								
Dwelling stock, total	75.1	41.1	34.1	1 118.4	440.0	678.4	1 193.6	481.1	712.5
By type of dwelling:									
Detached one-family houses	4.7	0.7	3.9	73.3	8.8	64.5	77.9	9.5	68.4
Terraced houses	2.9	0.8	2.1	226.9	48.3	178.6	229.8	49.1	180.7
Multi-family houses	59.1	37.3	21.8	764.3	367.2	397.1	823.4	404.6	418.9
By gross square meters:									
Under 40 m ²	14.3	4.8	9.5	60.7	24.9	35.8	75.0	29.7	45.3
40- 59 m ²	23.6	14.8	8.8	175.7	84.8	90.9	199.3	99.5	99.8
60- 79 m ²	20.0	11.9	8.1	361.3	143.8	217.5	381.3	155.7	225.5
80- 99 m ²	10.4	5.9	4.5	315.4	116.2	199.1	325.8	122.1	203.6
100-119 m ²	3.7	2.1	1.7	117.0	40.1	76.9	120.7	42.1	78.5
120-159 m ²	2.4	1.3	1.1	57.1	21.6	35.5	59.5	22.9	36.6
160 m ² -199 m ²	0.5	0.2	0.3	17.4	5.3	12.2	17.9	5.5	12.4
200 m ² +	0.3	0.1	0.2	13.9	3.4	10.5	14.1	3.5	10.7
By ownership:									
Individuals, etc.	22.5	5.3	17.2	154.3	26.6	127.6	176.7	31.9	144.8
Non-profit building society	6.2	2.9	3.3	488.5	184.3	304.2	494.6	187.1	307.5
Limited liability companies, cooperative societies, etc.	11.0	4.3	6.8	100.2	29.0	71.2	111.3	33.3	78.0
Housing society	21.8	20.7	1.0	169.5	108.8	60.6	191.2	129.5	61.7
Public authorities	4.5	2.6	1.9	33.3	8.8	24.5	37.8	11.4	26.4
Rented freehold flats	2.5	1.3	1.2	112.1	50.0	62.1	114.6	51.3	63.3
Other or not stated	6.7	4.0	2.7	60.7	32.5	28.1	67.3	36.5	30.8
By construction period:									
Before 1900	19.7	13.1	6.6	80.1	36.3	43.8	99.8	49.4	50.4
1900-1919	21.0	12.1	8.8	95.9	41.2	54.7	116.8	53.4	63.5
1920-1939	17.4	9.8	7.6	143.3	83.5	59.9	160.7	93.3	67.5
1940-1949	6.5	3.2	3.3	74.3	36.3	38.0	80.8	39.5	41.3
1950-1959	3.6	1.3	2.3	118.3	54.1	64.2	121.9	55.4	66.5
1960-1964	1.5	0.4	1.0	63.7	27.6	36.1	65.2	28.0	37.2
1965-1969	1.1	0.1	1.0	82.9	32.6	50.3	84.0	32.7	51.3
1970-1974	0.7	0.1	0.5	93.3	37.1	56.2	94.0	37.2	56.8
1975-1979	0.5	0.3	0.2	48.3	17.5	30.8	48.8	17.7	31.0
1980-1984	0.8	0.3	0.5	61.6	15.5	46.1	62.4	15.9	46.6
1985-1989	0.8	0.1	0.7	71.2	15.5	55.7	72.0	15.6	56.4
1990-1994	0.5	0.1	0.4	62.3	14.8	47.5	62.8	14.9	47.9
1995-1999	0.2	0.0	0.2	35.9	8.9	27.0	36.1	8.9	27.2
2000-2004	0.2	0.0	0.2	47.2	7.3	39.9	47.4	7.3	40.1
2005-2007	0.1	0.0	0.1	35.4	11.1	24.3	35.5	11.1	24.3

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bol77

Services sector and the information society

1. Structure of the services sector

Services sector continues to grow

The services sector comprises a number of different businesses with one thing in common: the production of services. These businesses include the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, telecommunication and postal services, financial services and business services, comprising ICT services, research and development, auditing and book-keeping, cleaning, leasing of machinery and equipment, temporary employment agencies, etc.

The services sector has experienced a 20 per cent increase in employment during the period 1992-1999, followed by a growth of 8 per cent from 1999 to 2006. In comparison, the number of persons employed in manufacturing declined by 3 per cent from 1992-1999. From 1999 to 2006 the number declined by 6 per cent.

Wholesale and retail trade account for the highest turnover and number of employees

The structure of the private services sector is illustrated in figure 1. In 2006, the greatest number of persons employed was found within the wholesale and retail trade which accounted for 316,000 full-time employees. Next was business services with 302,000 persons employed. In 2006, the wholesale and retail trade accounted for the greatest part of the services sector's overall turnover with 59 per cent, followed by transport which generated 19 per cent, and business services with 17 per cent. Business services accounted for 46 per cent, or nearly half, of the total number of business enterprises within the services sector. Wholesale and retail trade accounted for 29 per cent.

Figure 1

Employment, turnover and number of enterprises in the services sector. 2006



Services sector and the information society

2. Retail trade

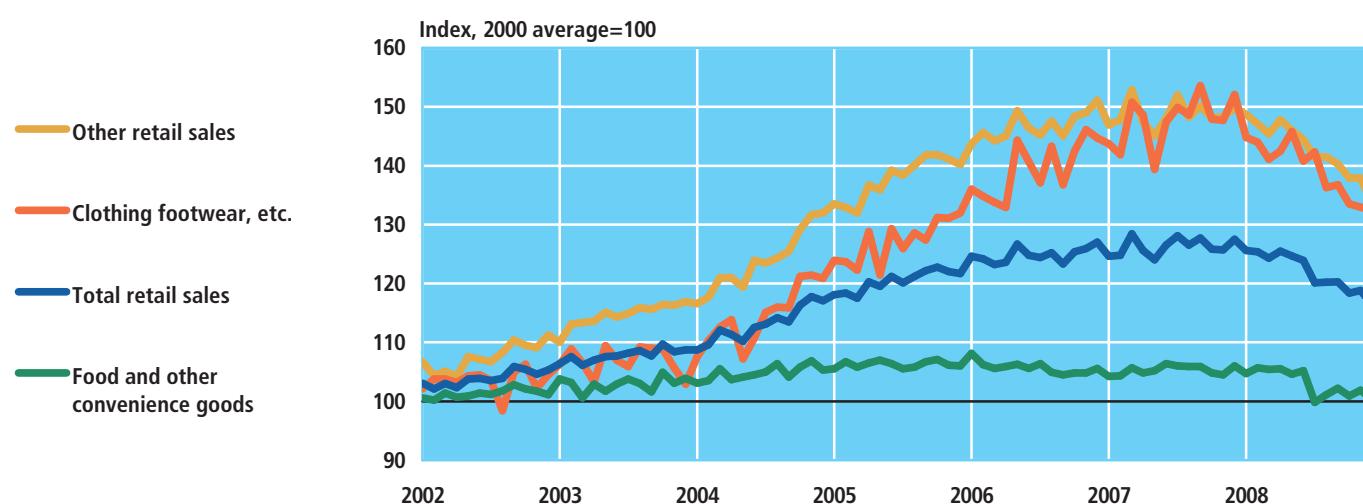
Significant drop in retail sales

Retail sales are divided into three categories: *Food and other everyday commodities, clothing, etc.*, and *other consumer goods* (equipment for accommodation and leisure). *Food and other everyday commodities* and *other consumer goods* represent 50 and 40 per cent, respectively, of total retail sales. *Clothing, etc.* represents the remaining 10 per cent.

Following several years in which the total turnover within retail sales has seen an increasing trend, 2008 showed a significant drop. *Total retail sales* dropped approximately 9 percent, while *clothing, etc.* and *other consumer goods* saw a decrease of 13 and 11 percent, respectively. *Food and other everyday commodities* dropped by a more modest 5 percent, and thereby contributed to limiting the total decrease. During the final six months of 2008 alone *Total retail sales* dropped by 6 percent.

Figure 2

Seasonally adjusted quantity index for retail sales



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/deta21.

3. Tourism

Decrease in nights spent in 2008

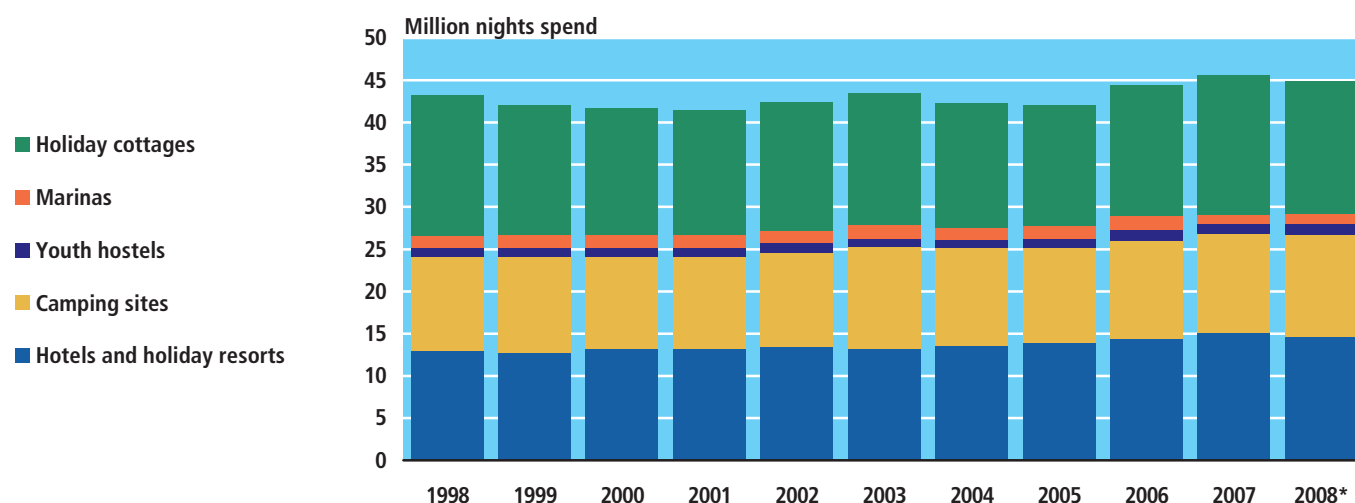
In 2008, the total number of nights spent at hotels, etc., camping sites, hostels, marinas and holiday cottages was 44.9 million. This is a decrease of 0.7 million or 2 percent fewer nights spent compared to the previous year. There were 2 percent more nights spent by Danes and 5 percent fewer nights spent by foreigners, compared to 2007.

The development in nights spent in 2008 went in different directions: Holiday cottages leased by Danish rental agencies decreased 4 percent, hotels, etc. decreased 3 percent and hostels decreased 4 percent. On the other hand, camping sites and marinas both increased with 4 percent more nights spent.

Services sector and the information society

Figure 3

Overnight stays by type



* The statistics for holiday cottages 2008 is preliminary.

Note: Data is not comparable for marinas between 2006 and 2007 due to a change in crew size.

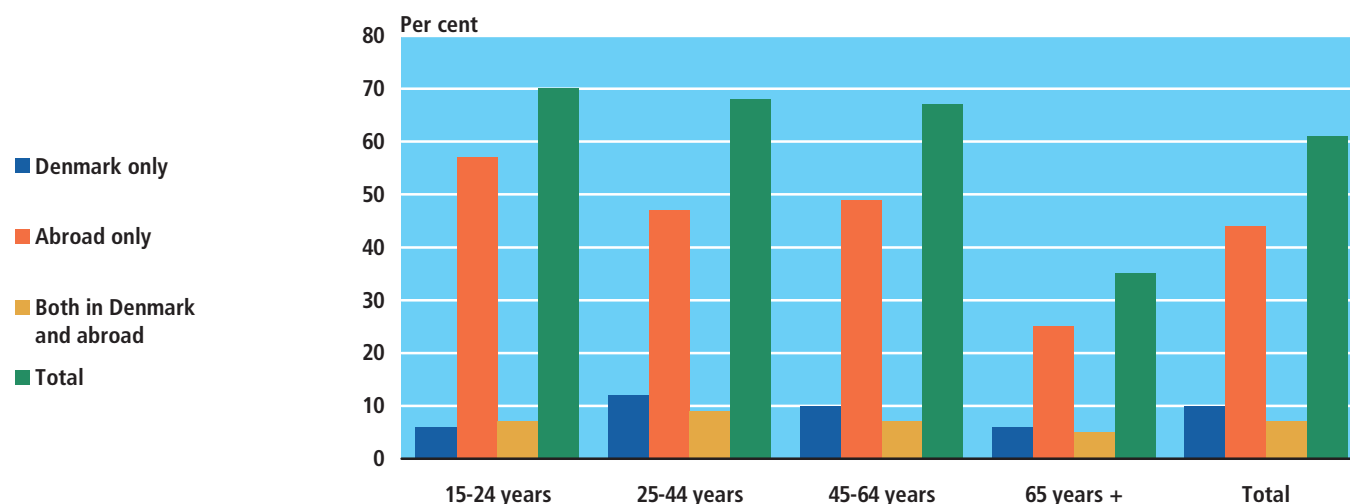
For further information visit www.statbank.dk/turist.

Danes on holiday and business trips

2.8 million Danes corresponding to 61 per cent of the adult population went on one or more trips with at least four nights in 2007. 60 per cent of the trips abroad were by plane, while three out of four of the trips in Denmark were by car. For 28 per cent of the trips in Denmark, the type of accommodation was rented holiday dwellings, 26 per cent were with family/friends, and 15 per cent were in own holiday dwellings. Camping was also a popular way of going on holiday in Denmark with 17 per cent of all trips. The most popular type of accommodation abroad was hotels with 55 per cent, while 15 per cent stayed with family/friends. 6.2 million holiday trips with at least four nights were made by Danes in 2007, 72 per cent abroad.

Figure 4

Danes on holiday by age and destination. 2007



See table 310.

Services sector and the information society

4. Business services

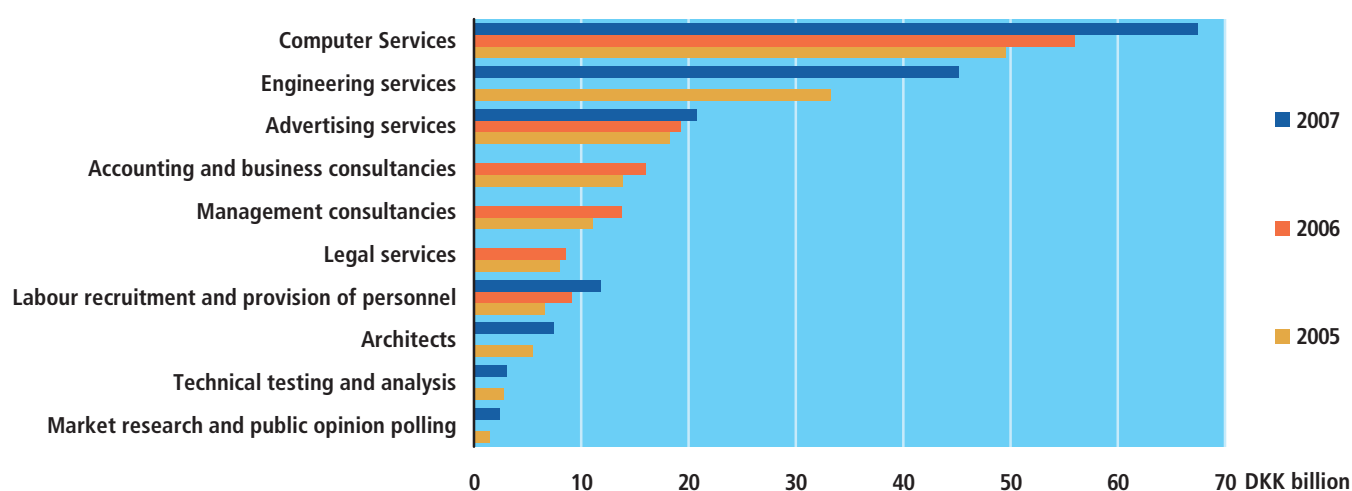
Business services

Business services comprise a range of different services. It includes the knowledge-intensive services, e.g. ICT consultancy, consulting engineers, auditing and book-keeping, architects, etc., but also operational services, e.g. cleaning, packaging and guard and surveillance services. The most common element is that the companies within business services primarily deliver services to other companies.

High turnover in the ICT services sector

The total turnover in the business services covered in 2007 was approximately DKK 168 billion. With DKK 67 billion, firms in the ICT services sector had the largest turnover, corresponding to 40 per cent of the total turnover in business services. In 2007, the services with the highest turnover were *computer programming* (DKK 19.1 billion). The largest customer group is enterprises with 74 per cent of the turnover was realized by this sector. The public sector represents 13 per cent of the total turnover and 10 per cent stems from organizations and private individuals.

Figure 5 Turnover in business services by industry



Note: The figure shows the knowledge-intensive services. From 2006 some industries are only covered every second year.

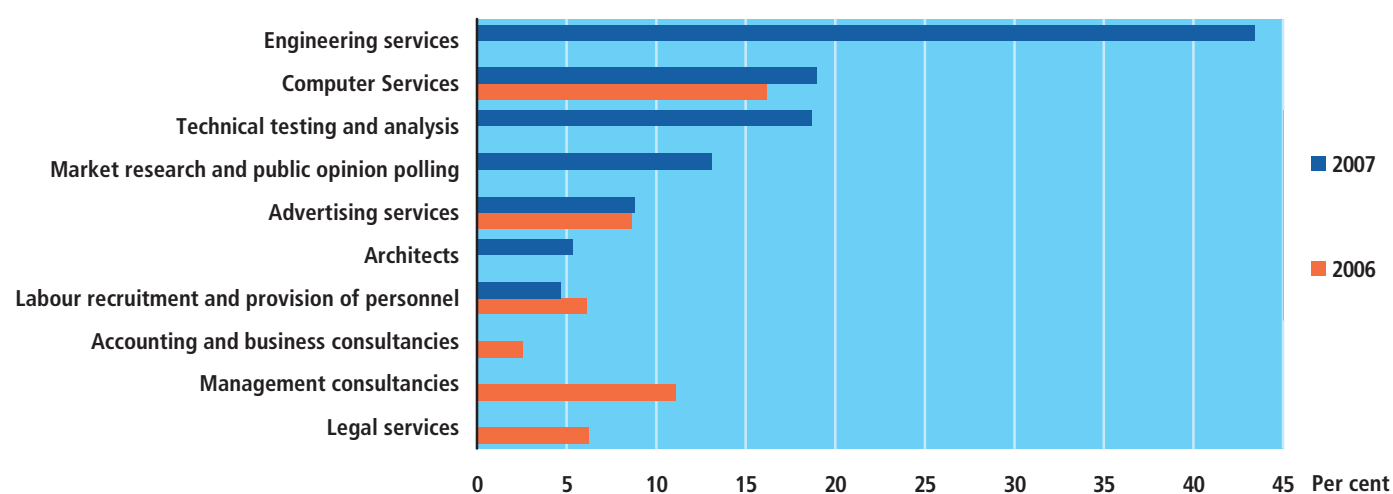
Export of business services

Total exports within business services were approximately DKK 37 billion in 2007, which corresponds to 22 per cent of the turnover. The largest export was found in the sector for consulting engineers and ICT services. Together, they accounted for an export of DKK 32.4 billion in 2007, corresponding to 88 per cent of the total exports of the business services. In 2007, the largest exported service was *engineering services for industrial and manufacturing projects* (DKK 5.5 billion). In 2007, Danish firms exported a little bit more business services to the EU than to the rest of the world. In this way, exports to the EU constituted 51 per cent of total exports, while exports to the rest of the world constituted 49 per cent.

Services sector and the information society

Figure 6

Export share of turnover in business services by industry



Note: The figure shows the knowledge-intensive services. From 2006 some industries are only covered every second year.

5. The information society

About the information society

An analysis of the information society can be made partly via the supply side in the form of enterprises and employment in the ICT sector and partly via the demand side in the form of the use of information technology by enterprises, the public sector and by individuals.

Statistics Denmark's publications on the information society are available at www.dst.dk/it.

The ICT sector

The ICT sector comprises enterprises that produce products and services within electronics, ICT, computer software, telecommunications, and other areas primarily based on information technologies.

The ICT sector can be divided into ICT manufacturing, ICT wholesale, telecommunications, and ICT consultancy services.

Small growth in employment in ICT manufacturing

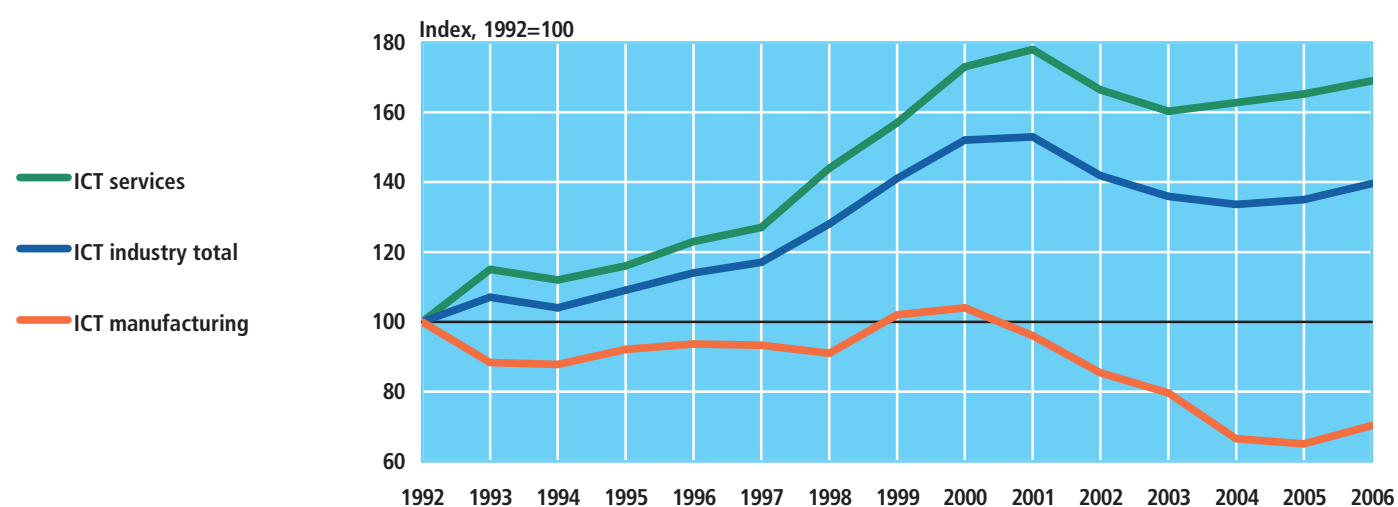
In 2006, the Danish ICT sector employed a total of 95,470 full-time persons, which is a growth rate of 3.4 per cent compared to 2005. Of these, consultancy services accounted for 45 per cent and ICT wholesale for 20 per cent, while ICT manufacturing and telecommunications accounted for, respectively, 15 per cent and 20 per cent.

While the ICT sector as a whole rose a little, ICT manufacturing have experienced a growth rate of 8.1 per cent. ICT services have experienced a growth rate of 2.6 per cent.

Services sector and the information society

Figure 7

Full-time employees in the ICT sector



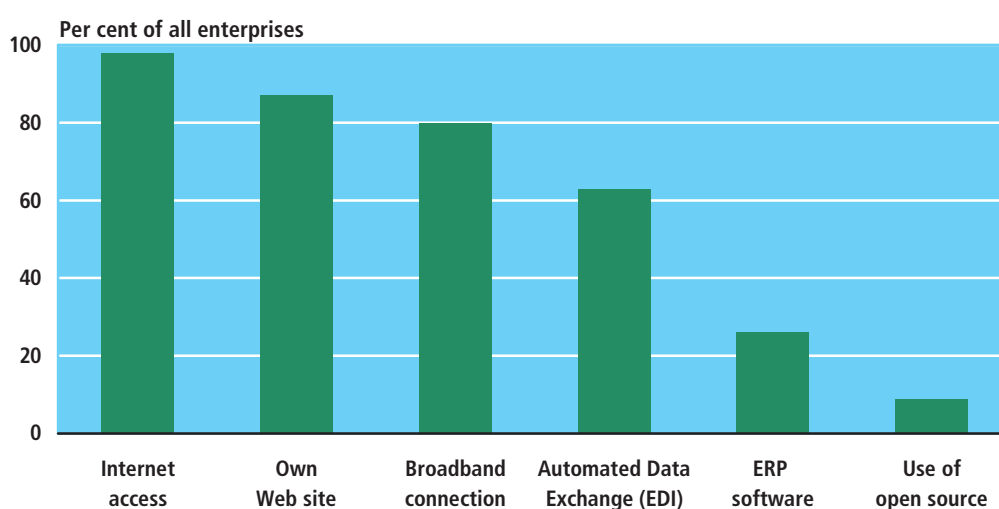
Use of ICT by enterprises

At the beginning of 2008, nearly all enterprises had access to the Internet and almost nine out of ten enterprises had their own website. Eight out of ten enterprises also had a broadband connection to the Internet (i.e. ADSL or another wire-based connection).

Six out of ten had automated data exchange with business partners etc. (also named EDI). One out of four enterprises used ERP software and less than one in ten used open source operating systems.

Figure 8

Use of ICT by enterprises. 2008



Note 1: Based on data reported by more than 4,000 enterprises with ten or more persons employed.

Note 2: A broadband connection comprises ADSL and similar connections or another cable-based Internet connection.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vita.

Services sector and the information society

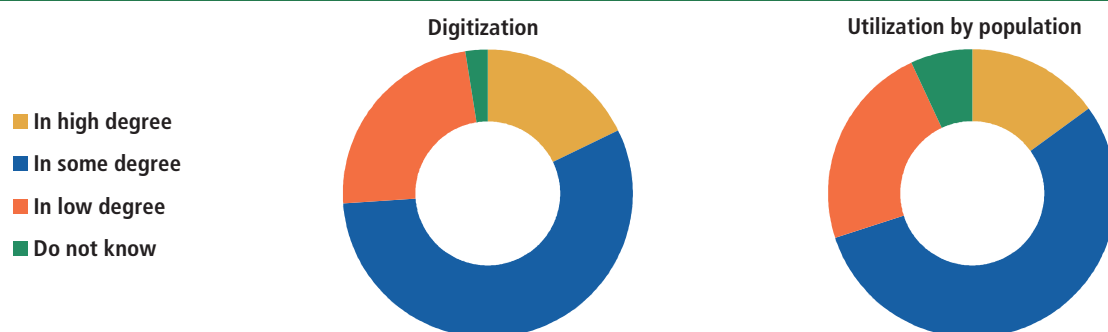
Use of ICT by the public sector

More than half of the public authorities that receive forms from citizens (56 per cent) hold the view that they have to some degree digitalized citizen-oriented forms, 18 per cent to a high degree and finally, 24 per cent claim that the forms are digitalized to a small degree or not at all.

However, the rate of utilization among the public authorities that offer digitalized forms is lower. Here, 15 per cent of the authorities hold the view that the forms are to a high degree used by citizens, 55 per cent to some degree and 23 per cent that they are used to a low degree or not at all.

Figure 9

Digitalized forms in the public sector. 2008



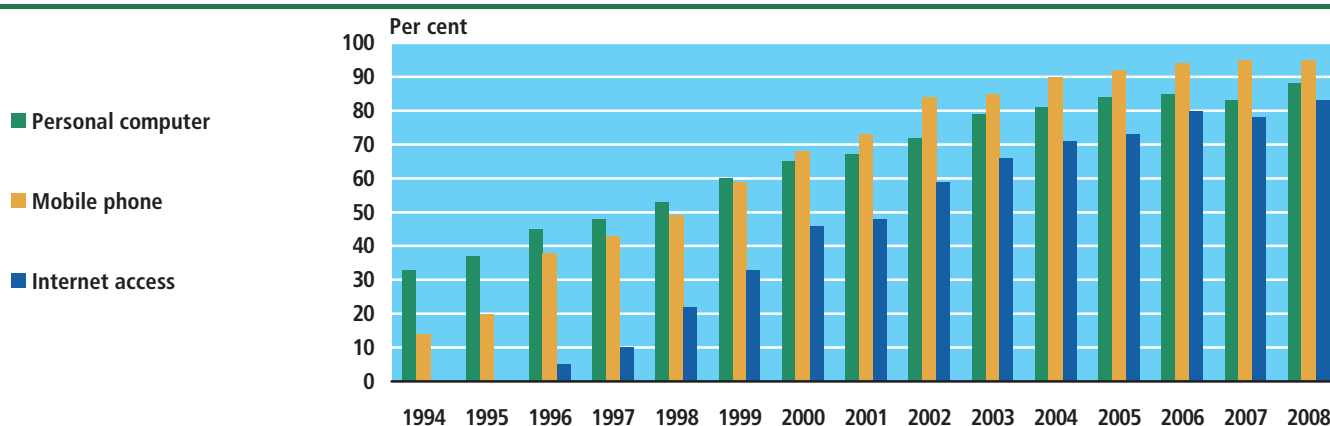
Note: Figures represent qualified estimates of digitalization, rather than exact figures.

Danes own more and more ICT goods

An increasing number of Danish families have personal computers, access to the Internet and mobile phones at home. In 2008, 83 per cent of families had access to the Internet at home, compared to 48 per cent in 2001, only seven years earlier. Since 2000, penetration of mobile phones has passed penetration of PC's. In 2008, 95 per cent of Danish families had a mobile phone, compared to 68 per cent in 2000. In 2008, 88 per cent of all families had a PC at home.

Figure 10

Families' access to ICT goods



Note 1: January.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/varforbr.

Services sector and the information society

Access to the Internet at home

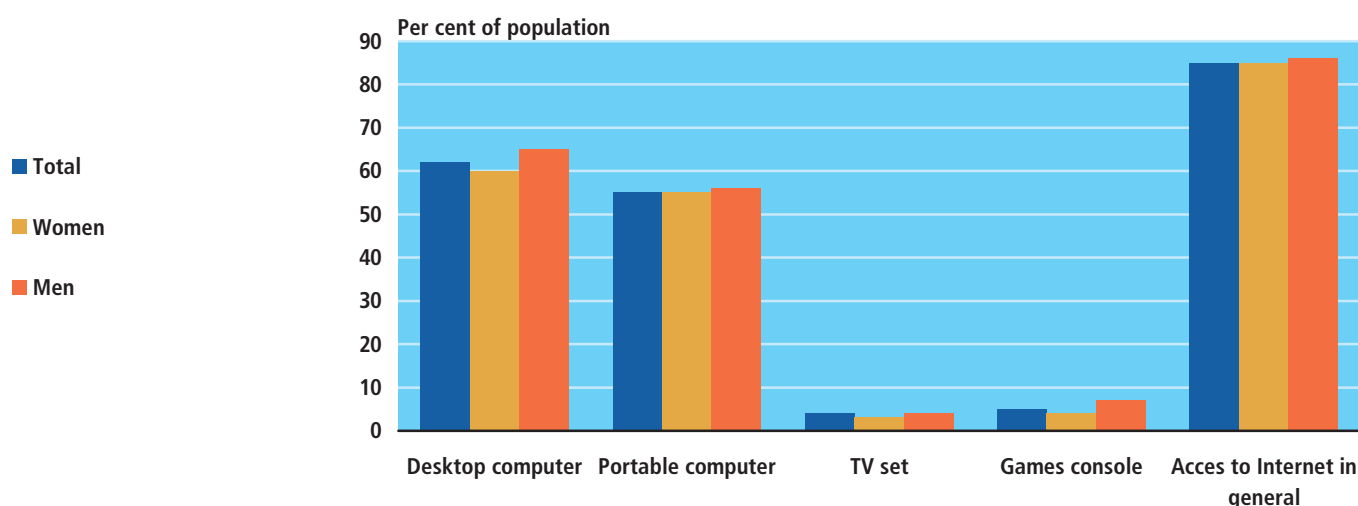
The number of devices that can provide access to Internet is increasing. Today, it is possible to access the Internet from a PC, a mobile phone, a game console or a TV set.

In 2008, 85 per cent of Danes had access to Internet from home. 62 per cent accessed the Internet from a desktop computer and 55 per cent had access from a portable computer. A TV set with a digital device was used by 4 per cent. Finally, 5 per cent of all individuals accessed the Internet at home on a game console like Xbox or Nintendo Wii.

Slightly more men than women had access to the Internet in 2008, and this includes all the categories mentioned above.

Figure 11

Devices with access to the Internet at home. 2008



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bebrit01 and [bebrit03](http://www.statbank.dk/bebrit03).

Barriers to Internet access in the home

15 per cent of individuals in Denmark did not have access to Internet from their home in 2008. Most of these individuals point at *no need* as a reason for not having Internet access.

The same is true for all age groups, though the share of those individuals who do not 'need' internet is increasing with age.

The proportion of those who mark *lack of skills*, increases with age, as well. One out of ten without Internet in the home says, that *lack of skills* is a barrier to having access to Internet in their home.

Table 309

Value index for retail sale

	2006	2007	2008
	2000 = 100		
Retail trade and repair work exc. of m. vehicles	128	131	130
Retail trade of food	115	119	125
Retail sale of food in non-specialized stores	116	119	126
Grocer's shops	85	86	89
All-night shops	114	122	129
Supermarkets	108	110	111
Discount stores	150	157	177
Retail sale of food in specialized stores	113	115	113
Retail sale of fruit and vegetables	98	98	89
Retail sale of meat and meat products	137	142	127
Retail sale of fish and game	150	160	146
Bakers' shops, retail sale of bread, cakes	139	151	153
Retail sale of chocolate and sugar confectionery	107	88	98
Retail sale of tobacco products	117	112	110
Retail sale of wine	66	62	61
Retail sale of cheese	84	91	80
Other retail sale of food in specialized stores	205	212	232
Hypermarkets and department stores	121	123	122
Retail sale of pharmaceutical goods, cosmetic art.	139	137	136
Retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods	135	135	134
Perfumery shops	156	176	183
Chemists (not licensed to dispense medicines)	155	147	143
Retail sale of clothing, footwear	145	150	140
Retail sale of textiles	102	96	101
Retail sale of ladies' clothing	150	150	142
Retail sale of men's clothing	153	160	149
Retail sale of men's and ladies' clothing	140	150	140
Retail sale of baby articles and children's clothing	203	214	210
Retail sale of footwear	114	116	102
Retail sale of leather goods	182	197	185
Other retail sale	156	158	152
Retail sale of furniture, household appliances	149	153	145
Retail sale of furniture	158	164	156
Retail sale of carpets	131	135	131
Retail sale of furnishing fabrics	236	224	210
Retail sale of kitchen utensils, glass and china	203	208	204
Retail sale of electric household appliances	94	97	88
Retail sale of radio and television goods	123	128	121
Retail sale of records, CD's, cassettes etc.	141	157	150
Retail sale of musical instruments	107	109	101
Retail sale of hardware ¹	192	200	190
Retail sale of building materials	106	98	91
Retail sale of paints and wallpaper	100	93	87
Retail sale in other specialized stores etc.	171	170	168
Retail sale of books, newspapers and stationery	143	143	138
Retail sale of watches and clocks	156	208	230
Retail sale of watches, clocks and jewellery	140	139	132
Retail sales of jewellery	134	130	129
Retail sale of glasses	152	157	156
Retail sale of photographic equipment	95	100	115
Gift shops	315	316	283
Retail sale of sports goods	139	156	162
Retail sale of toys and games	133	138	133
Retail sale of bicycles and mopeds	133	119	109
Retail sale of computers and standard software	148	151	163
Florist's shops, retail sale of plants and seeds	165	161	169
Retail sale via mail-order houses	123	126	116

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/deta11 and [deta21](http://www.statbank.dk/deta21)

Table 310

Holiday trips

	4 nights +				1-3 nights	
	Denmark		abroad			
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Trips, total	1 842 000	1 574 000	4 054 000	4 416 000	4 736 000	4 377 000
Nights per trip	6.87	7.03	10.04	9.86	2.16	2.16
Means of transport	per cent					
Aeroplane	2	1	60	60	7	10
Car	76	82	28	28	68	69
Bus	4	3	8	7	6	6
Train	13	12	2	3	16	13
Ship	3	1	2	2	2	2
Boat	1	0	0	0	...	...
Bicycle	1	...	0	0	...	...
Other	0	1	0	0	1	1
Accommodation						
Hotel	9	8	54	55	22	26
Holiday centre	4	3	2	5	3	3
Camping site	18	17	8	6	8	9
Youth hostel	1	1	2	2	3	1
Rented dwelling	23	28	9	9	6	6
Own dwelling	12	15	4	5	9	12
Boat	0	-	1	1	...	...
Family/friends	27	26	17	15	45	40
Other	5	1	2	3	3	1
Destination						
Denmark	100	100	•	•	80	77
Norway	•	•	6	5	2	2
United Kingdom	•	•	4	3	2	2
Sweden	•	•	7	8	7	7
Germany	•	•	7	8	6	7
France	•	•	9	9	1	1
Spain	•	•	12	13	...	...
Greece	•	•	6	6	...	...
Europe, total			31	30	2	5
Other countries	•	•	18	18	...	...

Table 311

Business trips

	Denmark		Abroad	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
Trips	1 174 000	828 000	1 128 000	1 140 000
Nights per trip	2.06	2.47	3.54	3.28
Means of transport	per cent			
Aeroplane	8	7	73	80
Car	72	75	16	13
Bus	3	3	6	3
Train	15	15	4	2
Ship	0	...	1	1
Boat	...	...	...	...
Bicycle	...	...	...	0
Other	0	1	0	0
Destination				
Denmark	100	100	•	•
Norway	•	•	4	9
United Kingdom	•	•	8	11
Sweden	•	•	21	15
Germany	•	•	17	16
France	•	•	5	5
Spain	•	•	2	3
Greece	•	•	1	0
Europe, other	•	•	27	25
Other countries	•	•	15	16

Table 312

Holiday rates for residents in Denmark

	2006	2007
	thousands	
Population, 15 years and over	4 412	4 433
	per cent	
Pct. taking holiday trip		
1 holiday trip	31	34
2 holiday trips	18	17
3 holiday trips	9	7
4 holiday trips	4	7
5 holiday trips and more	2	2
Holiday trip, total	64	61
No holiday trip	36	39
	thousands	
Number of persons taking holiday trips	2 814	2 756
Number of holiday trips	5 064	5 990
	trips	
Trips per traveller	1.80	2.20
Trips per person	1.20	1.40

New figures will be published in June 2009.

Table 313

Nights spent. 2008

	Hotels, etc.	Camping sites	Youth hostels	Marinas ¹	Holiday dwellings ²	Total
thousand person-nights						
Denmark, total	14 609	12 169	1 249	1 126	15 748	44 901
Region Hovedstaden	5 767	1 104	516	139	...	7 527
Region Sjælland	1 557	1 598	143	187	...	3 485
Region Syddanmark	3 160	4 505	303	438	...	8 407
Region Midtjylland	1 733	2 628	156	205	...	4 721
Region Nordjylland	2 392	2 335	130	157	...	5 014
Province København by	4 348	...	366	36	...	4 750
Province Københavns omegn	475	...	35	13	...	523
Province Nordsjælland	503	...	74	48	...	625
Province Bornholm	441	...	42	41	...	523
Province Østsjælland	190	...	34	8	...	232
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	1 368	...	109	179	...	1 656
Province Fyn	917	...	104	307	...	1 328
Province Sydjylland	2 243	...	199	132	...	2 574
Province Østjylland	1 205	...	97	184	...	1 485
Province Vestjylland	528	...	59	21	...	608
Province Nordjylland	2 392	...	130	157	...	2 679
Nationality						
Denmark	8 997	9 306	806	585	3 897	23 590
Sweden	1 157	215	74	78	320	1 843
Norway	1 199	249	69	27	777	2 321
Germany	628	1 774	85	358	10 010	12 856
United Kingdom	479	32	19	8	...	538
Netherlands	288	378	18	53	484	1 222
Europe, other	1 132	209	139	9	...	1 489
United States	334	2	10	1	...	347
Other countries	395	4	28	8	259	695

Note 1: Hotels, motels, inns, boarding houses and holiday centre with 40 beds or over. Camping sites with 75 camping units or over. Marinas with berths for guests. Privately-owned holiday dwellings which are let through a Danish renting agency.

¹ The statistics covers the period May-September. ² The statistics for Holiday dwellings from 2008 has not yet been published.

For further information visit www.statistikbanken.dk/hotel1, [camp1](http://www.statistikbanken.dk/camp1), [vandrer](http://www.statistikbanken.dk/vandrer), [lyst1](http://www.statistikbanken.dk/lyst1) og [ferieh3](http://www.statistikbanken.dk/ferieh3)

Table 314

Hotels, camping sites, youth hostels and marinas. 2008

	Hotels, etc.	Hotel beds ¹	Hotel rooms ¹	Camping sites ¹	Camping units ¹	Youth hostels	Marinas	Berths
Denmark, total	543	112 241	44 298	414	89 780	96	275	50 370
Region Hovedstaden	162	35 865	17 258	45	8 064	15	49	12 234
Region Sjælland	60	12 139	3 918	62	11 701	19	69	10 132
Region Syddanmark	138	27 340	10 040	130	31 386	31	75	13 901
Region Midtjylland	89	14 702	6 486	103	20 260	17	45	8 433
Region Nordjylland	95	22 617	6 814	75	18 710	14	37	5 670

¹ "Denmark, total" and the sum of the regions doesn't fit because the regions have their maximum capacity in different times of the year. The capacity is worked out as the maximum number there has been open in a year in the particular area.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hotel4 and [camp3](http://www.statbank.dk/camp3)

Table 315

Sales and exports of services in the sector for advertising activities.
2007

	Advertising agencies		Other advertising services		Media representation services	
	Sales	Of which exports	Sales	Of which exports	Sales	Of which exports
DKK mio.						
Total	13 827	1 406	4 032	206	2 918	220
per cent						
Products, total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sale of advertising space or time in print media on a fee or contract basis	20	23	2	3	37	37
Sale of advertising space or time on the Internet on a fee or contract basis	5	10	0	1	8	29
Sale of advertising space or time in TV/radio on a fee or contract basis	12	4	1	•	13	16
Sale of events related advertising	4	3	12	•	6	3
Other sale of advertising space or time on a fee or contract basis	1	3	16	•	10	3
Resale of advertising space or time on a fee or contract basis	1	1	1	0	1	2
Full service advertising	17	12	1	•	21	7
Direct marketing	5	4	14	•	•	•
Advertising design	22	21	1	0	1	•
Other advertising services	11	17	52	93	2	3
Other sales	2	1	0	3	1	0

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prdst705

Table 316

Sales and exports of services in the sectors for temporary employment agencies and other human provision services. 2007

	Temporary employment agencies		Other human provision services	
	Sales	Of which export	Sales	Of which exports
	DKK mio.			
Total	10 800	421	1 011	133
	per cent			
Products, total	100	100	100	100
Executive search services	1	0	56	0
Permanent placement services, other than executive search services	1	0	16	•
Computer and telecommunication personnel	1	•	•	•
Other office support personnel	13	0	5	•
Commercial and trade personnel	1	0	6	•
Industrial workers	35	52	•	•
Transport, warehousing and logistics	10	0	10	•
Hotel and restaurant personnel	3	•	•	•
Nurses	7	16	•	•
Social and health assistants	9	0	•	•
Social and health helpers	10	2	•	•
Doctors	3	27	•	•
Other medical personnel	4	2	•	0
Other personnel	2	0	6	0
Other additional products n.e.c.	0	1	1	18

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prdst704

Table 317

Sales and exports of goods and services by ICT activity 2007

	Sales	Of which exports
	mio. kr.	
Total	67 412	12 760
	per cent	
Industries, total	100	100
Publishing of computer games	1	2
Other software publishing	4	12
Computer programming services	34	36
Hardware consultancy	32	26
Computer facilities management	14	11
Other information technology and computer services	7	8
Data processing, hosting and related services	8	6
Web portal content	1	0

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prdst703

Table 318

Enterprises' use of ICT

	Internet access		Own web site		Broadband connection to the internet ²	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	per cent					
All enterprises¹	97	98	84	87	80	80
Sectors						
Manufacturing	98	100	88	90	81	81
Construction	97	98	73	83	71	70
Trade, hotel and rest.	98	97	86	86	83	82
Transport, post and telecomm.	92	92	70	70	73	71
Finance and business services	98	99	92	93	86	87
Full-time employees						
10-19 full-time employees	97	96	80	82	76	73
20-49 full-time employees	98	99	86	89	80	83
50-99 full-time employees	98	100	92	94	88	89
100 full-time employees +	99	100	94	95	95	94

¹ Based on replies for January 2008 from more than 4,000 enterprises with at least 10 employees. ² ADSL, etc., or other cable based connection (i.e. access faster than analogue modem or ISDN).

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vita and www.dst.dk/ict

Table 319

ICT security measures in enterprises. 2008

	All enterprises	10-49 full-time employees	50 or more full-time employees
	per cent of enterprises with Internet access		
Antivirus software	94	93	98
Firewall	89	87	97
Off-site data backup security servers	84	82	92
Server with safe connection ¹	59	55	79
Data encryption for confidentiality	17	13	32

¹ Supporting security protocols, e.g. SSL or SHTTP.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vita and www.dst.dk/ict

Table 320

The ICT sector in Denmark. 2006

	Enterprises	Full-time equivalent employees	Turn-over	Wages and salaries
	number of		DKK mio.	
ICT industries, total	10 451	95 470	249 233	47 417
ICT manufacturing	593	14 667	23 718	5 926
ICT wholesale trade	1 529	18 853	109 378	9 332
Telecommunications	318	18 625	50 396	8 304
ICT consultancy services	8 011	43 325	65 741	23 855

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/11

Table 321

Access to the computer and internet in the home

	2001	2002	2003	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008
per cent of households								
Computer access from home								
Total	69	70	78	80	84	85	83	85
Single adult without children	53	53	63	66	71	72	70	76
Couple without children	67	70	79	80	83	85	84	92
Single adult with children	73	77	83	87	87	93	93	85
Couple with children	90	90	94	94	98	97	97	97
Internet access from home								
Total	54	59	66	70	74	78	78	82
Single adult without children	38	41	50	55	58	64	63	70
Couple without children	53	59	67	69	75	79	80	89
Single adult with children	49	55	65	69	70	83	87	81
Couple with children	76	80	85	88	93	94	96	95

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fabrit01

Table 322

Goods and services purchased on the Internet. 2008

	16-19 years	20-39 years	40-59 years	60-74 years	Total
———— Per cent of population who bought goods on the Internet ————					
Total	67	79	58	25	59
Travel or holiday accommodation	18	51	58	49	51
Tickets for events	43	54	45	30	48
Clothes and sports goods	65	44	37	19	41
Films, music, etc.	31	43	27	12	33
Books, magazines, newspapers, etc.	13	35	26	26	29
Electronic equipment	31	33	26	18	29
Computer software, etc.	21	28	22	20	24
Computer hardware	17	25	18	17	21
Household goods, etc.	8	19	19	15	18
Upload of mobile phones	11	21	17	13	18
Lotteries or betting	5	16	13	11	14
Food or groceries	4	9	10	9	9
Share purchases, financial services, etc.	2	7	7	7	7

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bebrit08

Table 323

ICT and telephony

	2006	2007
Subscriber line, fixed network	3 098 580	2 823 639
Per 100 inhabitants	56.9	51.6
Mobil subscriptions	5 830 479	6 242 598
Per 100 inhabitants	107.0	114.0
Internet subscriptions	1 900 010	2 101 364
Per 100 inhabitants	34.9	38.4
xDSL subscriptions	1 063 205	1 207 200
Cable modem subscriptions	509 950	542 280
Cable TV subscriptions	2 176 958	2 310 963
	mio. minutes	
Domestic traffic, fixed network	11 204	9 572
International traffic, fixed network	595	528
Domestic traffic, mobile network	7 314	8 379
International traffic, mobile network	252	324
	mio.	
SMS sent	10 158	11 920
MMS sent	28	42
	DKK mio.	
Revenue	40 527	44 450

¹ Including pre-paid cards that have been active within the last 3 months.

Source: National IT and Telecom Agency, Tele Yearbook 2006.

For further information visit www.itst.dk/statistik/Telestatistik/Telearbog

Table 324

Expenses for Research & Development

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	DKK mio. in current prices							
Total R&D expenses	26 420	29 023	31 883	34 430	36 075	36 451	37 958	40 424
The public sector	9 269	9 657	10 017	10 666	11 146	11 663	12 050	13 366
The private sector	17 151	19 366	21 866	23 764	24 929	24 788	25 908	27 058
	per cent							
R&D-expenses in per cent of GDP	2.18	2.24	2.39	2.53	2.58	2.50	2.45	2.46
The public sector	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.78	0.80	0.80	0.78	0.81
The private sector	1.41	1.50	1.64	1.74	1.78	1.70	1.67	1.65

Source: Dansk Center for Forskningsanalyse.

For further information visit www.dst.dk/fui

Table 325

Expenses for Research & Development. Yearly real growth-rate

	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	DKK mio. in 2006-prices						
Total	29 009	34 206	36 661	38 211	38 315	38 736	40 424
The public sector	10 971	11 210	11 669	11 994	12 246	12 297	13 366
The private sector	18 038	22 996	24 992	26 217	26 069	26 439	27 058

Source: Dansk Center for Forskningsanalyse.

For further information visit www.dst.dk/fui

Table 326

Households possessing consumer durables

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
	thousands				
Number of families	2 174	2 227	2 269	2 356	2 415
	per cent				
Owner-occupied dwelling	59	60	63	59	...
Summer dwellings	11	9	11	11	...
Tumble dryer	24	33	40	47	55
Washing machine	70	72	76	79	80
Dishwasher	29	40	49	56	65
Microwave oven	17	37	52	68	75
Video recorder	42	73	78	84	74
Cd player	...	66	84	93	92
PC	15	37	65	84	88
Answering machine	...	26	42	47	...
Mobile phone	...	20	68	92	95
Fastnettelefonabonnement	95	...	...	...	76
Fax	...	9	15	...	...
DVD player	...	...	7	68	84
Video camera	...	15	20	24	29
CD-ROM	...	11	53	80	...
DVD for PC	...	...	13	59	...
Access to the internet	...	...	46	73	83
Digital camera	...	...	...	48	70
Digital video camera	...	...	...	12	20
Dvd recorder	...	...	...	8	24
Flat screen TV	...	...	...	...	44
Digital TV	...	...	...	...	38
MP3 player	...	...	...	...	48
MP4 player	...	...	...	...	9
DAB digital radio	...	...	...	...	25
GPS navigation	...	...	...	...	32
	number				
Persons interviewed	1 385	1 533	948	948	983

Note: The results are based on telephone interviews with a representative sample of the population between 16 and 74 years old. The results were then weighted to the number of families in the whole country comprising one, or more than one, persons between 16 and 74 years old who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other (including co-habiting couples), although allowing for a maximum of one married/co-habiting couple per family. The results are accurate to within +/- 3 percentage points.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/varforbr

Transport

1. Infrastructure

Extension of motorways and dual-carriageways

There are 73,197 km of public roads in Denmark on 1 January 2008. After the restructuring of the administrative regions as from 2007 the new municipalities have taken over the responsibilities for the earlier locally oriented county roads, while the state has taken over the administration of the other primary roads of the former counties.

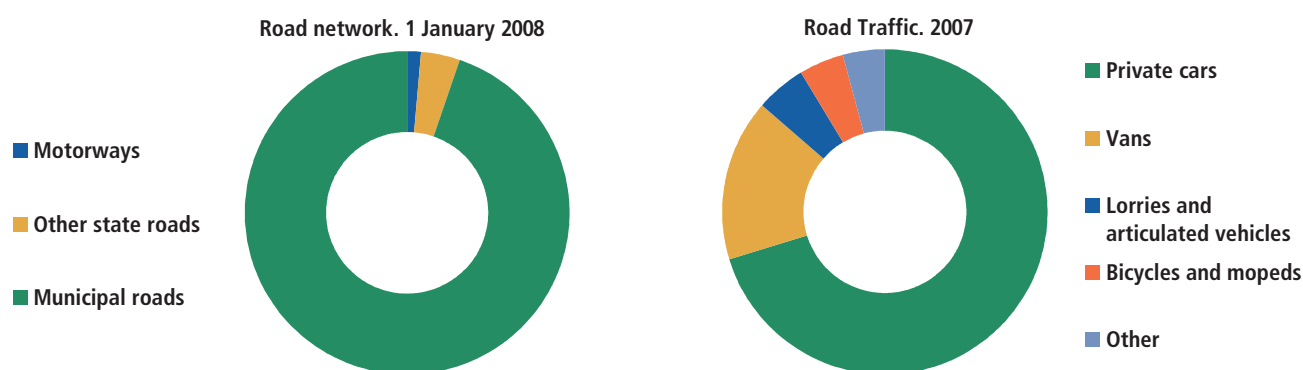
The state road network now comprises 5 per cent of the public road network. The other 95 per cent are administered by the new municipalities.

The majority of the public road network (65 per cent) is in Jutland, while the rest is distributed between the Region Hovedstaden (9 per cent) and the residual part of the islands (26 per cent).

The public road network has increased by 1,800 km over the past ten years, mainly because of more municipal roads. Simultaneously the principal road network has been enlarged.

Since 1998, the motorway network has been extended by 29 per cent to 1,111 km in 2008, and the length of the dual-carriageways has increased by 28 per cent to 375 km in 2008.

Figure 1 Distribution of road network and of road traffic



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vej11 and vej20.

Almost a quarter of the rail network is electrified

The length of the total rail network was 2,667 km on 1 January 2008, about the same as the previous year. Viewed in relation to the total area of Denmark, there is 62 km of railway per 1,000 km². The greatest part of the rail network is operated by the state-owned Rail Net Denmark.

The regional railways are responsible for operating 514 km of rail network and Copenhagen Metro for 21 km. Since 1990, the rail network has decreased by nearly 200 km, mainly because of closures of sections of the goods railways of Rail Net Denmark.

Compared to Sweden and Norway, the railway density for the Danish state-owned rail network is two and four times greater, respectively, but compared to most other European countries, the extent of the Danish rail network is slightly smaller.

At the beginning of 2008, almost a quarter of the rail network was electrified. This is three times more than in 1990.

Goods transport by ship is concentrated at nearly 30 sea ports

In 2007, there were 115 Danish ports handling freight. One fourth of the sea ports each handled more than 1 million tonnes of goods annually, and accounted for nine tenths of the total goods transport by sea.

In terms of throughput of goods, the sea ports of Fredericia and Århus are the greatest Danish sea ports handling, respectively, 14 per cent and 11 per cent of total throughput of goods in sea.

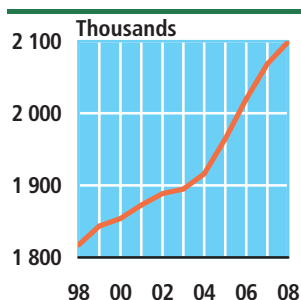
Ferry and passenger ship traffic is concentrated at 40 sea ports

74 sea ports are engaged in transport of passengers, of which half of them have more than 250,000 arriving and departing passengers every year and account for more than 90 per cent of passengers in Danish sea ports.

The greatest Danish ferry port is Helsingør accounting for 23 per cent of all sea passengers, followed by Rødby Færgehavn with 15 per cent of all passengers in 2007.

2. Means of transport

Figure 2
Stock of passenger cars



For further information visit
www.statbank.dk/bil10.

Three out of four motor vehicles are passenger cars

On 1 January 2009, there were a total of 2,851,000 motor vehicles in Denmark. 74 per cent of motor vehicles were passenger cars, 17 per cent were delivery vans, 7 per cent were motorbikes and 45-mopeds, and the rest were buses and lorries.

The increase of 321,000 or 13 per cent in the stock of motor vehicles from 2005 to 2009 was mainly dominated by passenger cars and delivery vans. Furthermore, there has been a sharp increase in the number of motorbikes.

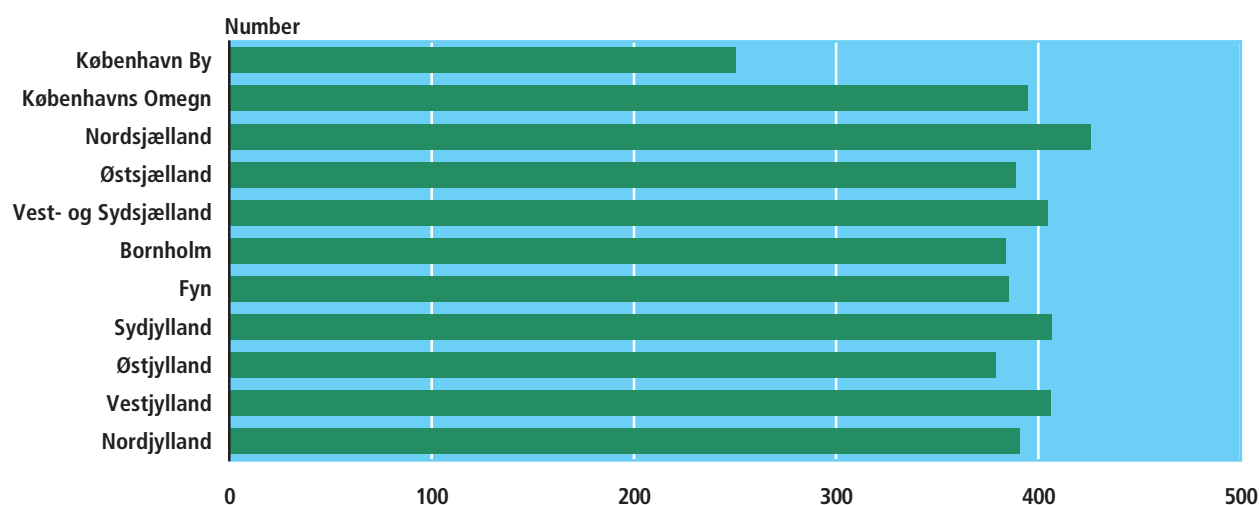
The number of busses and lorries has remained unchanged over the period.

More cars available

In 2009, there were 381 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants. The largest stock of passenger cars is in Nordsjælland with 426 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants, while Copenhagen City score lowest with 250 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants.

Transport

Figure 3 Stock of passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants by province. 1 January 2009

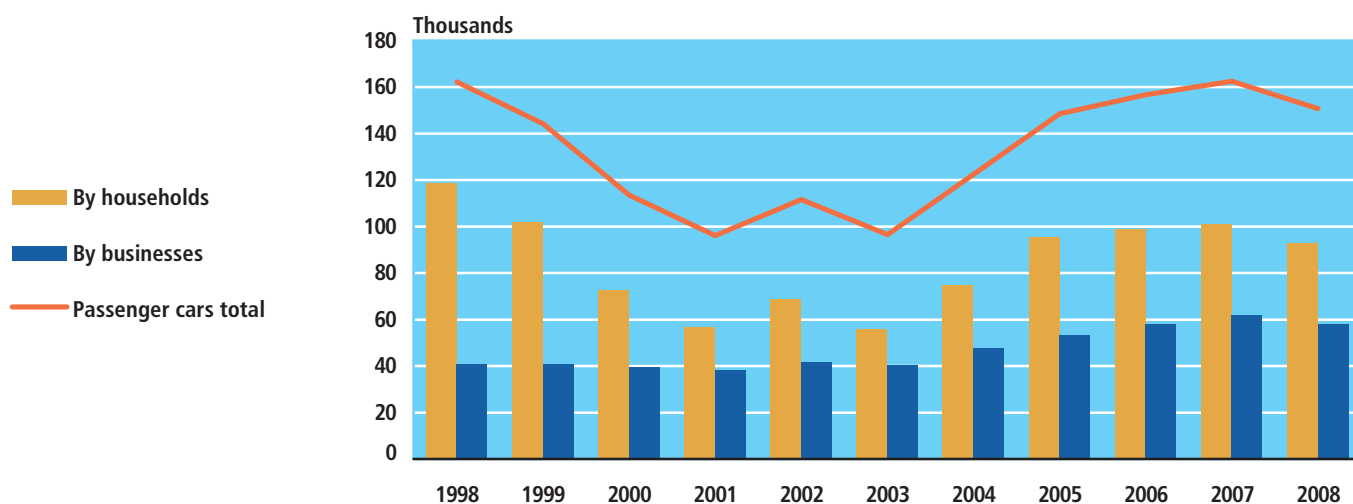


For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bef1a07 and [bil707](http://www.statbank.dk/bil707).

Minor decrease in the number of new private cars registered

The number of new private cars registered in 2008 was less than the period 2006-2007 where the car sales were very high. However, the part registered by industries has been stable on 36-38 percentages the latest eight to nine years.

Figure 4 New private cars registered by industries and by private households



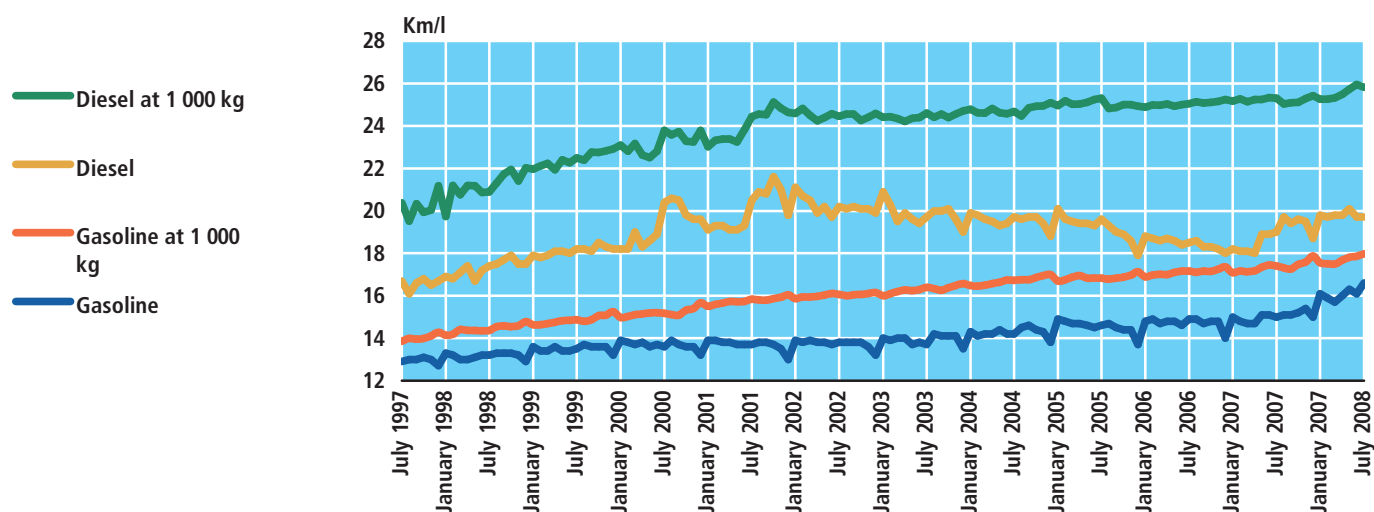
For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bil5.

Increase in energy efficiency

The energy efficiency for petrol- and diesel-powered passenger cars registered in 2006-2007 was on average 17.8 km/l compared to 13.1 km/l for cars registered in 1997-1998. This is equivalent to an increase of 33.7 per cent. For cars purchased by private households, the corresponding figures are 18.0 km/l and 13.4 km/l, while for cars purchased by the industries figures are 17.4 km/l and 12.4 km/l.

Figure 5

Energy efficiency for new private cars registered



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ee1.

Fewer locomotives, more train sets and a considerable reduction of the number of goods waggons

While there are a falling number of locomotives, the number of train sets has increased. At the beginning of 2008, the number of train sets was 537, 17 per cent more than in 1998, while the number of section locomotives has been reduced by 44 per cent.

There were 124,000 seats in trains which is 21 per cent more than ten years ago. One third of the seats are in S-trains.

Foreign goods waggons now handle most of the transportation of goods by train as most of the rail transport is in transit traffic. At the beginning of 2008, the Danish railway companies owned only 153 goods waggons, compared to 3,440 ten years ago.

Container ships now account for more than six tenths of the gross tonnage of Danish cargo vessels

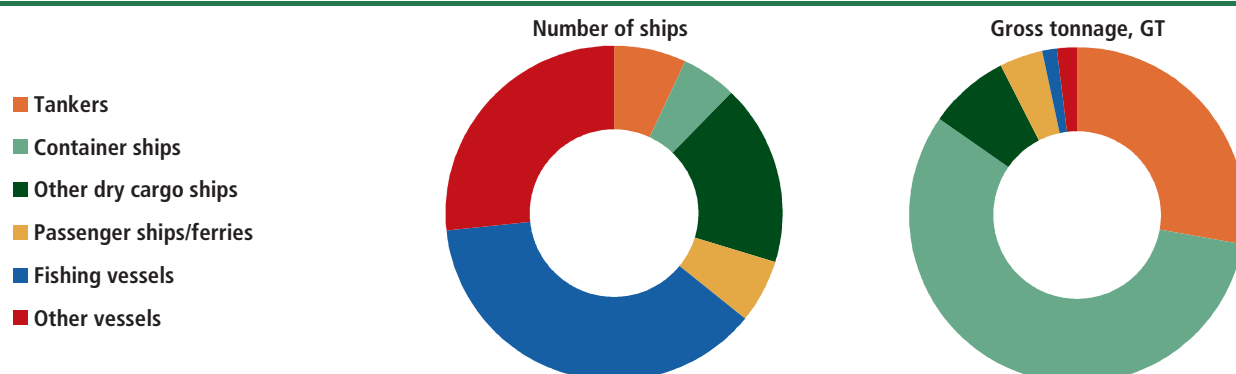
On 1 January 2009, there were 1,742 Danish ships of at least 20 gross tonnage (GT), which is 1 per cent more than the previous year. 37 per cent of the ships were fishing vessels and 30 per cent were cargo vessels.

The total gross tonnage was 10.3 million. This is an increase of 0.8 million compared to the previous year, and the highest ever. Especially, tankers have seen an increase.

At the beginning of 2009 the gross tonnage of container ships was 5.9 million. This corresponds to 62 per cent of the gross tonnage of all Danish cargo vessels and twice the figure of 2000.

Figure 6

Danish ships by type of use. 1 January 2009



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skib11.

Young ships represent the greatest part of the total gross tonnage

At the beginning of 2009, 81 per cent of the total gross tonnage was represented by ships younger than 10 years. 10 per cent of the gross tonnage was between 10 and 14 years old. For tankers, 94 per cent of the GT was represented by ships less than 10 years old and less than 0.5 per cent of the GT by ships more than 25 years old.

Danish merchant navy is the 17th largest in the world

The Danish merchant navy is made up by cargo and passenger ships of at least 100 GT. At the beginning of 2009, the number of ships was 453, representing 10.0 million GT. In July 2008 the Danish merchant navy accounted for 1 per cent of the total world GT, and was the 7th largest in the EU and the 17th largest in the world.

3. Traffic

Increase in traffic by motor road vehicles and fall in bicycle traffic

Danish vehicles drove 49 billion kilometres on Danish roads in 2007, including traffic by bicycles/mopeds, and about 2.6 billion km abroad. Assuming that the traffic of Danish road vehicles abroad corresponds to the traffic of foreign vehicles in Denmark, the total traffic of Danish and foreign vehicles in Denmark is estimated to almost 52 billion km, of which motor road vehicles accounted for more than 49 billion km. Since 1990, traffic by bicycles has largely been decreasing, while traffic by motor vehicles has had an average annual increase of 1.7 per cent, which corresponds almost to the growth in the number of motor vehicles. Passenger cars accounted for 74 per cent of the total traffic performance.

Increase in traffic by cars and trains across the Great Belt

Between 70,000 and 105,000 cars drive every day on the most trafficked roads into Copenhagen, while the less trafficked motorways north of Limfjorden carried less than 10,000 cars every day. In 2007, more than 29,000 cars crossed the Great Belt every day; this is an increase of 64 per cent compared to the first year when the bridge was opened, while the ferries between east and west Denmark carried 2,800 cars every day, compared to 12,700 in the year before the bridge was opened for road traffic. Train traffic between east and west Denmark has also increased considerably after the opening of the bridge across the Great Belt.

Nine sections of railway lines carry over 200 trains every day

In 2007, nine sections of railway lines carried over 200 trains every day, of which seven of the sections were located in the Copenhagen region. The most trafficked section is København H – Østerport with 454 trains every day from Monday to Friday, while the section Nykøbing Falster-Gedser is still the least trafficked with only two trains every day. For almost all other sections, there were more than 20 trains every day. 112 passenger trains and 55 goods trains crossed the Great Belt every working day.

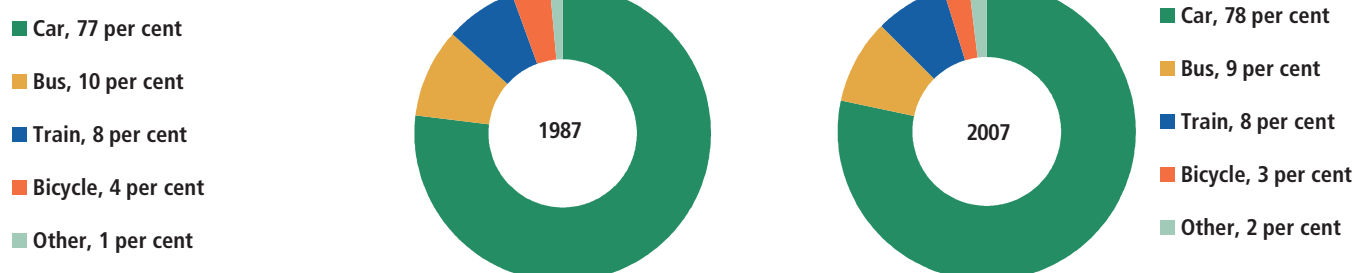
4. Passenger transport

Every Dane travels 41 km a day

On average, every Dane covered a distance of 15,000 km in 2007, corresponding to 41 kilometres a day. In recent years, there has primarily been a considerable increase in transport by passenger cars, including vans, but also in transport by train. Possible explanations are the increase in the number of cars, the extension of especially the motorways and increased distances between the home and work/education.

Figure 7

Passenger transport performance



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pkm1.

Most passenger km's are accounted for by car

The majority of passenger transport performance is by car (78 per cent), 9 per cent by bus and 8 per cent by train. Transport by bicycles/mopeds has markedly fallen in recent years. In 2007, every person has on average cycled 416 km.

Increase in national transport by train and in journeys across the Sound

The recent years, there has been a considerable increase in national transport by train. In 2007, there was on average 180,000 train journeys every day, of which 102,000 east of the Great Belt, 56,000 west of the Great Belt and 22,000 across the Great Belt. In addition, there were more than 25,000 train journeys across the Sound, 23 per cent more than in the previous year.

Decline in domestic air traffic after the opening of the Great Belt Link

The number of passengers in domestic flights has fallen since the opening of the Great Belt Link. From 1996 to 2003, the number of domestic passengers has almost been halved. However, since 2004 there has been an increase in the number of domestic passengers.

Steady increase in the number of passengers on international flights

The number of departing passengers on international flights has been steadily increasing, except for a temporary slowdown in 2003 caused by the war in Iraq, the outbreak of SARS etc. Three out of four departing flight passengers from Danish airports now travel on international flights.

5. Goods transport

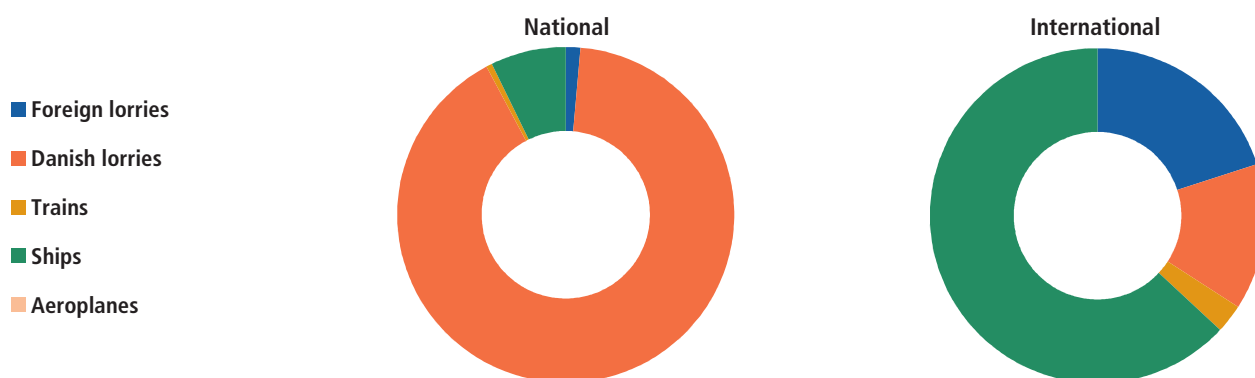
National transport of goods is mainly by lorries – international transport of goods is predominantly by ships

In the national transport of goods, i.e. the places of loading and unloading are both situated in Denmark, 202 million tonnes of goods were carried in 2007. Lorries are by far the most commonly used means of transport accounting for 92 per cent of all goods transport. 7 per cent were carried by cargo vessels and less than 1 per cent by trains.

However, in the international transport of goods, i.e. transport between Denmark and abroad, ships are the most dominant means of transport. In 2007, international goods transport accounted for 90 million tonnes of goods, of which 63 per cent were carried by cargo vessels, 14 per cent by Danish lorries and 20 per cent by foreign lorries. The rest was carried mainly by trains.

Figure 8

Volume of goods – in national and international traffic. 2007



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/uvq1, [nvg1](http://www.statbank.dk/nvg1), [ivg4](http://www.statbank.dk/ivg4), [bane1](http://www.statbank.dk/bane1), [bane401](http://www.statbank.dk/bane401), [skib41](http://www.statbank.dk/skib41) and [flyv41](http://www.statbank.dk/flyv41).

Increase in the share of national road goods transport carried out by haulage contractors

During the past ten years, the total transport performance by road vehicles has remained between 10 and 11 billion tonne-km. As from 2006 to 2007, however, the transport performance increased to 11.8 billion tonne-km. There have been more transport for hire and reward as well as for own account, but haulage contractors still account for most of the transport performance. The share of the transport performance by haulage contractors has increased at the expense of the businesses' own transport of goods from 73 per cent in 1990 to 83 per cent in 2007 due to more businesses' outsourcing service activities, including transport services.

Transport

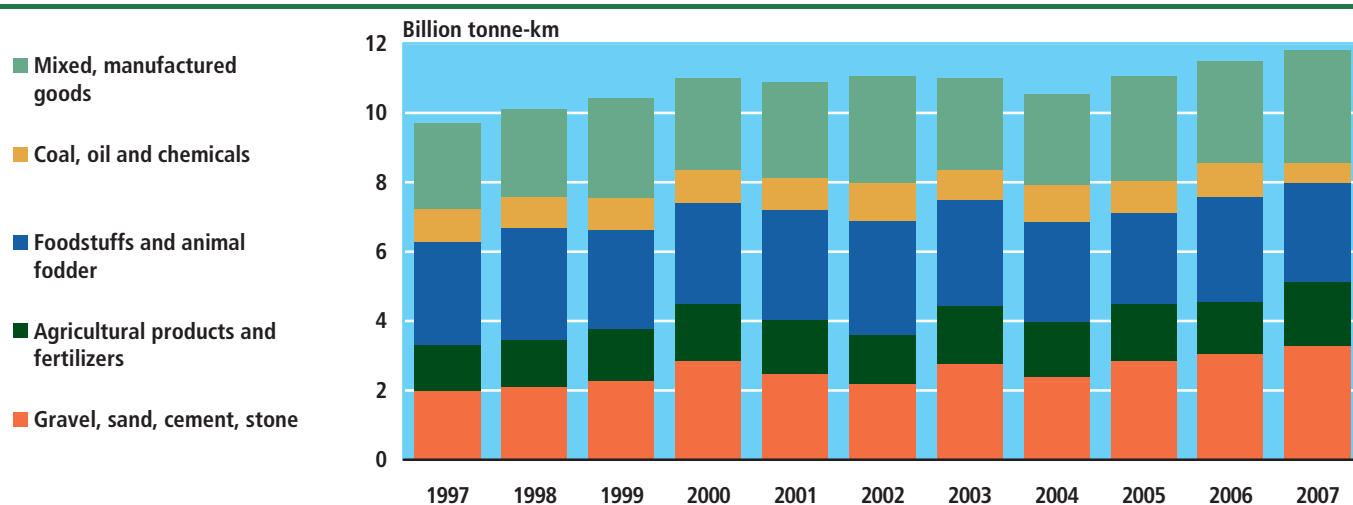
Increase in volume of goods transported in connection with construction works

In 2007, more than two fifths of the volume of goods was stone, gravel, sand, cement and soil, but as transport in connection with construction work typically covers short distances, this type of transport only accounted for a little more than one fourth of the total transport performance.

Food, agricultural products and general cargo also represented two fifths of the goods transported, but accounted for more than half of the transport performance. About 3 per cent of the goods were classified as hazardous goods, notable as flammable liquefied goods like gasoline.

Figure 9

National goods transport performance by commodity groups

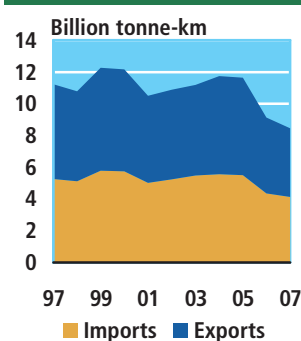


For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nvg2 and nvg22.

Goods by lorries are mainly transported local

A majority of all goods is transported locally within the same sub-region, and the majority of the goods transported between sub-regions is carried to a neighbouring sub-region. At regional level more than three quarters of the volume of goods was moved within the same. In 2007, the length of a journey was on average 83 km.

Figure 10
International transport
by Danish lorries



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ivg4.

International goods transport by Danish lorries is carried out by haulage contractors

International transport of goods by Danish lorries is predominantly carried out by road haulage contractors. Since the beginning of the 1990s, international road transport of goods carried out by Danish lorries has fluctuated between 10 and 13 billion tonne-km.

With the extension of EU in the middle of 2004 a downward trend began. From 2004 to 2007 the transport performance went down by 27 per cent to 9.2 billion tonne-km. In the same period, however, total road transport between Denmark and abroad increased by 8 per cent thus further underlining the reduced market share of Danish haulage contractors.

The market share of Danish lorries reduced to 40 per cent

Foreign lorries accounted for 60 per cent of all goods carried by lorries between Denmark and abroad in 2007, compared to 59 per cent of the transport performance in 2006 and 36 per cent in 2000.

Among foreign lorries there was a majority of German, Polish and Dutch vehicles. The development is, among other things, due to Danish business' moving to other countries plus the expanded common market in EU.

Germany and Sweden are the greatest consignees and consignors of goods

Goods transport between Denmark and abroad mainly have Germany and Sweden as partner countries. The average journey involving transport of goods was 608 km in 2007. Half of the loaded journeys were shorter than 500 km while just one sixth exceeded 1,000 km.

Majority of goods carried by sea is in international traffic

Danish sea ports loaded and unloaded almost 94 million tonnes of goods in 2007, the highest volume since 1998. The volume of goods in maritime transport via Danish sea ports fluctuates with the import of coal and the redistribution of coal from the coal depots.

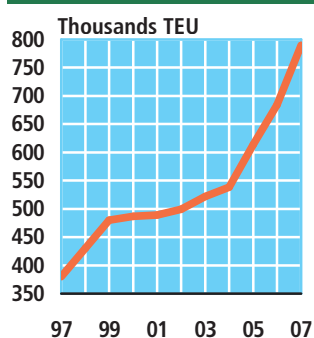
The greater part of the throughput of goods in Danish sea ports is goods carried by sea to and from foreign countries. Just a fifth of the goods could be attributed to domestic transport between Danish sea ports or between the sea and Danish ports.

Transport by sea is mainly concentrated at the largest sea ports, as half of the goods carried can be attributed to the six largest sea ports. Two thirds of the goods are either solid bulk, especially coal, stone, sand, gravel, chalk, cement, foodstuffs, or liquid bulk such as crude oil and mineral oil products. A fourth is ferry goods, especially goods transported by road vehicles.

Steady growth in goods carried by containers

Containerized goods in maritime transport have doubled since 1997. In 2007, Danish sea ports handled 476,000 containers, corresponding to 790,000 20-foot units (TEU), notably at the sea port of Århus which handled more than 60 per cent of all seaborne containers.

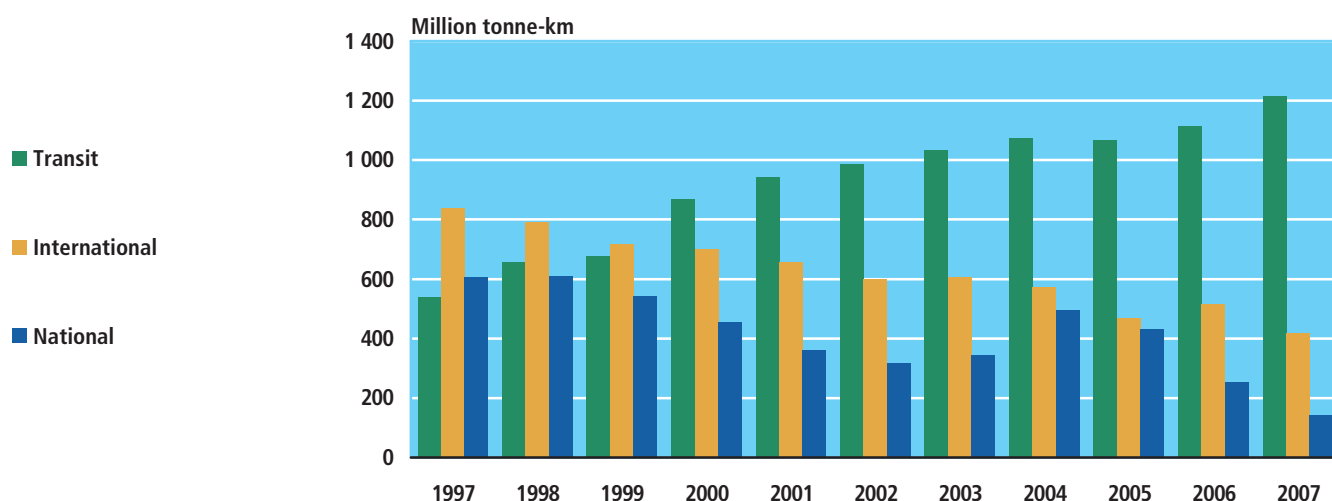
Figure 11
Throughput of containers in the five largest sea ports (TEU, container unit of 20 feet)



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skib49.

Figure 12

Transport performance of goods transported by rail



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bane1.

Increase in goods transport by trains in transit through Denmark

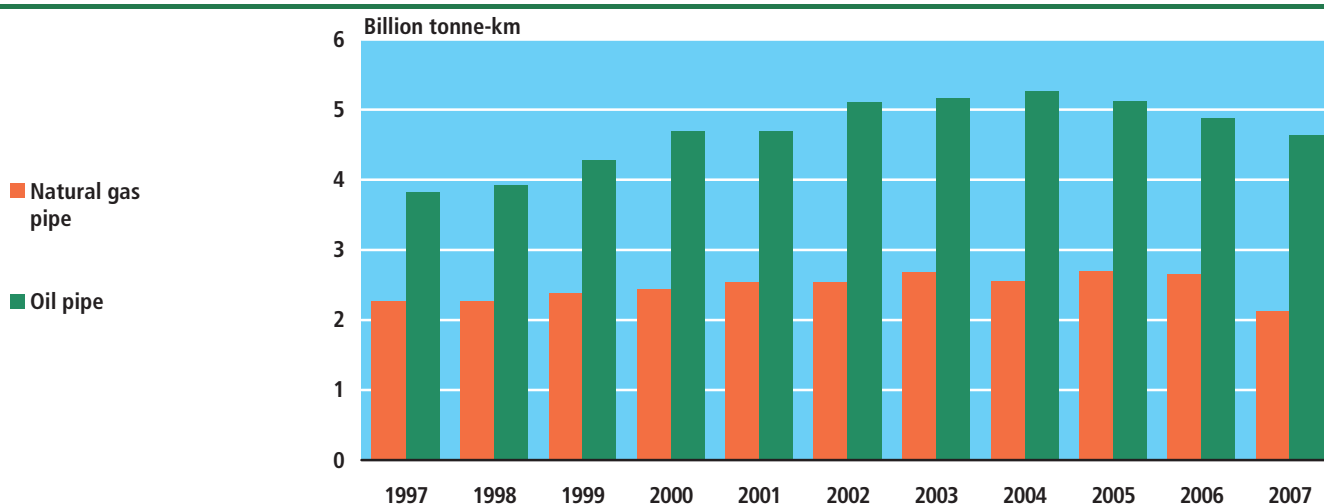
During the latest ten years, goods transports by rail has accounted for about 2 billion tonne-km. However, there are major disparities within the different types of rail transport. Since 1997, national and international goods transport has steadily fallen. However, goods transport in transit through Denmark has risen markedly since 1996, and now amounts for two thirds of all rail transport in Denmark.

Decline in transport of oil and natural gas via pipelines

If transport of oil and gas via pipelines in connection with domestic transport is included, transport via pipelines covers 30 per cent of total domestic transport. Transport via pipelines has grown considerably up to 2005, but has been declining since 2006. In 2007, the pipeline transport performance was 6.7 billion tonne-km, 10 per cent less than in the previous year. A third of the transport was accounted for by natural gas and the rest by oil from the North Sea.

Figure 13

Goods transport via pipelines



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ror11.

6. Road traffic accidents

Fall in the number of persons killed in road traffic accidents

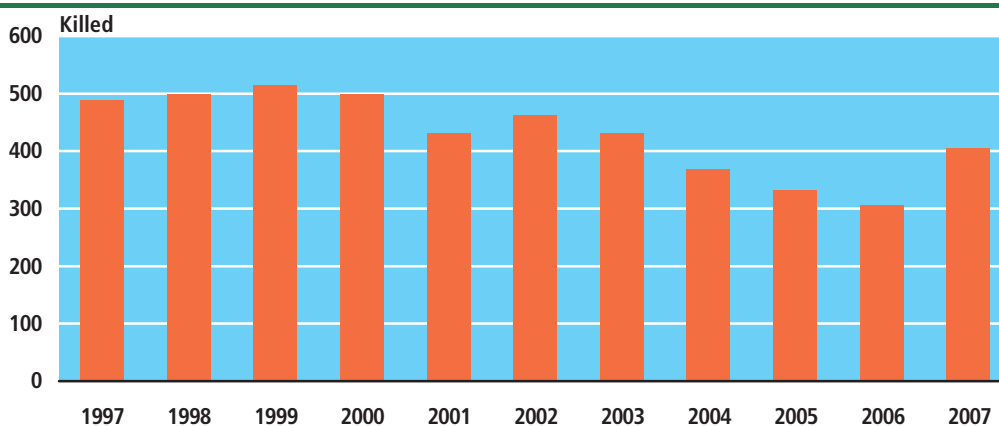
From 1997 to 2007, the number of traffic accidents leading to personal injury has decreased by 31 per cent. In 1997, the number of traffic accidents leading to personal injury was 8,004, and this had fallen to 5,549 in 2007.

In the same period, the number of people killed in traffic accidents fell from 489 to 406, corresponding to a fall of 17 per cent. The number of serious and minor injuries has fallen by 31 per cent.

From 2006 to 2007, the number of road traffic accidents increased by 3 per cent, while the number of persons killed rose by 33 per cent. In 2007, alcohol accidents accounted for 17 per cent of all traffic accidents and for 28 per cent of all people killed in traffic accidents.

Figure 14

Persons killed in road traffic accidents



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/uheld1 and [uheld8](http://www.statbank.dk/uheld8).

