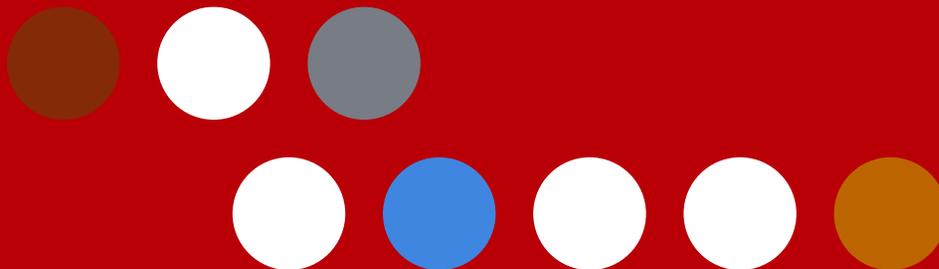




DENMARK IN FIGURES ● 2011



DANMARKS
STATISTIK



Jan Plovsing, National Statistician

Statistics Denmark (middle of picture) is situated in the eastern part of Copenhagen, Østerbro

Statistics are about people. What is interesting about statistics are not the figures as such, but rather what they say about real life – our society and conditions of life as human beings.

Denmark in Figures 2011 gives you a short and simple picture of Denmark and the Danes. The publication addresses everyone, including those who have not detailed statistical knowledge.

Denmark in Figures tells the reader the story about Danish society and its development. A story testifying to the great changes experienced by society over the last 30 to 40 years.

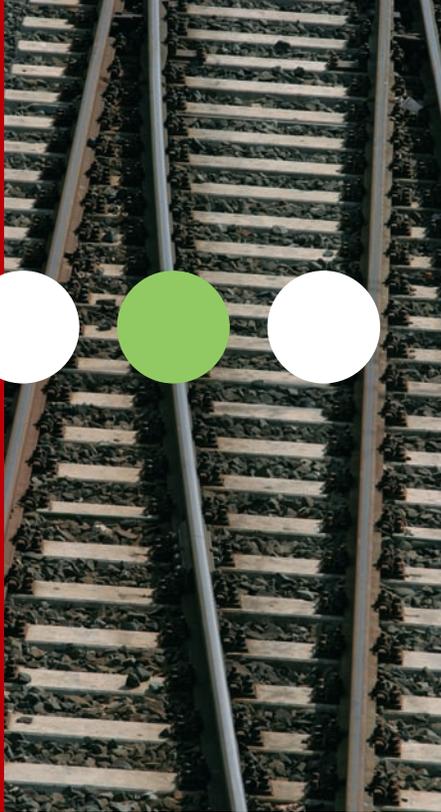
Jan Plovsing



Statistics Denmark is the national statistical bureau of Denmark. Our mission is to produce and disseminate trustworthy statistics on social and economic trends in society. Statistics Denmark was founded in 1850 when democracy was introduced in Denmark.



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Note: EUR 100 is equal to DKK 745 (January, 2011)

A small country with a long coastline

Denmark has no high mountains, great rivers or deep valleys. Instead, there are many small islands, a long coastline and a climate characterised by seasonal changes.

Denmark is a small country compared to its closest neighbours. Sweden and Germany is ten and eight times larger, respectively, than Denmark, which has an area of 43,098 km². On the other hand, Denmark has a coastline that is extraordinary given the size of the country. Denmark has a coastline of 7,314 km, corresponding to almost 1.5 metre coast per inhabitant.

One characteristic of Denmark's geography is the many islands, a total of 407. The largest islands are, in the order mentioned, Sealand, Vendsyssel-Thy, Funen, Lolland and Bornholm. Jutland (incl. Vendsyssel-Thy) makes up 69 per cent of the country's total area. Two-thirds of Denmark's area is farmland.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

In Denmark, it rains every second day. On average, a year has 171 days with a precipitation of more than 0.1 mm). In 2009, however, there were 184 days of precipitation. •••

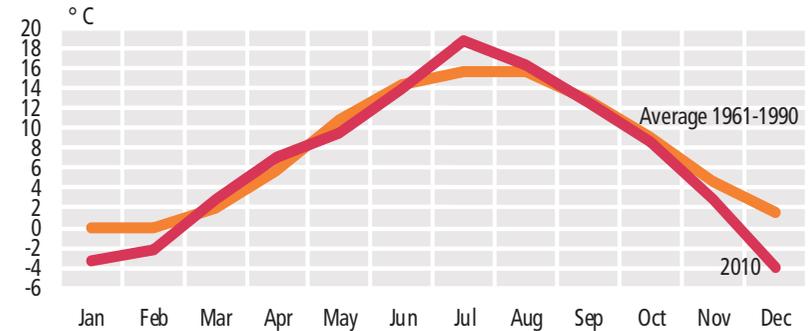
In a year, the average temperature changes from 0 °C in January to 16 °C in August. Great variations compared with the average occur. The coldest day in more than 100 years was a January day in 1982 with a temperature of -31 °C. The hottest day was an August day in 1975 with a temperature of 36 °C.



THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK

Includes, besides Denmark, the self-governing areas of Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The ice free part of Greenland is almost 10 times larger than Denmark, while the Faroe Islands are 30 times smaller than Denmark.

TEMPERATURES IN DENMARK



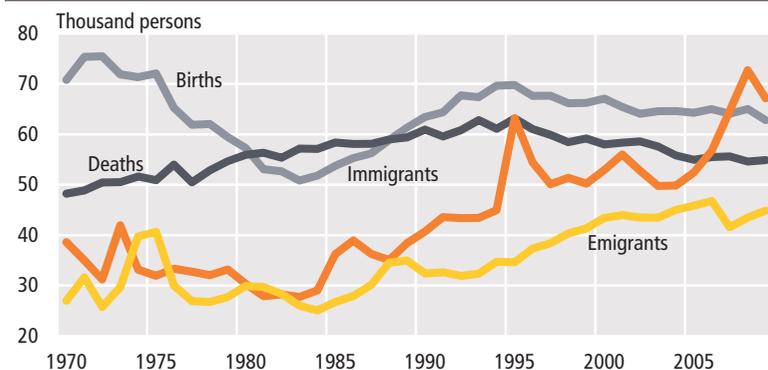
GEOGRAPHY

	Unit	Facts
Population (1 January 2010)	number	5 534 738
Population density	inhabitants per km ²	128,4
Total area	km ²	43 098
Coastline	km	7 314
Islands	number	407
Highest natural point	metre	170.86 (Møllehøj)
Largest lake	km ²	39.5 (Arresø)
Longest river	km	158 (Gudenå)
Geographical points		
North		Skagen
South		Gedser
East		Christiansø
West		Blåvandshuk
Land use		
Farming	per cent	66
Forests and moorland	-	16
Towns, roads & construction	-	10
Lakes, meadows and bogs	-	7

Growing migration proves globalisation

In one hundred years the Danish population has doubled. The population grows when a child is born or an immigrant comes to the country. We become fewer when somebody dies or emigrates to another country.

POPULATION TRENDS



www.statbank.dk/hisb3

KEY INDICATORS ON THE DANISH POPULATION

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Population on 1 January	mio.	4.91	5.12	5.14	5.33	5.53
0-19-year-olds	per cent	31.0	287	24.3	23.7	24.4
20-59-year-olds	-	51.5	51.9	55.3	56.6	52.5
60 years +	-	17.5	19.3	20.4	19.7	23.0
Immigrants and descendants, total	-	-	3.0	4.2	7.1	9.8
Of whom: non-western countries	-	-	1.0	2.2	4.8	6.6

www.statbank.dk/hisb4, bef1a, bef3, bef4a and folk1

URBAN AREAS WITH OVER 50 000 INHABITANTS ON 1 JANUARY

	Unit	1970	1981	1990	2000	2010
Copenhagen, including suburbs ¹	1 000	1 380	1 382	1 337	1 076	1 181
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg	-	725	582	552	586	625
Århus	-	199	182	200	217	243
Odense	-	137	137	139	145	166
Aalborg	-	100	114	114	120	102 ²
Esbjerg	-	68	70	72	73	71
Randers	-	58	57	55	56	60
Kolding	-	42	41	45	53	57

¹ In 1999, 15 municipalities were separated from the metropolitan area. ² Excl. Nørresundby.

www.statbank.dk/bef4a and bef44

The Danish population has grown by 604,000 persons in the last 40 years. The increase is due to more births than deaths, and more immigrants than emigrants.