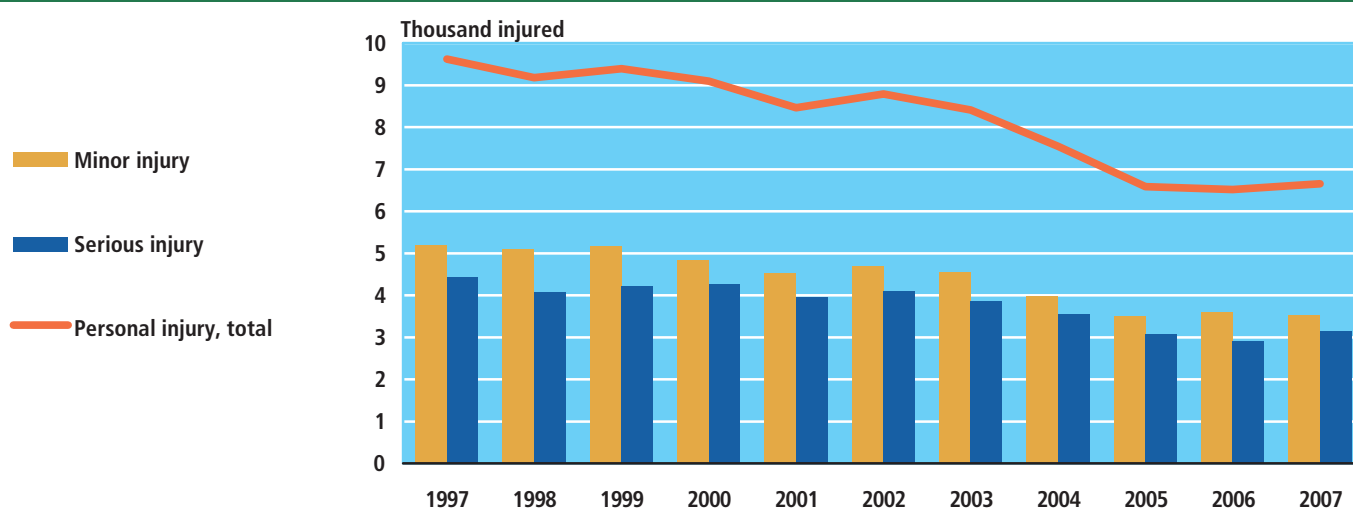
Significant underreported figures in the statistics on road traffic accidents

It is generally known that the official statistics on road traffic accidents based on data reported by the police only cover a limited proportion of the total number of personal injuries in traffic.

Surveys conducted by Statistics Denmark have shown that the total number of personal injuries in traffic is almost seven times higher than the number registered by the police. What are known as underreported figures – i.e. traffic accidents not recorded by the police – especially appear among one-man accidents, cyclists, children and young people. For these groups, only about 10 per cent of the personal injuries are recorded by the police.

Figure 15

Persons injured in traffic accidents



Note: There is a break in the relative distribution of serious and minor injuries from 1997 due to a new definition.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/uheld1 and [uheld8](http://www.statbank.dk/uheld8).

Table 327

Infrastructure for transport

1 January	2007	2008
	km	
Road network, total	72 411	73 197
Of which motorways	1 071	1 111
State roads	3 788	3 817
Municipality roads	68 582	69 339
Railway network, total	2 663	2 667
Of which Copenhagen Metro	17	21
Of which private railways	514	514
	number	
Stations and halts	535	547
Sea ports	119	116
Airports	23	23

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vej11, [bane41](#), [skib1](#) and [skib101](#)

Table 328

Infrastructure for transport, expenditure

	2006	2007
	DKK mio.	
Road network¹	14 112	13 028
Construction expenditure	8 882	7 600
Operation and maintenance	5 230	5 428
State railway network¹	948	1 396
New investments	364	263
Reinvestments	566	1 106
Other investments	18	27
Private railways	59	45
Sea ports	698	...
Constructions	573	...
Buildings	125	...
Airports	268	...
Great Belt Link	26	44
Øresund Link	1	6
Copenhagen Metro	295	238

¹ Figures do not include the Great Belt Link and the Øresund Link.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vej2, [bane42](#), [flyv2](#) and [skib2](#)

Table 329

New registrations of vehicles

	2007	2008
	number	
Vehicles, total	240 496	202 322
Private cars, total	162 480	150 661
Of Which in households	100 875	92 847
Of Which in business and industry	61 605	57 814
Petrol	97 560	80 217
Diesel ¹	64 918	70 437
Buses	676	930
Motor cycles	9 776	6 688
Moped-45 45	4 518	3 671
Vans, total²	56 084	33 656
Under 2,001 kg	1 444	6 404
2,001-3000 kg	38 586	17 358
3,001-3,500 kg	16 054	9 894
Lorries, total²	3 523	3 661
3,501-6,000 kg	166	185
over 6,000 kg	3 357	3 476
Tractors for semi-trailers	3 439	3 055

¹ Includes gas and electricity etc. ² Total weight.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bil6

Table 330

Vans and lorries etc.

	2008	2009
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Vans, total¹	485 786	481 887
Under 2,001 kg	83 351	83 358
2,001-3,000 kg	271 361	269 362
3,001-3,500 kg	131 074	129 167
Lorries, total¹	35 442	34 629
3,501-6,000 kg	3 070	2 832
Over 6,000 kg	32 372	31 797
Tractors for semi-trailers	15 322	14 887
Trailers over 2,000 kg	35 529	39 004
Semi-trailers	36 700	38 847

¹ Total weight.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bil707 and [bil909](http://www.statbank.dk/bil909)

Table 331

Private cars, buses and motorcycles etc.

	2008	2009
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Private cars, total	2 068 493	2 099 090
Of which in households	1 914 039	1 941 978
Of which in business and industry	154 454	157 112
Petrol	1 745 668	1 715 006
Diesel ¹	322 667	383 921
Age:		
0- 3 years	562 347	588 417
4- 7 years	394 040	401 660
8-11 years	529 329	494 684
12-15 years	334 362	366 088
16-19 years	141 294	140 959
over 19 years	107 121	107 282
Average age in years	9.1	9.1
Buses, total	14 482	14 452
In scheduled service	5 256	5 467
Tourist coaches	9 226	8 986
Caravans	136 905	140 366
Motor cycles	133 914	143 546
Moped-45	63 263	61 224

¹ Includes gas and electricity etc.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bil8 and [bil10](http://www.statbank.dk/bil10)

Table 332

Ships of at least 20 GT

1 January	2008	2009
	number	
Danish ships, total	1 728	1 742
Tankers	92	123
Container ships	93	91
Other dry cargo ships	318	305
Passenger ships/ferries	107	107
Fishing vessels	681	651
Other ships	437	465
	thousand GT	
Ship tonnage, total	9 522	10 325
Tankers	2 099	2 859
Container ships	5 834	5 876
Other dry cargo ships	835	813
Passenger ships/ferries	439	444
Fishing vessels	132	128
Other ships	184	205

Note: Incl. ships based in Greenland.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skib11

Table 333

Civil aircraft

1 January	2007		2008	
	Aircraft	Seats	Aircraft	Seats
	number			
Danish aircraft	1 058	•	1 077	•
Types of aircraft				
Jet, 3-4 engines	13	1 977	13	1 973
Jet, 2 engines	132	12 362	147	12 639
Turbo-prop, 4 engines	6	309	6	309
Turbo-prop, 2 engines	61	1 874	54	1 670
Propeller, 2 engines	52	320	47	292
Propeller, 1 engine ¹	712	2 422	711	2 415
Helicopters	82	537	99	651
Seats	•	19 801	•	19 949
1- 2	214	373	215	375
3- 5	564	2 194	573	2 221
6- 9	87	619	88	634
10-99	125	4 004	133	4 159
100 or more	68	12 611	68	12 560

¹ This category also includes a few turbo-prop aircrafts with one engine.

Source: Civil Aviation Administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/flyv11

Table 334

Road traffic, railways, seaports and airports

	2005	2006	2007
	mio. vehicle km		
Road traffic, total	46 600	47 634	49 052
Private cars	33 152	33 907	35 013
Motoc cycles	713	757	757
Vans	7 513	7 681	7 938
Lorries	1 341	1 407	1 444
Articulated vehicles	854	896	920
Scheduled buses	362	373	370
Tourist coaches etc.	250	251	250
Bicycles/Mopeds max. 30 km/h	2 322	2 269	2 269
Mopeds max. 45 km/h	93	92	90
	mio. train km		
Railway traffic, total	79.2	80.5	78.7
S-trains	15.8	15.7	14.9
Copenhagen Metro	4.2	4.4	4.5
Passenger trains on Banedanmark's network	47.0	48.5	47.5
Goodstrains on Banedanmark's network	4.1	3.8	3.1
Other railway networks	8.1	8.2	8.7
	mio. train km		
Seaport calls, total	543	540	545
Passenger ships and ferries	517	513	517
Cargo ships	26	28	28
	thousand calls		
Air traffic, total	364	352	357
Domestic flights	97	99	95
International flights	267	253	262

¹ Traffic of foreign motor vehicles is not included.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vej20, [bane31](#), [skib22](#), [skib221](#) and [flyv21](#)

Table 335

Passenger transport

	2006	2007
	mio. passenger-km	
Passenger transport in Denmark	79 942	81 594
Cars	62 348	63 917
Motor cycles	946	946
Buses in scheduled service	3 069	3 042
Tourist coaches	4 380	4 380
Bicycles/mopeds	2 269	2 269
Moped 45s	92	90
Metropolitan trains	1 289	1 273
Other trains	4 985	5 080
Ferries	222	215
Aircraft ¹	342	382
	thousand passengers	
Domestic ferries, total	10 574	10 312
Of which: Kattegat lines	2 632	2 545
International ferries, total	26 979	27 497
Of which: Denmark-Sweden	13 759	13 970
Denmark-Germany	8 758	9 121
Denmark-Norway	4 148	4 077
Scheduled and charter flights, total	12 423	13 013
Scheduled, domestic	1 666	1 821
Scheduled, international	9 382	9 736
Charters	1 375	1 456

¹ Includes only passenger transport for domestic flights.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pkm1, [bane21](#), [skib31](#), [skib32](#) and [flyv32](#)

Table 336

Road transport of goods by lorries over 6 tons total weight

	2006	2007
	— mio. tonnes —	
National road transport of goods, total	177.6	183.6
Transport for hire or reward	143.0	149.4
Transport on own account	34.7	34.2
	— mio. tonne-km —	
National road transport of goods, total	11 495	11 800
Transport for hire or reward	9 598	9 848
Transport on own account	1 896	1 952
	— mio. tonnes —	
International road transport of goods, total	15.4	14.3
From Denmark	7.2	6.6
To Denmark	6.8	6.2
Crosstrade	0.5	0.5
Cabotage	0.8	1.0
	— mio. tonne-km —	
International road transport of goods, total	9 760	9 160
From Denmark	4 793	4 330
To Denmark	4 356	4 135
Crosstrade	373	402
Cabotage	238	293

Note: Crosstrade is transport of goods loading and unloading take place in two separate foreign countries. Cabotage is where loading and unloading are in the same foreign country.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nvg1 and [ivg4](#)

Table 337

Goods transport by train, ship, and aircraft

	2006	2007
	— thousand tonnes —	
Goods carried by train	7 300	6 850
National	1 232	727
To Denmark	1 858	1 665
From Denmark	899	778
In transit	3 311	3 680
	— mio. tonne-km —	
Transport performance by train	1 893	1 779
National	260	146
To Denmark	344	282
From Denmark	174	135
In transit	1 115	1 216
	— thousand tonnes —	
Goods carried by cargo vessel	70 457	71 493
National	13 077	14 865
To Denmark	33 303	32 603
From Denmark	24 077	24 025
Goods carried by ferry	22 151	22 613
National	4 907	4 761
International	17 244	17 852
Goods carried by aircraft	108	121
National	7	6
International	101	116

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bane1, [skib41](#) and [flyv41](#)

Table 338

Families with use of cars. 2007

1 January	Families	No car total	With car total	One car	Two cars or more
		per cent of families			
All Denmark	2 933 191	43.9	56.1	45.1	11.1
Copenhagen Municipality	326 706	72.3	27.7	25.0	2.6
Frederiksberg Municipality	59 013	64.2	35.8	32.0	3.8
Copenhagen County	331 718	47.3	52.7	41.9	10.8
Frederiksborg County	192 901	36.8	63.2	46.4	16.8
Roskilde County	121 828	36.7	63.3	47.3	15.9
West Zealand County	162 837	37.4	62.6	48.9	13.6
Storstrøm County	143 360	38.7	61.3	48.9	12.4
Bornholm Municipality	23 461	40.5	59.5	50.1	9.4
Funen County	257 625	41.2	58.8	47.9	10.9
South Jutland County	130 324	33.5	66.5	53.8	12.7
Ribe County	115 235	36.4	63.6	52.4	11.2
Vejle County	188 091	36.6	63.4	49.1	14.2
Ringkøbing County	139 751	34.1	65.9	54.3	11.6
Århus County	357 031	44.8	55.2	44.1	11.1
Viborg County	120 516	33.7	66.3	54.0	12.3
North Jutland County	262 794	39.9	60.1	49.3	10.8

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bil80

Table 339

The 20 most sold private car makes. 2008

		Numbers	Share in per cent	Ranking in 2007
	New registrations, total	150 661	100.00	
1	Peugeot	15 989	10.61	(1)
2	Toyota	12 865	8.54	(3)
3	Citroën	12 016	7.98	(4)
4	Ford	10 598	7.03	(5)
5	VW	10 476	6.95	(2)
6	Opel	9 929	6.59	(6)
7	Suzuki	8 611	5.72	(7)
8	Skoda	8 300	5.51	(8)
9	Mazda	7 513	4.99	(12)
10	Kia	7 377	4.90	(9)
11	Fiat	7 121	4.73	(11)
12	Hyundai	6 537	4.34	(10)
13	Audi	5 239	3.48	(13)
14	BMW	3 516	2.33	(16)
15	Volvo	3 077	2.04	(14)
16	Renault	3 031	2.01	(15)
17	Chevrolet	3 004	1.99	(17)
18	Mitsubishi	2 988	1.98	(18)
19	Mercedes-Benz	2 849	1.89	(19)
20	Nissan	2 176	1.44	(NY)
	Others	7 449	4.94	

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/12

Table 340

The most widespread passenger cars. 2009

		Number	Share as a percentage
	Total stock (start of year)	2 099 090	100.00
1	Volkswagen	244 232	11.64
2	Peugeot	213 129	10.15
3	Toyota	199 594	9.51
4	Ford	172 792	8.23
5	Opel	170 684	8.13
6	Citroën	140 580	6.70
7	Fiat	94 295	4.49
8	Mazda	91 681	4.37
9	Skoda	90 298	4.30
10	Suzuki	87 657	4.18
11	Volvo	64 126	3.05
12	Audi	59 049	2.81
13	Hyundai	59 045	2.81
14	Renault	58 624	2.79
15	Nissan	52 145	2.48
16	Mercedes-Benz	47 275	2.25
17	BMW	39 850	1.90
18	Mitsubishi	37 521	1.79
19	Kia	35 078	1.67
20	Seat	29 155	1.39
	Others	112 280	5.35

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/12

Table 341

Families with purchase of cars

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2006	2007	2005	2006
All Denmark	2 916 979	2 933 191	101 588	104 783
	per cent of families			
All Denmark			3.5	3.6
Copenhagen Municipality	325 140	326 706	1.5	1.6
Frederiksberg Municipality	58 852	59 013	2.1	2.3
Copenhagen County	331 111	331 718	3.9	4.1
Frederiksborg County	191 945	192 901	5.0	5.3
Roskilde County	121 202	121 828	4.9	5.2
West Zealand County	161 208	162 837	4.1	4.0
Storstrøm County	142 763	143 360	4.0	4.1
Bornholm Municipality	23 471	23 461	2.7	3.1
Funen County	255 936	257 625	2.8	2.9
South Jutland County	130 009	130 324	3.6	3.4
Ribe County	114 854	115 235	3.5	3.3
Vejle County	186 119	188 091	3.8	4.0
Ringkøbing County	139 039	139 751	3.7	3.6
Århus County	353 950	357 031	3.4	3.6
Viborg County	119 781	120 516	3.5	3.4
North Jutland County	261 599	262 794	3.6	3.6

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bil60

Table 342

Families with purchase of cars by county

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2006	2007	2005	2006
All Denmark	2 916 979	2 933 191	101 588	104 783
	per cent of total			
All Denmark	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Copenhagen Municipality	11.1	11.1	4.8	4.9
Frederiksberg Municipality	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.3
Copenhagen County	11.4	11.3	12.7	13.0
Frederiksborg County	6.6	6.6	9.5	9.8
Roskilde County	4.2	4.2	5.9	6.0
West Zealand County	5.5	5.6	6.4	6.3
Storstrøm County	4.9	4.9	5.6	5.6
Bornholm Municipality	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
Funen County	8.8	8.8	7.1	7.2
South Jutland County	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.2
Ribe County	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7
Vejle County	6.4	6.4	7.0	7.2
Ringkøbing County	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.8
Århus County	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.4
Viborg County	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9
North Jutland County	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.1

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bil60

Table 343

Car traffic on Danish E-roads, selected roads and bridges etc.

		2006	2007
European road sections		ave. no. of cars per 24 hours	
E20	Øresund Bridge	15 801	18 482
	Amager Motorway, at Kalveboderne	85 123	90 622
	Øresund Motorway, west of Englandsvej	57 729	59 076
	Sjælland Bridge, Copenhagen	53 300	52 800
	West Motorway, east of Ringsted	38 757	40 823
	Great Belt Link	27 617	29 429
	Fyn Motorway, north of Nyborg	26 296	28 155
	Fyn Motorway, south of Odense	47 122	50 501
	The New Little Belt Bridge	56 495	60 020
	Fyn Motorway, at Taulov	31 770	34 201
	Esbjerg-Kolding, at Holsted	17 048	16 894
	Gammelby Ringvej in Esbjerg	11 034	11 794
E45	National border, Kruså	14 308	16 835
	Syddjylland Motorway, west of Haderslev	29 605	32 758
E20/45	Syddjylland Motorway, north of Kolding	61 695	66 045
E45	Vejle Fjord Bridge	61 574	63 849
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Horsens	42 140	42 343
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Stilling	48 833	51 249
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Randers	35 364	37 581
	Nordjylland Motorway, south of Aalborg	37 980	41 170
	Limfjord Tunnel	58 248	60 934
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Vodskov	16 366	18 468
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Sæby	8 112	8 941
	North of Sæby	14 181	15 261
E39	Hirtshals Motorway, between <9> and <10>	19 200	21 100
	Hirtshals Motorway, at Hjørring	6 222	6 627
E47/55	Flynderborgvej, Helsingør	41 072	41 422
	Helsingør Motorway, at Nærum	74 754	75 696
	Motorring 3, at Husum	62 527	63 813
E20/47/55	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Hundige	101 283	102 296
	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Ølbj	89 726	91 829
E47/55	South Motorway, at Tappernøje	23 556	24 860
	South Motorway, south of Algestrup	35 862	37 501
	Farø Bridges, north of Farø	21 529	22 605
	Guldborgsund Tunnel	11 616	11 728
E47	South Motorway, south of Rødby	6 774	7 073
E55	Ørslev-Gedser	14 136	15 960
Other roads and bridges			
8	Alssund Bridge	23 630	24 200
9	Svendborg Motorway, north of <11>, Årslev	18 800	19 900
9	Svendborgsund Bridge	16 059	16 108
9	Frederik IX's Bridge	19 500	21 500
15	Herning Motorway, east of Kløverbladet	17 300	18 400
15	Herning Motorway, west of <40>	18 300	18 800
18	Midtjyske Motorway south of <15>, Herning	11 400	13 500
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, west of Ring 3	81 371	80 313
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, east of Roskilde	52 282	53 124
04	Motorring 4, at Herstedvester	75 353	75 353
55	Limfjord Bridge	31 364	29 000
153	Storstrøm Bridge	5 097	5 300
53	Kronprins Frederiks Bridge, Frederikssund	19 491	19 900
16	Bispeengbuen	49 500	50 800
16	Hillerød Motorway, Fiskebæk Bridge	49 019	49 131
	Knippels Bridge, Copenhagen	30 000	28 300
	Lange Bridge, Copenhagen	58 500	57 600

Source: Road Directorate.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vej22

Table 344

Ships observed passing through the Sound and Belts

	2007	2008
	observations	
Øresund		
Northern observation point	31 449	29 959
Going north	15 086	14 218
Going south	16 363	15 741
Southern observation point	35 518	32 411
Going north	16 919	15 497
Going south	18 599	16 914
The Great Belt	19 614	18 482
Going north	10 953	10 083
Going south	8 661	8 399

Source: Admiral Danish Fleet.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skib24

Table 345

Accidents at sea and losses of Danish ships

	Merchant ships		Fishing vessels		Total	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	number					
Total	59	41	31	22	90	63
Of which shipwrecks	2	-	6	5	8	5
Of which passenger ships	18	22	•	•	18	22
Fire, explosions	5	1	2	4	7	5
Groundings	17	10	2	4	19	14
Collision	12	3	8	5	20	8
Head-on collision of ships	3	3	-	-	3	3
Contact-damage	12	12	1	-	13	12
Capizing	-	-	3	1	3	1
Mechanical breakdown	2	4	6	2	8	6
other cause	8	8	9	6	17	14
Deaths ¹	-	-	1	2	1	2
Injuries ¹	2	-	2	8	4	8

¹ As a result of the above.

Source: Danish Maritime Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skib92 and [skib93](http://www.statbank.dk/skib93)

Table 346

Persons seriously injured or killed in railway accidents

	2005	2006	2007
	number of persons		
Passengers	6	4	3
Of which killed	1	-	-
Staff	1	4	1
Of which killed	-	1	-
Others	26	16	18
Of which killed	18	13	10

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bane91

Table 347

Road traffic accidents causing casualties

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007
Accidents, total	12 334	11 502	9 155	8 373	7 346	5 412	5 549
Of which:							
Alcohol accidents ¹	2 622	2 403	1 613	1 282	1 272	870	966
Casualties, total	15 751	14 627	11 287	10 573	9 590	6 919	7 062
Killed	690	722	634	582	498	331	406
Seriously injured	8 477	8 672	6 396	5 624	4 259	3 072	3 138
Slightly injured	6 584	5 183	4 257	4 367	4 833	3 516	3 518
Casualties in alcohol accidents	3 654	3 255	2 057	1 672	1 696	1 092	1 261
Killed	246	261	154	123	110	85	112
Seriously injured	2 004	1 923	1 176	893	738	458	567
Slightly injured	1 404	1 071	727	656	848	549	582

Note: The table only includes traffic accidents causing personal injury which have come to the attention of the police, and which took place on roads, streets or squares which are accessible by the public, and which are being used by at least one of the traffic units involved in the accident, and at least one of the traffic units involved in the accident was driving. Therefore, accidents involving only pedestrians, railway accidents (except at level crossings), and accidents in yards, fields and garages, etc. do not count as traffic accidents. Deaths include deaths up to 30 days after the accident and as a consequence of the accident.

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/uheldk7 and uheld9

Table 348

Road traffic accidents with casualties by accident situation. 2007

	Accident situation										Total
											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Van, total	1 214	678	473	638	442	529	629	239	637	70	5 549
Accidents, involving:											
Ordinary private car	767	515	389	518	398	438	531	192	425	25	4 198
Taxi	1	14	9	5	6	14	8	10	15	1	83
Vehicle, total weight 0 – 3,500 kg signalling emergency call	-	2	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	10
Van, total weight 0-2,000 kg	34	41	27	26	21	23	33	15	9	1	230
Van, total weight 2,001-3,500 kg	46	81	68	45	28	64	49	30	28	1	440
Lorry, total weight over 3,500 kg	18	88	64	56	21	32	40	30	23	4	376
Bus on scheduled service	1	22	10	15	7	9	10	8	21	-	103
Bus, other	1	9	4	6	4	9	3	-	3	-	39
Tractor	3	16	19	20	3	6	11	6	5	2	91
Motor cycle	108	57	34	49	46	21	51	5	7	7	385
Moped with registration max. speed 45 km p.h.	26	24	7	17	17	16	27	13	5	-	152
Moped 30 with mechanical changes	32	9	10	38	17	21	25	10	11	3	176
Moped 30, other	159	82	48	176	64	88	101	43	47	15	823
Bicycle	19	150	62	207	139	185	241	81	34	16	1 134
Pedestrian	•	1	-	1	3	2	1	1	637	-	646

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/uheld6

Table 349

Fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2007

	Vehicle used							Pedestrian	Total
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc. ¹	Motor cycle	Moped-45	Moped-30	Bicycle		
Men, total	118	23	7	33	8	35	34	42	300
0- 6 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6
7-14 years	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	7
15-19 years	11	3	-	-	-	10	1	4	29
20-24 years	21	6	-	5	-	-	1	4	37
25-44 years	48	6	5	16	6	10	1	9	101
45-64 years	19	5	2	7	2	7	9	9	60
65 years +	15	3	-	4	-	7	21	10	60
Women, total	50	1	1	3	2	3	19	26	105
0- 6 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
7-14 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5
15-19 years	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6
20-24 years	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4
25-44 years	15	-	-	1	1	2	4	6	29
45-64 years	13	1	-	1	-	-	6	3	24
65 years +	14	-	-	-	-	1	6	14	35

¹ Incl. bus and tractor.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/uheld8

Table 350

Fatal and non-fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2007

	Vehicle used							Pedestrian	Total
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc. ¹	Motor cycle	Moped-45	Moped-30	Bicycle		
Men, total	1 944²	248	120	361²	126	776	574	330	4 480³
0- 6 years	38	1	13	-	-	1	5	17	75
7-14 years	49	5	4	9	3	23	60	33	186
15-19 years	341	25	7	7	18	356	64	50	868
20-24 years	403	38	15	56	16	58	30	28	644
25-44 years	685	114	40	186	51	172	156	83	1 487
45-64 years	273	51	33	89	31	121	165	76	840
65 years +	153	14	8	13	7	45	94	43	377
Women, total	1 380^{2,4}	57	41	32	22	183	538	318	2 576⁴
0- 6 years	25	2	9	-	-	1	7	15	60
7-14 years	62	2	2	3	-	8	52	38	168
15-19 years	178	11	11	1	5	97	52	34	389
20-24 years	165	5	1	6	3	15	57	14	266
25-44 years	515	20	9	11	9	33	136	49	784
45-64 years	269	14	7	9	4	19	151	76	550
65 years +	166	3	2	2	1	10	83	92	359
Not stated	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6

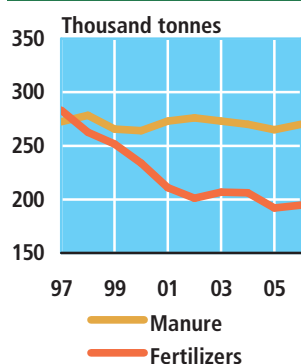
¹ Incl. bus and tractor. ² Incl. persons with unknown age. ³ Incl. 1 horse with rider. ⁴ Incl. 5 horse with riders

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/uheld8

Environment and energy

1. Agriculture

Figure 1
Nitrogen in manure and commercial fertilizers



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/kvael2 and kvael3.

Declining use of fertilizers in agriculture

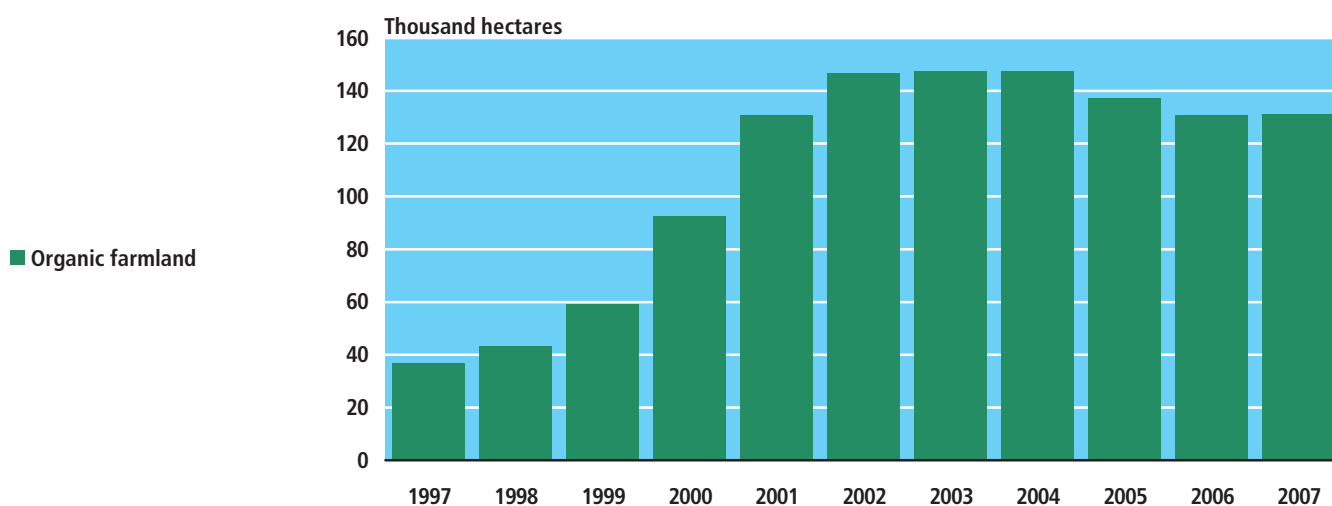
Agricultural production of animal and vegetable products involves the use of manure and commercial fertilizers. This causes large quantities of nitrogen and small quantities of phosphorus to be discharged into the soil. Some nitrogen and phosphorus are not received by plants and as a consequence is leached from the soil, leading to a discharge of these substances into the ocean via water run-offs. The adverse effects include undesirable algae growth, resulting in an undesirable environmental state. As a result of restrictions in the total supply of nitrogen plus a better utilization of manure, the use of commercial fertilizer has been declining.

Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment II and III

The aim of the Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment II was to reduce emissions of nitrogen from agriculture. In order to minimize nitrogen leaching, it is intended to increase areas of wetlands, organic agriculture and agriculture and re-sowing of crops and to tighten up the requirements of harmonization, i.e. to ensure a better balance between the quantity of animal manure produced and the related area suited for manure at each individual farm. The reduction of emissions of phosphorus is included as the main theme in the Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment III.

Figure 2

Total area extent of organic farms



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeo1.

More organic farmland

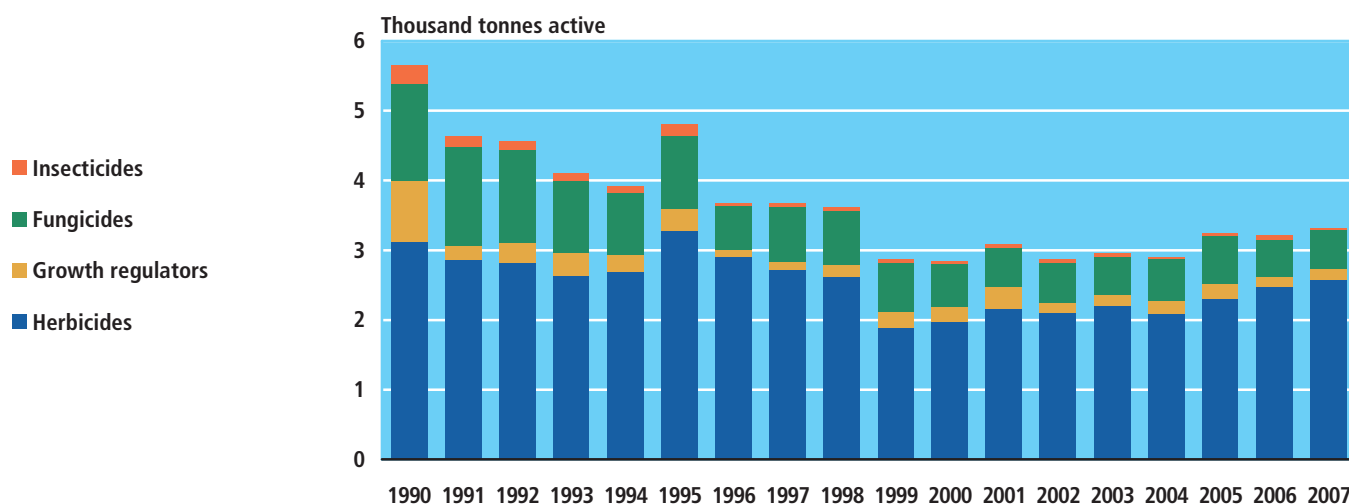
The proportion of organic farmland has increased significantly since 1996. In recent years, the growth in organic farmland has been slightly decreasing and accounted for 131,000 hectares in 2006 and 2007, corresponding to 5 per cent of all Danish farmland.

Combat of weeds, pests, and fungi is harmful for the environment

Pesticides are chemical products mainly used within agriculture to combat weeds, fungi, and insects. Effective control of pests, weeds, and fungi in fields has had an indirect effect on the number of animals that feed on insects. The effect might be fatal or entail a reduction in the reproductive abilities of the relevant animals. Pesticides are divided into products that protect crops against weeds (herbicides), against fungus infection (fungicides), and against insects (insecticides). There are also products that shorten crops (growth regulators). For a number of years, the use of pesticides has been declining.

Figure 3

Pesticide sales to agriculture



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pest1.

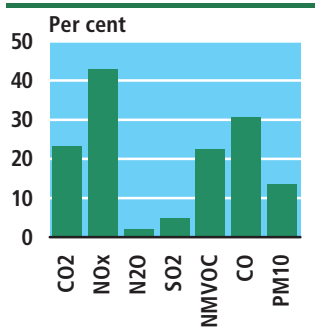
2. Transport

The environmental strain caused by the transport sector

Transport interlinks a society, but is also a strain on the environment. Construction of roads, railways, ports and airports is the prerequisite of transport, which may have a negative impact on our recreational natural resorts. The strain caused by transport in urban areas is, e.g. noise, particulates, laughing gas, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide and non-methane volatile hydrocarbons (NMVOC). In the present context, the transport sector is defined as overall road-, railway-, air- and sea transport in Denmark.

Environment and energy

Figure 4
Percentage of all national emissions accounted for by the transport sector. 2005



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/term2.

The transport sector accounts for the highest share of emissions of carbon monoxide

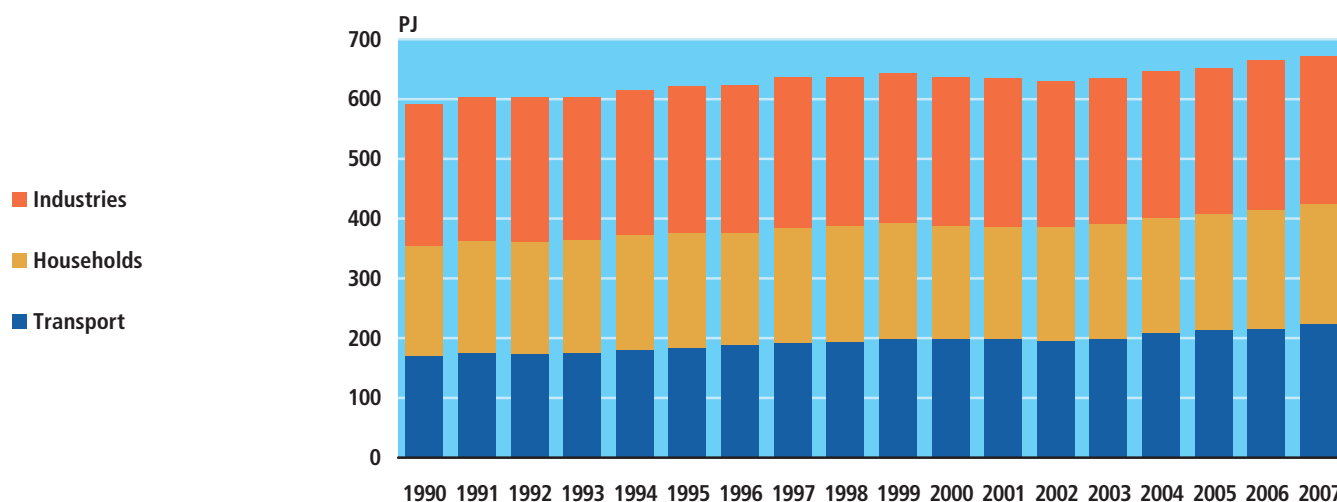
The transport sector's share of total national emissions in 2006 was the highest for carbon monoxide reaching 43 per cent and the lowest for laughing gas reaching 2 per cent. Road transport contributed to 94 per cent of the transport sector's emissions of nitrogen oxides. The shares do not reflect absolute emissions measured in tonnes or the damaging effects on the environment.

The transport sector accounts for an increasing share of energy consumption

Comparisons of energy consumption in terms of energy units by the transport sector with energy consumption by households and industries over the period 1990 to 2007 show that there is a minor increase in the transport sector's share of total energy consumption, whereas the share of industries and households shows a minor fall. The transport sector's share has increased from 29 per cent of total energy consumption in 1990 to 33 per cent in 2007.

Figure 5

Final energy consumption by sector



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/term1.

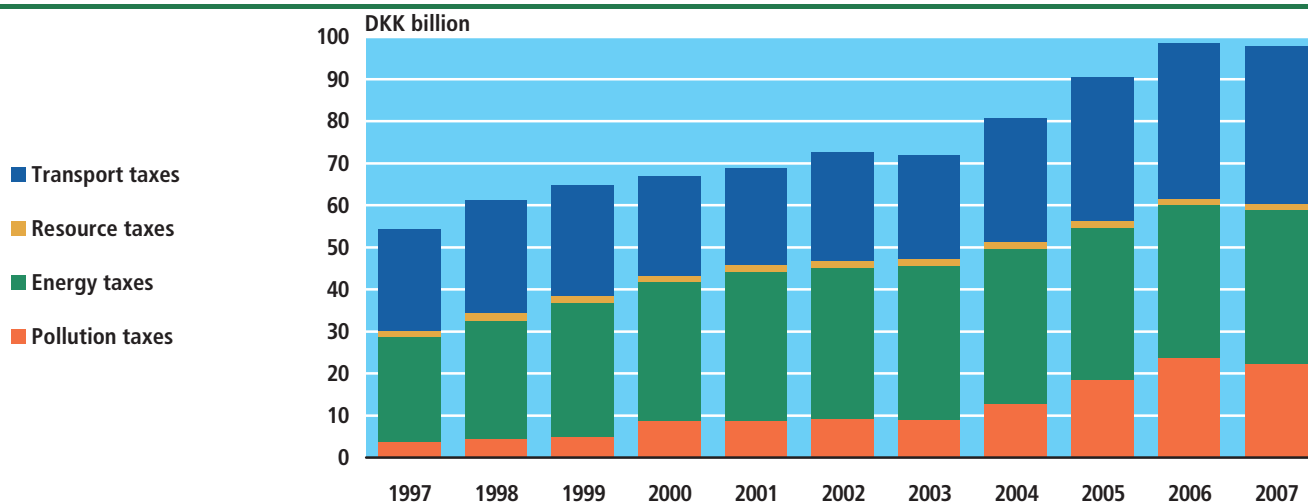
3. Public sector response

Environmental taxes

Denmark's environmental policy involves an increasing use of environmental taxes or more precise environmentally related taxes. Environmental taxes comprise of pollution-, energy-, resource-, and transport taxes. In 2007, the total revenue generated from these taxes was DKK 97.9 billion, corresponding to around 12 per cent of total revenues from taxes and duties. Transport taxes accounted for the greatest share. Total revenue generated from transport taxes amounted to DKK 37.4 billion in 2007, corresponding to 38.2 per cent of total revenue from environmental taxes. In the same year, energy taxes accounted for DKK 36.4 billion or 37.2 per cent of environmental taxes. Pollution taxes accounted for 22.9 per cent and resource taxes for 1.6 per cent.

Figure 6

Environmental taxes



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mreg2s.

4. Energy consumption

Denmark self-sufficient as regards energy

Since 1997, Denmark has been energy self-sufficient thanks to the increased extraction of crude oil and natural gas from the North Sea and the development of renewable energy sources. The total production has increased throughout this period until 2005. In 2006 there was a significant decrease in the production of energy, primarily due to a decrease in the production of oil and natural gases. This trend continued in 2007, but the production of energy remains significantly higher than the total consumption of energy.

Increase in the consumption of energy

Gross energy consumption comprises the consumption of oil, natural gas, coal and renewable energy. When calculating gross energy consumption, adjustments are made to take into account imports and exports of electricity. Total gross energy consumption increased by 1.4 per cent from 2005 to 2006 and another 1.4 per cent from 2006 to 2007. Since 1990, the composition of fuels has changed markedly as there has been an increase in the consumption of natural gas and renewable energy and a subsequent decrease in coal consumption. However, from 2006 there is an increase in the consumption of coal and coke. In 2006 the consumption of coal and coke was 9.6 per cent higher than the previous year. And in 2007 the consumption of coal and coke increased 5.5 per cent, while the consumption of natural gas decreased 8.4 per cent compared to the year before.

More renewable energy sources

Environment and energy

The consumption of renewable energy has increased over a number of years and now accounts for 17 per cent of total gross energy consumption. This plays a particularly important part with regard to environmental issues, as an increase in the use of such energy can cause a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by replacing the use of fossil fuels, e.g. coal and oil. Renewable energy sources include the carbon-dioxide free types of energy, e.g. wind power and solar power as well as carbon-dioxide neutral fuels, e.g. hay and wood, which absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere during growth, only to release it again when they are incinerated.

Figure 7 Gross energy consumption

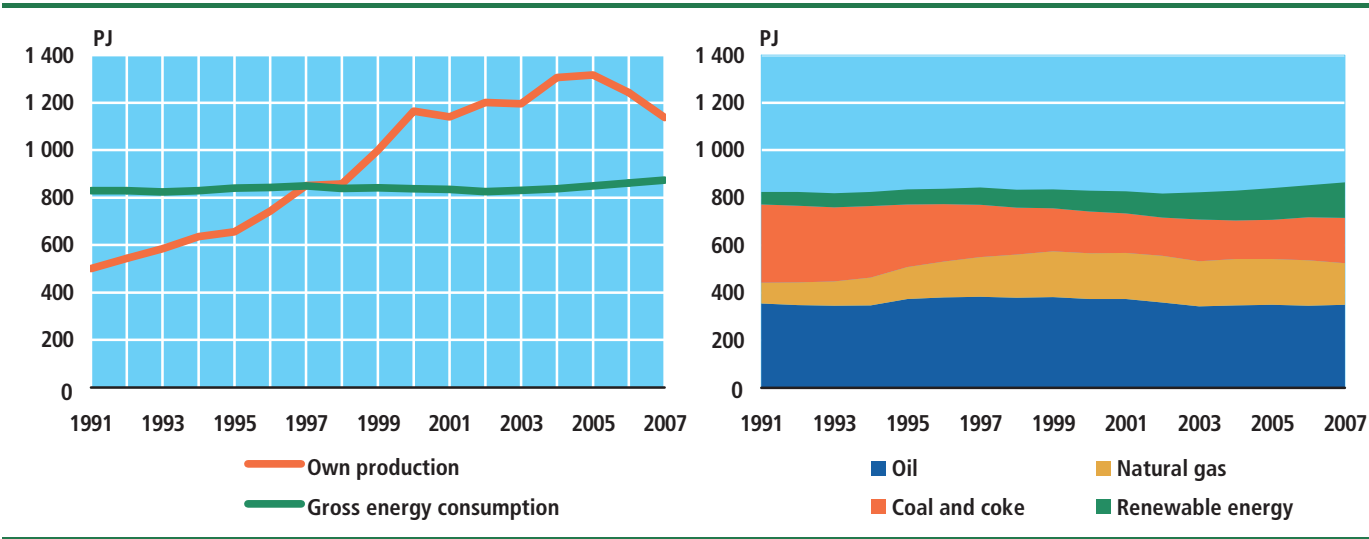


Table 351

Air pollution in cities

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	µg/m ³ nitrogen dioxide				
Copenhagen	47.0	46.0	47.0	53.0	41.0
Aalborg	35.0	35.0	40.0	43.0	34.0
Odense	35.0	32.0	31.0	34.0	32.0
Århus	46.0	45.0	47.0	45.0	40.0
	ng/m ³ lead				
Copenhagen	15.1	10.7	9.1	7.8	5.7
Aalborg	9.9	6.8	7.5	6.7	...
Odense	19.5	11.4	11.8	8.8	...
Århus	11.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	4.6
	µg/m ³ particulates				
Copenhagen	32.9	32.0	33.0	32.3	30.3
Aalborg	31.2	27.0	32.9	39.1	32.8
Odense	36.7	31.0	34.1	40.4	34.7
Århus	29.4	23.2	29.2	31.8	26.9
	µg/ m ³ Kulmonoxid/kulilte				
Copenhagen	3 588	3 624	4 076	2 208	2 460
Aalborg	3 485	2 916	2 504	2 698	2 062
Odense	3 835	2 816	3 148	2 190	3 661
Århus	2 524	1 780	1 882	1 624	1 463

Note: µg/m³ corresponds to a millionth of a gram per cubic meter, while ng/m³ corresponds to a billionth of a gram per cubic meter.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/term8

Table 352

Extraction of raw materials

	1990	1995	2000	2007
	m ³ in thousands			
Extraction of raw materials, total	33 976	34 210	40 945	49 000
Extraction from land area:	28 106	28 558	33 809	42 079
Sand, gravel and stone	22 534	21 721	27 587	33 229
Quartz sand	186	191	479	589
Granite	811	662	199	205
Clay	462	739	788	833
Expanded clay	303	311	313	577
Moler	195	186	227	241
Chalk, limestone	2 924	4 049	3 405	4 431
Peat	399	259	247	242
Other raw materials	292	440	563	1 732
Extraction from sea area				
Sand, gravel, sand for land filling etc.	5 870	5 652	7 136	6 921

Source: Extraction from sea area is collected in the National Forest and Nature Agency.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/rst01 and [rst3](#)

Table 353

Emissions from the transport sector

	CO ₂		NO _x		SO ₂		CO	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	thousand tonnes							
Total¹	13 057	13 417	80	80	1.3	1.2	201	181
Road transport	12 229	12 595	69	68	0.1	0.1	192	173
Railway transport	232	227	4	4	0.0	0.0	1	1
Air transport	134	141	1	1	0.0	0.0	1	1
Sea transport	462	455	8	7	1.1	1.1	8	7
	per cent							
Total¹	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Road transport	94	94	85	85	6	7	95	95
Railway transport	2	2	5	4	0	0	0	0
Air transport	1	1	1	1	3	4	0	0
Sea transport	4	3	9	9	90	90	4	4

¹ Emissions from military not included.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/term6

Table 354**Bathing water quality**

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
Monitoring stations	1 374	1 370	1 301	1 295	1 249	1 271
Acceptable water quality	1 017	1 251	1 227	1 250	1 225	1 192
Unacceptable water quality	288	70	54	28	10	65
Beach areas where bathing is forbidden	69	49	20	17	14	14

Source: Environmental Protection Agency.

Table 355

Consumption of drinking water by counties

	Households		Industry and institutions		Losses, etc.		Total	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ¹	2004	2005	2004	2005
	mio. m ³							
All Denmark	250.0	259.3	191.6	122.0	28.0	27.8	469.6	409.1
Copenhagen County ²	55.8	55.7	28.8	19.4	4.3	4.3	88.9	79.4
Frederiksborg County	16.6	16.5	5.6	4.2	1.8	2.1	24.0	22.8
Roskilde County	10.3	10.2	8.5	3.5	1.2	0.7	20.0	14.4
West Sjælland County	10.6	18.4	18.3	7.7	1.8	2.7	30.7	28.8
Storstrøm County	11.1	13.6	7.5	6.5	1.4	1.5	20.0	21.6
Bornholm Municipality	2.7	2.4	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	3.8	3.6
Fyn County	21.2	21.4	16.5	11.7	2.8	2.5	40.5	35.6
Syddjylland County	14.9	14.2	8.3	5.9	1.8	1.8	25.0	21.9
Ribe County	10.9	11.3	13.3	9.0	1.3	0.8	25.5	21.1
Vejle County	13.9	14.7	14.5	10.4	2.2	2.1	30.6	27.2
Ringkøbing County	13.8	14.9	17.1	8.7	2.1	1.6	33.0	25.2
Aarhus County	31.8	31.3	15.8	11.8	3.3	3.4	50.9	46.5
Viborg County	13.6	12.4	9.7	7.2	1.7	1.5	25.0	21.1
Nordjylland County	23.0	22.2	26.7	15.2	2.1	2.5	51.8	39.9

¹ Figures for own profits as of 2005 are not yet available. Consequently, intermediate consumption by the manufacturing industry is lower than usually. ² Copenhagen County includes Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities.

For further information www.statbank.dk/vand1

Table 356

Consumption of drinking water by purpose

	2003	2004	2005 ¹
	mio. m ³		
Total	629.8	658.8	409.1
Households	245.5	250.0	259.3
Industry and institutions	193.3	191.6	122.0
Irrigation	162.8	189.2	...
Losses, etc.	28.2	28.0	27.8

¹ Figures for own profits as of 2005 are not yet available. Consequently, intermediate consumption by the manufacturing industry is lower than usually.

For further information www.statbank.dk/vand1

Table 357

Sales of pesticides

	2005	2006	2007
	tonnes		
Sales of pesticide products¹			
Total sale	12 389	12 234	13 236
Herbicides	6 532	7 000	7 328
Fungicides	2 046	1 691	1 666
Algicides	12	27	19
Insecticides	807	964	1 713
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	46	-	0
Products against pests on farm animals	72	62	72
Plant growth regulators	408	283	334
Combined fungicides and insecticides	2	3	13
Soil disinfectants	5	4	8
Rodenticides	364	335	282
Repellents	17	24	17
Products for the protection of woodwork	2 078	1 842	1 784
Of which active ingredients²			
Active ingredients, total	3 928	3 775	3 963
Herbicides	2 531	2 651	2 792
Fungicides	845	660	662
Algicides	3	6	3
Insecticides	88	112	76
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	33	-	0
Products against pests on farm animals	1	1	8
Plant growth regulators	232	163	173
Combined fungicides and insecticides	2	1	5
Soil disinfectants	5	4	8
Rodenticides	4	4	1
Repellents	3	4	3
Products for the protection of woodwork	182	168	232

¹ A pesticide product comprises one or more effective substances, emulators, adhesives and inactive fillers. ² That part of the product which has a toxic effect.

Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pest2

Table 358

Public sector environmental accounts, functional distribution

	2005	2006	2007
	DKK mio.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	25 538	26 638	27 988
Air and climate	674	673	739
Waste water	6 982	7 409	7 420
Waste	9 038	8 945	9 845
Soil and ground water	807	1 212	467
Noise	9	10	19
Biodiversity and landscape	2 538	2 856	3 208
Radiation	16	20	20
Research and development	1 395	1 457	1 926
Environmental assistance	1 366	1 244	1 304
Other	2 714	2 812	3 039
Current and capital revenue, total¹	16 488	18 017	19 390
Air and climate	20	27	30
Waste water	6 789	7 772	6 743
Waste	8 212	8 462	10 233
Soil and ground water	99	261	90
Noise	0	1	0
Biodiversity and landscape	353	389	537
Radiation	2	5	8
Research and development	578	631	1 130
Environmental assistance	1	2	5
Other	433	466	615

Note: Includes market services.

¹ Excluding environmental taxes.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 359

Public sector environmental accounts, economic transactions

	2005	2006	2007
	DKK mio.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	25 538	26 638	27 988
Current expenditure, total	20 082	21 767	22 914
Compensation of employees	4 730	5 031	5 042
Intermediate consumption	12 021	13 309	14 159
Current transfers, total	3 331	3 428	3 713
Capital expenditure, total	5 456	4 870	5 074
Fixed gross investments	5 117	4 666	4 896
Other capital expenditure	340	204	178
Current and capital revenue, total¹	16 488	18 017	19 390
Capital revenue, total	15 780	17 099	18 777
Sales of goods and services	14 794	15 930	17 078
Current transfers, total	987	1 170	1 699
Compulsory contributions	10	9	10
Other current transfers	977	1 161	1 689
Capital revenue, total	708	918	613

¹ Excluding environmental taxes.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 360

Public subsector environmental accounts, functional distribution. 2007

	Central government	Counties/Regions	Municipalities	General government, total ¹
	DKK mio.			
Current and capital expenditure, total	6 841	524	20 623	27 988
Air and climate	739	-	-	739
Waste water	3	-	7 417	7 420
Waste	257	-	9 589	9 845
Soil and ground water	155	283	29	467
Noise	19	-	-	19
Biodiversity and landscape	1 465	-	1 744	3 208
Radiation	20	-	-	20
Research and development	1 926	-	-	1 926
Environmental assistance	1 304	-	-	1 304
Other ³	953	241	1 845	3 039
Current and capital revenue, total²	1 714	100	17 577	19 390
Air and climate	30	-	-	30
Waste water	1	-	6 742	6 743
Waste	5	-	10 228	10 233
Soil and ground water	75	14	1	90
Noise	-	-	-	-
Biodiversity and landscape	287	-	249	537
Radiation	8	-	-	8
Research and development	1 130	-	-	1 130
Environmental assistance	5	-	-	5
Other ³	172	86	357	615

¹ Unconsolidated. ² Excluding environmental taxes. ³ Including administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 361

Public subsector environmental accounts, economic transactions. 2007

	Central government	Counties/Regions	Municipalities	General government, total ¹
	DKK mio.			
Current and capital expenditure, total	6 841	524	20 623	27 988
Current expenditure, total	6 131	510	16 272	22 914
Compensation of employees	1 523	147	3 372	5 042
Intermediate consumption	1 457	335	12 367	14 159
Current transfers, total	3 151	28	534	3 713
Capital expenditure, total	710	14	4 351	5 074
Fixed gross investments	514	14	4 367	4 896
Other capital expenditure	195	-	-17	178
Current and capital revenue, total²	1 714	100	17 577	19 390
Capital revenue, total	1 709	99	16 969	18 777
Sales of goods and services	454	19	16 606	17 078
Current transfers, total	1 255	81	363	1 699
Compulsory contributions	-	-	10	10
Other current transfers	1 255	81	353	1 689
Capital revenue, total	5	0	608	613

¹ Unconsolidated. ² Excluding environmental taxes.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 362

Energy account for Denmark. 2007*

	Crude oil and semi- manufac- tured oil	Coal, coke, etc.	Oil products	Natural gas	Other gas	Renewable energy resources	Electricity	District heating
	thousand tonnes			mill. Nm ³	thousand tonnes	TJ	GWh	TJ
Production	15 432	-	7 285	8 897	501	129 866	36 896	122 111
Imports	2 281	8 123	21 164	-	5	18 699	10 426	-
Total supply (= total use)	17 713	8 123	28 449	8 897	506	148 565	47 322	122 111
Change in inventories	-56	-26	-1 121	278	2	52	-	-
Waste and cable losses	79	80	58	3	5	733	2 334	24 452
Exports	9 815	77	7 033	4 282	94	1 681	11 377	-
Total domestic supply	7 875	7 991	22 480	4 334	405	146 098	33 611	97 659
Total industries	7 875	7 991	20 159	3 670	370	105 956	23 254	37 115
Households	-	0	2 321	663	35	40 142	10 357	60 544
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	-	88	811	797	4	3 530	2 129	1 994
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	-	84	616	48	3	3 286	1 993	1 985
Fishing	-	-	164	-	0	-	60	-
Mining and quarrying	-	4	31	749	1	244	76	9
Manufacturing	7 875	355	795	912	336	5 069	9 408	6 039
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	-	83	182	366	7	495	2 277	945
Mfr. of textiles and leather	-	-	9	10	0	1	161	156
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	-	-	34	84	3	2 085	1 079	1 093
Mfr. of refined petroleum products, chemicals and plastic products etc.	7 875	-	64	127	307	113	2 128	1 510
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	-	273	358	147	8	784	919	116
Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal products	-	0	129	165	10	289	2 442	2 047
Mfr. of furniture and manufacturing n.e.c.	-	-	19	12	1	1 302	400	171
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	7 548	319	1 643	0	96 463	674	14
Construction	-	-	449	9	5	-	315	-
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	-	-	374	107	3	-	4 149	10 059
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto fuel	-	-	91	11	0	-	381	1 052
Wholesale, except of motor vehicles	-	-	200	42	2	-	1 351	3 980
Retail trade and repair work, exc. of m. vehicles	-	-	65	29	0	-	1 765	2 692
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	18	25	1	-	651	2 336
Transport, post and telecommunication	-	-	17 025	11	10	-	1 634	1 074
Transport	-	-	17 002	5	10	-	1 202	512
Post and telecommunications	-	-	23	6	0	-	433	563
Finance and business activities	-	-	127	55	1	-	1 595	5 166
Finance and insurance	-	-	7	9	-	-	222	837
Letting and sale of real estate	-	-	27	8	0	-	153	717
Business activities	-	-	93	39	1	-	1 220	3 611
Public and personal services	-	-	257	136	10	893	3 350	12 768
Public administration	-	-	108	16	2	116	387	1 532
Education	-	-	32	31	3	286	764	2 889
Human health activities	-	-	12	19	1	179	482	1 823
Social institutions etc.	-	-	36	31	-	313	758	2 864
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	-	-	69	39	3	-	959	3 661
Of which Danish operated ships bunkering abroad	-	-	14 989	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Danish operated planes bunkering abroad	-	-	586	-	-	-	-	-

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ene1

Table 363

Energy consumption in Denmark

	1980	1990	2000	2007
Energy consumption, gross	thousand tons			
Hard coal etc.	9 989	9 995	6 571	7 953
Coke and furnace coke	121	45	41	38
Brown coal etc.	29	6	2	0
Waste	1 266	1 833	2 905	3 677
Fuel wood, etc.	482	1 110	1 338	4 861
Straw	334	861	843	1 412
Kerosene	91	118	4	4
Jet fuel	544	666	535	338
Motor gasoline	1 472	1 571	1 965	1 788
Other petrol and oil products ¹	18	19	1 251	12
Gas/Diesel oil	5 218	3 906	3 493	3 852
Fuel oil	4 304	947	596	595
Petroleum-coke	36	182	224	314
Liquid gas (LPG)	261	100	76	74
Refinery gas	204	265	294	306
	mio. Nm ³			
Natural gas ²	-	1 703	4 205	3 630
	TJ			
Biogas	168	587	1 433	2 394
Wind energy and water power	161	2 298	15 375	25 924
Electricity supply	mio. kWh			
Electricity sold, total	21 942	28 547	32 824	34 108
Dwellings	7 567	9 015	9 592	9 746
Agriculture, etc.	1 918	2 349	2 568	2 483
Manufacturing	5 895	8 112	9 832	9 811
Other industries, public administration, etc.	6 562	9 071	10 832	12 068
Crude oil and natural gas	thousand tons			
Crude oil, Danish production	280	5 982	17 780	15 169
	mio. Nm ³			
Natural gas, Danish production	73	2 082	7 883	8 897

¹ Including waste oil and orimulsion. ² Excl. consumption on North-Sea platforms.

Source: Danish Energy Association and Statistics Denmark.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ene1

Table 364

Manufacturers' energy consumption. 2007

		Solid fuel	Liquid fuel	Gas	Electricity	District heating
		thousand GJ				
	Manufacturing, total^{1,2}	12 939	16 149	50 831	29 100	3 920
14009	Extraction of gravel and clay etc.	339	694	1 841	246	2
15009	Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco²	2 158	4 564	13 927	7 284	690
151000	Production etc. of meat and meat products	-	329	1 442	1 782	47
155000	Mfr. of dairy products	-	297	4 087	839	2
158909	Mfr. of other food products	2 158	3 669	6 482	3 921	282
159000	Mfr. of beverages	-	262	1 794	624	347
160000	Mfr. of tobacco products	-	8	122	118	13
17009	Mfr. of textiles and leather	1	30	236	408	45
170000	Mfr. of textiles	1	27	225	391	31
180000	Mfr. of wearing apparel	-	2	6	14	14
190000	Mfr. of leather and footwear	-	1	5	3	-
20000	Mfr. of wood and wood products	1 464	224	234	771	295
21009	Mfr. of paper prod.; printing and publ.	14	274	2 580	1 679	144
210000	Mfr. of pulp, paper and paper products	14	256	2 286	914	5
221200	Publishing of newspapers	-	1	9	120	46
221309	Publishing activities, excluding newspapers	-	3	37	100	46
222009	Printing activities	-	15	248	545	48
23000	Mfr. of refined petroleum products etc.	-	827	15 916	1 102	405
24000	Mfr. of chemicals	4	741	3 712	3 912	904
241009	Mfr. of chemical raw materials	-	438	1 958	1 953	58
243009	Mfr. of paints and soap	-	123	903	682	31
244000	Mfr. of pharmaceuticals	4	179	851	1 277	815
25000	Mfr. of rubber and plastic products	13	341	849	2 148	62
26000	Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral prod.	8 358	6 962	6 047	3 038	116
261009	Mfr. of glass and ceramic goods	-	14	1 252	547	42
263009	Mfr. of tiles, bricks cement and concrete	8 358	6 948	4 795	2 491	74
27009	Mfr. and processing of basic metal	181	662	3 172	2 764	290
270000	Mfr. of basic metal	-	143	1 869	981	37
281009	Mfr. of building materials of metal	168	441	705	1 006	201
286009	Mfr. of various metal products	13	78	598	777	52
29000	Mfr. of machinery and equipment	29	458	790	2 034	432
291000	Mfr. of marine engines and compressors	1	85	227	1 110	236
292000	Mfr. of ovens and cold-storage plants	19	202	251	402	75
293000	Mfr. of agricultural machinery	-	80	110	125	17
294009	Mfr. of machinery for industries	7	78	144	306	85
297000	Mfr. of domestic appliances	3	13	58	92	19
30009	Mfr. of electronic components	14	87	566	1 378	264
300009	Mfr. of computers and electric motors	4	66	315	801	117
320000	Mfr. of radio and communication equipment	8	6	152	247	26
330000	Mfr. of medical and optical instruments	1	15	99	331	121
35009	Mfr. of transport equipment	8	84	662	986	147
351000	Building of ships and boats	2	42	291	258	18
352009	Mfr. of transport equipment, excl. ships	6	42	372	727	129
36000	Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	355	202	298	1 351	124
361000	Mfr. of furniture	352	91	224	857	71
365009	Mfr. of toys and jewellery	3	111	73	494	53

Note: The table includes workplaces in firms with 20 or more employed in the industry.

¹ Incl. extraction of gravel, clay, stone and salt, etc. ² Excl. bakeries.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ene1

Table 365

Production of renewable energy

	1990	2000	2007
	TJ		
Total production	48 245	83 250	130 156
Solar energy	100	335	469
Wind power	2 197	15 268	25 823
Hydro power	101	109	101
Straw	12 481	12 220	18 331
Wood chips	1 724	2 744	7 289
Firewood	8 757	12 432	25 022
Wood pellets	1 575	2 984	2 606
Wood wastes	6 191	6 895	6 253
Biogas	752	2 912	3 914
Waste combustion	11 065	23 601	30 133
Biodiesel	-	-	3 685
Fish oil	744	49	835
Geothermal heat ¹	2 558	3 702	5 695

¹ Heat pumps and geothermal power.

Source: Danish Energy Agency.

Table 366

Final energy consumption by sector

	1990	2000	2007
	PJ		
Transport	170.2	199.3	224.5
Households	184.5	188.9	200.4
Industry	236.5	248.2	247.1

Note: Figures are climate-corrected which means that variations in the climate are incorporated.

For further information www.statbank.dk/term1

External trade

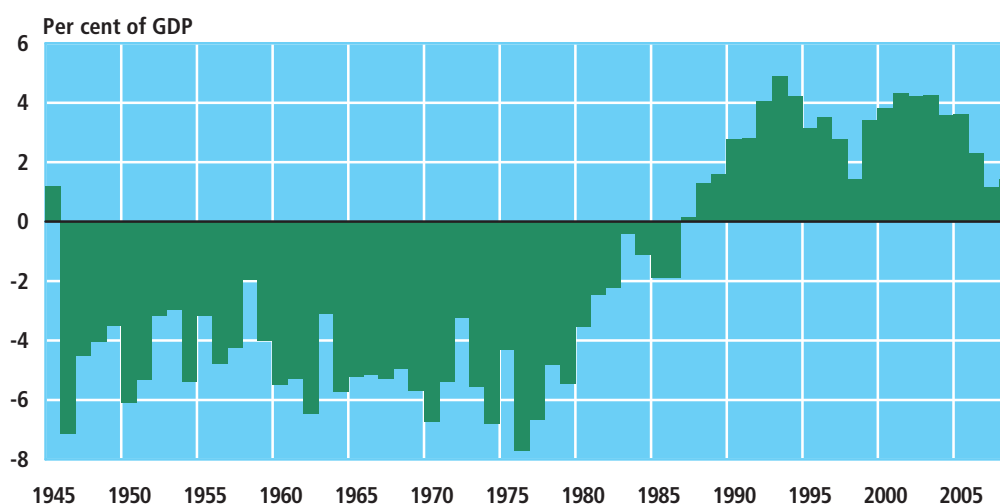
1. Denmark's external trade in goods

External trade surplus for 22 years in a row

After the Second World War, Denmark's foreign trade can be characterised by two distinct periods. In the early period, Denmark had a permanent deficit on the annual balance of trade. The recent period has been an era of constant surplus, starting with the year 1987. The balance of trade is the difference between exports and imports of goods.

Figure 1

Balance of trade



Note: Changes from 1945-1947 are calculated on the basis of GDP for 1948.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01_sitc5r3y and [sitc5r4y](http://www.statbank.dk/nat01_sitc5r4y).

Between 1945 and 1986, the annual deficit on the balance of trade averaged 4.3 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). The average surplus in the recent period (including 2008) is 2.9 per cent of GDP, but has been shrinking in recent years.

From the early 1950s, imports and exports each accounted for roughly one-fourth of GDP. In recent years this share has risen to one-third.

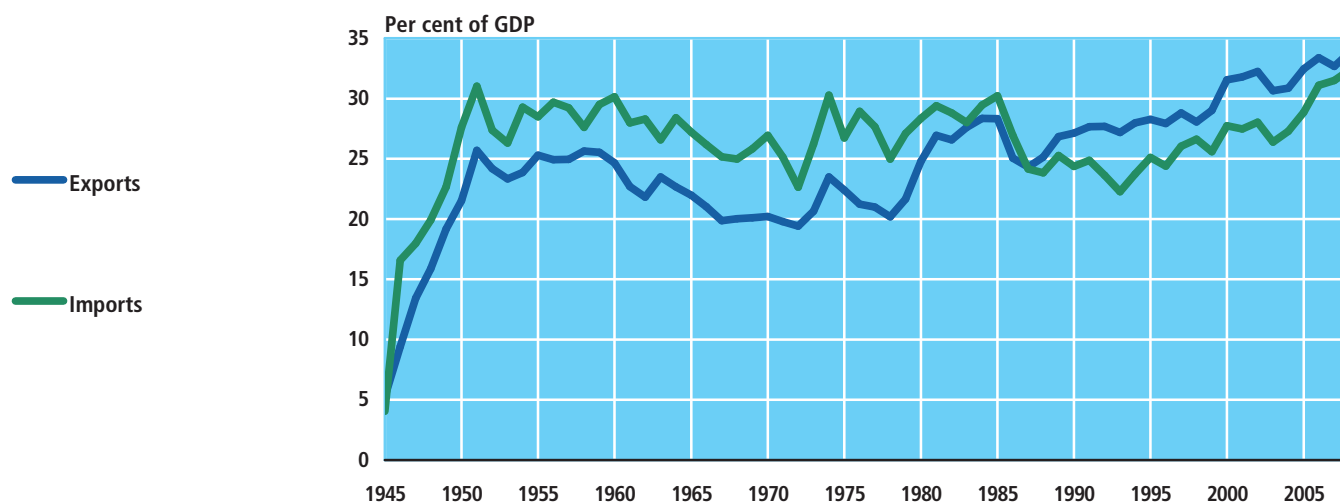
Among the factors affecting developments in the post-war period was the increase in raw material prices resulting from the Korean War in the early 1950s. This implied that imports and exports rose sharply as a percentage of GDP. The two oil crises in the 1970s also resulted in soaring import prices.

Exports as a percentage of GDP rose steeply from the late 1970s until the mid-1980s. Since 1987, exports have had a larger share of GDP than imports – a development that has made a positive contribution to GDP growth.

External trade

Figure 2

Imports and exports



Note: Changes from 1945-1947 are calculated from GDP for 1948.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01_sitc5r3y and [sitc5r4y](http://www.statbank.dk/nat01_sitc5r4y)

2. Denmark's trading partners

Geography is a major factor

Denmark's largest trading partners are geographically close to Denmark. In 2008, the other 26 EU countries accounted for 71 per cent of the total Danish external trade and Norway another 5 per cent.

Countries of export and import

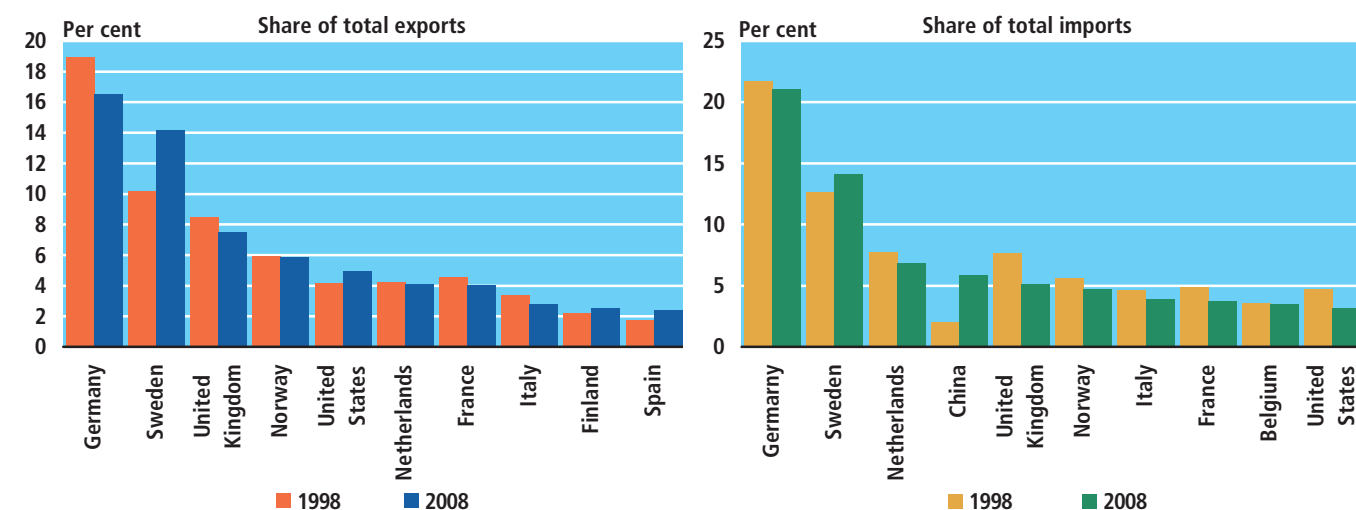
Danish external trade is concentrated on a few dominant trading partners. The 10 largest export markets accounted for 70 per cent of total Danish exports in 2008, while 10 countries supplied 72 per cent of total imports into Denmark.

Germany is Denmark's largest trading partner, but in recent years exports to Germany have been declining relatively. In 2008, Germany accounted for 22 per cent of Denmark's imports and 16 per cent of Denmark's exports. 10 years earlier (1998) the corresponding figures were 21 per cent and 19 per cent.

In recent years, China has been the fastest climber on the list of major trading partners. In 2008, China was the fourth largest supplier of goods to Denmark, accounting for 6 per cent of all Danish imports. Trade is not so brisk in the opposite direction. Less than 2 per cent of Danish exports go to China, a fact which puts China in the 13th place among Denmark's export markets.

External trade

Figure 3 Top 10 export and import countries



Note: In 1998, imports from Luxembourg are included in the figures for Belgium.

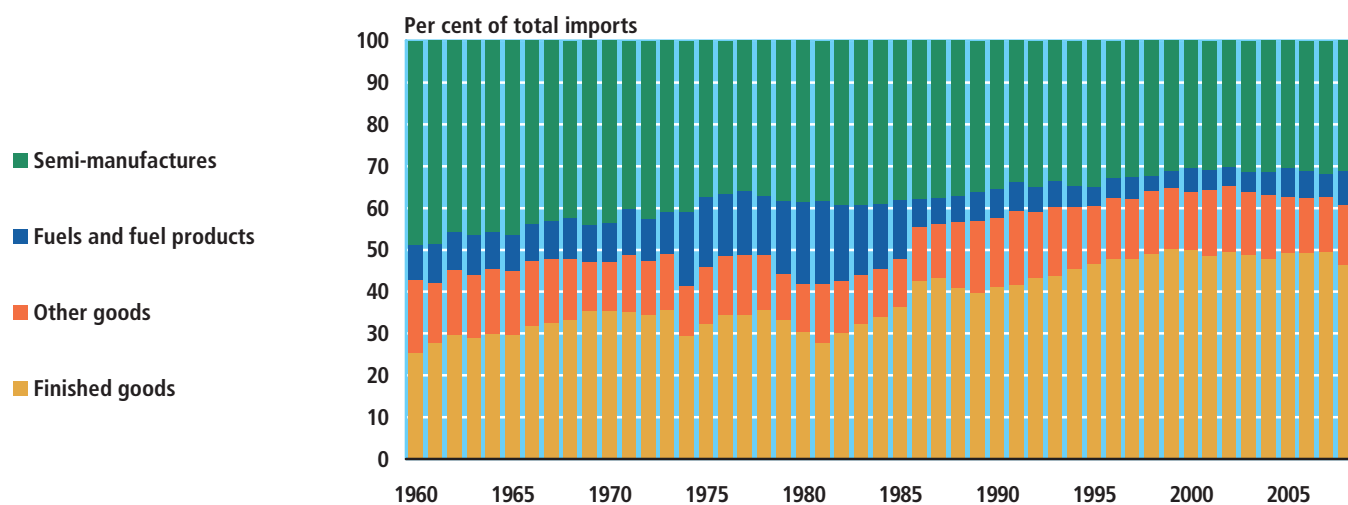
For further information visit www.statbank.dk/sitc5r3y and sitc5r4y.

3. External trade analysed by commodity categories

Finished goods account for half of total imports

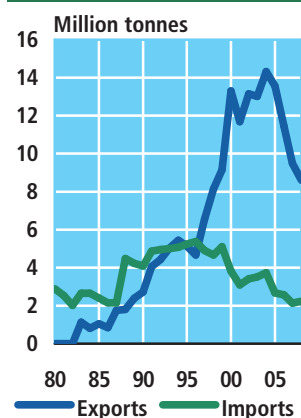
Since 1960, finished goods have made up an ever larger share of Danish imports, now accounting for half of total imports. During the same period, imports of semi-manufactured products have declined from one-half to one-third of total imports.

Figure 4 Imports analysed by commodity categories



External trade

Figure 5
Exports and imports of oil



Denmark is a net exporter of oil

Until the first oil crisis in 1973, imports of crude oil and oil-based products were stable at around 10 per cent of total imports. Then an increase in oil prices pushed the value ratio up to around 20 per cent until the mid-1980s.

Subsequently, the value of imports of crude oil and oil-based products has fallen, so that these goods now account for just over 6 per cent of total imports. Oil exports, on the other hand, increased sharply from 1997 to 2004, after which they have dropped substantially.

In 2008, exports of crude oil and oil-based products accounted for just under 9 per cent of total exports. Still, in volume terms, oil exports are four times as large as oil imports. These developments reflect the scale of energy production in the North Sea, which has made Denmark a net exporter of oil since 1997.

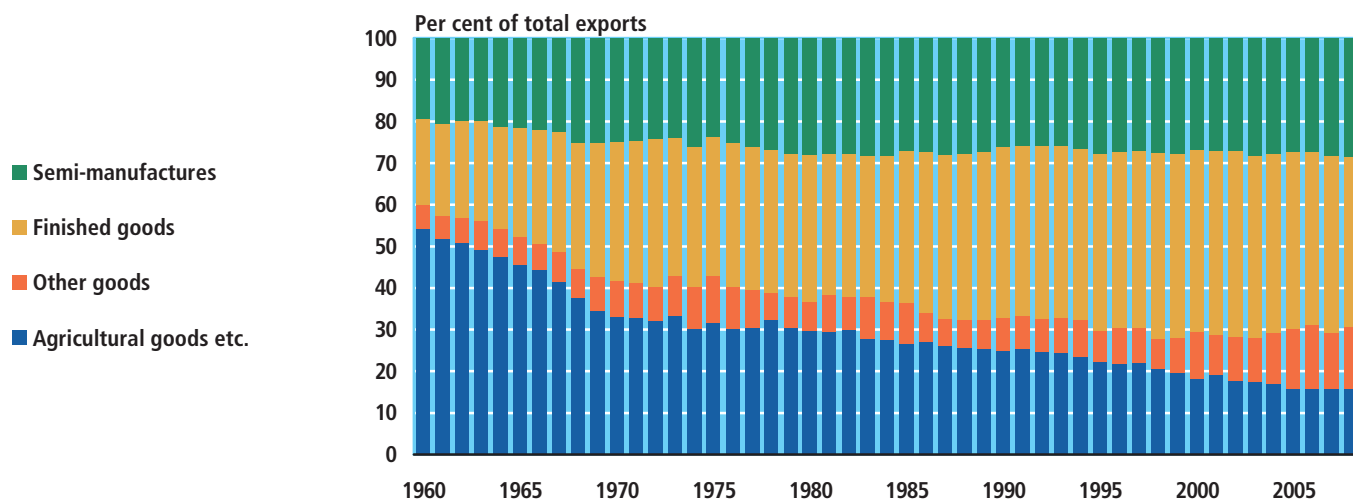
Semi-manufactured and finished goods dominate exports

Since the beginning of the 1960s, the relative importance of agricultural exports has declined. Sales of agricultural products now account for only 16 per cent of total exports.

Conversely, over the same period, finished goods have doubled to 41 per cent of total exports, and semi-manufactures have risen from around 20 per cent in 1960 to almost 30 per cent of total exports of goods most recently.

Figure 6

Exports analysed by commodity categories



4. Quantities, unit values and the terms of trade

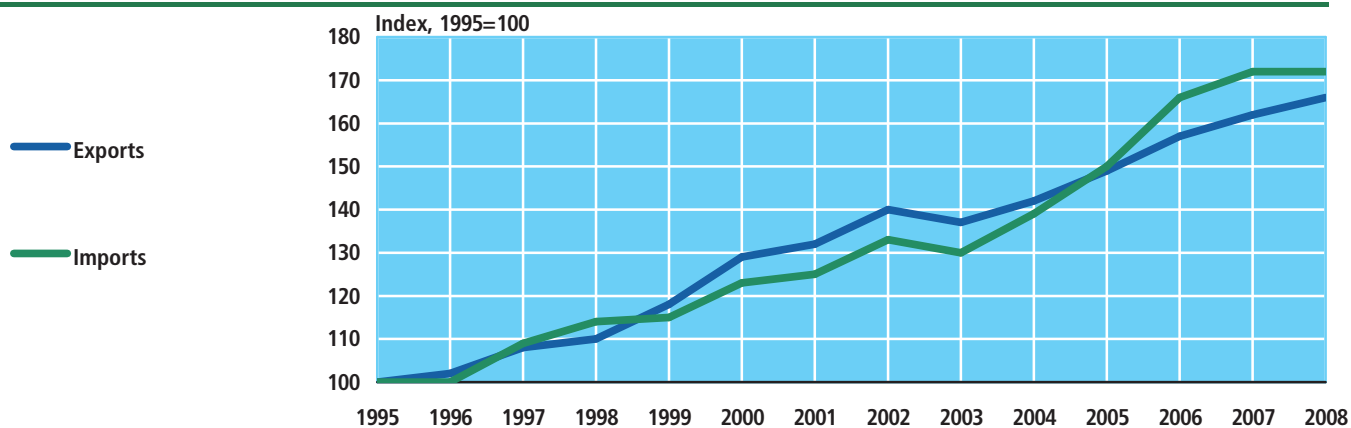
Import and export quantities on the rise

In terms of volume, Danish imports have increased slightly more than exports since 1995. Based on the quantity index the average annual increase in exports from 1995 to 2008 was 4.0 per cent, compared with 4.3 per cent for imports.

External trade

Figure 7

Quantity index of imports and exports



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/konj42 and [bec42](http://www.statbank.dk/bec42)

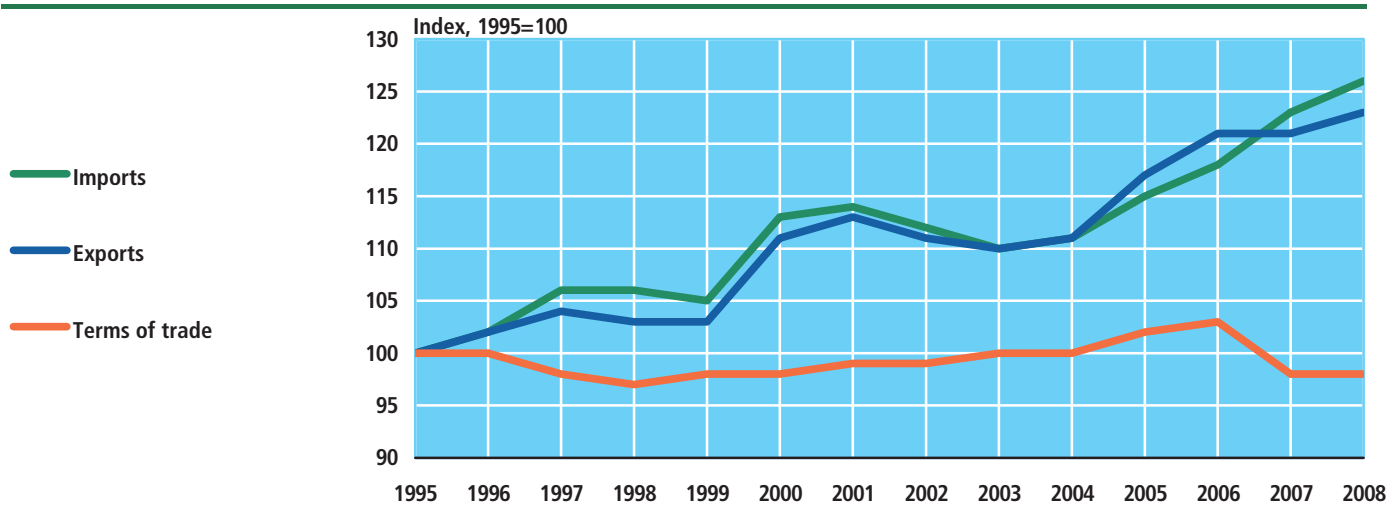
Similar fluctuations in prices for imports and exports

The unit value index shows an almost parallel development in prices of imported and exported goods. From 1995 to 2008 the average annual increase in the index of unit values was 1.8 per cent for imports and 1.6 per cent for exports. However, these are overall figures based on commodity groups which individually display more price variance.

Consequently, Denmark's terms of trade (i.e., the ratio of the export unit value index to the import unit value index) remain fairly constant. This has actually been the case since 1987. The only exception is a drop in 2007, which means that imported goods have become slightly more expensive than exported goods.

Figure 8

Index of unit values for imports and exports and the terms of trade



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/konj42, [bec42](http://www.statbank.dk/bec42) and [byt22](http://www.statbank.dk/byt22).

Impact on total value of trade

The implication of these developments is that the overall growth in Denmark's external trade since 1995 owes more to volume changes than to price changes.

Table 367

Main figures for external trade

	Exports		Imports	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	DKK mio.			
Total	551 296	586 670	531 793	561 662
EMU, total	221 579	232 972	255 310	260 362
Belgium	8 293	8 564	18 918	19 681
Cyprus	566	466	111	157
Finland	15 895	15 101	12 058	12 685
France and Monaco	24 875	26 094	21 737	21 044
Greece	4 073	4 087	1 080	735
Ireland	8 581	7 097	6 138	5 385
Italy	18 217	18 259	21 976	21 919
Luxembourg	322	352	1 873	1 899
Malta	340	966	67	104
Netherlands	25 093	25 794	36 121	38 512
Portugal	2 632	2 714	2 111	2 325
Slovenia	624	621	1 500	1 370
Spain	15 774	16 009	9 834	9 408
Germany	91 901	102 511	115 839	119 195
Austria	4 395	4 338	5 947	5 944
Other EU countries	158 963	170 607	135 825	146 663
Bulgaria	663	895	190	241
Czech Republic	5 814	4 832	5 133	5 481
Estonia	1 898	1 792	1 539	1 765
Latvia	2 260	1 985	1 915	2 593
Lithuania	3 282	3 001	2 584	4 098
Poland	12 698	14 180	13 385	15 522
Romania	1 468	1 594	337	486
Slovakia	1 457	1 811	2 794	3 393
United Kingdom	43 905	49 556	27 236	29 023
Sweden	80 892	85 502	76 494	79 737
Hungary	3 155	3 534	4 218	4 323
EU country not specified	1 469	1 924	0	0
Other countries, total	170 754	183 090	140 659	154 636
Argentina	735	699	2 049	3 036
Australia	4 219	4 323	944	846
Brazil	1 951	2 627	2 203	2 108
Canada	5 178	6 026	3 063	2 785
United Arab Emirates	1 758	2 224	1 386	1 047
Greenland	2 776	2 943	2 218	2 465
Hong Kong	4 325	5 278	2 159	1 667
India	1 983	2 770	3 792	3 601
Japan	10 334	11 459	3 928	3 387
China	9 673	11 217	29 974	32 974
Norway	33 026	35 240	22 445	26 472
Russian Federation	10 532	11 140	7 928	9 653
Switzerland	4 753	5 023	4 624	5 077
Singapore	2 468	2 413	981	1 542
South Africa	1 479	1 333	1 224	1 673
Korea, Republic of	3 798	3 870	3 065	2 736
Taiwan	1 311	1 447	4 092	3 138
Thailand	1 122	1 347	2 496	2 897
Turkey	3 189	4 301	5 590	5 381
United States	34 935	32 338	18 500	18 009

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/sitc2r3y and sitc2r4y

Table 368 (page 1 of 5) **External trade by country**

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2007	2008*	2007	2008*	2007	2008*
DKK thousands						
Total	551 295 565	586 669 838	531 792 830	561 661 605	19 502 735	25 008 233
Europe, total¹	441 787 791	468 872 950	435 868 194	458 114 229	5 919 597	10 758 721
Albania	37 592	45 805	1 766	2 868	35 826	42 937
Andorra	12 835	11 906	227	169	12 608	11 737
Belgium	8 292 691	8 563 888	18 918 036	19 681 310	-10 625 345	-11 117 422
Bosnia-Herzegovina	126 807	163 938	36 093	21 732	90 714	142 206
Bulgaria	662 637	895 491	189 534	240 632	473 103	654 859
Cyprus	565 616	466 299	110 989	156 980	454 627	309 319
Estonia	1 898 324	1 791 649	1 539 015	1 764 968	359 309	26 681
Finland	15 894 721	15 100 746	12 057 680	12 685 447	3 837 041	2 415 299
France and Monaco	24 875 024	26 094 086	21 736 555	21 044 257	3 138 469	5 049 829
Faroe Islands ¹	2 557 707	2 375 349	925 139	979 846	1 632 568	1 395 503
Gibraltar	152 148	126 382	2 417	39 126	149 731	87 256
Greenland ²	2 776 365	2 942 632	2 217 697	2 464 619	558 668	478 013
Greece	4 072 779	4 086 576	1 079 718	734 530	2 993 061	3 352 046
Belarus	370 353	378 020	939 435	1 075 645	-569 082	-697 625
Ireland	8 581 277	7 097 310	6 138 306	5 384 919	2 442 971	1 712 391
Iceland	3 079 061	2 618 244	833 455	948 302	2 245 606	1 669 942
Italy	18 217 088	18 259 393	21 975 789	21 918 562	-3 758 701	-3 659 169
Kosovo	31 340	31 960	75	284	31 265	31 676
Croatia	962 416	1 267 305	171 165	176 273	791 251	1 091 032
Latvia	2 259 729	1 985 453	1 914 876	2 593 101	344 853	-607 648
Liechtenstein	20 095	9 286	18 983	34 473	1 112	-25 187
Lithuania	3 282 268	3 001 023	2 583 524	4 097 875	698 744	-1 096 852
Luxembourg	322 011	351 760	1 872 971	1 898 672	-1 550 960	-1 546 912
Macedonia	108 991	116 679	19 832	21 549	89 159	95 130
Malta	339 752	965 787	67 232	104 095	272 520	861 692
Moldova	44 180	66 092	13 684	799	30 496	65 293
Montenegro	12 247	8 725	10 757	407	1 490	8 318
Netherlands	25 092 937	25 793 786	36 120 995	38 511 797	-11 028 058	-12 718 011
Norway	33 026 133	35 239 611	22 445 014	26 471 935	10 581 119	8 767 676
Poland	12 697 661	14 179 791	13 384 810	15 522 414	-687 149	-1 342 623
Portugal	2 631 833	2 713 778	2 111 269	2 324 572	520 564	389 206
Romania	1 468 446	1 593 789	336 577	486 266	1 131 869	1 107 523
Russian Federation	10 532 224	11 140 179	7 928 189	9 652 986	2 604 035	1 487 193
San Marino	23 258	15 861	9 991	4 146	13 267	11 715
Switzerland	4 753 301	5 023 208	4 623 525	5 077 331	129 776	-54 123
Serbia	498 918	471 134	63 548	93 908	435 370	377 226
Slovakia	1 456 959	1 811 334	2 794 175	3 392 961	-1 337 216	-1 581 627
Slovenia	623 602	620 959	1 500 009	1 370 209	-876 407	-749 250
Spain	15 774 361	16 009 425	9 834 202	9 408 241	5 940 159	6 601 184
United Kingdom	43 905 458	49 556 193	27 236 426	29 023 283	16 669 032	20 532 910
Sweden	80 892 440	85 502 195	76 494 027	79 736 669	4 398 413	5 765 526
Czech Republic	5 814 482	4 832 306	5 133 182	5 481 438	681 300	-649 132
Turkey	3 189 417	4 300 690	5 590 050	5 381 266	-2 400 633	-1 080 576
Germany	91 900 819	102 510 925	115 838 788	119 194 613	-23 937 969	-16 683 688
Ukraine	1 706 852	1 869 859	1 100 564	1 105 916	606 288	763 943
Hungary	3 155 321	3 533 826	4 218 356	4 323 343	-1 063 035	-789 517
Not classified EU country	1 469 058	1 924 242	-	-	1 469 058	1 924 242
Vatican State	-	13 136	74	55	-74	13 081
Austria	4 394 622	4 337 571	5 947 170	5 944 059	-1 552 548	-1 606 488

¹ Faroe Islands included in Europe. ² Greenland included in America.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/13

Table 368 (page 2 of 5)

External trade by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2007	2008*	2007	2008*	2007	2008*
DKK thousands						
Africa, total	5 748 564	7 229 985	2 455 710	2 827 321	3 292 854	4 402 664
Algeria	487 259	703 613	199	49 376	487 060	654 237
Angola	52 478	94 383	8 299	103	44 179	94 280
Benin	13 416	31 165	54 588	95 130	-41 172	-63 965
Botswana	6 538	40 838	19	71	6 519	40 767
British Indian Ocean Territory	1 782	2 570	432	-	1 350	2 570
Burkina Faso	16 226	14 705	58 055	132 223	-41 829	-117 518
Burundi	3 866	8 417	3 969	1 348	-103	7 069
Cameroon	19 119	23 833	15 201	21 046	3 918	2 787
Central African Republic	10 123	5 005	224	92	9 899	4 913
Ceuta	7 028	5 305	52	237	6 976	5 068
Comoros	149	270	20	3	129	267
Congo	67 104	24 401	19 576	7 051	47 528	17 350
Congo (Democratic Republic)	26 792	26 807	5 316	20 122	21 476	6 685
Djibouti	8 377	13 347	-	5 983	8 377	7 364
Egypt	1 027 540	948 607	146 644	109 236	880 896	839 371
Côte d'Ivoire	33 657	29 637	122 262	120 885	-88 605	-91 248
Eritrea	8 608	5 215	401	12	8 207	5 203
Ethiopia	71 682	40 327	3 533	6 512	68 149	33 815
Gabon	13 335	32 537	6 544	2 812	6 791	29 725
Gambia	25 113	23 994	33	483	25 080	23 511
Ghana	107 708	116 695	200 520	79 477	-92 812	37 218
Guinea	19 085	13 282	1 790	412	17 295	12 870
Guinea-Bissau	6 029	4 207	-	96	6 029	4 111
Cap Verde	3 908	7 175	34	770	3 874	6 405
Kenya	108 883	129 889	37 069	22 854	71 814	107 035
Lesotho	44	459	1	1	43	458
Liberia	31 235	1 481 845	112	390	31 123	1 481 455
Libya	244 577	159 998	142	88 326	244 435	71 672
Madagascar	22 325	41 179	10 423	11 980	11 902	29 199
Malawi	24 191	32 652	32 796	19 147	-8 605	13 505
Mali	13 085	13 432	15 552	73 018	-2 467	-59 586
Morocco	253 642	388 306	27 899	46 134	225 743	342 172
Mauritania	2 186	39 353	314	16	1 872	39 337
Mauritius	62 717	53 413	14 431	17 908	48 286	35 505
Mayotte	1 620	755	-	-	1 620	755
Melilla	4 803	6 639	-	-	4 803	6 639
Mozambique	16 001	77 956	26 694	25 377	-10 693	52 579
Namibia	33 682	46 593	44 283	33 294	-10 601	13 299
Niger	7 567	5 647	1 253	102	6 314	5 545
Nigeria	512 604	479 843	10 417	10 019	502 187	469 824
Rwanda	7 541	6 264	3 784	76	3 757	6 188
Sao Tome and Principe	1 254	482	127	-	1 127	482
Senegal	77 723	24 657	1 334	3 662	76 389	20 995
Seychelles	9 879	7 809	5 848	9 639	4 031	-1 830
Sierra Leone	22 582	18 430	1 032	731	21 550	17 699
Somalia	584	1 302	2	6	582	1 296
Saint Helena, etc.	298	35	8	6 181	290	-6 146
Sudan	116 760	185 352	5 420	3 617	111 340	181 735
Swaziland	1 250	8 122	170	153	1 080	7 969
South Africa	1 479 000	1 332 615	1 224 031	1 672 680	254 969	-340 065
Tanzania	64 803	84 607	8 681	26 403	56 122	58 204
Chad	14 592	29 074	443	2	14 149	29 072
Togo	124 365	14 472	1 600	145	122 765	14 327
Tunesia	358 448	226 633	44 004	45 661	314 444	180 972
Uganda	49 086	67 882	19 544	16 063	29 542	51 819
Zambia	19 195	15 740	18 082	12 747	1 113	2 993
Zimbabwe	12 470	17 275	25 413	27 489	-12 943	-10 214
Equatorial Guinea	12 650	14 940	227 090	20	-214 440	14 920

Table 368 (page 3 of 5) **External trade by country**

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2007	2008*	2007	2008*	2007	2008*
DKK thousands						
America, total	51 082 575	50 273 786	32 268 605	33 237 705	18 813 970	17 036 081
of which: North America ¹	42 890 265	41 308 046	23 780 703	23 258 219	19 109 562	18 049 827
South and Central America	8 192 310	8 965 740	8 487 902	9 979 486	-295 592	-1 013 746
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	12 258	8 593	3 315	1 066	8 943	7 527
Anguilla	10 244	400	17	288	10 227	112
Antigua and Barbuda	121 917	17 955	5 482	6 991	116 435	10 964
Argentina	735 321	699 427	2 049 388	3 035 632	-1 314 067	-2 336 205
Aruba	19 747	16 976	701	139	19 046	16 837
Bahamas	59 987	260 134	465	24	59 522	260 110
Barbados	28 866	34 376	1 928	1 575	26 938	32 801
Belize	13 491	14 201	41	236	13 450	13 965
Bermuda	213 054	19 307	232 452	2 533	-19 398	16 774
Bolivia	31 320	50 788	6 666	5 519	24 654	45 269
Brazil	1 950 800	2 626 941	2 203 381	2 108 260	-252 581	518 681
Virgin Islands (British)	510 641	71 822	4 009	1 466	506 632	70 356
Canada	5 178 359	6 025 849	3 062 600	2 784 597	2 115 759	3 241 252
Cayman Islands	41 908	4 672	1 307	188	40 601	4 484
Chile	696 604	739 043	917 480	1 072 283	-220 876	-333 240
Colombia	238 202	361 754	1 340 031	1 053 125	-1 101 829	-691 371
Costa Rica	67 335	89 359	13 331	23 577	54 004	65 782
Cuba	162 827	84 664	148 232	313 433	14 595	-228 769
Dominica	2 445	6 647	59	485	2 386	6 162
Dominican Republic	537 711	484 286	7 371	6 775	530 340	477 511
Ecuador	63 387	75 188	135 840	159 859	-72 453	-84 671
El Salvador	67 849	53 118	2 371	335	65 478	52 783
Falkland Islands	1 900	648	-	90 318	1 900	-89 670
Grenada	7 608	8 353	86	-	7 522	8 353
Guatemala	68 011	52 185	13 565	15 463	54 446	36 722
Guyana	10 318	14 463	1 463	378	8 855	14 085
Haiti	22 466	21 626	99	570	22 367	21 056
Honduras	35 056	44 352	24 599	35 090	10 457	9 262
Jamaica	30 031	24 988	3 494	4 395	26 537	20 593
Mexico	1 189 024	1 715 636	538 415	736 077	650 609	979 559
Montserrat	1 560	246	-	36	1 560	210
Netherlands Antilles	82 984	48 654	1 647	1 068	81 337	47 586
Nicaragua	12 593	21 418	8 051	2 501	4 542	18 917
Panama	392 260	293 670	23 860	474 644	368 400	-180 974
Paraguay	10 521	23 363	5 432	22 284	5 089	1 079
Peru	135 923	223 666	585 706	440 750	-449 783	-217 084
Saint Kitts, Nevis	16 085	3 206	1 974	1 834	14 111	1 372
Saint Lucia	6 449	5 589	102	239	6 347	5 350
Saint Pierre, etc.	192	1 138	-	-	192	1 138
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	40 598	12 077	170	9	40 428	12 068
Suriname	9 867	11 756	214	131	9 653	11 625
Trinidad and Tobago	66 129	102 275	1 890	1 614	64 239	100 661
Turks and Caicos Islands	244	228	1	1	243	227
Uruguay	119 405	167 174	39 973	60 243	79 432	106 931
United States	34 935 349	32 338 427	18 500 406	18 009 003	16 434 943	14 329 424
Venezuela	347 364	450 516	163 294	298 052	184 070	152 464
Asia, total	47 761 965	54 033 382	59 495 871	61 694 705	-11 733 906	-7 661 323
Afghanistan	63 366	105 671	2 512	70 242	60 854	35 429
Armenia	22 298	30 616	746	551	21 552	30 065
Azerbaijan	54 417	101 449	79 057	2 172	-24 640	99 277
Bahrain	152 199	175 928	4 050	53 292	148 149	122 636
Bangladesh	253 743	212 201	884 843	939 560	-631 100	-727 359
Bhutan	1 134	1 086	6	243	1 128	843

¹ United States, Canada, Greenland, Saint. Pierre, etc.

Table 368 (page 4 of 5) **External trade by country**

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2007	2008*	2007	2008*	2007	2008*
DKK thousands						
Brunei	6 856	20 666	828	458	6 028	20 208
Cambodia	11 808	11 580	83 455	100 788	-71 647	-89 208
United Arab Emirates	1 757 658	2 224 340	1 386 320	1 047 332	371 338	1 177 008
Georgia	56 667	67 068	5 264	5 872	51 403	61 196
Hong Kong	4 325 130	5 278 425	2 159 316	1 666 597	2 165 814	3 611 828
India	1 982 852	2 770 316	3 792 266	3 600 727	-1 809 414	-830 411
Indonesia	566 089	504 775	1 250 535	1 167 662	-684 446	-662 887
Iraq	324 049	234 688	488	1 116	323 561	233 572
Iran	869 866	868 942	75 997	51 584	793 869	817 358
Israel	960 134	1 069 682	738 375	728 993	221 759	340 689
Japan	10 334 076	11 458 632	3 928 059	3 387 024	6 406 017	8 071 608
Jordan	262 696	313 120	10 817	11 931	251 879	301 189
Kazakhstan	347 265	488 054	114 458	263 093	232 807	224 961
China	9 672 864	11 216 965	29 974 239	32 973 805	-20 301 375	-21 756 840
Kyrgyzstan	8 904	10 416	7	77	8 897	10 339
Kuwait	336 936	380 898	430 016	494 903	-93 080	-114 005
Lao People's Democratic Republic	11 999	10 843	7 677	22 313	4 322	-11 470
Lebanon	529 086	446 015	10 086	14 021	519 000	431 994
Macao	17 549	14 763	127 779	45 863	-110 230	-31 100
Malaysia	821 800	792 173	1 684 688	1 769 581	-862 888	-977 408
Maldives	21 129	34 570	217	409	20 912	34 161
Mongolia	18 427	10 687	1 119	657	17 308	10 030
Myanmar	3 921	8 165	55 537	9 591	-51 616	-1 426
Nepal	19 054	11 841	12 909	13 148	6 145	-1 307
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	35 616	26 664	7 322	1 757	28 294	24 907
Oman	426 092	676 854	1 654	126 032	424 438	550 822
Pakistan	403 154	445 681	405 195	528 416	-2 041	-82 735
Philippines	461 772	597 441	379 963	397 355	81 809	200 086
Qatar	316 632	519 465	21 485	337 866	295 147	181 599
Saudi Arabia	2 157 415	2 112 739	25 993	281 841	2 131 422	1 830 898
Singapore	2 467 668	2 412 539	981 002	1 542 326	1 486 666	870 213
Sri Lanka	121 561	145 027	123 727	157 924	-2 166	-12 897
Korea, Republic of	3 798 261	3 869 579	3 064 885	2 735 817	733 376	1 133 762
Syria	184 120	300 789	12 842	8 221	171 278	292 568
Tajikistan	4 947	17 535	61	564	4 886	16 971
Taiwan	1 310 595	1 447 130	4 092 000	3 137 515	-2 781 405	-1 690 385
Thailand	1 121 505	1 346 539	2 495 590	2 897 394	-1 374 085	-1 550 855
Timor Leste	1 050	528	164	1 141	886	-613
Turkmenistan	37 181	8 775	1	-	37 180	8 775
Uzbekistan	35 715	56 033	497	3 380	35 218	52 653
West Bank/Gaza Strip	5 839	5 058	1	3	5 838	5 055
Viet Nam	841 957	952 465	954 599	1 091 028	-112 642	-138 563
Yemen	216 913	217 966	107 224	2 520	109 689	215 446
Oceania, total	4 851 959	6 170 005	1 704 450	5 787 645	3 147 509	382 360
American Samoa	390	1 083	7	34	383	1 049
Antarctica	-	632	-	-	-	632
Australia	4 219 369	4 323 105	943 518	845 589	3 275 851	3 477 516
Bouvet Islands	114	-	-	-	114	-
Cocos Islands	-	-	22	495	-22	-495
Cook Islands	28	11 509	-	231	28	11 278
Fiji Islands	7 073	11 204	153	400	6 920	10 804
French Southern Territories	3 340	2 098	1	2	3 339	2 096
French Polynesia	16 105	16 801	2 533	2 141	13 572	14 660
Guam	10 356	8 062	35	1	10 321	8 061
Heard Islands and McDonald Islands	398	3 228	-	1	398	3 227
Christmas Islands	-	46	4	-	-4	46

Table 368 (page 5 of 5) **External trade by country**

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2007	2008*	2007	2008*	2007	2008*
	DKK thousands					
Kiribati	-	1 069	201	682	-201	387
Marshall Islands	1 145	916 404	-	3 957 474	1 145	-3 041 070
Nauru	383	30	-	-	383	30
New Zealand	540 367	753 829	740 694	971 011	-200 327	-217 182
Niue	-	28	-	-	-	28
Northern Mariana Islands	1 080	88	26	108	1 054	-20
Norfolk Islands	1 767	4 803	26	30	1 741	4 773
New Caledonia	21 625	23 071	78	387	21 547	22 684
Palau	-	-	2	70	-2	-70
Papua New Guinea	21 750	27 473	16 189	7 546	5 561	19 927
Pitcairn	-	-	41	14	-41	-14
Solomon Islands	1 813	3 596	512	289	1 301	3 307
Samoa	289	488	5	1	284	487
Federated States of Micronesia	-	507	-	2	-	505
Tokelau	1 938	56 009	131	712	1 807	55 297
Tonga	946	1 482	132	38	814	1 444
Tuvalu	54	317	68	350	-14	-33
Wallis and Futuna	-	10	-	1	-	9
Vanuatu	1 135	2 257	72	17	1 063	2 240
United States Minor outlying islands	494	776	-	19	494	757
Not classified non-EU country	62 711	89 730	-	-	62 711	89 730

Table 369

External trade: quantity index and unit value index

	Quantity			Unit value		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	1995=100					
Imports¹						
Imports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	166	172	172	118	123	126
Intermediate goods for agriculture and horticulture	106	117	127	127	142	168
Intermediate goods for construction industry	199	213	208	105	111	114
Intermediate goods for other industries	145	152	150	115	120	122
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	97	86	103	318	321	404
Machinery and other capital	197	204	189	109	113	110
Transport equipment	202	201	190	108	113	113
Intermediate goods for household consumption	192	199	206	110	114	114
Exports¹						
Exports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	157	162	166	121	121	123
Agricultural products of animal origin	128	131	132	107	104	111
Agricultural products of vegetable origin	83	84	78	123	135	142
Canned meat and milk	78	80	83	117	122	129
Manufactured goods, total	169	178	188	109	109	107
Manufactured goods, total (excl. machinery and instruments)	166	171	181	109	110	109
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs not processed or preserved	109	104	103	120	121	122
Fur skins, untreated	185	142	173	179	139	151
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	197	188	165	373	349	468
Terms of trade	•	•	•	103	98	98

Note: The classification *other goods* has been omitted from the table, but it is included in the totals.

¹ Excl. ships of over 250 GT, aircraft, drilling rigs and production platforms.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bec42 and konj42

Table 370

Imports

BEC - commodity group	2007	2008
	DKK mio.	
Imports, total	531 793	561 662
Intermediate goods for agriculture, total	12 457	15 929
Cereals, unmilled or semi-processed	1 849	3 622
Feeding stuff for animals	6 959	7 717
Fertilizers	1 702	2 685
Other	1 947	1 905
Intermediate goods for construction industry, total	45 185	46 297
Timber, worked, coniferous	3 868	2 677
Non-metallic mineral manufactures for const.	4 290	4 725
Iron or steel products for construction	10 711	12 333
Miscellaneous finished goods for construction	7 533	7 678
Other	18 782	18 884
Intermediate goods for other industries, total	174 342	177 890
Oil seeds, oleag. fruit (excl. flour and meal)	1 336	1 867
Pulp and waste paper	439	412
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	9 666	9 825
Textile fibres	283	264
Textile yarn	1 163	1 139
Textile fabric	4 257	4 086
Chemical elements and compounds	7 793	8 769
Plastic materials and articles thereof	16 963	16 893
Other chemical materials and products	10 794	11 475
Iron and steel	22 263	22 772
Non-ferrous metals	7 782	7 266
Miscellaneous manufactures of metal	5 847	6 066
Other raw materials and semi-manufactures	22 165	22 761
Parts of non-elec. machinery, etc.	24 411	26 610
Parts of elec. machinery etc.	13 925	13 268
Other parts and accessories n.e.s.	4 445	4 840
Parts and accessories of transport equipment	19 515	18 500
Aircraft engines	318	53
Engines for other transport equipment	977	1 024
Fuels, lubricants and electric energy, total	29 519	44 346
Coal, coke and briquettes	3 513	4 848
Petroleum oils, crude	7 006	8 345
Light and medium oils (motor spirit etc.)	6 056	8 269
Gas oils and fuel oils n.e.s.	10 031	16 825
Other fuels and lubricants, electric current	2 913	6 059
Machinery and other capital equip., total	65 174	64 815
Agricultural and dairy machinery	4 128	4 444
Office machines, automatic data processing equipment	12 921	12 346
Construction machinery	3 426	2 583
Other machinery and appliances, non-electrical	19 666	21 694
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	25 033	23 748
Transport equipment, total	42 439	46 699
Ships	2 323	8 828
Aircraft	4 495	4 159
Railway vehicles and industrial motor vehicles	13 060	13 696
Passenger motor cars	22 561	20 016
Goods for household consumption, total	156 128	159 720
Food, beverages and tobacco	44 854	47 734
Other non-durable consumer goods	24 790	26 345
Clothing	24 196	24 205
Footwear	5 444	5 718
Other semi-durable consumer goods	25 716	26 787
Pleasure craft, caravans, etc.	2 797	2 335
Other durable consumer goods	28 331	26 596
Goods not elsewhere specified	6 549	5 965

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bec2y

Table 371

Export

KONJ-Commodity group	2007	2008
	DKK mio.	
Export, total	551 296	586 670
Agricultural products of animal origin, total	39 224	42 267
Live bovine cattle; meat from bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 963	2 118
Live swine; meat of swine	23 544	24 793
Poultry; live killed or dressed; fresh, chilled or frozen	1 558	1 631
Butter	1 442	1 764
Cheese	7 273	7 644
Birds' eggs, in the shell	99	84
Pig fat and poultry fat	412	464
Bovine and equine hides and skins, undressed	230	228
Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (excl. fish)	491	534
Edible offal of cattle, sheep, pigs and horses	952	1 295
Other agricultural products of animal origin	1 260	1 712
Agricultural products of vegetable origin, total	9 087	8 885
Cereals	2 134	1 920
Seeds, fruit and spores for sowing	1 867	1 775
Flowers, plants, fruits and vegetables	3 766	3 616
Other agricultural products of vegetable origin	1 320	1 574
Canned meat and milk, total	5 496	6 031
Canned meat	3 106	3 512
Canned milk	2 390	2 519
Manufactured goods, total (excl. canned meat and milk, ships, etc.)	411 326	428 774
Sugar and molasses	855	1 192
Other manufactured products of agricultural origin	20 976	22 164
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved	4 253	4 388
Feeding stuffs (excl. straw, roots, etc.)	5 167	5 296
Beer	1 908	2 044
Other beverages (excl. fruit and vegetable juices)	2 410	2 359
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2 171	2 930
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	39 881	41 135
Other chemical goods	32 737	36 867
Leather, leather manufactures; dressed furskins	478	432
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s	1 417	1 283
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	5 072	4 855
Paper, paperboard, articles of paper pulp, of paper, or of paperboard	5 174	5 538
Textiles and clothing	27 358	28 450
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	9 466	10 858
Metals	14 325	14 004
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s	17 259	21 831
Machinery and instruments	145 961	150 572
Transport equipment, excl. ships of over 250 GT and aircraft	17 185	17 592
Furniture	16 334	14 665
Articles of artificial plastic materials, n.e.s	8 458	8 564
Other manufactured goods, n.e.s	32 481	31 755
Ships of over 250 GT, aircraft and drilling rigs and production platforms	3 242	6 535
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, not prepared or preserved	12 539	12 463
Furskins, raw	3 665	4 849
Fuels, lubricants and electric current	56 819	66 524
Other goods	9 897	10 340

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/konj2y

Table 372 (page 1 of 16) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2008***

SITC	Selected commodity groups	Total		Finland		France, Monaco	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
DKK mio.							
	Total	586 670	561 662	15 101	12 685	26 094	21 044
0	Food and live animals, total	92 493	55 765	1 756	529	3 117	2 654
01	Meat and meat preparations	30 080	7 996	224	14	511	432
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	13 990	4 678	483	22	289	321
03	Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	16 775	10 327	194	27	1 476	166
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	5 509	6 672	67	177	82	526
05	Vegetables and fruit	2 810	10 112	62	134	28	413
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	2 410	2 134	186	49	32	248
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1 307	2 976	39	35	22	68
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	5 315	7 388	256	7	181	219
1	Beverages and tobacco, total	6 015	6 566	275	21	141	1 067
11	Beverages	4 406	5 759	246	21	83	1 062
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1 609	807	30	0	58	5
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	20 519	15 692	680	770	875	277
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	5 086	1 070	153	143	39	0
24	Wood and cork	916	4 695	7	503	27	8
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	4 143	1 424	240	58	203	1
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	67 245	45 116	1 326	837	2 823	124
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	56	4 931	0	2	8	0
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	49 884	35 878	1 325	809	2 800	124
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	12 723	95	0	0	15	0
35	Electric current	4 583	4 212	0	0	0	0
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	3 418	4 185	41	2	72	52
5	Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	77 509	60 779	2 762	1 355	4 172	4 103
51	Organic chemicals	9 274	5 388	143	118	531	452
52	Inorganic chemicals	828	3 378	15	137	19	90
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	3 385	3 464	121	66	135	91
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	41 133	16 893	1 769	60	2 555	1 064
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	4 320	5 660	265	33	66	1 036
57	Plastics in primary forms	1 722	10 060	58	219	41	523
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	5 305	6 657	140	271	231	328
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	65 545	94 058	1 381	4 304	3 350	3 374
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1 283	4 095	20	84	78	71
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	4 816	6 334	53	524	221	68
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	5 538	12 146	238	986	565	374
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	7 094	8 250	166	65	361	219
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	10 858	8 593	163	166	331	259
67	Iron and steel	10 133	23 911	208	2 058	374	1 453
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	3 850	8 247	44	159	380	329
7	Machinery and transport equipment, total	157 662	189 844	3 574	3 802	6 904	7 441
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	28 413	11 822	138	884	792	427
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	21 694	18 679	392	392	1 049	875
73	Metalworking machinery	1 608	2 236	36	45	41	122
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	43 378	32 583	1 047	772	2 523	1 680
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	6 025	17 193	209	24	231	377
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	11 675	19 467	718	782	600	228
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	20 739	27 204	537	650	941	1 012
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	15 266	42 647	440	218	627	2 466
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	8 864	18 013	34	34	92	253

Note: The table only contains selected 2-digit SITC chapters, and consequently the figures do not add up to the totals shown.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/sitc2r4y

Table 372 (page 2 of 16) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2008***

SITC Selected commodity groups		Total		Finland		France, Monaco	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	87 817	84 467	3 167	1 064	4 397	1 910
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	2 416	3 717	125	119	455	125
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	14 229	9 094	252	53	1 114	43
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	561	1 336	35	5	20	57
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	21 352	24 138	1 600	50	716	299
85	Footwear	3 759	5 782	148	41	34	90
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	16 065	10 852	328	257	827	317
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	1 576	2 733	45	2	98	138
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total	8 446	5 189	118	416	197	185

Table 372 (page 3 of 16) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2008***

SITC Selected commodity groups		Italy		Netherlands		Poland	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
	Total	18 259	21 919	25 794	38 512	14 180	15 522
0	Food and live animals, total	5 171	2 407	3 312	6 877	3 354	1 735
01	Meat and meat preparations	2 357	298	276	1 611	2 113	669
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	115	178	586	496	77	137
03	Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	1 944	84	1 088	318	492	292
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	57	475	142	457	72	52
05	Vegetables and fruit	49	917	101	2 290	18	280
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	21	32	80	224	95	23
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	18	56	89	432	8	64
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	324	209	302	690	193	164
1	Beverages and tobacco, total	695	989	90	131	56	88
11	Beverages	688	982	34	101	30	45
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	7	7	55	30	25	43
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	642	233	773	2 015	298	586
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	159	2	13	47	7	195
24	Wood and cork	2	4	5	47	48	168
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	31	2	89	42	1	12
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	27	9	5 197	633	372	1 284
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	3	0	1	11	0	0
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	22	9	1 886	620	372	1 053
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	2	0	68	2	0	0
35	Electric current	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	59	96	244	228	89	0
5	Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	2 270	1 834	2 728	7 936	1 654	736
51	Organic chemicals	201	136	562	927	116	13
52	Inorganic chemicals	15	12	22	851	13	37
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	34	85	88	242	270	20
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	1 193	392	483	1 931	595	48
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	23	401	151	377	88	183
57	Plastics in primary forms	24	183	69	2 073	130	36
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	100	492	320	470	216	155
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	1 757	3 831	2 394	4 831	2 951	4 532
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	28	131	98	178	51	32
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	85	32	293	255	312	1 281
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	83	248	308	1 109	137	262
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	189	462	349	512	591	408
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	619	635	154	449	166	340
67	Iron and steel	158	967	149	1 193	547	1 029
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	79	402	135	266	296	38
7	Machinery and transport equipment, total	5 029	8 317	5 072	10 841	3 638	4 049
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	1 225	553	470	253	594	156
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	447	1 240	473	1 022	552	275
73	Metalworking machinery	33	241	36	106	68	42
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	1 508	2 980	1 759	1 386	1 198	1 096
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	165	84	418	2 360	74	413
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	437	82	636	2 056	194	114
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	893	905	662	1 502	492	1 239
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	241	1 985	446	1 958	442	630
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	66	247	155	198	13	83

Table 372 (page 4 of 16) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2008***

SITC Selected commodity groups		Italy		Netherlands		Poland	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	2 348	4 158	5 531	4 852	1 643	2 565
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	34	229	52	123	16	89
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	229	512	603	273	287	620
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	12	62	47	74	16	22
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	618	1 712	2 174	821	310	511
85	Footwear	37	571	353	363	139	97
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	765	172	647	697	299	383
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	68	98	78	200	7	24
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total	43	367	89	94	266	561

Table 372 (page 5 of 16) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2008***

SITC	Selected commodity groups	United Kingdom		Sweden		Germany	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
	Total	49 556	29 023	85 502	79 737	102 511	119 195
0	Food and live animals, total	11 586	1 918	10 119	4 940	18 647	13 051
01	Meat and meat preparations	5 723	269	2 586	255	4 632	3 272
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	1 609	114	1 772	574	3 197	1 035
03	Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	1 269	240	1 318	749	3 422	577
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	482	526	637	917	1 824	2 095
05	Vegetables and fruit	211	148	1 131	691	405	2 059
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	51	91	628	400	361	642
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	49	192	438	607	252	686
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	375	184	494	76	828	1 879
1	Beverages and tobacco, total	207	548	1 001	235	1 987	807
11	Beverages	143	544	718	214	1 607	699
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	64	4	283	22	380	108
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	710	383	2 207	3 791	4 111	2 326
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	0	4	48	182	69	109
24	Wood and cork	71	4	207	2 063	147	578
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	13	9	485	803	1 121	279
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	9 252	2 640	28 502	9 062	12 797	1 164
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	0	3	17	50	1	86
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	9 146	2 598	26 159	6 576	1 457	764
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	106	29	14	11	9	23
35	Electric current	0	0	453	2 407	4 016	289
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	329	100	803	205	430	1 290
5	Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	3 130	4 455	8 692	7 706	8 384	14 511
51	Organic chemicals	271	420	272	198	707	1 527
52	Inorganic chemicals	9	148	111	232	96	707
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	145	212	570	799	407	1 083
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	1 507	1 565	3 572	2 992	4 005	2 785
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	243	686	1 457	660	466	1 105
57	Plastics in primary forms	40	404	462	1 246	237	2 151
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	338	400	848	885	754	2 096
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	6 652	4 022	8 994	14 724	15 153	23 864
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	66	654	164	439	210	1 405
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	902	69	597	710	861	1 243
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	493	239	879	4 184	1 034	2 999
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	891	421	664	594	1 092	1 578
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	713	151	1 379	680	3 147	2 875
67	Iron and steel	688	1 302	1 979	3 329	3 111	5 414
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	149	347	383	1 280	1 274	2 103
7	Machinery and transport equipment, total	11 412	10 737	13 224	28 022	24 917	49 820
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	3 910	1 179	871	729	3 209	3 512
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	972	1 493	1 909	1 536	2 356	6 163
73	Metalworking machinery	44	102	84	171	265	543
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	2 802	1 535	3 349	3 289	6 711	9 635
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	380	1 627	1 116	4 764	739	3 626
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	680	1 114	1 693	4 957	1 605	2 025
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	1 752	1 613	2 147	3 872	3 185	8 198
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	654	1 845	1 918	8 483	5 139	15 530
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	209	228	107	221	1 696	589

Table 372 (page 6 of 16) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2008***

SITC	Selected commodity groups	United Kingdom		Sweden		Germany	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
DKK mio.							
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	5 867	4 080	11 303	10 691	15 004	11 866
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	128	69	422	1 036	216	644
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	1 172	97	1 604	1 964	2 635	848
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	33	69	88	99	112	96
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	993	393	3 040	1 517	4 733	1 215
85	Footwear	189	104	572	299	812	467
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	1 192	1 120	1 361	1 069	1 867	2 203
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	103	195	105	474	274	520
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total	361	955	531	0	0	806

Table 372 (page 7 of 16) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2008***

SITC	Selected commodity groups	EU countries, total		Norway		Russia	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
DKK mio.							
	Total	403 580	407 025	35 240	26 472	11 140	9 653
0	Food and live animals, total	66 622	40 347	3 028	2 031	3 389	236
01	Meat and meat preparations	21 021	7 638	95	37	1 262	0
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	9 936	3 871	284	31	118	0
03	Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	13 269	2 810	566	1 785	732	81
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	3 615	5 825	446	39	101	18
05	Vegetables and fruit	2 170	9 027	149	9	13	1
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	1 830	1 913	408	15	5	12
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	988	2 405	77	47	56	0
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	3 883	3 712	731	26	204	120
1	Beverages and tobacco, total	4 950	4 736	339	91	6	1
11	Beverages	3 766	4 375	165	40	1	1
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1 183	361	174	50	6	0
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	12 200	12 342	721	740	271	104
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	767	883	8	59	24	4
24	Wood and cork	632	4 166	138	58	2	70
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	2 581	1 236	95	135	0	15
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	61 825	17 695	2 573	13 405	3	5 720
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	32	380	17	0	0	79
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	44 610	14 536	2 218	11 527	3	3 881
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	12 714	84	4	0	0	0
35	Electric current	4 468	2 696	114	1 516	0	0
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	2 381	2 267	530	118	218	11
5	Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	45 010	52 896	2 958	1 529	2 058	388
51	Organic chemicals	5 867	4 160	67	159	74	20
52	Inorganic chemicals	469	2 851	80	153	1	16
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	2 621	2 962	255	127	89	6
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	20 302	14 295	907	198	1 203	0
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	3 018	5 232	816	70	44	0
57	Plastics in primary forms	1 343	9 306	77	500	25	0
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	4 040	6 184	516	74	25	1
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	51 012	75 709	5 348	3 395	321	3 043
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	895	3 480	101	14	20	0
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	4 173	5 000	224	125	16	147
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	4 337	11 384	417	337	12	33
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	5 415	5 970	512	121	47	4
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	8 501	7 073	824	124	28	7
67	Iron and steel	8 274	19 195	851	459	34	2 830
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	3 363	5 879	137	1 827	4	20
7	Machinery and transport equipment, total	92 510	148 702	9 517	3 355	3 258	19
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	13 342	9 451	612	540	121	0
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	10 738	15 893	1 991	565	869	3
73	Metalworking machinery	769	1 714	87	12	46	0
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	26 691	28 075	2 227	224	1 393	1
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	3 657	14 907	765	75	80	3
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	8 166	15 766	701	234	95	0
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	13 806	21 830	1 106	278	303	8
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	11 912	39 030	1 418	305	294	2
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	3 428	2 037	574	1 122	51	1

Table 372 (page 8 of 16) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2008***

SITC	Selected commodity groups	EU countries, total		Norway		Russia	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
DKK mio.							
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	61 525	50 362	9 384	981	1 474	49
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	1 605	2 842	342	103	51	1
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	9 485	5 603	2 473	468	61	23
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	442	568	60	8	16	0
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	17 613	8 959	2 225	24	281	9
85	Footwear	2 642	3 499	417	5	461	8
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	9 801	7 610	650	115	363	5
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	1 002	1 867	77	13	14	1
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total	5 544	1 968	83	0	0	0

Table 372 (page 9 of 16) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2008***

SITC	Selected commodity groups	Europe total		All Africa		United States	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
	Total	468 873	458 114	7 230	2 827	32 338	18 009
0	Food and live animals, total	75 110	44 501	861	160	1 948	845
01	Meat and meat preparations	22 659	7 678	71	0	823	3
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	10 578	3 977	317	1	390	62
03	Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	15 166	5 618	32	18	64	245
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	4 381	5 909	111	0	274	202
05	Vegetables and fruit	2 439	9 240	97	68	40	194
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	2 321	1 954	6	8	5	11
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1 183	2 504	1	53	17	9
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	4 937	4 286	70	3	14	89
1	Beverages and tobacco, total	5 455	4 882	63	307	104	226
11	Beverages	4 028	4 449	61	211	66	132
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1 427	433	1	97	38	94
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	14 520	13 527	133	546	197	316
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	850	1 013	0	31	4	3
24	Wood and cork	802	4 339	4	35	23	53
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	3 606	1 392	0	1	0	14
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	64 610	37 804	51	1 442	1 461	1 104
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	52	2 431	3	1 305	0	0
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	47 257	31 076	48	137	1 461	826
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	12 720	85	0	0	0	10
35	Electric current	4 583	4 212	0	0	0	0
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	3 206	2 481	18	16	5	268
5	Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	53 220	56 513	1 614	34	8 106	1 752
51	Organic chemicals	6 395	4 427	153	14	1 155	293
52	Inorganic chemicals	582	3 032	4	6	115	164
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	3 089	3 158	23	3	52	36
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	24 324	15 633	1 211	2	6 125	635
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	4 026	5 387	21	2	16	157
57	Plastics in primary forms	1 488	9 827	6	3	19	43
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	4 803	6 474	35	1	105	60
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	58 790	83 869	321	102	1 610	895
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1 086	3 517	37	2	31	36
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	4 587	5 352	4	30	58	43
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	5 044	11 795	13	1	54	41
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	6 304	6 440	26	46	214	75
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	9 747	7 487	38	6	278	148
67	Iron and steel	9 347	22 984	86	1	56	87
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	3 560	7 936	21	4	44	18
7	Machinery and transport equipment, total	111 654	155 625	3 762	78	13 749	8 761
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	15 520	10 088	167	1	6 001	281
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	14 932	16 780	704	18	1 346	923
73	Metalworking machinery	982	1 859	14	0	161	54
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	31 830	28 782	641	8	2 646	862
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	4 572	15 036	200	6	456	566
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	9 409	16 122	157	28	752	490
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	16 014	22 763	175	6	1 522	889
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	14 232	39 843	136	5	371	329
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	4 163	4 350	1 568	6	482	4 366

Table 372 (page 10 of 16) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2008***

SITC Selected commodity groups		Europe total		All Africa		United States	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	75 655	55 712	358	107	4 672	2 699
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	2 082	3 033	6	1	131	43
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	12 708	6 243	43	3	558	19
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	537	601	1	3	4	11
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	20 847	12 053	30	74	55	46
85	Footwear	3 618	3 551	4	3	52	6
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	11 502	7 933	168	2	1 799	1 603
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	1 156	2 105	7	0	97	72
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total	6 653	3 202	49	37	0	0

Table 372 (page 11 of 16) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2008***

SITC Selected commodity groups		North America		Central and South America		Japan	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
	Total	41 308	23 258	8 966	9 979	11 459	3 387
0	Food and live animals, total	2 909	4 131	1 115	4 517	4 667	11
01	Meat and meat preparations	1 056	4	99	144	3 860	0
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	569	62	533	30	275	0
03	Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	135	3 357	6	393	334	4
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	401	206	210	443	58	1
05	Vegetables and fruit	160	282	13	254	6	1
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	45	30	0	20	2	0
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	92	9	1	332	3	1
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	40	119	8	2 896	37	0
1	Beverages and tobacco, total	292	232	61	649	5	1
11	Beverages	194	138	56	533	2	1
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	98	94	4	116	3	0
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	287	548	137	341	234	47
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	4	18	0	4	8	0
24	Wood and cork	51	95	1	110	18	0
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	0	16	0	6	0	0
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	1 920	1 307	197	1 857	1	0
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	0	268	0	888	1	0
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	1 916	1 030	197	969	0	0
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	3	10	0	0	0	0
35	Electric current	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	8	275	70	425	12	0
5	Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	9 586	1 839	2 735	371	3 025	280
51	Organic chemicals	1 332	298	541	42	163	97
52	Inorganic chemicals	135	175	7	2	6	31
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	108	39	24	37	2	30
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	7 043	669	1 445	260	2 581	6
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	135	167	37	5	10	3
57	Plastics in primary forms	51	60	12	2	2	28
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	147	63	72	1	3	18
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	2 512	1 050	482	525	243	318
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	45	41	17	4	8	52
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	127	44	1	277	11	1
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	146	51	22	12	57	8
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	262	77	35	47	30	80
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	416	153	78	70	53	12
67	Iron and steel	107	88	83	17	1	16
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	55	103	28	1	3	10
7	Machinery and transport equipment, total	17 524	9 631	3 280	1 146	1 872	2 160
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	8 097	336	502	38	626	182
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	1 861	982	844	24	180	177
73	Metalworking machinery	167	65	47	2	60	149
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	3 035	913	1 032	141	477	262
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	557	568	28	61	28	73
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	889	531	62	21	161	260
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	1 787	943	246	34	150	129
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	564	337	48	44	59	481
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	567	4 957	470	780	131	446

Table 372 (page 12 of 16) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2008***

SITC Selected commodity groups		North America		Central and South America		Japan	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	5 759	2 949	804	95	1 340	463
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	206	46	8	0	18	3
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	711	21	87	18	256	2
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	9	12	1	1	2	0
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	229	57	9	16	18	10
85	Footwear	78	7	0	12	10	0
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	1 991	1 663	319	26	460	251
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	112	80	15	4	47	96
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total	512	1 295	86	52	98	350

Table 372 (page 13 of 16) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2008***

SITC Selected commodity groups		China		South Korea		All Asia	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
	Total	11 217	32 974	3 870	2 736	54 033	61 695
0	Food and live animals, total	1 417	664	405	1	11 082	1 704
01	Meat and meat preparations	477	0	262	0	5 230	41
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	18	0	23	0	1 849	55
03	Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	699	442	17	0	1 330	887
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	30	3	16	0	373	115
05	Vegetables and fruit	1	119	2	0	70	260
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	1	6	0	0	37	120
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1	6	0	0	26	73
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	6	68	40	0	259	85
1	Beverages and tobacco, total	0	0	1	0	123	77
11	Beverages	0	0	1	0	49	9
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	0	0	0	0	74	68
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	1 000	191	99	20	5 421	663
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	628	4	79	0	4 232	5
24	Wood and cork	12	34	0	0	55	107
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	269	7	3	0	537	9
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	3	4	1	361	467	2 667
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	0	0	0	0	1	1
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	2	3	1	361	465	2 666
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Electric current	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	15	1	2	0	106	988
5	Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	1 724	899	591	70	9 529	1 952
51	Organic chemicals	249	355	31	5	766	602
52	Inorganic chemicals	4	60	13	7	96	162
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	32	104	7	1	125	224
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	1 055	116	261	1	6 516	300
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	13	41	3	1	90	69
57	Plastics in primary forms	37	22	76	41	164	168
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	123	46	3	13	244	117
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	749	4 793	276	591	2 983	8 460
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	32	157	4	68	78	529
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	20	354	8	0	90	627
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	59	186	23	8	221	287
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	102	751	24	42	442	1 639
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	177	604	13	12	491	876
67	Iron and steel	44	326	127	58	500	786
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	16	158	0	1	169	203
7	Machinery and transport equipment, total	5 398	9 629	1 903	1 544	18 822	19 176
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	1 279	521	685	540	3 702	1 325
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	626	386	108	12	2 977	820
73	Metalworking machinery	70	58	25	13	376	310
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	2 142	1 917	860	84	6 382	2 726
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	169	631	22	42	606	1 500
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	177	1 368	85	111	1 056	2 737
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	890	1 994	107	113	2 316	3 395
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	25	521	8	629	254	2 407
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	18	2 233	4	0	1 155	3 957

Table 372 (page 14 of 16) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2008***

SITC Selected commodity groups		China		South Korea		All Asia	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	687	16 695	241	109	4 445	25 498
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	7	541	2	2	102	637
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	61	2 174	21	1	596	2 806
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	2	502	0	4	11	718
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	9	8 176	6	20	223	11 935
85	Footwear	10	923	1	9	51	2 204
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	318	502	136	28	1 845	1 157
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	28	243	16	17	275	543
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total	40	0	0	0	1 055	511

Table 372 (page 15 of 16) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2008***

SITC Selected commodity groups		Oceania	
		Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.	
	Total	6 170	5 788
0	Food and live animals, total	1 414	752
01	Meat and meat preparations	964	130
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	143	553
03	Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	107	53
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	32	0
05	Vegetables and fruit	31	9
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	1	1
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	4	5
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	1	0
1	Beverages and tobacco, total	9	419
11	Beverages	4	419
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	5	0
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	20	67
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	0	0
24	Wood and cork	3	9
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	0	0
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	0	39
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	0	39
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	0	0
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	0	0
35	Electric current	0	0
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	10	0
5	Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	813	70
51	Organic chemicals	86	6
52	Inorganic chemicals	6	0
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	15	3
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	582	28
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	10	30
57	Plastics in primary forms	1	0
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	4	1
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	451	53
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	19	1
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	8	2
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	93	1
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	24	2
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	88	2
67	Iron and steel	10	35
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	17	0
7	Machinery and transport equipment, total	2 603	4 188
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	425	34
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	373	55
73	Metalworking machinery	19	0
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	456	13
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	59	21
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	99	28
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	199	63
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	33	10
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	940	3 964

Table 372 (page 16 of 16) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2008***

Selected commodity groups		Oceania	
		Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.	
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	779	106
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	10	1
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	76	1
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	1	0
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	13	3
85	Footwear	8	5
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	239	71
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	9	1
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total	72	93

Table 373

Major imported commodities

		2007	2008*
		DKK thousands	
	Imports, total	531 792 851	561 661 577
1	Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of $\leq 0,05\%$ by weight	5 211 081	8 749 229
2	Motor vehicles, for the transport of persons, incl. station wagons, with "diesel or semi-diesel engine" $> 1,500 \text{ cm}^3$ but $\leq 2,500 \text{ cm}^3$, new (excl. caravans etc.)	8 515 700	7 718 927
3	Medicaments put up for retail sale (excl. antibiotics, hormones, antibiotics, alkaloids, hormones, vitamins, iodine compounds)	7 346 220	7 119 210
4	Sea-going tankers	1 164 354	6 908 089
5	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons with piston engine $> 1,500 \text{ cm}^3$ but $\leq 3,000 \text{ cm}^3$, new	8 269 981	6 668 404
6	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	4 838 684	5 667 761
7	Data-processing machines, automatic, portable, weighing $\leq 10 \text{ kg}$, consisting of at least a central processing unit, a keyboard and a display (excl. peripheral units)	3 900 516	4 478 755
8	Jet fuel, kerosene type	2 821 664	4 344 470
9	Electrical energy	1 761 742	4 211 876
10	Gear boxes for machinery	2 138 042	3 883 171
11	Reception apparatus for television, colour, with a screen width/height ratio $\geq 1,5$ (excl. with integral tube)	3 317 518	3 407 028
12	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	2 890 853	3 334 547
13	Medicaments put up in measured doses (excl. antibiotics, hormones, alkaloids, vitamins iodine)	2 781 771	3 322 651
14	Parts suitable for use with electric motors and generators, electric generating sets and rotary converters, n.e.s. (excl. non-magnetic retaining rings and of cast iron or cast steel)	4 171 082	3 239 246
15	Telephones for cellular networks "mobile telephones" or for other wireless networks	4 190 305	3 097 513
16	Structures and parts of structures of iron or steel, n.e.s.	2 426 701	3 065 408
17	Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters, n.e.s. (excl. those for gliders)	2 992 764	2 723 650
18	Natural gas condensates	2 167 119	2 677 519
19	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with "diesel or semi-diesel engine" $\leq 5 \text{ t}$, of a cylinder capacity $\leq 2.500 \text{ cm}^3$, new	2 709 792	2 619 313
20	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel, containing by weight $< 0,25$ of carbon, of rectangular rolled or cast	2 024 362	2 334 766
21	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with "diesel or semi-diesel engine" $> 5 \text{ t}$ but $\leq 20 \text{ t}$, new	2 165 065	2 262 020
22	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons with engine $> 1,000 \text{ cm}^3$ but $\leq 1,500 \text{ cm}^3$, new	2 155 250	2 203 344
23	Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of $\leq 1\%$ by weight (excl. for chemical transformation)	662 647	2 064 024
24	Semi-trailers for the transport of goods, new (excl. tanker semi-trailers etc.)	2 023 694	2 050 892
25	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines (excl. electronic assemblies)	2 616 332	2 008 302

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/kn8y

Table 374

Major exported commodities

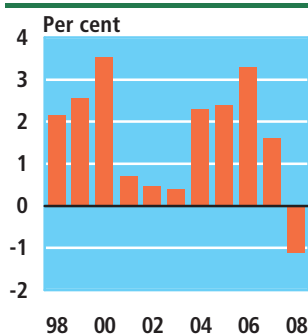
		2007	2008*
		DKK thousands	
	Exports, total	551 295 569	586 669 792
1	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	27 685 092	30 998 681
2	Medicaments containing insulin but not antibiotics, put up for retail sale	11 008 533	10 421 235
3	Medicaments put up for retail sale (excl. antibiotics, hormones, alkaloids, vitamins, iodine)	9 212 645	10 142 258
4	Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	6 792 821	6 662 272
5	Generating sets, wind-powered	9 329 653	6 333 170
6	Articles of non-textile glass fibres	4 369 396	5 752 248
7	Haemoglobin, blood globulins and serum globulins	4 574 113	5 497 127
8	AC generators "alternators", of an output > 750 kVA	630 747	5 409 705
9	Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of ≤ 1% by weight (excl. for chemical transformation)	3 584 917	5 405 042
10	Medicaments containing hormones put up for retail sale (excl. insulin or corticosteroid hormones)	5 489 905	4 918 765
11	Raw furskins of mink, whole, with or without heads, tails or paws	3 575 146	4 796 986
12	Enzymes and prepared enzymes, n.e.s. (excl. rennet and concentrates thereof, lipoprotein lipase and Aspergillus alkaline protease)	3 087 521	4 716 101
13	Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	4 803 172	4 656 055
14	Electrical energy	2 662 427	4 582 509
15	Towers and lattice masts, of iron or steel	1 119 397	4 573 597
16	Sea-going vessels for the transport of goods (excl. refrigerated vessels, tankers, ferry-boats)	810 224	4 485 628
17	Hearing aids (excl. parts and accessories)	3 946 179	4 176 569
18	Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of ≤ 0,05% by weight (excl. for chemical transformation)	3 574 674	4 098 056
19	Food preparations, n.e.s., containing, by weight, ≥ 1.5% milkfat, ≥ 5% sucrose or isoglucose, ≥ 5% glucose or ≥ 5% starch	3 754 583	3 967 731
20	Parts of non-electrical engines and motors, n.e.s.	343 538	3 707 409
21	Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences (excl. syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	3 022 158	3 010 512
22	Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	2 968 197	3 000 387
23	Parts for electric motors and generators, and rotary converters, n.e.s. (excl. non-magnetic retaining rings and of cast iron or cast steel)	4 452 623	2 965 593
24	Food preparations, n.e.s., not containing milkfats, sucrose, isoglucose starch or glucose or containing, by weight, < 1,5% milkfat, < 5% sucrose or isoglucose, < 5% glucose or < 5% starch	2 623 225	2 690 313
25	Parts of pumps for liquids, n.e.s.	2 422 903	2 611 268

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/kn8y

National accounts and balance of payments

1. Danish economy 1998 to 2008

Figure 1
Real growth in GDP



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat02.

Economic downturn in 2008

The economic growth was negative in 2008. After three years with high growth rates in 2004-2006 and a more subdued growth rate in 2007 the Danish economy endured negative growth of 1.1 per cent in 2008. This is the most significant downturn since 1975 and the first time in 15 years Denmark had negative economic growth.

In comparison the real growth in GDP averaged 2.4 per cent from 2003 to 2007 which is the latest period with an economic upturn, while the growth rate in 2001-2008 was 1.3 per cent on average.

Continuing increase in employment

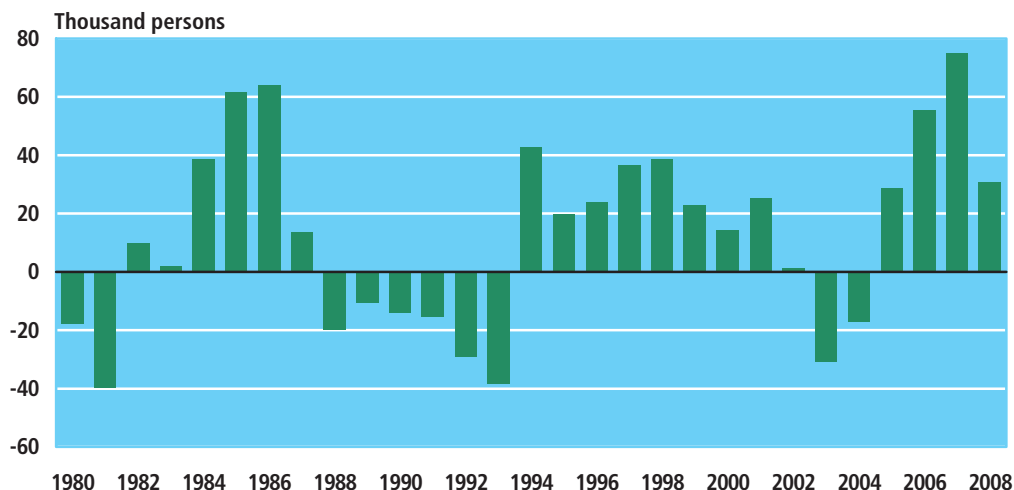
Despite the economic downturn the employment continued to grow in 2008. Employment increased by about 31,000 persons in 2008 so that the average number of persons employed was approximately 2,928,000. Of these, 47,000 people were on leave in 2008.

Changes in employment are often seen with some delay in relation to the economic growth. This is seen clearly with the slowdown of economic growth in 2001 and again in 2004, when the economic conditions changed. In the period 1997-2002, employment rose by 102,000 persons.

During 2003 and 2004, the total fall in employment was 47,700 persons. Since 2004, the employment has increased by 189,300 persons.

Figure 2

Annual growth in employment



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat18.

National accounts and balance of payments

The share of the workforce employed in goods-producing industries (agriculture, etc., manufacturing, energy, and construction) has been continuously declining for several years.

In 1998, 27.4 per cent were employed in the goods-producing industries, while in 2008 the proportion was 23.3 per cent. During the same period, employment increased, in particular in the private service industries (from 37.3 per cent in 1998 to 42.3 per cent in 2008).

The percentage of employed in public and personal services was 35.2 per cent in 1998 and 34.3 per cent in 2008.

2. Domestic demand and foreign trade

Domestic demand has been the driving force in the economic development

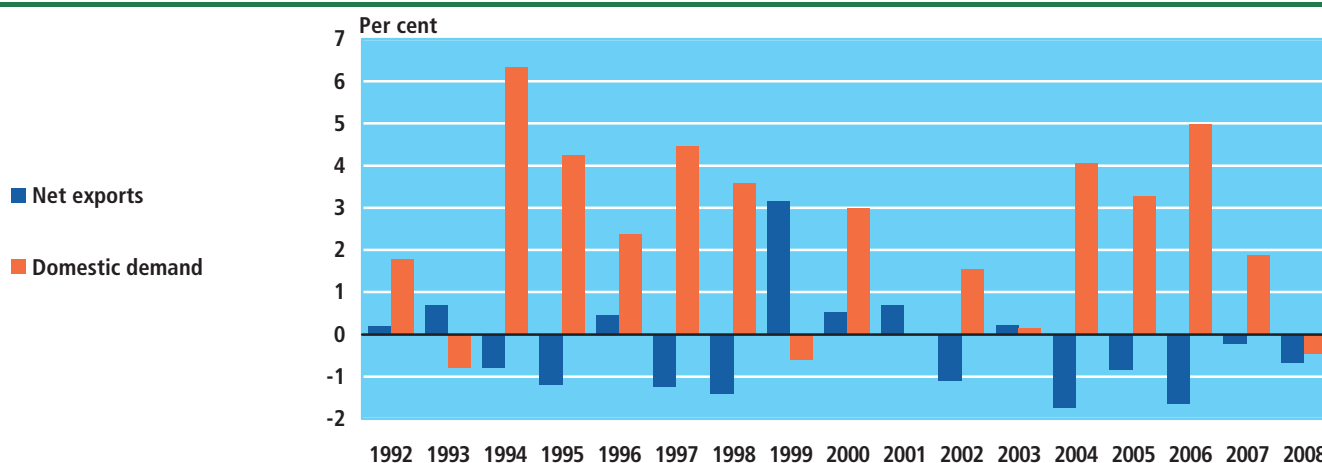
In 2008, the domestic demand contributed negatively to the also negative growth in the GDP. The previous 10 years, the domestic demand was an important driving force behind the economic growth.

In this period, except for 1999, the domestic demand has contributed positively to the growth in GDP, while the net exports on several occasions have contributed negatively to the growth in GDP. Among other things, this is due to changes in the economic growth abroad that affects the Danish exports.

At the same time, increasing domestic demand is known to give rise to increased import of, e.g. consumer goods.

Figure 3

Contribution to real annual growth in GDP



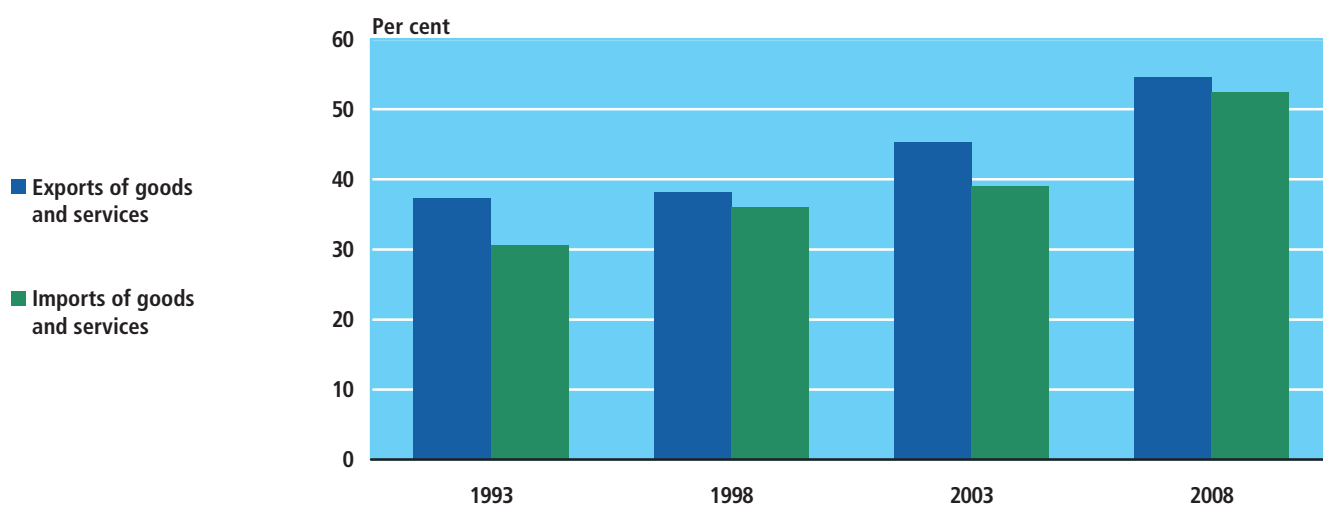
Limited growth in foreign trade

From 1997 to 2006, Denmark's foreign trade has seen a relatively large increase, both when measured as a percentage of GDP and in current prices. In 2007 and 2008 however this growth has been subdued.

National accounts and balance of payments

Figure 4

Imports and exports as percentage of GDP, current prices



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01

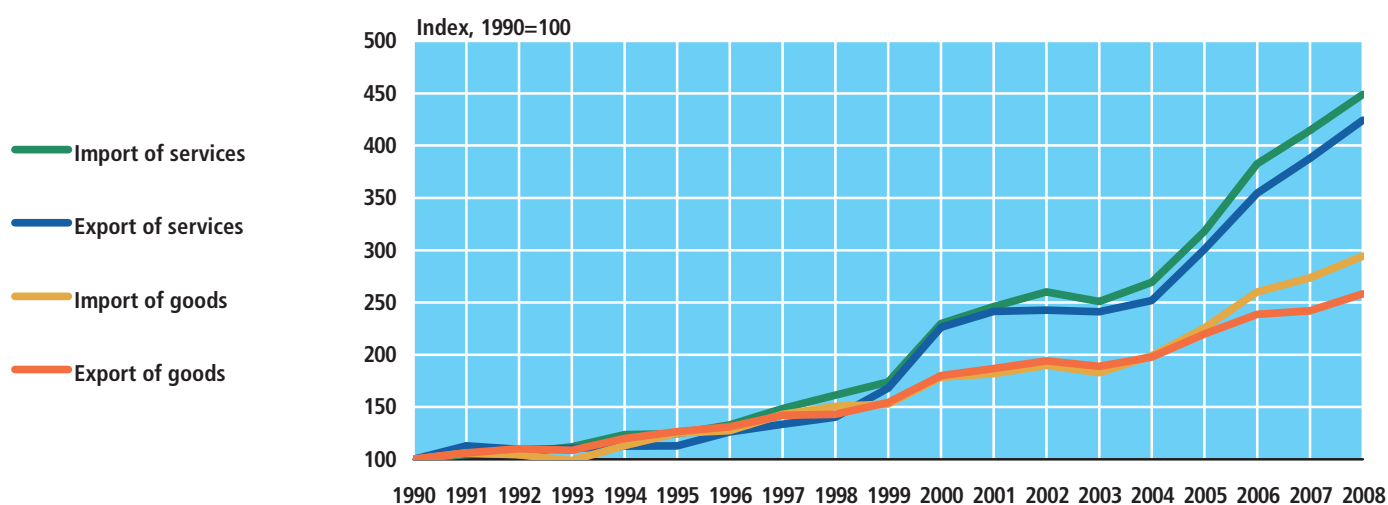
Particularly, trade in services has increased steeply when calculated in current prices. The import of services almost tripled from 1998 to 2008, and the export of services increased almost the same.

In the same period, the import of goods was doubled, and the export of goods increased approximately 80 per cent.

Among other things, the increase in trade in services is due to a higher growth of prices, compared to trade in goods. Mergers and acquisitions in the sea transport industries are other factors that have had an impact on trade in services.

Figure 5

Final uses as a percentage of GDP, current prices



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01

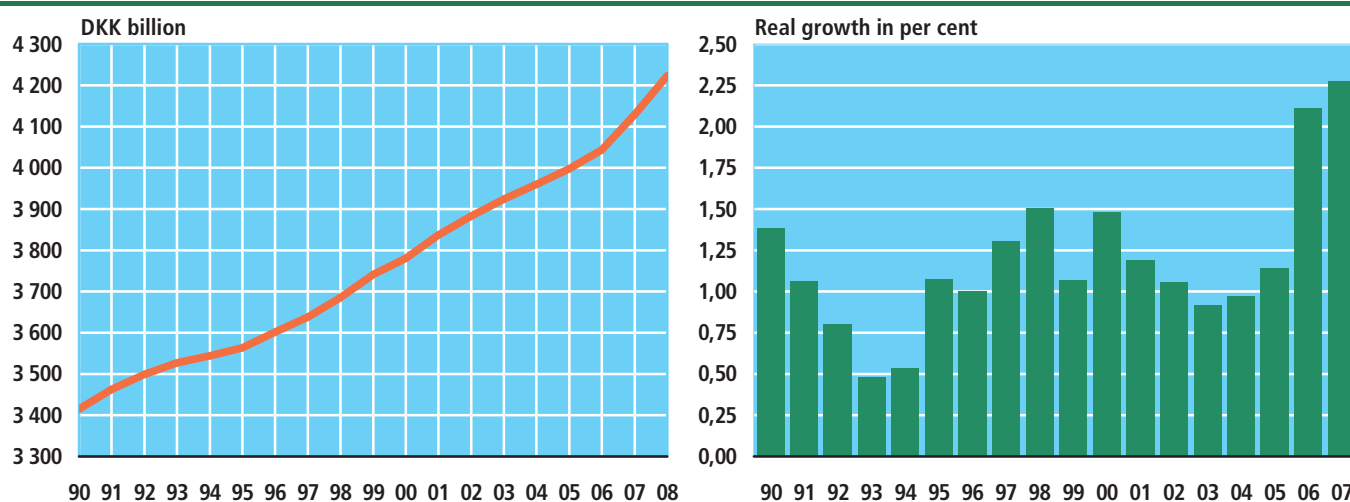
National accounts and balance of payments

Increase in capital stocks

The share of the national wealth that is held in the form of fixed assets (net capital stock) grew in 2008 by 2.3 per cent and increased by 14.6 per cent from 1998 to 2008. The net capital stock has continuously increased over the period 1998-2008. The change in the capital stock (net capital stock) at current prices between two dates of compilation reflects net investment (the gross fixed capital formation less consumption of fixed capital), and the nominal reassessments during the period.

Figure 6

Net capital stock



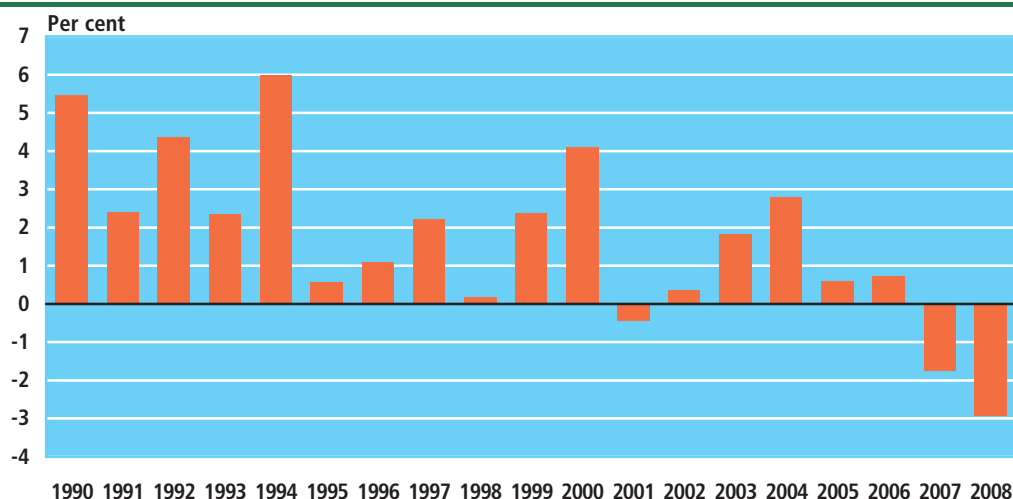
For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat08.

Reduced productivity

The productivity of the labour force, measured as gross value added at constant prices per employee in the market sector, dropped 4.6 per cent from 2006 to 2008. The productivity increased by an annual average of 1.5 per cent from 1998 to 2006. The productivity dropped by 1.7 per cent in 2007 and a remarkable 2.9 per cent in 2008.

Figure 7

Growth in gross value added at 2000 prices (chained) per employee. Annual growth rate



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat02 and [nat18](http://www.statbank.dk/nat18).

National accounts and balance of payments

Significantly reduced productivity per hour

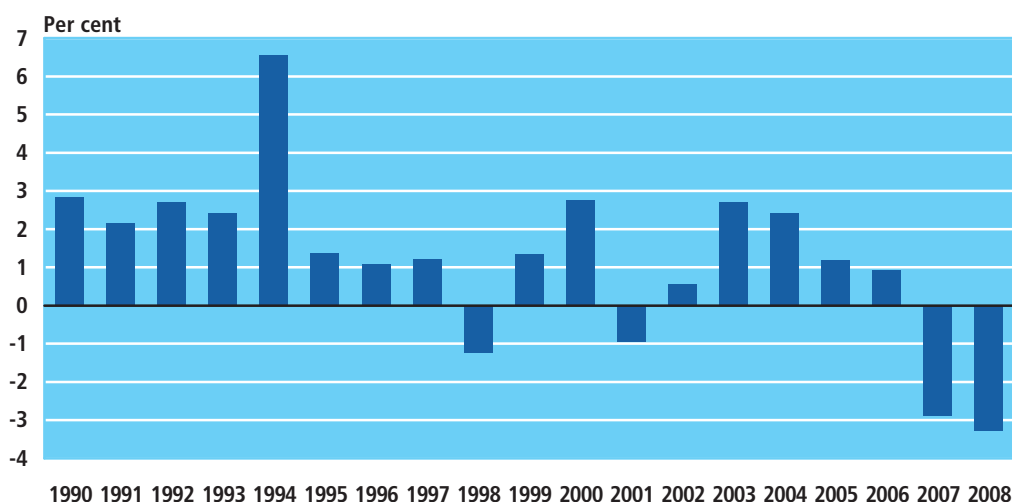
Based on the figures from the Danish working time account, it is possible to calculate the productivity per hour as the market gross value added per working hour.

The productivity dropped 2.9 per cent in 2007 and 3.2 per cent in 2008. The productivity increased by an annual average of 1.4 per cent from 1998 to 2006. This results in an average annual growth rate of 0.5 per cent from 1998 to 2008, compared to an average growth of 0.7 per cent if the estimate is based on employment.

This implies that there was an increase in average working hours. This was also the case in 2007 and 2008 where there was a decline in the hourly productivity.

Figure 8

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



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat02 and [nat18](http://www.statbank.dk/nat18).

A slightly increasing wage share in 2008

Total income from production comprises compensation of employees and enterprises' profits (gross operating surplus and mixed income). There was a general increase in the share of wages and salaries of total incomes during the period up to 2000, but in 2000, there was a strong decline.

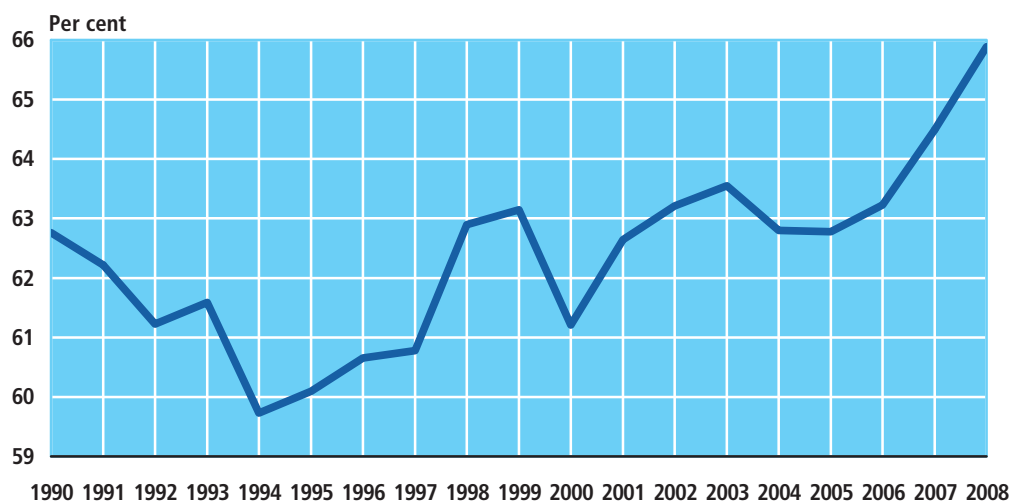
From 2001 to 2003, the wage share rose again followed by a moderate decline in the period from 2004-2006. In 2007, the wage share rose to the level of 2003 and in 2008 the wage share reached a high point of almost 66 per cent.

The figure below shows changes in compensation of employees as a proportion of gross income at factor prices.

National accounts and balance of payments

Figure 9

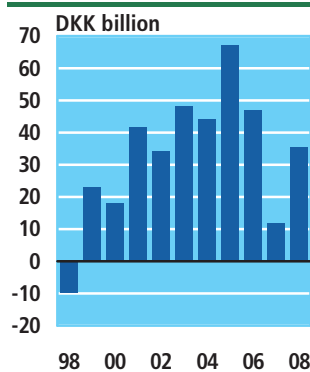
The wage share



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01.

3. Balance of payments

Figure 10
Balance of current
accounts



See table 398.

Savings, the balance of payments and debt

The share of savings of the whole economy (i.e. savings as a percentage of disposable income) increased from 21.3 per cent in 1998 to 24.3 per cent in 2001. After 2001 the share of savings has been stable reaching its highest level in 2005 and 2006 where it was more than 25 per cent. In 2008 the wage share was down to the level from 2001 at 24.4 per cent.

Due to high rates of investment growth, net lending for society as a whole (the balance of payments surplus, plus net capital transfers) decreased in both 1997 and 1998 and was in the last year even negative (-10.4 billion DKK). From 1999, net lending was again positive and reached DKK 70.0 billion in 2005.

During the last two years the surplus on the net lending has been reduced and decreased in 2007 to DKK 19.2 billion, the lowest since 2000. In 2008 the net lending increased to DKK 35.9 billion.

Denmark's foreign debt is again increasing

Danish net borrowing is contributing to a reduction of Denmark's foreign debt. In 2005, Denmark had no foreign debt, net, for the first – and so far last – time since the 1950s.

Net debt has, however, increased since 2005, despite a large surplus on the balance of payments. This is because the debt balance is also influenced by foreign exchange movements.

From 1990, Denmark's net debt to foreign countries gradually phased out from a liability of 282 billion DKK to an asset of 52 billion DKK in 2005. After that year, the debt has increased again, and in 2008 it reached 153 billion DKK.

National accounts and balance of payments

4. Financial claims

Doubling in financial net equity of households

In the period 1997 to 2007, the financial net equity of households has almost doubled despite a negative net lending in all the years.

Consequently, the explanation must be found in the development of *other changes in status, net*, where favourable developments in the financial markets from 1997 to 2000 and from 2003-2006 have given rise to distinct capital gains by households.

In contrast, negative developments in the financial markets during the period from 2001-2002 and 2007 have had an unfavourable impact on the households' net equity.

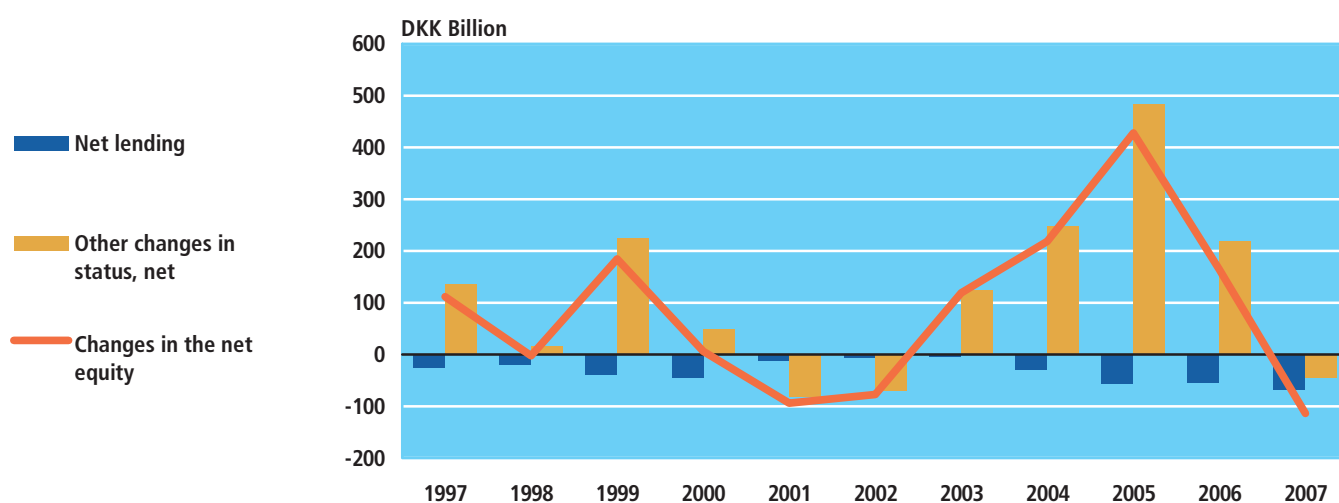
Especially adjustments of share prices have affected the households' net equity both directly and indirectly through their pension scheme savings in life insurance companies and pensions funds.

In addition to the household sector, the national accounts include financial accounts for another three main sectors: corporate sector (non-financial and financial corporations), general government sector and the rest of the world.

The financial claims consist of a number of financial assets and liabilities comprising, e.g., shares, bonds and loans. The difference between the total financial assets and the total financial liabilities constitute the financial net worth.

Figure 11

Development in the net equity of households



National accounts and balance of payments

5. Inflation

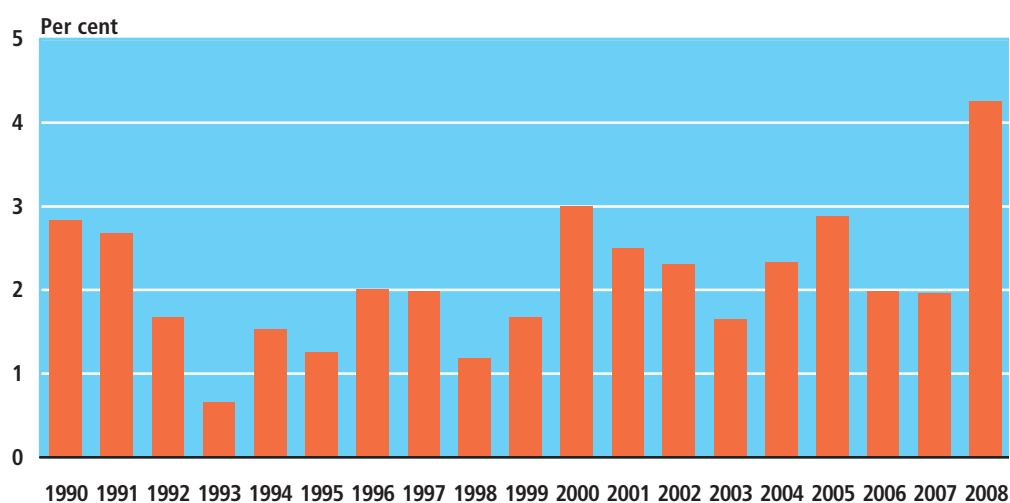
High inflation in 2008

After a lengthy period of relatively low and stable inflation (measured as the annual increase in the GDP deflator) in Denmark the inflation reached 4.3 per cent in 2008 which is the highest level since 1989.

The average increase in annual prices in the period from 1989 to 2007 was 1.9 per cent. Compared to previous years, inflation has been both low and stable during this period, only in 2000 and 2005 did the inflation reach 3 per cent.

Figure 12

Inflation measured as the annual increase in the GDP deflator



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01 and [nat02](http://www.statbank.dk/nat02).

6. International comparisons

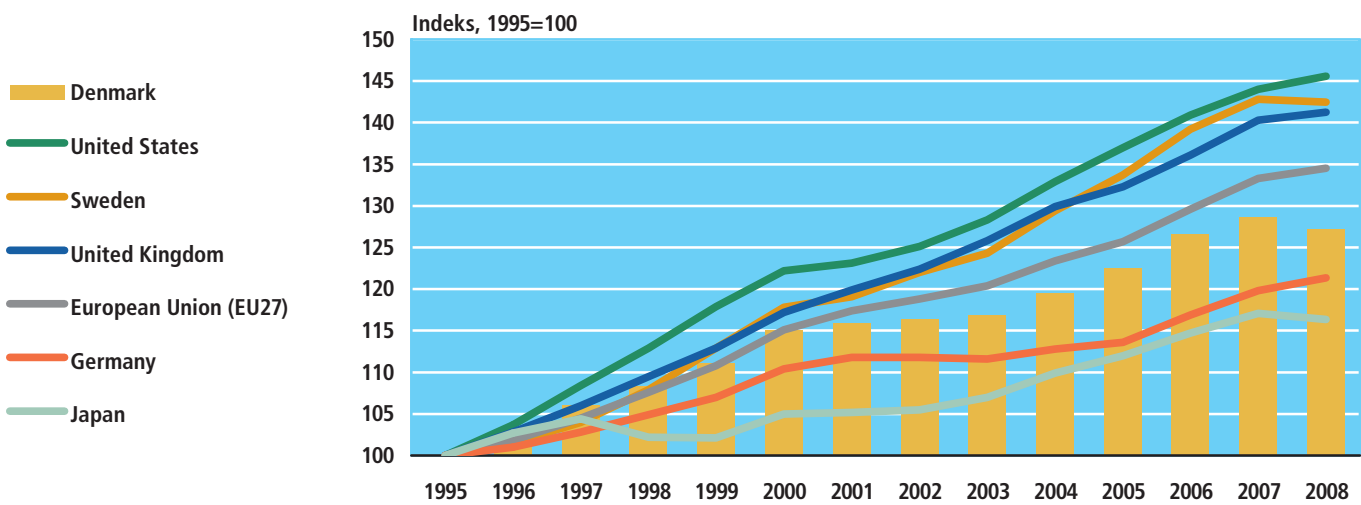
Stagnant international economy in 2008

Among the countries with the greatest significance for Danish economic development, the United States, United Kingdom and Sweden in particular have had an economic downturn in 2008.

Growth in Germany has been robust in 2008 compared to the rest of the EU while in Japan, there have been an actual reduction in economic activity in 2008 like Denmark. Since 1995, Denmark has experienced economic growth slightly below the EU average.

National accounts and balance of payments

Figure 13 GDP in selected countries, constant prices



Source: Eurostat, New Cronos.

Table 375

Supply and demand

	Gross domestic product at market prices	Imports of goods and services	Resources, total	Private consumption expenditure	Government consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Exports of goods and services
2001	1 335 611	542 205	1 877 816	631 687	343 263	271 982	630 885
2002	1 372 737	568 189	1 940 926	652 256	360 212	280 142	648 317
2003	1 400 689	547 565	1 948 254	666 942	371 236	274 963	635 114
2004	1 466 180	593 572	2 059 752	707 214	389 028	298 508	665 004
2005	1 545 257	681 203	2 226 460	745 139	402 509	321 807	757 006
2006*	1 628 630	797 025	2 425 655	792 814	422 524	363 828	846 490
2007*	1 687 892	846 622	2 534 514	826 720	438 815	386 157	882 822
2008*	1 739 716	913 211	2 652 927	851 488	461 184	389 414	950 842
—DKK mio. in 2000 prices ¹ , chain figures—							
2001	1 303 085	534 167	1 837 252	617 185	332 233	266 597	621 238
2002	1 309 155	574 249	1 883 404	626 727	339 124	270 409	646 970
2003	1 314 179	564 864	1 879 043	632 924	341 541	263 792	640 802
2004	1 344 359	608 332	1 952 691	662 781	347 698	281 586	658 561
2005	1 377 231	675 561	2 052 792	688 037	352 135	296 854	711 392
2006*	1 423 285	769 453	2 192 738	718 353	359 393	330 152	776 349
2007*	1 446 720	790 876	2 237 596	735 641	363 962	335 718	793 244
2008*	1 430 207	819 878	2 250 085	734 547	367 968	325 702	810 946
—Annual real growth in per cent—							
2001	0.7	1.9	1.0	0.1	2.2	-2.7	3.1
2002	0.5	7.5	2.5	1.5	2.1	1.4	4.1
2003	0.4	-1.6	-0.2	1.0	0.7	-2.4	-1.0
2004	2.3	7.7	3.9	4.7	1.8	6.7	2.8
2005	2.4	11.1	5.1	3.8	1.3	5.4	8.0
2006*	3.3	13.9	6.8	4.4	2.1	11.2	9.1
2007*	1.6	2.8	2.0	2.4	1.3	1.7	2.2
2008*	-1.1	3.7	0.6	-0.1	1.1	-3.0	2.2

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01 and [nat02](http://www.statbank.dk/nat02)

Table 376

Generation and disposition of income

	2006*	2007*	2008*
	DKK mio. at current prices		
Compensation of employees	871 819	922 322	975 279
+ Gross operating surplus and mixed income	507 067	507 862	504 910
Gross domestic income at factor cost, GDI	1 378 886	1 430 184	1 480 188
+ Other taxes less subsidies on production	-2 444	-3 041	-1 661
Gross value added	1 376 441	1 427 143	1 478 528
+ Taxes on products	266 471	274 302	274 413
÷ Subsidies on products	14 282	13 552	13 225
Gross domestic product at market prices, GDP	1 628 630	1 687 892	1 739 716
+ Compensation of employees from the rest of the world	5 842	5 592	5 514
÷ Compensation of employees to the rest of the world	10 445	16 321	16 367
+ Subsidies from the rest of the world	8 835	8 385	8 095
÷ Taxes on production and import to the rest of the world	3 499	4 007	4 070
+ Property income from the rest of the world	163 144	183 273	213 904
÷ Property income paid to the rest of the world	133 590	168 576	174 524
Gross national income, GNI	1 658 917	1 696 239	1 772 268
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. from the rest of the world	4 038	5 331	5 209
+ Other current transfers, etc. from the rest of the world	8 107	8 709	10 073
÷ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. to the rest of the world	744	744	744
÷ Other current transfers, etc. to the rest of the world	44 160	45 852	49 366
Gross national disposable income	1 626 157	1 663 683	1 737 438
÷ Private final consumption expenditure	792 814	826 720	851 488
÷ General government final consumption expenditure	422 524	438 815	461 184
Gross national saving	410 818	398 148	424 767
÷ Corporations and households gross fixed capital formation	332 001	356 603	358 059
÷ General government gross fixed capital formation	31 828	29 554	31 356
Current external balance	46 991	11 990	35 352
+ Capital transfers from the rest of the world	2 460	2 156	2 420
÷ Capital transfers to the rest of the world	1 762	1 658	1 851
÷ Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	-660	-202	-53
Net lending/net borrowing	47 028	12 286	35 868

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01 and [nat03](#)

Table 377

Net value added, consumption and gross fixed capital formation

		Net value added		Total consumption ¹			Gross fixed capital formation
		Constant prices	Annual increase at constant prices	Constant prices	Constant prices per inhabitant	Annual real growth per inhabitant	Constant prices
		1980=100	per cent	1980=100		per cent	1980=100
1921-1929	average	24	4.1	23	35	2.8	11
1930-1939	average	31	2.5	28	40	1.4	17
1940-1946	average	31	0.2	27	34	0.6	14
1947-1950	average	39	4.4	36	44	0.6	26
1951-1957	average	44	1.7	40	46	1.0	33
1958-1965	average	57	4.6	53	58	4.1	56
1966-1973	average	79	3.7	76	79	3.6	95
1974-1975	average	88	-1.5	87	88	-0.9	101
1976-1979	average	95	3.4	97	98	3.8	111
1980-1981	average	100	-0.5	100	100	-1.4	94
1982-1986	average	110	3.5	107	107	3.1	119
1987-1993	average	121	0.8	114	113	-0.1	148
1994-2000	average	140	2.9	132	128	2.1	192
2001-2003	average	152	0.3	143	136	1.5	213
2005-2008*	average	160	1.1	158	149	1.7	254

Note: Excl. 1915-20.

¹ Incl. Changes in stock and livestock.