In the first half of the 1980s extraordinarily few children were born in Denmark. The expression the "small youth generations" refers to children born during this period. Until 1984 the low birth rate led to negative population growth. In 1985 the picture changed due to increased immigration. Since then the number of people has increased. In 1995 the population grew particularly much due to immigration from former Yugoslavia. In recent years the immigration has increased again due to work permits given to foreigners.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

The 5.53 million Danes make up only about 0.8 per thousand of the earth's population of 6.9 billion people. In the early 1900s the Danes made up 1.5 per thousand so, in relative terms, the Danes have become fewer. •••

Immigration to Denmark is far from a new phenomenon. Today immigrants and their descendants constitute about 9.8 per cent of the population, corresponding to 543,000 persons.

Immigrants and their descendants from non-western countries constitute 6.6 per cent of the Danish population. In recent years emigration has also grown. This shows that we live in a globalised world.

Life's defining moments postponed

Danes live longer now, but we also get children later and marry later than we used to. Significant events are postponed until later in life.

Danes live on average more than five years longer today than in 1970. Today's average life expectancy is 80.8 years for women and 76.5 years for men. At the beginning of the 1900s, average life expectancy was almost 53 years for men and 56 years for women.

While the Danes live longer, they also get children at a later age. Today Danish women are on average 29 years old when they give birth to their first child. This is an increase of more than five years since 1970 when women were almost 24 years old when giving birth for the first time.

The women's fertility, i.e. how many children are born per woman, influences the growth of the population. Every woman of fertile age is to give birth to 2.1 children for the population to reproduce itself, provided that immigration and emigration counterbalance each other. From 1970 to 2000 the fertility was 1.5 to 1.8. Today it has increased to 1.8 which is still below 2.1.

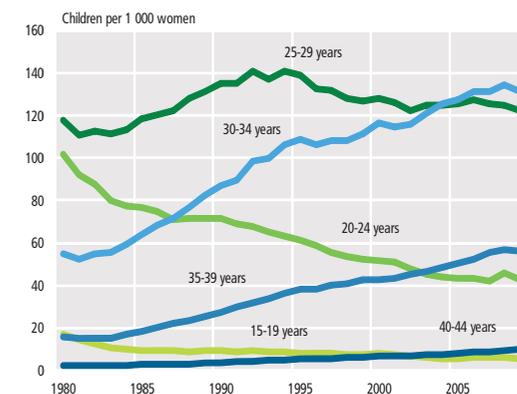
••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

Age is no barrier to love. In 2009, the oldest bride was 94 years while the groom was over 100 years. The youngest bride was 17 years old while the groom was 18 years old.

•••

Danish men and women are also older before they marry. In 1970, 88 per cent of all 30-year-old women were married, while this is true of only 43 per cent of the women at that age today. Men are on average 35 years old and women 32 years when they marry for the first time. Though Danes marry at a more mature age, this does not necessarily make the marriage more permanent. The record of divorces are 15,774 divorced couples in 2004. In 2009, there were 14,940 divorces.

AGE RELATED FERTILITY



www.statbank.dk/fod3



TOTAL FERTILITY

The number of children that a woman gives birth to, on average, during the fertile age between 15 and 49 years.



AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY

Average length of life based on mortality rates in a given period.

KEY INDICATORS ON THE DANISH POPULATION

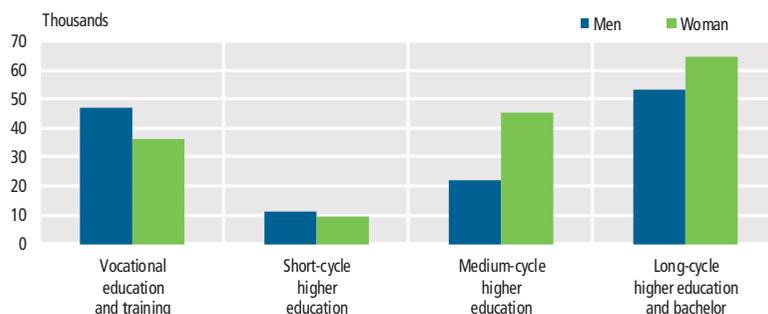
	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009
Average life expectancy						
Men	years	70.8	71.2	72.2	74.5	76.5
Women	-	75.7	77.3	77.8	79.2	80.8
Total fertility	per woman	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8
Mother's average age at 1st child	years	23.7	24.6	26.4	28.1	29.0 ¹
Marriages	per	7.4	5.2	6.1	7.2	6.0
Divorces	1 000	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Most common name						
Girls	first name	Marianne	Mette	Camilla	Julie	Freja
Boys	(new-born)	Henrik	Martin	Christian	Mathias	Mikkel

¹ 2008.

www.statbank.dk/hisb8, fod4, fod407, fod11 and hisb3

Danes are better educated than ever before. Today more than two-thirds of the adult population have attended vocational training. The age groups entering the labour market are better educated than those leaving it.

STUDENTS ATTENDING EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROVIDING THEM WITH PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS. 2009



www.statbank.dk/u1107

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN PER CENT (25-64-YEAR-OLDS)

	1981	1985	1991	1995	2000	2010
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Basic school 8.-10. class	41	43	38	34	30	22
General upper-secondary education	3	3	4	5	6	6
Vocational education and training	30	33	36	37	38	37
Short-cycle higher education	3	3	4	4	5	6
Medium-cycle higher education	9	10	11	12	13	15
Bachelor	0	0	0	1	1	2
Long-cycle higher education	3	3	4	5	6	8
Not stated	12	4	2	2	2	3

www.statbank.dk/hfu11 and krhf1

>> EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROVIDING PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS
Education and training programs that qualify for certain types of jobs, such as lawyer, teacher, educationist, economist, doctor or carpenter. It is education and training that follows after basic school or general upper secondary education.

Young Danes decide to an increasing degree to enrol for an education that qualifies them for a certain type of jobs. The population's general educational level has increased markedly in the recent 29 years. While basic school was the highest level of education passed by 41 per cent of the 25-64-year-olds in 1981, this was true for only 22 per cent in 2010.

In the recent period, a larger proportion of the population have graduated from higher education and training. While 15 per cent of the 25-64-year-olds had a higher education in 1981, this has increased to almost 31 per cent in 2010.

Medium-cycle higher education qualifies for jobs as, for example, school teachers, educationists or nurses. Long-cycle higher education qualifies for jobs as, for example, economists, doctors, vicars or lawyers. Vocational education and training qualifies for jobs as, for example, carpenters, cooks or clerks.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

Danish children and youngsters spend many years in school. A child who starts nursery school today will on average spend 17 years studying before attaining the final exam certificate. •••

In 2000 more Danish women than men were enrolled for long-cycle higher education for the first time. Women are also clearly overrepresented at medium-cycle higher education, while men still constitute the majority of those enrolled for vocational education and training. If this trend continues, women will in the long term be more highly educated than men.

Cinemas are popular again

From the 1980s and until the turn of the century, Danish cinemas saw a decreasing number of visitors. Since then, the number of visitors has increased.

The cultural habits of Danes are not constant. The interests of Danes are constantly changing within theatres, museums and films. While cinemas accounted for large ticket sales at the beginning of the 1980s, the entry of videos into Danes homes resulted in a decreasing number of visitors in cinemas. However, since the early 1990s, cinemas have seen a renaissance. Average ticket sales reached about 10 million annually, but this figure has increased to 12 million during recent years.

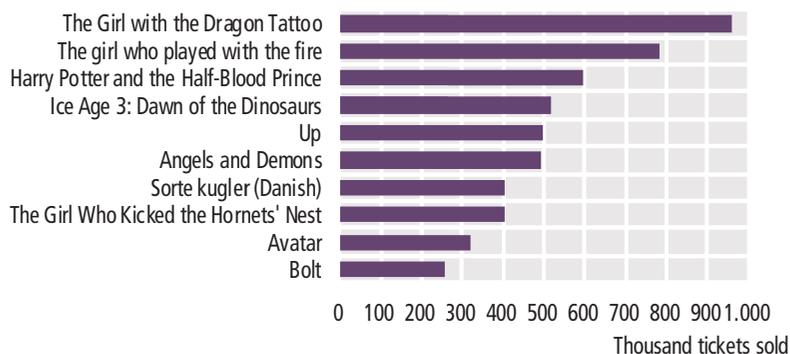
••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

Three Danish films have sold more than one million tickets. All three of them were action comedies about a gang called Olsen Banden. The foreign film seen by most Danes ever is *Titanic* with 1.4 million tickets sold. •••

Our interest in theatrical performance has changed its character since the early 1980s. The number of tickets sold for plays has decreased 37 per cent and interest in children's theatre has decreased by about a fifth. Opera have witnessed an increase in admission of 63 per cent. This increase has, however, not been sufficient to outweigh the decrease in audience for plays. State-subsidized theatres have on average 460,000 fewer annual visitors today than in the early 1980s.

During the same period, museums have experienced growth. However, interest in this field has also fluctuated. The National Museum includes fewer museums today than in the 1980s. Therefore the number of visitors has decreased while the number of visits to art museums has increased. The art museum Louisiana was the Danes' favourite museum in 2009 with 475,000 visitors. Subsequently, The National Gallery had 397,000 visitors in the same year.

THE TEN MOST POPULAR FILMS SHOWN IN CINEMAS. 2009



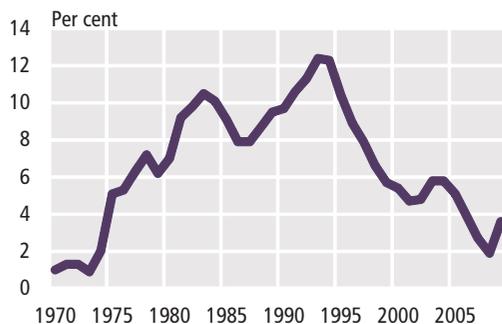
ADMISSION TO CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

	Unit	1980-84	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-09
Cinemas per year						
Paid admissions	mio.	14	11	10	10	12
Admission takings	DKK mio.	271	277	285	379	630
Films shown	number	2 017	1 274	692	569	647
Of which: Danish films	-	285	217	164	112	125
State-subsidized theatres						
Total audience	1 000	2 725	2 487	2 455	2 482	2 265
Of which: Plays	per	1 438	1 271	1 103	935	908
Opera	season	149	150	171	229	243
Childrens theatre	(av.)	597	498	506	551	477
Total museums						
The National Museum	1 000	1 038	725	731	680	678
Cultural historical museums	per	4 935	5 205	6 385	6 369	6 279
Art museums	year	1 861	2 057	2 512	2 658	2 704
Natural science museums	(av.)	414	391	366	320	299
Other museums	-	207	184	208	410	156
Zoological gardens	-	1 795	1 820	1 916	2 361	3 463

www.statbank.dk/mus, teat3 and bio2

Danes are good at taking their turn on the labour market. We have a high employment rate and a low unemployment rate in a European context. Part of the explanation is Danish women's high employment rate.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



www.statbank.dk/ru121d and aulp01



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Unemployed as per cent of the total workforce.



LABOUR FORCE
Total of those employed and those unemployed between 16 and 66 years up to 2006 and between 16 and 64 years from 2006.

A large share of the Danish population is part of the labour force. An important reason for this is that Danish women are more frequently part of the labour force than in many other European countries. However, one-fourth of the persons at working age (16-64 years) are outside the labour force. A great number of these are persons receiving early retirement pensions or civil servants earned pensions, etc. (27 pct.), early retirement pay (17 pct.) and students (17 pct.).

17 per cent of the men and 24 per cent of the women on the labour market are part-time employees. Part-time employment is most common in *arts, entertainment and recreation activities* where 34 per cent are part-time employees, followed by *other business services* with 29 per cent.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

In the last ten years average wages have increased by 42 pct. in the private sector. During the same period, prices have increased by only 22 per cent resulting in a considerably higher purchasing power. •••

There have always been more men than women on the Danish labour market, but today the difference is much smaller than previously. Today men make up only slightly more than half the workforce.

In the early to middle 1990s, the unemployment rate was historically high in Denmark. Since then, the unemployment rate has decreased drastically and reached its lowest point in 2008. During 2009 the unemployment rate increased again.

THE POPULATION AND THE LABOUR MARKET

	Unit	1985	1990	1995	2000	2009
Total population, 16-66 years	1 000	3 417	3 480	3 546	3 594	3 558
Labour force population	people	2 729	2 794	2 796	2 786	2 734
Men	-	1 476	1 488	1 491	1 478	1 422
Women	-	1 253	1 306	1 305	1 308	1 312
Employed	-	2 494	2 560	2 517	2 668	2 691
Men	-	1 368	1 379	1 357	1 420	1 397
Women	-	1 125	1 181	1 160	1 248	1 293
Activity rate	per cent	79.9	80.3	78.9	77.5	76.9
Men	-	85.8	84.5	83.1	81.4	79.2
Women	-	73.8	75.9	74.5	73.6	74.4

1 16-64-year-olds.

www.statbank.dk/ras1, ras207, pend1xx, rasu2, rasu22, ras1f and ras1f1

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Unit	1985	1990	1995	2000	2009
Unemployed	1 000	252	272	288	150	98
Men	people	111	124	134	68	59
Women	-	141	148	154	82	39
Unemployed rate	per cent	9.1	9.7	10.4	5.4	3.6

Note: The number of unemployed and employed do not sum up to the labour force population as the unemployment is the average unemployment throughout the year, and the labour force population is measured at a certain time of the year (end of November the year before).

www.statbank.dk/aar and aul01

Lots of room in dwellings

Danish craftsmen have been busy laying bricks and putting up the roof tree. Since 1970 the number of dwellings has increased by 58 per cent. During the same period, we have also been provided with more space in our homes.

There is more and more room for activities in Danish dwellings. Since 1980, the average dwelling area per person in occupied dwellings has increased from 42.6 m² to 51.6 m² in 2010. This is especially due to the fact that Danish dwellings have become larger. The average dwelling area has increased from 106.4 in 1980 to 111.4 m² in 2009. Another reason is that more people live alone. The average household size has decreased from 2.7 persons in 1970 to 2.1 persons in 2010.

Today, there are more than 1 million one-family houses and 1 million flats (apartment houses) in Denmark. Consequently, they are the preferred type of ownership. The number of dwellings in two- and multi-family houses has witnessed the greatest relative increase. Today, Denmark has about 388,000 of these types of dwellings, which is more than a trebling since 1970.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

62 per cent of the Danish dwellings have district heating compared to 34 per cent in 1981. At that time, 53 per cent of the dwellings were oil-fired, which is true of only 14 per cent today. •••

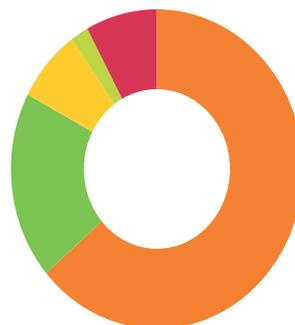
Considerably fewer young people live in a privately owned dwelling today than 29 years ago. In 1981, 51 per cent of the 20-29-year-olds lived in a privately owned dwelling, while the figure was 30 per cent in 2010. During the same period, more elderly live in their own dwelling.



DWELLING

A dwelling is characterized by having its own address and being intended for year-round use.

TYPE OF DWELLING. 2010



- Owner-occupied dwellings, 64 per cent
- Social dwellings, 19 per cent
- Housing cooperative dwellings, 7 per cent
- Public dwellings, 2 per cent
- Other or not stated, 8 per cent

www.statbank.dk/bol33

DWELLINGS

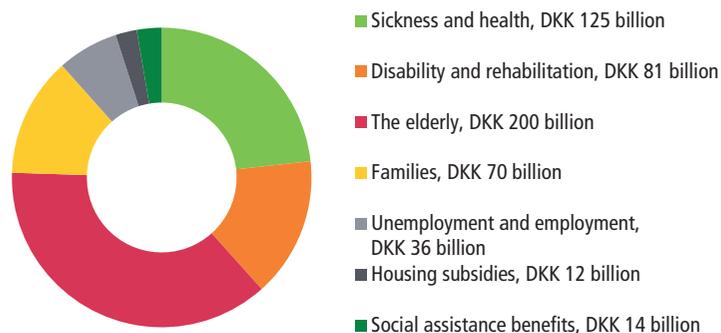
	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Dwellings, total	1 000	1 742	2 145	2 573	2 726	2 749
Of which:						
One-family houses	-	712	878	959	1 019	1 089
Multi-family buildings	-	735	891	922	967	1 055
Terraced houses	-	116	154	266	314	388
Farmhouses	-	175	165	156	133	124
Students hostels	-	...	24	29	34	38
Occupied dwellings, total	1 000	...	...	2 246	2 415	2 559
0-59 m ²	per cent	...	...	12.8	13.5	12.2
60-99 m ²	-	...	...	37.2	37.6	37.1
100-159 m ²	-	...	...	35.9	34.9	35.1
Over 159 m ²	-	...	...	13.0	14.0	15.6
Average dwelling size	m ²	...	106.4	107.0	108.8	111.4
Avg. dwelling size per person	m ²	...	42.6	47.4	49.7	51.8
Persons per dwelling	average	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1

www.statbank.dk/bol3, bol33, bol6, bol66, bol51 and bol511

Danes contribute to taking care of each other through the social security system of the welfare society.