Table 378

Denmark and rest of the world (ROW)

	2006*	2007*	2008*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Exports of goods	537 981	545 428	581 709
+ Income from tourism from ROW	36 132	37 159	37 812
+ Exports of other services	272 378	300 235	331 320
+ Compensation of employees from ROW	5 842	5 592	5 514
+ Subsidies from ROW	8 835	8 385	8 095
+ Property income from ROW	163 144	183 273	213 904
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. from ROW	4 038	5 331	5 209
+ Other current transfers, etc. from ROW	8 107	8 709	10 073
Current income from ROW	1 036 454	1 094 112	1 93 635
+ Capital transfers, etc. from ROW	2 460	2 156	2 420
+ Disposal of non-financial, non-producing assets	259	274	236
Total income from ROW	1 039 173	1 096 542	1 196 292
Imports of goods	530 854	558 343	600 901
+ Expenditure on tourism etc. in ROW	49 658	53 787	54 251
+ Imports of other services	216 513	234 492	258 059
+ Compensation of employees to ROW	10 445	16 321	16 367
+ Taxes on production and import	3 499	4 007	4 070
+ Property income to ROW	133 590	168 576	174 524
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. to ROW	744	744	744
+ Other current transfers, etc. to ROW	44 160	45 852	49 366
Current expenditure to ROW, total	989 463	1 082 122	1 158 283
+ Capital transfers, etc. to ROW	1 762	1 658	1 851
+ Acquisition of non-financial, non-producing assets	919	477	290
Total expenditure to ROW	992 144	1 084 256	1 160 424
External balance of goods	7 126	-12 916	-19 192
External balance of services	42 338	49 116	56 822
External balance of goods and services	49 464	36 200	37 630
Current external balance	46 991	11 990	35 352
Net lending	47 028	12 286	35 868

Note: Figures are excluding Greenland and Faroe Islands.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01

Table 379

General government

	2006*	2007*	2008*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Output	446 724	463 082	485 029
÷ Intermediate consumption	141 082	150 738	157 932
Gross value added, GVA	305 642	312 344	327 098
÷ Consumption of fixed capital	30 096	30 401	31 909
Net value added	275 546	281 943	295 188
Gross value added, GVA	305 642	312 344	327 098
÷ Other taxes less subsidies on production	-2 548	-2 684	-2 986
Gross domestic product at factor cost	308 190	315 028	330 084
÷ Compensation of employees (paid by res. employers)	278 094	284 627	298 175
Gross operating surplus	30 096	30 401	31 909
+ Taxes on production and income	291 299	300 381	302 682
÷ Subsidies	36 219	38 295	39 129
+ Property income, net from ROW	- 516	2 830	11 056
Gross primary income	284 660	295 318	306 518
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	495 567	498 840	515 725
+ Social contributions	31 554	31 542	32 169
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•
+ Other current transfers	12 197	11 354	11 602
Gross total income	823 978	837 054	866 015
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•
+ Social contributions	•	•	•
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	254 704	257 657	263 326
+ Other current transfers	39 383	39 667	41 472
Gross total expenditure	294 087	297 324	304 798
Gross disposable income	529 891	539 729	561 216
÷ Social transfers in kind	297 986	308 931	330 331
Gross adjusted disposable income	231 904	230 799	230 885
Gross disposable income	529 891	539 729	561 216
÷ Final consumption expenditure	422 524	438 815	461 184
Gross saving	107 367	100 915	100 032
Adjusted gross disposable income	231 904	230 799	230 885
÷ Actual collective consumption	124 538	129 884	130 853
Gross saving	107 367	100 915	100 032
+ Capital transfers, net	4 431	4 308	-4 100
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	111 798	105 223	95 932
÷ Gross fixed capital formation	31 719	29 472	31 356
÷ Changes in inventories	109	82	0
÷ Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net.	-1 490	528	1 393
Net lending	81 461	75 141	63 184

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat03

Table 380

Corporate sector

	2006*	2007*	2008*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Output	2 076 311	2 197 123	2 313 735
÷ Intermediate consumption	1 201 752	1 285 390	1 362 193
Gross value added, GVA	874 558	911 733	951 542
÷ Consumption of fixed capital	174 177	185 417	199 970
Net value added	700 381	726 317	751 572
Gross value added, GVA	874 558	911 733	951 542
÷ Other taxes less subsidies on production	1 854	1 718	2 642
Gross domestic product at factor cost,	872 704	910 016	948 900
÷ Compensation of employees (paid by resident producers)	542 169	582 501	616 464
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	330 535	327 515	332 435
+ Property income, net.	-9 033	-13 703	3 529
Gross primary income	321 501	313 812	335 964
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•
+ Social contributions	133 499	145 243	156 304
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•
+ Other current transfers	42 992	62 418	65 604
Gross total income	497 992	521 473	558 473
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	71 004	61 031	58 350
+ Social contributions	•	•	•
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	53 564	58 409	57 338
+ Other current transfers	43 956	62 698	69 468
Gross total expenditure	168 524	182 139	185 156
Gross disposable income	329 468	339 334	373 318
÷ Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves	79 935	86 834	99 566
Gross saving	249 533	252 500	273 751
+ Capital transfers, net.	-3 995	-3 167	-1 934
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	245 538	249 334	271 817
÷ Gross fixed capital formation, etc.	209 332	234 063	235 142
÷ Changes in inventories	13 790	10 279	12 829
÷ Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net.	1 423	- 62	- 643
Net lending	20 993	5 053	24 489

Note: Figures for the corporate sector and the household sector have been carried forward up to and including 2004. Sole proprietorships are included in the household sector.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat03

Table 381

Household sector

	2006*	2007*	2008*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Output	331 799	346 501	345 775
÷ Intermediate consumption	135 558	143 436	145 887
Gross value added, GVA	196 241	203 065	199 888
÷ Consumption of fixed capital	50 956	52 746	54 694
Net value added	145 285	150 320	145 194
Gross value added, GVA	196 241	203 065	199 888
÷ Other taxes less subsidies on production	-1 751	-2 075	-1 317
Gross domestic product at factor cost	197 992	205 140	201 205
÷ Compensation of employees (paid by resident producers)	51 555	55 194	60 640
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	146 436	149 946	140 565
+ Compensation of employees (received by resident employees)	867 216	911 594	964 425
+ Taxes on production and imports	•	•	•
+ Subsidies	•	•	•
+ Property income, net	39 103	25 570	24 795
Gross primary income	1 052 755	1 087 110	1 129 785
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•
+ Social contributions	•	•	•
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	306 247	313 852	318 264
+ Other current transfers	32 285	33 650	34 508
Gross total income	1 391 288	1 434 611	1 482 557
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	421 269	433 223	452 911
+ Social contributions	165 820	177 018	189 272
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•
+ Other current transfers	37 400	39 752	37 470
Gross total expenditure	624 489	649 992	679 652
Gross disposable income	766 798	784 619	802 905
+ Social transfers in kind	297 986	308 931	330 331
Adjusted gross disposable income	1 064 785	1 093 550	1 133 236
Gross disposable income	766 798	784 619	802 905
+ Adjustment for the change in net equity in households in pension funds reserves	79 935	86 834	99 566
÷ Individual consumption expenditure	792 814	826 720	851 488
Gross saving	53 919	44 733	50 983
Adjusted gross disposable income	1 064 785	1 093 550	1 133 236
+ Adjustment for the change in net equity in households in pension funds reserves	79 935	86 834	99 566
÷ Actual individual consumption	1 090 801	1 135 651	1 181 819
Gross saving	53 919	44 733	50 983
+ Capital transfers, net	261	-644	6 603
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfer	54 179	44 089	57 587
÷ Gross fixed capital formation, etc.	106 336	110 998	109 814
÷ Changes in inventories	477	-874	274
÷ Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net	727	-264	-696
Net lending	-55 426	-67 908	-51 804

Note 1: Figures for the corporate sector and the household sector have been carried forward up to and including 2004. Sole proprietorships are included in the household sector.

Note 2: Households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat03

Table 382

Output

	Current prices			Constant 2000 prices, chain figures ¹		
	2006*	2007*	2008*	2006*	2007*	2008*
	DKK mio.					
Output, total	2 854 834	3 006 706	3 144 539	2 527 137	2 585 917	2 578 755
Of which: General government	446 724	463 082	485 029	378 509	382 729	386 012
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	128 639	126 355	146 395	105 093	101 128	101 340
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	61 060	63 603	68 793	65 621	65 602	68 460
Fishing	4 010	3 584	3 378	3 318	3 016	2 444
Mining and quarrying	63 570	59 168	74 225	37 393	34 764	33 691
Manufacturing	617 721	654 090	685 772	559 428	572 648	571 923
Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	137 078	144 933	153 438	126 854	129 596	131 318
Manufacture of textiles and leather	11 048	11 070	10 227	10 400	10 416	9 460
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	60 015	61 084	54 668	58 826	57 876	50 239
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	120 074	118 167	132 217	101 854	96 061	96 163
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	23 410	25 470	24 400	20 599	20 760	19 086
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal products	233 801	261 507	279 367	211 209	230 008	238 873
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	32 294	31 860	31 454	29 275	27 846	26 247
Electricity, gas and water supply	57 650	50 811	55 370	45 477	39 349	37 530
Construction	213 860	230 100	226 620	182 297	185 762	176 103
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	359 638	379 377	386 168	323 773	331 060	321 715
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. tuel	41 357	43 990	41 922	37 419	39 233	36 225
Wholesale except motor vehicles	182 999	192 358	195 449	164 309	167 417	162 132
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	87 652	90 597	92 081	81 172	80 392	77 779
Hotels and restaurants	47 629	52 432	56 716	40 994	43 980	45 389
Transport, post and telecommunications	361 866	388 523	418 902	335 900	352 549	366 534
Transport	294 583	316 140	342 819	260 775	272 813	285 832
Post and telecommunications	67 283	72 384	76 083	74 155	78 935	79 290
Finance and business activities	568 897	604 092	623 061	513 009	531 329	529 737
Finance and insurance	127 499	136 282	144 697	128 555	132 271	133 986
Letting and sale of real estate	216 213	226 900	233 407	182 253	186 134	186 255
Business activities	225 186	240 910	244 956	203 423	214 287	210 974
Public and personal services	546 564	573 358	602 251	463 351	475 233	478 263
Public administration	131 620	136 685	142 530	112 837	114 979	114 508
Education	104 149	105 998	110 798	87 773	87 617	87 627
Human health activities	96 264	103 634	107 968	81 505	86 077	85 833
Social institutions etc.	110 687	115 827	120 972	93 399	95 929	95 877
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	103 844	111 213	119 983	87 828	90 624	94 339

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat07

Table 383

Gross value added

	Current prices			Constant 2000 prices, chain figures ¹		
	2006*	2007*	2008*	2006*	2007*	2008*
	DKK mio.					
Gross value added, total	1 376 441	1 427 143	1 478 528	1 196 403	1 216 864	1 206 529
Of which: General government	305 642	312 344	327 098	253 433	253 132	255 570
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	76 131	69 138	85 342	57 099	51 219	52 418
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	17 581	14 936	16 687	23 836	18 812	23 757
Fishing	2 079	1 745	1 802	1 732	1 571	1 288
Mining and quarrying	56 471	52 458	66 853	31 979	29 747	28 616
Manufacturing	200 545	213 476	209 269	180 718	187 263	183 830
Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	31 613	35 975	30 514	23 847	24 854	24 268
Manufacture of textiles and leather	3 256	3 046	2 716	3 025	2 961	2 708
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	22 986	23 888	21 370	24 509	24 656	21 444
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	36 227	33 647	37 862	30 280	28 990	29 075
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	9 679	10 860	10 041	8 749	8 700	7 990
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal products	84 315	93 842	94 691	79 133	86 813	88 539
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	12 469	12 218	12 075	11 617	10 944	10 253
Electricity, gas and water supply	28 170	24 211	23 622	21 632	18 174	17 820
Construction	81 538	87 530	86 243	70 281	73 052	69 154
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	184 192	192 173	193 272	166 392	169 638	164 051
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. tuel	21 845	23 109	21 313	19 642	20 898	18 850
Wholesale except motor vehicles	89 132	93 441	93 868	81 568	83 824	81 354
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	53 136	54 921	56 028	50 001	49 253	47 724
Hotels and restaurants	20 080	20 702	22 064	15 530	15 938	16 241
Transport, post and telecommunications	107 538	111 922	128 823	104 117	109 910	110 295
Transport	80 016	81 713	97 105	68 454	72 506	73 011
Post and telecommunications	27 522	30 209	31 718	36 682	38 344	38 121
Finance and business activities	333 469	351 857	357 182	293 989	303 262	303 334
Finance and insurance	73 239	77 620	81 954	79 780	80 701	81 339
Letting and sale of real estate	143 377	149 766	152 886	116 472	119 587	120 854
Business activities	116 853	124 471	122 341	99 142	104 094	102 324
Public and personal services	364 858	376 837	394 774	302 092	306 488	307 440
Public administration	85 287	84 982	87 814	71 968	70 937	69 761
Education	75 727	77 673	81 309	62 805	63 459	63 505
Human health activities	62 068	65 175	68 221	51 022	52 964	53 009
Social institutions etc.	82 430	86 414	90 569	68 295	70 596	70 785
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	59 346	62 593	66 860	47 988	48 476	50 207

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat07

Table 384

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

	Compensation of employees			Gross operating surplus and mixed income		
	2006*	2007*	2008*	2006*	2007*	2008*
	DKK mio.					
Total	871 819	922 322	975 279	507 067	507 862	504 910
Of which: General government	278 094	284 627	298 175	30 096	30 401	31 909
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	10 253	10 865	11 542	71 317	64 162	79 727
Agriculture, horticulture, and forestry	8 156	8 632	9 242	14 827	12 152	13 332
Fishing	782	744	766	1 318	1 023	1 058
Mining and quarrying	1 315	1 489	1 534	55 172	50 987	65 336
Manufacturing	136 638	144 703	150 717	64 689	69 636	59 362
Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	22 238	22 830	22 631	9 545	13 332	8 059
Manufacture of textiles and leather	2 524	2 575	2 710	716	454	-15
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	17 747	18 087	18 334	5 292	5 861	3 087
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	20 790	22 127	23 542	15 472	11 561	14 349
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	5 688	6 252	6 283	4 041	4 662	3 810
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal products	60 132	64 974	69 741	24 667	29 396	25 467
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	7 520	7 857	7 476	4 957	4 370	4 604
Electricity, gas and water supply	5 057	5 350	5 850	23 006	18 749	17 648
Construction	59 707	64 987	67 585	21 850	22 574	18 652
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	136 662	146 743	156 412	47 795	45 738	37 092
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. tuel	15 202	16 115	17 144	6 563	6 913	4 071
Wholesale except motor vehicles	68 217	72 869	76 979	21 151	20 835	17 126
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	37 824	41 038	44 455	15 397	13 982	11 648
Hotels and restaurants	15 418	16 721	17 834	4 684	4 008	4 247
Transport, post and telecommunications	58 577	61 379	65 732	49 235	50 859	63 339
Transport	41 733	44 194	47 574	38 853	38 147	50 125
Post and telecommunications	16 843	17 186	18 158	10 382	12 711	13 214
Finance and business activities	150 853	165 533	178 340	174 515	177 843	169 280
Finance and insurance	40 520	44 021	47 940	29 751	30 452	30 607
Letting and sale of real estate	13 688	14 563	15 305	123 786	129 030	130 597
Business activities	96 645	106 949	115 095	20 979	18 361	8 076
Public and personal services	314 072	322 762	339 100	54 660	58 301	59 810
Public administration	70 509	75 391	78 686	15 365	10 234	9 750
Education	70 040	73 546	77 069	6 333	4 832	4 932
Human health activities	51 219	51 063	54 366	11 313	14 625	14 337
Social institutions etc.	84 261	83 272	88 139	-435	4 654	3 950
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	38 042	39 490	40 841	22 083	23 957	26 842

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat07

Table 385

Hours worked

	Total actual hours worked			Actual hours worked for employees		
	2006*	2007*	2008*	2006*	2007*	2008*
	1 000 hours					
Total	4 407 601	4 569 178	4 630 931	4 056 664	4 200 386	4 261 982
Of which: General government	1 273 011	1 269 161	1 265 678	1 273 011	1 269 161	1 265 678
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	144 058	152 104	156 351	76 054	77 652	78 461
Agriculture, horticulture, and forestry	133 764	141 383	145 435	68 368	69 753	70 558
Fishing	5 634	5 562	5 675	3 097	2 815	2 740
Mining and quarrying	4 661	5 159	5 241	4 588	5 083	5 163
Manufacturing	611 749	631 587	639 360	594 276	613 316	621 545
Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	101 263	99 927	97 662	99 702	98 335	96 170
Manufacture of textiles and leather	13 964	14 062	13 824	12 383	12 411	12 199
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	82 625	82 817	78 359	79 651	79 725	75 268
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	77 420	79 900	81 569	77 083	79 563	81 236
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	25 086	25 840	24 826	24 339	25 072	24 086
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal products	271 639	288 442	304 137	263 822	280 204	296 118
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	39 752	40 599	38 983	37 297	38 007	36 469
Electricity, gas and water supply	19 401	19 591	19 843	19 401	19 591	19 843
Construction	314 345	335 945	333 736	270 091	288 024	287 479
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	793 064	835 752	866 945	694 241	735 145	765 637
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. tuel	100 023	104 056	106 127	82 986	86 755	88 821
Wholesale except motor vehicles	279 960	292 418	307 605	262 846	275 047	290 167
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	278 271	296 885	309 590	233 016	250 707	262 788
Hotels and restaurants	134 810	142 393	143 622	115 393	122 636	123 861
Transport, post and telecommunications	314 962	327 050	327 231	291 560	302 837	304 025
Transport	234 685	246 462	250 814	212 958	224 047	229 330
Post and telecommunications	80 278	80 589	76 417	78 602	78 790	74 695
Finance and business activities	679 532	728 644	749 752	614 785	663 148	685 777
Finance and insurance	123 594	130 480	138 666	123 594	130 480	138 666
Letting and sale of real estate	85 635	89 493	91 974	71 898	75 776	78 425
Business activities	470 303	508 672	519 113	419 293	456 892	468 686
Public and personal services	1 530 490	1 538 504	1 537 714	1 496 256	1 500 672	1 499 215
Public administration	262 808	275 589	283 742	262 806	275 587	283 741
Education	313 096	327 687	325 901	310 179	324 504	322 641
Human health activities	243 358	236 338	236 763	228 197	219 581	219 940
Social institutions etc.	473 013	455 645	442 297	473 013	455 645	442 297
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	238 215	243 245	249 011	222 061	225 355	230 597

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat18

Table 386

Total employed and wage and salary earners

	Total employed ¹			Of which, wage and salary earners ²		
	2006*	2007*	2008*	2006*	2007*	2008*
	number of persons					
Total	2 822 405	2 897 520	2 928 048	2 649 133	2 717 272	2 745 421
Of which: General government	844 957	841 298	838 338	844 957	841 298	838 338
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	84 877	85 714	86 748	47 091	47 192	48 037
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	78 386	79 216	80 219	42 147	42 252	43 110
Fishing	3 680	3 446	3 445	2 178	1 931	1 887
Mining and quarrying	2 811	3 052	3 085	2 766	3 009	3 041
Manufacturing	389 299	396 153	396 551	380 435	387 048	387 355
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	68 618	66 998	67 670	67 739	66 117	66 789
Manufacture of textiles and leather	9 072	8 993	8 449	8 261	8 160	7 607
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	54 047	53 289	52 243	52 621	51 848	50 770
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	48 542	49 479	47 992	48 367	49 306	47 817
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	15 665	15 951	16 176	15 268	15 549	15 771
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal products	168 504	176 422	179 966	164 570	172 335	175 846
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	24 851	25 021	24 057	23 609	23 733	22 756
Electricity, gas and water supply	12 468	12 430	12 720	12 468	12 430	12 720
Construction	183 011	192 422	191 546	161 417	169 359	168 111
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	539 456	564 496	578 419	499 951	523 713	537 076
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel	60 671	62 503	62 911	54 468	56 082	56 420
Wholesale except motor vehicles	171 665	177 254	185 977	165 566	170 957	179 591
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	213 275	226 221	229 969	195 001	207 362	210 825
Hotels and restaurants	93 845	98 518	99 563	84 916	89 312	90 241
Transport, post and telecommunications	182 752	186 800	186 630	172 572	176 172	175 866
Transport	130 651	135 860	136 751	121 282	126 112	126 872
Post and telecommunications	52 101	50 940	49 880	51 290	50 060	48 995
Finance and business activities	428 652	456 839	472 574	395 495	422 020	437 162
Finance and insurance	81 088	84 279	88 515	81 088	84 279	88 515
Letting and sale of real estate	48 536	50 205	52 607	42 391	43 798	46 076
Business activities	299 028	322 355	331 451	272 016	293 943	302 571
Public and personal services	1 001 890	1 002 666	1 002 860	979 704	979 338	979 094
Public administration	160 555	167 769	175 529	160 554	167 768	175 528
Education	204 531	209 889	206 652	202 860	208 139	204 870
Health care activities	160 912	158 144	159 619	150 703	147 395	148 673
Social institutions etc.	327 758	317 354	306 260	327 758	317 354	306 260
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	148 134	149 510	154 800	137 829	138 682	143 763

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat18

Table 387**Private consumption expenditure**

	Current prices			2000 prices, chain figures ¹		
	2006*	2007*	2008*	2006*	2007*	2008*
	DKK mio.					
Total private consumption expenditure	792 814	826 720	851 488	718 353	735 641	734 547
Household consumption on Danish territory	780 993	812 446	836 719	708 330	723 352	721 498
Food	76 240	79 918	85 300	69 255	69 280	68 669
Beverages and tobacco	37 456	36 686	36 030	35 545	33 970	31 654
Clothing and footwear	37 205	39 071	39 519	37 425	40 206	40 937
Housing	159 858	167 007	174 766	133 816	135 514	137 475
Electricity, gas and other fuels	47 271	43 878	46 963	39 427	36 389	36 221
Furnishing, household equipment etc.	45 370	47 107	47 727	42 065	43 158	42 865
Medical products and health services	20 571	21 231	21 754	19 080	19 482	19 598
Purchase of vehicles	49 663	51 370	45 401	46 530	48 627	43 366
Other transport and communication	71 472	76 922	78 072	66 227	69 438	67 493
Recreation and culture	91 625	94 617	94 603	87 000	89 168	88 227
Other goods and services	144 262	154 639	166 584	132 780	139 630	146 044
Balance of tourism, net	-534	848	78	...	...	...
Income from tourism	-36 132	-37 159	-37 812	-33 552	-33 706	-33 099
Expenditure on tourism	35 597	38 007	37 890	32 962	34 945	34 631
Membership organizations etc.	12 356	13 426	14 691	10 482	10 942	11 370
Goods	388 211	394 386	398 407	362 891	365 312	356 828
Durable	102 052	105 171	98 943	101 550	106 028	100 295
Semi-durable	84 707	88 098	89 453	81 978	85 674	86 456
Non-durable	201 452	201 117	210 011	180 416	175 285	171 557
Services	392 782	418 060	438 312	345 836	358 139	364 201
Housing	159 858	167 007	174 766	133 816	135 514	137 475
Other services	232 924	251 053	263 546	212 478	223 373	227 520

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat05

Table 388**Capital formation**

	Current prices			2000 prices, chain figures ¹		
	2006*	2007*	2008*	2006*	2007*	2008*
	DKK mio.					
Machines and equipment	92 192	101 526	102 421	94 002	101 643	97 334
Transport	32 326	35 862	35 534	31 059	30 222	29 632
Buildings; facilities and installations	188 598	201 954	197 040	157 852	160 859	151 912
Housing	106 479	117 217	107 816	91 170	95 543	86 212
Other buildings	53 907	54 591	61 695	44 460	42 981	46 993
Civil engineering works	28 211	30 145	27 529	22 382	22 603	18 944
Livestock	158	158	-13	-13	-13	0
Valuables, net	2 066	2 357	2 568	1 924	2 134	2 257
Purchased and own-account computer software	31 568	32 359	36 258	32 134	32 786	35 655
Entertainment, literary and artistic originals	1 811	1 798	1 807	1 590	1 551	1 512
Mineral exploration	734	656	697	634	526	505
Total gross fixed capital formation	349 452	376 670	376 311	319 588	329 572	317 765
Of which: General government acquisition of new fixed assets	32 166	29 293	31 098	28 467	25 623	26 951
+ Change in stocks, net	14 376	9 487	13 103	11 247	7 503	9 064
Total gross capital formation	363 828	386 157	389 414	330 152	335 718	325 702
- Consumption of fixed capital	255 229	268 563	286 573	235 400	241 260	249 370
Total net capital formation	108 599	117 594	102 842	92 668	92 480	76 319

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat04

Table 389

Gross fixed capital formation

	Current prices			2000-prices, chain figures ¹		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	DKK mio.					
Total gross fixed capital formation²	269 835	282 941	301 621	257 241	267 295	279 760
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	106 785	110 079	111 556	105 406	108 780	110 433
Building and construction	135 762	144 328	160 320	124 549	129 946	139 196
Other gross fixed capital formation.	27 288	28 534	29 745	27 376	28 659	29 889
Of which: General government	22 238	27 242	27 343	21 395	25 962	25 314
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	5 053	5 639	6 186	5 002	5 655	6 343
Building and construction	15 051	19 100	18 658	14 223	17 731	16 437
Other gross fixed capital formation.	2 134	2 503	2 499	2 151	2 528	2 532
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	19 748	17 554	18 010	18 556	16 149	15 928
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	8 448	8 506	9 014	8 062	8 034	8 369
Building and construction	9 925	8 201	7 809	9 072	7 249	6 448
Other gross fixed capital formation.	1 374	847	1 187	1 423	864	1 182
Manufacturing	29 966	32 571	28 676	28 506	30 913	26 909
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	19 299	21 041	18 740	18 346	19 932	17 637
Building and construction	6 756	7 584	5 642	6 273	7 001	4 957
Other gross fixed capital formation.	3 911	3 946	4 294	3 936	3 983	4 350
Electricity, gas and water supply	9 345	8 484	7 741	8 677	7 495	6 654
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	1 885	2 844	2 256	1 821	2 701	2 119
Building and construction	7 259	5 478	5 221	6 670	4 701	4 320
Other gross fixed capital formation.	200	162	263	202	164	266
Construction	6 008	5 218	6 875	5 676	4 898	6 699
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	4 697	4 005	5 442	4 416	3 712	5 364
Building and construction	1 006	672	1 158	935	616	1 015
Other gross fixed capital formation.	305	542	275	307	548	279
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	20 754	21 104	22 615	19 714	20 211	21 347
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	14 545	14 867	15 620	13 826	14 291	14 712
Building and construction	3 829	3 508	3 971	3 547	3 231	3 483
Other gross fixed capital formation.	2 380	2 729	3 024	2 396	2 755	3 064
Transport, post and telecommunications	40 804	41 888	39 167	41 051	40 988	36 911
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	28 614	25 483	24 233	29 566	25 736	23 440
Building and construction	8 595	12 446	10 659	7 935	10 915	9 017
Other gross fixed capital formation.	3 595	3 959	4 276	3 616	3 993	4 321
Finance and business activities	105 150	111 065	131 858	98 885	104 187	121 387
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	15 261	17 993	19 035	15 542	18 775	20 063
Building and construction	79 091	81 858	101 609	72 398	74 238	89 576
Other gross fixed capital formation.	10 797	11 213	11 214	10 871	11 318	11 355
Public and personal services	38 061	45 057	46 679	36 108	42 345	43 599
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	14 034	15 340	17 216	13 788	15 240	18 118
Building and construction	19 301	24 582	24 252	17 690	21 981	20 535
Other gross fixed capital formation.	4 725	5 135	5 212	4 632	5 020	5 064

¹ Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results. ² Ekskl. acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat06

Table 390 (page 1 of 2) **Supply of goods. 2005**

SITC		Danish turnover	Imports incl. customs duties	Exports	Domestic supply	Used for			
						Inter-mediate consumption	Household consumption	Government consumption ¹	Capital formation, stocks
DKK mio.									
0	Food and live animals	150 377	42 612	73 598	119 391	82 367	36 050	34	940
00	Live animals other than animals of division 03	21 440	93	1 633	19 900	20 204	136	-	-440
01	Meat and meat preparations	36 942	6 366	26 790	16 518	6 135	10 126	-	257
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	32 388	3 791	12 280	23 899	17 584	6 110	-	206
03	Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates preparations and preparations thereof	12 420	9 855	13 443	8 832	7 982	668	-	182
04	Cereals and cereals preparations	11 962	3 675	3 765	11 873	7 182	4 140	-	551
05	Vegetables and fruit	6 898	7 309	1 836	12 371	5 960	6 257	-	154
06	Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	4 413	1 389	2 084	3 718	2 036	1 575	-	107
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	2 092	2 812	967	3 937	1 224	2 724	-	-11
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	12 345	5 132	3 630	13 847	12 437	1 528	-	-118
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	9 476	2 189	7 171	4 494	1 624	2 785	34	51
1	Beverages and tobacco	11 848	5 763	4 908	12 702	3 828	8 932	-	-58
11	Beverages	8 359	5 047	3 502	9 905	3 196	6 639	-	70
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	3 488	715	1 406	2 797	632	2 294	-	-129
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	18 724	12 399	13 424	17 699	16 376	3 136	-	-1 812
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	4 203	688	4 164	727	278	-	-	449
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	651	759	121	1 289	1 344	11	-	-66
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	83	274	97	260	255	-	-	5
24	Cork and wood	2 419	4 787	637	6 569	5 382	1 086	-	101
25	Pulp and waste paper	36	350	48	337	337	-	-	1
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	674	313	570	416	402	10	-	4
27	Crude fertilizers other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	2 355	1 026	687	2 694	2 420	150	-	124
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	466	603	1 756	-687	1 855	-	-	-2 542
29	Crude animals and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	7 839	3 599	5 344	6 094	4 104	1 878	-	112
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	113 943	46 324	56 952	103 315	81 131	17 158	-	5 027
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	287	2 396	87	2 596	2 661	80	-	-144
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	70 010	41 118	47 169	63 959	52 130	6 667	-	5 162
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	24 704	64	6 728	18 040	15 295	2 736	-	10
35	Electric current	18 942	2 747	2 968	18 720	11 045	7 675	-	-
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	3 859	2 539	2 348	4 050	3 944	177	-	-71
41	Animal oils and fats	1 360	507	940	927	896	29	-	2
42	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	1 125	1 431	621	1 935	1 870	136	-	-70
43	Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable origin, inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats and oils, n.e.s.	1 375	601	787	1 188	1 178	12	-	-2
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.c	70 581	49 216	61 360	58 437	48 796	5 130	3 477	1 035
51	Organic chemicals	9 767	4 531	7 883	6 415	6 331	40	-	44
52	Inorganic chemicals	748	2 035	505	2 278	2 247	18	-	12
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	4 612	3 214	3 365	4 461	4 127	244	-	89
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	35 703	13 913	35 364	14 252	8 132	2 191	3 477	453
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations	3 191	4 624	2 866	4 949	2 577	2 321	-	50

¹ Goods for producing services in the general government sector are included in "Intermediate consumption". Goods for public consumption mainly cover subsidy schemes, e.g. for medical products.

For further information visit www.dst.dk/inputoutput

Table 390 (page 2 of 2) **Supply of goods. 2005**

SITC		Danish turnover	Imports incl. customs duties	Exports	Domestic supply	Used for			
						Inter- mediate con- sumption	Household con- sumption	Govern- ment con- sumption ¹	Capital formation, stocks
DKK mio.									
56	Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	204	1 286	105	1 386	1 347	22	-	17
57	Plastics in primary forms	931	8 892	1 206	8 617	8 542	1	-	75
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	6 452	5 467	3 721	8 198	7 870	106	-	221
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	8 971	5 256	6 345	7 881	7 623	186	-	73
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	86 941	72 054	42 592	116 403	105 544	5 495	389	4 975
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furskins	57	681	292	446	360	69	-	17
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1 491	3 237	1 263	3 465	3 151	188	-	125
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	12 165	5 494	3 818	13 841	12 975	357	-	510
64	Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	8 834	10 631	4 537	14 928	13 686	915	389	-62
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	5 729	7 727	5 676	7 779	5 567	1 546	-	667
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	17 471	6 915	6 890	17 495	16 083	876	-	537
67	Iron and steel	3 822	16 998	6 144	14 676	14 458	5	-	213
68	Non-ferrous metals	3 024	6 117	2 258	6 883	6 817	5	-	61
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	34 348	14 254	11 713	36 890	32 448	1 534	-	2 907
7	Machinery and transport equipment	111 860	162 754	118 745	155 870	67 502	26 973	343	61 051
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	20 335	7 965	17 786	10 514	9 168	83	-	1 263
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	14 824	12 925	12 892	14 857	3 929	303	-	10 625
73	Metal working machinery	1 209	1 566	972	1 803	485	-	-	1 319
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	35 216	20 667	26 917	28 966	17 274	188	-	11 505
75	Office machines; automatic data processing machines	1 365	22 162	6 603	16 924	5 763	1 201	9	9 951
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	6 990	28 781	22 400	13 371	6 446	4 440	-	2 486
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts n.e.s. of electrical household type equipment)	16 956	21 054	11 959	26 051	17 875	3 408	1	4 767
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	8 263	37 385	11 203	34 446	5 173	16 976	333	11 963
79	Other transport equipment	6 703	10 249	8 014	8 937	1 389	374	-	7 174
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	85 568	64 223	66 905	82 886	43 875	23 432	874	14 706
81	Prefabricated buildings, sanitary plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	3 952	3 002	2 002	4 952	2 459	835	2	1 656
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	20 998	6 860	14 738	13 121	2 574	4 613	121	5 813
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	24	951	296	679	134	445	-	100
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	3 832	20 702	14 446	10 089	1 359	8 203	-	526
85	Footwear	450	4 393	2 406	2 437	295	1 889	7	246
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.s.	13 051	7 230	11 499	8 782	5 595	152	13	3 021
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	1 900	2 882	1 453	3 329	2 079	952	36	262
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.c	41 361	18 202	20 066	39 497	29 380	6 343	695	3 080
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in SITC	51	789	233	607	645	-89	-	51
93	Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	-	681	202	478	478	-	-	-
96	Coin (other than gold coin) not being legal tender	51	5	3	53	0	2	-	51
97	Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	-	103	28	76	167	-91	-	1

Table 391

Gross domestic product by regions and provinces. 2007

	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic product per capita ¹	Gross domestic product per capita ¹	Annual average real growth 2000-2007	Average real growth 2007
	current prices DKK mio.	current prices DKK 1 000	the whole country = 100	per cent	
Denmark²	1 687 892	309.1	100	1.8	1.6
Region Hovedstaden	605 367	369.0	119	1.8	2.5
Province København By	274 091	420.1	136	1.9	2.2
Province København Omegn	210 777	418.5	135	2.1	2.4
Province Nordsjælland	110 969	251.4	81	1.2	3.6
Province Bornholm	9 529	221.4	72	1.4	2.8
Region Sjælland	183 571	224.4	73	1.5	0.5
Province Østsjælland	53 403	229.8	74	2.3	0.7
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	130 168	222.3	72	1.1	0.4
Region Syddanmark	331 512	278.1	90	1.9	2.1
Province Fyn	119 405	248.1	80	1.3	0.8
Province Sydjylland	212 107	298.4	97	2.2	2.9
Region Midtjylland	348 364	282.8	91	2.1	1.6
Province Vestjylland	127 904	301.8	98	2.1	2.7
Province Østjylland	220 461	272.9	88	2.1	1.0
Region Nordjylland	156 791	271.4	88	2.2	2.8
Province Nordjylland	156 791	271.4	88	2.2	2.8
Outside the regions ³	62 287	•	•	-1.6	-7.4

¹ It is not possible to calculate GDP per capita outside the regions. ² Figures for the whole country correspond to earlier figures – National accounts, December version 2006. ³ Activities that cannot be allocated to any county. Primary activities in the North Sea.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/rnat111 and [rnat21](http://www.statbank.dk/rnat21)

Table 392

Input-output table. 2005

	Input in main groups of industries								Total
	Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	Transport, post and telecommunications	Finance and business activities	Public and personal services	
	DKK mio. in current prices								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying.	8 029	50 154	9 135	1 851	363	7	42	1 515	71 096
Manufacturing	12 894	96 138	806	36 739	17 281	6 932	14 344	9 859	194 994
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 364	6 591	3 200	171	3 678	924	1 764	4 137	21 828
Construction	1 472	2 571	3 276	1 631	2 067	5 903	25 902	7 289	50 111
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	4 598	29 938	460	21 104	14 587	7 892	6 395	9 770	94 745
Transport, post and telecommunications	885	14 402	409	2 009	32 731	35 196	17 282	17 801	120 715
Finance and business activities	7 595	35 021	2 842	27 116	49 775	17 989	96 124	41 581	278 043
Public and personal services	1 207	5 356	505	724	5 297	3 486	11 812	29 452	57 839
Total use of domestic products	38 045	240 171	20 632	91 345	125 779	78 330	173 666	121 403	889 371
Imports incl. customs duties	10 517	143 978	3 863	23 041	36 784	126 986	28 572	25 962	399 703
Taxes on products, net and VAT	3 226	3 385	112	1 567	5 010	5 777	17 366	24 012	60 455
Uses at market prices	51 787	387 535	24 606	115 953	167 573	211 094	219 604	171 377	1 349 529
Other taxes linked to production, net.	-5 365	-805	98	-40	-306	-311	7 395	-3 887	-3 222
Compensation of employees	9 915	130 564	4 980	53 649	129 978	55 590	137 793	301 190	823 659
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	64 721	55 782	21 810	17 289	46 106	56 552	170 376	55 783	488 417
Gross output at basic prices	121 058	573 076	51 494	186 851	343 351	322 925	535 167	524 462	2 658 384
	Final demand								Total
	Private consumption	Government consumption	Gross fixed capital formation			Increase in stocks	Exports	Total	
			Machinery and transport equipment	Building and construction	Other capital formation				
	DKK mio. in current prices								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying.	3 124	1 013	1	-	452	778	44 594	49 962	121 058
Manufacturing	49 384	728	26 427	-	2 222	7 333	291 988	378 082	573 076
Electricity, gas and water supply	20 870	-	-	-	159	-25	8 661	29 666	51 494
Construction	3 816	7 199	454	123 939	108	-	1 222	136 740	186 851
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	147 794	2 634	18 072	-	3 640	1 140	75 326	248 606	343 351
Transport, post and telecommunications	36 060	649	4	-	2 174	1	163 322	202 210	322 925
Finance and business activities	192 856	4 974	4 160	11 062	14 026	85	29 960	257 124	535 167
Public and personal services	81 355	378 761	9	174	3 843	0	2 482	466 623	524 462
Total use of domestic products	535 260	395 957	49 127	135 175	26 626	9 312	617 555	1 769 013	2 658 384
Imports incl. custom duties	112 453	4 438	48 269	251	4 666	8 483	106 101	284 661	684 364
Tourism revenues etc.	-34 978	-	-	-	-	-	34 978	-	-
Taxes on products, net. and VAT	132 404	2 113	14 293	24 894	642	69	-1 628	172 787	233 242
Use at market prices	745 139	402 509	111 689	160 320	31 934	17 864	757 006	2 226 461	3 575 990

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/natio1

Table 393

Fixed capital

	Current prices			2000-prices, chain figures ¹		
	2006*	2007*	2008*	2006*	2007*	2008*
	DKK mio.					
Total gross capital stock, opening stock	8 484 241	8 916 648	9 528 010	7 445 268	7 600 078	7 768 419
Other machinery and equipment	1 021 933	1 056 687	1 109 756	990 006	1 024 176	1 065 799
Transport equipment	394 296	407 085	430 771	362 180	367 036	376 761
Buildings and structures	6 907 990	7 283 662	7 802 747	5 940 333	6 049 357	6 161 335
Dwellings	3 627 691	3 841 543	4 137 096	3 235 135	3 318 036	3 404 881
Non-residential buildings	2 166 731	2 264 887	2 390 915	1 821 205	1 842 767	1 864 199
Other structures	1 113 567	1 177 232	1 274 736	886 902	893 409	899 434
Livestock	7 792	7 804	7 914	6 352	6 259	6 205
Computer software	119 101	124 934	138 946	120 866	129 684	138 679
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	10 723	11 105	11 529	9 485	9 676	9 808
Mineral exploration	22 406	25 371	26 347	18 730	18 963	19 110
Total consumption of fixed capital	255 229	268 563	...	235 401	241 261	...
Other machinery and equipment	73 892	78 354	...	75 462	79 329	...
Transport equipment	31 837	31 419	...	28 060	27 258	...
Buildings and structures	121 516	128 112	...	104 807	105 806	...
Dwellings	53 694	57 293	...	47 383	48 131	...
Non-residential buildings	40 171	41 431	...	35 538	35 697	...
Other structures	27 651	29 388	...	21 888	21 991	...
Livestock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Computer software	25 462	28 022	...	25 401	27 675	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	1 721	1 784	...	1 520	1 549	...
Mineral exploration	801	872	...	690	697	...
Total net capital stock, opening stock	4 619 167	4 854 873	5 192 896	4 043 735	4 129 253	4 223 202
Other machinery and equipment	547 037	574 826	614 326	528 181	555 739	588 441
Transport equipment	232 285	236 442	245 416	213 626	213 141	215 294
Buildings and structures	3 746 849	3 946 947	4 226 503	3 213 735	3 268 864	3 326 335
Dwellings	1 945 356	2 062 783	2 225 690	1 731 514	1 778 231	1 828 494
Non-residential buildings	1 157 891	1 210 761	1 280 626	972 612	984 133	996 319
Other structures	643 602	673 403	720 188	511 229	509 697	506 741
Livestock	7 792	7 804	7 914	5 987	5 900	5 849
Computer software	67 080	69 029	78 350	69 272	74 799	80 137
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	5 902	6 116	6 311	5 221	5 329	5 369
Mineral exploration	12 221	13 709	14 076	10 216	10 247	10 210

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat08 and nat04

Table 394

Financial accounts. Denmark and rest of the world

	2005	2006*	2007*
current prices, DKK mio.			
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	324 037	283 767	567 893
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-444	-1 260	129
Currency and deposits	78 695	146 249	303 787
Securities other than shares	139 798	92 235	188 112
Loans	53 873	81 047	-6 905
Shares and other equity	42 791	-55 315	68 470
Insurance technical reserves	-322	328	-1 205
Other accounts receivable	9 646	20 483	15 505
Financial liabilities	394 046	330 795	580 180
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	86 852	43 965	223 426
Securities other than shares	79 916	45 085	168 723
Loans	62 316	29 522	70 941
Shares and other equity	153 929	182 880	104 240
Insurance technical reserves	1 287	-1 619	2 650
Other accounts receivable	9 747	30 962	10 200
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-70 009	-47 028	-12 287
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	150 276	36 029	-40 601
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	25 093	-17 254	-32 147
Securities other than shares	6 704	-42 249	-33 742
Loans	11 799	6 449	-5 939
Shares and other equity*	103 119	87 813	34 481
Insurance technical reserves	1 362	209	-143
Other accounts receivable	2 199	1 061	-3 111
Financial liabilities	208 351	-92 233	-138 465
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	10 858	-33 758	-13 692
Securities other than shares	59 913	-71 793	-72 041
Loans	1 910	-173	-21 325
Shares and other equity*	130 741	18 584	-27 468
Insurance technical reserves	-36	-40	-18
Other accounts receivable	4 965	-5 053	-3 922
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	3 228 905	3 549 961	4 077 124
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	813 842	942 837	1 214 477
Securities other than shares	1 164 684	1 214 670	1 369 040
Loans	344 683	432 179	419 335
Shares and other equity*	816 567	849 065	952 016
Insurance technical reserves	15 671	16 207	14 859
Other accounts receivable	73 458	95 003	107 397
Financial liabilities	3 273 633	3 512 195	3 953 910
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	581 190	591 397	801 131
Securities other than shares	961 252	934 544	1 031 227
Loans	490 279	519 628	569 244
Shares and other equity*	1 110 564	1 312 028	1 388 800
Insurance technical reserves	8 558	6 899	9 532
Other accounts receivable	121 790	147 699	153 976
Net financial assets	-44 728	37 766	123 214

Note: Financial accounts figures for the rest of the world are drawn up from the point of view of the rest of the world. Thus, a financial asset held by the rest of the world is a liability for Denmark and vice versa.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat10, [nat11](#), [nat12](#) and [nat13](#)

Table 395

Financial accounts. General government

	2005	2006*	2007*
current prices, DKK mio.			
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	-11 118	64 409	9 799
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-8 024	61 935	15 222
Securities other than shares	-2 520	-3 805	3 988
Loans	4 965	13 712	-15 626
Shares and other equity	4 548	-2 177	3 430
Insurance technical reserves	28	-31	125
Other accounts receivable	-10 115	-5 225	2 660
Financial liabilities	-88 240	-17 054	-65 344
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	723	764	220
Securities other than shares	-79 892	-68 856	-63 377
Loans	4 036	3 718	25 503
Shares and other equity	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	-13 108	47 320	-27 690
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	77 122	81 463	75 143
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	-27 736	-1 150	11 178
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	138	-
Securities other than shares	-2 012	-7 024	-4 631
Loans	779	1 682	-818
Shares and other equity*	1 400	11 323	9 346
Insurance technical reserves	8	9	16
Other accounts receivable	-27 910	-7 278	7 266
Financial liabilities	5 436	-24 465	-11 331
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	-2 398	-26 312	-14 449
Loans	1 448	1 847	3 119
Shares and other equity*	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	6 385	-	-
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	723 386	786 647	807 625
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	70 637	132 711	147 933
Securities other than shares	169 532	158 702	158 059
Loans	118 257	133 652	117 208
Shares and other equity*	234 880	244 026	256 802
Insurance technical reserves	586	565	707
Other accounts receivable	129 494	116 991	126 917
Financial liabilities	856 521	815 002	738 327
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	12 316	13 080	13 300
Securities other than shares	655 166	559 997	482 172
Loans	117 149	122 714	151 335
Shares and other equity*	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	71 890	119 210	91 520
Net financial assets	-133 135	-28 355	69 298

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat10, [nat11](http://www.statbank.dk/nat11), [nat12](http://www.statbank.dk/nat12) and [nat13](http://www.statbank.dk/nat13)

Table 396

Financial accounts. Corporate sector

	2005	2006*	2007*
current prices, DKK mio.			
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	1 191 182	1 212 397	1 535 483
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	445	1 260	-129
Currency and deposits	383 346	124 096	484 458
Securities other than shares	169 881	93 409	336 310
Loans	416 248	399 970	440 311
Shares and other equity	255 971	358 279	206 788
Insurance technical reserves	2 249	-3 249	6 367
Other accounts receivable	-36 956	238 634	61 376
Financial liabilities	1 141 845	1 191 402	1 530 430
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	431 307	327 274	643 252
Securities other than shares	308 312	208 031	435 921
Loans	192 831	270 319	121 252
Shares and other equity	148 042	154 601	158 023
Insurance technical reserves	49 395	64 572	88 253
Other accounts receivable	11 958	166 605	83 728
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	49 337	20 995	5 053
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	1 275 347	287 566	-513 435
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	1 868	727	1 276
Currency and deposits	-14 828	-17 352	17 795
Securities other than shares	77 025	-92 966	-94 363
Loans	-790	-24 409	-25 962
Shares and other equity*	1 159 746	420 715	-402 717
Insurance technical reserves	258	283	531
Other accounts receivable	52 067	571	-9 997
Financial liabilities	1 653 564	657 853	-439 837
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	21 216	10 868	-66
Securities other than shares	24 743	-42 413	-46 436
Loans	18 487	-12 049	-8 199
Shares and other equity*	1 415 411	695 049	-341 313
Insurance technical reserves	167 813	75	-45 447
Other accounts receivable	5 894	6 322	1 628
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	11 805 446	13 305 413	14 327 461
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	7 647	9 633	10 780
Currency and deposits	1 433 295	1 540 040	2 042 295
Securities other than shares	2 941 293	2 941 737	3 183 684
Loans	3 257 171	3 632 732	4 047 081
Shares and other equity*	3 629 554	4 408 548	4 212 620
Insurance technical reserves	29 717	26 749	33 648
Other accounts receivable	506 768	745 972	797 353
Financial liabilities	13 243 735	15 092 990	16 183 584
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	2 452 445	2 790 587	3 433 773
Securities other than shares	2 825 782	2 991 399	3 380 884
Loans	1 317 552	1 575 822	1 688 873
Shares and other equity*	4 559 070	5 408 720	5 225 430
Insurance technical reserves	1 652 507	1 717 155	1 759 961
Other accounts receivable	436 380	609 306	694 662
Net financial assets	-1 438 290	-1 787 577	-1 856 122

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat10, [nat11](http://www.statbank.dk/nat11), [nat12](http://www.statbank.dk/nat12) and [nat13](http://www.statbank.dk/nat13)

Table 397

Financial accounts. Household sector

	2005	2006*	2007*
current prices, DKK mio.			
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	119 327	147 986	137 298
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	64 864	39 722	63 430
Securities other than shares	-721	3 735	13 309
Loans	20	-29	5
Shares and other equity	-1 340	36 694	-16 426
Insurance technical reserves	48 727	65 905	85 616
Other accounts receivable	7 777	1 958	-8 637
Financial liabilities	175 775	203 412	205 206
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	-1 896	1 317	451
Loans	215 922	191 141	200 090
Shares and other equity	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	-38 251	10 953	4 664
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-56 448	-55 426	-67 908
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	469 844	206 166	-55 807
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	21 809	11 577	594
Securities other than shares	-1	1 271	-641
Loans	2	2	0
Shares and other equity*	281 887	193 782	-9 891
Insurance technical reserves	166 149	-465	-45 869
Other accounts receivable	-3	-1	1
Financial liabilities	-1 481	-13 259	-10 306
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	-542	-451	-451
Loans	-10 054	-5 902	-6 312
Shares and other equity*	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	9 116	-6 907	-3 543
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	3 565 999	3 920 152	4 001 642
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	728 177	779 476	843 500
Securities other than shares	181 897	186 904	199 572
Loans	199	172	177
Shares and other equity*	988 633	1 219 109	1 192 792
Insurance technical reserves	1 615 092	1 680 532	1 720 280
Other accounts receivable	52 001	53 958	45 321
Financial liabilities	1 942 200	2 132 352	2 327 252
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	15 207	16 073	16 073
Loans	1 795 331	1 980 570	2 174 348
Shares and other equity*	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	131 662	135 709	136 831
Net financial assets	1 623 799	1 787 800	1 674 389

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat10, [nat11](#), [nat12](#) and [nat13](#)

Table 398

Balance of payments

	2006*	2007*	2008*
	DKK mio.		
Current receipts, total	1 031 498	1 090 095	1 189 100
Export of goods (fob)	537 981	545 428	581 710
Services	308 086	334 267	365 641
Sea transport	158 340	172 149	191 719
Other transportation	39 148	44 549	47 970
Travel	33 074	33 862	34 152
Communication, Information services etc	22 015	23 678	24 686
Other business services	46 206	50 582	56 771
Financial and cultural services etc	9 303	9 446	10 345
Compensation of employees	5 841	5 591	5 514
Investment income	158 610	182 384	212 861
Current transfers from EU	9 409	8 875	9 148
Other current transfers	11 570	13 550	14 228
Current expenditure, total	984 508	1 078 105	1 153 747
Import of goods (fob)	520 725	547 707	589 668
Services	267 578	292 569	316 488
Sea transport	112 453	126 440	133 526
Other transportation	28 980	30 973	36 213
Travel	44 438	47 873	48 941
Communication, Information services etc	19 500	20 731	23 096
Other business services	45 488	47 953	57 980
Financial and cultural services etc	16 720	18 601	16 728
Compensation of employees	10 445	16 321	16 367
Investment income	137 356	170 904	177 044
Current transfers to EU	17 460	18 678	20 060
Other current transfers	30 944	31 925	34 120
Surplus on current accounts	46 990	11 991	35 352
+ Capital transfers, etc from abroad, net	37	295	516
Net lending	47 028	12 286	35 868
+ Financial transactions, net from abroad	-83 765	-12 438	8 486
Change in Danmarks Nationalbank's reserve assets	-36 737	-152	44 354

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bop6

Table 399

Balance of payments and foreign debt

	Goods and services, net ¹ DKK mio.	Investment income, net ¹ DKK mio.	Balance of payments current account, net ¹		Net foreign liabilities at end of year ²		
			DKK mio.	As percentage of gross domestic product	DKK mio.	As percentage of gross domestic product	Per capita in DKK
1960	-458	33	-407	-1.0	417	1.0	90
1970	-3 452	-334	-4 077	-3.4	14 929	12.6	3 016
1975	-1 800	-1 866	-3 176	-1.5	26 818	12.4	5 294
1980	-4 090	-9 580	-13 400	-3.6	99 700	26.7	19 457
1985	-533	-27 045	-28 833	-4.7	243 500	39.6	47 593
1990	41 863	-33 891	3 425	0.4	282 000	34.2	54 795
1995	41 306	-25 815	7 153	0.7	268 000	26.3	50 657
2000	77 693	-33 001	18 208	1.4	218 000	16.8	40 754
2005	82 229	13 671	67 137	4.3	-52 000	-3.4	-9 397
2008*	41 195	35 817	35 352	2.0	153 000	8.8	27 760

¹ Figures for 1988 and onwards changed in accordance with the IMF fifth Balance of Payments Manual and exclusive of the Faroe Islands and Greenland. ² From 1991 and onwards figures are based on Danmarks Nationalbank's revised external debt figures.

Source (for liabilities): Danmarks Nationalbank.

For further information visit www.statistikbanken.dk/bop6

Table 400

Foreign debt

31 December	2006*	2007*	2008*
DKK bn.			
INSTRUMENTS			
Assets, total	3 374	3 724	3 715
Assets, total excl. exchange reserves	3 196	3 548	3 490
Direct investment	840	913	1 010
Portfolio investment	1 415	1 523	1 236
Equity securities	741	789	456
Debt securities	674	733	780
Financial derivatives, net	47	-3	66
Other investment	894	1 115	1 178
Exchange reserves	178	176	226
Liabilities, total	3 401	3 835	3 868
Liabilities, total excl. exchange reserves	3 397	3 830	3 747
Direct investment	761	801	833
Portfolio investment	1 425	1 549	1 426
Equity securities	358	427	245
Debt securities	1 067	1 122	1 181
Other investment	1 210	1 480	1 488
Exchange reserves	4	5	121
SECTORS			
Assets, total	3 374	3 724	3 715
Private, companies and households	2 131	2 219	2 145
General government sector	28	22	24
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	1 037	1 306	1 321
Danmarks Nationalbank	178	176	226
Liabilities, total	3 401	3 835	3 868
Private, companies and households	1 401	1 494	1 450
General government sector	181	182	239
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	1 814	2 155	2 058
Danmarks Nationalbank	4	5	121
Net liabilities, total (liabilities-assets)	27	111	153
Private, companies and households	-730	-725	-695
General government sector	153	160	215
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	777	849	737
Danmarks Nationalbank	-174	-171	-105

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

Public finance

1. Public sector

Composition of the public sector

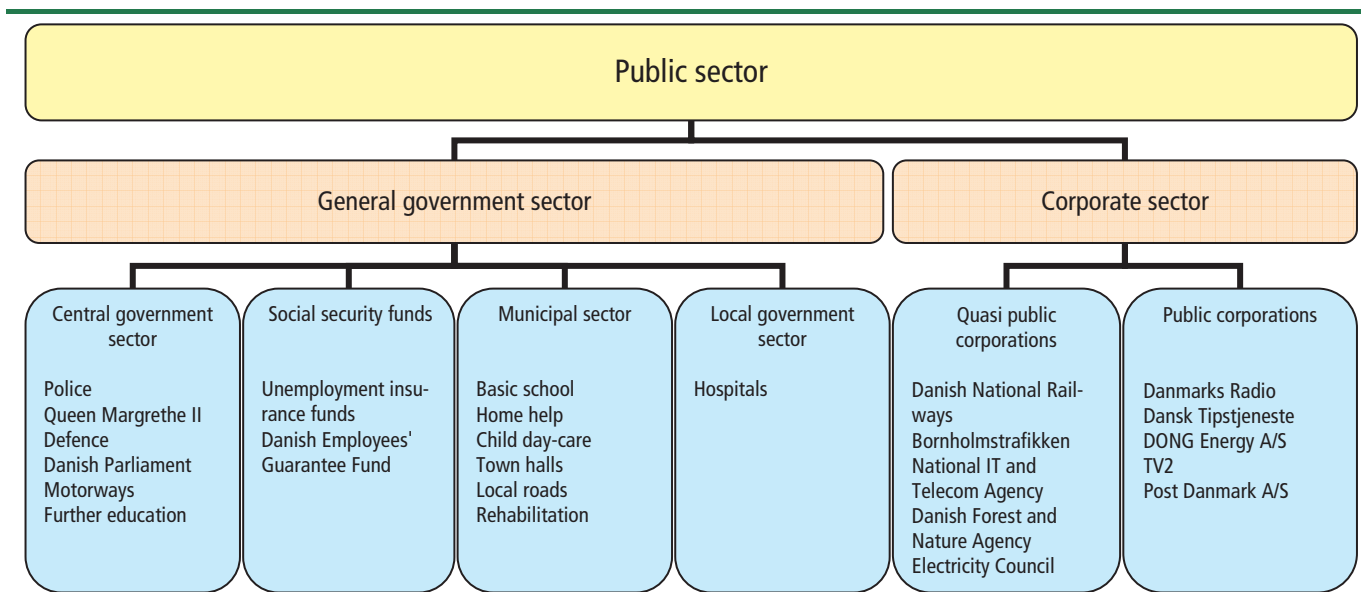
The public sector comprises the general government sector and public enterprises and quasi public corporations (corporate sector).

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

The corporate sector is composed of institutions that are run commercially. The difference between public enterprises and quasi public corporations is that they are part of the public system of accounting whose accounts are integrated into state or regional accounts (e.g. municipal utility enterprises), while public corporations are organised as a company or similar according to civil law and are owned or controlled by public authorities (e.g. DONG Energy A/S and the Danish National Railways). This implies that the quasi corporations are 100 per cent controlled by the general government sector, while the public enterprises are controlled to a lesser extent.

In the following, a number of designations are used in describing the public area. It will be explicitly stated if the description also comprises the public corporate sector. Otherwise, figures only relate to the general government sector.

Figure 1 General government sector by areas



Structural reform of Danish municipalities

The structural reform of Danish municipalities came into force on 1 January 2007 and gave rise to major changes in the public sector. The reform consists of 3 main elements: A new municipal map of Denmark, a new distribution of tasks and a reform of financing and monetary equalization.

The changes in the municipal structure implied that the number of municipalities was reduced from 271 to 98. In addition to this, the counties were abolished and 5 regions were established.

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

Similarly, the redistribution of tasks among the sectors has resulted in an adjustment of the municipal system of monetary equalization reflecting the distribution of the new tasks. Hospitals are to be co-funded by the municipalities.

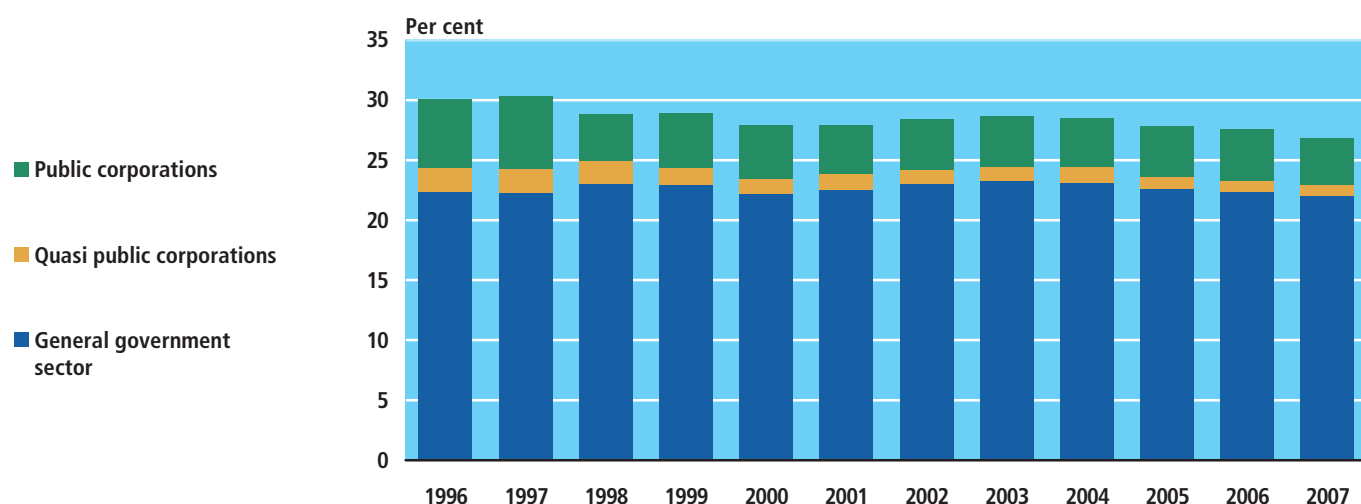
2. Developments in the public sector

The size of the public sector has remained constant since 1995

Since 1995, compared with the total Danish economy, the size of the public sector has remained constant between 27 and 30 per cent of gross domestic product at factor cost, GDP.

Figure 2

GDP at factor cost for the public sector as a percentage of GDP at total factor cost for the total Danish economy



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01 and off14.

Compensation of employees in the public sector accounts for about 37 per cent of total wages and salaries paid to employees in the Danish economy, while investments have ranged around 13-18 per cent of total investments in the Danish economy during recent years. 90 per cent of expenditure on wages and salaries in the public sector can be ascribed to institutions under the general government sector, while investments are more evenly distributed between market units and the general government sector.

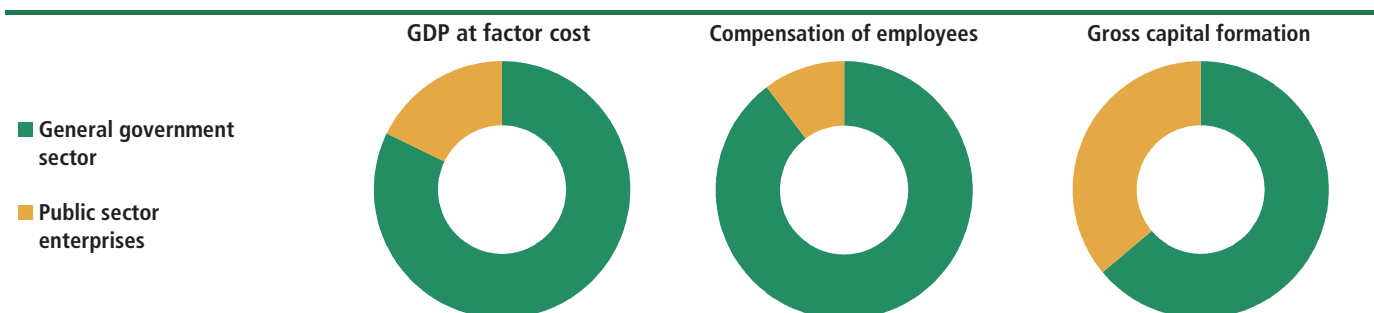
In recent years a number of privatisations within the public corporate sector have been implemented. This has reduced the size of the public sector. TDC A/S is an example of a company that has shifted status from public corporation to private enterprise, and consequently the company is no longer part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

One fifth of the public sector's GDP were created by private corporations

18 per cent of the public sector's GDP at factor costs were created by public corporations in 2007, but only 10 per cent of total wage and salary costs were paid by the public corporations. At the same time, the public corporations account for 36 per cent of total gross capital formation of the public sector.

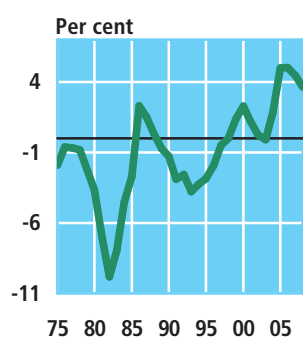
Figure 3

The public sector divided into general government sector and public enterprises. 2007



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off14.

Figure 4
Public sector surplus (net lending) as a percentage of GDP



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01 and [off3](http://www.statbank.dk/off3).

Surplus on public finances since 1999

The years between 1975 and 1998 were primarily influenced by a deficit on public finances, except for the period between 1986 and 1987 which saw a short period of economic recovery. Since 1999, there has been a surplus on public finances, except for a small deficit in 2003.

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

Fall in net debt of the public sector since 1999

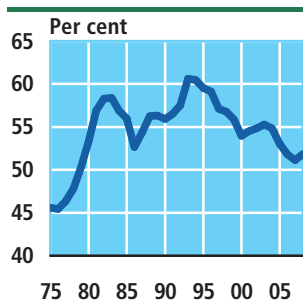
A surplus or a deficit on public finances gives rise to a surplus or a deficit on the public balance. The size of net debt is significant to the future economic development by having an impact on the fiscal-policy scope in the future. The municipal and regional sectors are not entitled to incur any debt by themselves. Consequently,

the large fluctuations in net debt are primarily due to debt incurred by the central government sector.

Since its peak in 1998, public net debt has declined from 36.3 per cent of GDP to a surplus of 4.8 per cent of GDP in 2008.

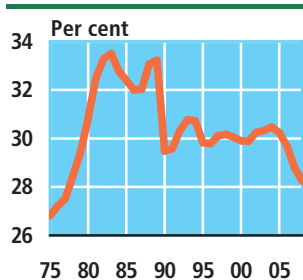
3. General government sector, public expenditure

Figure 5
Current and capital expenditure as a percentage of GDP



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01 and [off3](http://www.statbank.dk/off3).

Figure 6
Employment in the general government sector as a percentage of total employment



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat18 and [nat18x](http://www.statbank.dk/nat18x).

Fall in public expenditure since 1995

The size of the public sector is decided politically and depends on economic and social structure conditions. The expansion of, e.g. education, social conditions and hospitals in the 1970s gave rise to a sharp growth of the public sector. Furthermore, women's participation in the labour market resulted in an increasing demand for child care.

The increase in the proportion of current and capital expenditure of GDP peaked in 1994. Since 1994, there has been a tendency towards a fall in the proportion of current and capital expenditure of GDP. In 2008, current and capital expenditure accounted for 52 per cent of GDP.

Stagnation in the number employed by the public sector since 1993

The most important factor of production in connection with public production is labour (e.g. teachers, doctors and employees in public administration). About 2/3 of general government consumption comprise wages and salaries.

In 1970, the number employed by the general government sector amounted to 16 per cent of the total number employed. In 1993, this proportion had increased to about 29 per cent, but has since then remained largely constant.

Expenditure by type of transaction

Expenditure by type of transaction shows general government expenditure divided by activities. The distribution of expenditure by type of transaction distinguishes between consumption, current transfers and capital expenditure.

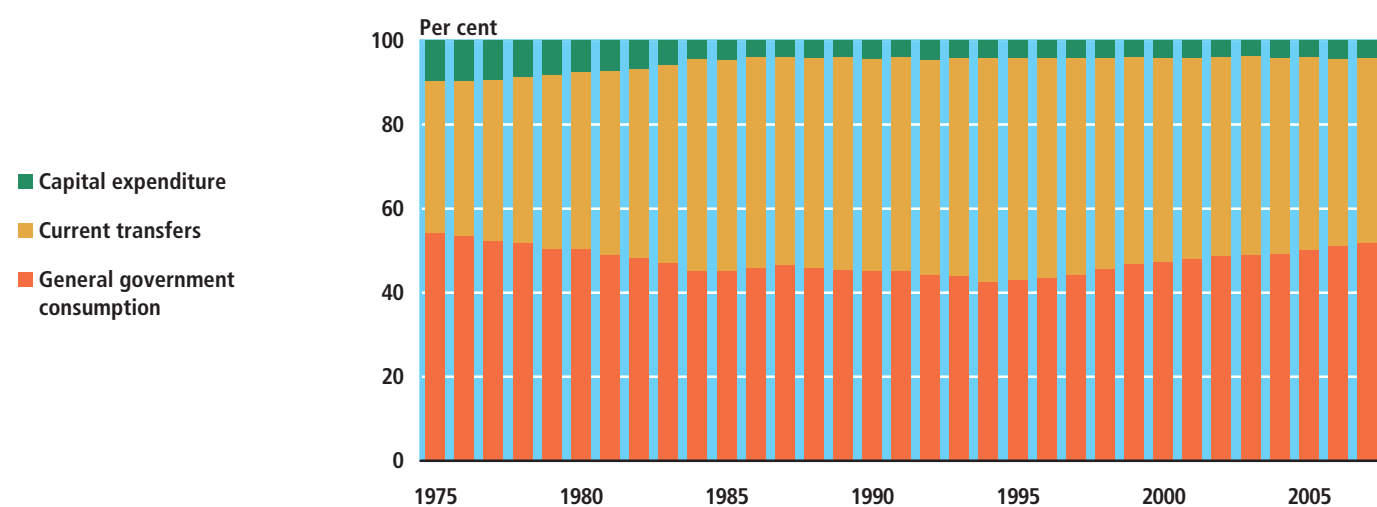
Consequently, expenditure by type of transaction shows whether expenditure covers intermediate consumption, reallocation, or capital formation.

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 2007, there was a slight increase in the share of public consumption expenditure, while current transfers accounted for a minor fall. The percentage of capital expenditure has fallen until the mid-1980s, but has since then showed a relatively constant share of public expenditure.

Figure 7

Public expenditure¹ by type of transaction



¹ General government current and capital expenditure, including consumption of fixed capital plus sales of goods and services.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off14 and [off3](http://www.statbank.dk/off3).

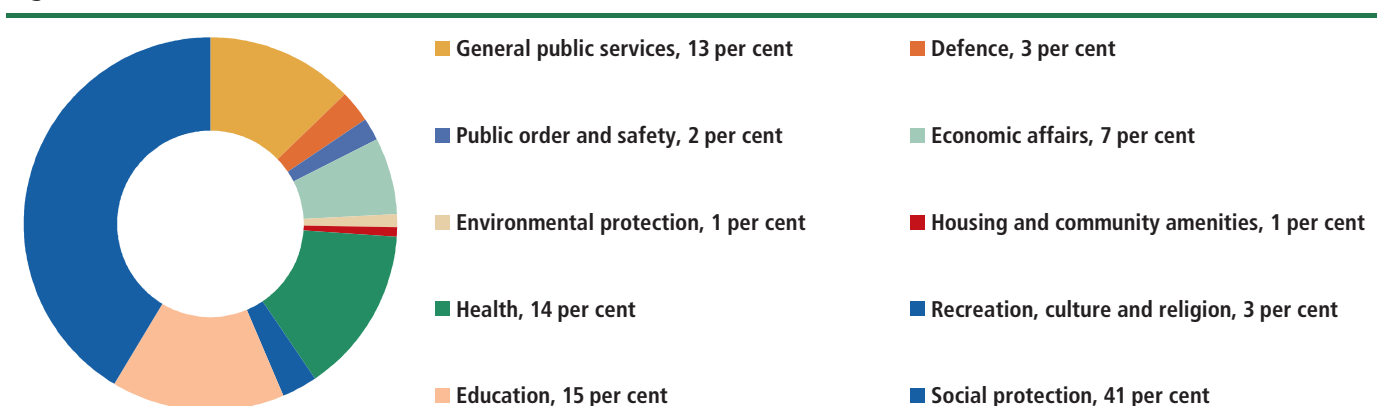
Public expenditure by function

The distribution of expenditure by function distinguishes public expenditure by function. Public expenditure by function provides an overview of the mutual size distribution of expenditure among the individual categories, e.g. health, defence, education, etc.

The distribution of expenditure by function has been more or less stable since 1970. However, there has been a slight increase in expenditure on social conditions, which has been compensated for by a reduction in the proportion of expenditure on overall general government services and economic services.

Figure 8

Current and capital expenditure by function. 2008



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off23.

Expenditure on overall public services along with defence, public order and safety, are categories for which expenditure has historically been the basis for the general government sector. Expenditure on general public services amounts to 12.8 per cent of total public expenditure and comprises general government administration, etc. Defence, public order and safety account for 2.6 per cent and 2.0 per cent, respectively, of the resources.

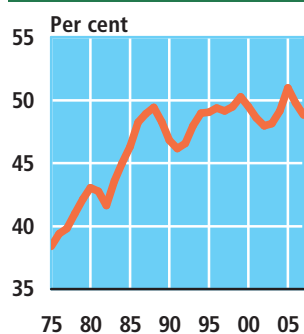
Education, health and social security are functions which are considered core services in a modern welfare state. 70.7 per cent of expenditure in 2008 was spent on these important functions.

Expenditure on social security accounts for the largest amount of resources (41.5 per cent). This includes expenditure on, e.g. old-age pension, unemployment benefits, and cash benefits. Expenditure on education and health amounts to 14.8 per cent and 14.4 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. 1.0 per cent and 3.1 per cent, respectively, are spent on housing and public facilities and on religion, leisure and culture.

4. Funding general government expenditure

Figure 9
Taxes and duties as a percentage of GDP



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01 and [off12](http://www.statbank.dk/off12).

Taxes as per cent of GDP relatively stable since 1988

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

In the years from 1975 to 1988, the share of taxes and duties of GDP increased from 38.4 per cent to 49.4 per cent. Since 1988, this proportion has remained almost constant and was 48.8 per cent in 2007.

No changes in the tax structure for 30 years

Total taxes can be divided into four main types: Income and property taxes, production and import taxes, capital taxes and compulsory contributions to social security schemes.

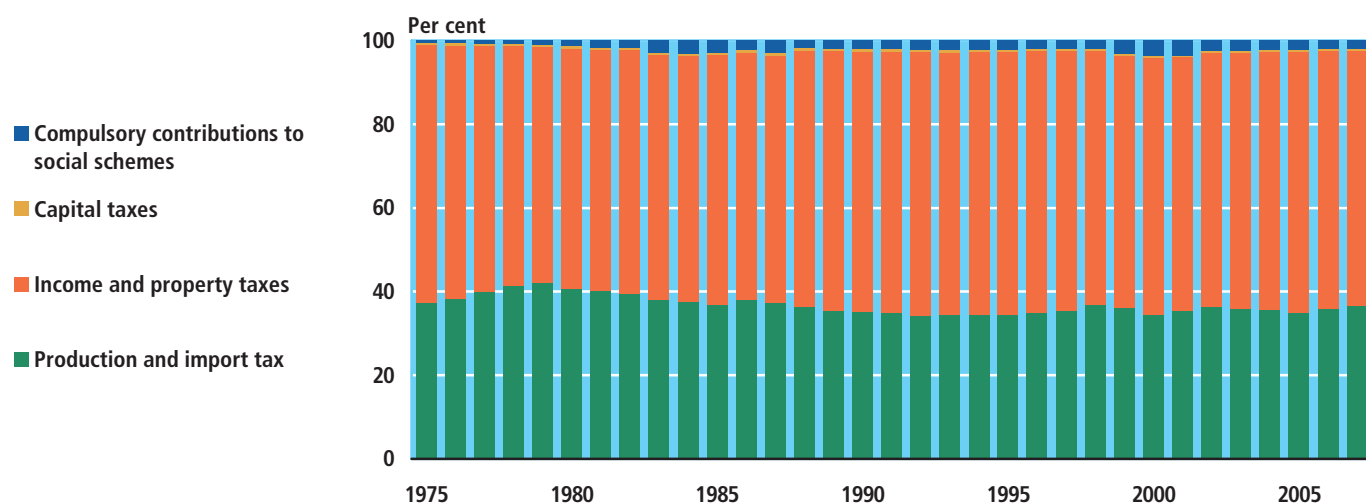
Income and property taxes account for the largest share of total taxes. Income and property taxes are taxes on incomes earned by individuals and enterprises (e.g. personal taxes, corporation tax, real interest tax), and taxes linked to the possession of property (e.g. vehicle excise duty).

Production and import taxes are other large items, which primarily comprise VAT and various selective excise duties. Some production and import taxes are used to influence the behaviour of people and companies (e.g. "green" taxes and duties).

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

Figure 10

National accounts distribution of total taxes and duties



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off3.

5. Distribution of tasks and burden between the sub-sectors

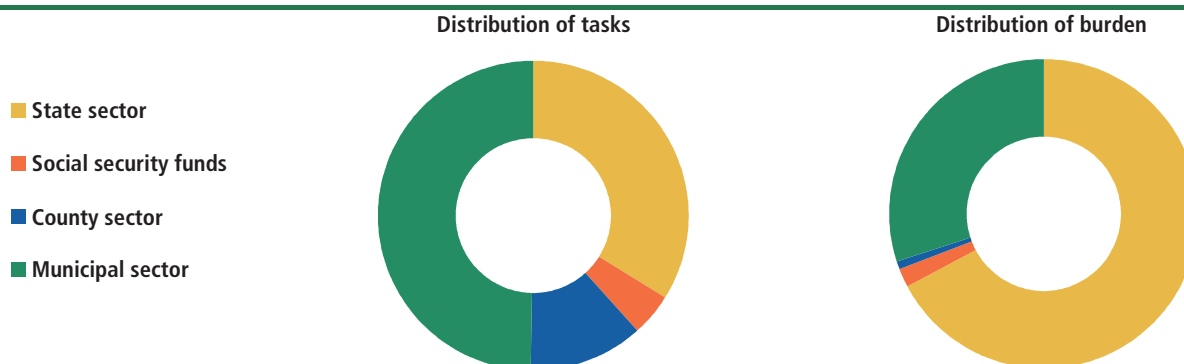
Division of responsibilities between the sub-sectors

The general government sector can be divided into the following sub-sectors: municipalities, regions, the state and social security funds. In Denmark, there is a high degree of division of responsibilities between the individual sub-sectors. This division of responsibilities can be described by distributing expenditure according to tasks and burden. The distribution of tasks shows expenditure according to the sector that is responsible for such tasks in relation to the public. The sector funding the expenditure is shown by the distribution of burden.

The state covers more of the expenditure than the division of responsibilities dictates. Regions (from 2007), social security funds, and especially municipalities cover less expenditure than is dictated by the division of responsibilities. This is because the state refunds the other sub-sectors for a number of costs, particularly statutory costs in the social area.

Figure 11

Distribution of tasks and burden between sub-sectors. 2007



6. International comparisons

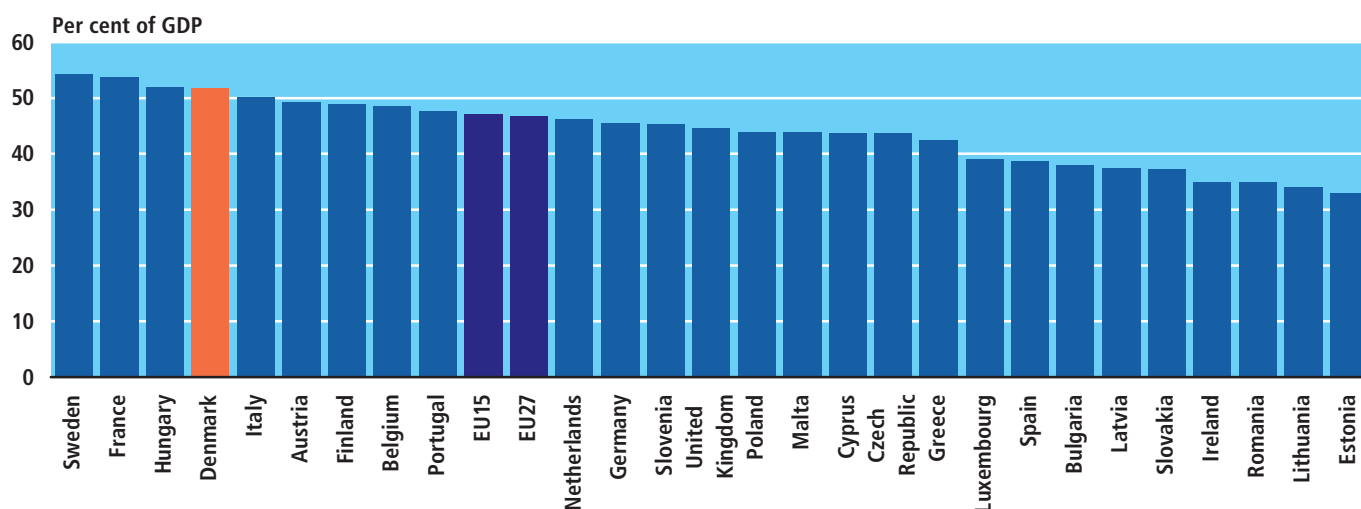
Size of the public sector in an EU with 27 members (EU27) in 2006

On 1 January 2007, the EU was enlarged by two new Eastern and Central European Countries: Bulgaria and Romania. The previous enlargement of the EU took place on 1 January 2004 and included the following countries: Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Estonia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Cyprus, and Malta. The total GDP of the 12 new EU Member States amounts to 747 billion euros, corresponding to 6.4 per cent of the GDP of the 15 "old" EU Member States (EU15).

There are in the EU great variations in the size of the public sector measured in terms of total public expenditure as a per cent of GDP, from 33.0 per cent (Estonia) to 54.3 per cent (Sweden). These variations may reflect either a political choice or the stage of development of the country. There is a tendency for the size of the public sector to increase concurrently with the development of a country. Consequently, the size of the public sector is greater in industrialized countries, compared to developing countries.

Figure 12

Public expenditure as a percentage of GDP in EU15 and EU27. 2006



Source: Eurostat.

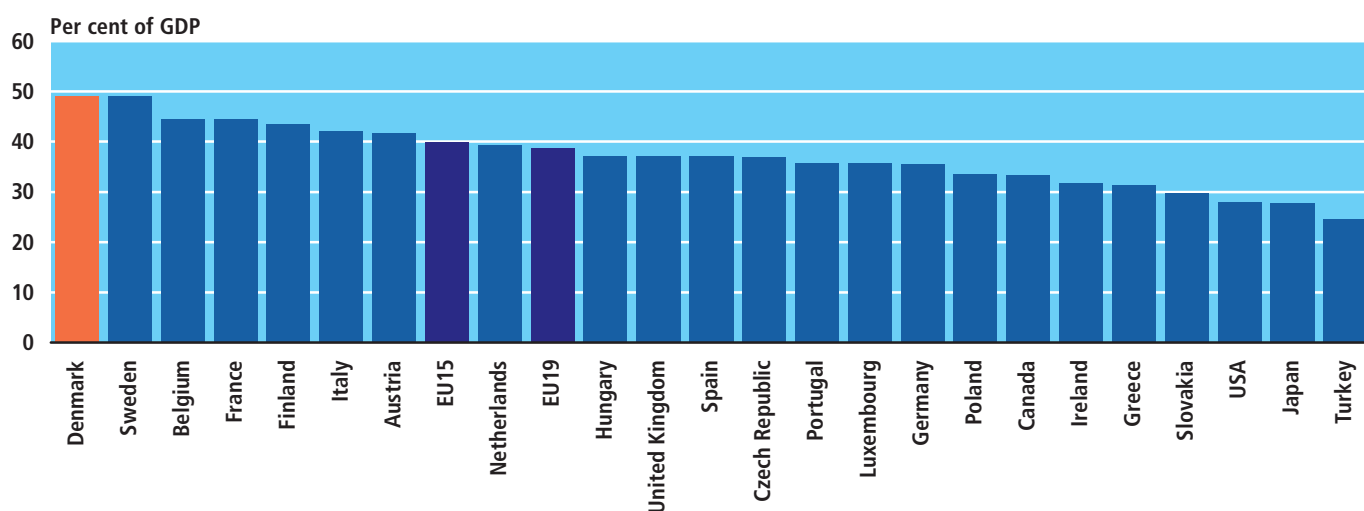
International comparison of taxes

Denmark accounts for the highest tax burden (taxes and duties as a per cent of GDP) among selected OECD countries.

Comparisons between countries should be made with caution, as the tax burden depends, for example, on whether income transfers (old-age pension, etc.) take place as net transfers, gross transfers or allowances. Net transfers are transfers that are tax free for the recipient, while gross transfers are subject to tax. In Denmark, gross transfers are most prevalent, which means that tax revenues are greater.

Public finance

Figure 13 Taxes and duties as a percentage of GDP. 2006



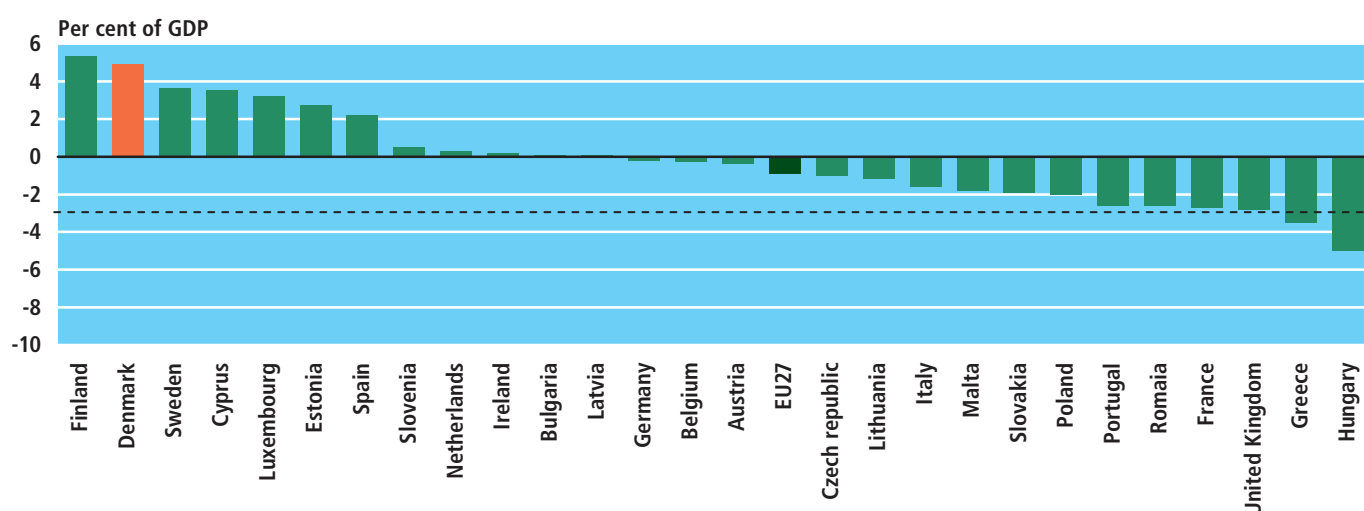
Note: EU15 and EU19 are non-weighted averages (the size of the countries has not been taken into account).
Source: OECD.

Public EMU deficits/surpluses and EMU debt in the EU

In the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) great importance is attached to sound public finances. The EMU criteria are a guideline for the fiscal-policy situation in the EU and cover the public EMU deficits/surpluses and EMU debt.

The EMU criteria prescribe that the deficit of the EU Member States must not exceed 3 per cent of GDP and EMU debt must not exceed 60 per cent of GDP.

Figure 14 EMU deficit (-) / EMU surplus (+) as a percentage of GDP in EU27. 2007



The total deficit for EU27 was 0.9 per cent. In 2007, the public EMU surplus was high in, e.g. Denmark, with 4.9 per cent of GDP and in Finland with 5.3 per cent of GDP.

There are two countries whose deficit is above the threshold of 3 per cent. These countries are Hungary and Greece with EMU deficit of 5.0 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively.

The total EMU debt of EU27 was 58.7 per cent of GDP in 2007. In other words, the average of EU27 is below the fixed limit of 60 per cent.

The EMU debt of Greece and Germany was high with 94.8 per cent and 65.1 per cent of GDP, respectively, while the EMU debt of Estonia and Luxembourg was low with 3.5 per cent and 7.0 per cent of GDP, respectively.

In 2007, Denmark's EMU debt was 26.2 per cent of GDP.

Figure 15

EMU debt as a percentage of GDP in EU27. 2007

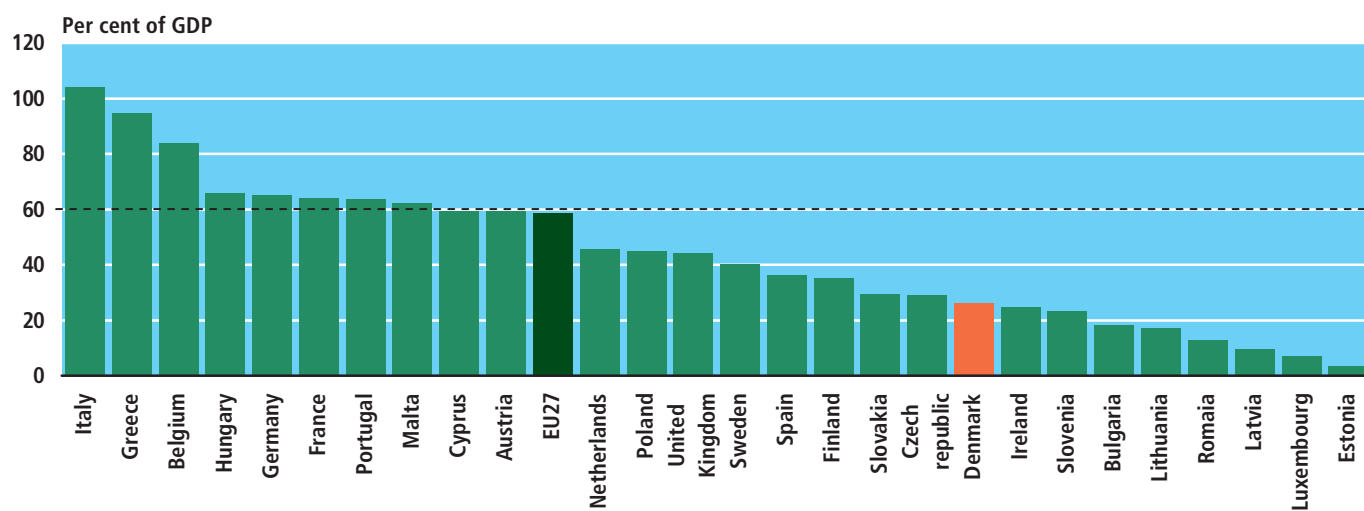


Table 401

Central government finance, summary

	2008*			2009*		
	Operating budget		Capital budget	Operating budget		Capital budget
	Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure	Revenue	
	DKK mio.					
§ 1. Queen Margrethe II	65.9	-	-	69.3	-	-
§ 2. Members of the Royal House	21.7	-	-	23.7	-	-
§ 3. Danish Parliament	864.2	-	-	932.6	-	-
§ 5. Prime Minister's Department	121.8	-	-	124.2	-	-
§ 6. Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	14 846.9	828.0	-	15 693.3	378.0	-74.2
§ 7. Ministry of Finance	8 569.8	1 479.0	150.9	7 234.8	2 045.0	237.7
§ 8. Ministry of Economics and Business Affairs	1 991.0	54.0	-	1 909.7	26.0	-
§ 9. Ministry of Taxation	5 337.2	1 110.5	-	5 643.0	1 123.0	-
§ 11. Ministry of Justice	13 185.6	1 870.0	-	14 101.1	1 870.0	-
§ 12. Ministry of Defence	19 776.1	20.1	978.7	20 887.9	17.9	1 196.0
§ 15. Ministry of Social Welfare	256 864.9	7.9	-	280 533.1	7.9	-
§ 16. Ministry of Health and Prevention	4 882.6	-	-	5 158.6	-	-
§ 17. Ministry of Employment	74 026.3	13 864.9	-	75 973.8	14 337.1	-
§ 18. Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs	2 103.0	-	-	2 213.2	-	-
§ 19. Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	16 759.5	388.6	-	18 445.4	390.6	-
§ 20. Ministry of Education	42 525.8	23.8	-	44 450.7	29.4	-
§ 21. Ministry of Culture Affairs	5 813.6	135.0	12.0	6 051.9	76.5	12.7
§ 22. Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs	723.5	-	20.8	857.4	-	17.0
§ 23. Ministry of the Environment	1 995.9	80.8	108.9	2 069.6	70.7	101.1
§ 24. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	2 713.1	-	-13.8	2 812.8	-	9.9
§ 28. Ministry of Transport	6 218.6	921.1	6 309.8	6 661.4	968.6	7 136.2
§ 29. Ministry of Climate and Energy	1 455.9	12 351.2	-	4 552.2	7 049.6	-
§ 35. General reserves	11 047.2	3 000.0	-	11 500.2	2 000.0	-
§ 36. Pensions	18 019.3	-	-	19 562.7	-	-
Total	509 929.4	36 134.8	7 567.3	547 462.6	30 390.3	8 636.4
§ 37. Interests	23 870.3	6 539.8	•	27 953.4	12 573.8	•
§ 38. Taxes and duties	32 250.8	605 272.3	•	33 010.9	578 651.7	•
Total	566 050.5	647 946.9	7 567.3	608 426.9	621 615.8	8 636.4
Surplus	-	81 896.4	-7 567.3	•	13 188.9	-8 636.4
Operating, capital and lending budget	-	74 329.1	•	•	4 552.5	•
§ 40. Bond purchases. etc.	7 817.5	•	•	4 673.3	•	•
§ 41. Changes in investment portfolio. etc.	-	-1 620.6	•	•	306.1	•
§ 42. Repayment of central government debt	64 891.0	•	•	185.3	•	•
Total	72 708.5	72 708.5	•	4 858.6	4 858.6	•

Source: Appropriation Act 2009.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/15 and www.oes-cs.dk/bevillingslove

Table 402 (page 1 of 5) **Specification of central government finance, current expenditure, net**

Expenditure budget		Accounts 2007	Budget 2008	Appropriation accounts 2009
		DKK mio.		
§ 1.	Queen Margrethe II	64.4	65.9	69.3
	1. Central government grants	64.4	65.9	69.3
§ 2.	Members of the Royal House	21.1	21.7	23.7
	1. Civil list (appanage)	21.1	21.7	23.7
§ 3.	Danish Parliament	862.5	864.2	932.6
	1. Expenditure in connection with the Danish Parliament	579.5	574.0	625.5
	2. The Ombudsman	46.6	49.1	53.1
	3. Auditing	179.8	185.2	194.9
	4. Pensions of the Danish Parliament	56.6	55.9	59.1
§ 5.	Prime Minister's Department	114.2	121.8	124.2
	1. Joint expenditure	114.2	121.8	124.2
§ 6.	Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	13 608.0	14 846.9	15 693.3
	1. Foreign service, etc.	1 692.8	1 690.0	1 861.5
	2. International organizations	431.9	449.0	620.5
	3. Official assistance to developing countries	11 396.3	12 614.0	13 131.5
	4. Promotion of exports, internationalization and investment efforts	87.0	93.9	79.8
§ 7.	Ministry of Finance	9 203.0	8 569.8	7 234.8
	1. Public economics	5 378.1	4 658.2	3 174.8
	2. Greenland and the Faroe Islands	3 824.9	3 911.6	4 060.0
	Greenland	3 202.1	3 288.6	3 436.7
	The Faroe Islands	622.8	623.0	623.3
§ 8.	Ministry of Economics and Business Affairs	275.6	1 991.0	1 909.7
	1. Joint expenditure	119.6	180.4	232.8
	2. Industrial adjustment	365.7	349.1	372.7
	3. Industrial promotion and housing construction	-855.3	818.3	641.4
	5. Statistics	250.4	247.7	250.1
	6. Shipping	395.2	395.5	412.7
§ 9.	Ministry of Taxation	5 640.8	5 337.2	5 643.0
	1. Joint expenditure	224.7	153.9	221.2
	2. Administration	5 416.1	5 183.3	5 374.8
	3. IT of the Central Government	-	-	47.0
§ 11.	Ministry of Justice	13 382.7	13 185.6	14 101.1
	1. Joint expenditure	271.6	197.5	293.0
	2. Administration of police service	8 666.8	8 341.3	9 050.4
	3. Criminal administration system	2 509.6	2 549.6	2 721.3
	4. Administration of justice	1 934.7	2 097.2	2 036.4
§ 12.	Ministry of Defence	18 892.3	19 776.1	20 887.9
	1. Joint expenditure	145.9	-44.9	152.2
	2. Military defence	18 001.5	19 018.1	19 898.2
	3. Civil activities	247.7	263.6	279.1
	4. Rescue operations	477.7	521.4	540.3
	5. Conscientious objectors	19.5	17.9	18.1

Source: Appropriation Act 2009.

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/15 and www.oes-cs.dk/bevillingslove

Table 402 (page 2 of 5) **Specification of central government finance, current expenditure, net**

Expenditure budget	Accounts 2007	Budget 2008	Appropriation accounts 2009
	DKK mio.		
§ 15. Ministry of Social Welfare	241 773.1	256 864.9	280 533.1
1. Joint expenditure	3 763.4	3 140.6	3 358.9
2. Child benefits, total	2 791.7	2 678.1	2 744.8
Child benefits	2 117.4	2 167.8	2 198.7
Other benefits for children	425.4	436.6	469.1
Development of offers of day care	248.9	73.7	77.0
3. Individual Housing benefits	7 500.9	7 712.7	7 880.9
Pensioners' Housing benefits	6 319.5	6 488.0	6 652.0
Other Individual Housing benefit	1 424.2	1 498.0	1 513.2
Instalments, depreciations, etc. for rent allowance loans and residents' deposit loans, etc.	-242.8	-273.3	-284.3
4. Cash benefits	1 318.4	1 365.2	1 614.4
Temporary cash benefits, etc.	168.2	174.1	178.6
Help to refugees	80.7	77.9	104.9
Benefits for the care of children	908.2	898.1	1 077.3
Benefits for the care of disabled adults	164.0	213.1	251.6
Survivor's benefits	-2.7	2.0	2.0
5. Subsidized residential construction, urban renewal and housing areas,	-3 131.3	1 938.6	1 818.2
Non-profit housing construction	158.8	1 628.3	1 459.9
Private housing construction	115.7	76.9	114.8
Urban renewal and residential	206.1	233.4	243.5
Provisions for non-profit housing construction and housing cooperative dwellings	-2 730.2	-	-
Provisions for private housing construction	-532.8	-	-
Provisions for urban renewal and redevelopment	-348.9	-	-
6. Benefits for and care of the disabled	65.6	90.7	72.7
7. Other social security schemes	1 244.6	1 646.9	1 542.9
Reception centres	397.5	390.2	440.9
Subsidies for full or partial compensation of travelling expenses, to and from Greenland	0.4	0.4	0.4
Benefits for psychiatric patients who are not hospitalised	152.6	205.7	246.7
Benefits for socially maladjusted groups	694.1	1 050.6	854.9
8. Social security pension payments	93 172.7	96 931.7	101 373.6
Old-age pension	81 523.5	84 963.3	89 380.4
Highest and intermediate early retirement pension	13 718.3	13 188.3	12 856.0
Ordinary early retirement pension	3 166.0	3 096.4	2 918.3
Personal pension supplement	805.9	787.8	819.0
ATP contribution on early retirement pension and supplementary pension	434.2	442.3	530.8
Reservation, early retirement pension reform	0.9	-	-
Transfers from the Social Pension Fund	-9 840.0	-9 830.0	-10 150.0
Early retirement pension	3 363.9	4 283.6	5 019.1
9. Grants, etc. to local governments	135 047.1	141 360.4	160 126.7
Grants to local governments	116 743.7	124 067.4	141 431.1
Settlement of VAT expenditure on the budget of municipalities	18 303.4	17 293.0	18 695.6
§ 16. Ministry of Health and Prevention	4 538.4	4 882.6	5 158.6
1. Joint expenditure	734.1	648.6	983.2
2. Prevention	200.7	244.2	256.9
3. Education and research	334.2	292.7	259.1
4. The primary health service	70.4	81.2	93.8
5. Hospitals, etc.	3 199.0	3 615.9	3 565.6

Table 402 (page 3 of 5) **Specification of central government finance, current expenditure, net**

Expenditure budget	Accounts 2007	Budget 2008	Appropriation accounts 2009
	DKK mio.		
§ 17. Ministry of Employment	71 093.7	74 026.3	75 973.8
1. Joint expenditure	132.0	154.3	151.6
2. Working environment	988.9	1 128.4	1 156.0
3. Labour market-related social assistance	53 896.9	54 950.0	55 038.9
Joint expenditure	245.7	662.7	897.0
Unemployment benefit	11 595.5	10 568.7	10 300.0
Early retirement pay	21 948.6	23 483.0	22 830.0
costs	3 373.4	3 096.4	3 198.4
Maternity benefits	9 257.6	9 676.4	9 857.4
Sickness benefits	7 154.0	7 023.0	7 386.1
Repayments	322.1	439.8	570.0
4. Labour-market services	16 075.9	17 793.6	19 627.3
Joint expenditure	110.9	114.4	100.7
Employment efforts, operation	863.7	970.1	1 003.6
Active employment efforts	12 390.9	13 944.7	15 877.3
Active social policy	2 234.7	2 287.4	2 056.2
Other employment-creating schemes	475.7	477.0	589.5
§ 18. Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs	2 085.6	2 103.0	2 213.2
1. Joint expenditure	403.2	447.9	498.4
2. Asylum applicant	439.3	431.3	460.4
3. Integration	1 243.1	1 223.8	1 254.4
Integration programme and Danish classes	990.2	966.8	1 010.6
Efforts concerning integration on the labour market	116.3	118.3	111.3
Efforts concerning building areas	74.0	54.3	39.0
Other integration initiatives etc.	62.6	84.4	93.5
§ 19. Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	15 147.4	16 759.5	18 445.4
1. Joint expenditure	190.0	522.9	744.0
2. Research and further education	11 813.5	12 585.6	13 581.5
3. Danish Research Council and research training	1 855.6	2 486.2	2 874.1
4. Research institutions	467.7	172.5	168.6
5. Information technology, telecommunications	67.8	118.1	186.4
6. Competence and technology	752.8	874.2	890.8
§ 20. Ministry of Education	39 087.6	42 525.8	44 450.7
1. Administration, etc.	1 102.5	1 469.9	1 639.5
2. Basic school	2 395.6	2 268.5	2 368.4
3. Vocationally-oriented youth education	6 166.3	6 655.6	6 804.9
4. General and vocational upper-secondary education	7 942.4	8 375.1	9 064.2
5. Other youth education, etc.	412.6	469.1	491.5
6. Further education, etc.	4 529.0	4 409.2	4 815.8
7. Community education and adult, and further education and training	3 511.0	4 231.5	4 149.6
8. Cross-disciplinary and international activities	717.0	1 010.4	1 332.4
9. Assistance schemes, etc.	12 311.2	13 636.5	13 784.4
State Education Fund's financial assistance to students	10 709.3	11 414.3	11 481.4
Transport assistance	245.4	220.2	279.9
Adult education assistance	336.4	835.7	697.0
Other assistance schemes	1 020.1	1 166.3	1 326.1

Table 402 (page 4 of 5) **Specification of central government finance, current expenditure, net**

Expenditure budget		Accounts 2007	Budget 2008	Appropriation accounts 2009
		DKK mio.		
§ 21.	Ministry of Culture Affairs	5 269.6	5 813.6	6 051.9
	1. Joint expenditure	643.9	703.4	725.6
	2. Artistic and literary activities	2 091.7	2 319.4	2 423.4
	Financial assistance to artists, authors, etc.	645.5	682.3	708.3
	Music	231.6	235.8	249.6
	Theatres	903.9	1 039.1	1 089.4
	Films	310.7	362.2	376.1
	3. Preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage	1 755.3	1 862.0	1 942.6
	Libraries	696.2	740.9	773.9
	Archives, etc.	163.8	238.5	231.3
	Museums, ancient monuments, protected buildings etc.	895.3	882.6	937.4
	4. Further education	839.6	885.1	928.3
	5. Sports and leisure-time facilities	11.7	39.6	38.7
	6. Radio and TV	-72.6	4.1	-6.7
§ 22.	Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs	616.1	723.5	857.4
	1. Joint expenditure	53.6	59.3	61.0
	2. The Danish National Church	562.5	664.2	796.4
§ 23.	Ministry of Environment	1 722.6	1 995.9	2 069.6
	1. Joint expenditure	294.3	271.7	199.3
	2. Environmental protection	258.2	384.7	402.0
	3. Environmental surveys	148.4	133.5	155.5
	4. Urban and Landscape management, etc.	442.0	582.4	568.3
	5. Forest and nature management, etc.	484.8	510.0	558.1
	6. Map production	94.9	113.6	186.4
§ 24.	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	2 744.8	2 713.1	2 812.8
	1. Joint expenditure	169.0	166.3	184.2
	2. General farming and fishing	782.3	949.9	905.7
	3. Control, combating of diseases and research	1 750.5	1 600.1	1 726.1
	4. Market schemes	43.0	-3.2	-3.2
§ 28.	Ministry of Transport	6 426.6	6 218.6	6 661.4
	1. Joint expenditure	385.2	221.1	310.6
	2. Road traffic	348.3	395.1	403.3
	3. Aviation and meteorology	126.6	70.4	-13.6
	4. Ports, coasts and ferry services	268.4	264.9	267.1
	5. Railway traffic	5 298.1	5 267.1	5 694.0
§ 29.	Ministry of Climate and Energy	1 210.9	1 455.9	4 552.2
	1. Joint expenditure	17.2	87.9	132.2
	2. Energy	878.9	1 064.0	4 090.2
	3. Meteorology	176.1	174.3	190.2
	4. Geology, research and surveys	138.7	129.7	139.6
§ 35.	General reserves	7 903.6	11 047.2	11 500.2
	Reserves, etc.	-	2 687.2	2 750.2
	VAT rebates	7 903.6	8 360.0	8 750.0

Table 402 (page 5 of 5) **Specification of central government finance, current expenditure, net**

Expenditure budget	Accounts 2007	Budget 2008	Appropriation accounts 2009
	DKK mio.		
§ 36. Pensions	16 853.1	18 019.3	19 562.7
1. Civil servants' pensions	5 151.0	5 293.9	5 661.9
2. Employees with civil servants' pensions Public limited companies, public utilities etc.	2 817.3	3 011.3	3 164.4
3. State-guarantees pension schemes	7 507.1	8 289.0	9 273.4
4. Pension schemes excl. public servants' pensions	-0.2	-0.7	-0.7
5. Indexed pension schemes	1 333.9	1 370.0	1 400.0
6. Administrative expenditure, etc.	44.0	55.8	63.7
§ 37. Interests	26 573.6	23 870.3	27 953.4
1. Interest on central government debt	23 620.3	21 647.8	25 108.6
Domestic central government debt	20 980.4	18 098.4	21 291.8
Foreign central government debt	2 639.9	3 549.4	3 816.8
2. Regulation of provisions	2 953.3	2 222.5	2 844.8
§ 38. Taxes and duties	25 702.9	32 250.8	33 010.9
1. Taxes on income and wealth	13 307.5	13 775.0	14 250.0
Family allowance	13 307.5	13 775.0	14 250.0
2. Customs and excise duties	-59.5	-60.0	-75.0
Duties on motor vehicles	-59.5	-60.0	-75.0
4. EU schemes	16 529.2	18 171.2	18 391.0
6. Transfer to other sections	-4 074.3	364.6	444.9
Total current expenditure, net	530 814.2	566 050.5	608 426.9

Table 403 **Central government debt and borrowing**

	1995	2000	2005	2007*
	per cent of GDP			
Total central government debt¹	75.5	55.0	39.3	27.9
Domestic debt	63.7	48.4	33.4	23.8
Foreign debt	11.8	6.6	5.9	4.1
	DKK mio.			
Total central government borrowing	149 876	76 095	46 446	13 115
Domestic debt	137 173	65 672	30 925	2 917
Foreign debt	12 703	10 423	15 521	10 198

¹ Government gross debt, nominal values.

Table 404

Central government assets and liabilities

	2006	2007	
	31 December	1 January	31 December
	DKK mio.		
Assets, total	645 398.5	658 580.3	734 987.9
Fixed assets	304 348.1	311 384.6	332 001.1
Intangible assets	3 049.8	3 083.3	3 233.0
Tangible assets	146 030.6	173 624.5	188 321.4
Financial assets	155 267.8	134 676.7	140 446.8
Central government bonds for cost-based grants	154.5	1 213.7	1 218.1
Credits and long-term claims	106 443.3	84 599.2	89 020.6
Loss on bond issue, government loans	-145.7	-145.7	909.4
Securities and capital investment	48 815.7	49 009.5	49 298.7
Current assets	193 808.2	199 953.4	255 599.3
Inventories	16 409.3	16 409.5	16 735.3
Work in progress for the account of others	181.5	177.1	263.7
Debtors	21 636.2	21 573.7	37 190.5
Accruals and deferred income	2 716.9	2 993.2	4 058.5
Trade debtors concerning binding commitments	21 110.2	21 110.2	21 795.0
Trade debtors with the Export Credit Fund	51.5	51.5	688.6
Technical debtors counterbalancing long-term debt with the government's corporate payment system	1 978.3	1 978.3	37 416.5
Other debtors	11 355.7	11 527.0	12 853.5
Accounts with Danmarks Nationalbank	67 592.9	67 592.9	84 317.7
Ministry of Finance's ordinary account	67 586.3	67 586.3	84 320.3
Government institutions' accounts with DK's Nationalbank	6.6	6.6	-2.6
Liquid funds	50 775.7	56 540.0	40 280.0
Government institutions' liquid funds	1 784.5	7 548.8	1 867.7
Liquid transfers in transit in the bank system on 31 Dec.	48 991.2	48 991.2	38 412.3
Other assets	147 242.2	147 242.2	147 387.4
Assets of special funds	147 242.2	147 242.2	147 387.4
Social Pension Fund	139 935.0	139 935.0	135 495.4
Danish National Advanced Technology Foundation	4 751.2	4 751.2	6 704.6
Other funds	2 556.0	2 556.0	5 187.3
Liabilities, total	645 398.5	658 580.3	734 987.9
Net capital	-224 916.4	-206 952.4	-83 084.6
Balance	-224 916.4	-206 952.4	-83 084.6
Provisions for liabilities	99 143.7	98 500.0	93 576.8
Provision for liabilities concerning government operation	2 001.5	2 109.1	2 002.9
Binding commitments	97 142.1	96 390.9	91 573.9
Long-term debt	582 419.4	592 879.6	532 752.6
Domestic government debt	454 417.6	454 417.6	402 040.1
Foreign government debt	79 818.9	79 818.9	68 642.2
Period interest on government debt	1 760.4	1 760.4	1 699.0
Mortgage debt	24.4	24.4	77.7
Other long-term debt	44 318.3	54 834.2	58 250.5
Donations	2 079.9	2 024.1	2 043.1
Short-term debt	41 509.6	26 910.9	44 355.7
Prepayments received for work in progress	304.4	225.8	628.8
Monetary liabilities concerning holiday pay	4 880.3	4 938.5	4 996.4
Suppliers of goods and services	14 253.5	12 445.7	15 516.3
Accruals and deferred income	1 198.6	1 270.2	610.4
Account with special funds	5.5	5.5	-
Debt to the Export Credit Fund	3 247.3	3 247.3	3 534.2
Renounced commitment	203.8	1 312.2	1 897.0
Liabilities concerning non-governmental deposits with the government's corporate payment system	9 161.1	9 161.1	9 940.7
Other short-term debt	8 255.0	-5 695.4	7 232.0
Other liabilities	147 242.2	147 242.2	147 387.4
Capital for special funds	147 242.2	147 242.2	147 387.4

Source: Government accounts 2007.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/15

Table 405

Central government net borrowing requirement

	2006*	2007*
	DKK mio.	
Net borrowing requirement	-90 239	-82 780
+Discount on new issue, foreign loans	0	1
+Revaluation of foreign loans, etc.	-1 371	2 399
+Discount on new issues, domestic loans	1 029	1 446
+Changes in the social pension fund stock of government loans	-476	-3 436
=Change in central government debt	-91 056	-82 370
Total indebtedness of central government per 31 December	338 172	255 802
Total domestic debt, net	257 970	186 884
Bonded debt, total	411 379	382 104
a. Ordinary bonds	428 796	403 039
b. Short-term debt certificates	-	-
c. Premium bonds	200	200
d. Swaps	-17 617	-21 135
The Social Pension Fund stock of government bonds	-125 111	-128 547
Liabilities to Danmarks Nationalbank, net	-70 958	-86 333
Treasury bills	42 660	19 660
Total foreign bonded debt, net	79 823	68 642
Total domestic and foreign borrowing¹	1 334	3 610
Repayment of domestic and foreign loans, total	91 600	79 200
a. Repayment of domestic loans	78 600	58 500
b. Repayment of foreign loans	13 000	20 700
Domestic borrowing, total	-1 089	-13 808
a. Ordinary bonds	16 168	2 917
b. Borrowing from Danmarks Nationalbank	-17 257	-16 725
Foreign borrowing	2 423	10 198

¹ At nominal value.

Source: Government accounts.

Table 406

Expenditure and revenue of social security funds

	Unemployment insurance funds		Employees' Guarantee Funds		All social security funds	
	2007*	2008*	2007*	2008*	2007*	2008*
Current expenditure	48 489	46 002	305	719	48 794	46 721
Consumption expenditure	3 026	3 033	33	47	3 059	3 080
Real interest, etc.	-	-	1	4	1	4
Income transfers to households	32 214	29 840	271	668	32 485	30 508
Income transfers to central government	13 249	13 129	-	-	13 249	13 129
Current revenue	50 065	48 320	441	335	50 506	48 655
Interests and dividends, etc.	112	102	42	51	154	153
Compulsory contributions	16 409	16 900	227	170	16 636	17 070
Transfers from central government	33 544	31 317	-	-	33 544	31 317
Other current transfers	-	1	172	114	172	115
Current surplus (gross saving)	1 576	2 318	136	-384	1 712	1 934
Capital outlays, net	1 692	1 928	-	-	1 692	1 928
Overall surplus (net lending)	-116	390	136	-384	20	6

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off3

Table 407

Regions account. 2007

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account ¹ Net	Taxes Net	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue ¹	Expenditure	Revenue			
	DDK mio.						
All regions	98 707	15 761	2 752	36	85 661	69 485	16 065
Region Hovedstaden	32 078	5 536	994	0	27 537	22 390	4 906
Region Sjælland	14 524	1 582	262	12	13 192	10 758	2 566
Region Syddanmark	20 686	3 303	438	8	17 813	14 772	3 516
Region Midtjylland	21 452	3 951	793	11	18 284	14 308	3 447
Region Nordjylland	9 966	1 389	264	5	8 835	7 257	1 629

Anm : Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

¹ Including state refunds.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/regr31

Table 408

Regions expenditures and financing. 2007

	Region Hoved- staden	Region Sjælland	Region Syd- danmark	Region Midt- jylland	Region Nord- jylland	All regions
	DDK mio.					
Health care, total	29 881	13 244	18 695	19 318	8 931	90 069
Health care system	22 779	9 860	13 889	14 419	6 513	67 460
Medial insurance etc.	6 266	3 023	4 320	4 341	2 113	20 064
Other expenditures	217	35	98	184	195	728
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	610	313	328	372	101	1 724
Proportion of interests	9	13	60	3	8	94
Social and special education, total	928	684	1 276	1 323	648	4 858
Social offers and special education	863	650	1 187	1 260	628	4 588
Other expenditures	21	9	24	16	11	80
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	22	15	38	47	7	128
Proportion of interests	21	11	28	-	2	62
Regional development, total	614	327	285	350	205	1 780
Public transport	393	221	127	179	106	1 026
Cultural services	4	2	3	3	1	13
Industrial development	71	26	28	80	23	227
Education	4	0	1	4	20	29
Environment	112	59	53	61	42	327
Other expenditures	8	11	57	16	11	103
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	16	7	16	6	3	48
Proportion of interests	6	0	-	-	-	6
Joint purpose and administration, total¹	692	290	491	464	191	2 128
Transfers of interests	-37	-20	-61	-3	-8	-129
Current expenditures, gross	32 078	14 524	20 686	21 452	9 966	98 707
Hospitals, capital	861	222	413	586	241	2 323
Social offers and special education, capital	2	11	20	129	23	185
Other capital expenditures	131	29	5	79	-	244
Current- and capital expenditures, gross	33 073	14 786	21 124	22 245	10 230	101 458
Current revenues, hospitals	4 271	679	1 434	1 993	435	8 812
Current revenues, social offers and special education	342	535	1 341	1 311	696	4 226
Other current revenues	767	80	87	243	93	1 270
Capital revenues	0	12	8	11	5	36
Current- and capital expenditures, net	27 692	13 480	18 254	18 687	9 000	87 114
Interest, expenditures	191	53	121	50	41	456
Interest, revenues	156	33	61	47	32	329
State refunds	629	288	441	403	165	1 926
Settlement of VAT, net	473	-	0	-	-	472
Financing	27 570	13 213	17 874	18 287	8 844	85 787
Financing, total	27 570	13 213	17 874	18 287	8 844	85 787
Of which:						
Grants from the state	22 390	10 761	14 778	14 308	7 260	69 497
Municipalities contributions	4 906	2 566	3 516	3 447	1 629	16 065
Raising of loans, net ²	-573	1 794	2 148	86	771	4 225
Financial changes ³	847	-1 908	-2 568	446	-816	-4 000

Note: The regions raising of loans and financial changes are calculated figures, see note 2 and 3.

¹ Primarily non-divided expenditures to civil servant pensions. ² Net raising loans are calculated by the regions opening balance and the balance 2007 at the end of the year. ³ The financial changes are calculated as a residual in comparison to the total net expenditures to financing.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/regr31

Table 409

Regions current- and capital accounts. 2007

	Health	Social services and special education	Regional development	Joint purpose and administration	Interests etc.	Total
	DDK mio.					
Net expenditure, total	83 514	33	1 598	2 098	-129	87 114
Gross expenditure, total	92 464	5 049	1 782	2 293	-129	101 458
Compensation of employees¹	39 761	3 625	226	928	-	44 540
Intermediate consumption	12 649	388	26	261	-	13 323
Food	426	84	1	12	-	524
Fuels and lubricants	920	73	4	10	-	1 008
Purchase of land and buildings	20	-	-	-	-	20
Acquisitions	1 355	37	1	61	-	1 454
Other consumption goods	9 928	194	19	177	-	10 318
Services etc.	19 110	800	396	1 169	-	21 475
VAT-exempt services	7 793	308	147	137	-	8 386
Building contractors and craftsmen	2 167	236	49	136	-	2 587
Payments to the state	100	0	-	-	-	100
Payments to municipalities	110	0	-	3	-	113
Payments to regions	4 575	-1	-	3	-	4 576
Other services	4 366	257	200	891	-	5 714
Grants and transfers	19 484	26	1 077	2 013	-	22 600
Civil servant pensions	7	0	-	1 949	-	1 956
Other transfers to persons	19 472	23	-	30	-	19 526
Other grants and transfers	5	3	1 077	33	-	1 118
Financial expenditures	1	-	-	-	-	1
Internal expenditure and revenue	1 459	210	56	-2 077	-129	-481
Regarding compensation of employees	-12	-1	0	0	-	-13
Regarding intermediate consumption	791	3	0	1	-	795
Regarding services	2 605	249	56	-1 949	-129	833
Internal revenue	-1 926	-41	-	-130	-	-2 096
Gross revenue, total	8 951	5 015	184	194	-	14 344
Revenue	8 784	4 998	183	195	-	14 160
Rent received	103	14	-	2	-	119
Sales of goods and services	977	171	0	15	-	1 164
Payments from the state	481	37	142	11	-	671
Payments from municipalities	450	4 654	-	1	-	5 106
Payments from regions	5 370	10	4	10	-	5 394
Other revenue	1 404	111	37	155	-	1 706
Financial revenues²	166	18	1	-	-	185
Financial revenue	-	-	1	-	-	1
Grants from municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-
State refunds	166	18	-	-	-	184
Other financial revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Current- and capital expenditure is exclusive VAT.

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/regr11

Table 410 (page 1 of 2) **Municipalities account. 2007**

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account ¹ Net	Taxes Net	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue ¹	Expenditure	Revenue			
	DDK mio.						
All municipalities	342 599	108 460	20 617	8 372	246 385	201 230	42 464
Region Hovedstaden	107 605	32 158	5 881	2 351	78 976	72 092	6 503
Copenhagen	32 764	8 729	1 186	570	24 650	21 121	4 325
Frederiksberg	5 210	1 386	259	114	3 969	4 182	-272
Albertslund	2 382	867	145	12	1 647	1 082	504
Allerød	1 409	347	44	38	1 068	1 267	-216
Ballerup	3 483	1 046	156	93	2 500	2 234	406
Bornholm	2 814	871	75	14	2 004	1 348	683
Brøndby	2 547	784	79	61	1 781	1 307	552
Dragør	691	127	20	44	540	665	-91
Egedal	2 200	550	192	94	1 748	1 729	-94
Fredensborg	2 625	851	98	39	1 833	1 739	50
Frederikssund	2 686	808	90	58	1 910	1 758	267
Furesø	2 249	521	117	185	1 660	2 000	-135
Gentofte	4 433	1 628	703	149	3 359	4 120	-1 564
Gladsaxe	4 524	1 665	325	77	3 107	2 718	304
Glostrup	1 548	559	103	58	1 034	917	114
Gribskov	2 420	702	203	51	1 870	1 594	165
Halsnæs	2 128	670	155	17	1 596	1 106	355
Helsingør	4 411	1 595	142	201	2 757	2 536	383
Herlev	1 853	562	79	4	1 366	1 069	277
Hillerød	3 668	1 551	386	152	2 351	2 082	57
Hvidovre	3 240	820	177	28	2 569	2 025	510
Høje-Taastrup	3 209	908	184	61	2 424	1 931	491
Hørsholm	1 363	359	80	51	1 033	1 426	-425
Ishøj	1 750	651	137	7	1 229	704	476
Lyngby-Taarbæk	3 169	870	185	73	2 410	2 694	-367
Rudersdal	3 273	1 062	231	7	2 435	3 251	-873
Rødovre	2 597	810	92	8	1 872	1 437	425
Tårnby	2 289	687	183	45	1 741	1 496	232
Vallensbæk	672	172	54	40	514	554	-38
Region Sjælland	51 220	16 694	2 747	1 019	36 254	28 727	7 094
Faxe	2 072	650	95	22	1 496	1 240	283
Greve	2 633	730	180	79	2 004	1 881	68
Guldborgsund	3 989	1 336	188	72	2 770	1 900	818
Holbæk	4 149	1 373	221	69	2 928	2 269	616
Kalundborg	3 286	1 168	153	33	2 239	1 743	507
Køge	3 443	983	205	61	2 604	1 975	553
Lejre	1 444	390	89	15	1 128	1 023	50
Lolland	3 655	1 211	103	6	2 541	1 581	988
Næstved	4 864	1 591	361	199	3 434	2 686	671
Odsherred	2 275	715	156	22	1 694	1 258	318
Ringsted	2 069	711	216	95	1 479	1 131	278
Roskilde	5 237	1 843	288	166	3 516	3 455	59
Slagelse	5 057	1 785	129	48	3 352	2 469	980
Solrød	1 019	239	45	8	818	866	-42
Sorø	1 811	586	145	41	1 329	1 039	249
Stevns	1 244	391	63	37	879	756	135
Vordingborg	2 972	993	110	46	2 043	1 455	561

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

¹ Including state refunds.For further information visit www.statbank.dk/regk31

Table 410 (page 2 of 2) **Municipalities account. 2007**

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account ¹ Net	Taxes Net	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue ¹	Expenditure	Revenue			
DDK mio.							
Region Syddanmark	73 241	23 208	4 202	1 929	52 307	39 670	12 279
Assens	2 430	708	143	54	1 811	1 398	439
Billund	1 488	438	102	43	1 110	866	235
Esbjerg	8 197	3 192	256	154	5 108	3 892	1 336
Fanø	188	60	17	5	141	125	14
Fredericia	3 356	1 246	431	314	2 228	1 750	474
Faaborg-Midtfyn	3 041	915	129	48	2 207	1 659	515
Haderslev	3 411	1 047	134	59	2 439	1 897	598
Kerteminde	1 405	448	91	50	997	797	198
Kolding	5 126	1 422	354	164	3 895	3 185	666
Langeland	966	283	28	10	702	430	255
Middelfart	2 275	775	111	49	1 561	1 273	282
Nordfyns	1 607	412	61	24	1 233	925	305
Nyborg	1 836	486	71	38	1 383	1 066	360
Odense	11 566	3 447	572	145	8 545	6 258	2 172
Svendborg	3 818	1 290	174	80	2 622	1 907	666
Sønderborg	4 271	1 212	208	37	3 230	2 489	722
Tønder	2 535	831	128	37	1 796	1 206	531
Varde	2 923	936	224	50	2 161	1 595	446
Vejen	2 263	620	168	69	1 741	1 258	471
Vejle	6 375	2 107	601	415	4 454	3 570	826
Ærø	446	146	44	7	336	194	121
Aabenraa	3 719	1 189	154	76	2 608	1 930	649
Region Midtjylland	74 286	24 478	6 023	2 522	53 309	41 918	10 481
Favrskov	2 403	669	178	134	1 779	1 503	302
Hedensted	2 356	645	208	151	1 768	1 457	313
Herning	5 015	1 642	424	180	3 617	2 808	705
Holstebro	3 216	975	188	108	2 322	1 879	473
Horsens	4 938	1 621	602	175	3 743	2 674	820
Ikast-Brandø	2 301	763	135	86	1 587	1 258	414
Lemvig	1 307	396	62	16	957	699	273
Norddjurs	2 441	743	132	44	1 785	1 215	482
Odder	1 186	353	135	40	928	712	151
Randers	5 959	2 008	259	213	3 997	3 063	1 034
Ringkøbing-Skjern	3 210	956	192	110	2 336	1 857	465
Samsø	292	95	38	1	234	134	76
Silkeborg	5 086	1 701	360	88	3 657	3 023	595
Skanderborg	3 185	1 086	237	64	2 272	1 914	288
Skive	2 769	805	149	57	2 055	1 545	506
Struer	1 297	417	126	36	970	726	198
Syddjurs	2 339	652	127	36	1 778	1 381	317
Viborg	5 211	1 418	307	221	3 878	3 128	745
Århus	19 775	7 532	2 165	761	13 647	10 943	2 325
Region Nordjylland	36 247	11 922	1 765	551	25 539	18 822	6 107
Brønderslev	2 261	814	100	34	1 513	1 091	441
Frederikshavn	3 863	1 096	88	52	2 804	2 017	733
Hjørring	4 112	1 215	183	33	3 047	2 117	785
Jammerbugt	2 350	737	75	28	1 660	1 221	409
Læsø	185	62	22	9	136	70	55
Mariagerfjord	2 481	739	81	28	1 794	1 334	447
Morsø	1 320	393	94	35	986	682	277
Rebild	1 560	462	87	39	1 145	915	239
Thisted	2 722	832	199	42	2 046	1 409	536
Vesthimmerlands	2 360	715	152	44	1 754	1 174	508
Aalborg	13 033	4 858	684	206	8 652	6 792	1 678

Table 411

Municipalities current and capital account, net. 2007

Sum of municipalities situated in	Region Hoved- staden	Region Sjælland	Region Syd- danmark	Region Midt- jylland	Region Nord- jylland	All regions
	DKK mio.					
Current item total, net	86 819	40 612	59 574	58 901	28 765	274 671
Children and young people	26 863	12 488	17 049	17 982	8 293	82 674
Primary and lower secondary etc. ¹	13 510	7 276	10 078	10 238	4 980	46 081
Day care and clubs for children and young people	9 647	3 386	4 593	5 515	2 116	25 258
Preventative measures for children and young people with special needs	1 083	529	581	655	343	3 191
Residential care and foster homes etc. ²	2 623	1 297	1 797	1 574	853	8 144
Elderly and adult with special needs	17 069	7 690	11 623	11 492	6 179	54 053
Care etc. of elder and handicapped ³	10 724	4 840	7 407	7 489	4 009	34 469
Preventative measures for elder and handicapped	664	336	542	564	236	2 342
Residential care to elder and adults with special needs ⁴	3 869	1 541	2 261	2 152	1 222	11 046
Relief measures, consumer goods, interior design, travel expenses	978	581	806	678	383	3 426
Activity- and gathering offers and protected employment	833	392	606	610	328	2 769
Health expenses	4 416	2 011	2 966	2 961	1 328	13 682
Liability services	19 724	10 616	16 651	16 098	7 497	70 586
Other areas	18 746	7 807	11 286	10 369	5 469	53 677
State refunds, total	11 372	6 085	9 541	9 093	4 440	40 531
Capital items total, net	3 530	1 728	2 273	3 501	1 214	12 245
Children and young people	1 455	526	503	679	211	3 373
Elder and adults with special needs	436	175	577	647	328	2 162
Other areas	1 639	1 027	1 194	2 175	675	6 710
Interest, expenditures	863	474	622	582	305	2 846
Interest, revenues ⁵	8 057	321	501	485	171	9 535
General and special grants, total ⁶	6 503	7 094	12 279	10 481	6 107	42 464
Settlement of VAT, net	5	-10	51	87	31	163
Financing	65 285	29 304	40 199	43 012	19 597	197 395
Financed by:						
Taxes	72 092	28 727	39 670	41 918	18 822	201 230
Raising of loans	3 617	1 760	3 180	3 318	819	12 694
Repayments on loans ⁵	7 455	1 592	3 077	2 802	476	15 403
Raising of loans, net	-3 838	168	103	516	343	-2 709
Financing, total	68 254	28 895	39 773	42 434	19 165	198 521
Financial changes	-2 969	409	426	578	432	-1 126
Of which:						
Consumption of liquid assets	-2 480	354	-1 216	-1 216	199	-4 358
Other financial changes	-489	55	1 642	1 794	233	-3 232

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

¹ Including: After school care, special education, special pedagogical arrangement etc. ² Including: Secured 24-hour care centers for children and young people.

³ Home nursing care and other personal and practical help. ⁴ Senior homes, nursing homes, protected homes and other living arrangements to adults with special needs. ⁵ Including: The dividends to Copenhagen Municipality from Copenhagen Energy on 6.7 DDK bn. ⁶ Including: The municipalities grant to the regions that are not defined by an activity on 6.6 DDK bn.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/regk31

Table 412

Municipalities current- and capital accounts. 2007

	Housing and community amenities	Public utilities etc.	Traffic and infra- structure etc.	Education and culture	Health care	Social services and employ- ment	Joint expen- ditures and admini- stration etc.	Total
	DDK mio.							
Net expenditures, total	4 950	-663	8 600	57 101	13 786	172 653	30 490	286 916
Gross expenditures, total	14 513	18 356	11 907	66 086	14 032	204 102	34 219	363 216
Compensation of employees¹	2 620	1 595	2 836	39 693	3 054	73 526	20 418	143 742
Consumption goods	3 497	4 667	1 839	4 483	278	8 350	1 880	24 994
Foods	32	4	5	329	5	1 565	151	2 091
Fuels and lubricants	509	3 459	629	1 072	16	1 118	272	7 075
Purchase of land and buildings	2 361	59	27	58	-	240	8	2 753
Acquisitions	72	110	232	194	29	236	211	1 084
Other consumption goods	525	1 033	946	2 830	227	5 191	1 238	11 990
Services etc.	7 203	11 913	6 381	17 726	10 235	41 319	9 135	103 912
VAT-exempt services	1 433	1 418	1 365	3 856	442	12 871	1 394	22 778
Building contractors and craftsmen	3 319	4 182	3 043	3 330	102	4 082	1 126	19 183
Payments to the state	72	93	90	3 881	7	22	70	4 234
Payments to municipalities	73	8	37	3 242	39	12 253	52	15 704
Payments to regions	0	2	474	617	9 482	4 159	3	14 737
Other services	2 306	6 210	1 373	2 800	164	7 933	6 490	27 275
Grants and transfers	1 120	40	1 200	3 974	449	80 603	3 209	90 595
Civil servant pensions etc.	15	32	44	159	13	19	2 939	3 221
Transfers to persons	32	8	8	1 000	432	79 304	71	80 854
Other grants and transfers	1 073	0	1 147	2 815	4	1 281	200	6 520
Financial expenditures	22	141	4	-	-	17	0	184
Internal expenditure and revenue	51	-	-352	210	17	287	-423	-211
Regarding compensation of employees	216	-	826	93	33	1 774	26	2 967
Regarding intermediate consumption	11	-	23	31	1	54	28	147
Regarding services	207	-	437	326	19	1 033	131	2 154
Internal revenue	-382	-	-1 638	-239	-37	-2 574	-608	-5 478
Gross revenues, total	9 564	19 019	3 308	8 985	246	31 450	3 729	76 301
Revenues	9 409	18 863	3 296	8 887	215	30 469	3 536	74 675
Rent received	800	1	5	82	4	1 495	66	2 454
Sales of goods and services	961	9 466	1 713	3 239	47	11 796	472	27 693
Payments from the state	99	10	39	470	48	775	179	1 620
Payments from municipalities	59	2	134	3 672	45	13 142	122	17 176
Payments from regions	33	-	12	70	15	290	6	426
Other revenues	7 457	9 384	1 394	1 354	57	2 969	2 691	25 306
Financial revenues²	155	156	11	98	31	981	193	1 626
State refunds	137	1	12	88	31	939	117	1 325
Other financial revenues	18	156	-	10	-	42	76	301

Note: Current- and capital expenditures is exclusive VAT.

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/regk11

Table 413

Taxpayers, income and tax

	2006	2007*
	persons in thousands	
Taxable population		
Danish population, end of year	5 447	5 476
Of whom subject to assessment	4 740	4 808
	DKK mio.	
Provisional taxes		
+Total	338 306	357 623
A-tax	299 290	313 643
B-tax	16 337	16 874
Share tax	5 299	7 356
Voluntary payments	17 605	19 991
Section 55 refunds	-225	-241
Underpaid tax from previous years, etc.		
÷ Underpaid tax from previous years	4 359	4 245
+ Retained profits paid	1 715	2 118
Finally assessed incomes		
+ Taxable income (gross)	851 989	883 549
+ Income tax relief	165 243	170 272
+ Net taxable income	686 746	713 277
Final taxes		
+Total	325 251	342 391
+ Central government tax (State tax)	68 670	73 280
Ordinary income tax, lower limit	44 068	46 331
Additional income tax, intermediate limit	8 256	9 069
Additional income tax, upper limit	16 240	17 808
+ Healthcare contribution	•	56 714
+ Tax on limited taxation	•	1 245
+ Church tax	4 992	5 181
+ County tax	70 440	•
+ Municipal tax	152 884	173 703
+ Corporation tax	5 617	4 697
+ Share tax	11 314	15 872
+ Imputed income from owner-occupied dwelling	11 334	11 699
Labour market contributions	64 345	68 185
Results of final assessment		
Tax overpayment minus underpayment	10 411	13 105
Tax overpayment	19 354	22 494
Tax underpayment	8 943	9 389
Tax overpayment after set-offs minus underpayment after set-offs (incl. interest, etc.)	9 884	13 295
Tax overpayment, etc. for refunding	19 631	22 678
Tax underpayment, etc. for collection	9 747	9 383
For collection with provisional tax	4 180	4 333
For collection separately	5 567	5 050

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/447

Table 414 (page 1 af 2) **Local government taxation**

	Municipal name	Municipal tax rate		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue		
		2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	Increase
		per cent				DKK mio.		per cent
	All Denmark	24.81	24.82	0.88	0.88	185 123	186 758	0.9
	Region Hovedstaden	24.27	24.23	0.70	0.70	61 855	62 306	0.7
101	Copenhagen	24.00	23.80	0.80	0.80	17 122	17 260	0.8
147	Frederiksberg	23.10	23.10	0.48	0.48	3 875	3 897	0.6
165	Albertslund	24.60	24.60	0.80	0.80	893	894	0.1
201	Allerød	25.30	25.30	0.58	0.58	1 139	1 067	-6.3
151	Ballerup	25.50	25.50	0.70	0.71	1 743	1 749	0.3
400	Bornholm	25.90	25.90	0.93	0.93	1 262	1 292	2.4
153	Brøndby	24.50	24.50	0.80	0.80	1 111	1 115	0.3
155	Dragør	24.80	24.80	0.63	0.64	577	563	-2.4
240	Egedal	25.00	25.70	0.71	0.71	1 610	1 636	1.6
210	Fredensborg	24.60	24.60	0.54	0.57	1 603	1 578	-1.5
250	Frederikssund	25.90	25.90	0.92	0.95	1 624	1 614	-0.7
260	Frederiksværk-Hundested	25.40	25.40	0.80	0.80	1 002	1 002	0.0
190	Furesø ¹	25.90	25.90	0.65	0.65	1 788	1 771	-1.0
157	Gentofte	22.80	22.80	0.41	0.42	3 763	3 799	0.9
159	Gladsaxe	24.00	24.00	0.75	0.75	2 254	2 253	0.0
161	Glostrup	24.20	24.20	0.66	0.66	752	759	1.0
270	Gribskov	24.10	24.50	0.95	0.95	1 344	1 394	3.7
217	Helsingør	25.40	25.40	0.78	0.78	2 253	2 276	1.0
163	Herlev	23.70	23.70	0.77	0.77	903	916	1.5
219	Hillerød	25.60	25.60	0.69	0.69	1 784	1 840	3.1
167	Hvidovre	25.60	25.60	0.72	0.72	1 754	1 766	0.7
169	Høje-Taastrup	24.70	24.70	0.80	0.80	1 571	1 598	1.7
223	Hørsholm	23.50	23.50	0.55	0.55	1 297	1 328	2.4
183	Ishøj	25.00	25.00	0.80	0.80	649	654	0.8
173	Lyngby-Taarbæk	23.70	23.70	0.59	0.59	2 322	2 330	0.3
230	Rudersdal	23.00	22.90	0.54	0.53	2 710	2 782	2.7
175	Rødovre	25.70	25.70	0.72	0.72	1 305	1 324	1.4
185	Tårnby	23.30	23.10	0.61	0.61	1 340	1 333	-0.5
187	Vallensbæk	25.10	25.10	0.58	0.58	505	514	1.8
	Region Sjælland	25.16	25.21	0.97	0.98	27 246	27 439	0.7
320	Faxe	26.10	26.10	1.08	1.08	1 228	1 203	-2.1
253	Greve	23.90	23.90	0.73	0.73	1 777	1 769	-0.5
376	Guldborgsund	25.10	25.10	1.15	1.20	1 845	1 897	2.8
316	Holbæk	24.60	24.60	0.96	0.96	2 246	2 217	-1.3
326	Kalundborg	25.30	25.30	1.01	1.01	1 582	1 593	0.7
259	Køge	24.90	24.90	0.87	0.87	1 915	1 930	0.8
350	Lejre	24.60	25.40	1.06	1.06	943	991	5.1
360	Lolland	26.70	26.70	1.23	1.23	1 492	1 495	0.2
370	Næstved	25.00	25.00	0.98	0.98	2 626	2 601	-1.0
306	Odsherred	26.60	26.60	0.98	0.98	1 081	1 097	1.5
329	Ringsted	26.70	26.70	1.00	0.99	1 125	1 122	-0.3
265	Roskilde	25.20	25.20	0.84	0.84	3 085	3 172	2.8
330	Slagelse	24.70	24.70	0.96	0.96	2 337	2 376	1.7
269	Solrød	24.60	24.60	0.92	0.92	809	825	1.9
340	Sorø	26.40	26.40	0.91	0.95	1 029	999	-2.9
336	Stevns	25.00	25.00	1.04	1.10	730	727	-0.5
390	Vordingborg	24.50	24.90	1.02	1.02	1 394	1 425	2.2
	Region Syddanmark	25.05	25.09	0.92	0.92	37 949	38 254	0.8
420	Assens	26.10	26.10	0.95	0.94	1 298	1 334	2.7
530	Billund	25.20	25.20	0.89	0.89	849	862	1.6
480	Bogense	25.50	25.50	1.04	1.04	868	893	2.9

¹ There are special conditions applying to the municipality of Furesø. The tax rate of Farum is 27.10 per cent in 2008 and 2009, while the tax rate of Værløse is 24.80 per cent in 2008 and 2009.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pskat

Table 414 (page 2 af 2) **Local government taxation**

Municipal name		Municipal tax rate		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue		
		2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	Increase
		per cent				DKK mio.		per cent
561	Esbjerg	25.40	25.40	0.81	0.81	3 749	3 815	1.7
563	Fanø	24.30	24.30	1.14	1.14	101	102	2.0
607	Fredericia	25.50	25.50	0.86	0.86	1 690	1 710	1.2
430	Faaborg-Midtfyn	25.70	25.80	1.05	1.05	1 607	1 622	0.9
510	Haderslev	25.50	25.50	0.95	0.95	1 814	1 820	0.4
440	Kerteminde	25.80	25.80	1.00	1.00	782	781	-0.2
621	Kolding	25.00	25.00	0.94	0.94	2 958	2 926	-1.1
482	Langeland	27.80	27.80	1.20	1.18	435	446	2.6
410	Middelfart	24.90	25.40	0.92	0.90	1 214	1 236	1.8
450	Nyborg	26.10	26.10	1.15	1.15	1 028	1 034	0.6
461	Odense	24.50	24.50	0.68	0.68	5 766	5 873	1.9
479	Svendborg	26.10	26.10	1.06	1.06	1 824	1 860	1.9
540	Sønderborg	25.20	25.20	0.93	0.93	2 450	2 472	0.9
550	Tønder	25.00	25.00	1.20	1.20	1 220	1 239	1.5
573	Varde	24.40	24.60	1.02	1.02	1 527	1 545	1.2
575	Vejen	24.90	24.90	1.06	1.06	1 232	1 261	2.4
630	Vejle	23.30	23.30	0.91	0.91	3 456	3 307	-4.3
492	Ærø	26.10	26.10	1.26	1.20	194	207	6.7
580	Aabenraa	25.40	25.40	0.95	0.95	1 887	1 909	1.2
	Region Midtjylland	24.94	24.95	0.93	0.93	40 094	40 376	0.7
710	Favrskov	25.20	25.20	1.03	1.03	1 466	1 459	-0.5
766	Hedensted	24.50	24.50	1.08	1.08	1 491	1 499	0.5
657	Herning	24.90	24.90	0.99	0.99	2 683	2 694	0.4
661	Holstebro	25.30	25.30	1.08	1.08	1 827	1 866	2.1
615	Horsens	25.20	25.20	0.89	0.89	2 575	2 590	0.6
756	Ikast-Brande	24.90	24.90	1.00	1.00	1 239	1 224	-1.2
665	Lemvig	24.80	24.80	1.27	1.27	673	699	4.0
707	Norddjurs	24.80	24.60	1.00	1.00	1 134	1 154	1.7
727	Odder	24.90	24.90	1.00	1.00	700	699	0.0
730	Randers	25.60	25.60	0.91	0.91	2 970	3 009	1.3
760	Ringkøbing-Skjern ²	24.30	24.30	1.05	1.05	1 802	1 817	0.8
741	Samsø	26.00	26.00	1.50	1.50	121	124	2.4
740	Silkeborg	25.50	25.50	0.95	0.95	2 958	2 968	0.4
746	Skanderborg	24.90	24.90	0.86	0.86	1 913	1 915	0.1
779	Skive	25.50	25.50	1.00	1.00	1 532	1 550	1.2
671	Struer	24.50	24.50	1.20	1.20	709	706	-0.3
706	Syddjurs	24.60	24.80	1.00	1.00	1 283	1 294	0.9
791	Viborg	25.80	25.80	0.95	0.95	3 057	3 144	2.8
751	Århus	24.40	24.40	0.74	0.74	9 963	9 964	0.0
	Region Nordjylland	25.44	25.48	1.08	1.08	17 978	18 383	2.3
810	Brønderslev-Dronninglund	25.90	26.70	1.10	1.10	1 074	1 124	4.6
813	Frederikshavn	25.20	25.20	1.03	1.03	1 922	2 007	4.4
860	Hjørring	24.90	24.90	1.19	1.19	1 980	2 027	2.4
849	Jammerbugt	25.10	25.10	1.20	1.20	1 163	1 184	1.8
825	Læsø	25.60	25.60	1.30	1.30	63	64	1.9
846	Mariagerfjord	25.70	25.70	1.15	1.15	1 316	1 332	1.3
773	Morsø	25.30	25.30	1.20	1.20	673	686	1.9
840	Rebild	25.10	25.10	1.21	1.20	902	913	1.2
787	Thisted	25.50	25.50	1.28	1.28	1 389	1 423	2.5
820	Vesthimmerland	26.90	26.90	1.18	1.18	1 172	1 229	4.9
851	Aalborg	25.40	25.40	0.93	0.93	6 324	6 394	1.1

² There are special conditions applying to the municipality of Ringkøbing-Skjern. The tax rate of Holmsland is 21.90 per cent in 2008 and 22.70 per cent in 2009, while the tax rate of the remaining part of the municipality is 24.50 per cent in 2008 and 24.40 per cent in 2009.

Table 415

Taxation of corporations. 2007

	Size of tax levied (size groups; total) ¹							
	Less than DKK 100 000		DKK 100 000-1 mio.		More than DKK 1 mio.		Total	
	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.
All industries	36 087	1 122	22 396	7 154	4 859	46 193	63 342	54 470
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	415	13	225	67	42	225	682	306
Mining and quarrying	16	1	15	6	18	9 190	49	9 197
Manufacturing	1 264	47	968	307	282	2 111	2 514	2 465
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	102	4	79	24	26	225	207	253
Textiles and leather products	72	3	30	11	12	49	114	62
Wood and paper products and printing	177	6	105	32	21	59	303	97
Oil refinery etc.	-	-	-	-	1	173	1	173
Manufacture of chemicals	22	1	15	6	14	72	51	78
Pharmaceuticals	6	-	3	1	2	295	11	296
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	76	3	86	29	31	315	193	346
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	262	10	234	71	44	116	540	198
Manufacture of electronic components	49	2	38	14	25	106	112	122
Electrical equipment	51	2	27	8	19	73	97	82
Manufacture of machinery	132	5	137	50	43	344	312	399
Transport equipment	23	1	22	8	7	22	52	31
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	292	10	192	55	37	262	521	328
Electricity, gas and steam supply	47	1	27	9	8	46	82	55
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	30	1	26	8	7	28	63	37
Construction	2 986	109	1 570	427	127	656	4 683	1 193
Wholesale and retail trade	4 477	157	3 197	1 012	649	2 897	8 323	4 065
Transportation	750	24	467	145	89	704	1 306	873
Accommodation and food service activities	532	17	242	67	16	69	790	153
Information and communication	1 474	48	665	192	142	765	2 281	1 005
Publishing, television and radio broadcasting	323	10	136	42	41	302	500	354
Telecommunications	23	1	16	5	4	6	43	12
IT and information service activities	1 128	37	513	145	97	457	1 738	639
Financial and insurance	3 796	125	3 470	1 253	1 336	20 249	8 602	21 627
Real estate activities	2 864	83	1 671	560	416	1 962	4 951	2 605
Knowledge-based services	3 710	121	1 913	565	311	1 486	5 934	2 172
Consultancy etc.	2 993	97	1 561	462	265	1 170	4 819	1 729
Scientific research and development	32	1	19	6	11	185	62	192
Advertising and other business services	685	23	333	97	35	131	1 053	251
Travel agent, cleaning and other operational services	1 105	34	675	213	120	384	1 900	631
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	5	-	3	-	1	15	9	15
Education	155	5	70	20	5	7	230	32
Human health and social work	844	33	560	139	26	54	1 430	226
Human health activities	802	32	538	132	25	52	1 365	216
Residential care	42	1	22	7	1	2	65	10
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	192	6	71	21	16	114	279	141
Other service activities	580	16	155	42	18	93	753	152
Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity not stated	10 845	281	6 407	2 101	1 230	5 138	18 482	7 520

¹ Including all supplements, reductions and allowances.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/selsk1, [selsk2](http://www.statbank.dk/selsk2) and [selsk3](http://www.statbank.dk/selsk3)

Table 416

Customs and excise duties

	2006	2007	2008
	DKK mio.		
Customs and import duties	3 185	3 263	3 324
Value added tax	165 813	174 281	175 113
Duty on wage and salary costs	4 378	4 672	4 612
Duties on motor vehicles	35 078	35 130	32 615
Weight duty	9 221	8 712	10 544
Registration duty	23 732	24 321	20 031
Duty on third-party liability insurance	2 125	2 097	2 040
Taxes on energy products	36 564	36 152	36 768
Petrol	9 256	9 209	8 876
Certain petroleum products	8 204	8 548	8 763
Electricity	8 697	8 664	8 697
Coal	1 539	1 413	1 471
Natural gas	3 678	3 124	3 799
CO ₂	5 121	5 091	5 076
Sulphur	69	103	86
Pollution taxes	2 891	3 126	3 167
Certain retail containers	1 003	1 073	1 078
Insecticides, herbicides, etc.	365	445	572
Waste	1 143	1 239	1 127
CFC	61	48	57
Chlorinated solvents	0	0	0
Nickel/cadmium batteries	24	17	12
Effluent charges	179	181	222
Nitrogen	25	28	23
PVC and phthalates	44	43	37
Mineral phosphorus	47	52	39
Duties on spirits, wine and beer	3 302	3 349	3 263
Spirits	1 165	1 215	1 162
Wine	1 010	1 032	1 058
Beer	1 111	1 085	1 028
Surcharge on alcoholic soft drinks	16	17	15
Duties on non-alcoholic beverages	803	688	654
Coffee	279	251	244
Tea	8	8	8
Mineral water	516	429	402
Duties on chocolate, sugar confection., etc.	1 607	1 601	1 554
Chocolate, sugar confectionary	1 419	1 423	1 372
Ice-cream	188	178	182
Duties on tobacco	7 400	7 280	7 072
Cigarettes, smoking tobacco, etc.	7 321	7 203	7 003
Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos	49	44	40
Cigarette paper	30	33	29
Other duties	3 386	3 153	3 004
Electric bulbs, etc.	222	213	179
Raw materials	223	219	201
Piped water	1 378	1 380	1 385
Insurance of pleasure boats	91	96	118
Casinos	243	262	230
Passenger duty	353	35	-5
Slot machines	802	860	809
Other duties	74	88	87
Customs and excise duties, total	264 407	272 695	271 146
European Union	-2 392	-2 452	-2 537

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/15

Table 417

Public sector. 2007

	General government sector	Quasi public corporations	Public corporations	The public sector
	DKK mio.			
Production account				
Output	463 082	29 509	121 027	613 619
Intermediate consumption	150 738	16 607	65 751	233 096
Gross value added	312 344	12 902	55 277	380 523
Consumption of fixed capital	30 401	5 122	11 315	46 837
Net value added	281 943	7 781	43 962	333 686
Generation of income account				
Gross value added	312 344	12 902	55 277	380 523
Taxes less subsidies on production	-2 684	150	-453	-2 987
Taxes on production	-2 684	150	..	-2 534
Production subsidies	..	..	453	453
GDP at factor cost	315 028	12 752	55 730	383 510
Compensation of employees	284 627	5 388	27 049	317 064
Gross operating surplus	30 401	7 364	28 681	66 446
Consumption of fixed capital	30 401	5 122	11 315	46 837
Net operating surplus	0	2 243	17 366	19 609
Allocation of primary income account				
Gross operating surplus	30 401	7 364	28 681	66 446
Interest and dividends	36 820	668	24 658	62 146
Taxes on production and imports	300 381	..	..	300 381
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	498 840	..	..	498 840
Actual contributions to social benefits	17 462	..	6 773	24 235
Imputed contributions to social benefits	14 080	..	..	14 080
International cooperation	944	2	..	947
Other current transfers	10 410	92	..	10 502
Gross primary income	909 338	8 127	60 111	977 576
Interest and dividends	33 989	3 349	23 644	60 983
Subsidies	38 295	..	..	38 295
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	..	9	2 530	2 539
Social contributions	257 657	30	4 623	262 310
International cooperation	23 958	..	..	23 958
Other current transfers	15 710	20	..	15 730
Gross total expenditure	369 609	3 408	30 796	403 813
Gross disposable income	539 729	4 718	29 315	573 763
Consumption of fixed capital	30 401	5 122	11 315	46 837
Net disposable income	509 328	-403	18 000	526 926
Redistribution of income account				
Gross disposable income	539 729	4 718	29 315	573 763
Adj. for the change in net equity of households and pension funds, consumption expenditure	438 815	..	..	438 815
Change in households net worth	..	..	1 845	1 845
Gross saving	100 915	4 718	27 471	133 104
Consumption of fixed capital	30 401	5 122	11 315	46 837
Net saving	70 514	-403	16 156	86 266
Capital account				
Gross saving	100 915	4 718	27 471	133 104
Capital taxes	3 903	..	..	3 903
Other capital transfers	6 423	63	..	6 486
Total gross saving and capital transfers	111 240	4 782	27 471	143 493
Gross fixed capital formation	29 472	7 682	8 889	46 043
Changes in stocks	82	17	..	99
Acquisitions of land and rights, net	528	-1 796	1 255	-13
Investment subsidies	6 017	0	..	6 017
Other capital transfers	0	14	..	14
Of which, public sub-sector	0	-7	..	-7
Net lending/borrowing	75 140	-1 136	17 327	91 332

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off14

Table 418

Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2006*	2007*	2008*
	DKK mio.		
Current outlays, total	806 550	826 632	854 249
Compensation of employees	278 094	284 627	298 175
Intermediate consumption	141 082	150 738	157 932
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	-2 548	-2 684	-2 986
Social benefits in kind	23 580	24 343	25 668
Real interest, etc.	36 035	33 989	31 534
Subsidies	36 219	38 295	39 129
Other current transfers	294 087	297 324	304 798
Current revenue, total	913 917	927 547	954 281
Sales of goods and services	47 780	48 610	49 513
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	35 519	36 820	42 590
Taxes on production and import	291 299	300 381	302 682
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	495 567	498 840	515 725
Social security contributions	31 554	31 542	32 169
Other current transfers	12 197	11 354	11 602
Capital outlays, total	37 204	36 100	47 294
Non-financial capital accumulation	30 337	30 082	32 748
Capital transfers	6 867	6 017	14 546
Capital revenue, total	11 299	10 326	10 446
Capital taxes	3 478	3 903	4 762
Other capital transfers	7 821	6 423	5 684
Current surplus (gross saving)	107 367	100 915	100 032
Overall surplus (net lending)	81 461	75 140	63 184

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off3 and [off16](http://www.statbank.dk/off16)

Table 419

Expenditure and revenue of general government by sub-sector. 2008*

	Central government	Social security funds	Local government	General government ¹
	DKK mio.			
Current outlays, total	606 986	46 730	548 003	854 249
Compensation of employees	82 773	2 312	213 090	298 175
Intermediate consumption	55 324	777	101 831	157 932
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	906	1	-3 893	-2 986
Social benefits in kind	104	-	25 564	25 668
Real interest, etc.	27 966	4	3 563	31 534
Subsidies	24 934	-	14 195	39 129
Other current transfers	414 980	43 637	193 652	304 798
Current revenue, total	692 398	48 664	560 690	954 281
Sales of goods and services	19 959	9	29 545	49 513
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	37 460	153	4 976	42 590
Taxes on production and import	280 923	-	21 759	302 682
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	322 483	-	193 242	515 725
Social security contributions	6 715	17 070	8 384	32 169
Other current transfers	24 859	31 432	302 782	11 602
Capital outlays, total	22 444	1 928	23 006	47 294
Non-financial capital accumulation	10 134	4	22 610	32 748
Capital transfers	12 310	1 923	397	14 546
Capital revenue, total	7 313	-	3 216	10 446
Capital taxes	4 758	-	3	4 762
Other capital transfers	2 555	-	3 213	5 684
Current surplus (gross saving)	85 412	1 934	12 687	100 032
Overall surplus (net lending)	70 282	6	-7 104	63 184

¹ Consolidated, i.e. excluding internal general government transfers.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off3

Table 420

Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2006*	2007*	2008*
	DKK mio.		
Central government¹			
Current outlays	510 207	595 441	606 986
Capital outlays	13 182	13 950	22 444
Current revenue	605 907	681 522	692 398
Capital revenue	6 071	6 424	7 313
Current surplus	95 700	86 081	85 412
Overall surplus ²	88 590	78 556	70 282
Social security funds			
Current outlays	53 048	48 805	46 730
Capital outlays	1 813	1 692	1 928
Current revenue	55 158	50 517	48 664
Capital revenue	-	-	-
Current surplus	2 110	1 712	1 934
Overall surplus ²	297	20	6
Local governments, total¹			
Current outlays	521 054	517 549	548 003
Capital outlays	22 413	20 552	23 006
Current revenue	530 611	530 670	560 690
Capital revenue	5 431	3 995	3 216
Current surplus	9 557	13 121	12 687
Overall surplus ²	-7 425	-3 436	-7 104
Of which:			
Counties			
Current outlays	128 521	99 293	105 596
Capital outlays	7 378	4 105	4 666
Current revenue	128 099	103 218	108 429
Capital revenue	254	27	60
Current surplus	-421	3 925	2 833
Overall surplus ²	-7 545	-153	-1 773
Municipalities			
Current outlays	406 247	439 266	463 273
Capital outlays	15 035	16 446	18 340
Current revenue	416 225	448 462	473 127
Capital revenue	5 178	3 968	3 156
Current surplus	9 978	9 196	9 853
Overall surplus ²	120	-3 283	-5 331

¹ Consolidated, i.e. excluding internal general-government transfers. ² Current and capital surplus = change in net debt.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off3

Table 421

Expenditure of general government sector by type of transaction

	2006	2007	2008
	mio. kr.		
Total outlays	843 754	862 732	901 543
Current outlays, total	806 550	826 632	854 249
Compensation of employees	278 094	284 627	298 175
Intermediate consumption	141 082	150 738	157 932
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	-2 548	-2 684	-2 986
Social benefits in kind	23 580	24 343	25 668
Income transfers, total	366 342	369 609	375 461
Interest, etc.	36 035	33 989	31 534
+ Subsidies	36 219	38 295	39 129
To public quasi-corporations	11 697	11 392	10 993
To other corporations	24 522	26 903	28 136
+ Other income transfers	294 087	297 324	304 798
To other levels of government	•	•	•
To households	254 704	257 657	263 326
To NPIHs ²	6 021	5 324	6 200
To the rest of the world (a-d)	33 362	34 344	35 272
a. To the Faroe Islands, net	752	766	748
b. To Greenland, net	3 632	3 668	3 678
c. To the EU	14 387	14 670	15 107
d. To others	14 590	15 240	15 739
Capital outlays, total	37 204	36 100	47 294
Non-financial capital accumulation, total	30 337	30 082	32 748
Acquisition of new fixed assets	32 166	29 293	31 098
+ Acquisition of buildings, and other existing investments, net	-448	179	258
+ Changes in inventories	109	82	..
+ Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net	-1 490	528	1 393
Capital transfers, total	6 867	6 017	14 546
Investment grants and capital transfers	6 867	6 017	14 546
To public quasi-corporations	260	150	433
To other enterprises	2 638	2 260	2 526
To other levels of government	0	0	0
To households	3 501	3 566	11 322
To NPIHs ¹	418	126	211
To the rest of the world (a-d)	50	-84	54
a. To the Faroe Islands, net	1	-132	0
b. To Greenland, net	22	24	24
c. To the EU	0	0	0
d. To others	26	24	30

¹ To non-profit institutions (households).

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off3 and [off16](http://www.statbank.dk/off16)

Table 422

Revenue of general government sector, by type of transaction

	2006	2007	2008
	DKK mio.		
Current plus capital revenue	925 216	937 872	964 727
Current revenue, total	913 917	927 547	954 281
Sales of goods and services	47 780	48 610	49 513
Withdrawals of income from quasi-corporations	4 390	3 693	3 637
Interest	21 285	24 315	27 342
Rents	9 844	8 812	11 611
Taxes on production and imports	291 299	300 381	302 682
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	495 567	498 840	515 725
Compulsory social security contributions	16 950	16 805	17 279
Voluntary social contributions	660	657	594
Imputed social contributions	13 944	14 080	14 296
Other income transfers	12 197	11 354	11 602
From other levels of government	•	•	•
From domestic private sector	11 453	10 410	10 253
From the rest of the world	744	944	1 349
From EU institutions	604	496	1 082
From others	140	448	267
Capital revenue, total	11 299	10 326	10 446
Capital taxes	3 478	3 903	4 762
Other capital transfers	7 821	6 423	5 684
From other levels of government	•	•	•
From domestic private sector	7 290	6 229	5 292
From the rest of the world	532	195	392
From EU institutions	532	195	391
From others	0	0	0
Current surplus (gross saving)	107 367	100 915	100 032
Overall surplus (net lending)¹	81 461	75 140	63 184

¹ Current and capital surplus = change in net debt.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off3 and [off16](http://www.statbank.dk/off16)

Table 423

Consumption expenditure of general government sector

	2006	2007	2008
	DKK mio.		
Consumption expenditure (1+2+3)	422 524	438 815	461 184
1. Production	446 724	463 082	485 029
Compensation of employees	278 094	284 627	298 175
Consumption of fixed capital	30 096	30 401	31 909
Intermediate consumption	141 082	150 738	157 932
Other taxes on production and other			
Subsidies on production, net	-2 548	-2 684	-2 986
2. Social benefits in kind	23 580	24 343	25 668
3. Sales of goods and services	-47 780	-48 610	-49 513

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off26 and [off28](http://www.statbank.dk/off28)

Table 424

Expenditure of general government sector by function

Expenditure	2006	2007	2008
	DKK mio.		
Total	843 754	862 732	901 543
1. General public services	106 608	107 933	115 635
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	26 805	28 013	37 339
1.2 Foreign economic aid	15 907	16 000	16 616
1.3 General services	3 383	4 123	3 395
1.4 Basic research and R & D general public services	2 673	2 787	2 486
1.5 General public services etc.	19 198	19 148	20 305
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers of a general character between different levels of government	38 642	37 861	35 493
2. Defence	26 382	26 583	23 715
2.1 Military defence etc.	25 572	25 830	22 881
2.2 Civil defence	810	752	835
3. Public order and safety	16 333	17 050	18 141
3.1 Police services	8 609	9 105	9 670
3.2 Fire protection services	1 484	1 519	1 597
3.3 Law courts	3 184	3 452	3 650
3.4 Prisons	2 793	2 673	2 923
3.5 Public order and safety etc.	264	301	302
4. Economic affairs	57 103	56 691	60 087
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	22 802	21 731	23 481
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2 017	1 808	2 597
4.3 Fuel and energy	104	142	194
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	300	220	267
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	28 940	29 106	30 177
4.6 R & D Economic affairs	1 897	2 415	1 784
4.7 Economic affairs etc.	1 042	1 269	1 587
5. Environmental protection	8 881	10 015	9 578
5.1 Waste and waste water management, pollution abatement	2 493	2 109	2 053
5.2 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	2 580	2 781	2 415
5.3 Environmental protection etc.	3 808	5 125	5 110
6. Housing and community amenities	8 069	10 067	9 336
6.1 Housing development	7 303	9 465	8 872
6.2 Housing and community amenities etc.	766	603	464
7. Health	115 690	123 125	129 795
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	7 146	8 606	8 548
7.2 Outpatient services	17 373	19 861	21 341
7.3 Hospital services	88 494	89 784	95 119
7.4 R & D Health	1 000	352	241
7.5 Health etc.	1 677	4 521	4 545
8. Recreation, culture and religion	25 857	26 211	27 744
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	7 718	8 125	8 802
8.2 Cultural services	10 494	10 190	10 922
8.3 Religious and other community services	6 870	6 920	7 017
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion etc.	775	977	1 003
9. Education	126 145	124 609	133 697
9.1 Primary education	55 953	57 338	60 990
9.2 Youth-level education	25 212	22 990	24 580
9.3 Higher education	25 855	28 240	32 034
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	14 991	12 267	11 818
9.5 Education etc.	4 134	3 774	4 275
10. Social protection	352 684	360 448	373 816
10.1 Sickness and disability	76 078	79 191	84 161
10.2 Old age	114 339	121 807	127 425
10.3 Family and children	80 954	83 208	87 550
10.4 Unemployment	41 792	37 271	35 022
10.5 Housing	10 968	11 165	11 403
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	18 703	18 148	18 393
10.7 Social protection etc.	9 850	9 658	9 862

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off23 and [off23b](http://www.statbank.dk/off23b)

Table 425

Expenditure of general government and its subsectors by function. 2008*

Expenditure	Central government	Social security funds	Counties	Municipalities	Transfers within general government sector	General government sector
	DKK mio.					
Total	629 430	48 658	110 262	481 613	368 419	901 543
1. General public services	239 089	5	927	40 182	164 569	115 635
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, ext. affairs	37 339	-	-	-	0	37 339
1.2 Foreign economic aid	16 613	-	-	8	5	16 616
1.3 General services	3 395	-	-	-	0	3 395
1.4 Basic research and R & D general public services	2 435	-	-	63	12	2 486
1.5 General public services etc.	637	-	167	19 685	183	20 305
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers between diff. levels of government	178 670	5	760	20 427	164 368	35 493
2. Defence	23 460	-	-	255	0	23 715
2.1 Military defence etc.	22 881	-	-	-	0	22 881
2.2 Civil defence	579	-	-	255	0	835
3. Public order and safety	16 545	-	-	1 597	1	18 141
3.1 Police services	9 670	-	-	-	0	9 670
3.2 Fire protection services	1	-	-	1 597	1	1 597
3.3 Law courts	3 650	-	-	-	0	3 650
3.4 Prisons	2 923	-	-	-	0	2 923
3.5 Public order and safety etc.	302	-	-	-	0	302
4. Economic affairs	36 510	-	1 968	23 261	1 652	60 087
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	15 544	-	477	8 909	1 450	23 481
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2 597	-	-	-	0	2 597
4.3 Fuel and energy	235	-	-	0	42	194
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	267	-	-	-	1	267
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	14 606	-	1 384	14 348	160	30 177
4.6 R & D Economic affairs	1 784	-	-	-	0	1 784
4.7 Economic affairs etc.	1 476	-	108	4	0	1 587
5. Environmental protection	4 186	-	516	5 000	124	9 578
5.1 Waste and waste water management, pollution abatement	1 173	-	375	604	100	2 053
5.2 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	1 155	-	-	1 271	11	2 415
5.3 Environmental protection etc.	1 857	-	141	3 124	13	5 110
6. Housing and community amenities	4 653	-	-	4 727	44	9 336
6.1 Housing development	4 176	-	-	4 727	32	8 872
6.2 Housing and community amenities etc.	477	-	-	0	13	464
7. Health	2 004	-	99 508	30 888	2 605	129 795
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	72	-	7 727	1 112	364	8 548
7.2 Outpatient services	478	-	13 579	7 659	375	21 341
7.3 Hospital services	-15	-	75 092	21 885	1 843	95 119
7.4 R & D Health	241	-	0	10	10	241
7.5 Health etc.	1 228	-	3 109	222	14	4 545
8. Recreation, culture and religion	12 662	-	32	15 676	626	27 744
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	868	-	-	7 938	4	8 802
8.2 Cultural services	4 159	-	32	7 341	611	10 922
8.3 Religious and other community services	6 632	-	-	397	12	7 017
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion etc.	1 003	-	-	-	0	1 003
9. Education	76 416	-	73	62 152	4 944	133 697
9.1 Primary education	10 044	-	0	54 488	3 541	60 990
9.2 Youth-level education	24 406	-	0	217	43	24 580
9.3 Higher education	32 014	-	9	20	9	32 034
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	7 794	-	10	5 356	1 342	11 818
9.5 Education etc.	2 158	-	54	2 071	7	4 275
10. Social protection	213 904	48 652	7 238	297 875	193 854	373 816
10.1 Sickness and disability	34 046	-	3 277	79 081	32 243	84 161
10.2 Old age	102 520	-	2 096	109 289	86 479	127 425
10.3 Family and children	27 471	-	1 406	73 603	14 931	87 550
10.4 Unemployment	31 480	47 917	-	245	44 620	35 022
10.5 Housing	7 734	-	-	11 308	7 639	11 403
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	9 394	668	166	16 077	7 911	18 393
10.7 Social protection etc.	1 259	67	293	8 273	30	9 862

Table 426

Subsidies

	2007*	2008*
	DKK mio.	
Subsidies, total	46 680	47 224
Analysed by recipients:		
Subsidies to quasi public corporations	11 392	10 993
Subsidies to other enterprises	26 553	27 640
Subsidies to EU schemes	8 735	8 590
Analysed by kind and scheme:		
1. Subsidies on products, total	13 552	13 225
a. EU schemes, total	684	639
Of which:		
Export subsidy schemes	600	531
Other EU schemes	84	108
b. Danish schemes, total	12 868	12 586
Of which:		
The Danish State Railways	7 744	7 590
Local government buses, etc.	1 242	997
2. Other subsidies on production, total	33 128	33 999
a. EU schemes, total	8 051	7 952
b. Danish schemes, total	25 077	26 047
Of which:		
Interest subsidies	5 374	3 905
Other private enterprises	13 615	15 635
Analysed by source of finance:		
a. EU schemes, total	8 735	8 590
EU share of EU schemes, total	8 385	8 095
Danish share of EU schemes, total	350	496
b. Danish schemes, total	37 945	38 633
c. Financed by Denmark, total	38 295	39 129

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off17

Table 427

Current transfers to households from the general government sector

	2007*	2008*
	DKK mio.	
Current transfers, total	257 657	263 326
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	252 893	258 458
Civil servants' pensions	18 676	19 810
Special pension schemes	193	196
Old-age and early-retirement pensions	115 386	120 495
Early-retirement pay	20 970	22 128
Unemployment benefit	11 596	7 943
Cash benefits under Social Asst. Act	11 832	11 453
Gross rehabilitation benefit	3 282	2 951
Sickness and maternity benefit	23 022	24 019
Child and youth allowances	3 878	3 954
Sabbatical leave, child care	291	274
Family allowance	13 309	13 773
Housing subsidies	11 134	11 301
Education grants	10 893	11 382
Other transfers	8 432	8 777
Other current transfers, total	4 764	4 868
Transportation	976	1 161
Other	3 788	3 708

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off10

Table 428 (page 1 of 2)

Total taxation

	2007*	2008*
	DKK mio.	
Total taxation	824 332	844 517
National accounts distribution:		
Danish schemes		
Taxes on production and imports	300 777	302 682
Current taxes on income, wealth etc.	498 840	515 725
Social contributions	16 805	17 279
Capital taxes	3 903	4 762
EU schemes		
Taxes on production and imports	4 007	4 070
Distribution by type of tax:		
Income taxes, total	490 955	507 678
Personal income tax	425 459	443 119
State income tax	147 458	145 118
Municipality income tax	175 043	188 372
Church tax	5 238	5 491
Special contribution to labour market funds	76 005	80 704
Tax on imp. income from owner-occupied dwelling	11 639	11 900
Other personal income taxes	10 076	11 533
Corporation tax	61 031	58 350
Real interest tax	4 465	6 209
Compulsory contrib. to social-security schemes	16 805	17 279
Social contributions from employees	16 576	17 102
Social contributions from employers	229	177
Other labour market contributions	3 975	3 893
Labour market contributions from employers	3 975	3 893
Taxes on wealth, real property, etc.	33 093	36 552
Inheritance tax and gift tax	3 897	4 755
Motor vehicle weight duty	10 230	10 297
Taxes on real property	18 960	21 494
Property release and surrender tax	6	6
Taxes on goods and services	278 547	278 976
VAT	176 148	180 402
Tax on wage totals	4 642	4 562
Customs and import duties	3 637	3 350
Taxes on specific goods	78 940	75 508
Vehicle registration duty	24 286	19 029
Energy taxes	36 409	37 029
Pollution duties	3 128	3 170
Tobacco duties	6 763	7 358
Duties on beer, wine and spirits	3 339	3 267
Other taxes on specific goods	5 015	5 655
Taxes on specific transactions	8 695	8 138
Stamp duty	8 581	8 047
Other taxes on specific transactions	114	91
Taxes on specific services	6 339	6 881
Turnover tax on football pools etc.	1 161	1 128
Tax on insurance of vehicles and leisure craft	2 204	2 162
Other taxes on specific services	2 974	3 592
Other duties	147	133
Other production taxes	164	139

Table 428 (page 2 of 2)

Total taxation

	2006*	2007*
	DKK mio.	
Distribution by receiving sub-sector		
Central government	603 822	608 313
Social security funds	16 636	17 070
Municipalities	199 867	215 064
Supranational authorities (EU)	4 007	4 070
	per cent	
Tax incidence¹, total	48.8	48.5
Taxes on production and imports	18.0	17.6
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	29.6	29.6
Compulsory contribution to social security	1.0	1.0
Taxes on capital	0.2	0.3

¹ Taxes and duties in percentage of gross domestic product.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off12

Table 429

Danish official aid to developing countries

	2007	2008 ¹
	DKK mio.	
Total official aid	12 416	12 377
Bilateral aid, total	8 422	8 312
Projects and project aid		
Africa	2 622	2 461
Asia and Latin America	1 335	1 398
Personnel	247	369
Private Sector Programme	213	183
Various credit facilities	350	349
Aid in the form of loans, debt relief	671	450
Aid to regional areas and localities	270	134
Human rights and democratising	263	275
Transitional assistance to the western Balkans	-1	0
Grants through NGOs	932	961
Special environmental aid for developing countries	374	447
Research and information in Denmark	206	215
Extraordinary humanitarian contributions and International Humanitarian Emergency	808	933
The Neighbourhood Programme	140	144
Other	-8	-7
Multilateral aid, total	3 993	4 065
International development studies	34	38
United Nations Development Programme	440	395
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	209	208
HIV/AIDS, Population and Health Programme	559	621
United Nations Agricultural and Food Programme	179	180
Global environmental programmes	252	257
Other United Nations aid programmes	277	297
World Bank Group	434	749
Regional banks	69	58
Regional and other funds	490	301
EU development aid	455	488
Multilateral regional aid and temporary aid	95	112
Contributions concerning stability and safety	57	26
Various multilateral contributions	145	29
Humanitarian organizations	320	330
Other	-21	-24

¹ Budget figures.

Source: Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DANIDA.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/15

Table 430

Bilateral official aid to developing countries. 2008

	Program- me and project aid	NGO aid	Other grants aid	Total		Program- me and project aid	NGO aid	Other grants aid	Total
	DKK mio.					DKK mio.			
Total	5 612.8	960.6	1 738.7	8 312.1	South African Republic	55.3	6.3	82.9	144.6
Africa, total	3 397.0	494.0	784.6	4 675.7	Africa	36.4	-	81.0	117.4
Asia, total	1 426.0	188.3	526.2	2 140.5	Sri Lanka	100.3	0.6	13.7	114.6
Latin America, total	409.5	110.3	16.7	536.5	Central America	56.5	49.4	3.7	109.6
Europe, total	3.6	12.5	126.7	142.9	Burma	15.8	8.5	74.3	98.6
Tanzania	532.9	32.8	50.5	616.2	Somalia	8.3	3.0	77.9	89.2
Mozambique	349.4	49.8	51.8	451.0	Zimbabwe	17.1	30.1	40.1	87.3
Ghana	382.6	52.0	6.7	441.3	Niger	58.9	11.6	0.8	71.3
Uganda	332.9	74.5	22.5	429.9	Bhutan	68.9	-	2.3	71.2
Viet Nam	335.3	18.9	65.4	419.6	Cambodia	12.3	15.4	42.8	70.5
Nigeria	375.0	0.5	0.0	375.5	Mali	47.3	1.8	15.7	64.8
Kenya	207.6	27.9	45.7	281.2	Liberia	33.1	7.1	23.4	63.6
Afghanistan	175.3	19.5	65.5	260.3	Southern Africa	11.6	34.5	10.4	56.5
Benin	248.2	-	0.7	248.8	Indonesia	16.9	6.8	29.3	53.1
Bangladesh	214.2	15.0	12.9	242.2	Gaza Strip	34.0	7.2	10.2	51.5
Nepal	194.2	37.4	7.9	239.5	Kosovo	-	-	43.6	43.6
Egypt	224.6	6.9	0.2	231.7	China	13.1	-	23.6	36.7
Burkina Faso	229.3	0.2	0.0	229.5	D. R. Congo	-	3.1	31.7	34.8
Nicaragua	184.2	10.6	1.3	196.1	Ethiopia	6.8	11.9	14.6	33.2
Sudan	33.8	9.7	151.9	195.3	Middle East	31.6	0.0	0.0	31.6
Iraq	124.3	0.1	63.9	188.3	Angola	9.0	11.6	10.3	30.9
Bolivia	163.5	14.1	9.6	187.2	Balkan	-	-	30.7	30.7
Zambia	151.7	26.0	3.6	181.3					

Source: Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Department of International Development Co-operation (DANIDA)*.