Almost all Danes will sooner or later receive social services.

EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES. 2009



www.statbank.dk/udg1

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

	Unit	1985	1990	1995	2000	2009
Total	1 000	1 353	1 451	1 641	1 531	1 585
Temporary, total	persons	367	421	559	423	314
Unemployment benefit	-	195	210	231	124	98
Sickness benefit	-	33	42	42	54	77
Maternity benefit	-	25	32	36	34	59
Cash benefit	-	101	115	102	89	62
Rehabilitation	-	13	22	17	28	5
Activation	-	...	...	53	70	...
Leave benefits	-	...	...	79	24	2
Unemployment allowance	-	...	...	...	...	10
Permanent, total	-	956	1 000	1 081	1 108	1 272
Old-age pension	-	641	669	678	671	903
Early retirement pension	-	229	245	267	258	237
Early retirement pay	-	86	87	136	179	131

Note: The figures are calculated as whole-year recipients which indicates that not all recipients receive benefits the whole year.

www.statbank.dk/sam7, sam77 and auh01

Total social service and health expenditure amounted to DKK 539 billion in 2009. This corresponds to 33 per cent of Danish GDP. Two thirds of the expenses were paid by the public sector, while the remaining expenses were paid by the employers (12 per cent) and the employees (21 per cent); the latter primarily through the special contribution to labour market funds.

The elderly receive the major part of social services through pensions, nursing homes, home help, etc. Sick Danes receive the second-largest part in the form of primarily hospitals and health insurance. The disabled and rehabilitated receive services in the form of, for example, early retirement pension and assistance in their homes. Families with children receive services in the form of, among other things, day-care institutions and child benefits. Almost all Danes will therefore receive social services sooner or later.

• • • DID YOU KNOW THAT

Approximately 12,800 children and young persons under 18 years are placed outside their home, e.g. in foster care or residential institutions. Of these, nearly 60 per cent are more than 12 years old. • • •

Unemployed adult Danes are entitled to transfer payments. Most transfer payments are permanent payments to adults who will not return to the labour market, such as pensioners and persons on early retirement. The remaining part is received by those who are temporarily outside the labour market, for example due to illness, maternity leave or unemployment.

One out of nine are hospitalized every year

A greater number of Danes is physically active, has stopped smoking and eat less fat. However, one out of nine Danes is still hospitalized every year due to pregnancy, diseases and accidents.

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

On average, one out of nine Danes is hospitalized every year. However, one third of the population aged 85 and above is admitted to a hospital at least once every year. While 5-14-year-olds are hospitalized on average three days, the average number of days in hospital beds for 85-year-olds and above is about 13.

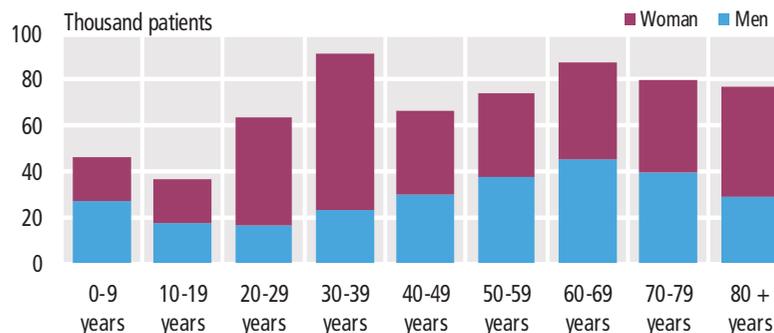
There are many causes of hospitalization – some are more natural than others. 12 per cent of all hospital patients are admitted due to births.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

Boys and girls who live with families that have received social benefits use hospital 26 and 27 per cent respectively more than the average child. •••

Boys under the age of ten are more frequently hospitalized than girls of the same age. Boys are more frequently diagnosed with bronchitis, asthma and pneumonia compared to girls. This difference is equalled out in their teens, and when they become old, especially women are hospitalized, but women make up a larger share of the population.

HOSPITAL PATIENTS. 2007



www.statbank.dk/pa11a

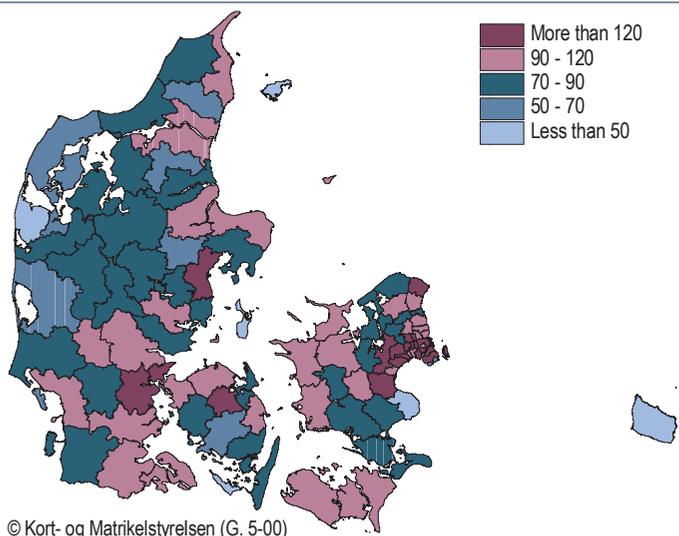
HOSPITAL PATIENTS

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007
Hospital patients, total	No.	600 352	607 108	616 496	620 993
Of which:					
Deliveries and comp. of pregn. and childbirth	No.	78 222	75 516	76 302	75 776
Of which: Delivery without complications	-	48 730	44 021	44 148	43 080
Delivery with complications	-	15 904	18 409	18 866	19 138
Injury and poisoning, total	-	81 187	83 851	85 168	83 063
Diseases of the circulatory system	-	86 563	83 256	83 796	83 369
Diseases of the respiratory organs	-	58 285	63 730	63 022	66 022
Of which: Pneumonia	-	19 620	24 199	23 577	25 120
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	-	21 156	20 278	20 994	20 662
Diseases of the digestive system	-	65 487	63 914	63 819	63 688
Diseases of musculoskeletal system ect.	-	43 076	48 413	48 106	48 343
Malignant neoplasm	-	51 393	49 354	49 419	50 144
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	-	42 142	45 750	46 801	47 062
Diseases of the nervous system ect.	-	30 084	29 067	29 448	29 615
Nutritional and metabolic diseases	-	18 529	20 317	22 450	22 892
Of which: Diabetes mellitus	-	8 605	6 921	6 891	7 016

www.statbank.dk/pa11a and pa11a

Today, Danes commit fewer crimes than ten years ago. Nevertheless, the police receive today a greater number of reports of criminal offences than was the case from the post-war years until the 1970s.

REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES PER 1 000 INHABITANTS. 2009



www.statbank.dk/straf22 and folk1

REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

	Unit	1980	1990	1995	2000	2009
Reported, total	no.	408 177	527 421	538 963	504 231	491 792
Against property	-	390 917	507 763	515 954	479 190	465 082
Of which: Theft	-	108 670	168 115	175 521	193 893	185 230
Stealing	-	136 983	139 410	162 106	120 010	115 582
Burglary	-	95 238	122 371	106 533	99 568	106 972
Malicious damage	-	18 841	37 138	38 771	39 857	39 201
Fraud	-	8 944	11 156	9 804	8 040	7 411
Forgery	-	12 905	14 315	10 683	7 328	2 099
Crimes of violence	-	5 719	10 651	13 357	15 157	17 968
Of which: Homicide	-	77	58	60	58	56
Sexual offences	-	2 273	2 521	2 779	2 800	2 231
Of Which: Rape	-	422	486	440	497	431
Other offences	-	9 268	6 486	6 873	7 084	6 511

www.statbank.dk/straf22 and straf22

Today, the number of criminal offences reported by Danes to the police is four times higher, compared to 1950. In 2009, 492,000 offences were reported corresponding to more than one report for every 9 Danes aged over 14 years. There are several explanations for the increased number of criminal offences. The welfare of society, empty homes in daytimes, changed insurance terms and greater preparedness to report are among the reasons.

Since the 1990s, the number of criminal offences reported has, however, decreased, primarily because of fewer reported property offences. On the other hand, the number of violent crimes has increased.