The money and capital markets

1. Capital intermediation

Capital transfers from lenders to borrowers

A capital market is a market where financial products are traded, such as loans, shares, bonds and credit. The market makes it possible to transfer capital from persons with a savings surplus to persons with a savings shortage. This allows the individual to time his investments and consumption in relation to his earnings.

The purpose of the money market is to ensure a smooth payment mechanism so that transactions can be completed against payment without any major costs or difficulty.

Thus, the money market concerns the liquidity applied for transfer of payments in connection with financial transactions. There is no clear dividing line between the money market and the capital market.

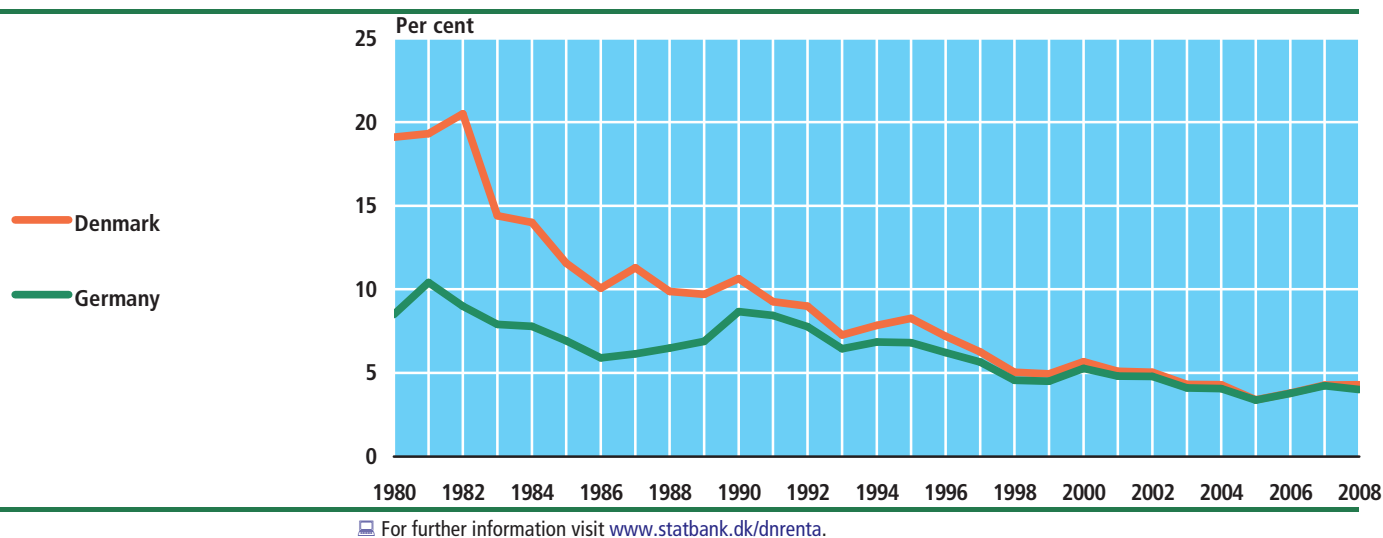
Increased internationalization

Since the early 1980s, the Danish financial markets have seen a distinct development towards deregulation, internationalization and increasing competition. Danish citizens can make foreign investments or raise loans abroad without major difficulty or costs. The free movement of capital has together with a credible exchange rate policy led to equalization of the prices (interest rates) of the financial products between the countries.

In 1980, the difference between the Danish and German long-term bond interest rate was 10.6 percentage points; in 2007 it was down to 0, but in 2008 it increased a little.

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 for the postponement of the opportunities of consumption. A distinction is made between short-term and long-term interest rates, i.e. the interest rates on short-term and long-term claims. Usually, the banks' three-month interest rate is applied as an indicator of the short-term interest rate, while the interest rate on ten-year government bonds is the indicator of the long-term interest rate.

The short-term interest rate can be controlled centrally. The central bank of Denmark (Danmarks Nationalbank) can adjust the volume and price of liquidity in relation to the banks. The interest that the banks receive from or pay to Danmarks Nationalbank influences the interest rates fixed by the banks vis-à-vis their customers.

The long-term interest rate reflects other market-driven factors, first of all inflation and risk expectations. The longer the term of the claim, the greater influence will these factors have on the fixing of the interest rate. The long-term interest rate will usually be higher than the short-term interest rate. In 1981, the short-term interest rate was as high as 21 per cent per annum, partly because of high inflation expectations.

Government purchased foreign currency to keep the krone rate down

The rate of the Danish krone depends on the supply and demand for foreign currencies. The demand for foreign currency increases at import payments and capital exports (e.g. when Danes purchase foreign securities or make investments abroad).

Conversely, export payments and capital imports will increase the demand for Danish kroner. An increased demand for foreign currency will force the exchange rate upwards and the rate of Danish kroner will decrease.

Danmarks Nationalbank trades in the foreign exchange market with a view to stabilise the krone rate through purchases and sales of foreign currency against Danish kroner. Thus, the primary purpose of foreign exchange reserves is to enable Danmarks Nationalbank to use intervention as a tool to maintain a stable exchange rate between the krone and the euro.

Purchases of Danish kroner thus tend to strengthen the krone rate, while sales of Danish kroner, i.e. purchases of foreign currency, tend to weaken the krone rate.

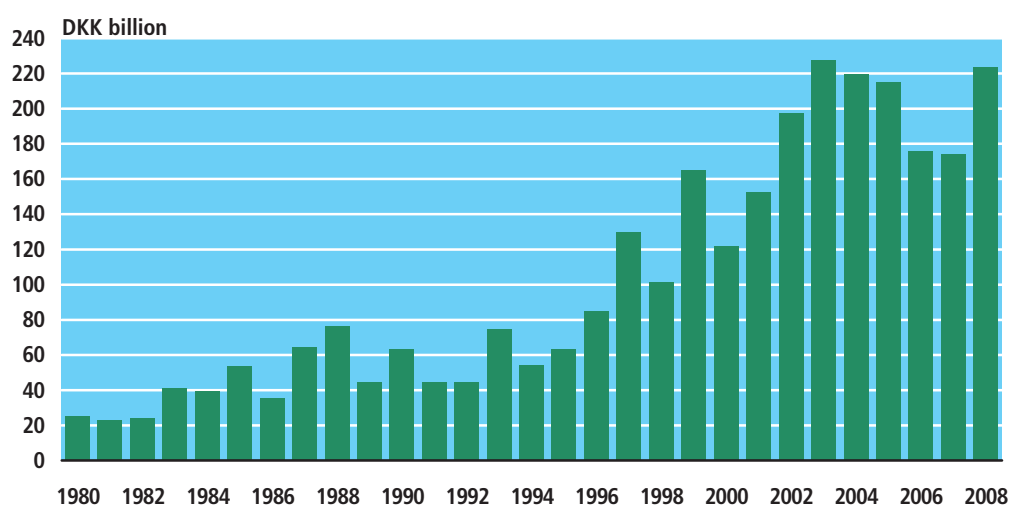
The volume of the Danish foreign exchange reserves has increased substantially since the early 1990s to 2003. This indicates that in the past decade Danmarks Nationalbank has made more purchases than sales of foreign currency in net terms to keep the krone rate down.

Since 2003 the Danish foreign exchange reserves has decreased once again, and especially in 2006 the foreign exchange reserves has fallen substantially. However, in 2008 the reserves increased once again.

The money and capital markets

Figure 2

Foreign exchange reserve



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/dn1v1.

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. Since June 2004 Denmark, which at the time was the only member, has been accompanied by Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Cyprus, Malta and Slovakia. The agreement is called ERM II (Exchange Rate Mechanism II) and is very similar to the former co-operation under the European Monetary System. The purpose of ERM II is to retain the exchange rates within the agreed fluctuation band on ± 15 per cent in relation to the central rate. Denmark has a narrower fluctuation band on ± 2.25 per cent in relation to the central rate. In case of extraordinary pressure on the krone, in addition to selling some of its foreign exchange reserve Denmark may draw on an intervention credit/euro account with the ECB. Thus, the ERM contributes to stabilizing the krone rate in relation to the European currencies and the euro, but not in relation to other major currencies such as the US-dollar or the yen.

2. Financial claims

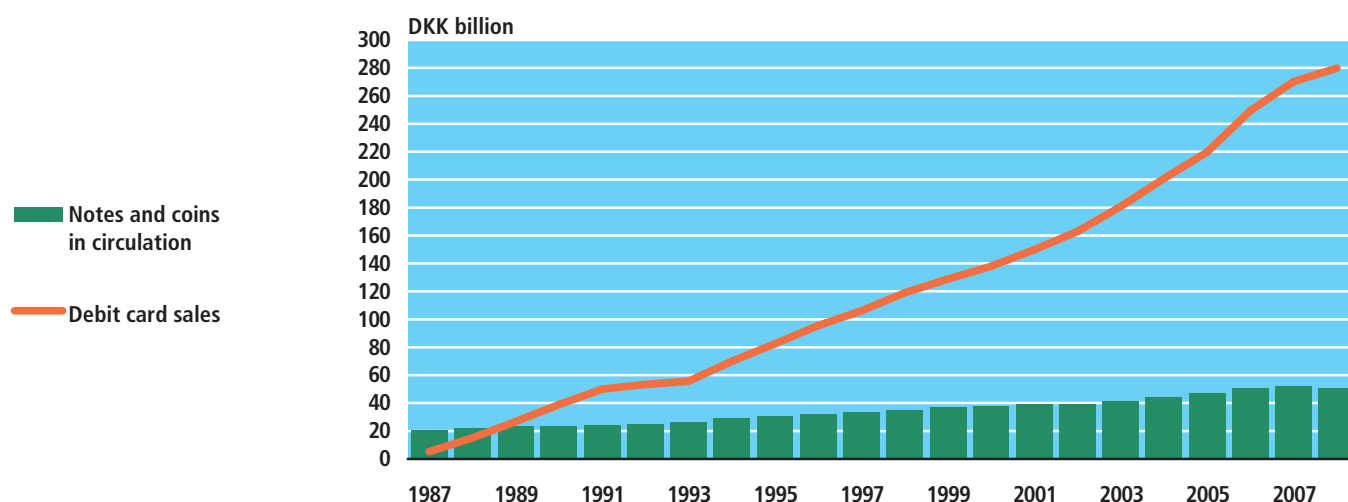
Money as a means of payment

Today, the function of money as a means of payment is based exclusively on trust. If a seller is to accept money as payment for his product, he must be able to trust that others will also accept money as the means of payment. In case of high inflation, the value of money as a means of payment will drop. Until 1931, the value of notes and coins could be converted into gold at Danmarks Nationalbank. Although the gold convertibility was subsequently abolished, the gold standard existed formally until 1971. This 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.

The money and capital markets

Figure 3

Dankort (debit card) sales and notes and coins in circulation



See tables 433 and 438.

Difficult to estimate the money stock

It is increasingly difficult to estimate the amount of liquidity available in the Danish society. Because of the use of Dankort (debit card), various types of accounts related to the Dankort have become just as liquid as notes and coins. At the same time, certain credit facilities may be connected to the Dankort, just as foreign banks may provide credit facilities to Danish citizens.

Because of Denmark's position as a small, open economy with free capital movements, the role of the money stock as a monetary policy target figure is no longer as important as before.

Danish mortgage bonds are internationally unique

Bonds are liquid, standardized debt instruments with low risk and a fixed repayment profile. Before the introduction of the euro, the Danish bond market was among the largest in Europe¹. The market is dominated by government bonds and mortgage bonds.

Mortgage bonds are secured by real property and have long maturity (up to 30 years). The Danish mortgage bonds are unique to the Danish market in terms of their role in relation to home financing. In addition to the security in real property, the relatively high degree of security relates to the terms and conditions associated with the loan assessment by the mortgage credit institutes concerning lending limits, maturity and accumulation of reserve funds.

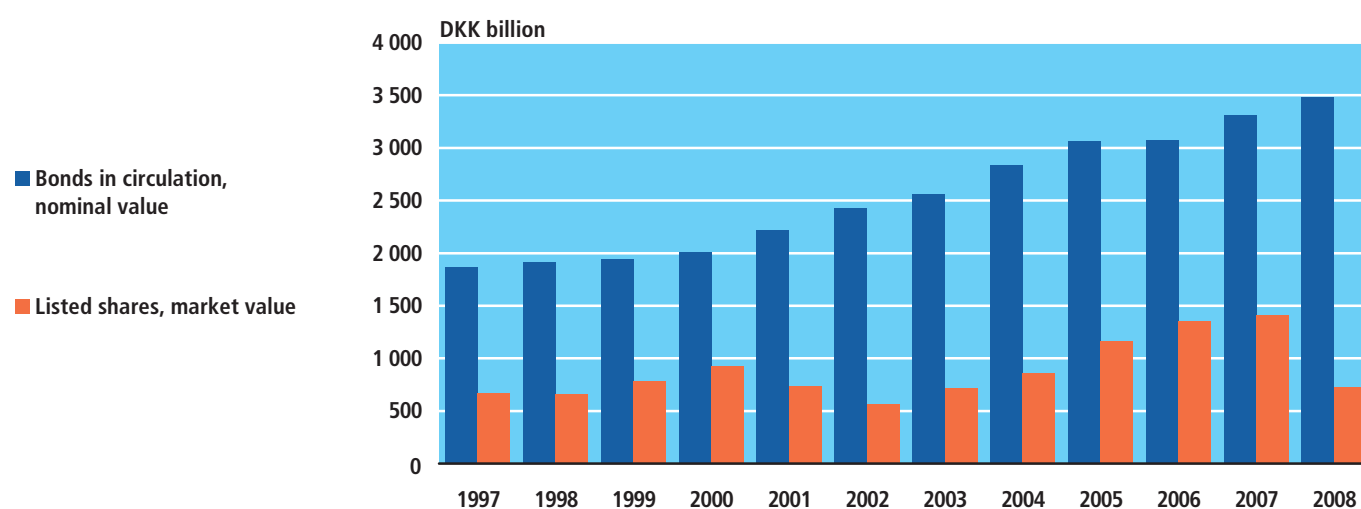
At the end of 2007, about 15 per cent of the total bond volume was owned by foreign investors. In recent years, foreign investors have shown an increasing interest in mortgage bonds. Thus, 11 per cent of mortgage bonds were held by foreigners at the end of 2007 compared to about 5 per cent in 1996.

¹ Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 1999, the euro markets are no longer divided into regions, but constitute a single market.

The money and capital markets

Figure 4

Shares and bonds traded on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/dnvpdkb.

Shares are risky investments

A share is a certificate of ownership of a company. The value of the share depends above all on the future earnings of the company. Since future earnings are connected with great uncertainty, investing in shares may lead to both large losses and large gains.

In addition to specific expectations of the company in question, the share price also reflects more general expectations of the particular industry and the economy at large. Minor changes in market information may create substantial fluctuations in the market.

The Danish stock market is not as large as the bond market. It reflects the Danish corporate structure, which is characterised by many small and medium-sized enterprises without the tradition found abroad of entering the stock market to finance their need for capital.

In 2008, 203 companies were listed on the Stock Exchange, of which the 20 largest accounted for 64 per cent of the total volume of listed shares.

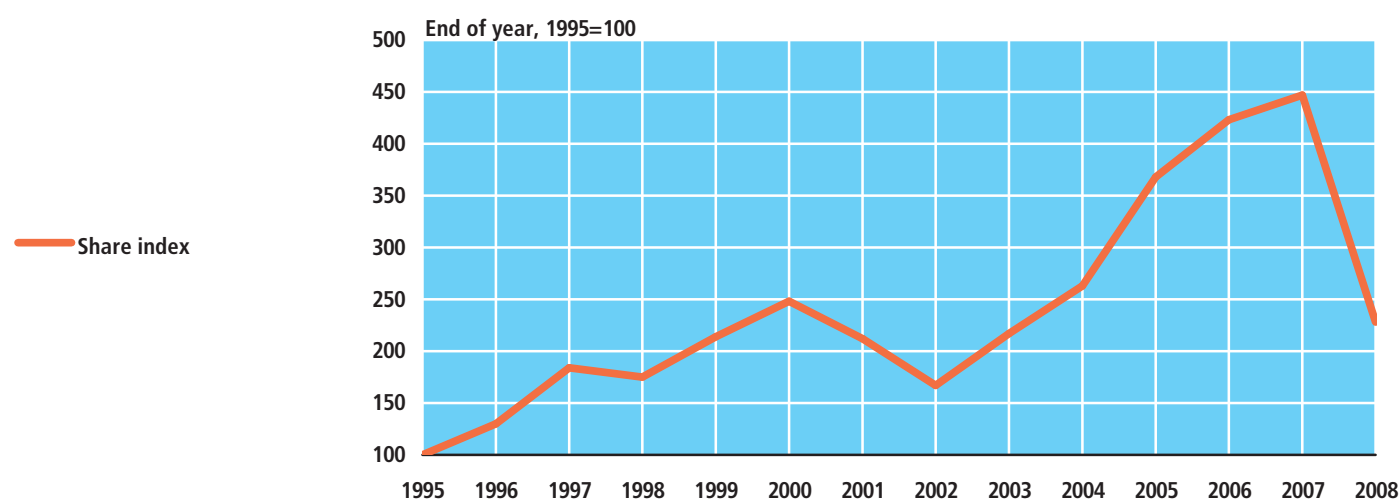
Various indices are used as indicators of the development in the stock market. The most commonly used are the all-share index OMXC shown above, which shows the market value of all listed shares, and OMXC20, which is a weighted market value index of the 20 largest and most traded shares.

There has been a trend of increasing prices reflecting the trends in the international markets. In 1998, 2001, 2002, 2007 and 2008, price decreases were widespread and in line with the share price development in the foreign markets.

The money and capital markets

Figure 5

OMXC, index of all shares at market value



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk13.

3. Enterprises in the financial sector

Banking, mortgage lending and insurance activities still separate

Since the early 1980s, the business areas in the financial sector have overlapped. Today, banks offer their customers pension schemes that are very similar to the schemes offered by life insurance companies. However, it is still prohibited to carry on banking, mortgage lending and insurance activities in one and the same company.

New legislation made it possible to set up holding companies and inter company ownership among the financial companies. This implies that a mortgage credit institute may own a bank and vice versa. As a result, the capital market has seen a number of mergers and group formations.

In that connection financial supermarkets have emerged where consumers can handle all their financial commitments through the same provider.

Few large and many small banks

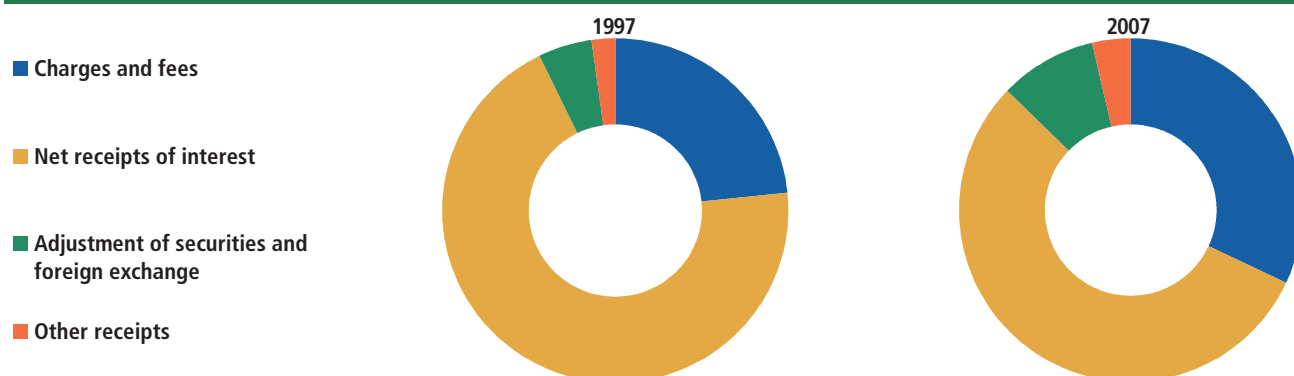
The banking sector handles functions in connection with payment and credit transfers, securities trading and related services. Despite the mergers among the major banks in recent years, a large number of small banks remain.

At the end of 2007, 147 banks were registered, of which the two largest account for 70 per cent of the balance sheet total in the sector.

The lending activity in the banking sector is often in focus because it is highly sensitive to market fluctuations and may be seen as an indicator of growth in for example consumption and investing activities. The interest margin, i.e. the difference between lending and deposit interest rates, also attracts attention. However, an increasing proportion of the banks' earnings derive from charges and fees.

Figure 6

The banks' earnings by type



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk39.

Lending activity of mortgage credit institutes depends on interest changes

In Denmark, only mortgage credit institutes may carry on mortgage credit activities. Mortgage credit activities mean lending against registered security in real property based on the issue of mortgage bonds.

Presently, there are eight players in the market. The lending activity is primarily influenced by the development in interest rates. Upward or downward fluctuations will trigger waves of re-mortgaging, where borrowers seek to convert their loans to obtain more favourable terms of repayment.

Increasing share of personal savings with insurance companies and pension funds

Distinction is made between non-life insurance and life and pension insurance. The different types of insurance may not be offered by the same company, but may be connected through inter-company ownership. Particularly the life and pension insurance business has increased in recent years.

Due to the development of labour market pension schemes and various forms of tax privileges in connection with pension contributions, an ever-increasing share of personal savings are managed by the pension funds and life insurance companies, which have thereby become important players in the financial markets.

Vigorous expansion in investment associations

An investment association is an association that invests the funds received as contributions from its members. The members are often small savers, but may also be life insurance companies, pension funds and foundations. The advantages of acting jointly are lower administrative costs and enhanced possibilities for risk diversification.

The investment associations have expanded vigorously over the past few years. The balance sheet total has increased from DKK 290 billion at the end of 2002 to DKK 892 billion at the end of 2007. In 2007, there were 124 investment associations issuing investment fund shares.

Table 431

Financial sector, main figures

	2006			2007		
	Balance	Companies	Employees	Balance	Companies	Employees
	DKK bn.	number		DKK bn.	number	
Total	8 849	531	61 465	10 060	529	66 662
Banks	3 484	152	41 579	4 285	147	45 042
Mortgage banks	2 319	8	4 174	2 621	8	4 122
The ship Credit fund of Denmark	63	1	53	77	1	57
Securities and broking companies	3	31	371	2	30	425
Investment funds	881	115	306	892	124	300
Non-life insurance companies	149	120	10 509	162	118	12 077
Life insurance companies	1 010	34	3 362	1 054	33	3 671
Non-occupational pension funds	402	28	388	412	28	247
Company pension funds	43	38	35	43	36	36
Labour Market Supplementary Pension	372	1	671	389	1	665
Employees Capital Pension Fund (LD)	64	1	17	63	1	20
Labour market occupational health insurance	5	1	...	6	1	...
Special pension scheme savings	54	1	...	54	1	...

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk55

Table 432

Denmark's gold and foreign exchange reserve

End of year	2006	2007	2008
	DKK billion		
Danmarks Nationalbanks gold stock	7.7	9.1	9.8
Danmarks Nationalbanks foreign assets	165.1	162.6	210.5
Claims on the International Valuta Fund	3.2	2.5	3.4
The foreign exchange reserve	176.0	174.2	223.7

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

Table 433

Money stock

	2006	2007	2008
	DKK billion		
Money stock	860.2	972.8	1 060.0
Notes and coins outside the banking sector	50.7	51.9	50.4
Deposit in banks and savings banks	809.5	920.9	1 009.6
- Demand deposits	648.6	703.2	704.8
- Agreement deposits ¹	160.9	217.7	304.8

¹ Includes, e.g. deposits at notice and time deposits.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

Table 434

Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danmarks Nationalbank

	2006	2007	2008
	DKK mio.		
Profit and loss account			
Net interest receivable	3 368	4 105	4 915
Market value adjustment	-690	1 634	2 246
Dividend on investments	115	134	140
Other income	48	59	26
Costs including depreciation	-606	-751	-590
Net profit of the year	2 235	5 181	6 737
Balance sheet			
Assets, total	364 872	424 540	635 094
Stock of gold	7 700	9 084	9 781
Special drawing rights in the IMF	3 189	2 561	3 406
Foreign assets	164 556	161 722	202 777
Lending	157 207	219 368	370 814
Securities	29 396	28 581	27 308
Other assets	2 824	3 224	21 008
Liabilities , total	364 872	424 540	635 094
Notes in circulation	54 249	55 782	55 612
Coin in circulation	5 518	5 771	5 671
Allocations of Special Drawing Rights	501	1 432	1 460
Foreign liabilities	3 729	4 585	4 293
Deposits	174 458	211 969	246 702
Other liabilities	501	632	503
The Central Government's current account	73 789	89 899	262 789
Equity capital	52 127	54 470	58 064

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk38

Table 435

Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danish banks

End of year	2006	2007
Number of banks	152	147
Antal ansatte, ultimo året	41 579	45 042
	DKK mio.	
Profit and loss account		
+Interest income	121 801	169 826
– Interest expenses	85 442	127 264
Net income from interest, net	36 359	42 562
+Share dividends	1 514	1 334
+Charges and commissions income	21 693	24 739
–Charges and commissions expenses	3 801	4 829
Net income from charges and commissions	55 765	63 806
+Revaluation of securities and foreign exchange	12 584	7 025
+Other ordinary income	2 838	2 792
Profit/loss on financial items	71 187	73 623
–Staff and administrative expenses	37 128	42 796
–Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	2 585	2 943
–Other operating expenses	67	85
–Depreciations and provisions, net	-1 937	-150
+Adjustments of shares	8 945	11 641
Profit/loss on ordinary activities	42 289	39 590
+Extraordinary receipts, net	23	0
Profit/loss before tax	42 312	39 590
–Tax	8 926	7 068
Profit/loss for the year	33 386	32 522
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	3 473 735	4 275 014
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	650 412	751 930
Loans	1 688 709	2 138 432
Bonds, etc.	679 775	758 415
Shares, etc.	31 488	32 519
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprises	93 256	130 736
Intangible assets	7 902	27 199
Tangible assets	16 631	19 024
Other assets	305 562	416 759
Liabilities, total	3 473 735	4 275 014
Liabilities to credit institutions, etc.	1 038 380	1 265 508
Deposits	1 287 502	1 615 523
Issued bonds, etc.	379 510	448 789
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	467 339	603 801
Provisions for liabilities and charges	4 248	4 639
Capital deposits	82 013	93 397
Equity capital	214 743	243 357

Note: Excluding the banks in Greenland.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk39

Table 436

Bank credits to residents and residents' deposits with major banks. 2008

	Deposits	Credits ¹
	DKK mio.	
Total	1 595 478	1 564 678
Commercial sector	1 096 565	1 191 939
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	28 595	65 720
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	25 012	60 698
Fishing	859	3 284
Mining and quarrying	2 724	1 738
Manufacturing	36 643	109 340
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	3 842	33 220
Mfr. of textiles, wearing apparel, leather	632	4 370
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	2 720	8 001
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products	17 643	17 852
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	843	3 834
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated metal products	9 681	34 809
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.s.	1 282	7 254
Energy and water supply	10 669	19 698
Construction	16 703	30 633
Wholesale, retail trade, hotels and restaurants, etc.	43 391	100 572
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of fuel	3 997	14 540
Wholesale and commission trade, except motor vehicles	22 648	53 373
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	12 749	23 142
Hotels and restaurants, etc.	3 997	9 517
Transport, post and telecommunications	27 987	50 207
Transport	21 690	42 906
Post and telecommunications	6 297	7 301
Financial intermediation, business activities	810 579	695 161
Financial intermediation and insurance	685 813	475 847
Letting and sale of real estate	39 962	129 112
Business activities, etc.	84 804	90 202
Public and personal services	86 564	69 221
Public administration	45 694	44 187
Education	6 864	2 454
Human health activities	13 766	9 738
Social institutions	2 027	987
Refuse collection, associations and recreation activities, etc.	18 213	11 855
Activity not stated	35 434	51 387
Employees, pensioners, etc.	498 913	372 739

Note: Major banks are defined as banks whose balance sheet makes up 93 per cent of the total balance sheet of the sector.

¹ Outstanding amounts at end of year.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

Table 437

Long-term savings schemes with deposit accounts of Danish banks

End of year	2006	2007	Percentage change in relation to previous year
	DKK mio.		per cent
Specific deposit accounts, total	169 575	184 694	8.9
Index-linked pension savings	11 908	11 467	-3.7
Capital-pension accounts	80 170	83 765	4.5
Savings accounts for children	11 006	11 477	4.3
Private pension schemes	3 799	3 848	1.3
Investment-fund accounts	19	16	-15.8
Business establishment savings	906	876	-3.3
Home-savings contracts	568	526	-7.4
Instalment-pension accounts	52 048	64 696	24.3
Savings accounts for education	383	312	-18.5
Premium lottery accounts	8 731	7 671	-12.1
Market fluctuation adjustment accounts	37	40	8.1

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk43

Table 438

Danish electronic payment card system

	1988	1993	1998	2003	2008
Electronic card system	thousands				
Number of cards	1 321	2 412	2 621	3 434	4 010
Transaction					
Electronic	21 934	147 314	328 975	528 044	796 099
Slips	6 262	24 868	10 867	7 513	295
Turnover	DKK mio.				
Electronic	11 175	46 586	113 203	175 719	279 712
Slips	3 863	9 170	5 658	5 154	185

Note: Transactions using cash points are not included.

Source: Danish Payment Systems.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk41

Table 439

Mortgage banks

	2006	2007
Number of institutions	8	8
	DKK mio.	
Profit and loss account		
+Interest income	82 145	106 622
– Interest xpenses	70 392	92 648
Net income from interest	11 753	13 974
+Charges and commissions receivable	-304	-803
Net income from charges and commissions	11 449	13 171
– Expenditure of the personnel administration and other operating expenses	4 834	4 818
– Depreciation and provisions on loans	-290	394
+Adjustment of capital interest	5 094	2 761
+Other ordinary receipts	183	47
Profit/loss on ordinary activities	12 182	10 767
+Extraordinary receipts (net)	...	...
– Tax	2 808	2 624
Profit/loss for the year	9 374	8 143
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	2 318 658	2 620 657
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	265 674	385 436
Loans	1 851 085	1 994 508
Bonds and shares, etc.	168 229	197 330
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprices	15 858	20 230
Intangible assets	4 013	4 009
Tangible assets	1 152	1 246
Other assets	12 647	17 897
Liabilities, total	2 318 658	2 620 657
Liabilities to credit institutions	227 436	345 343
Issued bonds, etc.	1 898 421	2 037 069
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	50 525	87 065
Provisions for liabilities and charges	2 273	2 266
Capital deposits	16 726	16 114
Equity capital	123 277	132 800

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk47 and [mpk48](#)

Table 440

Lending activity of mortgage banks

	2006	2007	2008
	DKK mio.		
Loans incl. index-linked loans, total	158 046	176 823	162 080
Owner-occupied dwellings and holiday homes	105 736	94 664	64 436
Rental housing	24 122	24 720	20 380
Business properties	27 121	55 467	75 890
Other properties	1 067	1 972	1 374

Note: Lending by mortgage banks has been calculated at cash values. 'New loans' is a net concept equal to gross lending less early repayments and ordinary repayments.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

Table 441

Major finance companies, factoring and other loans

	Total activities 2006	Total activities 2007	Status at end of year 2006	Status at end of year 2007
	DKK mio.			
Factoring	30 951	42 408	3 521	4 763
Other loans	15 153	15 090	32 736	35 081

Source: Individual finance company.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk57

Table 442

Major finance companies, leasing

	2006	2007
	DKK mio.	
Activities in the year		
Total	21 735	23 844
Industrial equipment	3 178	2 969
Edp and office equipment	3 253	2 586
Lorries and vans	8 342	9 751
Passengercars	3 577	3 606
Vessels, aircraft, railway material	130	188
Buildings	379	596
Other	2 876	4 148
Status at end of year	54 198	57 386

Source: Individual finance company.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk31

Table 443

Consumer credit

End of year	2006	2007	2008
	DKK mio.		
Total	18 194	20 515	21 060
Balance on credit and account cards	6 882	7 550	7 190
Of which, petrol companies	1 563	1 521	1 237
Blank credit	8 279	10 216	11 051
Secured credit	3 033	2 749	2 819

Source: Each individual financing company and credit card company.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk30

Table 444

Quoted bonds in circulation by holder sector. 2008

Nominal value at the end of the year	Central government bonds, etc.	Bonds issued by mortgage banks etc. ¹	Other quoted bonds ²	Total
	DKK mio.			
Total	479 091	2 695 891	304 954	3 479 936
Non-financial corporations	5 274	106 210	15 115	126 599
Financial corporations	46 554	1 531 883	152 772	1 731 209
Monetary financial institutions	18 652	1 287 516	97 121	1 403 289
Other financial institutions	27 902	244 366	55 651	327 919
Insurance and pension funds corporations	169 297	614 258	48 442	831 997
General government	96 837	39 001	7 855	143 693
Central government	96 364	14 427	687	111 478
Local government	463	23 011	7 119	30 593
Social security funds	10	1 563	49	1 622
Households	3 745	107 442	46 507	157 694
Non-profit institutions serving households	896	28 024	1 645	30 565
Sector unknown	6 243	34 324	5 389	45 956
Abroad	150 244	234 749	27 228	412 221

¹ Bonds issued by mortgage banks and bonds issued by other institutions that issue bonds. ² Local government bonds, bonds issued by the Ship Credit Fund of Denmark, debentures, foreign bonds and CMO bonds.

Source: The Danish Securities Centre.

Table 445

Owners of quoted shares and unit trust certificates by holder sector. 2008

Share prices, end of year	Issuing companies					Total
	Non-financial corporations			Financial corporations	Foreigns corporations	
	Manufacturing, etc.	Transport, postal services and telecommunications	Other corporations			
Owners ¹						
	DKK billion					
Total	226.0	196.7	173.6	411.0	28.3	1 035.7
Non-financial corporations	49.5	127.7	34.6	37.1	1.2	250.1
Financial corporations	16.8	8.8	20.8	64.3	6.9	117.6
Insurance and pension funds corporations	12.3	7.6	13.9	55.0	1.3	90.1
General government	0.6	3.7	0.3	4.1	0.6	9.2
Non-profit institutions serving households	30.2	18.1	30.1	204.7	7.9	291.0
Households ²	2.4	1.2	1.2	9.7	0.2	14.7
Abroad	1.6	1.3	2.7	10.2	0.4	16.3
Sector unknown	112.6	28.4	70.0	25.9	9.7	246.6

¹ Owners are defined as account holders with the Danish Securities Centre. ² Households consists of privately owned enterprises, employees, pensioners etc.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/dnvpks

Table 446

Share index

OMXC-index	2006	2007	2008
End of the year	end of 1995 =100		
Total	423	447	228
Energy	218	236	74
Materials	339	369	257
Manufacturing	431	539	259
Discretionary	316	238	79
Consumer goods	192	188	76
Health Care	641	699	515
Finance	607	523	188
ICT	515	395	211
Telecommunication	138	182	151
Utilities	1 363	2 004	552

Source: Copenhagen Stock Exchange.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk13

Table 447

Yield on bonds

		2006	2007	2008
		per cent p.a.		
Yield				
Government bonds:				
5 year:	End of year	3.92	4.23	3.25
	Annual average	3.59	4.22	4.14
10 year:	End of year	3.95	4.48	3.31
	Annual average	3.81	4.29	4.29
Mortgage credit bonds:				
20 year:	End of year	4.67	5.49	5.35
	Annual average	4.62	5.13	5.61
30 year:	End of year	5.24	5.61	6.21
	Annual average	5.09	5.44	6.09

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

Table 448

Pension funds

	Intersectoral pension funds		Corporate pension funds	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
Number of members	668 735	676 737	18 882	18 508
Working members	575 017	576 598	7 760	7 356
Retired members	73 534	79 588	7 979	7 976
Retired spouses	11 992	12 389	2 299	2 340
Children who receive children's pension	8 192	8 162	844	836
DKK mio				
Current annual pension, total	7 095	7 861	1 635	1 689
Pension for members	5 891	6 634	1 357	1 385
Pension for spouses	962	1 022	264	289
Pension for children	242	205	14	15
Miscellaneous income				
Member contributions	14 995	15 559	679	1 017
Of which extraordinary contributions	-	-	326	615
Interest income and profits	10 309	11 085	1 433	1 834
Miscellaneous expenditure¹				
Pensions	8 548	9 715	1 670	1 713
Retirement allowances	651	639	68	80
Assets, total	402 367	412 251	42 920	43 027
Central government bonds ¹	19 615	17 410	4 730	3 379
Local government bond ¹	1 654	1 659	313	271
Mortgage credit bonds, etc. ¹	80 933	80 203	18 521	18 468
Cash at bank and in hand	196	2 178	264	384
Mortgage credits	126	75	1	...
Loans with other collateral	10 082	3 506	2	144
Other assets	289 761	307 220	19 089	20 381
Premium reserves	303 847	301 057	34 465	33 876

Note: The financial year for certain pension funds does not coincide with the calendar year.

¹ Book value.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk49

Table 449

Discount rate of Danmarks Nationalbank

Discount rate		Discount rate		Discount rate	
		per cent			
1994		1998		2003	
6. January	6.00	21. September	4.25	7. March	2.50
19. January	5.75	5. November	4.00	6. June	2.00
18. February	5.50	4. December	3.50	2005	
15. April	5.25	1999		2. December	2.25
13. May	5.00	4. February	3.25	2006	
1995		9. April	2.75	3. March	2.50
8. March	6.00	5. November	3.00	9. Juni	2.75
6. July	5.75	2000		4. August	3.00
3. August	5.50	4. February	3.25	6. Oktober	3.25
25. August	5.00	17. March	3.50	8. December	3.50
9. November	4.75	28. April	3.75	2007	
15. December	4.25	9. June	4.25	9. Marts	3.75
1996		1. September	4.50	7. Juni	4.00
25. January	4.00	6. October	4.75	2008	
7. March	3.75	2001		4. Juli	4.25
19. April	3.25	14. May	4.50	8. Oktober	4.50
1997		31. August	4.25	7. November	4.00
10. October	3.50	18. September	3.75	5. December	3.50
1998		9. November	3.25	2009	
6. May	4.00	2002		16. Januar	2.75
29. May	3.75	6. December	2.75	6. March	2.00
				3. April	1.75

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/disk

Table 450

Exchange rates

		Currency	2006	2007	2008
			DKK		
Pound sterling	GBP		1 094.32	1 089.81	939.73
Bulgarian lev	BGN		381.38	380.95	381.22
Estonian kroon	EEK		47.67	47.62	47.65
Icelandic krona	ISK		8.55	8.51	...
Latvian lats	LVL		1 071.34	1 064.24	1 061.08
Lituanian litas	LTL		216.03	215.78	215.94
Norwegian krone	NOK		92.71	92.99	91.02
Polish zloty	PLN		191.58	196.96	213.21
Swiss franc	CHF		474.22	453.66	469.90
Slovak koruna	SKK		20.05	22.06	23.89
Swedish krona	SEK		80.62	80.57	77.73
Czech koruna	CZK		26.32	26.85	29.93
Hungarian forint	HUF		2.83	2.96	2.97
EU common currency	EUR		745.91	745.06	745.60
US dollars	USD		594.70	544.56	509.86
Australian dollars	AUD		447.76	456.06	430.79
Canadian dollars	CAD		524.24	508.24	479.15
Hong Kong dollars	HKD		76.55	69.80	65.49
Japanese yen	JPY		5.11	4.62	4.95
Singapore dollars	SGD		374.17	361.21	359.70
Effective rate of DKK 1980 = 100			101.60	103.20	105.80

Note: The rate is the annual average.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk101

Table 451

Life assurance companies

	2006	2007
Number of companies	34	33
Profit and loss account	DKK mio.	
A: Insurance activities		
+Premiums net of reinsurance	74 877	82 554
+Allocated investment return transferred from the technical account		
Receipts from insurance activities	32 042	10 315
– Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	106 919	92 869
– Change in life assurance provisions	51 382	57 635
– Administrative expenses	27 524	25 380
– Change in bonus equalization provisions	4 184	4 455
+Result from sickness and accident insurance	21 467	4 088
Result from insurance activities	269	387
	2 631	1 698
B: Investment activities		
+Result from investment activities	35 951	11 128
– Tax on pensions yield	3 909	813
– Allocated investment return transferred to the technical account	29 741	8 837
– Yield on investments carried forward to sickness and accident insurance	-	-
Result from investment activities	2 301	1 478
C: Total activities		
+Result from primary operation	4 932	3 176
+Other ordinary receipts, net	164	232
+Extraordinary receipts, net	0	0
– Taxes	855	700
Net result for the year	4 241	2 708
D: Increase in equity capital		
+Net result of the year	4 241	2 708
– Dividends, etc.	9	8
Increase in equity capital, total	4 232	2 700
Of which allocated to contingency reserve	...	...
Balance sheets		
Assets total	1 010 371	1 054 186
A: Investment assets		
Land and buildings	10 405	8 665
Bonds	544 677	542 861
Shares and other capital holdings	281 894	300 041
Loans	15 828	11 283
Other	21 981	24 832
B: Other assets	135 586	166 504
Liabilities, total	1 010 371	1 054 186
Equity capital	56 511	56 787
Provisions	920 530	951 753
Other liabilities	33 330	45 646

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk50 and mpk51

Table 452

Accounts of non-life insurance companies

	2006	2007
Number of companies	120	118
Profit and loss account	DKK mio.	
A: Insurance activities		
+Gross premiums written, net of reinsure	43 643	49 725
+Technical interest	1 243	1 653
Receipts from insurance activities	44 886	51 378
– Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	28 511	34 986
– Administrative expenses	8 648	8 841
– Other insurance technical items	690	904
Result from insurance activities	7 037	6 647
B: Investment activities		
+Result from investment activities	10 103	7 864
C: Total activities		
Result from primary operation	17 140	14 510
+Other ordinary receipts, net	3 004	-3 569
+Extraordinary receipts, net	724	774
– Taxes	2 916	2 312
Net result for the year	17 954	9 404
D: Increase in equity capital		
Net result for the year	11 867	8 630
+Balancing items	4 634	3 080
+Capital injection	8	21
Increase, total	16 509	11 731
– Dividends, etc.	5 797	5 122
Increase in equity capital, total	10 712	6 609
Of which allocation to contingency reserve	201	...
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	150 984	163 705
A: Investment assets		
Land and buildings	5 192	5 175
Bonds	75 055	85 076
Shares and other capital holdings	47 644	46 076
Loans	787	479
Other	4 548	5 160
B: Other assets	17 758	21 739
Liabilities, total	150 984	163 705
Equity, total	66 532	68 169
Provisions	69 506	82 004
Other liabilities	14 946	13 532

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk52 and mpk53

Table 453

Non-life insurance by type

	Premiums		Compensation	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
	DKK mio.			
Total	47 641	53 457	29 714	38 066
Total commercial insurance	15 027	16 705	9 947	13 295
Workmen's compensation	3 871	4 525	3 757	3 718
Buildings	3 782	4 569	2 112	4 606
Contents (other than stock and machinery)	3 155	3 282	1 841	2 424
Professional liability	1 489	1 702	707	774
Marine and transport	1 137	1 528	970	1 154
Aviation	889	368	199	143
Other commercial insurance	704	731	361	476
Total private insurance	8 765	10 174	5 988	7 901
Householder's comprehensive	3 318	3 671	2 113	2 707
Homeowner's comprehensive	3 694	4 610	2 544	3 878
Weekend cottages	484	600	249	373
Change of ownership insurance	412	381	477	436
Other private insurance	857	912	605	507
Total personal accident insurance	8 367	10 245	6 171	7 188
Health insurance	424	572	325	521
Single accident and sickness	7 587	9 020	5 631	6 297
Professional disability	356	653	215	370
Total motor vehicle insurance	12 555	14 667	6 536	8 370
Third-party liability	5 196	6 235	2 759	3 320
Vehicle (own damage)	7 359	8 432	3 777	5 050
Credit and suretyship	403	429	7	28
Touristassistance and Legal aid insurance	73	335	33	249
Total direct business	45 190	52 556	28 682	37 031
Total indirect business	2 451	902	1 032	1 035

Note: Premiums and claims are listed as reserve regulating gross amounts. Indirect business is the reinsurance received, which each insurance company has taken over from other insurance companies.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk54

Faroe Islands and Greenland

1. Population of the Danish Kingdom

If you want more information...

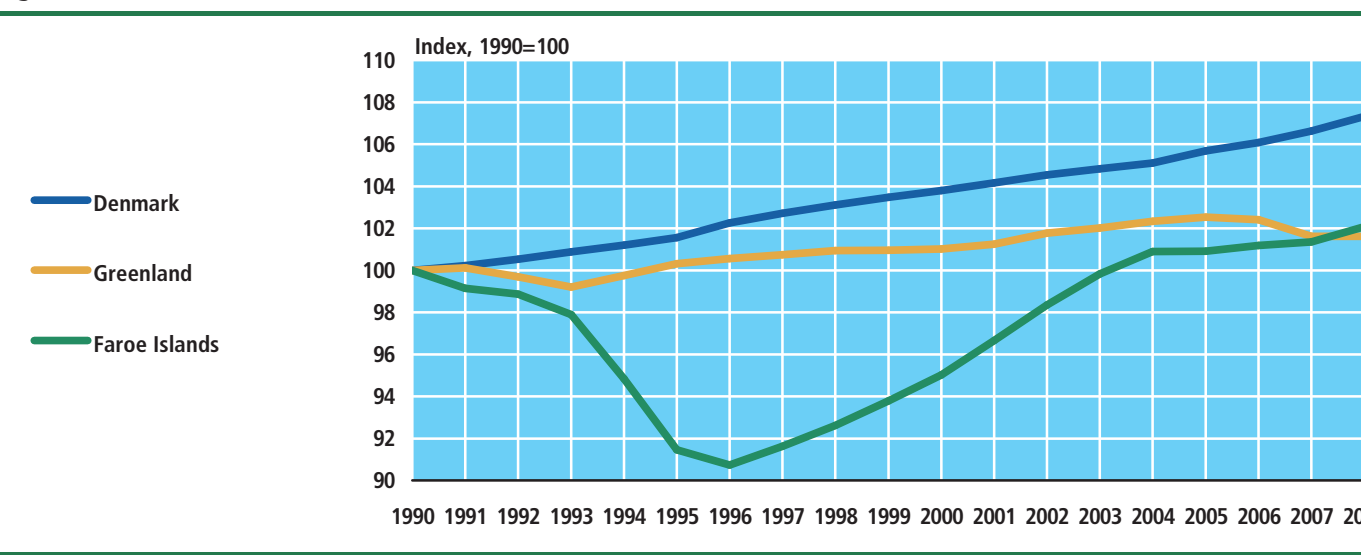
Since the first issue of the *Statistical Yearbook* in 1896, Statistics Denmark has published figures for the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Today, the Faroe Islands and Greenland have their own statistical institutes, which can offer a far greater amount of figures and data than those presented in this yearbook.

The statistical institutes of the two countries can be found at the websites: www.hagstova.fo for the Faroe Islands and www.statgreen.gl for Greenland. A yearbook containing detailed statistics is also published by Greenland.

The reports prepared by the Chief Administrative Officer in the Faroe Islands and Greenland are also useful sources for your information.

Figure 1 Population trends in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland



One kingdom – three different communities

The Faroe Islands and Greenland are both part of the Kingdom of Denmark, going back as far as the Early Middle Ages.

During the 20th century, the two countries have gradually liberated themselves from Denmark and have today independent home rule.

Home rule was established in the Faroe Islands in 1948 and in Greenland in 1979. The home rule authorities in the Faroe Islands and Greenland make legislation

Faroe Islands and Greenland

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 2007, the Faroe Islands received general grants of DKK 616 million, while Greenland received DKK 3,202 million. In addition to this, the Danish state pays the expenditure on operating, e.g. the legal system and defence.

Small population in relation to the Danish population

The size of the Danish population is far greater than the population size of the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Denmark has a population of about 5.5 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.

The economic crisis in the Faroe Islands in the middle of the 1990s

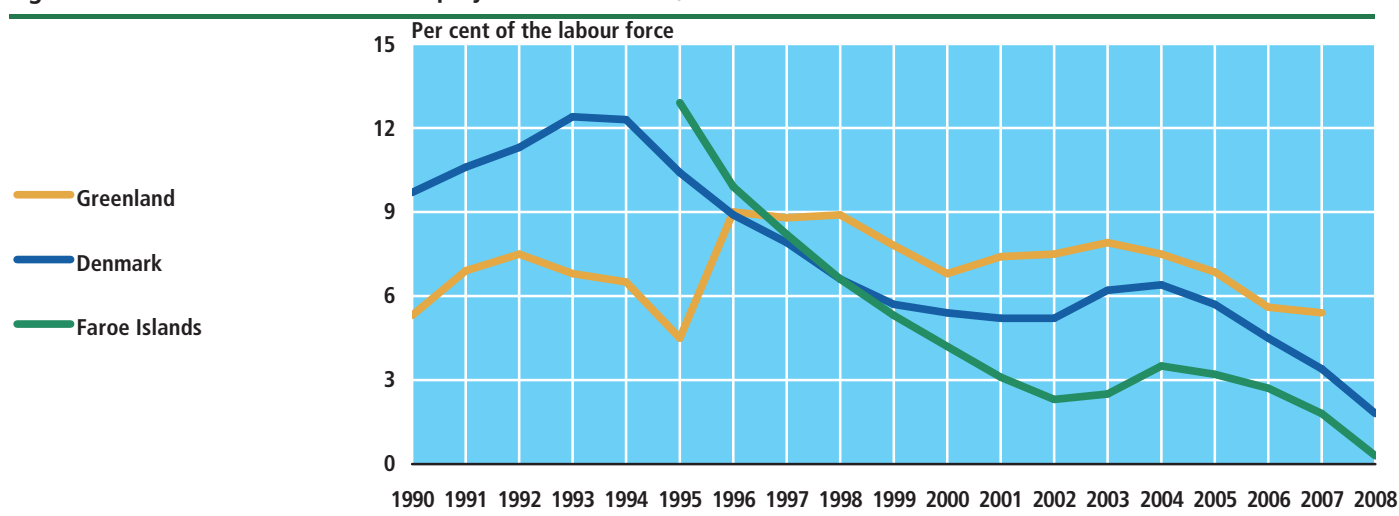
While Denmark and Greenland have seen a small increase in the size of their populations since 1990, the Faroe Islands experienced a sharp decline in the population size in the middle of the 1990s.

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

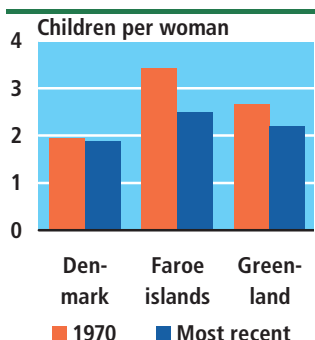
Unemployment in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland



Note: Valid figures for Faroe Islands were available from 1995. 2008 figures for Greenland are not available.

Faroe Islands and Greenland

Figure 3
Fertility rates



Note: Figures from Denmark are from 2008, Faroe Islands from 2007 and Greenland from 2006.

More children born in the Faroe Islands...

In all three communities of the Kingdom of Denmark, women give birth to fewer children today, compared to almost 40 years ago. In 1970, women in the Faroe Islands gave birth, on average, to 3.4 children, compared to 2.5 children today.

In Greenland, women on average gave birth to 2.7 children, compared to 2.2 today, and in Denmark women gave birth to almost two children in 1970, compared to 1.9 today.

Consequently, there has been a greater fall in fertility in the Faroe Islands compared to the other communities, but women in the Faroe Islands still account for the highest number of births.

... and people in the Faroe Islands live longer

The Faroe Islands also account for the highest life expectancy. The average life expectancy of men in the Faroe Islands is 77 years, while that of Danish men is 76 years, and that of men in Greenland is 66 years.

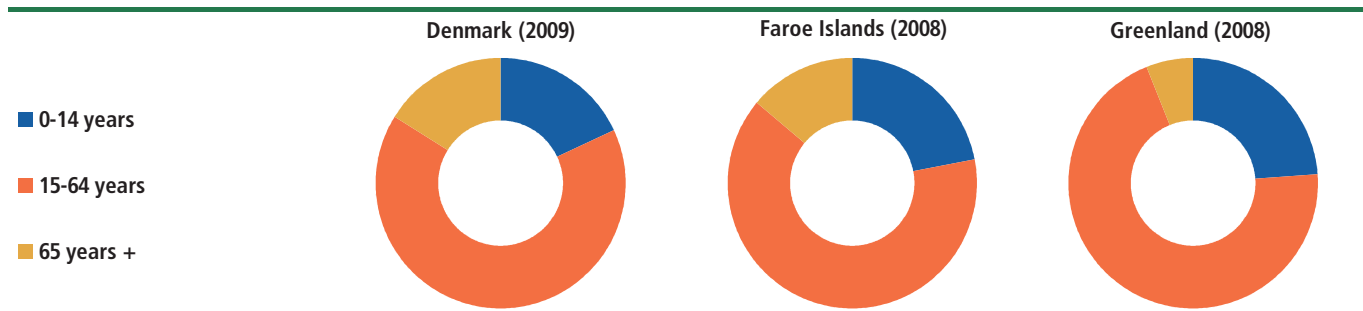
Similarly, women in the Faroe Islands live, on average, until the age of 82, while Danish women live until the age of 81, and women in Greenland until the age of 71.

The considerably lower life expectancy in Greenland is reflected by the circumstance that there are relatively fewer old people in Greenland than in the other parts of the Kingdom of Denmark.

However, in Denmark there is the lowest share of young people who can carry the future of Danish society. 18 per cent of Danes are 0-14-years-old, while the share of young people in the Faroe Islands is 22 per cent and in Greenland 24 per cent.

Figure 4

Age composition in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland



Faroe Islands and Greenland

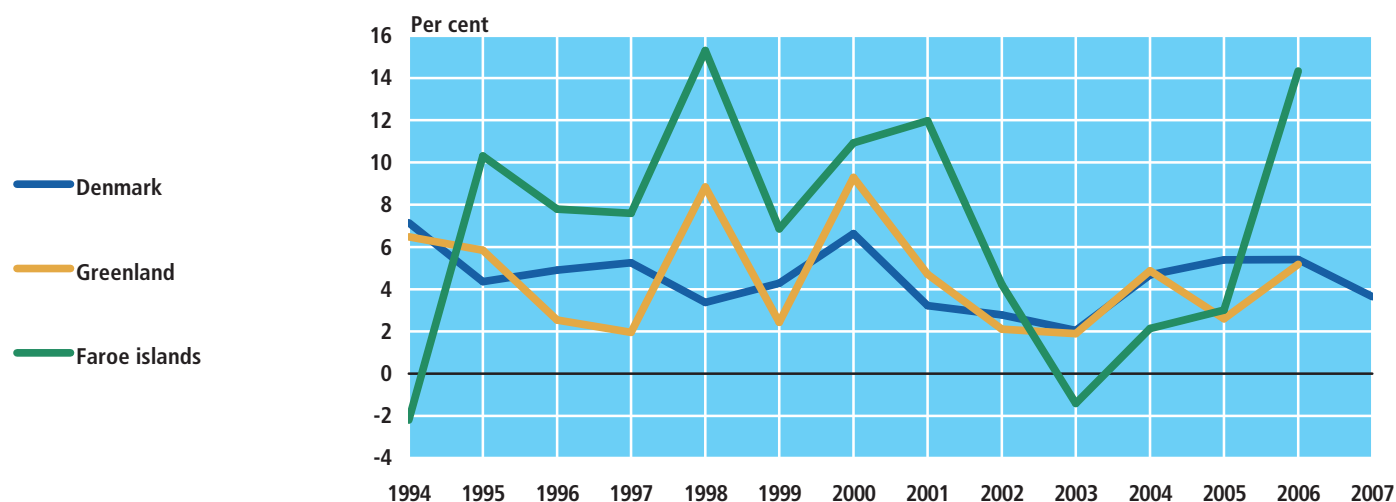
2. Economy of the Kingdom of Denmark

Small economies in relation to the Danish economy

The economies of the Faroe Islands and Greenland are very small compared to the Danish economy. The Danish gross domestic product (GDP) amounted to DKK 1,740 billion in 2008 and GDP of Greenland was about DKK 11 billion in 2006. In 2006, GDP of the Faroe Islands almost reached DKK 12 billion.

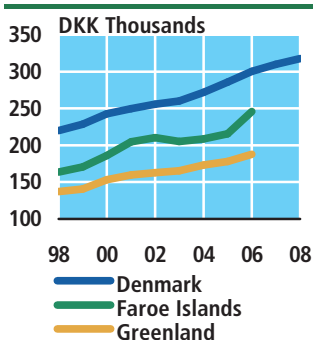
Figure 5

Trends in GDP at current prices



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01.

Figure 6
GDP per capita
at current prices



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01, [bef1a](http://www.statbank.dk/bef1a) and [bef1a07](http://www.statbank.dk/bef1a07).

Fishing is of great importance for the economies of the Faroe Islands and Greenland

In addition to the general economic setback, developments in the economy in the Faroe Islands and Greenland have been influenced by the fishing industry. The economy of Greenland is especially vulnerable to prices for prawns.

The economy of the Faroe Islands is also highly dependent on the fishing industry, including number of fishing days, developments in farmed salmon and prices for, e.g. prawns and cods.

Despite reasonably good growth rates at the end of the 1990s, the Faroe Islands saw negative growth in GDP in 2003, but this tendency has changed to a high growth rate in 2006.

It is a general feature of the economies of the Faroe Islands and Greenland that they are vulnerable to fluctuations in a single industry, i.e. the fishing industry, and consequently experience greater fluctuations in growth rates than Denmark.

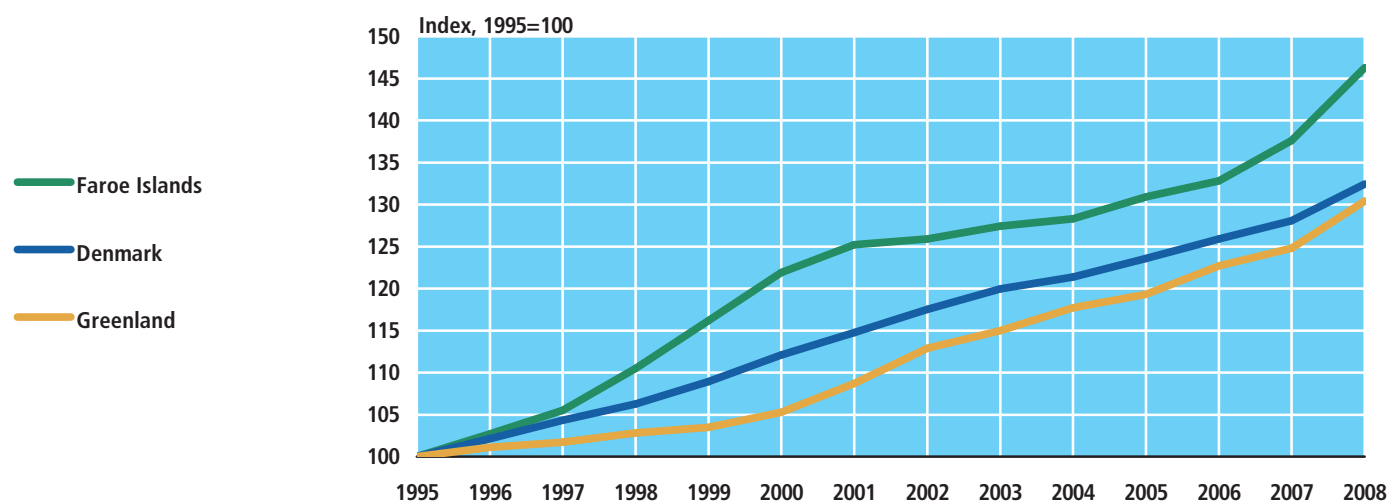
Faroe Islands and Greenland

The Faroe Islands account for the highest rate of inflation

In recent years, the Faroe Islands have experienced the highest increase in consumer prices. While Denmark and Greenland have had an average rate of inflation of, respectively, 2.5 per cent and 2.3 per cent since 1995, the rate of inflation in the Faroe Islands has on average ranged at 3.6 per cent in the same period.

Figure 7

Annual changes in the consumer price index



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pris8.

Table 454 (page 1 of 2) **Key figures for Faroe Islands and Greenland**

	Year	Denmark	Year	Faroe Islands	Year	Greenland
Geography and climate						
Total area, km ²	2009	43 098	2008	1 396	2009	2 166 086
Highest point, metres	2009	171	2008	882	2009	3 693
Average temperature, January, Celsius ¹	1961-1990	0.0	1961-1990	3.4	1961-1990	-7.4
Average temperature, July, Celsius ¹	1961-1990	15.6	1961-1990	10.3	1961-1990	6.5
Precipitation, mm. ¹	1961-1990	712	1961-1990	1 284	1961-1990	752
Hours of bright sunshine ¹	1961-1990	1 495	1961-1990	839	...	...
Population						
Population	2009	5 511 451	2009	48 778	2008	56 462
Inhabitants per km ²	2009	127.9	2009	34.9	2008	0.1
Fertility	2008	1.9	2007	2.5	2006	2.2
Average life expectancy, men, years	2007-2008	76.3	2004-2008	76.8	2006	65.8
Average life expectancy, women, years	2007-2008	80.7	2004-2008	82.3	2006	71.2
Population 0-14 years, per cent	2009	18	2008	22	2008	24
Population 65 years +, per cent	2009	16	2008	14	2008	6
Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants	2007	6.7	2008	5.3	...	...
Divorces per 1,000 inhabitants	2007	2.6	2008	1.1	...	...
Education						
Educational expenditure, DKK mio.	2007	124 609	2006	962	2007	1 587
Educational expenditure, per cent of GDP	2007	7.4	2006	8.8	2006	13.9
Educational expenditure per basic school pupil, DKK	2007	88 012	2003	40 083	2006	151 516
Labour market						
Labour force	2008	2 916 152	2008	29 400	2007	27 846
Total employed	2008	2 856 292	2008	29 300	2006	22 924
Unemployed, per cent of labour force ²	2008	1.8	2008	0.3	2007	5.4
Participation rate, women, per cent	2008	81.8	2008	86.8	2006	78.6
Participation rate, men, per cent	2008	76.3	2008	82.1	2006	73.3
Social conditions						
Social security and welfare exp., DKK mio.	2007	360 448	2006	2 133	2007	2 140
Social sec. and welfare, per cent of GDP	2007	21.4	2006	19.6	2006	19.5
Social security benefits, DKK per inhabitant	2007	65 400	2006	44 197	2007	37 844
Health						
Health expenditure, per cent of GDP	2007	7.3	2006	7.9	2006	8.9
Health staff per 100,000 inhabitants	2005	2 027	2005	1 330	2006	996
Of which doctors per 100,000 inhabitants	2005	321	2005	188	2006	162
Abortions per 1,000 live births	2006	235	2007	67	2006	867
Suicides per 100,000 inhabitants	2006	12	2002-2006	3.4	2006	102
Infant mortality per 1,000 liveborn boys	2008	4.4	2007	6.2	2006	16.9
Infant mortality per 1,000 liveborn girls	2008	3.6	2007	2.9	2006	14.0
Judicial system						
Reported Penal Code offences	2008	476 953	2008	866	2007	5 540
Sexual offences	2008	2 477	2008	15	2007	462
Crimes of violence	2008	18 486	2008	79	2007	863
Of which homicide and attempted homicide	2008	250	...	...	2007	25
Theft	2008	188 376	2008	250	2007	1 714
Burglary	2008	93 578	2008	56	2007	666
Income, consumption and prices						
Consumer price index (inflation), annual growth, per cent	2008	3.4	2007	3.6	2008	4.5
Average personal pre-tax income, DKK	2007	274 092	2007	191 030	2005	184 769
Average post-tax family income, DKK	2007	298 347	...	...	2005	257 591

¹ Meteorological information from Thorshavn on the Faroe Islands and Nuuk in Greenland. ² In Greenland, the unemployment rate is calculated as the number of medio unemployed as a percentage of the potential labour force.

Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Faroe Islands, Statistics Greenland, *Statistical ten-year review* and *Nordic Statistical Yearbook*.

Table 454 (page 2 of 2) **Key figures for Faroe Islands and Greenland**

	Year	Denmark	Year	Faroe Islands	Year	Greenland
General business statistics						
Enterprises	2006	298 214	2007	2 550	2006	1 988
Persons employed by industry, total per cent	2006	100	2007	100.0	2006	100.0
Agriculture, fishing, mining and quarrying, per cent	2006	1.4	2007	12.0	2006	4.9
Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, per cent	2006	16.5	2007	13.6	2006	5.1
Construction, per cent	2006	6.9	2007	8.5	2006	9.9
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels, restaurants, per cent	2006	16.0	2007	12.6	2006	19.9
Transport, post and telecom., per cent	2006	6.7	2007	6.6	2006	8.8
Finance and business activities, per cent	2006	13.5	2007	9.1	2006	4.9
Public and personal services, per cent	2006	38.9	2007	36.2	2006	46.5
Activity not stated, per cent	2006	0.1	2007	1.5	2006	0.0
Fishing						
Fishing vessels	2008	1 815	2007	150	2006	863
Total catch, 1,000 tonnes	2008	590	2007	582	2004	192
Shrimp catch, per cent	2008	1.7	2007	1.2	2004	70.8
Cod and pollack catch, per cent	2008	5.7	2007	16.4	2004	3.2
Industrial fishing and fodder fish, per cent	2008	71.8	2007	70.9	...	...
Seals caught	2007	...	2008	-	2005	130 927
Construction						
Dwelling stock	2008	2 710 000	...	...	2007	22 075
Avg. no. of inhabitants per dwelling	2008	2.1	...	...	2007	2.6
Avg. floor space, m ²	2008	110.4	...	...	2007	65.5
Increase of dwellings	2008	24 129	2007	357	2006	225
Service industry						
Total number of nights spent at hotels, camping sites, etc.	2007	45 603 826	2006	116 236	2007	234 604
Nights spent by Danish visitors in per cent	2007	51	2006	26	2007	51
Nights spent by foreign visitors in per cent	2007	49	2006	74	2007	49
Of which Danish in per cent	•	•	2006	51	2007	69
Access to the Internet in per cent of 16-74-year-olds	2008	85	2007	44	2006	69
Mobile phones, per cent of 16-74-year-olds	2008	120	2007	155	2006	125
External trade						
Imports, DKK mio.	2008	561 662	2008	5 005	2007	3 643
Of which imports from Denmark in per cent	•	•	2008	31.8	2007	70.1
Exports, DKK mio.	2008	586 670	2008	4 318	2007	2 332
Of which exports to Denmark in per cent	•	•	2008	12.1	2007	85.1
Exports of fish and fish products in per cent	2008	2.9	2008	81.9	2007	81.7
National accounts						
Gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices, DKK mio.	2008	1 739 716	2003	9 699	2006	10 636
Annual real growth in per cent of GDP	2008	-1.1	2003	...	2006	2.6
GDP current prices, per capita, DKK	2008	315 655	2003	202 239	2006	187 341
Balance of payments, current account, DKK mio.	2008	35 352	2003	-130	2005	790.3
Balance of payments in per cent of GDP	2008	2.0	2003	-1.3	2005	7.8
Public finance						
Surplus on public finance, DKK mio.	2008	63 184	2003	407	2007	386
Surplus on public finance, per cent of GDP	2008	3.6	2003	4.2	2006	3.6
General government net debt, DKK mio., end of year	2008	-83 074	2003	3 052	2007	-2 251
General government net debt, per cent of GDP, end of year	2008	-4.8	2003	31.0	2006	-21.2
General grants from the Danish government, DKK mio.	•	•	2007	616	2007	3 202

Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Faroe Islands, Statistics Greenland, *Statistical ten-year review* and *Nordic Statistical Yearbook*.

International statistics

1. Trends in the world population

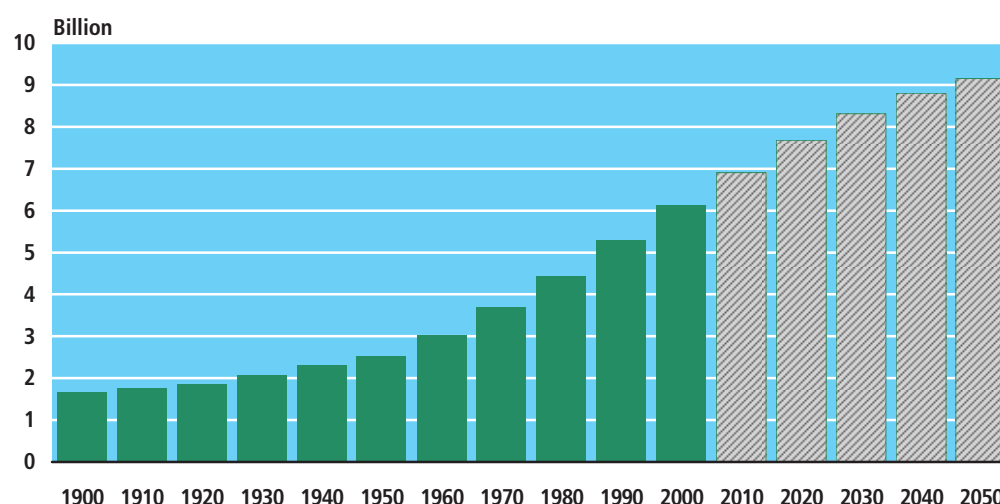
World population is growing

The world's population almost quadrupled during the 20th century. In 1900, the world population was 1.65 billion and in 2009, the world population is estimated at 6.8 billion.

This trend gained momentum in the 1960s until the 1990s, with a growth rate around 20 per cent every decade. In 2050, the world population is assumed to exceed 9.2 billion.

Figure 1

World population



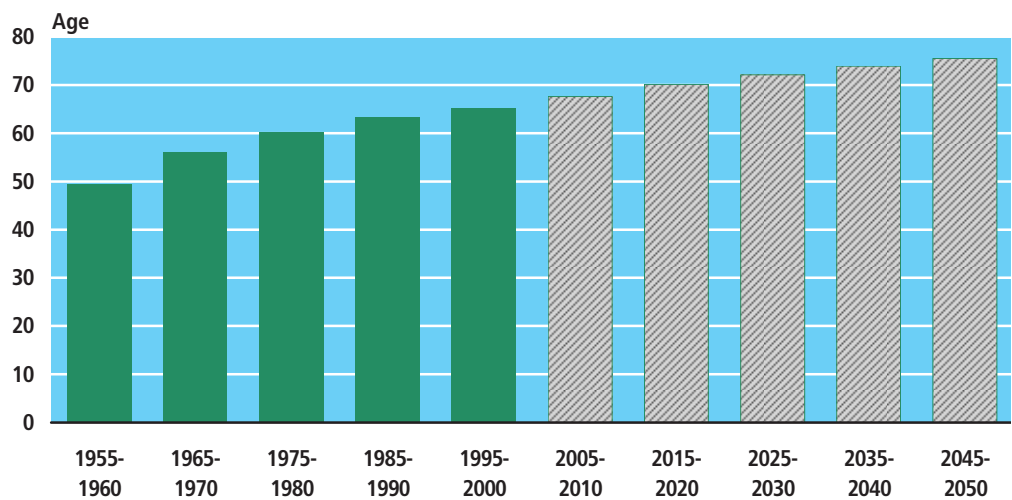
Source: UN's population forecast.

We are also getting older

Simultaneously with the growing world population, we also live longer. In 1960, the average life expectancy for all new-born children in the world was 50 years. In 2008, average life expectancy increased to more than 66 years.

In 2050, average life expectancy is assumed to have increased to 76 years. The figures reflect major differences among countries and continents. A Japanese child born in 2008 can expect to reach the age of 82, while a child born in Swaziland in Africa can only expect to live until the age of 40.

Figure 2 Average life expectancy for the world's new-born children



Source: UN's population forecast.

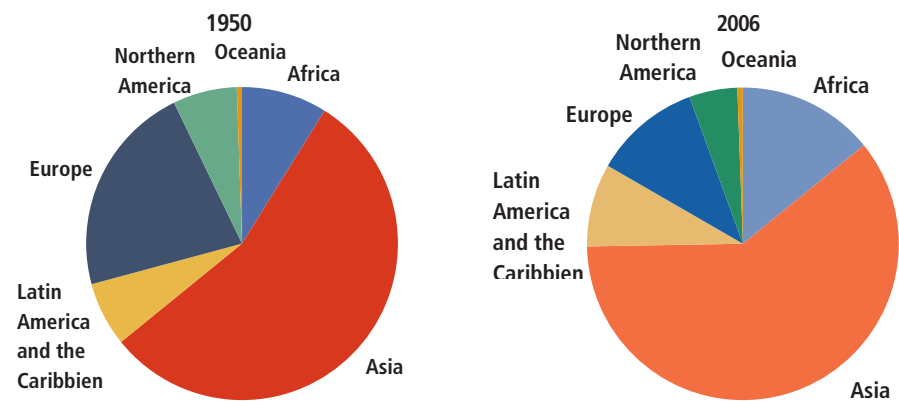
Most people live in Asia

There has been an increase in the world's population in all continents. As women in Asia and Africa give birth to a greater number of children, the share of the world's population has changed in the continents.

In 1950, the European population accounted for 22 per cent of the world's total population, while this share had decreased to 11 per cent in 2006.

Conversely, the Asian population has grown from 56 per cent of the world's population in 1950 to 60 per cent in 2006.

Figure 3 World population by continents



Source: UN's population forecast.

2. World economy

Steady growth and increase in world trade

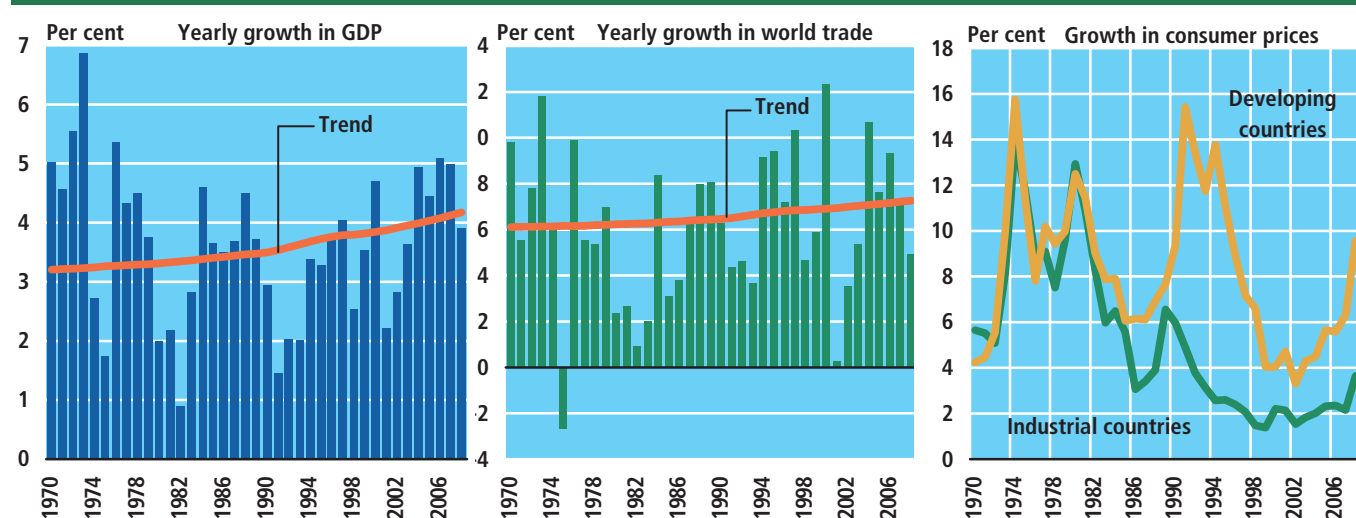
During the last 38 years, the world economy has steadily grown by an average real growth of 3.6 per cent per year of the world's total GDP.

The most marked recessions during the period were seen in 1975, 1982 and 1991, with growth rates as low as 1-2 per cent. In 2008, GDP increased for the world economy as a whole by 4 per cent. Similarly, there has been a general increase in world trade since 1970.

However, growth rates have varied considerably, and for some years, there were negative growth rates (1975 and 1982). In 2008, world trade increased by 4.9 per cent.

In 2001, world trade accounted for a growth rate as low as 0.3 per cent. During recent years, consumer prices (inflation) have been historically low. However, in 2008 inflation in the highly developed countries increased to 3.6 per cent.

Figure 4 Key indicators for the world economy



Source: IMF – global indicators.

3. International statistics

International statistics since 1898

Ever since 1898, Statistical Yearbook has 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 455 (page 1 of 5) **Area and population in states and territories**

	Area		Population			
	Total area	Of which Land area	Lastest population census		Population per km ²	Population in urban areas
			Year	Number		
	km ²	per cent		thousands		per cent
Europe¹	23 045 137	96.6	...	...	...	...
Albania	28 748	95.3	2001	3 069	107	44
Andorra	464	100.0	2006	81	175	93
Belgium	30 528	99.2	01-01-07	10 584	347	97
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51 129	100.0	2005	3 910	88	44
Bulgaria	110 994	99.7	2006	7 679	72	70
Cyprus	9 251	99.9	2005	836	90	69
Denmark excl. the Faroe Islands and Greenland	43 098	98.5	01-01-09	5 511	128	86
Estonia	45 227	93.7	2005	1 347	30	70
Finland excl. Åland	336 881	90.1	28-02-07	5 279	17	63
France ²	543 965	99.7	2007	63 573	108	76
Faroe Islands	1 399	100.0	01-11-08	49	35	39
Gibraltar (only civilian pop.)	6	100.0	2005	29	4 428	100
Greece	131 957	97.7	2005	11 220	83	61
Guernsey	63	100.0	2001	60	902	...
Netherlands	41 528	81.6	nov.08	16 479	485	68
Belarus	207 600	99.9	2005	9 795	47	71
Ireland	70 273	98.0	2003	4 240	60	60
Iceland	102 819	97.3	01-04-07	316	3	93
Italy	301 277	97.6	2007	59 131	194	67
Jan Mayen	377	...	...	...	...	...
Jersey	116	99.8	2001	87	750	...
Kosovo ³	10 887	...	2000	1 970	181	...
Croatia	56 542	98.9	2005	4 550	78	59
Latvia	64 589	96.1	01-01-06	2 295	37	68
Liechtenstein	160	100.0	2006	35	219	23
Lithuania	65 200	99.4	01-01-07	3 384	53	67
Luxembourg	2 586	100.0	2005	455	175	92
Macedonia	25 713	...	01-11-02	2 023	79	60
Malta ⁴	316	100.0	2005	405	1 282	92
Isle of Man	572	...	2006	80	140	76
Moldova	33 848	...	2004	3 939	129	46
Monaco	2	...	2000	32	21 477	100
Montenegro	13 812	...	2003	620	45	...
Northern Ireland	14 135	...	2004	1 710	121	...
Norway	323 802	94.6	01-01-09	4 799	15	78
Poland	312 685	97.4	2005	38 230	122	62
Portugal ⁵	91 947	99.5	2005	10 528	113	55
Romania	238 391	96.6	01-01-02	21 681	91	55
Russia	17 075 400	...	01-01-06	142 754	9	73
San Marino	61	100.0	2006	30	490	93
Switzerland	41 285	95.8	31-12-06	7 509	188	68
Serbia ³	77 474	99.8	2005	5 466	98	57
Slovakia	49 034	98.1	2005	5 389	110	58
Slovenia	20 273	99.4	31-03-05	1 998	99	51
Spain ⁶	506 030	98.7	01-01-05	44 108	83	77
United Kingdom	228 938	98.7	2007	60 975	250	89
Svalbard	61 020	...	01-01-05	2	0	...

Note: Latest population census can contain estimated population. Population pr. km² and population in urban areas can concern other years those them in other columns.

¹Incl. Russia. ² Excl. territories overseas. ³Separate from Serbia. ⁴Incl. Gozo. ⁵Incl. Azores and Madeira. ⁶Incl. Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands and Spanish North Africa.

Source: The Statesman's Yearbook 2009. Additional source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook*. (United Nations: *World Population Data Sheet*. Eurostat: *Demographic Statistics*). Populations Division of the United Nations Secretariat. World Urbanization Prospects; The 1999 Revision. *Demographic Bulletin*.

Table 455 (page 2 of 5)

Area and population in states and territories

	Area		Population			
	Total area	Of which Land area	Lastest population census		Population per km ²	Population in urban areas
			Year	Number		
	km ²	per cent		thousands		per cent
Sverige	450 295	91.3	31-12-08	9 256	22	83
Czech Republic	78 866	98.0	2007	10 287	130	74
Germany	357 116	97.8	31-12-06	82 315	230	88
Ukraine	603 700	96.0	2005	46 481	80	67
Hungary	93 030	99.3	2005	10 086	110	65
Vatican City	0	...	2000	1	2 273	100
Austria	83 858	98.7	2006	8 299	96	66
Åland	1 555	...	31-12-05	27	17	...
Africa	30 260 680	97.8	...	...	...	...
Algeria	2 381 741	100.0	2005	32 850	12	59
Angola	1 246 600	100.0	2005	16 100	13	36
Benin	112 622	98.2	2002	6 770	60	45
Botswana	581 730	97.4	2005	1 840	3	52
Burkina Faso	270 764	99.9	2006	13 730	51	18
Burundi	27 834	92.3	2005	7 859	282	10
Cameroon	475 440	97.9	2005	17 800	37	51
Central African Republic	622 984	99.9	2003	3 895	6	43
Comoros	1 862	100.0	2003	576	309	35
Congo Demogratic Republic (Zaire)	2 344 798	96.7	2005	58 741	25	32
Congo Republic of	341 821	99.9	2005	3 610	11	54
Djibouti	23 200	99.9	2005	804	35	84
Egypt	1 001 450	99.4	2005	72 850	59	58
Cote d'Ivoire	322 460	98.6	2005	18 590	48	45
Eritrea	121 100	...	2005	4 527	37	20
Ethiopia	1 127 127	90.6	2005	78 990	70	16
Gabon	267 667	95.9	2005	1 291	5	84
Gambia	10 689	80.6	2003	1 364	128	26
Ghana	238 533	95.4	2005	22 535	79	45
Guinea	245 857	99.9	2005	9 003	29	35
Guinea-Bissau	36 125	77.9	2005	1 597	44	34
Cape Verde	4 033	100.0	2005	507	108	56
Kenya	582 646	98.1	2005	35 599	55	39
Lesotho	30 355	100.0	2006	1 872	62	18
Liberia	99 065	86.5	2005	3 442	35	45
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1 759 540	100.0	2003	5 678	3	86
Madagascar	587 041	99.1	2005	18 643	32	27
Malawi	118 484	79.4	2005	13 226	84	16
Mali	1 248 574	98.4	2005	11 611	8	32
Morocco	458 730	99.9	2004	29 536	42	57
Mauritania	1 030 700	100.0	2005	2 963	2	62
Mauritius	2 040	99.5	2003	1 223	576	43
Mayotte	376	...	2003	183	426	...
Mozambique	799 380	97.8	2007	20 531	26	36
Namibia	825 112	99.9	2005	2 020	2	32
Niger	1 186 408	100.0	2005	13 264	9	22
Nigeria	923 768	98.6	2006	140 004	152	47
Réunion	2 507	99.6	2005	785	291	90
Rwanda	25 314	93.7	2002	8 129	321	18
Sao Tome and Principe	1 001	100.0	2005	153	163	38
Senegal	196 722	97.9	2005	11 660	54	50
Seychelles	455	100.0	2006	85	166	50
Sierra Leone	71 740	99.8	2004	4 977	69	39

Table 455 (page 3 of 5) **Area and population in states and territories**

	Area		Population			
	Total area	Of which Land area	Lastest population census		Population per km ²	Population in urban areas
			Year	Number		
	km ²	per cent		thousands		per cent
Somalia	637 657	98.4	2005	8 196	13	33
Saint Helena	122	100.0	2001	5	53	35
Sudan	2 505 810	94.8	2005	36 900	14	39
Swaziland	17 363	99.1	2005	1 125	54	24
South Africa	1 219 090	100.0	30-06-06	47 391	31	60
Tanzania	942 799	93.5	2002	35 615	36	35
Chad	1 284 000	98.1	2005	10 146	8	25
Togo	56 785	95.8	2005	6 240	110	35
Tunesia	164 150	94.5	2004	9 911	60	64
Uganda	241 548	81.7	2002	24 442	101	12
Western Sahara	252 120	...	2004	356	1	95
Zambia	752 612	98.8	2005	11 478	13	36
Zimbabwe	390 757	99.0	2002	11 632	30	35
Equatorial Guinea	28 051	100.0	2005	484	18	48
America	42 531 094	96.7	...	...	...	...
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	346	100.0	2002	123	811	92
Anguilla	155	...	2001	12	75	11
Antigua and Barbuda	442	...	2002	67	153	38
Argentina ¹	2 780 400	98.4	2001	36 260	13	90
Aruba	180	...	2000	91	503	...
Bahamas	13 939	100.0	2005	323	20	89
Barbados	430	100.0	2005	270	628	52
Belize	22 964	99.3	2007	312	10	51
Bermuda	53	100.0	2005	64	1 164	...
Bolivia	1 098 581	98.7	2005	9 180	8	64
Brazil	8 514 877	99.5	2007	183 889	22	83
Virgin Islands (British)	151	100.0	2000	20	126	61
Canada	9 984 670	91.1	2006	31 613	3	80
Cayman Islands	259	100.0	2005	52	203	...
Chile ¹	756 096	99.0	2002	15 116	20	87
Colombia	1 141 748	91.2	2005	42 091	37	76
Costa Rica	51 100	99.9	2005	4 330	71	61
Cuba	110 861	99.1	2002	11 178	101	76
Dominica	750	...	2001	71	95	72
Dominican Republic	48 137	99.3	2002	8 563	169	59
Ecuador	272 045	97.6	2001	12 157	45	62
El Salvador	21 041	98.8	2005	6 670	317	59
Falkland Islands	12 200	100.0	2001	2	0	79
French Guiana	85 534	97.9	2005	192	2	75
Grenada	344	...	2001	103	298	41
Greenland ²	2 166 086	100.0	01-01-07	57	0	83
Guadeloupe	1 631	98.8	2005	453	246	99
Guatemala	108 889	99.6	2002	11 237	103	46
Guyana	214 999	91.6	2002	751	3	38
Haiti	27 700	99.3	2003	7 929	286	37
Netherlands Antilles	800	100.0	2005	186	259	70
Honduras	112 492	99.8	2005	6 830	58	54
Jamaica	10 991	98.5	2005	2 680	237	57
Martinique	1 128	96.4	2005	396	338	95
Mexico	1 964 375	97.5	2005	103 263	53	76

¹ Excl. Antartis. ² The area not covered by ice comprises 410.449 km² corresponding to a population density of 0.1.