• • • DID YOU KNOW THAT

Forgery is far less common than previously. In 2009, the number of forgeries reported was only a sixth of the level in 1980. This decrease is mainly caused by the use of credit cards rather than cheques. • • •

The number of criminal offences differs from region to region. There is a great difference between whether you live in a city or in the country. The metropolitan area and major cities such as Odense, Vejle and Århus have the largest number of offences per inhabitant, while small islands such as Læsø and Samsø have the lowest.



REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Offences reported to the police or which have come to the knowledge of the policy in other ways. In 2009, 15 per cent of the reports lead to charges.

On Statistics Denmark's web site you can obtain a quick overview of Danish society as well as gain access to a vast number of different information regarding statistical data, e.g. publications free of charge.

ACCESS TO FREE DATABASE

By clicking here you gain access to www.statbank.dk which is described on the next page.

NAMES

If you want to know the most popular names in Denmark, this is the place to go.

DO YOU NEED DATA?

Statistics Denmark has a vast amount of commercial services for analysing economic and social conditions in Denmark.

INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS DENMARK

This link leads you to www.dst.dk/presenting where you can download a brochure with information on Statistics Denmark. The brochure describes the statistical products, the dissemination, and the organization.

WWW.DST.DK/UK

Statistics Denmark's web site, www.dst.dk/uk, is continuously developed. Through the previous years, the English part of the web site has seen many changes and is being used by an increasing number of visitors. Therefore, new additions have been implemented to ease the use of the web site.

Statistics free of charge • Focus on • Population and election • Life expectancy

Life expectancy

Life table (2 years tables) by sex and time. Average life expectancy, 0 year. (Number)

81
80
79
78
77
76
75
74
73
72

1988-1989 1991-1992 1994-1995 1997-1998 2000-2001 2003-2004 2006-2007

Men Women

© Statistics Denmark
* Select from table (HISE8)

	1988-1989	1990-1994	1998-1999	2000-2004	2007-2008	2008-2009
Men	71.98	72.63	74.03	75.19	76.26	76.52
Women	77.69	77.88	78.80	79.89	80.70	80.75

* Select from table (HISE8)

* Related tables in the StatBank

Purpose and history
The medical births and deaths statistics go back to 1973. They include information computed by combining information from the Central Population Register (CPR) with medical information on births and deaths. Using the medical information it is possible to show the development in, e.g., birth order and causes of death.

Description of Contents
The medical births statistics relate to children born to women resident in Denmark. The statistics provide information on the mother's age, marital status, citizenship, place of birth and place of residence. For the child, information is available on live-born/tillborn, single/multiple, delivery, birth order, sex, weight and length.
The medical deaths statistics relate to deaths occurring among Danish residents in Denmark or in other countries. The statistics provide information on sex, age, place of residence, citizenship, place of birth, cause of death (1st, 2nd and 3rd) and place of death.

Hot spots
Nordic statistics
Nordic Statistical Yearbook tells about life in the Nordic countries. Also try the nordic database.
Read the Nordic Statistical Yearbook

About this page
Dorte Larsen
(+45) 39 17 33 07
Page was updated on 19 March 2010
Next release is expected 17 February 2011

HOT SPOTS

Hot spots direct your attention to services offered by Statistics Denmark.

FOCUS ON

One of the latest additions to the English part of Statistics Denmark's web site is *Focus on*. This sub-site presents the most recent developments within a range of statistical areas. Data is presented as figures, graphs and tables, and you can also find a description of the statistical subjects that are being analysed. Visit www.dst.dk/focuson for more information.

Denmark in figures contains only a few selections of the statistics produced by Statistics Denmark. You can study the figures yourself on www.statbank.dk and learn many facts about a great variety of areas of Danish society.

BIILLIONS OF FREE DATA

StatBank Denmark is a gold-mine of data on Danish society. For example, you can see the increase in the Danish population, the number of trips made by Danes, the development of the Danish economy and much more information. Every day new figures are added. StatBank Denmark is free of charge. For more information visit www.statbank.dk

FLEXIBLE DATA EXTRACTS

If you extract less than thousand figures from Statbank Denmark, a table will be presented with the figures. Otherwise, you can download the figures in a range of formats, e.g. a spreadsheet.

MAPS

In StatBank Denmark a number of statistics can be displayed on maps. Click on the link to see examples that can be presented or changed at your preference.

CREATE YOUR OWN PROFILE

If you register on the web site you gain access to more options, including extraction of up to 100,000 figures in one table. Your selections are stored so you can easily retrieve them and monitor the development.

EASY SEARCH

This tool helps you to find the subject of interest. Search on everything from births to inflation.

VISUAL PRESENTATION

When you extract figures you can have them presented as a wide variation of graphs and maps. In this way you can skip several operations for which you would normally have to use a spreadsheet.

The screenshot displays the StatBank Denmark website. On the left, there is a 'Subjects' menu with categories like 'Population and elections', 'Education and culture', and 'Statistical maps of Denmark'. Below this is a 'Log on' section with fields for 'Username' and 'Password', and a 'Register as new user' link. The main content area features a 'Welcome to StatBank Denmark' message, a search bar, and a 'Latest releases' section listing various economic indicators. Two data visualizations are highlighted with red boxes: a pyramid chart titled 'Population 1. January by sex and age' and a line chart showing 'Industrial output price index (2000=100) by industry'. A 'Log on' button is visible in the top right corner.

High level of income equality

Denmark is one of the countries in the world with the most equal income distribution. Of course incomes differ, but compared to other countries not much money needs to be redistributed to achieve the same income.

Danish family incomes differ according to the municipality of residence. In general, the metropolitan area and the large cities account for the greatest incomes. In Denmark as a whole, Danish families had an average disposable income of DKK 289,000 in 2008. The municipalities north of Copenhagen have the highest disposable incomes. Among these, Rudersdal Municipality has the highest with an average disposable income of DKK 462,000 a year. Copenhagen Municipality had the lowest average disposable income (DKK 230,000).

In an international context, Denmark is characterised as being one of the countries in the world with the most equally distributed incomes after taxes and transfer payments.



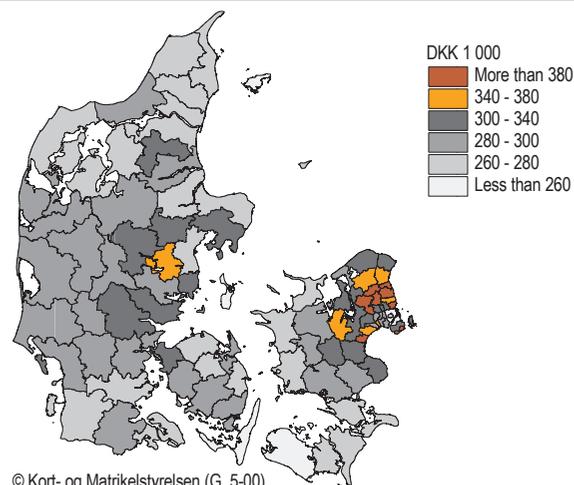
DISPOSABLE FAMILY INCOME

A family is defined as one or more persons living at the same address, be it singles or couples, including children younger than 25 living with their parents. Family income should not be mistaken for "household income", used in the consumer survey. Disposable income is the amount left for consumption and savings when direct taxes, interests etc. have been paid.

Couples with children had the highest average disposable family income of DKK 474,000 in 2008. Families with a high disposable income generally own more cars and more often live in owner-occupied dwellings than families with a lower disposable income.

Incomes also differ from men to women. In 2008, men's average disposable income was DKK 194,000, while that of women was DKK 164,000.

AVERAGE DISPOSABLE FAMILY INCOME. 2008



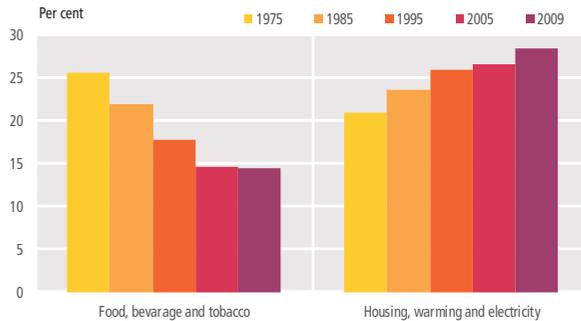
DISPOSABLE FAMILY INCOME. 2008

	No. of families 1 000s	Type of ownership		Use of cars		
		owner	tenant	no car	1 car	2 cars +
		per cent of income group				
Total (DKK 1,000)	2 755.8	47.9	52.1	42.1	47.0	10.9
Under DKK 100	240.4	12.1	87.9	84.6	13.2	2.2
DKK 100 - 199	869.2	21.3	78.7	68.7	29.8	1.5
DKK 200 - 299	586.7	45.9	54.1	37.2	57.7	5.1
DKK 300 - 399	389.0	68.1	31.9	18.1	66.4	15.5
DKK 400 - 499	330.5	80.9	19.1	10.3	64.6	25.0
DKK 500 - 599	179.2	88.1	11.9	9.4	59.6	30.9
DKK 600 - 699	78.2	90.7	9.3	10.7	55.8	33.5
DKK 700 - 799	33.9	91.8	8.2	12.6	54.1	33.3
DKK 800 - 899	16.7	91.7	8.3	14.4	53.0	32.6
DKK 900 - 999	9.2	91.5	8.5	15.1	52.5	32.3
DKK 1 million +	22.8	88.4	11.6	17.1	50.1	32.7

Increasing expenditure on dwellings

A majority of the income of Danes is spent on consumption. We spend a greater part on dwellings and relatively less on food, beverages and tobacco. Consumption habits change as society develops.