Table 455 (page 4 of 5)

Area and population in states and territories

	Area		Population			
	Total area	Of which Land area	Lastest population census		Population per km ²	Population in urban areas
			Year	Number		
	km ²	per cent		thousands		per cent
Montserrat	102	...	2001	4	...	...
Nicaragua	131 812	92.1	2005	5 142	39	57
Panama	75 001	99.5	2005	3 232	38	57
Paraguay	406 752	97.7	2002	5 163	13	57
Peru	1 285 216	99.6	2005	26 152	20	74
Puerto Rico	8 871	100.0	2007	3 941	1 112	94
Saint Kitts and Nevis	269	...	2001	46	166	32
Saint Lucia	617	...	2005	161	256	30
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	242	95.8	1999	6	28	32
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	389	...	2003	106	273	58
South Georgia	163 820	95.5	2004	493	3	74
Surinam	340	...	2004	0	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	5 128	100.0	2005	1 324	246	75
Turks and Caicos Islands	500	100.0	2006	33	32	45
United States	9 826 629	93.2	2007	301 621	31	21
Uruguay	176 215	98.5	2004	3 241	18	92
Venezuela	916 445	96.7	2005	26 726	25	88
Asia	31 738 931	97.2	...	...	...	...
Afghanistan	645 807	100.0	2005	25 070	31	22
Armenia	29 743	94.6	2001	3 213	108	64
Azerbaijan	86 600	100.0	01-01-04	8 266	92	52
Bahrain	720	100.0	2003	689	957	90
Bangladesh	147 570	90.4	2001	142 167	843	24
Bhutan	46 650	100.0	2005	672	14	8
Brunei	5 765	91.3	2005	374	58	76
Cambodia	181 035	97.5	2005	13 956	54	19
Philippines	300 076	99.4	2005	84 566	255	61
United Arab Emirates	83 600	100.0	2005	4 104	49	85
Georgia	69 700	...	2002	4 372	76	52
Hong Kong	1 103	92.5	2001	6 708	6 237	100
India ¹	3 166 285	90.4	2005	1 103 370	325	28
Indonesia (incl. East Timor)	1 890 754	95.1	2005	226 060	102	45
Iraq	434 128	99.8	2005	27 996	51	68
Iran. Islamic Republic of	1 648 195	99.3	2006	70 473	43	67
Israel ²	22 072	97.9	2005	6 990	313	92
Gaza Strip	365	100.0	2004	1 325	2 808	94
West Bank	5 651	100.0	2004	2 311	333	...
Japan (incl. Ryukyu Islands)	377 915	99.7	01-10-05	127 768	343	66
Jordan	89 342	99.7	2004	5 371	57	79
Kazakhstan	2 724 900	98.3	2005	15 211	6	56
China	9 572 900	97.2	01-11-00	1 242 612	130	44
Kyrgyzstan	199 900	96.6	2005	5 204	24	34
Kuwait	17 818	100.0	2005	2 213	124	96
Lao PDR.	236 800	97.5	2005	5 610	24	21
Lebanon	10 452	98.4	2005	4 010	384	88
Macau	27	100.0	31-12-03	448	16 428	99
Malaysia	329 847	99.6	2005	25 653	71	64
Maldives	298	100.0	2006	299	1 003	29
Mongolia	1 565 008	100.0	2005	2 581	2	57

¹Excl. areas occupied by China in Jammu and Kashmir. ² Incl. Golan Heigt and East Jerusalem etc.

Table 455 (page 5 of 5)

Area and population in states and territories

	Area		Population			
	Total area	Of which Land area	Lastest population census		Population per km ²	Population in urban areas
			Year	Number		
	km ²	per cent		thousands		per cent
Myanmar	676 577	97.2	2005	47 970	75	30
Nepal	147 181	97.2	2005	29 094	157	15
Korea, DPR.	122 762	99.9	2005	23 616	167	81
Oman	309 500	100.0	2003	2 341	8	78
Pakistan ¹	796 095	96.8	2005	158 801	168	34
Qatar	11 493	100.0	2004	744	65	92
Saudi Arabia	2 149 690	100.0	2004	22 678	11	88
Singapore	682	98.4	2006	4 484	6 572	100
Sri Lanka	65 610	98.5	2005	20 743	286	21
Korea, Republic of	99 585	99.5	01-01-05	47 279	474	80
Syria ²	185 180	99.2	2005	18 894	103	50
Tajikistan	143 100	98.3	2005	6 550	43	25
Taiwan	36 188	100.0	2001	22 406	619	...
Thailand	513 115	99.6	2005	63 003	119	32
Turkmenistan	448 100	96.3	2005	4 833	10	45
Turkey	780 580	99.3	2005	72 970	81	66
Uzbekistan	447 400	92.6	2005	26 593	59	37
Viet Nam	332 934	98.1	2005	85 029	229	26
Yemen	555 000	100.0	2004	19 685	35	26
East Timor	15 410	...	2004	954	60	8
Oceania	8 515 347	99.1	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	200	100.0	2000	57	286	89
Australia	7 703 354	100.0	30-06-06	19 855	3	75
Cocos Islands	14	100.0	2001	1	...	...
Cook Islands (excl. Niue)	235	100.0	2001	18	76	68
Fiji	18 333	100.0	2007	828	45	52
French Polynesia	4 167	91.5	2002	246	59	53
Guam	549	100.0	2000	155	282	41
Heard and McDonald Islands	412	...	...	...	...	...
Christmas Island	137	...	2001	2	...	...
Kiribati	811	100.0	2005	93	114	43
Marshall Islands	181	100.0	2003	56	281	66
Micronesia	701	...	2005	110	153	28
Nauru	21	...	2002	10	475	...
New Sjøælland	270 534	99.1	07-03-06	4 143	14	86
Niue	260	100.0	2006	2	6	71
Norfolk Island	34	100.0	2001	2	51	...
New Caledonia	464	100.0	2004	69	...	...
Northern Mariane Islands	18 575	98.4	2004	231	12	63
Palau	488	100.0	2005	20	41	70
Papua New Guinea	462 840	97.8	2005	6 070	11	13
Pitcairn	5	...	2003	0	...	...
Solomon Islands	28 370	96.9	2005	472	14	16
Tokelau Islands	12	100.0	2004	2	134	...
Tonga	748	96.0	2006	101	135	33
Tuvalu	26	100.0	2002	10	373	47
Vanuatu	12 190	100.0	2005	215	15	23
Western Samoa	2 831	99.6	2005	184	59	22
Wallis and Futuna	274	100.0	2003	15	55	...
Antarctica	15 500 000	...	...	...	...	...

¹ Excl. Jammu and Kashmir.

Table 456

Population of major cities with at least 1 mio. inhabitants. 1998-2008

Country	City	Year	Thousands	Country	City	Year	Thousands
Europe				America			
Belgium	BRUXELLES	2004	1 000	Argentina	BUENOS AIRES	2001	12 047
Bulgaria	SOFIA	2001	1 174	Brazil	BRASILIA	2000	2 051
Denmark	COPENHAGEN ¹	2008	1 153	Canada	OTTOWA	2006	1 131
France	PARIS	1999	9 645	Chile	SANTIAGO ⁴	2002	4 668
Netherlands	AMSTERDAM ²	2007	1 022	Colombia	BOGOTA	2005	6 779
Belarus	MINSK	2004	1 741	Cuba	HAVANNA	2002	2 202
Ireland	DUBLIN	2002	1 046	Dominican Republic	SANTO DOMINGO	1999	3 523
Italien	ROME	2001	2 547	Ecuador	QUITO	2001	1 399
Poland	WARSAW	2002	1 672	El Salvador	SAN SALVADOR	2005	2 232
Portugal	LISBON	2001	2 683	Guatemala	GUATEMALA BY	1999	3 119
Romania	BUKAREST	2002	1 926	Haiti	PORT-AU-PRINCE	2003	1 977
Russian Federation	MOSKVA	2002	10 130	Mexico	MEXICO BY	2005	8 464
Serbia	BEOGRAD	2002	1 120	Peru	LIMA	2005	7 753
Spain	MADRID	2007	3 132	Uruguay	MONTEVIDEO	2004	1 270
United Kingdom	LONDON	2005	7 518	Venezuela	CARACAS	2003	3 326
Czech Republic	PRAG	2006	1 182	Asien			
Germany	BERLIN	2005	3 395	Afganistan	KABUL	2006	2 540
Ukraine	KYIV	2001	2 611	Armenia	YEREVAN	2001	1 103
Hungary	BUDAPEST	2003	1 719	Azerbaijan	BARU	2004	1 840
Austria	WIEN	2001	1 690	Bangladesh	DHAKA	2001	7 673
Africa				Cambodia	PHNOM PENH	2003	1 157
Algeria	ALGIER	1998	1 520	Philippines	MANILA	2000	1 581
Angola	LUANDA	2000	2 340	United Arab Emirates	ABU DHABI	2005	1 292
Burkina Faso	OUAGADOUGOU	2006	1 182	Georgia	TBILSI	2005	1 100
Cameroun	YAOUNDE	2001	1 248	Hong Kong	HONGKONG	2001	6 708
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	KINSHASA	2004	4 787	Indonesia	JAKARTA	2000	8 389
Congo	BRAZZAVILLE	1999	1 187	Irac	BAGDAD	1999	4 689
Egypt	KAIRO	2006	7 787	Iran	TEHERAN	2006	7 797
Etiopia	ADDIS ABABA	1999	2 534	Gaza Stripe Jerichoarea	GAZA BY	2000	1 060
Ghana	ACCRA	1999	1 904	Japan	TOKYO	2005	8 490
Guinea	CONAKRY	2003	1 366	Jordan	AMMAN	2004	1 036
Kenya	NAIROBI	1999	2 143	China	BEIJING (PEKING)	2000	11 300
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	TRIPOLI	2003	2 006	Lebanon	BEIRUT	1998	1 500
Madagascar	ANTANANARIVO	1999	1 432	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur ⁵	2000	1 379
Malawi	LILONGWE	1998	1 000		Rangoon (Yangon) ⁵	2003	3 874
Mali	BAMAKO	1999	1 083	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	PYONGYANG	1999	3 136
Marocco	RABAT	2004	1 623	Saudi Arabia	RIADH	2004	4 090
Mozambique	MAPUTO	2002	1 045	Singapore	SINGAPORE	2006	4 484
Senegal	DAKAR	2002	1 983	Korea, Republic of	SEOUL	2005	9 763
Somalia	MOGADISHU	1999	1 162	Syria	DAMASKUS	1999	2 270
Sudan	KHARTOUM	1998	2 628	Taiwan	TAIPEI	2001	2 690
South Africa	Kapstadt ³	2000	2 715	Thailand	BANGKOK	2000	6 355
	PRETORIA ²	2000	1 084	Turkey	ANKARA	2000	3 203
Tanzania	Dar-es-Salaam ²	2002	2 340	Uzbekistan	TASJKENT	2000	2 133
Uganda	KAMPALA	2002	1 189	Viet Nam	HANOI	2002	2 931
Zambia	LUSAKA	2000	1 085	Yemen	SANA'A	2004	1 708
Zimbabwe	HARARA	2002	1 445				

¹ Copenhagen Region. ² Capital. ³ Government city. ⁴ Administrative. ⁵ Commercial.

Source: The Statesman's Yearbook 2009. FN. Demographic Yearbook. The Europe Yearbook. Der Fischer Weltalmanach. Britannica Book of the Year.

Table 457

Population, birth and mortality rates for continents

Continents and regions	Estimated mid-year population figures				Increase in	Live births	Deaths	Density	Surface	Depen-
					popu-	p.a. as	p.a. as		in km ²	dency
	1970	1980	1990	2006	2000- 2010	2000- 2010	2000- 2010			load
	millions				per cent	per thousand		per km ²	in thousand	per cent
World	3 697	4 442	5 280	6 593	1.2	20	9	48	136 127	35
Europe	656	692	721	731	0.0	10	12	32	23 049	32
Eastern Europe	276	295	311	296	-0.5	10	15	16	18 814	29
Northern Europe	86	89	92	97	0.4	12	10	53	1 810	33
Southern Europe	127	138	143	151	0.3	10	10	115	1 317	33
Western Europe	166	170	176	187	0.2	10	10	169	1 108	34
Africa	364	479	636	943	2.2	39	13	31	30 312	45
Eastern Africa	109	146	198	300	2.5	39	14	47	6 361	47
Middle Africa	41	54	73	116	2.8	45	17	18	6 613	48
Northern Africa	86	112	144	193	1.7	24	6	23	8 525	37
Southern Africa	26	33	42	55	0.6	23	17	21	2 675	36
Western Africa	102	134	178	279	2.4	40	15	46	6 138	47
Northern America	232	256	283	336	1.0	14	8	15	21 776	33
Latin America	285	362	444	565	1.2	20	6	27	20 546	36
Caribbean	25	29	34	41	0.9	19	8	175	234	34
Central America	68	91	113	146	1.3	21	5	59	2 480	38
South America	192	242	297	379	1.2	19	6	21	17 832	35
Asia	2 140	2 630	3 169	3 984	1.1	19	7	125	31 880	34
Eastern Asia	987	1 178	1 350	1 531	0.5	13	7	130	11 763	29
South-central Asia	780	978	1 226	1 672	1.5	24	8	155	10 791	38
South-eastern Asia	286	358	440	565	1.2	20	6	126	4 495	34
Western Asia	88	116	154	216	1.8	24	6	45	4 831	38
Oceania	20	23	27	34	1.2	17	7	4	8 564	35
Australia, New Sjaelland	16	18	20	25	1.0	13	7	3	8 012	33
Melanesia	3	4	6	8	1.9	28	9	15	541	42
Micronesia	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.3	22	5	167	3	35
Polynesia	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	22	5	88	8	38

¹ 0-14-years and 65-years or more in percentage of total population.

Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook, 2006*.

Table 458

Population, birth and death rates in selected countries

	Estimated population figures 1 July 2006	Per thousand inhabitants		Deaths in 1st year as % of total live births 2006	Life expectancy				
		Live births 2006	Deaths 2006		Year	Males		Females	
						0 year	65 years	0 year	65 years
	millions	per thousand							
Belgium	10.5	11.5	9.6	4.4 ¹	2004	76.5	16.8	82.4	20.7
Bulgaria	7.7	9.6	14.7	9.7	2004-2006	69.1	13.1	76.3	16.1
Denmark	5.4	12.0	10.2	3.8	2005-2006	75.9	16.2	80.4	19.0
Estonia	1.3	11.1	12.9	...	2005	67.2	13.1	78.1	18.0
Finland	5.3	11.2	9.1	2.8	2006	75.8	16.8	82.8	20.9
France	61.4	13.0	8.5	3.6 ¹	2005	76.8	17.7	83.8	22.0
Greece	11.1	10.0	9.5	3.7	2006	77.1	17.4	82.0	19.6
Netherlands	16.3	11.3	8.3	4.4	2006	77.4	16.9	81.7	20.5
Ireland	4.2	15.2	6.5	3.7	2002	75.1	15.4	80.3	18.7
Iceland	0.3	14.5	6.3	...	2005-2006	79.4	18.3	83.0	20.6
Italy	58.9	9.5	9.5	4.2	2004	77.9	17.4	83.7	21.4
Latvia	2.3	9.7	14.5	7.6	2006	65.9	12.1	76.8	17.8
Lithuania	3.4	9.2	13.2	6.8	2006	65.3	13.1	77.1	17.7
Luxembourg	0.5	11.7	8.0	...	2000-2002	74.8	15.8	81.0	19.7
Norway	4.7	12.6	8.9	3.2	2006	78.1	17.5	82.7	20.6
Poland	38.1	9.8	9.7	6.0	2006	70.4	11.7	79.0	14.9
Portugal	10.6	10.0	9.6	3.3	2005-2006	75.2	16.3	81.8	19.8
Romania	21.6	10.2	12.0	13.9	2004-2006	68.7	13.5	75.8	16.3
Russia	142.5	10.4	15.2	10.2	2006	60.4	11.4	73.2	15.6
Switzerland	7.5	9.8	8.1	4.4	2005-2006	78.9	18.2	83.9	21.7
Slovakia	5.4	10.0	9.9	6.6	2006	70.4	13.3	78.2	17.1
Slovenia	2.0	9.4	9.1	...	2005-2006	74.8	16.1	81.9	20.1
Spain	44.1	10.9	8.4	3.8	2004-2005	77.0	17.2	83.5	21.1
United Kingdom	60.6	12.4	9.4	5.0	2000	75.3	15.7	80.1	18.8
Sweden	9.1	11.7	10.0	2.8	2006	78.7	17.6	82.9	20.8
Czech Republic	10.3	10.3	10.2	3.3	2006	73.4	14.8	79.7	18.0
Germany	82.4	8.2	10.0	3.8	2004-2006	76.6	16.8	82.1	20.2
Hungary	10.1	9.9	13.1	5.7	2006	69.0	13.4	77.4	17.2
Austria	8.3	9.4	9.0	3.6	2006	75.5	17.2	81.5	20.6
South Africa	47.4	...	...	...	2004	49.9	...	52.9	...
Argentina	39.0	17.9	7.5	12.9	2000-2001	70.0	14.1	77.5	18.4
Brazil	186.8	...	...	...	2005	68.1	16.0	75.8	18.6
Canada	32.6	10.7	7.1	5.4 ¹	2004	77.8	17.7	82.6	21.0
Mexico	104.9	...	4.7	...	2005	71.9	16.4	77.4	18.4
United States	299.4	14.2	8.1	6.6	2004	75.2	17.1	80.4	20.0
Hong Kong	6.9	9.6	5.5	1.8	2005	78.8	17.7	84.6	21.9
Israel	7.1	21.0	5.5	4.0	2002-2006	78.0	17.9	82.0	20.1
India	1 117.7	23.5	7.5	57.0	2001-2005	62.3	13.5	63.9	15.3
Japan	127.8	8.7	8.6	2.6	2006	79.0	18.5	85.8	23.4
China	1 311.0	12.1	6.8	...	2000	69.6	...	73.3	...
Saudi Arabia	23.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	4.5	8.5	3.7	3.1	2005	77.9	17.0	81.6	19.3
Korea, Rep. of	48.3	9.2	5.0	3.8	2006	75.7	16.1	82.4	20.1
Turkey	73.0	18.7	6.2	22.6	2006	69.1	...	74.0	...
Australia	20.7	12.9	6.5	4.7	2003-2005	78.5	18.1	83.3	21.4
New Sjøælland	4.2	14.1	6.7	5.1	2004-2006	77.9	17.8	81.9	20.5

¹ 2005.Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook, 2006*.

Table 459

Live births per thousand women

	Year	Live births per thousand women by age							Total fertility rate per woman 2006
		15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7
Bulgaria	2006	40.3	79.6	84.2	52.2	16.3	2.2	0.1	1.4
Denmark	2006	5.9	43.8	128.4	131.0	51.6	8.7	0.3	1.9
Estonia	2006	21.4	69.4	102.7	74.2	35.5	6.4	0.2	1.5
Finland	2006	9.4	58.4	116.8	117.9	53.0	11.0	0.5	1.8
France	2005	7.8	55.0	128.1	121.4	56.0	12.9	0.7	2.0
Greece	2006	11.3	44.5	84.3	90.9	41.1	7.9	0.8	1.4
Netherlands	2006	3.8	34.2	99.8	126.4	61.9	9.8	0.4	1.7
Ireland	2006	16.4	48.8	79.4	131.9	89.3	17.8	0.7	1.9
Iceland	2006	13.6	79.1	127.9	119.3	61.4	11.2	0.3	2.0 ¹
Italy	2004	7.0	33.6	73.9	89.8	49.2	9.9	0.4	1.4
Latvia	2006	17.7	67.3	86.6	62.5	29.6	6.6	0.3	1.4
Lithuania	2006	19.4	64.2	93.4	56.8	21.8	4.4	0.2	1.3
Luxembourg	2006	10.4	54.5	98.9	106.0	51.1	8.8	0.2	1.7 ¹
Norway	2006	8.7	60.3	127.2	122.8	51.9	8.9	0.4	1.9
Poland	2006	13.9	57.7	91.1	62.8	24.0	4.9	0.2	1.3
Portugal	2006	16.8	45.6	79.7	83.8	38.4	7.7	0.4	1.4
Romania	2006	35.0	69.8	82.7	54.0	19.0	3.5	0.2	1.3
Russia	2006	28.5	85.8	78.2	46.8	18.7	3.1	0.1	1.3
Switzerland	2006	4.5	37.8	85.2	102.8	50.0	8.9	0.3	1.4
Slovakia	2006	20.2	56.6	84.6	62.1	22.0	3.6	0.2	1.2
Slovenia	2006	4.7	39.3	99.3	86.2	29.3	4.6	0.2	1.3
Spain	2005	11.5	31.0	64.3	100.4	53.4	9.4	0.5	1.4
United Kingdom	2004	26.7	71.5	97.6	97.5	48.5	9.8	0.5	1.9
Sweden	2006	5.9	47.6	113.6	131.2	59.4	11.5	0.5	1.9
Czech Republic	2006	10.9	47.0	103.6	77.5	25.6	4.1	0.2	1.3
Germany	2006	10.1	45.3	82.4	82.5	37.4	6.6	0.3	1.3
Hungary	2006	19.7	48.2	89.5	78.3	29.1	4.9	0.2	1.4
Austria	2006	11.9	53.6	91.3	82.0	34.3	6.7	0.3	1.4
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.7
Argentina	2006	62.8	109.7	108.9	99.0	60.1	17.4	1.3	2.3
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.3
Canada	2005	13.3	50.5	97.4	97.6	42.1	7.1	0.3	1.5
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2
United States	2004	41.2	101.8	115.2	95.4	45.3	9.0	0.5	2.1
Hong Kong	2006	4.1	36.8	67.6	74.4	35.5	5.4	0.3	1.0
Israel	2006	14.1	106.3	171.0	163.8	94.3	23.8	2.1	2.7
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5
Japan	2006	5.1	36.3	84.4	87.3	37.9	5.4	0.1	1.3
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
Saudi Arabia	2004	14.7	66.1	228.3	117.5	97.9	58.7	22.8	3.4
Singapore	2005	7.3	33.8	83.8	93.0	38.9	6.5	0.3	1.3
Korea, Rep. of	2005	2.1	18.9	97.0	88.0	20.1	2.6	0.2	1.1
Turkey	1997	50.0	173.6	144.9	73.3	36.1	15.5	3.4	2.2
Australia	2004	16.3	53.4	102.5	114.4	57.4	10.6	0.5	1.8
New Sjøælland	2006	28.1	70.9	105.4	119.4	63.6	12.3	0.7	2.1

¹ 2004.Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook. 2006*. United Nations: *World Development Indicators, 2008* (column 8).

Table 460

Adherents of selected world religions. 2001

	Europe	Asia	Africa	North America	Latin America	Oceania	World	Per cent	Countries
	thousands								
Christians	559 359	317 759	368 244	261 752	486 591	25 343	2 019 052	32.9	238
Christians affiliated with Church	536 588	312 182	342 819	213 038	481 132	21 600	1 907 363	31.1	238
Of whom									
Roman Catholics	112 086	112 086	123 467	71 391	466 226	8 327	1 067 053	17.4	235
Protestants	77 497	50 718	90 989	70 164	49 008	7 478	345 855	5.6	232
Orthodox	158 375	14 219	36 038	6 400	564	718	216 314	3.5	134
Anglicans	26 628	735	43 524	3 231	1 098	5 428	80 644	1.3	163
Other Christians	29 456	160 126	87 978	91 779	47 136	2 004	418 479	6.8	...
Christians not affiliated with Church	22 771	5 577	25 425	48 714	5 459	3 743	111 689	1.8	232
Muslims	31 724	845 341	323 556	4 518	1 702	307	1 207 148	19.7	204
Hindus	1 425	813 396	2 384	1 350	775	359	819 689	13.4	114
Buddhists	1 570	356 533	139	2 777	660	307	361 985	5.9	126
Sikhs	241	22 689	54	535	0	19	23 538	0.4	34
Jews	2 506	4 476	215	6 045	1 145	98	14 484	0.2	134
Adherents of other religions	130 489	1 372 045	105 343	34 554	34 288	4 271	1 680 990	27.4	...
Population, total	728 270	3 730 168	802 150	311 877	525 878	30 164	6 128 512	100.0	238

Note: Estimated figures.

Source: *Britannica Book of the year*.

Table 461

Education in selected OECD countries. 2006

	School expectancy (in years)				Population by highest level of education completed (25-64 years old)				
	Primary and lower-secondary school	Upper-secondary education	Higher education	Total	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	Total
	number of years				per cent				
OECD total¹	9.5	3.9	3.0	16.5	33	28	24	19	27
Belgium	9.4	6.4	3.1	18.9	42	35	27	22	32
Denmark	9.4	4.2	3.5	17.1	41	36	33	28	35
Finland	9.0	5.5	4.7	19.2	38	41	34	27	35
France	9.5	3.4	2.7	15.6	41	27	19	16	26
Greece	9.0	3.5	4.6	17.1	27	26	20	13	22
Netherlands	10.4	3.4	2.9	16.6	36	30	30	25	30
Ireland	10.9	3.5	2.8	17.2	42	33	24	17	31
Iceland	9.9	5.6	3.7	19.1	32	34	29	21	30
Italy	8.3	4.8	3.0	16.1	17	14	11	9	13
Luxembourg	9.2	3.8	...	...	33	24	19	18	24
Norway	10.0	3.9	3.6	17.5	42	35	30	25	33
Poland	9.0	4.0	3.4	16.4	28	17	13	13	18
Portugal	10.4	2.9	2.6	15.8	20	14	11	7	13
Switzerland	9.6	3.5	2.2	15.3	32	33	29	24	30
Spain	11.0	2.3	3.0	16.2	39	31	22	15	28
United Kingdom	9.1	4.5	2.8	16.4	37	31	29	24	30
Sweden	9.9	4.8	3.7	18.4	39	29	29	25	31
Czech Republic	9.1	4.3	2.3	15.6	15	15	13	11	14
Germany	10.3	3.5	2.3	16.1	22	25	25	23	24
Hungary	9.2	4.9	3.1	17.2	21	17	17	15	18
Austria	8.1	4.7	2.4	15.2	19	19	18	14	18
Canada	...	...	...	...	55	51	43	37	47
Mexico	10.0	1.7	1.3	13.0	19	16	15	8	15
United States	9.2	2.8	4.2	16.2	39	41	40	38	39
Japan	9.1	2.9	...	...	54	46	39	23	40
Korea. Rep. of	9.0	2.8	4.6	16.4	53	37	19	11	33
Turkey	7.6	2.5	1.8	11.9	13	9	9	8	10
Australia	11.7	4.9	3.6	20.2	39	33	32	26	33
New Zealand	10.2	5.2	4.1	19.5	44	39	38	30	38

Note: Estimated figures.

¹ Average percentage for all OECD countries by highest level of education completed by population.Source: OECD. *Education at a Glance. OECD indicators*, *Britannica Book of the year*.

Table 462

Illiteracy in selected countries. 2007

	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total
	per cent				per cent		
Algeria	15.7	33.6	24.6	Mauretania	36.7	51.7	44.2
Argentina	2.4	2.3	2.4	Morocco	31.3	56.8	44.4
Bangladesh	41.3	52.0	46.5	Mozambique	42.8	67.0	55.6
Belarus	0.2	0.3	0.3	Namibia	11.4	12.6	12.0
Benin	46.9	72.1	59.5	Netherlands Antilles	3.7	3.6	3.6
Botswana	17.2	17.1	17.1	Nigeria	19.9	35.9	28.0
Brazil	9.9	9.1	9.5	Oman	10.6	22.5	15.6
Bulgaria	1.4	2.1	1.7	Pakistan	31.3	59.8	45.1
Cambodia	14.2	32.3	23.7	Panama	6.0	7.2	6.6
Cape Verde	10.6	21.2	16.2	Paraguay	5.6	6.9	6.3
Colombia	6.4	6.5	6.4	Peru	4.8	14.2	9.5
Comoros	19.7	30.2	24.9	Russian Federation	0.3	0.6	0.5
Congo	7.9	18.3	13.2	Samoa	1.1	1.6	1.3
Costa Rica	4.3	3.8	4.1	Saudi Arabia	10.9	20.6	15.0
Cuba	0.2	0.2	0.2	Slovenia	0.3	0.4	0.3
El Salvador	11.6	17.2	14.5	South Africa	11.1	12.8	12.0
Guatemala	21.0	32.0	26.8	Sri Lanka	6.8	10.1	8.5
Haiti	39.9	36.0	37.9	Suriname	7.3	11.9	9.6
India	23.1	45.5	34.0	Trinidad and Tobago	0.9	1.7	1.3
Indonesia	5.1	12.0	8.6	Tunisia	13.6	31.0	22.3
Jamaica	19.5	8.9	14.0	Uganda	18.2	34.5	26.4
Jordan	3.5	10.6	6.9	Ukraine	0.2	0.4	0.3
Kuwait	5.1	7.8	6.1	United Arab Emirates	9.1	10.8	9.6
Liberia	39.8	49.1	44.5	United Rep. of Tanzania	21.0	34.1	27.7
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5.5	21.6	13.2	Uruguay	2.4	1.7	2.0
Maldives	3.0	2.9	3.0	Yemen	23.0	59.5	41.1
Malta	10.0	6.8	8.4	Zimbabwe	5.9	11.7	8.8

Note: The number of illiterate adults expressed as a percentage of the total adult population aged 15 years and above. A person is considered illiterate if he/she can't read and write with understanding a simple statement related to his/her daily life.

Source: <http://www.uis.unesco.org>

Table 463

Employment. 2007

	Labour force	Employed persons	Employed men	Employed women
	thousand persons			
OECD countries	567 168	535 361	303 548	231 813
EU countries	235 700	218 899	121 595	97 304
Nordic countries	13 113	12 451	6 562	5 889
Austria	4 213	4 028	2 209	1 819
Belgium	4 733	4 380	2 444	1 937
Bulgaria	3 493	3 253	1 732	1 521
Czech Republic	5 199	4 922	2 806	2 116
Denmark	2 893	2 779	1 476	1 303
Estonia	687	655	330	325
Finland	2 695	2 512	1 310	1 202
France	27 844	25 628	13 613	12 015
Germany	41 770	38 162	20 890	17 272
Greece	4 918	4 520	2 762	1 758
Hungary	4 238	3 926	2 143	1 783
Iceland	182	177	97	81
Ireland	2 202	2 102	1 202	900
Italy	24 728	23 222	14 057	9 165
Latvia	1 191	1 119	574	546
Lithuania	1 603	1 534	778	757
Luxembourg	328	319	114	90
Netherlands	8 609	8 309	4 547	3 762
Norway	2 506	2 443	1 289	1 154
Poland	16 860	15 241	8 403	6 838
Portugal	5 618	5 170	2 789	2 380
Romania	9 994	9 353	5 116	4 237
Russian Federation	75 159	70 570	35 650	34 920
Slovakia	2 649	2 357	1 322	1 036
Slovenia	1 041	993	542	451
Spain	22 190	20 356	11 987	8 369
Sweden	4 837	4 540	2 390	2 150
Switzerland	4 278	4 122	2 259	1 863
United Kingdom	30 721	29 100	15 747	13 353
South Africa	17 164	13 222	7 554	5 668
Argentina ¹	11 090	10 041	5 787	4 254
Brazil ¹	97 528	89 318	51 400	37 918
Canada	17 946	16 866	8 889	7 978
Mexico	44 412	42 907	26 841	16 066
United States	153 124	146 046	78 254	67 792
China	...	769 900	...	...
Hong Kong	3 641	3 495	1 875	1 620
India ²	385 600	368 966	262 484	106 482
Israel	2 894	2 682	1 442	1 240
Japan	66 690	64 120	37 530	26 590
Korea, Republic of	24 216	23 433	13 607	9 826
Saudi Arabia	8 229	7 766	6 664	1 102
Singapore	1 918	1 842	1 060	783
Turkey	23 522	21 189	15 661	5 528
Australia	10 928	10 444	5 751	4 693
New Zealand	2 235	2 156	1 161	995

Note: Figures for EU countries cover 15-64 year-olds, while the age limit for other countries in the rule is 15+. Furthermore, employment is calculated differently in individual countries, according to whether enterprise surveys are used or official estimates, or interview-based surveys. Most countries (including the EU countries) use harmonized interview-based surveys, however. Therefore as employment is calculated differently in different countries, care should be taken in comparing countries. The different methods of calculation can also mean that the labour force for an individual country can vary from the sum of the countries employed and unemployed persons.

¹ 2006. ² 2000.

Source: ILO, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics 2008*.

Table 464

Unemployment. 2007

	Unemployed persons	Unemployment rates	Unemployed men	Unemployed women
	thousand persons	per cent	thousand persons	
OECD countries	31 808	5.6	17 394	14 414
EU countries	16 801	7.1	8 521	8 280
Nordic countries	662	5.0	330	331
Austria	186	4.4	90	96
Belgium	353	7.5	174	179
Bulgaria	240	6.9	121	120
Czech Republic	277	5.3	124	153
Denmark	115	4.0	55	60
Estonia	32	4.7	19	13
Finland	183	6.8	90	93
France	2 216	8.0	1 095	1 121
Germany	3 608	8.6	1 944	1 664
Greece	398	8.1	144	254
Hungary	312	7.4	164	148
Iceland	4	2.3	2	2
Ireland	100	4.6	60	40
Italy	1 506	6.1	722	784
Latvia	72	6.0	39	33
Lithuania	69	4.3	35	34
Luxembourg	9	2.7	4	5
Netherlands	300	3.5	143	157
Norway	63	2.5	34	29
Poland	1 619	9.6	831	788
Portugal	448	8.0	197	251
Romania	641	6.4	399	242
Russian Federation	4 589	6.1	2 453	2 136
Slovakia	292	11.0	144	148
Slovenia	48	4.6	20	28
Spain	1 834	8.3	815	1 019
Sweden	297	6.1	149	148
Switzerland	156	3.6	68	88
United Kingdom	1 621	5.3	930	691
South Africa	3 942	23.0	1 883	2 059
Argentina ¹	1 049	9.5	489	560
Brazil ¹	8 210	8.4	3 510	4 700
Canada	1 079	6.0	604	476
Mexico	1 505	3.4	886	620
United States	7 078	4.6	3 882	3 196
China ³	...	4.0	...	...
Hong Kong	146	4.0	89	57
India ²	16 634	4.3	11 838	4 797
Israel	212	7.3	105	107
Japan	2 570	3.9	1 540	1 030
Korea. Republic of	783	3.2	517	266
Saudi Arabia	463	5.6	296	168
Singapore	76	4.0	41	36
Turkey	2 333	9.9	1 702	631
Australia	484	4.4	244	239
New Zealand	80	3.6	40	40

Note: Unemployment is calculated differently in individual countries, according to whether enterprise surveys are used or official estimates, or interview-based surveys. Most countries (including the EU countries) use harmonized interview-based surveys, however. Therefore as employment is calculated differently in different countries, care should be taken in comparing countries. The different methods of calculation can also mean that the labour force for an individual country can vary from the sum of the countries employed and unemployed persons.

¹ 2006. ² 2000. ³ Unemployment rates in urban areas.

Source: ILO. *Yearbook of Labour Statistics 2008*.

Table 465

Consumer prices

	Consumer prices, percentage annual growth		
	2006	2007	2008
Belgium	2.3	1.8	1.8
Bulgaria	7.3	8.2	7.9
Denmark	1.9	1.7	3.4
Estonia	4.4	6.0	7.0
Finland	1.3	1.5	1.8
France	1.9	1.6	1.8
Greece	3.3	3.0	3.2
Netherlands	1.7	2.0	2.2
Ireland	2.7	2.5	2.1
Iceland	6.8	4.8	3.3
Italy	2.2	1.9	1.9
Latvia	6.5	9.0	8.9
Lithuania	3.8	5.2	4.6
Luxembourg	2.7	2.2	2.2
Norway	2.3	0.8	2.5
Poland	1.0	2.2	2.7
Portugal	3.0	2.5	2.4
Romania	6.6	4.3	4.8
Russian Federation	9.7	8.1	7.5
Schweizerland	1.0	1.0	1.0
Slovakia	4.4	2.4	2.0
Slovenia	2.5	3.2	3.1
Spain	3.6	2.5	2.8
United Kingdom	2.3	2.4	2.0
Sweden	1.5	1.9	2.0
Czech Republic	2.5	2.9	4.4
Germany	1.8	2.1	1.8
Hungary	3.9	7.6	4.5
Austria	1.7	1.9	1.9
South Africa	4.7	6.6	6.2
Argentina	10.9	9.5	12.6
Brazil	4.2	3.6	3.9
Canada	2.0	2.2	1.9
Mexico	3.6	3.9	4.2
United States	3.2	2.7	2.3
Hong Kong	2.0	2.0	3.2
Israel	2.1	0.5	2.5
India	6.1	6.2	4.4
Japan	0.3	0.0	0.5
China	1.5	4.5	3.9
Saudi Arabia	2.2	3.0	3.0
Singapore	1.0	1.7	1.7
Korea, Republic of	2.2	2.6	2.7
Turkey	9.6	8.2	4.6
Australia	3.5	2.3	2.8
New Zealand	3.4	2.4	2.7

Source: IMF. International Financial Statistics.

Table 466

Comparison of GDP per capita and price level. 2007*

	GDP per capita converted with exchange rate	GDP per capita converted with purchasing power parity	Price level for the final consumption by households	Price level for food and non-alcoholic beverages
	EU27 = 100			
EU-27	100	100	100	100
EU-15	117	112	105	106
Belgium,	127	118	106	111
Denmark	167	120	138	143
Germany	118	115	103	106
Greece	82	95	89	96
Spain	94	105	92	93
France	120	109	108	103
Ireland	176	150	125	124
Italy	104	102	104	114
Luxembourg	303	266	112	115
Holland	139	131	103	87
Austria	131	124	101	110
Portugal	62	76	85	86
Finland	136	116	123	119
Sweden	145	122	117	118
United Kingdom	135	119	110	114
Iceland	188	119	148	157
Norway	242	178	139	158
Switzerland	167	137	126	132
Bulgaria	15	37	47	61
Cyprus	80	91	89	107
Czech Republic	49	80	62	71
Estonia	46	68	72	80
Hungary	40	63	66	79
Lithuania	34	59	60	69
Latvia	37	58	66	76
Malta	53	77	73	83
Poland	33	54	64	69
Romania	23	42	62	75
Slovenia	69	89	78	91
Slovakia	41	67	64	73
Turkey	26	44	72	89
United States	134	153	85	...
Japan	101	112	97	...
Canada	...	...	...	...
Australia	...	...	...	...

Note: The figures are provisional. Final figures are available in December 2010. Figures are calculated at current prices and current purchasing power parities.

Source: Eurostat, database.

Table 467 (page 1 of 2)

Output of selected world commodities by the 10 largest producer countries

	2006	2007		2006	2007
	thousand tonnes			thousand tonnes	
Wheat			Corn		
World production	598 440	607 046	World production	699 285	784 787
China	104 470	109 860	United States of America	267 598	332 092
India	69 355	74 890	China	145 610	151 970
United States of America	49 316	53 603	Brazil	42 662	51 590
Russian Federation	45 006	49 390	Mexico	21 893	22 500
France	35 367	33 219	Argentina	14 446	21 755
Pakistan	21 277	23 520	India	14 979	16 780
Germany	22 428	21 367	France	12 902	13 107
Canada	25 265	20 641	Indonesia	11 611	12 382
Turkey	20 010	17 678	Canada	8 990	10 555
Kazakhstan	13 500	16 500	Italy	9 671	9 891
Denmark	4 802	4 519	Denmark	...	...
Rye			Rice		
World production	12 723	15 750	World production	644 116	651 743
Russian Federation	2 965	3 910	China	184 128	187 040
Germany	2 644	3 319	India	139 137	141 134
Poland	2 622	3 194	Indonesia	54 455	57 049
Belarus	1 072	1 305	Bangladesh	43 504	43 504
China	453	700	Viet Nam	35 827	35 567
Ukraine	584	550	Myanmar	30 600	32 610
Turkey	271	264	Thailand	29 269	27 879
Spain	159	258	Philippines	15 327	16 000
Canada	383	250	Brazil	11 527	11 080
United States of America	183	201	Japan	10 695	10 970
Denmark	130	135	Denmark	...	...
Barley			Sugarcane		
World production	139 057	136 209	World production	1 388 674	1 557 665
Russian Federation	18 154	15 663	Brazil	457 246	514 080
Canada	9 573	11 822	India	281 172	355 520
Spain	8 318	11 684	China	100 435	106 316
Germany	11 967	11 034	Thailand	47 658	64 366
France	10 412	9 472	Pakistan	44 666	54 752
Turkey	9 551	7 423	Mexico	50 676	50 680
Ukraine	11 341	6 000	Colombia	39 000	40 000
Australia	4 257	5 920	Australia	38 169	36 000
United Kingdom	5 239	5 149	United States of America	27 033	27 751
United States of America	3 923	4 612	Philippines	24 345	25 300
Denmark	3 270	3 104	Denmark	...	...
Oats			Sugar beet		
World production	22 758	25 992	World production	253 213	247 879
Russian Federation	4 880	5 407	France	29 879	32 338
Canada	3 852	5 009	United States of America	30 631	31 912
Poland	1 035	1 487	Russian Federation	30 861	29 000
United States of America	1 359	1 330	Germany	20 647	26 114
Spain	918	1 274	Ukraine	22 421	16 978
Finland	1 029	1 266	Turkey	14 452	14 800
Sweden	624	892	Poland	11 475	11 058
Australia	748	843	China	10 536	8 931
Germany	830	800	United Kingdom	7 150	6 500
China	512	800	Belgium	5 667	5 747
Denmark	274	312	Denmark	2 314	2 255

Source: www.fao.org

Table 467 (page 2 of 2)

Output of selected world commodities by the 10 largest producer countries

	2006	2007		2006	2007
	thousand tonnes			thousand tonnes	
Pig meat			Tea		
World production	106 383	115 454	World production	3 668	3 871
China	53 093	61 150	China	1 049	1 187
United States of America	9 550	9 953	India	893	949
Germany	4 662	4 670	Kenya	311	315
Spain	3 219	3 222	Sri Lanka	311	305
Brazil	3 120	3 130	Turkey	205	192
Viet Nam	2 505	2 500	Indonesia	185	192
Poland	2 071	2 100	Viet Nam	142	153
France	2 011	1 982	Japan	92	95
Canada	1 898	1 894	Argentina	72	72
Russian Federation	1 641	1 788	Iran, Islamic Rep of	59	60
Denmark	1 749	1 750	Denmark	...	...
Mutton and lamb			Coffee		
World production	8 735	8 893	World production	7 751	7 743
China	2 540	2 600	Brazil	2 573	2 178
Australia	626	635	Viet Nam	854	1 060
New Zealand	542	573	Colombia	696	710
Iran, Islamic Rep of	389	390	Indonesia	653	666
United Kingdom	330	330	Ethiopia	241	326
Turkey	272	272	Mexico	310	320
India	240	243	India	274	275
Spain	230	225	Peru	258	230
Syrian Arab Republic	200	200	Guatemala	217	217
Algeria	185	182	Honduras	192	200
Denmark	2	2	Denmark	...	...
Beef and veal			Potatoes		
World production	61 031	61 881	World production	315 062	321 736
United States of America	11 910	12 044	China	70 338	72 040
Brazil	7 800	7 900	Russian Federation	38 573	36 784
China	7 172	7 272	India	23 905	26 280
Argentina	2 800	2 830	Ukraine	19 467	19 102
Australia	2 077	2 261	United States of America	19 713	17 654
Russian Federation	1 705	1 828	Germany	10 031	11 605
Mexico	1 613	1 650	Poland	8 982	11 221
France	1 473	1 450	Belarus	8 329	8 744
India	1 289	1 282	Netherlands	6 240	7 200
Canada	1 391	1 279	France	6 354	6 271
Denmark	129	130	Denmark	1 361	1 626
Chicken			Wine¹		
World production	73 088	74 290	World production	28 044	26 445
United States of America	15 870	16 000	Italy	4 712	5 050
China	10 692	10 857	France	5 349	4 712
Brazil	8 669	8 670	Spain	3 644	3 645
Mexico	2 464	2 500	United States of America	2 250	2 300
India	2 000	2 200	Argentina	1 540	1 550
Russian Federation	1 580	1 722	China	1 400	1 450
Iran, Islamic Rep of	1 327	1 423	South Africa	1 013	1 050
Indonesia	1 260	1 331	Australia	1 430	962
United Kingdom	1 289	1 300	Chile	977	828
Japan	1 337	1 290	Portugal	732	745
Denmark	166	170	Denmark	...	...

Table 468

Transport by road and rail

	Road transport 2006				Rail transport 2007				
	Road network length	Road network length per thousand km ²	Goods motor vehicles	Transport performance	Rail network length	Rail network length per thousand km ²	Locomotives	Passenger kilometres	Ton-kilometres
	km		thousands	mio. tonkm	km		number	mio.	
OECD countries	16 560 183	0.48	127 345	4 605 223	548 897	16	55 420	686 694	3 674 553
EU-27 countries	5 925 557	1.37	29 540	1 427 400	209 895	49	26 145	379 043	380 717
Nordic countries	954 050	0.78	1 779	93 347	21 940	18	1 123	18 536	21 934
Belgium	152 256	4.99	623	51 572	3 374	109	698	9 932	8 149
Bulgaria	40 231 ⁶	0.37 ⁶	318 ⁵	9 015 ⁵	4 027	36	602	2 424	5 242
Denmark	72 361	1.68	436 ⁶	11 058 ⁶	2 133	50	56	5 724	...
Estonia	57 016 ⁶	1.26 ⁶	143 ⁶	7 641 ⁶	962 ⁷	21	113 ⁶	273	8 153
Finland	78 941	0.23	372	26 400	5 899	17	530	3 778	10 434
France	951 500	1.41	6 179	197 000	29 488	53	4 289	83 299	42 435
Greece	117 533 ⁶	0.89 ⁶	1 186 ⁶	18 360 ¹	2 551	19	172	1 954	835
Netherlands	126 100 ⁶	3.72 ⁶	981 ³	45 700 ¹	2 776	66	122	15 546	...
Ireland	96 602 ⁴	1.32 ⁴	251 ⁴	15 900 ⁴	1 919	27	94 ⁷	2 007	129
Iceland	13 038	0.13	26 ⁶	800 ⁴	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	487 700 ⁶	1.62 ⁶	4 133 ⁶	186 510 ²	16 668	55	3 218	47 113	22 340
Latvia	69 675	1.08	121	2 729	2 269	35	200	983	16 735
Lithuania	79 987	1.23	136	18 134 ⁶	1 766	27	243	409	14 373
Luxembourg	5 227 ⁵	2.01 ⁵	36 ⁵	9 493 ⁴	275	92	111	316	287
Norway	91 916 ⁴	0.29 ⁶	465 ⁶	14 966 ⁵	4 087	11	...	2 567	...
Poland	423 997 ⁴	1.35 ⁴	2 305 ⁶	136 490	19 419	62	3 538	17 081	43 548
Portugal	82 900 ⁶	0.90 ⁶	357 ⁴	23 085 ²	2 838	31	150	3 610	2 585
Romania	198 817 ⁵	0.83 ⁵	494 ⁶	51 531 ⁶	10 646	45	1 961	7 417	13 471
Russian Federation	933 000	0.05	4 929	23 300 ¹	84 158	5	12 063 ⁷	173 411	2 090 337
Switzerland	71 298	1.73	314	16 337	3 619	88	1 593 ⁷	15 771	16 736
Slovakia	43 761	0.89	208	18 517 ⁵	3 629	74	1 021	2 148	9 331
Slovenia	38 562	1.90	74	12 112	1 228	61	164	812	3 603
Spain	666 292 ⁴	1.32 ⁴	4 363 ⁴	132 868 ⁴	14 832	29	...	21 225	11 064
United Kingdom	398 351 ⁷	1.71	3 431 ⁶	163 000 ⁶	16 208	67	...	49 635	21 200
Sweden	697 794	1.55	480	40 123	9 821	22	537 ⁷	6 467	11 500 ⁷
Czech Republic	128 512	1.63	349 ³	45 100 ³	9 491 ⁷	120	1 952	6 855	16 972
Germany	644 480	1.85	2 604	227 197 ⁴	33 897	95	4 128	74 740	91 013
Hungary	159 700 ⁶	1.72 ⁶	407 ⁴	12 000 ³	7 960	86	1 005	6 244	8 323
Austria	107 262	1.28	364	26 411 ⁴	5 818	69	1 241	9 051	18 996
South Africa	364 131 ²	0.30 ²	1 968	434 ¹	24 487	20	3 301 ⁶	14 856	108 513 ⁶
Argentina	231 374 ⁴	0.08 ⁴	...	...	35 753 ⁶	13	...	...	12 871
Brazil	1 751 868 ⁵	0.20 ⁵	5 801 ⁵	...	29 487 ⁶	3	2 394 ⁶	...	232 297
Canada	1 408 900 ⁵	0.14 ⁵	589 ⁴	184 774 ⁴	57 042 ⁷	6	2 947 ⁷	1 451 ⁷	353 227 ⁷
Mexico	356 945	0.18	7 563	209 392	26 662 ⁶	14	1 179 ⁶	84	75 600 ⁷
United States	6 544 257 ⁶	0.68 ⁶	62 641 ⁶	2 116 532 ⁵	226 706 ⁷	24	23 990 ⁷	9 059	2 820 061
Hong Kong	1 983	1.80	112	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	17 719	0.85	355 ⁶	...	958	44	81	1 831	1 175
India	3 316 452	10.01	3 488 ⁴	...	63 327	19	8 110	694 764	480 993
Japan	1 196 999	3.16	18 360 ⁵	327 632 ⁵	20 050 ⁷	53	1 170 ⁷	252 579	23 145
China	3 456 999 ⁶	0.36	10 595	975 420	63 637	7	17 222	689 618	2 211 246
Saudi Arabia	221 372 ⁶	0.10 ⁶	1 128 ⁶	108 ⁶	1 412	1	59	345	1 630
Singapore	3 262	4.61	144	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	102 062	1.02	3 183	12 545 ⁶	3 399	34	573	31 596	10 927
Turkey	426 951	0.55	2 152 ⁶	166 831 ⁶	8 697	11	597	5 553	9 680
Australia	812 972 ⁴	0.11 ⁴	2 529 ⁶	168 630 ⁶	9 639 ⁷	1	509 ⁷	1 309 ⁷	46 036
New Zealand	93 576	0.35	456	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹ 2000. ² 2001. ³ 2002. ⁴ 2003. ⁵ 2004. ⁶ 2005. ⁷ 2006.

Source: International Road Federation: *World Road Statistics 2007*. UIC: *Railway Statistics-Synopsis 2007*.

Table 469

Stock of ships. 2007

31 December	Stock of ships					
	Total stock of ships			Total stock of ships		
	Of which:		Container ships	Of which:		Container ships
	Tankers			Tankers		
	number			thousand GT		
Whole world	97 504	12 214	4 278	744 937	260 800	124 922
OECD countries	35 216	3 867	1 024	189 326	65 571	36 729
EU-27 countries	15 863	1 981	1 049	169 786	56 463	36 212
Nordic countries	4 169	490	93	33 427	12 016	5 778
Belgium	243	28	7	4 091	2 203	153
Bulgaria	139	14	6	911	26	66
Cyprus	985	123	183	18 954	3 998	3 756
Denmark ¹	782	92	83	9 231	1 930	5 565
Estonia	122	2	-	390	4	-
Finland	289	14	3	1 570	364	29
France	910	66	25	6 258	3 123	1 608
Faeroe Islands	171	2	2	246	6	18
Greece	1 478	441	46	35 704	20 975	2 574
Netherlands	1 258	68	69	6 139	490	1 432
Ireland	246	2	1	187	13	5
Iceland	267	1	-	180	0	-
Italy	1 564	265	30	12 972	3 838	1 159
Latvia	153	9	-	262	100	-
Lithuania	127	1	1	426	2	3
Luxembourg	75	20	6	884	200	95
Malta	1 421	309	70	27 754	8 614	1 405
Norway	2 088	300	5	18 156	9 135	167
Poland	351	11	-	193	11	-
Portugal	469	34	5	1 070	318	26
Romania	192	4	-	270	28	-
Russian Federation	3 481	268	10	7 587	1 153	92
Switzerland	32	5	6	589	46	170
Slovakia	57	-	-	233	-	-
Slovenia	6	-	-	2	-	-
Spain	1 648	38	26	3 062	1 331	273
United Kingdom	2 218	333	213	23 411	7 786	6 775
Sweden	572	81	-	4 045	582	-
Germany	885	44	279	12 934	583	11 350
Austria	4	-	2	14	-	4
Liberia	2 171	783	677	76 573	35 121	22 956
South Africa	250	-	1	193	-	28
Argentina	569	28	1	838	363	13
Bahamas	1 430	357	65	43 739	19 857	1 836
Brazil	538	69	9	2 290	1 110	195
Canada	927	26	2	2 768	512	16
Mexico	780	41	-	1 217	641	-
Panama	7 605	1 375	730	168 166	41 671	26 926
United States	6 486	67	82	11 411	2 326	3 201
Israel	51	3	16	728	1	712
India	1 417	159	12	9 168	5 269	157
Japan	6 519	1 266	17	12 788	5 153	384
China	5 043	837	348	60 737	13 284	10 004
Saudi Arabia	311	36	4	942	326	149
Singapore	2 257	678	243	36 252	17 752	6 532
Korea, Rep. of	2 946	430	83	13 102	2 519	1 372
Turkey	1 252	181	33	4 995	757	365
Australia	696	11	1	1 911	681	7
New Zealand	174	2	-	210	53	-

Note: Only merchant ships over 100 GT are included.

¹ Incl. Greenland.

Source: Lloyd's Register. World Fleet Statistics 2007.

Table 470

Consumption of pesticides

		1990	1995	2000	2002	2004	2006
	Tonnes in 1990	indices 1990=100					
Belgium	9 922	100	110	96	51	61	70
Denmark	5 650	100	85	50	51	51	57
Finland	1 994	100	52	57	81	75	83
France	97 701	100	86	97	84	78	73
Greece	8 006	100	106	139	148	145	129
Netherlands	18 837	100	58	51	43	49	50
Ireland	1 802	100	127	118	155	...	...
Italy ¹	78 267	116	100	102	121	119	104
Norway	1 183	100	79	32	69	73	61
Poland	6 609	100	105	134	157	132	259
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	2 283	100	80	69	67	61	60
Spain	39 562	100	70	96	103	120	103
United Kingdom	35 621	100	101	100	95	94	68
Sweden	2 575	100	58	79	85	53	86
Germany ²	26 732	...	114	113	110	108	119
Hungary	24 719	100	31	22	33	40	...
Canada	33 964	100	97	117	101	106	108
United States	326 587	100	106	100	...	...	...
Japan	92 608	100	93	83	71	68	64
Turkey	34 055	100	98	98	90	103	106
Australia	17 867	100	143	187	149	203	201

¹ 1995=100. ² 1994=100.

Source: OECD, Environmental Data, Compendium 2008.

Table 471

Production of electricity in selected countries

	Total production		By hydropower		By nuclear power	
	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006
	GWh					
All world	13 231 475	19 699 173	2 571 420	3 063 035	2 252 621	2 753 260
EU15 countries	2 342 583	2 885 830	311 945	302 402	808 362	893 034
Nordic countries	379 975	402 912	209 430	200 347	89 151	89 883
Belgium	74 477	85 391	1 230	1 628	41 356	46 645
Bulgaria	41 789	45 843	2 314	4 579	17 261	19 493
Denmark	38 054	45 716	30	23	-	-
Estonia	8 693	9 508	2	13	-	-
Finland	64 035	82 304	12 925	11 494	19 216	22 906
France ¹	497 417	574 473	75 922	61 112	377 231	450 191
Greece	41 552	60 789	3 782	6 475	-	-
Netherlands	80 832	96 733	88	106	4 018	3 469
Belarus	24 918	31 811	20	35	-	-
Ireland	18 254	28 046	1 273	1 088	-	-
Iceland	4 981	9 930	4 682	7 293	-	-
Italy ²	243 086	314 121	41 907	43 425	-	-
Croatia	8 863	12 430	5 265	6 124	-	-
Latvia	3 979	4 891	2 937	2 698	-	-
Lithuania	13 898	12 482	751	802	11 822	8 651
Luxembourg	1 181	4 333	835	917	-	-
Norway	124 470	121 663	123 633	119 799	-	-
Poland	139 007	161 742	3 865	3 020	-	-
Portugal	33 362	49 041	8 555	11 467	-	-
Romania	59 266	62 697	16 693	18 356	-	5 632
Russian Federation	860 027	995 785	177 256	175 282	99 532	156 436
Switzerland ³	64 600	64 038	37 474	32 883	24 895	27 819
Serbia and Montenegro	37 176	36 481	11 220	10 965	-	-
Slovakia	26 306	31 418	5 226	4 566	11 437	18 012
Slovenia	12 648	15 115	3 240	3 591	4 779	5 548
Spain	169 615	303 051	24 569	29 503	55 455	60 126
United Kingdom	338 412	398 327	7 942	8 458	88 964	75 451
Sweden	148 435	143 299	68 160	61 738	69 935	66 977
Czech Republic	60 847	84 361	2 274	3 257	12 230	26 046
Turkey	86 255	176 299	35 541	44 244	-	-
Germany	537 284	636 761	26 250	27 304	152 187	167 269
Ukraine	194 318	193 381	10 150	13 034	70 823	90 225
Hungary	34 017	35 859	164	186	14 026	13 461
Austria	56 587	63 445	38 477	37 664	-	-
South Africa ⁴	187 825	253 798	1 803	5 581	11 301	11 780
Argentina	67 085	115 197	26 986	38 157	7 066	7 691
Brazil	275 601	419 336	253 905	348 805	2 519	13 754
Canada	560 091	612 594	336 144	355 511	97 844	97 964
Mexico	152 360	249 648	29 065	30 394	5 409	10 866
United States	3 558 145	4 300 103	352 126	317 686	673 402	816 195
Hong Kong	27 916	38 613	-	-	-	-
Israel	30 388	51 811	25	15	-	-
India	418 043	744 119	72 596	113 359	7 982	18 607
Japan	989 880	1 100 364	91 216	95 576	291 254	303 426
China	1 007 726	2 865 726	190 577	441 280	12 833	54 843
Saudi Arabia	99 833	179 782	-	-	-	-
Singapore	22 057	39 442	-	-	-	-
Korea, Rep. of	205 102	404 021	5 478	5 219	67 029	148 749
Australia	173 384	251 659	16 240	16 028	-	-
New Sjøælland	35 387	43 519	27 259	23 453	-	-

Note: Data includes public and private power stations.

¹ Includes Monaco. ² Includes San Marino. ³ Includes Liechtenstein. ⁴ Includes Lesotho.

Source: United Nations, *UNdata*.

For further information visit <http://data.un.org>

Table 472

Consumption of electricity in selected countries per capita

	1993	2005		1993	2005
	kWh			kWh	
Africa	509	625	Algeria	678	998
Asia	1 007	1 702	Egypt	811	1 458
Europe	5 613	6 544	Ethiopia ⁴	25	40
North and Central America	8 814	10 290	Morocco	427	665
Oceania	7 402	9 257	Nigeria	141	153
			South Africa ⁵	3 856	4 641
			Tanzania	70	84
			Tunesia	754	1 293
Belgium	7 167	8 927			
Bulgaria	4 438	4 752	Canada	17 356	18 711
Denmark	6 935	6 951	Mexico	1 522	2 263
Estonia	7 072	6 236	United States	12 273	14 544
Finland	13 588	16 687			
France ¹	7 116	8 457	Argentina	1 888	2 874
Greece	3 781	5 746	Australia	9 361	12 353
Netherlands	5 715	7 262	Bangladesh	86	163
Ireland	4 664	6 796	Bolivia	348	555
Iceland	17 973	29 348	Brazil	1 828	2 400
Italy ²	4 588	6 021	Chile	1 743	3 469
Latvia	2 462	3 066	Colombia	1 176	1 063
Lithuania	3 037	3 463	Philippines	401	671
Luxembourg	12 957	16 175	India	398	639
Norway	26 091	27 155	Indonesia	307	579
Poland	3 421	3 819	Iraq	1 365	1 287
Portugal	3 190	5 062	Iran	1 171	2 625
Romania	2 498	2 613	Israel	4 958	6 894
Russian Federation	6 294	6 572	Japan	7 282	8 628
Switzerland ³	7 622	8 843	Kazakhstan	5 295	4 177
Serbia and Montenegro	3 277	4 282	China	719	1 907
Slovakia	4 979	5 233	Malaysia	1 850	3 256
Slovenia	5 337	7 392	New Zealand	9 560	10 480
Spain	4 021	6 745	Pakistan	378	618
United Kingdom	5 844	6 790	Paraguay	728	1 193
Sweden	16 508	16 694	Peru	646	918
Czech Republic	5 520	6 834	Korea, Republic of	3 707	8 063
Germany	6 520	7 469	Thailand	1 167	2 100
Ukraine	4 396	3 775	Turkey	1 245	2 204
Hungary	3 452	4 162	Venezuela	3 399	3 821
Austria	6 571	8 328	Viet Nam	153	643

¹ Includes Monaco. ² Includes San Marino. ³ Includes Liechtenstein. ⁴ Includes Eritrea. ⁵ Includes Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland.

Source: United Nations, *Energy Statistics Yearbook*.

Table 473

Import value of selected countries by country

	Year	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden	Belgium	France	Nether-lands	Italy	Portugal
		G	G	S	G	G	S	S	S	S	S
USD mio.											
Imports from:											
Imports, total ²	2006	85 100	69 445	5 083	63 366	127 652	351 893	536 309	358 495	440 751	65 592
	2007	98 821	81 757	6 106	79 762	151 351	413 975	616 890	421 381	509 898	76 372
Denmark	2006	•	3 107	374	4 430	12 273	1 344	3 993	4 760	2 999	387
	2007	•	2 918	497	5 145	13 892	1 636	4 118	4 575	3 142	386
Finland	2006	1 905	•	84	2 056	7 480	2 002	2 686	4 097	2 811	262
	2007	2 152	•	96	2 959	9 210	2 369	3 282	4 976	2 800	353
Iceland	2006	121	14	•	126	28	94	36	780	2	34
	2007	168	20	•	178	37	108	32	1151	7	64
Norway	2006	5 535	1 977	434	•	10 417	5 095	7 533	9 097	24 768	866
	2007	6 018	1 560	306	•	12 535	4 169	7 445	11 338	27 709	950
Sweden	2006	12 109	9 668	426	9 645	•	7 302	6 756	6 818	4 986	617
	2007	14 311	11 241	674	11 778	•	8 890	8 150	8 233	5 650	848
Belgium	2006	2 850	2 036	94	1 482	5 296	•	60 179	39 341	18 691	1 770
	2007	3 477	2 381	106	1 655	6 246	•	69 900	45 781	21 728	2 202
France	2006	3 754	2 270	240	2 528	6 028	39 346	•	18 938	41 093	5 410
	2007	4 026	2 811	191	2 928	7 502	46 285	•	21 586	45 511	6 571
Netherlands	2006	5 374	4 501	297	2 619	7 575	64 395	36 738	•	24 768	2 946
	2007	7 063	5 531	3 745	2 974	8 736	73 028	42 828	•	27 709	3 564
Italy	2006	3 381	2 128	200	2 183	4 317	11 873	45 242	9 232	•	3 713
	2007	4 061	2 578	229	2 638	5 377	15 534	51 718	10 704	•	4 102
Portugal	2006	361	331	25	203	450	1 333	4 970	1 605	1 992	•
	2007	410	284	16	217	657	1 481	5 612	1 678	2 029	•
Spain	2006	1 623	878	83	1 465	1 969	6 488	37 827	7 236	18 864	19 309
	2007	1 810	1 152	90	1 777	2 210	7 597	44 022	8 705	21 440	23 116
Germany	2006	18 329	10 840	754	8 648	22 852	61 043	102 439	71 219	74 199	8 751
	2007	21 538	12 886	809	10 899	27 854	73 395	116 530	87 353	85 398	10 082
United Kingdom	2006	4 884	3 234	324	4 110	8 169	23 187	35 832	24 645	15 839	2 653
	2007	5 268	4 036	359	5 530	10 355	25 695	34 705	28 467	16 687	2 698
Poland	2006	1 974	727	67	1 270	3 417	2 841	6 605	3 471	7 032	397
	2007	2 431	946	115	1 675	4 395	3 610	7 884	4 926	8 751	331
Switzerland	2006	1 090	457	138	715	1 221	2 456	13 401	2 844	13 087	455
	2007	849	499	132	864	1 298	3 349	15 293	3 180	15 357	546
Austria	2006	936	608	36	515	1 333	2 250	4 739	2 222	11 594	415
	2007	1 090	722	45	776	1 629	2 345	5 520	2 621	11 896	685
South Africa	2006	262	98	10	104	387	1 842	995	2 619	2 886	253
	2007	225	92	17	164	600	2 715	1 220	3 067	3 746	373
Canada	2006	302	357	175	1 724	461	1 628	2 323	2 751	1 688	116
	2007	517	771	118	3 415	523	2 479	3 019	3 700	2 346	159
United States	2006	2 488	1 738	783	3 432	4 431	18 849	24 762	32 513	13 462	978
	2007	3 188	1 830	906	3 875	4 719	22 424	26 912	36 016	15 198	1 310
India	2006	494	143	22	233	443	3 797	2 281	2 372	3 736	299
	2007	624	195	27	290	619	4 533	2 792	2 863	4 642	479
Japan	2006	684	1 247	252	1 728	2 808	9 200	7 821	12 686	6 822	690
	2007	716	1 340	245	1 772	3 002	10 382	8 316	15 282	7 332	783
Hong Kong	2006	465	77	15	246	464	947	573	2 940	728	38
	2007	386	73	24	255	457	912	559	2 689	658	57
Australia	2006	155	866	7	96	395	1 574	1 294	1 474	1 570	35
	2007	171	1 270	50	160	408	1 784	1 230	1 805	1 757	53

Note: The figures cover c.i.f., unless otherwise stated. G=General trade. S=Special trade.

¹ F.o.b. ² Including imports from countries not listed in the table. ³ 2006 and 2007 data derived solely from partner records. ⁴ Billion USD.

Spain	Germany	United Kingdom	Poland	Switzerland	Austria	South Africa ¹	Canada ¹	United States	India ³	Japan	Hong Kong	Australia ¹
S	S	G	S	S	S	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
USD mio.												
326 033	922 338	547 476	124 647	132 021	130 939	67 617	348 928	1 919 ⁴	175 242	579 574	334 681	132 496
384 955	1 059 643	620 709	159 541	153 171	156 134	79 873	379 800	2 017 ⁴	215 717	619 829	367 647	157 651
2 452	14 351	7 196	1 913	868	685	222	1 256	5 707	366	2 022	694	789
2 633	16 401	6 786	2 452	946	780	272	1 242	6 233	402	2 023	607	822
2 002	9 447	5 073	1 541	954	834	686	985	5 176	454	1 359	399	608
2 412	11 273	5 213	2 090	974	896	744	789	5 501	687	1 682	380	751
114	513	771	66	85	7	5	27	262	1	133	7	18
70	598	768	38	56	10	5	28	217	1	128	3	22
2 361	21 556	26 937	1 314	274	309	88	4 808	7 380	370	1 223	248	163
2 680	21 829	29 059	1 325	339	530	152	4 972	7 590	653	1 663	272	322
4 260	16 147	9 725	3 268	1 412	1 731	858	2 078	14 230	1 481	2 182	465	1 895
4 476	19 144	10 488	4 419	1 413	2 087	1 154	1 966	13 401	1 738	2 237	531	1 965
11 638	66 465	24 720	4 064	4 489	3 212	840	1 732	14 790	6 392	1 822	2 393	1 171
12 945	82 110	29 577	5 342	4 925	3 551	986	2 202	15 677	8 135	1 930	2 595	1 357
43 951	78 007	37 869	6 893	14 122	4 338	2 316	4 577	38 089	3 646	8 972	2 661	3 191
47 305	91 193	43 348	8 494	15 270	5 099	2 670	4 762	42 498	5 069	10 028	2 962	3 950
16 136	108 183	35 894	7 250	6 638	5 610	1 103	1 404	18 081	1 562	2 190	1 654	1 054
17 228	126 881	45 559	9 452	7 357	7 056	1 277	1 649	19 140	2 414	2 807	1 821	1 220
27 175	51 524	21 295	8 159	14 919	9 588	2 045	4 029	34 107	3 006	7 052	3 684	3 354
31 351	60 942	26 379	10 909	17 367	11 574	2 218	4 737	36 471	4 562	7 249	4 120	4 055
10 914	5 027	3 625	291	410	248	109	314	3 145	40	189	95	103
12 151	5 652	2 910	380	423	300	142	325	3 175	48	137	61	148
•	24 118	17 089	2 342	3 242	1 540	1 037	1 240	10 402	751	1 871	551	1 029
•	28 615	20 232	3 370	3 452	1 781	7 035	1 188	11 075	1 100	1 976	654	1 534
48 637	•	69 856	36 899	44 807	62 400	8 565	9 810	91 222	8 459	18 311	5 709	6 782
58 610	•	88 462	48 221	52 414	74 296	9 306	10 781	96 640	11 094	19 431	6 165	8 193
17 045	51 643	•	3 806	5 537	2 739	3 382	9 589	54 630	5 492	6 667	4 047	4 688
17 734	59 472	•	4 985	6 704	3 075	3 846	10 734	58 096	6 499	7 529	3 880	6 756
2 303	26 662	4 989	•	750	1 735	208	864	2 377	223	267	47	145
3 735	33 504	7 371	•	885	2 173	293	623	2 350	180	380	72	245
4 484	33 541	8 312	888	•	6 156	601	1 874	14 774	1 656	5 078	3 625	1 358
4 192	40 123	7 167	1 096	•	8 151	710	2 115	15 285	2 111	5 218	4 573	1 666
2 752	39 235	4 240	3 014	6 071	•	609	1 255	8 527	1	1 511	599	763
3 550	47 125	4 934	3 620	6 741	•	767	1 338	10 893	812	1 597	613	844
1 686	4 339	7 313	198	1 006	243	•	720	7 751	860	6 695	494	1 185
1 995	4 987	8 555	258	873	232	•	980	9 291	1 486	7 742	493	1 136
887	3 494	9 270	219	806	370	496	•	307 823	1 625	9 565	1 425	1 680
1 176	3 615	11 170	224	951	526	739	•	317 604	1 841	9 922	1 487	1 713
8 872	42 441	48 562	1 665	8 726	3 079	5 180	191 950	•	11 100	69 329	16 047	18 789
11 380	47 637	53 916	2 129	9 345	3 625	6 155	205 734	•	19 352	72 264	17 953	20 239
2 155	4 692	5 857	354	587	222	1 586	1 691	22 993	•	4 117	4 743	961
2 781	5 941	7 321	539	791	275	1 776	1 852	25 114	•	4 159	6 132	1 225
5 980	21 913	14 679	1 181	2 476	1 414	4 465	13 519	152 244	4 935	•	34 549	12 752
6 467	24 943	15 404	1 558	2 919	1 398	5 254	14 427	149 423	6 782	•	36 893	15 184
567	2 768	13 847	69	1 162	114	391	452	8 285	3 253	1 556	•	1 215
526	2 459	4 765	126	988	116	398	495	7 321	4 914	1 449	•	1 182
1 042	1 326	3 935	75	142	96	1 406	1 255	8 563	7 413	27 776	2 116	•
1 049	1 427	4 342	123	159	103	1 454	1 663	8 971	8 552	31 060	2 093	•

Source: *Direction of Trade. A supplement to International Financial Statistics* (International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development).

Table 474

Exports by commodity group. 2006

SITC – section/ division	All food items	Agricul- tural raw materials	Fuels	Ores (minerals) and metals	Manufac- tured goods	Of which				Total value
						Chemical products	Other manufac- tured 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.
Belgium	7.9	1.3	7.7	7.9	72.9	27.7	21.3	23.9	2.3	369 256
Bulgaria	8.6	1.7	13.3	20.2	53.3	6.3	33.5	13.5	2.9	15 101
Denmark	17.8	2.6	10.3	1.6	64.7	12.2	24.9	27.6	3.0	90 118
Estonia	6.7	5.6	15.8	3.2	63.8	4.7	28.7	30.4	4.9	9 608
Finland	1.8	5.5	5.2	5.0	81.2	7.4	31.8	42.0	1.3	77 279
France	10.5	0.9	4.3	3.0	79.3	15.7	22.3	41.3	2.0	479 013
Greece	20.3	2.4	13	10.8	50.9	13.1	25.2	12.6	2.6	20 943
Netherlands	13.3	3.0	13.6	3.9	65.9	17.0	17.8	31.1	0.3	370 209
Ireland	9.7	0.5	0.6	1.4	84.2	45.7	11.8	26.7	3.6	108 763
Iceland	53	0.8	2.3	24.1	19.1	2.8	6.2	10.1	0.7	3 453
Italy	6.3	0.6	3.6	2.3	84.6	10.4	37.4	36.8	2.6	417 153
Latvia	12.3	15.4	5.2	4.0	59.3	7.4	36.9	15.0	3.8	5 891
Lithuania	13.7	2.8	23.5	1.7	57.6	9.1	26.1	22.4	0.7	14 135
Luxembourg	6.2	0.8	0.8	7.1	80.8	6.3	49.8	24.7	4.3	14 183
Norway	5.0	0.5	67.8	7.2	16.1	2.4	5.5	8.2	3.4	121 624
Poland	9.3	1.1	4.5	5.3	78.7	7.1	31.6	40.0	1.1	109 584
Portugal	8.0	1.9	5.5	3.6	73.3	6.5	35.3	31.5	7.7	43 358
Romania	3.3	2.2	10.0	5.6	78.9	5.7	43.3	29.9	0.0	32 336
Russian Federation	1.6	2.6	62.9	7.9	16.4	3.8	8.5	4.1	8.6	301 551
Switzerland	2.8	0.4	2.5	4.8	89.4	35.0	29.7	24.7	0.1	147 856
Slovakia	4.2	1.2	5.4	3.3	84.7	5.3	30.7	48.7	1.2	41 719
Slovenia	3.0	1.1	2.7	5.9	87.1	13.6	35.3	38.2	0.2	20 983
Spain	13.5	1.1	4.6	3.3	75.6	11.9	24.1	39.6	1.9	214 061
United Kingdom	4.7	0.6	9.7	5.1	75.4	14.4	18.2	42.8	4.5	444 439
Sweden	3.5	4.0	5.6	4.1	77.3	10.9	25.3	41.1	5.5	147 370
Czech Republic	3.5	1.3	2.8	2.0	88.6	5.8	30.2	52.6	1.8	95 141
Germany	4.4	0.9	2.5	3.4	84.9	14.0	21.8	49.1	3.9	1 121 963
Hungary	5.7	0.5	2.3	2.0	83.8	7.7	16.3	59.8	5.7	74 055
Austria	6.0	1.8	5.3	3.5	80.1	9.1	30.2	40.8	3.3	134 053
South Africa	7.1	2.3	9.5	33.6	47.5	7.5	18.5	21.5	0.0	53 170
Argentina	44.5	1.3	14.6	6.5	31.6	8.1	10.8	12.7	1.5	46 423
Brazil	24.9	3.8	7.7	12.1	49.6	6.7	18.7	24.2	1.9	137 806
Canada	7.0	4.4	20.0	9.1	55.3	7.6	15.9	31.8	4.2	388 091
Mexico	5.4	0.4	15.5	2.8	75.6	3.5	18.0	54.1	0.3	249 961
United States	6.7	2.3	3.4	5.3	79.4	13.1	18.6	47.7	2.9	1 037 029
Hong Kong	0.9	0.5	0.3	5.6	92.5	4.8	33.9	53.8	0.2	322 669
Israel	2.4	0.7	0.1	35.8	47.8	16.2	12.9	18.7	13.2	46 792
India	8.6	2.0	15	16.9	56.3	11.4	33.8	11.1	1.2	126 126
Japan	0.5	0.5	0.9	2.8	90.6	8.9	18.0	63.7	4.7	646 725
China	2.9	0.5	1.8	2.4	92.2	4.6	40.5	47.1	0.2	968 936
Saudi Arabia	0.7	0.1	89.2	0.5	9.6	5.7	1.9	2.0	-0.1	211 306
Singapore	1.6	0.3	13.1	2.1	78.6	11.3	9.6	57.7	4.3	271 801
Korea, Rep. of	0.9	0.7	6.4	2.7	89.2	9.8	20.3	59.1	0.1	325 457
Turkey	6.7	0.3	0.2	1.8	41.4	1.7	31.7	8.0	49.6	85 526
Australia	14.5	3.4	24	33.2	17.8	4.2	5.6	8.0	7.1	123 323
New Zealand	48.8	10.3	1.6	6.0	30.0	5.1	12.9	12.0	3.3	22 409

Note: The classification is based on SITC rev. 3.

Source: UN, *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2008*

Table 475

Terms of trade and volume indices in external trade

	Terms of trade		Volume indices			
	2006	2007	Exports		Imports	
			2006	2007	2006	2007
2000 = 100						
Denmark	105.0	102.5	122.0	128.0	135.0	147.0
Finland	82.9	82.9	...	...	...	...
France	102.3	101.4	136.9	139.5	146.9	153.1
Netherlands	101.7	106.4	132.1	132.7	126.4	132.1
Ireland	94.4	91.3	117.3	120.3	116.8	118.9
Italy	95.9	98.0	109.9	113.4	112.6	114.8
Norway	139.2	133.9	105.6	106.8	142.2	155.6
Poland	106.5	109.3	220.3	226.0	172.8	193.7
Switzerland	96.4	96.5	132.0	141.2	116.7	124.5
Spain	103.5	104.7	128.2	133.2	148.8	159.2
United Kingdom	104.3	104.1	123.3	113.2	142.6	137.5
Sweden	88.1	89.3	...	...	...	...
Germany	96.6	97.1	...	...	...	...
Hungary	95.5	95.4	193.7	224.1	168.4	187.8
Brazil	97.1	91.6	173.5	188.7	110.2	128.2
Canada	114.1	117.7	103.4	105.0	122.8	130.0
United States	95.9	96.6	120.0	128.1	132.1	133.2
Hong Kong	96.8	96.7	169.3	183.4	162.5	179.4
Israel	93.7	91.5	124.3	136.2	105.5	114.3
Japan	75.5	71.7	122.7	129.9	123.4	119.3
Singapore	86.0	84.5	191.8	207.9	148.5	158.1
Korea, Rep. of	73.8	72.0	201.8	222.8	154.8	168.8
Australia	145.5	152.3	141.0	144.5	145.4	154.9
New Zealand	111.5	118.1	120.0	127.4	152.2	165.0

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

Table 476

Current account of the balance of payments for selected countries. 2007

	Exports fob (a)	Imports fob (b)	Goods, net (a – b)	Services, net	Income, net	Current transfers, net	Current account, total, net	Current account as a percentage of GDP	Net foreign liabilities at end of year
	USD mio.							per cent	USD mio.
Belgium	323 708	322 023	1 685	6 535	5 816	-6 819	7 216	1.6	-140 721
Bulgaria	18 575	28 646	-10 071	1 515	-624	464	-8 716	-22.0	35 922
Denmark	100 820	101 831	-1 011	7 502	2 009	-5 096	3 404	1.1	21 982
Estonia	11 078	14 756	-3 678	1 321	-1 574	159	-3 772	-17.7	16 879
Finland	90 126	78 190	11 936	-1 552	1 560	-1 897	10 048	4.1	70 297
France	546 039	600 923	-54 884	14 987	39 305	-30 658	-31 249	-1.2	-374 740
Greece	23 991	81 041	-57 050	22 810	-12 469	2 122	-44 587	-14.2	315 727
Netherlands	458 042	407 374	50 668	2 597	7 172	-13 003	47 435	6.1	-14 097
Ireland	115 517	84 226	31 291	-5 478	-36 851	-1 658	-12 695	-4.9	46 289
Iceland ³	3 477	5 716	-2 239	-715	-1 283	-34	-4 272	-26.3	19 316
Italy	502 384	498 142	4 242	-9 451	-26 918	-18 905	-51 032	-2.4	119 362
Latvia	8 227	15 125	-6 899	969	-937	382	-6 485	-23.9	22 671
Lithuania	17 180	22 803	-5 623	827	-1 623	1 159	-5 260	-13.7	23 488
Luxembourg	18 257	23 066	-4 810	27 071	-14 975	-2 358	4 928	10.0	-55 875
Norway	137 297	77 026	60 271	834	2 001	-2 647	60 459	15.6	-231 811
Poland	144 609	160 162	-15 553	4 718	-16 253	8 493	-18 595	-4.4	242 155
Portugal	51 746	75 853	-24 108	9 206	-10 135	3 618	-21 418	-9.6	215 680
Romania	40 349	64 689	-24 340	276	-5 788	6 716	-23 136	-19.0	79 531
Russian Federation	354 401	223 486	130 915	-19 771	-31 396	-3 506	76 241	5.9	127 048
Switzerland	200 490	187 740	12 750	33 078	21 594	-9 405	58 018	13.7	-634 645
Slovakia	57 806	58 715	-909	532	-3 288	-438	-4 103	-5.5	40 042
Slovenia	27 123	29 432	-2 310	1 419	-1 000	-402	-2 293	-5.0	10 261
Spain	256 681	380 197	-123 516	30 403	-43 243	-9 000	-145 355	-10.1	1 080 540
United Kingdom	442 153	621 415	-179 262	76 722	10 999	-27 617	-119 158	-4.3	585 720
Sweden	170 462	152 230	18 232	15 633	9 534	-4 983	38 416	8.5	30 854
Czech Republic	122 791	116 878	5 913	2 783	-11 041	-887	-3 232	-1.8	68 607
Germany	1 354 120	1 075 430	278 690	-39 275	57 894	-41 771	255 534	7.7	-948 940
Ukraine	49 840	60 412	-10 572	2 420	-659	3 539	-5 272	-3.7	31 397
Hungary	94 247	92 278	1 969	1 537	-10 702	452	-6 743	-4.9	136 196
Austria	162 147	160 302	1 845	16 703	-5 166	-1 352	12 031	3.2	59 949
Bangladesh	12 474	16 669	-4 195	-1 267	-968	7 287	857	1.2	20 983
China	1 220 000	904 618	315 382	-7 905	25 689	38 668	371 833	11.5	-1 022 020
India ³	123 617	180 860	-57 243	25 982	-4 264	26 109	-9 415	-1.0	45 275
Indonesia	118 014	85 296	32 718	-11 797	-15 524	4 968	10 365	2.4	...
Iran ¹ . Islamic Republic	28 345	15 207	13 138	-914	-200	621	12 645	...	...
Israel	49 779	55 789	-6 010	3 280	-25	7 278	4 523	2.8	15 229
Japan	678 090	573 337	104 753	-21 250	138 501	-11 514	210 490	4.8	-2 194 960
Pakistan	18 121	28 761	-10 640	-5 006	-3 693	11 086	-8 253	-5.8	50 883
Philippines	49 321	57 557	-8 236	492	-467	13 977	5 766	4.0	27 349
Saudi-Arabia ³	211 305	63 914	147 391	-33 255	642	-15 711	99 066	28.4	...
Singapore ³	274 971	230 226	44 745	-2 853	-4 184	-1 383	36 325	27.5	-129 246
Korea, Republic of	378 982	349 573	29 409	-20 575	769	-3 649	5 954	0.6	232 459
Turkey	115 356	162 025	-46 669	13 879	-7 143	2 236	-37 697	-5.7	313 467
Egypt	24 455	39 354	-14 900	5 601	1 388	8 322	412	0.3	8 364
Ethiopia	1 288	5 165	-3 877	-385	40	3 395	-827	-4.3	...
Nigeria ²	48 069	17 288	30 781	-3 157	-6 732	3 311	24 202	25.5	...
South Africa	76 185	81 890	-5 705	-3 051	-8 923	-2 953	-20 631	-7.3	68 379
Canada	432 028	387 665	44 363	-17 849	-12 988	-888	12 639	0.9	126 519
United States	1 152 570	1 967 870	-815 300	115 043	81 751	-112 705	-731 209	-5.3	2 441 830
Mexico	271 875	281 949	-10 074	-6 090	-13 684	24 323	-5 525	-0.5	393 038
Australia	142 133	160 047	-17 914	1 550	-40 172	-248	-56 783	-6.2	592 068
New Zealand	27 292	29 056	-1 764	244	-9 164	449	-10 235	-7.8	118 068
Argentina	55 780	42 525	13 255	-526	-5 931	315	7 113	2.7	-36 821
Brazil	160 649	120 621	40 028	-13 355	-29 242	4 029	1 460	0.1	569 209

¹ 2000. ² 2005 ³ 2006.Source: IMF: *Balance of Payments Statistics*. March 2009. IMF: *International Financial Statistics*. Yearbook 2008.

Table 477

Gross domestic product

	Gross domestic product at current prices 2008 ¹	Growth in GDP at constant prices				
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	billion dollars	per cent				
Austria	432	2.3	2.0	3.4	3.1	2.0
Belgium	531	2.8	1.4	2.9	2.8	1.4
Finland	288	3.7	2.9	4.9	4.5	2.5
France	2 978	2.5	1.7	2.2	2.2	0.8
Germany	3 818	1.1	0.8	3.0	2.5	1.9
Greece	374	4.7	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.2
Ireland	285	4.3	5.9	5.7	6.0	-1.8
Italy	2 399	1.2	0.1	1.8	1.5	-0.1
Luxembourg	58	3.6	4.0	6.1	4.5	2.3
Netherlands	909	2.2	1.5	3.4	3.5	2.3
Portugal	255	1.5	0.5	1.4	1.9	0.6
Spain	1 683	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.7	1.4
Eurozone	14 011	2.1	1.6	2.8	2.6	1.3
Bulgaria	52	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3
Cyprus	26	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.4	3.4
Czech Republic	217	4.6	6.5	6.8	6.6	4.0
Denmark	370	2.1	3.1	3.9	1.7	1.0
Estonia	25	8.3	10.2	10.4	6.3	-1.5
Hungary	164	4.8	4.2	3.9	1.3	1.9
Latvia	34	8.7	10.6	12.2	10.3	-0.9
Lithuania	49	7.3	7.6	7.9	8.9	3.9
Malta	9	0.1	3.3	3.1	3.7	2.8
Poland	567	5.3	3.6	6.2	6.6	5.2
Romania	214	8.5	4.1	7.9	6.0	8.6
Slovakia	101	5.4	6.0	8.5	10.4	7.4
Slovenia	57	4.4	4.1	5.7	6.1	4.3
Sweden	513	4.1	2.9	4.1	2.7	1.2
United Kingdom	2 787	3.3	1.8	2.8	3.0	1.0
EU27	19 195	2.7	2.2	3.3	3.1	1.7
Argentina	339	9.0	9.2	8.5	8.7	6.5
Australia	1 069	3.7	2.8	2.7	4.2	2.5
Brazil	1 665	5.7	2.9	3.8	5.4	5.2
Canada	1 564	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.7	0.7
China	4 222	10.1	10.4	11.6	11.9	9.7
Hong Kong	224	8.6	7.5	7.0	6.4	4.1
Iceland	19	7.6	7.2	4.4	4.9	0.3
India	1 237	7.9	9.0	9.8	9.3	7.9
Israel	189	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	4.3
Japan	4 844	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.1	0.7
Korea, Rep. of	953	4.7	4.2	5.1	5.0	4.1
Mexico	1 143	4.2	2.8	4.9	3.2	2.1
New Zealand	136	4.4	2.7	1.9	3.2	0.7
Norway	481	3.9	2.7	2.5	3.7	2.5
Russian Federation	1 779	7.2	6.4	7.4	8.1	7.0
Saudi Arabia	528	5.3	6.1	3.0	3.5	5.9
Singapore	193	8.8	6.6	8.2	7.7	3.6
South Africa	300	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.1	3.8
Switzerland	493	2.5	2.4	3.4	3.3	1.7
Turkey	799	8.9	7.4	6.9	4.6	3.5
United States	14 334	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.0	1.6

¹ Nominated in US dollars using international currency exchange rates. See table 479 for Purchasing Power Parities adjusted GDP pr.capita

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2008

Table 478

Gross domestic product, imports and end-use. 2007

	Gross domestic product in USD per capita ¹	Percentage of GDP				
		Private consumption expenditure	General government consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Imports of goods and services	Exports of goods and services
		per cent				
Austria	38 181	54.2	17.7	20.7	58.3	51.5
Belgium	35 388	52.2	22.3	21.2	88.6	85.5
Finland	35 349	50.6	21.1	20.2	44.2	39.2
France	33 509	56.3	23.6	20.9	26.9	28.5
Germany	34 212	56.7	18.0	18.6	46.7	39.7
Greece	29 146	70.6	16.9	25.7	22.2	35.4
Ireland	43 414	46.7	16.5	25.0	80.0	69.1
Italy	30 365	59.2	19.9	20.8	29.2	29.5
Luxembourg	79 660	34.4	15.1	19.0	172.0	140.5
Netherlands	38 995	55.3	22.0	25.4	88.3	91.7
Portugal	21 779	64.6	20.4	21.8	32.7	39.9
Spain	30 118	56.9	18.4	31.1	26.2	32.7
Eurozone	...	56.8	20.0	22.0	41.9	41.1
Bulgaria	11 311	69.1	16.2	29.8	63.4	85.5
Cyprus	27 171	65.4	17.8	20.8	47.9	52.7
Czech Republic	24 229	49.4	20.2	24.8	80.4	76.5
Denmark	37 265	48.9	25.7	23.7	52.4	51.2
Estonia	20 584	53.1	17.1	31.9	72.8	81.7
Hungary	19 020	53.3	21.4	20.9	80.0	77.7
Latvia	17 488	65.5	18.2	31.6	44.4	64.7
Lithuania	17 733	65.6	16.9	26.7	55.4	67.4
Malta	23 026	62.5	19.3	17.8	86.8	88.2
Poland	16 316	61.1	16.9	22.6	41.3	42.4
Romania	11 401	69.5	16.4	28.5	31.2	46.3
Slovakia	20 268	56.5	17.2	25.9	88.1	89.7
Slovenia	27 227	52.3	18.2	28.7	71.4	73.2
Sweden	36 578	46.7	25.9	18.9	52.4	44.7
United Kingdom	35 634	63.4	21.7	18.1	25.8	29.4
EU27	...	59.9	21.4	20.2	37.7	40.0
Argentina	13 318	56.2	12.4	23.0	23.4	19.6
Australia	36 226	55.1	18.4	27.5	19.8	21.5
Brazil	9 703	60.5	20.1	18.5	13.8	12.1
Canada	38 614	55.8	19.5	22.3	34.9	32.9
China	5 325	35.9	13.7	41.1	41.3	31.3
Hong Kong	42 124	59.9	8.1	20.3	207.4	196.7
Iceland	39 168	59.5	25.1	26.0	36.0	46.5
India	2 563	55.1	11.4	32.2	22.4	25.9
Israel	27 147	55.8	25.5	18.4	43.6	45.3
Japan	33 596	57.1	17.6	23.3	17.6	15.9
Korea, Republic of	24 803	54.7	15.3	29.3	46.4	45.3
Mexico	14 120	68.9	11.7	20.8	32.5	34.4
New Zealand	26 611	58.9	18.5	22.5	27.6	28.4
Norway	53 152	41.3	19.6	19.8	46.2	29.2
Russian Federation	14 705	48.5	17.3	21.0	30.3	21.9
Saudi Arabia	22 852	28.6	20.2	26.6	60.4	36.7
Singapore	49 754	39.6	10.5	24.9	230.9	202.0
South Africa	9 767	61.9	19.7	20.6	31.6	34.7
Switzerland	41 265	58.3	10.8	21.6	56.3	47.0
Turkey	12 858	66.7	15.1	22.1	28.4	35.8
United States	45 725	70.7	16.2	18.0	11.9	17.1

¹ Based on Purchasing Power Parities (PPP).