SHARES OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION



•••
DID YOU KNOW THAT
 Danes have more kitchen hardware than previously. More than half of all Danish households own a tumble dryer, which is more than a doubling since 1990.
 •••

www.statbank.dk/nat05

A decreasing part of the income of a Danish household is spent on food, beverages and tobacco, while an increasing part is spent on consumption of almost everything else. Since 1975, the consumption of food and beverages has decreased from constituting 26 per cent of total consumption to 14 per cent in 2009.

During the same period, our consumption on dwellings, including rent and heating, has increased from 21 to 28 per cent. One of the reasons is that wealth has grown and that each individual household has, consequently, more money for goods which were previously considered luxurious.

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE. 2006-2008 (AVERAGE)

	Unit	Total	Single persons		Couples	
			no childr.	children	no childr.	children
Household economy						
Total income	DKK	564.4	317.4	410.9	589.1	880.4
Income taxes, etc.	1 000	180.4	95.5	108.0	202.9	281.1
Private interest payments	per	35.6	15.4	25.3	36.5	68.9
Fees, presents, etc.	house-	8.7	9.2	5.0	7.0	10.3
Net saving	hold	31.7	13.8	-13.5	14.4	70.8
Total consumption	-	308.0	183.6	286.0	328.3	449.3
Consumption in per cent						
Food, beverage & tobacco	Con-	13.5	13.0	14.1	13.8	13.3
Clothing & footwear	sump-	5.3	4.5	10.2	4.3	6.8
Housing	tion	26.8	33.7	28.6	27.0	23.5
Transport	in	18.2	15.1	15.2	17.9	19.8
Entertainment, etc.	per	12.7	12.4	11.0	12.7	11.3
Other expenditure	cent	23.4	21.4	20.9	24.3	25.2

www.statbank.dk/fu5 and fu6

Consumption varies with the person(s) in the household. In general, singles spend a relatively larger part of their income on dwellings and heating than households with two adults. In general, two adults spend more on transport and other consumer goods, such as furniture and household services.

CONSUMPTION

Accounts of Danes' consumption are important in order to follow the economic development. Consumption etc. is accounted for in, for example, the household budget survey, national accounts and consumer expectations.

Normally, inflation is measured as the development in consumer prices, i.e. the cost of goods in shops. Since 1990, consumer prices have increased annually by 1 to 3 per cent, which is a small increase in a historical context.

CONSUMER PRICES

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009
In 2009 DKK 100 correspond to	DKK	14.90	38.11	67.62	83.55	100.00
In 1970 DKK 100 correspond to	-	100.00	255.71	453.68	560.62	670.97

From a manufacturing to a service society

The character of Danish society has changed in recent decades. In terms of employment, Denmark has turned from an agrarian and manufacturing society to primarily a service society.

Today, much fewer Danes than previously are employed in traditional industries such as agriculture, fishing, manufacturing and construction. In 1960, these industries accounted for 57 per cent of the employment, while this was true of 22 per cent in 2009. Today, more people work with private services instead, for example banking, insurance, ICT, cleaning and design. This stresses the fundamental change undergone by society in recent decades – from an agrarian and manufacturing society to a service society.

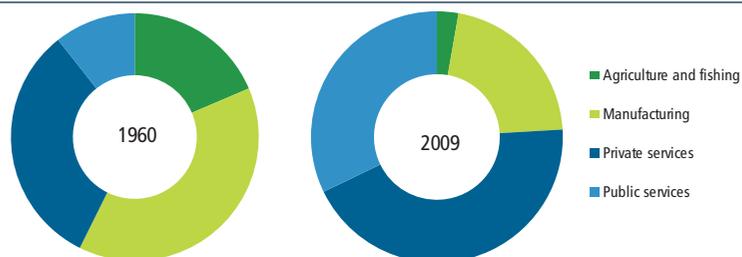
During the same period, the number of public employees has also increased considerably. While 11 per cent of all employees were found in the public sector in 1960, this figure had increased to 30 per cent in 2009. An important explanation is that when more women entered the labour market in the 1960s and 1970s, the public sector took over much of the work previously done by women at home, e.g. taking care of children.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

A rather large share of newly founded enterprises does not survive many years. Only 39 per cent of enterprises founded in 2001 had survived by the end of 2008. •••

In 2008 Denmark had 312,000 active enterprises, which corresponds to almost one company per every ten Danes on the labour market. The Danish economy is characterised by a very large number of small enterprises and only a few large enterprises. 92 per cent of Danish enterprises have fewer than 10 employees, while 2 per cent of them have more than 50 employees. Enterprises with 50 employees or more employ 68 per cent of the labour force.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY



www.statbank.dk/rasa1

ENTERPRISES IN DENMARK

	Unit	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Enterprises, total	1 000	283	294	298	305	312
Agriculture, fishing, etc.	per cent	16	15	14	13	12
Manufacturing	-	7	7	7	7	7
Electricity, gas & water supply	-	10	11	11	12	12
Construction	-	26	26	25	25	24
Trade, hotels & restaurants	-	3	4	4	4	4
Transport, post & telecom.	-	2	2	2	3	4
Finance & business activities	-	8	8	8	9	9
Public & personal services	-	13	14	14	14	14
Employees	1 000	2 171	2 185	2 239	2 286	2 316
Turnover	DKK bn.	2 508	2 870	3 155	3 361	3 465
Exports	-	603	686	754	783	846

www.statbank.dk/gf1 and gf2



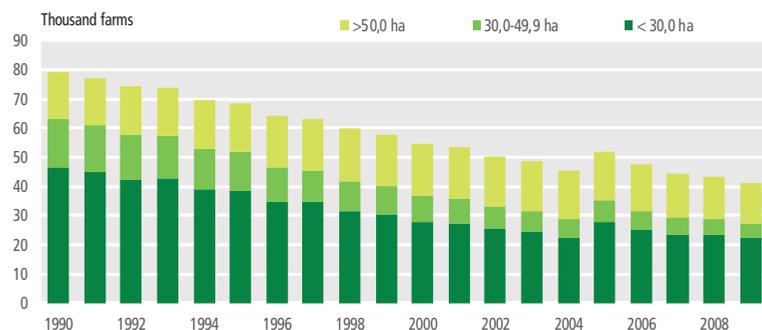
PRIVATE SERVICES

Include a number of different service industries in the private sector, such as wholesale and retail trade, transport, restaurants, banks, ICT and consultancy services.

Farms become fewer and larger

The number of active Danish farms is steadily falling. The size of the remaining farms is increasing, while small family holdings are disappearing.

NUMBER OF FARMS BY AREA



www.statbank.dk/bdf and bdf07

KEY INDICATORS OF DANISH AGRICULTURE

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009
Farms, total	number	148 512	119 155	79 338	54 541	41 384
0.0-19.9	ha	95 739	67 034	32 969	21 391	17 676
20.0-49.9	-	44 084	40 356	30 355	15 548	9 550
50.0-99.0	-	7 078	9 616	12 287	10 891	6 034
100.0 +	-	1 611	2 149	3 726	6 711	8 125
Agriculture area, total	1 000 ha	2 941	2 905	2 788	2 647	2 624
Organic farms	number	•	•	523	3 466	2 689
Organic arable land	1 000 ha	•	•	12	92	137
Degree of specialization						
No cattle or pigs	per cent	11	25	35	42	58
Pigs, no cattle	-	16	24	19	16	10
Cattle, no pigs	-	5	18	28	34	30
Cattle and pigs	-	68	33	18	8	3
Production of pork ¹	billion kg	766	1 020	1 260	1 748	1 898
Export of pork ¹	per cent	76.5	68.9	71.1	86.0	98.2

¹ Including export of livestock.

www.statbank.dk/bdf, bdf07, oeko1, ani5, komb, komb07, afg and afg07

Danish agriculture is moving towards fewer and larger farms. Since 1970, the number of farms of less than 50 hectares has been reduced from 140,000 to 29,000, while the number of farms of more than 50 hectares has increased from 9,000 to 15,000.