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2008.

Table 479

Gross value added

	Year	Agriculture, horticulture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants, transport, post and telecom- munications	Finance and business activities	Public and personal services
per cent							
Austria	2007	1.8	23.5	7.1	23.1	24.2	20.4
Belgium	2007	0.8	18.7	5.3	22.9	29.0	23.3
Finland	2007	3.2	26.2	6.4	21.6	21.1	21.4
France	2007	2.2	14.0	6.5	18.7	33.9	24.7
Germany	2007	0.9	26.4	4.0	17.6	29.2	21.9
Greece	2007	3.8	13.3	7.0	32.6	19.4	23.9
Ireland	2007	1.7	23.7	9.9	18.0	28.1	18.7
Italy	2007	2.1	21.4	6.1	22.5	27.3	20.6
Luxembourg	2007	0.4	9.8	5.9	20.4	47.3	16.2
Netherlands	2007	2.0	18.8	5.6	21.9	28.3	23.4
Portugal	2007	2.5	18.0	6.5	24.3	22.4	26.4
Spain	2007	2.9	17.5	12.3	24.4	22.1	20.9
Eurozone	2007	1.9	20.3	6.4	20.7	28.3	22.3
Bulgaria	2007	0.9	26.4	4.0	17.6	29.2	21.9
Cyprus	2007	2.2	9.8	9.1	27.3	27.7	23.9
Czech Republic	2007	2.4	32.6	6.3	24.6	17.3	16.8
Denmark	2007	1.2	20.3	6.1	21.3	24.7	26.4
Estonia	2007	2.8	21.3	9.1	26.9	23.3	16.6
Hungary	2007	4.0	25.0	4.6	21.8	22.6	22.0
Latvia	2007	3.6	14.2	9.0	31.8	22.3	19.1
Lithuania	2007	4.5	22.6	10.2	31.0	15.4	16.3
Malta	2007	2.6	18.4	3.6	26.7	21.0	27.6
Poland	2007	4.3	24.5	7.3	26.8	18.6	18.5
Romania	2007	1.6	19.8	6.4	20.8	28.8	22.6
Slovakia	2007	3.5	31.3	7.9	24.5	16.9	15.8
Slovenia	2007	2.4	26.4	8.0	22.4	22.1	18.8
Sweden	2007	1.4	23.4	4.9	19.1	24.8	26.3
United Kingdom	2007	0.7	16.7	6.4	21.2	31.9	22.9
EU-27	2007	1.8	20.2	6.5	21.1	28.1	22.3
Argentina	2007	10.0	30.6	4.1	22.6	32.7 ¹	...
Australia	2007	2.9	20.7	7.1	21.3	48.0 ¹	...
Brazil	2007	6.4	23.8	5.2	26.4	38.2 ¹	...
Canada	2007	2.2	26.0	5.5	20.9	45.5 ¹	...
China	2007	11.7	43.5	5.7	13.9	25.2 ¹	...
Hong Kong	2007	0.1	6.4	3.0	38.2	52.4 ¹	...
Iceland	2007	6.3	15.4	8.8	19.1	50.5 ¹	...
India	2007	18.2	20.9	6.8	25.4	28.7 ¹	...
Israel	2007	1.9	16.4	5.1	19.6	57.0 ¹	...
Japan	2007	1.5	22.8	6.2	19.7	49.8 ¹	...
Korea, Rep. of	2007	3.5	31.0	9.2	17.1	39.3 ¹	...
Mexico	2007	3.8	20.6	5.4	31.2	39.0 ¹	...
New Zealand	2007	6.5	18.4	5.2	23.1	46.8 ¹	...
Norway	2007	1.4	37.7	5.0	17.5	17.9	20.5
Russian Federation	2007	4.6	31.8	5.7	30.1	27.7 ¹	...
Saudi Arabia	2007	3.4	56.8	4.8	8.9	26.1 ¹	...
Singapore	2007	0.1	26.9	4.0	32.7	36.4 ¹	...
South Africa	2007	3.2	28.3	2.9	22.9	42.6 ¹	...
Switzerland	2007	1.2	22.5	5.5	21.8	23.6	25.4
Turkey	2007	10.4	25.8	4.5	35.6	23.7 ¹	...
United States	2007	1.1	17.1	4.8	21.1	56.0 ¹	...

¹ Includes Public and personal services

Source: Eurostat database. International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2008.

Table 480

Tax incidence. 2006

	Taxes and duties, total		Personal income taxes	Other income taxes	Social contribu- tions	Taxes on wealth, real property, etc.	General turnover taxes	Customs duties, etc.	Other taxes on specific goods and services, and fees on bonds, etc.
	1995	2006							
	per cent of GDP, current prices								
Denmark	49.0	49.2	24.5	5.1	1.0	1.9	10.2	0.2	6.2
Belgium	43.5	44.5	13.0	3.7	13.6	1.9	7.4	0.5	4.4
Finland	45.7	43.5	13.2	3.4	12.1	1.1	8.6	0.1	4.9
France	43.2	44.4	7.8	3.0	16.4	3.1	7.5	0.1	6.5
Greece	28.7	31.3	4.7	2.8	11.1	1.3	7.5	0.1	3.8
Netherlands	41.6	39.3	7.4	3.4	14.2	2.2	7.3	0.3	4.6
Ireland	32.6	31.8	8.9	3.8	4.3	1.4	7.9	0.1	5.5
Iceland	31.2	41.5	14.0	4.3	3.3	3.5	11.3	0.4	4.7
Italy	40.1	42.1	10.8	3.2	12.6	1.6	6.3	0.1	7.6
Luxembourg	37.4	35.7	7.5	4.9	9.9	2.7	5.7	0.1	4.9
Norway	40.9	43.9	9.1	12.9	8.7	1.6	8.0	0.1	3.5
Poland	36.2	33.5	4.6	2.4	12.2	1.7	8.1	0.2	4.4
Portugal	31.7	35.8	5.5	3.0	11.4	1.1	8.9	0.1	5.8
Slovakia	...	29.8	2.5	3.2	11.9	1.1	7.6	0.1	3.4
Spain	32.2	37.1	6.9	4.4	12.2	2.0	6.4	0.2	5.0
United Kingdom	34.5	37.1	10.8	4.0	6.9	4.0	6.7	0.2	4.6
Sweden	47.5	49.1	15.7	3.7	12.5	1.5	9.2	0.2	6.3
Czech Republic	37.5	36.9	4.2	4.8	16.1	1.0	6.6	0.2	4.0
Germany	37.2	35.6	8.7	2.1	13.7	1.0	6.4	0.2	3.6
Hungary	41.3	37.1	6.8	2.3	11.9	1.1	9.8	0.2	5.0
Austria	41.1	41.7	9.3	2.7	14.4	1.0	7.7	0.1	6.5
Japan	26.8	27.9	5.1	4.7	10.2	2.8	2.6	0.2	2.3
United States	27.9	28.0	10.2	3.3	6.7	3.9	2.2	0.2	1.5
EU – 15	39.1	39.9	10.3	3.5	11.1	1.9	7.6	0.2	5.4
OECD – countries, total	37.6	38.1	9.2	4.0	10.7	1.9	7.4	0.2	4.7

Source: OECD: *Revenue Statistics of OECD Member Countries 1965-2007*. Paris 2008.

Table 481

Government bond yields

	2007	2008
	per cent p.a.	
Austria	4.30	4.26
Belgium	4.33	4.42
Bulgaria	4.54	5.06
Czech Republic	4.65	4.63
Denmark	4.29	4.28
Finland	4.29	4.29
France	4.30	4.23
Germany	4.22	3.99
Greece	4.50	4.80
Hungary	6.74	8.24
Iceland	...	...
Ireland	4.31	4.53
Italy	4.49	4.68
Netherlands	4.29	4.23
Norway	4.78	4.35
Polen	5.48	6.07
Portugal	4.42	4.52
Romania	7.14	7.56
Russian Federation	6.52	7.27
Slovakia	4.49	4.72
Slovenia	4.53	4.61
Spain	4.31	4.37
Sweden	4.17	3.89
Switzerland	3.11	2.79
United Kingdom	5.04	4.58
South Africa	7.99	9.10
Canada	4.34	3.93
Mexico	7.79	8.12
USA	4.63	3.67
Australia	6.02	5.88
Japan	1.65	1.44
Korea, Republic of	5.43	5.74
New Zealand	6.81	6.17

Note: The figures are the annual average.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk100

Table 482

EMU-debt

	2006	2007	2006	2007
	millions Euro		per cent of GDP	
Belgium	279 467	280 958	87.8	83.9
Germany	1 569 037	1 577 242	67.6	65.1
Greece	204 394	216 381	95.9	94.8
Spain	389 193	379 951	39.6	36.2
France	1 149 928	1 209 497	63.6	63.9
Ireland	43 787	47 239	24.7	24.8
Italy	1 582 009	1 598 971	106.9	104.1
Luxembourg	2 223	2 524	6.6	7.0
Netherlands	256 109	259 031	47.4	45.7
Austria	159 484	161 110	62.0	59.5
Portugal	100 522	103 702	64.7	63.6
Finland	65 536	63 148	39.2	35.1
Slovenia	8 289	8 071	26.7	23.4
Cyprus	9 331	9 262	64.6	59.5
Malta	3 253	3 370	63.8	62.2
Euro-zone	5 822 676	5 920 457	68.5	66.3
Denmark	67 073	59 531	30.5	26.2
Sweden	147 194	131 412	45.9	40.4
United Kingdom	853 821	842 100	43.4	44.2
Czech Republic	34 621	38 396	29.6	28.9
Estonia	558	533	4.3	3.5
Latvia	1 708	1 910	10.7	9.5
Lithuania	4 327	4 836	18.0	17.0
Hungary	61 922	65 916	65.6	65.8
Poland	131 856	146 485	47.7	44.9
Slovakia	14 669	16 184	30.4	29.4
Bulgaria	5 721	5 260	22.7	18.2
Romania	12 585	14 492	12.4	12.9
EU27	7 158 749	7 249 553	61.3	58.7

Source: Eurostat.

Table 483

EMU-deficit (-) / surplus (+)

	2005	2006	2005	2006
	millions Euro		per cent of GDP	
Belgium	1 093	-966	0.3	-0.3
Germany	-35 620	-3 950	-1.5	-0.2
Greece	-6 018	-7 937	-2.8	-3.5
Spain	19 847	23 259	2.0	2.2
France	-42 570	-50 301	-2.4	-2.7
Ireland	5 326	444	3.0	0.2
Italy	-49 982	-24 094	-3.4	-1.6
Luxembourg	433	1 171	1.3	3.2
Netherlands	3 371	1 973	0.6	0.3
Austria	-3 950	-1 122	-1.5	-0.4
Portugal	-6 092	-4 218	-3.9	-2.6
Finland	6 875	9 583	4.1	5.3
Slovenia	-377	177	-1.2	0.5
Cyprus	-173	537	-1.2	3.5
Malta	-117	-96	-2.3	-1.8
Euro-zone	-107 956	-55 538	-1.3	-0.6
Denmark	11 141	11 086	5.1	4.9
Sweden	7 237	11 828	2.3	3.6
United Kingdom	-51 794	-56 944	-2.7	-2.8
Czech Republic	-3 031	-1 256	-2.7	-1.0
Estonia	382	412	2.9	2.7
Latvia	-34	13	-0.2	0.1
Lithuania	-107	-350	-0.4	-1.2
Hungary	-8 356	-5 016	-9.3	-5.0
Poland	-10 315	-6 145	-3.8	-2.0
Slovakia	-1 575	-1 069	-3.5	-1.9
Bulgaria	760	36	3.0	0.1
Romania	-2 169	-3 142	-2.2	-2.6
EU27	-165 793	-106 029	-1.4	-0.9

Source: Eurostat.

Danish Industrial Classification and Standard Industrial Groupings

Danish Industrial Classification (DB) is a 6-digit classification of industries describing the economic activity. It was primarily prepared for statistical purposes. Danish Industrial Classification is directly based on the EU classification of industries NACE, and NACE is a sub-grouping of UN's industrial classification ISIC. The first two digits in Danish Industrial classification correspond to ISIC, while the first four digits correspond to NACE. Subsequently, there is a direct relationship between DB and international classifications, where DB contains a further sub-grouping of the industries that are relevant to analyse in greater detail in relation to the Danish industrial structure.

On 1 January 2008 Danish Industrial Classification 2007 (DB07) and new standard groupings came into force. From 1 January 2008 all enterprises are registered with a DB07 industry code. DB07 comprises 726 industry codes, thus the number of 6-digit industries is reduced, compared to the 825 industry codes used in DB03. The first statistics based on DB07 standard groupings was published at the end of 2008, and this edition of Statistical Yearbook contains, for the first time, statistics compiled on the basis of either standard groupings. Further information about DB07 is available at www.dst.dk/db07.

Below, four standard groupings are shown with 10, 19, 36 and 127 groups, respectively. These groups form the basis of using DB07 in statistics published by Statistics Denmark. The four standard groupings reflect an increasing aggregation of detail in the classifications. The code structure is linked to the codes in DB07 and indicates where you are in DB07. The 10-digit grouping uses 1-digit serial numbers, whereas the 19-grouping comprises one letter. The 36-grouping comprises one to two letters and the 127-grouping uses five digits. The relationship between the standard groupings and the 6-digit industry codes can be found on Statistics Denmark's website at: www.dst.dk/db07.

The standard industrial groupings of DB03 are available at www.dst.dk/downloaddb03.

In the table below, titles identical at several levels are only written once, next to the code number of the standard groupings.

Grouping					Grouping				
10	19	36	127	Title	10	19	36	127	Title
1	A	A		Agriculture, forestry and fishing			CH		Basic metals, fabricated metal prod.
			01.00.0	Agriculture and horticulture				24.00.0	Manufacture of basic metals
			02.00.0	Forestry				25.00.0	Manuf. of fabricated metal products
			03.00.0	Fishing			CI		Manufacture of electronic components
								26.00.1	Manufact. of computers, etc.
2				Manufacturing, mining, quarrying				26.00.2	Manufacture of other electronic products
	B	B		Mining and quarrying			CJ		Electrical equipment
			06.00.0	Extraction of oil and gas				27.00.1	Manufacture of electric motors, etc.
			08.00.9	Extraction of gravel and stone				27.00.2	Manufacture of wires and cables
			09.00.0	Mining support service activities				27.00.3	Manufacture of household appliances
	C			Manufacturing			CK		Manufacture of machinery
		CA		Manuf. of food products, beverages, tobacco				28.00.1	Manuf. of engines, windmills and pumps
			10.00.1	Production of meat and meat products				28.00.2	Manufacture of other machinery
			10.00.2	Processing and preserving of fish			CL		Transport equipment
			10.00.3	Manufacture of dairy products				29.00.0	Mf. of motor vehicles and related parts
			10.00.4	Manuf. of grain mill and bakery products				30.00.0	Mf. of ships, transport equipment
			10.00.5	Other manufacture of food products			CM		Manuf. of furniture etc.
			11.00.0	Manufacture of beverages				31.00.0	Manufacture of furniture
			12.00.0	Manufacture of tobacco products				32.00.1	Manufacture of medical instruments, etc.
		CB		Textiles and leather products				32.00.2	Manuf. of toys and other manufacturing
			13.00.0	Manufacture of textiles				33.00.0	Repair and installation of machinery etc.
			14.00.0	Manufacture of wearing apparel		D	D		Electricity, gas, steam etc.
			15.00.0	Manufacture of leather and footwear				35.00.1	Production and distribution of electricity
		CC		Wood and paper products and printing				35.00.2	Manufacture and distribution of gas
			16.00.0	Manufacture of wood and wood products				35.00.3	Steam and hot water supply
			17.00.0	Manufacture of paper and paper products		E	E		Water supply, sewerage etc.
			18.00.0	Printing etc.				36.00.0	Water collection, purification and supply
		CD	19.00.0	Oil refinery etc.				37.00.0	Sewerage
		CE		Manufacture of chemicals				38.00.0	Waste management, materials recovery
			20.00.1	Manufacture of basic chemicals				39.00.0	Cleaning of soil and subsoil water
			20.00.2	Manufacture of paints and soap etc.	3	F	F		Construction
		CF	21.00.0	Pharmaceuticals				41.00.0	Construction of buildings
		CG		Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete				42.00.0	Civil engineering
			22.00.0	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products				43.00.1	Construction installation activities
			23.00.1	Manufacture of glass and ceramic products				43.00.2	Building completion and finishing
			23.00.2	Manufacture of concrete and bricks				43.00.9	Bricklaying etc.

Danish Industrial Classification and Standard Industrial Groupings

Grouping					Grouping				
10	19	36	127	Title	10	19	36	127	Title
4				Trade and transport etc.	8				Other business services
	G	G		Wholesale and retail trade		M			Knowledge-based services
			45.00.1	Sale of motor vehicles			MA		Consultancy etc.
			45.00.2	Repair and mainten. of motor vehicles etc.				69.00.1	Legal activities
			46.00.1	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis				69.00.2	Accounting and bookkeeping activities
			46.00.2	Wholesale of cereals and feeding stuffs				70.00.0	Business consultancy activities
			46.00.3	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco				71.00.0	Architectural and engineering activities
			46.00.4	Wholesale of textiles and household goods			MB	72.00.0	Scientific research and development
			46.00.5	Wholesale of IT-equipment			MC		Advertising and other business services
			46.00.6	Wholesale of other machinery				73.00.0	Advertising and market research
			46.00.7	Other specialized wholesale				74.00.0	Other technical business services
			47.00.1	Supermarkets and department stores, etc.				75.00.0	Veterinary activities
			47.00.2	Retail sale of food in specialized stores		N	N		Travel agent, cleaning etc.
			47.00.3	Retail sale of automotive fuel					
			47.00.4	Retail sale of consumer electronics				77.00.0	Rental and leasing activities
			47.00.5	Retail sale of textiles, household equipment				78.00.0	Employment activities
			47.00.6	Retail sale of cultural, recreation goods				79.00.0	Travel agent activities
			47.00.7	Retail sale of wearing apparel				80.00.0	Security and investigation activities
			47.00.8	Retail sale via Internet, mail order, etc.				81.00.0	Services to buildings, cleaning etc.
								82.00.0	Other business service activities
	H	H		Transportation	9				Public admin., education, health
			49.00.1	Passenger rail transport, interurban					
			49.00.2	Transport by suburban trains, buses etc.		O	O		Publ. adm., defence and comp. social sec.
			49.00.3	Freight transport by road and via pipeline				84.00.1	Public administration
			50.00.0	Water transport				84.00.2	Defence, public order, security, justice
			51.00.0	Air transport		P	P		Education
			52.00.0	Support activities for transportation				85.00.1	Primary education
			53.00.0	Postal and courier activities				85.00.2	Secondary education
								85.00.3	Higher education
								85.00.4	Adult and other education
	I	I		Accommodation and food service activities		Q			Human health and social work
			55.00.0	Hotels and similar accommodation			QA		Human health activities
			56.00.0	Restaurants				86.00.1	Hospital activities
								86.00.2	Medical and dental practice activities
5	J			Information and communication			QB		Residential care
		JA		Publishing, television and radio broadcasting				87.00.0	Residential care activities
			58.00.1	Publishing				88.00.0	Social work without accommodation
			58.00.2	Publishing of computer games etc.					
			59.00.0	Motion picture, television and sound					
			60.00.0	Radio and television broadcasting					
		JB	61.00.0	Telecommunications					
		JC		IT and information service activities	10				Arts, entertainment and other services
			62.00.0	Information technology service activities		R	R		Arts, entertainment, recreation activities
			63.00.0	Information service activities				90.00.0	Theatres, concerts, and arts activities
								91.00.0	Libraries, museums etc.
6	K	K		Financial and insurance				92.00.0	Gambling and betting activities
			64.00.1	Monetary intermediation				93.00.1	Sports activities
			64.00.2	Mortgage credit institutes, etc.				93.00.2	Amusement and recreation activities
			65.00.0	Insurance and pension funding					
			66.00.0	Other financial activities		S	S		Other service activities
								94.00.0	Activities of membership organizations
7	L	L		Real estate				95.00.0	Repair of personal goods
			68.00.1	Buying and selling of real estate				96.00.0	Other personal service activities
			68.00.2	Renting of real estate				97.00.0	Households as employers
			68.00.3	Renting of non-residential buildings				99.00.0	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies
					11	X	X	99.99.9	Activity not stated

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Abortion	Legal: Induced abortion permitted by Danish law.
Abortion rate, general	The number of legal abortions that would be performed on 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15-49), if 1) all 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and 2) each age group experienced the given year's age-specific abortion rates.
Acquisition of buildings, net	Denotes acquisition of properties where the existing buildings constitute the main element, less similar sales.
Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net	Comprises acquisition of properties where land constitutes the main element, less similar sales. This concept also includes the costs of permanent acquisition of various intangible assets (copyrights, etc.).
Active substances	Denotes the contents of active substances in individual pesticides, herbicides, or fungicides, i.e. without fillers, water, etc. The quantities of active substances vary with each product (from approximately 10 per cent to approximately 80 per cent of the marketed product).
Actual hours	Actual hours are the actual hours of work per week, including possibly actual over-time.
Added value	The added value is calculated as net turnover less consumption of goods.
Adult education and supplementary education	Comprises adult education and supplementary education after completion of basic school. The objective of such activity is to obtain or maintain competencies.
Age-specific fertility rate	Annual number of live births to women in a specified age group, per 1,000 women in the age group.
Agricultural holding	Farms or horticultural holdings. A technical economic unit comprising an area with buildings, machinery and livestock which is regarded by the owner of the agricultural holding as belonging to the same farm. Leased areas are included under the holding, while areas leased out are included under the holding which has leased the area.
Agricultural sector	Comprises agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and bee keeping.
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome is the end stage of the HIV infection. At this stage, the human immune systems will operate so poorly that a large number of diseases may afflict the patient. International criteria on diseases which define AIDS. Cf. HIV.
Air quality	A measurement for the concentrations of various contaminants in air. Pure air contains 78 per cent nitrogen, 21 per cent oxygen, and 1 per cent inert gases, etc.
Alcohol licence	An enterprise with an alcohol licence is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages to its customers.

Definitions and glossary

All-year assessment	Calculated assessment of the total number of taxable days, divided by 365.
Annual adjustments	Annual adjustments to the latest general valuation of real property which take into account price trends during the intervening period.
Appeals and complaints	A ruling made at the first instance may be brought before a higher court, i.e. the High Court or the Supreme Court, for a new ruling.
Area	In housing statistics, "area" comprises the total floor area of all floors of a building, measured to the outer surface of the outer wall, as well as habitable attic areas. Basement areas are not included.
Assets	Accounting term used to designate application of capital in accounts, i.e. the value of property, operating resources, and amounts receivable. The opposite of liabilities
Assistance under the Act on active social policies	Comprises assistance in accordance with the Act on active social policies and the Danish Social Assistance Act in the form of cash benefits, e.g. maintenance assistance or education assistance (rehabilitation benefits) for families or individuals who, due to social circumstances, find themselves in financial need without any opportunities for assistance under other legislation.
ATP - labour-market supplementary pension scheme	ATP is a compulsory pension scheme for employees within the 16-64 (before 2006: 16-66) year age bracket with at least 10 hours of work a week.
Auxiliary unit	A separately located local unit which produces ancillary materials or services to the enterprises serviced by this unit.
Average number of participants	For AMFORA, the average number of participants for any given period is calculated as the sum of the degrees of participation within the group.
Average number of unemployed	This concept is frequently used within unemployment statistics (CRAM). The average number of unemployed persons illustrates the number of full-time unemployed persons in a given period. This is calculated by adding up the degrees of unemployment of all unemployed persons.
Average turnover	Is defined as the total taxable turnover per registered unit for units which have been operational throughout the entire year.
Bachelor education	Comprises courses of 3 years of education. The courses were introduced in 1993 in connection with the structural reform of bachelor education, which is built on general upper secondary education as well as vocational education and training, and are a prerequisite of passing master degrees and PhD degrees.
Banks	Comprise Danish banks with a working capital (equity capital, capital base, and deposits) of DKK 250 million or more.
Basic prices	Are defined for domestic production as the price ex works excluding product taxes, net. For imports, basic prices are defined as the CIF value plus customs duties. Value added may also be defined at basic prices. (cf. Value added).

Definitions and glossary

Basic school	Comprises grades 1 to 10. Grades 1-9 are compulsory. Grades 8-10 may also be completed at continuation schools.
BEC	Classification by Broad Economic Categories, prepared by the UN.
Benefits during sickness or in connection with child-birth	Benefits which provide security in the event of loss of income due to sickness, injury, childbirth, or adoption. This scheme comprises all employed persons who reside in Denmark and are subject to Danish taxation. The scheme provides statutory security for employees as of the first day of absence as well as voluntary security for self-employed persons after two weeks of absence. The statistics only address the cases where local authorities pay benefits. In the event of sickness, private employers are normally required to pay benefits to employees during the first two weeks of absence, whereas public-sector employees are required to pay benefits during the entire period of absence.
Births	Live births + stillborn.
Bonds	Since the Danish Securities Centre was established in 1979, bonds no longer exist as physical entities. Market prices of bonds are set every day on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange and are issued in series by the central government, mortgage-credit institutions, other bond-issuing institutions, or enterprises.
Books and pamphlets	Non-periodical printed publications which are made accessible to the public; books are defined as publications which comprise 49 pages or more, whereas pamphlets comprise 5-48 pages (excluding covers).
Building permits issued	Authorisation to commence building, issued by municipal building authorities.
Building, concept of	A "building" means a cohesive structure, mainly constructed from uniform materials and usually comprising the same number of floors throughout.
Building, main use of	This corresponds to the actual use of the building. Where several types of use apply, the usage which occupies the greatest floor area is registered.
Buildings started	Physical initiation of construction. For commercial buildings for agriculture, etc., "buildings started" denotes the time of notification of construction work.
Business unit	A legal entity which carries out one or more types of financial activity at one or more local units (enterprises).
Business unit	A local financial unit.
Business units registered for VAT settlement	Enterprises which are registered in the Danish custom authorities' register of units which are liable to pay value-added tax (VAT).
Capacity utilisation, hotels, etc.	Beds, i.e. the number of occupied beds compared to the total number of beds.
Capital accumulation	Within public-finance statistics, capital accumulation comprises actual capital activities in the general government sector. Capital accumulation is calculated as follows:

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Fixed new assets

- + Acquisition of existing buildings, net
- = Gross fixed capital formation
- + Increase in stocks, net
- + Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net
- = Non-financial capital accumulation

Fixed new assets + acquisition of buildings (net)

= Gross fixed capital formation

Gross fixed capital formation + increase in stock (net) + acquisition of land and intangible assets (net)

*= **Capital accumulation***

Capital formation	Acquisitions less sales of real property, operating machinery, and stock-in-trade.
Capital formation, net	Additions less disposals of capital (fixed) assets, i.e. real property (land, buildings, etc.) and means of operation (machines, vehicles, furniture, equipment, etc.). Additions are calculated at purchase prices before depreciation and other adjustments and comprise bought as well as leased assets. Disposals are calculated at sales prices.
Capital income	Comprises interest, yield on securities, and calculated rental value of owner-occupied dwellings. Capital income includes interest on loans granted to non-residents, yields on shares in foreign companies, and profits made by Danish enterprises abroad. Costs include interest on loans raised abroad, yields on Danish shares owned by non-residents, and profits made by foreign companies at branches, etc., in Denmark. Within income statistics, capital income comprises net income from interest, including income from interest generated by self-employment, yields on shares, profits from sales of certain capital goods, and calculated rental value of owner-occupied dwellings.
Capital income to and from abroad	Primarily comprises interest on all loans taken out abroad by Danish individuals, companies, and public-sector institutions, as well as yields from Danish companies to foreign parent companies, shareholders, etc. Similarly, interest receivable and yields from abroad constitute income to Danish lenders, parent companies, etc.
Capital transfers	Affect the capital of either the granter or recipient. Examples include plant and investment subsidies, certain damages, writedowns of loans, and similar payments. Such capital transfers are normally non-recurrent in nature.
Capital transfers to and from abroad	Comprises non-recurrent unilateral transactions between countries other than Denmark and the Danish public sector, Danish private enterprises, or Danish residents. Such transfers may be investment subsidies to or from EU institutions, inheritances, etc.

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Car at disposal	A family has a car at its disposal when one or more family members own one or more passenger cars, and/or one or more family members own one or more vans without being associated with a commercial enterprise, and/or one or more family members has a company car at their disposal.
Cash price	Comprises the cash down payment on a property plus the market (bond) price of the mortgages.
Cash value	At the 17 th general valuation on 1 April 1981, the principle of cash value was introduced as the valuation method. At the instigation of the Danish tax authorities, the mortgage values were converted to cash values. At the 20 th general valuation on 1 January 1996, these valuations have been carried out directly at cash levels. (Construction and dwellings)
Charges	Suspicion of a criminal offence, laid down by the police.
Charges withdrawn	To refrain from bringing a charge against a person, e.g. where the case is considered negligible, brought against young persons, etc.
Chattels	Also known as "movables": Movable possessions, e.g. furniture and machines.
Child and youth allowance	Subsidy paid regardless of income as ordinary and extra child and youth allowance to single breadwinners with children under the age of 18. Special child and youth allowances are paid to orphans, children of pensioners, children of widows/widowers, and children born out of wedlock where no-one has been designated as contributor. As of 1 April 2000, special child allowance to pensioners is earnings-related. Since 1 January 2001, special child allowance is also paid to families where at least one parent is enrolled for an education that entitles him/her to receive state education grants and loans. In such cases, the allowance is earnings-related.
Child benefits	Under certain circumstances (i.e. according to agreement between the parents or when benefits are not paid on time), the municipality of residence pays advance child benefits (normal benefits) to children born out of wedlock or to children of separated or divorced spouses when the person entitled to benefits does not live together with the child's other parent. Advance payment of child benefits does not include benefits paid on time by the person obliged to pay them without the collaboration of the social committee.
Child living at home	A person under the age of 25 years, who lives at the same address as one or both of his/her parents who has never been married and do not have children by him/herself.
Civil administration of justice	Comprises legal action in cases which do not involve violations of the Danish Penal Code or special legislation, i.e. civil action in connection with e.g. enforcement proceedings, matrimonial proceedings, and paternity proceedings.
Commuting to and from work	A person is considered to be a commuter when s/he does not work and live in the same municipality.
Confirming	Confirming means that a financing company pays the debtor's (i.e. their client's) bills.

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Consumer price index	The consumer price index is calculated on the basis of the actual retail prices paid by consumers for goods and services which form part of private consumption. The weights are compiled on the basis of the grouping of private consumption in Denmark used in national accounts in conjunction with information from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). From January 2001 the classification of household goods and services is based on the international classification COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose).
Consumer price index 1900 = 100	Until 1963, these indices have been based on statistics from the calculation of the retail price indices, less direct taxes, membership fees, etc. When these expense items are left out, the price basis for the indices from before 1964 is close to the principles applied to the consumer price index from 1964 onwards. The weights used for calculation of the retail price indices were based on living expenditure for wage-earning and salaried employee families according to the periodic HBS, while the weights used in the consumer price index from 1964 onwards have been based on total private consumption. These discrepancies of index construction have been ignored in the linking of indices in 1964, as experience shows that such variations are not significant.
Consumer-paid magazines	Periodical publications with informative and entertaining contents, published once a week or less, which are primarily aimed at families/family members. Funded by sales and advertising.
Consumption	The consumption survey calculates consumption as the total expenditure of private households on goods and services which are purchased to satisfy needs. Calculation of expenditure on owner-occupied housing presents certain problems. For the purposes of the consumption survey, attempts have been made to solve this problem by calculating an approximate rent. This calculation is based on available statistics on rent in a corresponding rented dwelling, i.e. of a rented dwelling of the same size and age, situated in the same area and with the same amenities. The grouping of consumption is mainly in accordance with the principles used in the national accounts and is based on the European national-accounts system - ENS95. This system groups goods and services by their purpose. In its most detailed form, the consumption survey comprises approximately 1,200 individual types of consumption, each of which is identified by an eight-digit code. This code system facilitates immediate aggregation at various levels by eliminating the last digits. The Statistical Yearbook publishes these statistics at two- or four-digit levels, while the Statistiske Efterretninger publish more detailed statistics on foods. Even more detailed statistics are available as special services.
Consumption of fixed capital	Is a measurement (at re-purchase prices) of the physical and technical deterioration of fixed assets.
Co-operative bank	A local bank which receives deposits from and grants credit/loans to its members.
Co-operative society	Also known as co-operative company, this is an association which has been established with the purpose of providing its members with goods or other necessities or of processing and selling members' products. Profits are usually distributed in equal shares corresponding to the participants' turnover with the society.

Definitions and glossary

Copenhagen metropolitan area, the	Greater Copenhagen and, for the period 1 January 1970-1979, the following 18 municipalities: Albertslund, Ballerup, Brøndby, Dragør, Gladsaxe, Glostrup, Herlev, Hvidovre, Høje Taastrup, Lyngby-Taarbæk, Rødovre, Søllerød, Taarnby, Vallensbæk, Værløse, Birkerød, Farum, and Hørsholm. As of 1 January 1980, this area comprised another 7 municipalities: Ledøje-Smørum, Ishøj, Allerød, Fredensborg-Humlebæk, Karlebo, Greve, and Solrød. As of 1 January 1999, the following municipalities are no longer included in the Copenhagen metropolitan area: Ballerup, Dragør, Høje Taastrup, Ishøj, Ledøje Smørum, Søllerød, Værløse, Allerød, Birkerød, Farum, Fredensborg-Humlebæk, Hørsholm, Karlebo, Greve, and Solrød. These municipalities are now designated as urban/rural areas in accordance with the same principles which are applied to other Danish municipalities.
Couples	In family statistics, two adult persons living at the same address form a couple if they are either married to one another or have entered into a registered partnership, or if they have children together without being married to one another. The statistics also include couples living together who are unmarried and have no children together, if there are no other adult persons at the same address living with them, the two persons are of opposite sex and are not siblings and they have an age difference of 15 years or less. Young persons down to the age of 16 may be part of a cohabiting couple.
Court of First Instance	Comprises the first ruling in cases brought before the district court and High Court, including the Maritime and Commercial Court.
Crime rates	In the survey of crimes and national origin, the age-related crime rates of various ancestry groups (immigrants, descendants or Danish) are compiled as index numbers, where 100 indicates the national average (i.e. numeric values over 100 indicate that the rate is above average). Furthermore, the crime rates are age-standardised implying that adjustments have been made so that the age distribution is not similar for the various ancestry groups.
Criminal offences against the Penal Code	Comprises sexual offences, crimes of violence, offences against property, and other offences, including crimes against the State, perjury, selling narcotics, etc.
Crude birth rate	Annual number of live births per 1,000 population.
Current assets	Stocks, liquid holdings, outstanding amounts from sales, and easily realisable securities which are not intended for permanent ownership.
Current transfers	This category is used in statistics of public finances. They affect current disposable incomes. Current transfers mainly comprise transfers to households, which are divided into social transfers such as old-age pensions, early-retirement pensions, civil-servant pensions, unemployment benefits, cash benefits, sickness benefits, child allowances, etc., as well as rent subsidies. They also include other transfer incomes such as student grants, etc.
Current transfers to and from abroad	Include private cross-border donations and gifts as well as aid to developing countries. They also include transfers between Denmark and the institutions of the EU; i.e. income includes subsidies for Danish agriculture, while expenditure includes Denmark's contribution to the EU budget.
Custody	Deprivation of liberty in accordance with an order of court with a view to ensuring the presence of a person charged with a criminal offence.

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Danish Broadcasting Corporation, the	An independent public institution with »public service« obligations. Its finances are based on license fees.
Danish Mortgage Bank, the	State institution which takes out state-backed loans abroad, etc.
Degree of participation	A degree of participation is calculated for all measures within labour-market policies. This is done on the basis of a registered start date, a known or scheduled end date, and information on the number of hours per weeks involved in the relevant measure. The degree of participation is calculated as the ratio between the number of days in which a person participates in the relevant scheme and the total number of days multiplied by the ratio between the weekly number of hours involved in the scheme and the potential number of hours per week.
Degree of unemployment and average degree of unemployment	Within the unemployment statistics (CRAM), a degree of unemployment is calculated for each person who has experienced unemployment during the period. For <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. An average degree of unemployment is calculated on the basis of individual degrees of unemployment. The average degree of unemployment illustrates the average duration of a period of unemployment. The average degree of unemployment is calculated by adding up the degrees of unemployment for the relevant period and dividing this sum by the number of persons who have experienced unemployment during this period.
Descendant	A descendant was born in Denmark. None of the parents are both Danish citizens and born in Denmark. If there is no information on one of the parents and the person is a foreign national, the person is also regarded as a descendant. If one or either parents, who were born in Denmark, are granted Danish nationality, their children will not be classified as descendants. However, if parents born in Denmark maintain their foreign nationality, their children are classified as descendants.
Detached one-family house	Known as a "parcelhus" in Danish, this denotes a detached one-family house with is mainly or exclusively used as a dwelling, and which usually comprises only one dwelling.
Discount rate	Rate of interest which is calculated as a deduction in per cent upon sale or redemption of a claim. Danmarks Nationalbank's official discount rate: the basic rate of interest of the DN, which serves as the basis for stipulating interest rates for all outstanding accounts with banks.

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Disposable income	Disposable income is the amount left for consumption and savings when direct taxes etc., maintenance payments and interests have been paid.
District papers	Periodical publications with limited, yet varied contents which are distributed to households free of charge. Their revenues are based on advertising.
Dwelling	One or more rooms mainly used for habitation which have their own access point and are situated in a permanent building.
Distribution of task/burden	On the basis of the distribution of general government administration and services between central government, municipalities, and social funds, shows how tasks and the financial burden are distributed between sub sectors. Distribution of tasks within the public sector examines which sector or authority is directly responsible for carrying out a task, whether this is a service or a transfer to citizens. In many cases, the costs of the task may be fully or partly refunded by other public authorities. The distribution of burden shows how the final financial burden is distributed between the various sub sectors.
Early-retirement pension	Social pension benefit which may be granted to persons aged 18-64 years (before 2006: 16-66) upon application. This type of pension may be granted in cases of permanent reduction in the ability to work due to physical or mental disability (health-specific early retirement) or in cases where it is necessary to permanently secure the livelihood of a person for social and financial reasons (needs-specific early retirement). The criteria used in awarding such benefits and the monthly amounts paid vary with the various types of benefit: high, medium, standard, and increased standard early-retirement pension or disability benefit.
Earnings	Earnings, when used as a collective term for wages and salaries, comprise all employee income pertaining to their employment, including wages/salaries, sickness benefits paid by the employer, holiday payments, and contributions to pension schemes made by both employers and employees. See also <i>Compensation</i> .
Effective krone rate	The index for the effective krone rate is a geometric weighting of the changes in the currencies of 25 of Denmark's most important trading partners.
Effective rate of interest	Comprises direct interest and the average drawing bonus. Direct interest is calculated by multiplying the nominal interest by 100 and dividing this figure by the bid price of the relevant security.
Elections	Elections to the European Parliament are held once every five years. Elections to the Folketing are held at least once every four years. Elections to county councils and municipality councils are held once every four years in November. Elections to local church councils are held once every four years amongst members of the Danish National Church.
Electronic commerce	Sales or purchases based on orders submitted through the Internet. In certain contexts, electronic commerce also includes orders submitted via other computer-based networks, e.g. by means of EDI (Electronic Data Interchange).

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EMEP area, the	The EMEP area covers Europe and its marine areas.
Emission	Emission or discharge of contaminants in solid, liquid, or gaseous state.
Employed	Employed persons comprise employees, self-employed persons, and assisting spouses. In order to be classified as employed, a person must work, i.e. carry out work against some form of payment for at least one hour during the reference period. Moreover, persons who are temporarily absent during the reference period (due to sickness, holiday, leave, etc.) will be considered to be employed. Employees must be permanently associated with an employer in order for them to be considered temporarily absent.
Employee	A person with employment who receives wages or salaries.
Employees' Wage Guarantee Fund, the	This constitutes a statutory guarantee for employee claims as regards wages, holiday benefits, etc., in the event that their employer becomes bankrupt, their workplace ceases operations, etc.
Employment exchange	Labour exchange under the auspices of the Danish State is carried out by the Public Employment Service offices. The employment exchange carried out by Public Employment Service offices comprises part of the total employment exchange within the labour market. No statistics are available on the local-authority employment exchange, which was introduced in 1990.
Energy and resource taxes	Taxes, duties, etc., on electricity, gas, petrol, natural gas, and certain oil products. Also taxes on coal, coke, etc.
Environmental taxes	Comprises taxes and duties on waste, CO ₂ , SO ₂ , packaging, disposable cutlery, CFC, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, raw materials, water supplies, NiCd batteries, and chlorinated solvents.
Equity capital	Owner's share of the capital. Calculated as total assets less total provisions and debt.
Expectation of life	The average number of years that a person of a given age can expect to live, assuming that age-specific mortality levels remain constant (i.e. the rates observed for the period under review). Thus, there are figures for mean life expectancy for each age.
Export value	Value FOB Danish port or free delivered border station.
Exports of goods and services	Comprises all goods (new and used) which, against payment or for free, take permanent leave of Danish financial territory for destinations outside Denmark, as well as all services supplied by Danish units to foreign units.
Factor prices	Factor prices are basic prices less other taxes on production, for example, motor vehicle weight duty and property taxes, plus other subsidies on production. This is the price level at which gross factor income (GFI) is estimated. Gross factor income is also called gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost.
Factoring	"Factoring" denotes that a financing company offers loans secured on the debtors of the loan taker.
Family	One or more persons who live at the same address and who have specific relations to each other. A family may consist of a single person, a couple, or of a child under 18 years of age not living at home. Children under 18 living at home are regarded as

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	part of their parent's families. See also "Singles" and "Child living at home".
Family allowance	Benefit paid regardless of income to all families with children under the age of 18 as a fixed amount per child. The amount paid depends on the child's age group (0-3 years, 4-6 years, 7-17 years).
Family income	In income statistics, family income comprises the sum of primary income, transfer income, capital income (cf. these), and certain foreign types of income which cannot immediately be included in the scope of these three types of income.
Feed unit (FU)	A calculation unit based on the feed value. For example, one feed unit equals the feed value of 0.97 kg wheat, 1.00 kg rye, 0.98 kg Triticale, 1.05 kg barley, 1.26 kg oats, 0.92 kg pulses, or 0.61 kg rape. 1 FU for straw is 5.5 kg for wheat, oats and triticale, 5 kg for barley or 7.5 kg for rye. The calculation for green fodder and root crops is based on the dry-matter content.
Fertility	Total: The number of children that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (the 15-49 age bracket) if 1) all of the 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and 2) all these women gave birth to the exact number of children specified in a given year's fertility rates within each age group.
Films	Films shown in cinemas (long films) have a length of more than 1,600 metres of 35 mm. film (approximately one hour of film). Films of less than 1,600 metres in length are normally defined as short films (often documentaries).
Finance loans	Loans raised abroad, normally in a foreign currency, with a maturity of at least one year.
Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)	Are calculated as the difference between bank interest receipts, etc., and bank interest payments (i.e. the interest margin). In accordance with international recommendations, this amount is subtracted from the sum of the gross value added by activity, with a view to incorporating the interest margin in production values within financial activities without having to carry out an estimated breakdown of the amount by intermediate consumption (raw materials and auxiliary materials) within corporations.
Financial transactions	Financial transactions within the balance of payments occur when e.g. the Danish central government, municipalities, or private enterprises take out loans abroad or when Danish securities are sold abroad. In both cases, this entails a deterioration of the external balance and a corresponding increase in foreign-currency reserves. This also applies when loans raised in Denmark by non-residents are repaid. Conversely, the granting of loans to non-residents and instalments paid on loans obtained abroad will improve the external balance while effecting a corresponding reduction in foreign-currency reserves.
First-time registrations of road motor vehicles	New motor vehicles which are registered for the first time. This does not include imported used motor vehicles which are registered for the first time in Denmark
Fixed assets	The part of total assets which are designated for permanent ownership or use by the company.
Fixed capital formation	Comprises expenditure on construction of new buildings (including dwellings) and civil engineering projects, purchases of transport equipment, machines, software,

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	furnishings, etc. Also included are increases in farm stocks.
Foreign exchange reserves	Denmark's foreign-exchange reserves are Danmarks Nationalbank's holdings of liquid assets which can be used for foreign payments. The foreign-exchange reserves comprise the Danmarks Nationalbank gold reserves, claims against the IMF (SDR), claims against the European Central Bank, reserve position in the IMF, and net claims against other countries.
Freight service	Ships calling at Danish ports to discharge or load cargoes, including rock-fishing vessels. Rocks, etc., collected in the ocean are included in domestic cargo discharges.
Full-time employed persons	Shows the total amount of work measured as full work years. Employed persons who work part-time or who have only had employment for a part of the year are included at the relevant fraction. This is calculated on the basis of contributions made to the labour-market supplementary pension scheme (ATP), as these contributions vary according to the working hours put in.
Functional distribution of expenditure	The functional distribution of expenditure elucidates the purpose and objectives of public expenditure, i.e. how the public purse is spent. The statistics on general government utilise three main groups: principal public services, social and health services, and economic services. Expenditure which is not distributed according to function includes interest expenditure and other expenditure pertaining to debts within general government.
Fungicides	Chemicals used to combat fungal infections.
General fertility rate	Annual number of live births per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years old).
General government	General government comprises those authorities and institutions whose main function is to produce non-market public services and/or to carry out redistribution of the income of society. The demarcation of general government must be seen in relation to publicly-owned enterprises; these two in conjunction constitute the total public sector.
General social statistics	Total annual calculations regarding recipients of transfer payments. This may involve <i>temporary benefits</i>, i.e. unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, cash benefits, rehabilitation, leave benefits, activation, etc., or <i>permanent benefits</i>, i.e. old-age pension, early retirement pension/pay, etc. Calculations distinguish between <i>benefits experienced</i>, which are the types of benefits received by a single person during a year, and <i>principal benefits</i>, which constitute the dominant type of benefit (in terms of duration) received during a year
General trade	Account which, in principle, comprises all imported and exported goods.
General upper secondary school	Provides students with qualifications for further education and comprises upper secondary school leaving examination (mathematics and languages), higher preparatory examination course (hf) and adult upper secondary level course (mathematics and languages).

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Gold reserves	Danmarks Nationalbank's gold reserves are valued on the basis of the latest official quotation in London (»gold fixing«).
Goods	Within balance-of-payments statistics, both imports and exports of goods are calculated FOB, which means that deductions are made to the import statistics CIF given on foreign trade in order to adjust these statistics for added freight costs from sea transport. Foreign-trade statistics are also adjusted for items involving the Faeroe islands and Greenland, as well as for a number of minor items.
Goods loaded	Cargoes which have been loaded onto a ship at a port.
Goods transport performance	One tonne carried one kilometre - measured in ton-kilometres.
Goods unloaded	Cargoes unloaded from a ship at a port.
Government bonds	Bonds issued in Denmark by the Danish central government.
Greater Copenhagen Region	The municipalities of Copenhagen, Frederiksberg, and Gentofte.
Gross domestic income at market prices	Is calculated by deducting capital income and expenses for compensation of employees (net) outside of Denmark from the gross domestic product at market prices.
Gross domestic product at market prices	On the basis of production is production at market price less production consumption at purchase price. It can also be calculated on the basis of income as compensation to employees plus profit from production and miscellaneous income plus production taxes, net. Finally, it can be calculated on the basis of utilisation as the sum of all utilisation at purchase price less imports of goods CIF and services.
Gross domestic product in selected countries	The gross domestic product per capita is calculated as indices in relation to the average of EU27=100. If the index of a country is higher than 100, it implies that the GDP per capita of the country in question is higher than the EU average and conversely. The GDP per capita converted on the basis of purchasing power parities reflects volume differences among the countries, as the conversion takes into account differences in the price level among the countries. However, the conversion conducted on the basis of exchange rate does not take complete account of differences in the price level in the countries that are compared. This implies that the GDP could be overstated in countries with a high price level and understated in countries with a low price level.
Gross energy consumption	The quantity of energy products left after conversion at refineries and prior to conversion at utility works (electricity, gas, and district heating plants).
Gross factor income	Gross factor income is gross output at basic prices less other taxes on production, net. This is equal to gross domestic product at factor cost.
Gross freight	Income from freight generated by own or chartered ships.
Gross margin	Gross profit as a percentage of turnover.

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Gross national disposable income at market prices	Is calculated by subtracting current transfers, etc. (net) to EU institutions and other countries from the gross domestic income at market prices.
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	Is calculated as gross value added at basic prices less other production taxes, net, and compensation of employees. Deduction of consumption of fixed real capital, will give the net productin surplus and mixed income which is used as compensation for the selfemployed in their own enterprise, and as interest payments on foreign capital, etc.
Gross operating surplus, general government	Is the part of the gross factor income which falls to the public sector itself. As the output of the public sector is calculated on the basis of costs, the gross operating surplus will correspond to consumption of fixed real capital, also known as provisions or reinvestment.
Gross profit	Is calculated as turnover less intermediate consumption less expenditure on wages, salaries and subcontractors.
Gross reproduction rate	Number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15 through 49), if the 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility rates.
Gross saving	Corresponds to gross national disposable income at market prices less private and government consumption. Gross saving is thus equal to gross capital formation + capital transfers, net, and net lending.
Gross tonnage	GT: is an abstract measurement which expresses the capacity of all the covered spaces of a ship This measurement has now replaced the Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT).
Gross value added at basic prices	Is equal to the gross domestic product at basic prices and is measured for each industry as output at basic prices less intermediate consumption at purchase prices and thus also equals the sum of other taxes on production, net, compensation of employees and gross operating surplus and mixed income. For society as a whole, gross value added can also be measured as gross domestic product at market prices less taxes on products, net.
Hectare	1 hectare equals 10,000 m ² , i.e. 100 hectares equal 1 km ² .
Herbicides	Weed killers, used to combat unwanted plant growth in crop farming.
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus is a virus which attacks the body's immune system. A person infected with HIV will form antibodies against this virus and is designated as "HIV positive". See <i>AIDS</i> .
Holiday and business trips	Danes' holiday and business trips with at least one night spent away from home. This describes Danish travel patterns, age distribution, size of travel parties, organisation of the trip, and total expenditure on the trip.
Hotel	Enterprises which offer additional services, such as food for overnight guests. This group includes hotels, motels, inns, holiday centres, etc., which offer overnight accommodation to travellers.

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Household consumption	Comprises Danish households' expenditure on goods and services in Denmark and abroad. When subtracting consumption by Danish residents abroad (expenditure on tourism, etc.) and adding consumption by non-residents in Denmark (income from tourism, etc.), the figure arrived at is "final consumption of households on Danish territory".
Households	Within the consumption study, "households" comprises persons who live together and who share financial arrangements. Lodgers, etc., constitute their own households.
IMF	The International Monetary Fund. The IMF reserves are calculated as the difference between the assets and liabilities of Danmarks Nationalbank as regards the IMF, i.e. the difference between the amounts paid by Denmark to the IMF and the IMF's holdings in DKK.
Immigrant	An immigrant is a person born abroad to parents (or a parent, where no information is available on both) who are foreign nationals or were born outside Denmark. Where no information is available on either parent, and the person in question is born abroad, said person will also be regarded as an immigrant.
Import value	CIF value at Danish port or border.
Imports of goods and services	Comprises all goods (new and used) which, against payment or for free, gain permanent access to Danish financial territory from destinations outside Denmark, as well as all services supplied by foreign units to Danish units.
Imprisonment	Deprivation of liberty, for life or for a period of time, ranging from 30 days to 16 years.
Imputed contributions to social security schemes	Are estimated contributions paid by civil servants, etc. These contributions correspond to the value of earned entitlement to retirement pensions which is added to their salaries. In practice, this contribution is calculated as the pensions paid by current pension schemes.
Income	In the national accounts, income equals the gross domestic product at factor prices. This is calculated by subtracting other production taxes (net) from the gross value added at basic prices.
Income at market prices	In the national accounts, this is obtained by subtracting capital income and expenditure on compensation of employees (net) abroad from the gross domestic product at market prices.
Income from land and intangible assets	Includes rent/leasehold fees, concession fees, etc.
Increase (new students admitted)	Within educational statistics, "increase" denotes the number of persons who, during a given period (1 October to 30 September of the following year) enrol for education. A student who changes from one type of education to another type within the same group of education is not included in increase statistics.
Increases / reductions in stocks	In public-finance statistics, this concept primarily denotes purchases of goods for intervention stocks and strategic stocks, less sales of such stocks.

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Increases in stocks	In the national-accounts statistics, this comprises increases in stocks of raw materials and finished goods at production enterprises, wholesale and retail stocks, and increases in the stock of a number of goods on which special information is available, especially stocks, etc., within agriculture and EU intervention stocks in Denmark.
Index adjustment	For mortgage bonds/mortgage-credit bonds, this is carried out by adjusting the outstanding debt on the basis of the semi-annual changes in prices (in per cent) calculated on the basis of the net retail price index published by Statistics Denmark.
Industry	Grouping of employed persons by industry is carried out in accordance with Dansk Branchekode 1993 (DB93), which is based on definitions and groupings used in the 1990 EU industry-grouping code (NACE, rev. 1).
Industry grouping	Is based on DB93, which is the classification generally used by Statistics Denmark.
Industry unit	A group of enterprises within the same industry, owned by a single business unit.
Infant mortality	Number of deaths amongst the 0-1 age group per 1,000 live births.
Input-output	An input-output table describes in detail the production structure in society and the use of goods and services. Subsequently, the table can be seen as a further specification of the 3 main accounts of the national accounts, namely accounts for goods and services, production and income formation, respectively. Consequently, the input-output tables are an integrated part of the national accounts statistics and are consistent with the national accounts data over each year as well as over time.
Insecticides	Chemicals used to combat insects; used in crop farming.
Installation deficiencies	A dwelling has installation deficiencies if it lacks a toilet, a bath and/or central heating.
Interest and dividends, etc.	In public-finances statistics, this concept comprises actual nominal rate of interest as well as dividends, etc., less any losses.
Interest income	Within income statistics, "interest income" comprises both private and commercial interest income. The consumption survey includes private interest income only.
Interest payments, etc.	In public-finances statistics, this concept comprises actual, nominal, or face interest, e.g. distributed losses on issue prices and expenditure on rental of land and intangible assets. Losses on issue prices are entered (depreciated) as loans are serviced.
Intermediate consumption	Is calculated as the value of goods and services used in production. Within general government statistics, intermediate consumption is defined as purchase of goods and services for current consumption, including expenditure on rent of premises, etc., insurance premiums, and indirect taxes and duties paid by the public sector itself. Moreover, part of the purchases of durable goods for the armed forces (weapon systems) is still considered to be intermediate consumption.
Intermediate consumption	Consumption pertaining to turnover in the form of raw materials, energy products, etc., as well as direct costs pertaining to such purchases, e.g. customs and freight.
Intermediate consumption, etc.	Consumption of goods as well as expenditure on wages/salaries and subcontractors.

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IT businesses	IT businesses comprise enterprises/business units which supply products and services within electronics, IT, software, telecommunications, and other areas which are primarily based on information technologies. IT businesses can be divided into four sub-groups, i.e. IT manufacturing, IT wholesale, telecommunications, and IT consultancy services. These groups may, in turn, be divided into a total of 35 individual industries, of which 16 are found within manufacturing, 9 within wholesale, 1 within telecommunications, and 9 within consultancy services.
Joule	Energy unit (GJ=10 ⁹ joule).
Labour-market status	Labour-market associations are calculated in accordance with ILO definitions. More detailed descriptions of this method are available in Arbejdsmarked 1998:21 (Statistiske Efterretninger). The survey of labour-market associations is carried out in week 48 prior to the population survey of 1 January. The labour-market status is determined by initially separating the group of unemployed persons, then separating persons who receive education, early-retirement benefits, pension benefits, transitional-benefit claimants, and persons on leave. All of these persons are classified as being outside the workforce. The remaining group are those who are employed. This method has been modified, so that persons who are receiving education are separated first and placed in the "student" group, regardless of their labour-market status.
Land value	Valuation of land pertaining to a property.
Leasing	"Leasing" means that a leasing company buys a leasing asset upon agreement with the future user of that asset. This asset is then leased - or rented - to the user.
Less developed countries	Less developed countries comprise all countries which are not defined as more developed countries.
Liabilities	Accounting concept which illustrates how the total capital (assets) is financed. The liability known as "equity capital" constitutes a residual between the other liabilities and assets.
Limited company (A/S)	Is a commercial company where all capital investors (shareholders) are liable for their investment only.
Limited partnership	An enterprise in which one or more general partners are liable for all debts and obligations of the enterprise as in a normal partnership, while the other participants (limited partners) are only liable for a specific amount.
Line service traffic	Denotes maritime traffic carried out by means of fixed routes and regular, scheduled round trips.
Listed bonds in circulation	The value of outstanding bonds (including Treasury notes, Treasury bills, and CMO bonds) which are listed on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange and registered with the Danish Securities Centre.
Live birth	A child delivered with clear signs of life (i.e. breathing, screaming, or crying) regardless of the duration of pregnancy.
Long-cycle higher education	Comprises both master's programmes and graduate studies as well as PhD degrees. MA education is of 1 to 2 years of education, master's programmes of 2 years and

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	PhD degrees of 3-4 years of education.
Market activity	Is carried out by units with the objective of producing goods and services to be sold in the market or for own use or consumption, usually with a view to achieving profits.
Market prices	Correspond to buyers' prices. In the Danish National Accounts, this concept is only used for total figures (e.g. the gross domestic product at market prices).
Market value	For the net addition of listed bonds, market value is calculated as the gross addition at market price less drawings at par (nominal value) and other disposals at market prices.
Marriage quotient	Number of marriages per 1,000 residents.
Maximum equalisation percentage	Denotes the percentage of total incomes which must be transferred from income recipients with incomes greater than average to income recipients with incomes lower than average in order to achieve completely even distribution.
Mean population	The average number of persons within a specific group (e.g. married women aged 20–24 years) present within the Danish population during a specific period. As of 1989, this equals the population on 1 July (for Denmark and Greenland). For the Faeroe Islands, the previous calculation method is used, i.e. the average of the population numbers at the beginning and end of the year.
Median, the	Within income distribution statistics, the median is the income amount which constitutes the middle value, so that half of all those receiving income have incomes which are less than this amount, while the other half have incomes greater than this amount.
Medium-cycle higher education	Comprises courses of 2 to 4 years of education after upper secondary school education or vocational upper secondary school. Since 2000 it has been possible to pass a professional bachelor's degree following a medium-cycle higher course, which opens up the possibility of attending further education in connection with master's programmes and special graduate studies. Examples of medium-cycle higher education are nurses, school teachers and BSc engineering.
Migration surplus	Net immigration: Immigration less emigration.
Money stock	The money stock comprises notes and coins in circulation outside the banking sector plus demand deposits, deposits subject to notice of withdrawal, and time deposits made in banks by private households, local authorities, and non-financial enterprises.
More developed countries	More developed countries comprise all European countries excluding Turkey, Cyprus, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Georgia, and Armenia. This group also includes the USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Sjøælland.
Mortality	Signifies the frequency (out of 100,000) of deaths during one year from one birthday to the next. Used in life tables.
Mortality rates	Summary: Number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants. By age: Number of deaths within a given age bracket per 1,000 persons within the

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	relevant age bracket.
Mortgage	Loan on mortgage/security on real property.
Mortgage deed	A document which stipulates the size and terms of loans against a mortgage in real property.
Mortgage deed registered to the mortgagor	Is a mortgage deed issued by the mortgage holder to himself with a view to pledging it as security for a loan.
Mortgage deed registered to the seller	A mortgage deed with the seller as creditor and the buyer of real property as debtor.
Mortgage-credit bonds	Bonds issued by the mortgage-credit institutions: BRF-Kredit A/S (BRF), Danske Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab (DK), Landsbankernes Reallånefond (LRF), Nykredit A/S (N), Realkredit Danmark A/S (D), TOTALKREDIT Realkreditfond (TK), Unikredit Realkreditaktieselskab (UK), FIH Realkredit (FIH), and Dansk Landbrugs Realkreditfond (DLR).
Multi-family building/multi-storey building	Normally a building with two or more flats (rented or owner-occupied) which serve as dwellings.
Municipalities, counties and regions	Until 1 January 2007, Denmark was divided into 271 municipalities; 268 of these constituting 13 separate counties. Bornholm, Copenhagen and Frederiksberg are not included in the normal division by county. Christiansø is not included in the general division of municipalities and is administered by the Ministry of Defence instead. From 1 January 2007, Denmark is divided into 98 municipalities and 5 regions.
Mutual insurance companies	Associations of the insured.
National Church, the	According to the Danish constitution, the National Church is the evangelical-Lutheran protestant church. Membership is achieved through baptism.
National health insurance schemes	Schemes which ensure that all Danish residents have access to treatment and health-services, regardless of health, age, and income. Regardless of income, those insured can choose between Group 1, which features free treatment by specified doctors, and Group 2, which offers treatment by doctors outside of the group specified in Group 1 at reduced fees.
Naturalisation	Acquisition of Danish citizenship.
Net price index	The net price index is calculated on the basis of the prices paid by consumers for goods and services which form part of private consumption, less indirect taxes and duties and including price subsidies. The weights used are based on the classification of private consumption in Denmark used in the national accounts, used in conjunction with information from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). From January 2001 the classification of household goods and services is based on the international classification COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose).
Net reproduction rate	Number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15 through 49), if the 1,000 women were annually reduced in number from age 0 according to the given year's age-specific mortality

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	levels, and if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility rates.
New buildings completed	Buildings which have been authorised for use, temporarily authorised for use, or where the completion of the building has been ascertained regardless of any authorisation for use.
NH₄	NH ₄ is the chemical designation for ammonium. Ammonium is created in various ways, e.g. when farmers spread liquid manure, which contains ammonia, on their land. Ammonium is dispersed and transported by the wind, and the nitrogen contents of ammonium contribute to acidification processes.
Nitrate	Nitrate is a type of nutritive salt which contributes to algae growth and acidification in the aquatic environment.
Nitric oxides	Compounds of nitrogen and oxygen (NO and NO ₂) created through incineration processes. Nitric oxides are dangerous to health at high concentrations, and in the atmosphere may be converted into nitric acid, which increases the acidity of precipitation and contributes to algae growth.
Non-market activity	Such activity is characterised by being carried out by the public sector, by organisations and associations, or by private households with a view to »own« consumption.
Non-western countries	Non-western countries comprise all countries which are not defined as western countries.
Normal working hours	Normal working hours denote the usual weekly working hours, including any normal overtime.
NO_x	NO _x is a designation for nitric oxides, which are chemical compounds between a nitrogen atom and one or more oxygen atoms. Nitric oxides are spread by the wind and contribute to acidification of the environment.
Nuisance bonuses	Overtime bonuses, shift-work bonuses and various forms of bonus for dirty work.
Occupational accident	A sudden incident or case of poisoning at the workplace which causes the person involved in the accident to be unable to work for at least one more day than the day of the accident.
Occupational disorder	Any disease which is, or is assumed to be, caused by impacts from the working environment.
Official prices for regulation of farm rents	Called "kapitelstakster" in Danish, this concept denotes average producer prices generated from sales of barley and wheat from the onset of harvesting to the end of December of the harvest year. These official prices are calculated by Statistics Denmark and are mainly used in connection with tenancy contracts.
Old-age pension	A social-security pension for all persons over the age of 64 (before 2006: 66) who meet specific requirements on Danish citizenship and period of residence.
Ordinary free trade	Property sales except from family sales, forced sales, etc.
Other current transfers	Come from other domestic sectors, the EU, and other countries.

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Other current transfers to and from abroad	Comprise unilateral transactions between other countries and general government institutions, companies, or individuals with Denmark as their country of residence. A few items which are treated as exports/imports of services in balance-of-payments statistics are also included in this group.
Other owner	Comprises state institutions, local-authority institutions, and associations.
Other services	Within the balance of payments, this denotes a series of transactions which involve a duration of time, such as transport by land and air, insurance, and licenses.
Owner	Within business statistics, "owners" comprise liable owners whose main activity/employment concerns the enterprise owned by them. This category includes assisting spouses.
Partnership	A firm with two or more participants who have entered into an agreement on operating a business together. The participants - partners - are fully liable to the company's creditors.
Passenger kilometre	Unit of transport, i.e. one person carried one kilometre.
Passenger-transport work	Is measured in passenger kilometres.
Personal income	Comprises the sum of earned and transfer income as well as certain types of foreign income which cannot be included in these two types of income.
Persons without employment	See <i>Unemployed</i> .
Pesticides	Chemical products used to combat undesirable biological activity, such as insects, weeds, and fungi.
Population growth increase	Live births and immigration less deaths and emigration.
Population increase	Birth surplus or natural growth (number of live births less the number of deaths) + net migration (immigration less emigration).
Price adjustments, securities	Changes in the value of shares, mortgage-credit bonds, and mortgage bonds due to changes in interest rates since the last adjustments.
Price level indices	Price level indices are ratios of PPPs (purchasing power parities) to exchange rates. They provide a measure of real differences in price levels between countries. The EU price surveys indicate price level index in each country relative to the average of the EU. If a country has a price index higher than 100, it means that prices in that country are higher than the EU average and vice versa.
Price relationship	The relationship between two prices. This is used to elucidate changes in the relationship between the price of a product and means of production which are important to the production of this product.
Primary income	Comprises salaries, wages, etc., including contributions to pension schemes administered by employers and net profits from self-employment.

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Business interest payable and interest expenditure is not included in the calculation of profits from enterprises, which is one of the reasons why it is not possible to carry out direct comparisons between the primary incomes of self-employed persons and employees.

Principal public services

In principle, this main group consists of activities which are public by nature, i.e. activities which cannot be carried out by private individuals or enterprises. It includes the legislative branch, local authorities, local and general enforcement agencies, general financial policies and agencies pertaining thereto, general public personnel policies, centralised purchasing and sales, international relations, police activity, and defence activity. All of these activities must be considered indispensable to any organised society.

Private course organisers

Comprises course activity within the private sector, e.g. private training enterprises, employee and employer organisations, administration schools and a number of independent institutions.

Private consumption expenditure

Comprises the sum of final consumption expenditure of households and consumption within the group "Associations, organisations, etc." which comprises the final use of non-market production in private consumption-oriented, non-profit institutions.

Private limited company (ApS)

Is a commercial company where all capital investors (shareholders) are liable for their investment only.

Probation and prisons

The Department for Prisons and Probation is in charge of operating open and closed institutions, prisons, etc.

Production taxes

Comprises taxes/duties on products and other production taxes. The main elements of the latter group are property taxes and weight duties on motor vehicles which are used in production.

Property value

Up until 1996, the value of real property (land and buildings) was normally determined by means of valuations carried out every four years and annual adjustments. As of 1998, values are determined by means of annual adjustments. The property value comprises land value and building value.

Provisions

Liabilities, the size or date of maturity are not known with certainty, e.g. deferred taxes and pension liabilities.

Public consumption expenditure

Within public finances, this constitutes an expenditure item and is obtained in the following way:

Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital

= Gross domestic product at factor cost

Gross domestic product at factor cost + intermediate consumption = production

Production + social benefits in kind – sales of goods and services

= Public consumption expenditure

Public consumption expenditure (or consumption) comprises actual operating activities carried out within the general-government sector. More than half of total public

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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 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. 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.

Pure nutrients

Fertiliser consumption: contents of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K) in various types of fertiliser.

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Quantity index	The quantity index illustrates the quantitative changes in imports and exports
Quartile (lower and upper)	The lower quartile of an income breakdown is the amount which separates income recipients in two groups: one group numbering 25 per cent of the total group with incomes lower than the quartile, and a group numbering 75 per cent of the total group with incomes greater than this lower quartile. Conversely, the upper quartile separates the total group of income recipients into one group numbering 75 per cent with incomes lower than the upper quartile and one group numbering 25 per cent with incomes greater than this upper quartile.
Quartile breakdown	When income recipients have been divided in accordance with income sizes, the proportion of total income accounted for by each quarter group of all income recipients is calculated.
Quotients	Quotients within population statistics: <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. 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. <i>General:</i> Number of live births per 1,000 women within their reproductive period, i.e. aged 15-49 years. <i>Summary:</i> Number of live births per 1,000 residents.
Raw material price index	Is a sub-index of the wholesale-price index which illustrates trends in prices relating to imported, unprocessed raw materials and fuels.
Real property	Independently registered property, consisting of land and buildings.
Real-property valuation	The main regulation of this Act stipulates that such valuation shall extend to all real property in Denmark.
Recognised religious denominations	Religious denominations which are outside of the National Church, but whose religious ceremonies have legal validity, as well as religious denominations outside of the National Church which have legal authority to conduct marriage ceremonies.
Recycling	"Recycling" comprises reuse of waste in its original form and waste recovery; e.g. recycling of used bottles after rinsing and cleansing.
Refugees	Persons who have been granted residence permits in accordance with the regulations under the Aliens Act which pertain to refugees. This group also includes persons who have been granted a residence permit for humanitarian reasons.
Regional archives	The National Archives receives materials from the central offices of the central government, while the four regional archives receives materials from local offices as well as from local government.
Registered ships	Privately or publicly owned ships of at least 20 GT, except ships owned by the naval forces.

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Registered partnership	Registered partnership denotes marriage-like relations between two persons of the same sex.
Reinsurance company	A company in which insurance companies can spread the risks involved in their insurance company by reinsuring their insurance contracts.
Remuneration	The concept remuneration is the concept that is the nearest to what is understood by most employees to be hourly earnings.
Rent	The amount which may be legally claimed from tenants. Rent does not include heating contributions, just as any rent subsidies have not been deducted.
Rent subsidies	Denote subsidies for housing expenses which may be granted upon application, depending on household composition, income, and housing. Rent subsidies may be granted to tenants in leased accommodation and to communal dwellings where the tenant is not a pensioner, whereas pensioners' rent subsidies may be granted to recipients of social pension benefits who live in leased accommodation, co-operative dwellings, owner-occupied dwellings, or communal dwellings.
Reported violations	A violation which has been reported to the police or which has come to the knowledge of the police in other ways.
Reproduction rate	Net: the number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproduction period of their lives (ages 15-49) if they were to give birth and die in accordance with given levels of fertility and mortality.
Research libraries	All libraries which are mainly financed through public-sector funding and which are not public libraries or school libraries, nor associated with the public-library sector.
Residential or commercial units	A residential unit or a commercial unit within a building is defined as a room or several interconnected rooms with other, associated rooms which are used as a residence or for commercial purposes, possibly for both. A separate access point is required: from street level, through a garden, or via common hallways or stairs. It is vital that the unit in question can be considered an independent address in accordance with the above requirements on independent access.
Salaried employees	Employees with a fixed monthly salary.
Sales of goods and services	Invoiced sales of goods and services manufactured, processed, or assembled by the relevant enterprise, as well as goods which the enterprise has let others manufacture from materials supplied by them.
Sales of own products	Invoiced sales of goods manufactured, processed, or assembled by the relevant enterprise, as well as goods which the enterprise has let others manufacture from materials supplied by them.
SDR	Special Drawing Rights within the IMF. SDRs constitute an international method of payment and can be used for payments internally between central banks and between central banks and the IMF.
Sea transport	A category within statistics on the balance of payments. Earnings from sea transport are partly from Danish shipping companies' ships engaged in international transport,

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	less carriage of merchandise from foreign countries to Denmark, and partly disbursements in Denmark by foreign carriers, e.g. port disbursements, shipbrokers, etc. Expenditure on sea transport includes Danish shipping agencies' expenditure at foreign ports and expenditure on sea transport/freight on imports carried by foreign shipping companies.
Share-price index	Is used to assess general trends within the share market. The share-price index shows value changes in capital placed in a share portfolio which reflects the overall composition of listed shares.
Short-cycle higher education	Comprises courses of up to 2 years of education after upper secondary school education or vocational upper secondary school. Examples of short-cycle higher education are real estate agents, computer specialists and policemen.
Simple detention	Also known as lenient imprisonment: deprivation of liberty for a period of 7 days to 6 months. Persons serving a sentence of simple detention have special rights in comparison to those serving a sentence of imprisonment.
Single-family houses	Comprise farmhouses and detached, undetached, or semi-detached one-family houses.
Singles	An adult person who does not form part of a couple. A single person under the age of 25 years must not be a child living at home. See "Child living at home". The family tables used in income statistics also include children who do not live with their parents and who were 15 years or more at the end of the year in the "singles" group.
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification, prepared by the UN.
SO₂	See <i>Sulphur dioxide</i>
Social and health services	This main group comprises various services aimed at individuals and offered to households and private individuals. Social and health services include education, national health services, social security, various welfare services, housing and local environments, and cultural, recreational, and religious services.
Social assistance for children and youths	Social assistance under the Social Services Act for children and young people in special-needs families. This includes relocation of the child with or without consent from its parents as well as certain preventive measures
Social benefits in kind	This concept includes health-insurance services and aids which the general government sector purchases on the market and allocates to households in the form of full or partial payment to market producers for supplying specific products to households.
Socio-economic status	Breakdown of the population in accordance with labour-market attachment, i.e. classification into the following categories: self-employed, assisting spouses, employees, unemployed persons, persons temporarily outside the labour force (leave from unemployment and various labour-market measures which do not involve wages), retirement, pensioners, and others outside the labour force (cash-benefit claimants who are not available to the labour market, students, children, young adults, etc.). Employees may be allocated into sub-groups in accordance with skill levels. These

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	skill levels may have been obtained through formal education or through training and hands-on practice.
Special legislation, offences against	Offences which do not fall within the scope of the Danish Penal Code, e.g. offences against the Road Traffic Act, the Euphoricants Act, the Firearms Act, and legislation on taxation.
Standard contribution margin	The standard contribution margin of an activity equals the standard production value less the standard size of the variable costs/expenditure directly linked to this activity.
State-subsidised theatres	In addition to the Royal Theatre and the regional theatres, this group comprises the theatres which are subsidised by the Danish Theatrical Council in accordance with the Act on theatrical enterprises.
Subsidies	Comprise all current transfers from the public sector to enterprises which carry out production for the market. The total subsidies are distributed to quasi-government operations and private enterprises. These subsidies are divided into product subsidies, i.e. subsidies which are awarded in proportion with the goods produced, and other production subsidies. It should be mentioned that compensation for operating losses in quasi-government corporations are classified as product subsidies.
Suckling cows	Cows which are normally not used for milk production, but which are used for suckling calves instead. Cows kept for suckling are used when breeding cattle for meat production.
Sulphur dioxide	Is a toxic gas created as a by-product from incineration of e.g. coal and oil. Sulphur dioxide is spread by the wind and contributes to acidification of the environment.
Supplementary pension	Is granted to employees and self-employed persons aged 60-64 years (before 2006: 16-66) where certain conditions on period of residence in Denmark and working conditions are met. Working hours must be reduced to 12-30 hours per week. Supplementary pensions are calculated on the basis of daily-benefit rates and cannot exceed 82 per cent of the income lost as a result of the reduction in working hours.
Supply	Manufacturing sales of own production plus imports minus exports.
Suspended dust particles	Denotes particles which are capable of remaining suspended in air. In certain situations, suspended dust particles are defined as particles with diameters of less than 10 µm. In other cases, such particles are defined as particles created/collected in connection with specific procedures and may include particles larger than 10 µm.
Suspended imprisonment	Is a conviction whereby a person is not imprisoned unless the person in question within a period of probation commits new criminal offences or violates terms stipulated by the court.
Taxation assessment	An "estimate" is a taxation unit where one person constitutes one estimate and one person, whereas a married couple constitutes one estimate and two persons. The reason that married couples constitute only one estimate is that married couples are subject to joint taxation in Greenland; i.e. married couples file only one income tax return. The taxable income is calculated as the annual income, i.e. the total number of taxable days divided by 365.

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Taxes and duties	In the statistics on public finances, taxes and duties are defined as compulsory transfers to the central government without any link between payment and acquisition of services. In the general statistics, taxes and duties may be broken down by type of tax and national account group. Placing taxes and duties in different parts of the national accounts constitutes an attempt to illustrate the manner in which different taxes and duties affect the national economy. Taxes and duties are divided into production and import taxes, current income and property taxes, capital taxes, fines, compulsory fees, and compulsory contributions to social-security schemes. When classifying taxes and duties according to type, only the tax base is taken into account.
Terms of trade	Are the ratio of the index of unit values for exports to the index of unit values for imports, expressed in per cent.
Time charter	Income from rental of ships.
Tonnage	Denotes ship capacity. One measurement used for tonnage is the gross tonnage.
Tonne kilometres	Unit of transport; i.e. one tonne of goods carried one kilometre.
Total fertility rate	Number of children that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15 through 49), if all 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility rates.
Total income	The data featured in the consumption survey is obtained through comparisons of various sources of data. As a result, it has been possible to present broader income concepts in this survey than those featured in the general income statistics based on registered information. Thus, the total income statistics of the consumption survey also include income from moonlighting, various winnings, etc. Any enterprise expenditure has been deducted from the incomes of self-employed persons.
Trade balance	The value of exports less the value of imports
Trade journals	Periodical publications mainly aimed at target groups with common interests in terms of industry or finances, etc. These publications are funded by membership fees, subscriptions, and possibly advertising.
Trade unions	Associations of employees and unemployed persons who share the same profession/education and/or the same type of work. The objective of these associations is to promote their members' common interests. Most employees' vocational organisations are members of a main organisation (e.g. LO - the Danish Federation of Trade Unions, FTF - the Danish Confederation of Salaried and Civil Servants' Organisations, or AC - the Danish Confederation of Professional Associations), while a minor number of employee organisations are independent from the main organisations.
Traffic accidents	Accidents occurring on a public road, square, etc., in connection with traffic where at least one of the parties involved in the accident was driving a vehicle. As regards casualties, traffic-accident statistics include all deaths caused by traffic accidents which occur within 30 days of the accident. The statistics on injuries include all other persons injured in traffic accidents according to police information
Traffic performance	Number of kilometres travelled

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Train kilometres	Unit of transport, i.e. one train transported one kilometre.
Tramp trade	Denotes maritime traffic with ships which are not used for line service
Transfer income	Includes cash benefits under the Act on active social policies, etc., unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, public pension benefits, early retirement benefits, leave benefits, student grants, etc. Income in the form of interest is not included in the scope of transfer income.
Transit/transfer air traffic	Denotes intermediate landings. Transit indicates that the journey continues on the same plane. Transfer indicates a change of aircraft.
Transport performance	A calculation measured in tonne-km of the goods transported by Danish lorries. It takes into account the weight of the goods and the kilometres transported. One tonne-kilometer equals one tonne goods transported one kilometre.
Travel	Within statistics on the balance of payments, "travel" denotes earnings from non-residents travelling or staying in Denmark, and costs from Danish residents travelling or staying abroad, as well as income and expenditure from cross-border shopping.
Treasury bills	Securities issued by the central government with a maturity of 3 or 6 months. Treasury bills have no nominal interest rate; however, the effective interest rate is calculated as the difference between the price at the time of purchase and the principal amount. Treasury bills are mainly sold to banks.
Treasury notes	Central-government securities with a maturity of less than two years.
Turnover	Income generated from sales of products and services which concern the main activities of an enterprise. Turnover has been calculated less any discounts and does not include taxes, etc., which are directly associated with sales. This concept also includes work which has been carried out at one's own expense and booked as assets, e.g. construction of own machines.
Turnover, etc.	Turnover and other income from operation.
Type of farming	Within agricultural statistics, the production systems of farms are characterised by the proportions of various types of farming within the total standard contribution margin of the relevant farm.
Type of ownership	Enterprises with limited liability, etc.: limited company (A/S), private limited company (ApS), limited partnership (AmbA). Enterprises with unlimited liability: sole proprietorships, other types of partnerships. Other owners include the State, local authorities, funds, associations, and independent institutions.
Unclassified functions, expenditure by	Within public finances, this main group mainly includes interest payments and other costs related to general government debt. Payment of interest on debt is a sign that previous expenditure has been financed by taking out loans, rather than by means of current taxes. Such expenditure is not connected to current activities, and thus cannot be classified as belonging within any one particular function.
Unemployed	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,

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prepared in accordance with this definition.

Within CRAM, individual unemployment is calculated on the basis of the number of hours of unemployment during the week, whereas the number of unemployed persons within RAS is calculated as those persons who were fully unemployed during the last week of November according to CRAM. The concepts "persons having experienced unemployment" and "average number of unemployed" are examples of some of the central concepts used.

Unemployment insurance fund

An association, recognised by the Danish State, of wage-earning/salaried employees or of self-employed persons who have formed an association with the purpose of securing financial aid in the event of unemployment. In order to be state-authorised, such funds must meet a number of requirements; e.g., since 1 January 1985 such funds must have at least 5,000 members, a fact which has entailed a number of mergers of smaller funds, etc.

Unemployment rates in per cent

Unemployment rates in per cent are calculated for the group of persons who are members of an unemployment insurance fund and for the total group of registered unemployed persons, i.e. unemployed insured persons plus unemployed uninsured persons. Both calculations are carried out for the 16-64 age (before 2006: 16-66) bracket and do not include persons receiving early-retirement benefits or transitional benefits.

The unemployment rate in per cent for registered unemployed persons is calculated by comparing the average number of unemployed persons to the workforce (RAS).

The unemployment rate in per cent for insured persons is calculated by dividing the average number of unemployed insured persons at the end of the period with the number of insured persons at the end of the period.

Unit-value index, the

Indicates changes in the price of imported and exported goods.

Urban area

An urban area comprises at least 200 inhabitants in a built-up area with distances of no more than 200 m between houses unless such distances are caused by public areas/facilities, sports venues, business facilities, etc.

User

Within agricultural statistics, the "user" of an agricultural holding denotes the person in whose name and at whose expense the relevant holding is run.

Value

Value is calculated for each commodity classification as invoiced sales ex factory, excluding VAT.

Vehicle kilometre

One vehicle moved one kilometre.

Vehicle stock

Comprises all vehicles which bear number plates (active vehicles) at the time of calculation.

Vocational education and training

Comprises vocational basic courses and practical training and main courses. These courses provide participants with vocational qualifications, this does not, however, apply to the basic course alone. Examples of vocational education and training are bricklayers, carpenters and electricians. The courses are divided into practical training at the workplace and school attendance.

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Voluntary contribution to social security schemes	Signifies contributions which entitle contributors to receive public social security benefits. The voluntary aspect denotes that these contributions fall outside the scope of taxation. Voluntary schemes include contributions to voluntary unemployment insurance, etc., and voluntary contributions to the labour-market supplementary pension scheme (ATP). Such contributions are mainly made by self-employed individuals who have joined this scheme of their own volition.
Vocational upper secondary school	Provides students with qualifications for further education and higher commercial examination (hhx) and higher technical examination (htx).
Wage and salary costs (aggregate)	Comprises the total annual costs of wages and salaries to all employees at a workplace as well as any payments made to capital-pension schemes administered by employers. This amount includes holiday compensations, but does not include pension contributions or contributions to the labour-market supplementary pensions scheme (ATP).
Waste paper	Collected, partially cleaned, and processed used paper.
Water supply	A water-supply unit comprises one or more water works, one or more borings, and a supply network. General water supplies are units which supply water to at least ten households.
Water works	Water works denote water-processing facilities with containers for pure water. The raw-water supply can originate from one or more borings.
Western countries	Western countries comprise the EU countries, Iceland, Norway, Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino, Switzerland, the Vatican State, Canada, USA, Australia and New Sjøælland.
Wholesale-price index, the	This index indicates trends in producer and importer sales prices, excluding VAT and domestic excise duties, but including customs and import duties. The weights used is the total value of production and imports at the base year including customs duty, but excluding VAT and domestic excise duties.
Withdrawal of income from quasi corporations	Are calculated for quasi-public corporations which are entered into the public accounts but which are not incorporated into the general government sector, e.g. port authorities and the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority. Calculations of profits include depreciation as operating expenditure. The share accounted for by the central government in the profits of Danmarks Nationalbank is also included.
Work force	The sum of employed and unemployed persons.
Work function	Indicates a person's area of work.
Work scope	For persons with unemployment insurance, the scope of work is calculated on the basis of their insurance category. This is to say that full-time insured persons are considered to work full-time, and part-time insured persons are considered to work part-time. For persons without insurance, the scope of work is calculated on the basis of the ATP contributions paid and their length of employment.
Work stoppage	The most common types of work stoppages are strikes and lockouts. The statistics do not differentiate between legal disputes and disputes between different interests, nor

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	between work stoppage in accordance with or in defiance of agreements entered into
Worker	Employed male and female workers as well as working masters who normally take an active part in manual labour. This group comprises skilled labour, apprentices, EU apprentices, and unskilled labour.
Workplaces and jobs, end of November	The number of workplaces at the end of November is calculated as the workplaces with which jobs are registered at this time. Jobs comprise employees (salaried or wage-earning) as well as self-employed persons and assisting spouses.

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