There is a trend towards increased large-scale farming and closure of what may be called *family farms*. Improved and larger machinery, such as feeding systems and milking robots, has made larger farms possible, while it has been difficult to render small family farms profitable.

Agricultural products constitute a little more than one tenth of total exports with pork as the most important product.

• • • DID YOU KNOW THAT

Danish farms are the home of approximately 12 million pigs. The majority of the pigs are kept in Jutland, while the remaining number is distributed between Funen, Zealand and other islands. • • •

Certified organic farming is a relatively new phenomenon in Denmark. From 1990 to 2000, the number of organic farms increased from 523 to 3,466. Since then, the number of organic farms has decreased. However, the organic area has increased 48 per cent since 2000.

Falling employment in industrial sector

Danish industrial enterprises employ an ever-smaller part of the labour force. However, the manufacturing industry's contribution to the economy has remained more or less the same.

Danish industrial enterprises had a turnover of DKK 608 billion in 2009. This corresponds to DKK 110,000 per inhabitant in Denmark. The manufacturing of food products, beverages and tobacco constitutes the largest industrial group with one-fourth of total industrial turnover.

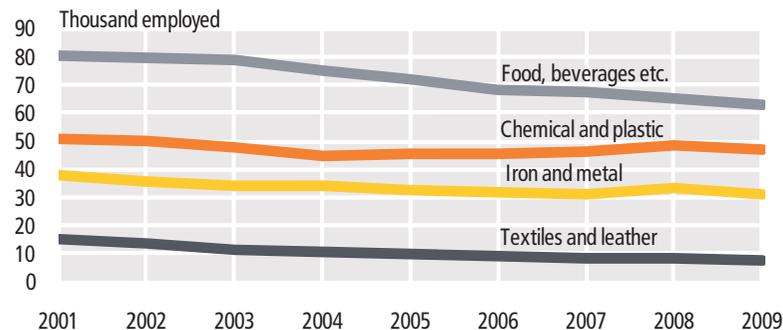
The share of jobs in the manufacturing industry has decreased steadily since the mid-1960s. In 1966, 28 per cent of the labour force was employed in the manufacturing industry, while this was true of 13 per cent in 2009. The decrease has been most dominant in the textile and leather industry and the iron and metal industry. During the same period, the industry's contribution to economic growth has remained more or less the same.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

The ten largest enterprises of the manufacturing industry account for one-fourth of total turnover. This turnover is concentrated in a few number of large enterprises engaged in, e.g. manufacture of tobacco, dairy products and pharmaceuticals. •••

The manufacturing industry is, to a large extent, dependent on trade with foreign countries. In 2009, exports contributed to 62 per cent of industrial turnover. 91 per cent of the turnover in the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals came from exports. This makes it the industry with the largest export share of the turnover. Pork, pharmaceuticals, gas, oil and wind turbines are among the manufacturing industry's most produced and exported goods.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES



www.statbank.dk/ras9

MANUFACTURERS' SALES

	Unit	2000	2005	2009
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	DKK	475 988	590 058	607 560
Mining and quarrying	mio.	2 417	56 053	46 926
Manufacturing	-	473 571	534 005	560 634
Food products, beverages and tobacco	-	112 557	133 114	152 536
Textiles and leather products	-	14 441	9 810	8 322
Wood and paper products and printing	-	39 641	41 396	29 609
Chemicals and oil refineries etc.	-	44 185	51 860	54 652
Pharmaceuticals	-	25 892	35 085	30 612
Plastic, glass and concrete	-	37 286	41 082	40 007
Basic metals and fabricated metal prod.	-	41 933	48 866	42 428
Electronic components	-	27 616	26 063	22 824
Electrical equipment	-	17 390	13 384	14 574
Machinery	-	58 014	79 657	113 193
Transport equipment	-	20 989	15 319	13 153
Furniture and other manufacturing	-	33 628	38 370	38 723

www.statbank.dk/oms2

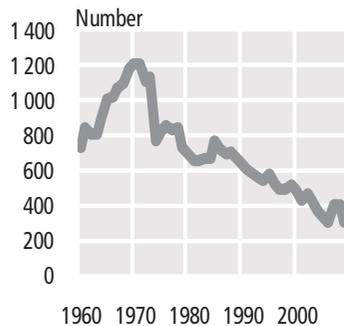


MANUFACTURING

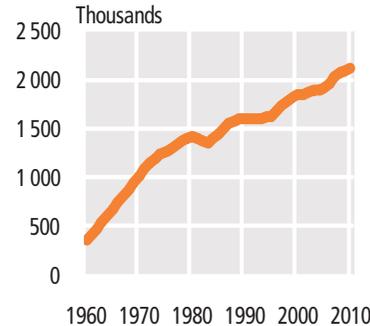
Manufacturing companies are involved in mechanical, physical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products.

Danes are injured less often in traffic accidents than previously. This is the current trend although the total number of cars on Danish roads has grown considerably and we travel longer distances.

KILLED PERSONS



PRIVATE CARS



www.statbank.dk/uheld1 and bil8

TRANSPORT

	Unit	2007	2008	2009
Passenger transport, total	mio. passenger km	78 438	78 710	78 120
Motor cars	per cent	78.2	78.1	78.1
Buses	-	9.2	9.2	9.3
Trains	-	8.1	8.2	8.2
Bicycles/mopeds	-	2.8	2.9	2.9
Motorcycles	-	0.7	0.7	0.7
Aeroplanes	-	0.5	0.5	0.5
Ferries	-	0.3	0.3	0.2
Motor vehicles, total	1.000	2 921	2 953	2 949
Of which private cars	-	2 068	2 099	2 120
Private cars per 1,000 inhabitants	number	377.8	380.9	383.1
Casualties in road accidents	number	7 062	6 329	5 250
Of which killed	-	406	406	303
Seriously injured	-	3 138	2 831	2 498

www.statbank.dk/uheldk1, bil8, folk1 and pkm1

• • • DID YOU KNOW THAT

Most cars weigh about one tonne. However, the heaviest cars weigh more than two tonnes, and there have become almost nine times as many during the last ten years. They now constitute 1 per cent of the total number of cars. • • •

The number of Danes injured in traffic accidents is continuously decreasing. Since 1971, when the number of traffic casualties set a sad record of 1,213 casualties, this number has decreased. In 2006, the number reached the lowest level yet. That year, 306 were killed in traffic accidents. Contributory factors were the introduction of speed limits and mandatory use of seatbelts in the early 1970s. Speed limits in city zones have also had a considerable impact. Since 2006 the number of traffic accidents has increased, but declined to 303 in 2009.

Since 1961, a far greater number of cars drive on Danish roads. At that time, traffic was created by 408,000 passenger cars – today, there are more than 2 million cars. During the same period, considerably more Danes have bought a car. In North Zealand, 68 per cent of the families have at least one car. In Copenhagen City this only applies to 32 per cent.

Rudersdal Municipality, which is situated north of Copenhagen, holds the record with 1.3 cars per family. In general, families outside the metropolitan area have a car more often than elsewhere.

An average Dane travels 12,900 km a year. 85 per cent of the distance is covered by cars and vans, while trains and buses (in the order mentioned) are the second and third most ordinary type of transport. 3 per cent of all passenger transport is covered by bicycles or mopeds, while motor cycles account for 1 per cent.

Spain is a popular holiday destination

Especially German, Norwegian and Swedish tourists are keen on visiting Denmark. Rented holiday dwellings and camping is still popular with tourists. Our favourite destination abroad is Spain.

Danish towns, coasts with sandy beaches and rural quiet particularly appeal to many tourists, especially Germans, Norwegians and Swedes. The tourists, whether they are Danes or tourists from other countries, are especially keen on renting summer houses, but hotels and camping sites are also popular.

In a European context, Denmark is a lightweight when the number of nights spent in hotels is compared to the number of inhabitants in Denmark. In 2008, guests in hotels in Denmark accounted for nights spent twice per inhabitant, while Cyprus and Malta accounted for 18 and 19 nights spent per inhabitant. However, we range above some European countries, e.g. Belgium and Romania, when it is taken into account that their number of inhabitants is much higher.

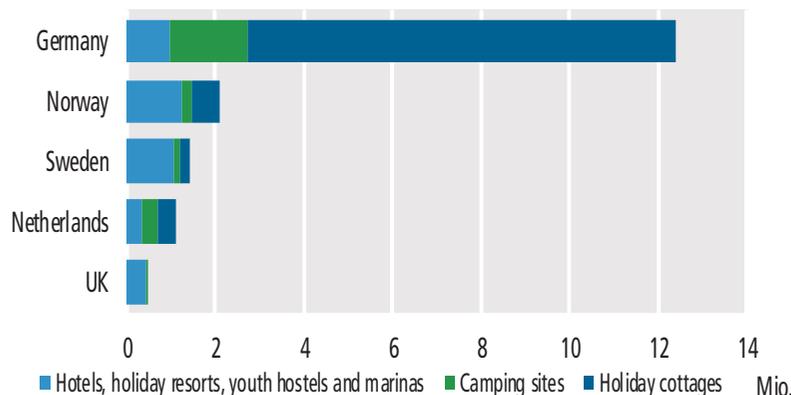
• • • DID YOU KNOW THAT

Danes accounted for 57 per cent of all nights spent in Danish hotels in 2009. This mainly takes place in connection with, e.g. business trips, courses or weekend stays in an inn, etc. • • •

Spain was the most popular holiday destination, when Danes went on holiday abroad in 2009, as Spain accounted for 16 pct. of all holiday trips of more than 4 nights spent abroad. Italy was the second most visited country accounting for 10 pct. of long holidays.

The most popular way to travel was by aircraft accounting for 62 pct. of all long holiday trips when Danes go on holidays abroad in 2009. The car accounting for 80 pct. of all long holiday trips held in Denmark was by far the most popular means of transport for Danes.

NIGHTS SPENT BY SELECTED NATIONALITIES. 2009



www.statbank.dk/turist

TRAVELS AND NIGHTS SPENT BY SELECTED NATIONALITIES

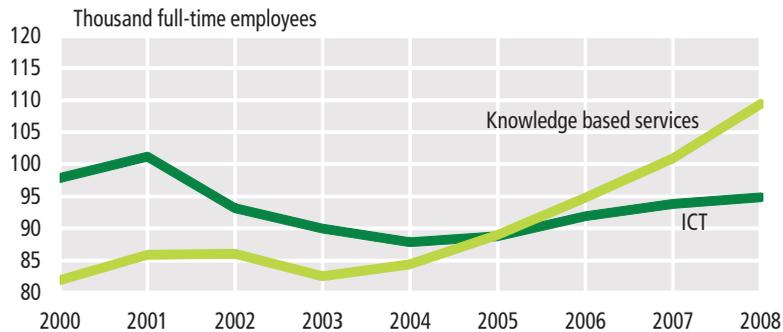
	Enhed	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of nights spent	1 000	44 370	45 609	44 717	42 186
Rented holiday dwellings	1 000	15 408	16 465	15 538	14 625
Of which: Germans	per cent	67	65	64	66
Danes	-	23	24	24	24
Norwegians	-	4	5	5	4
Swedes	-	2	2	2	1
Hotels, holiday resorts etc.	1 000	14 334	15 083	14 635	13 601
Of which: Danes	per cent	59	61	62	62
Norwegians	-	9	8	8	8
Swedes	-	8	8	8	7
Germans	-	5	5	4	4
Camping sites	1 000	11 698	11 684	12 169	11 770
Of which: Danes	per cent	73	74	76	77
Germans	-	16	16	15	15
Swedes	-	2	2	2	2
Norwegians	-	2	2	2	1
Youth hostels, marinas, etc.	1 000	2 931	2 377	2 375	2 189

www.statbank.dk/turist

Service industries create new jobs

To an increasing degree, Danes make a living by using their heads rather than their hands. Many industries are characterised by highly specialised and well-educated employees. These industries create the so-called knowledge society.

EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED KNOWLEDGE INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES



www.statbank.dk/gf1

TURNOVER IN KNOWLEDGE INTENSIVE SERVICE INDUSTRIES

	Unit	2006	2007	2008	2009
Technical testing and analysis	mio.	...	3 051	...	3 020
ICT consultancy services	-	55 992	67 412	67 046	64 559
Advertising	-	19 239	20 777	21 245	18 228
Temporary employment agencies etc.	-	9 062	11 811	12 633	8 725
Consulting engineers	-	...	45 199	...	43 934
Market research etc.	-	...	2 350	...	2 545
Architects	-	...	7 462	...	6 094
Lawyers	-	8 554	...	10 060	...
Accounting	-	16 004	...	15 806	...

www.statbank.dk/prdst03, prdst04, prdst05, prdst06 and prdst07



KNOWLEDGE INTENSIVE SERVICE INDUSTRIES
Industries characterised by supplying services in specialised and knowledge-heavy specialist areas.



ICT INDUSTRY
Includes the ICT-industry, ICT wholesale trade, telecommunication and ICT consultancy services.

To an increasing extent, Danes with creative heads and a long education make a marked impact on the Danish economy. In recent years, so-called knowledge intensive industries have grown considerably, measured both as industrial turnover and as number of employees.

The ICT industry is one of the most important knowledge intensive industries, which experienced increased employment during the 1990s. From 1994 to 2001, employment increased by almost 50 per cent. At the beginning of the new millennium, the industry was in decline when the so-called ICT bubble burst. Since then, employment in the ICT industry has remained steady around 90,000 persons tending towards an increase.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

The ICT consultancy companies' greatest source of income is computer programming which constitute one third of the turnover. This is followed by computer systems and software consulting. •••

In business services – which include, among others, advertising experts, lawyers, accountants and consultants – employment has more than doubled in the recent ten years. These activities also experienced a decline early in the new millennium, but since then employment has continued to grow.



BUSINESS SERVICES

ICT consultancy services, lawyers, architects, cleaning companies, temporary employment agencies etc. supplying services primarily to other enterprises.

New technology changes daily life

Danes have become fond of the new technology. Access to the Internet and mobile phones has become an integral part of almost everybody's everyday life. SMS keys glow, and use of multimedia messages (MMS) grow rapidly.

In record time the mobile phone has surpassed the fixed net phone with regard to subscriptions. In 2001, there was an almost equal distribution of mobile and fixed net subscribers. Since then, the number of fixed net subscribers has decreased, while the number of mobile subscribers has advanced rapidly.

Since 2005, there have been more mobile subscribers than people in Denmark. Mobile subscriptions in connection with work also count as subscriptions. However, 3 per cent of the families in Denmark have no mobile phone.

In 2008 Danes talked for the first time more on their mobile phones than their fixed net phones. This was continued in 2009 when Danes talked on their mobile phones 10.4 billion minutes and on their fixed net phones 7.2 billion minutes.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

The number of MMS messages develops explosively. While about 3 million MMS messages were sent during 2003, 75 million MMS messages were sent during 2009. •••

The Internet has become popular in Danes' everyday life. 86 per cent of all Danes have access at home. E-mail is the most common reason for using the Internet, followed by search for information on goods and internet banking.

Almost all companies have access to the Internet, and more than nine out of ten have their own website.

USE OF INTERNET FOR PRIVATE PURPOSES. 2010



INFORMATION SOCIETY

	Unit	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total population						
Internet access at home	per cent	...	83	83	85	86
Purchases via the Internet ¹	-	38	53	47	50	54
Enterprises						
Enterprises with web sites	-	83	84	87	88	87
Internet access	-	97	97	98	98	97
Telephones						
Fixed net subscribers	per 100 pers.	57	52	45	37	3 465 ²
Mobile phone subscribers	-	107	115	125	134	5 504 ²
Fixed net, outgoing conv.	mio. minutes	11 800	10 077	8 600	7 205	6 620 ²
Mobile, outgoing conv.	-	7 569	8 718	9 747	10 362	40 ²
SMS sent	mio. messages	10 158	11 898	12 826	13 056	3 465 ²
MMS sent	-	28	42	68	75	5 504 ²

Note: Figures on telephones originate from the National IT and Telecom Agency.

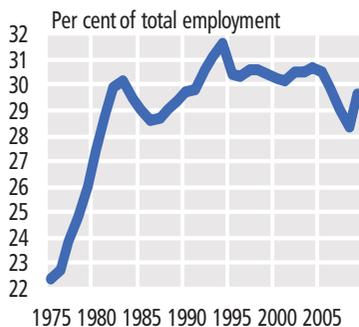
¹ Percentage of individuals who ordered goods or services, over the Internet, for private use, in the last month (until 2006) or the last three months (from 2007).

² First sixth months of 2010.

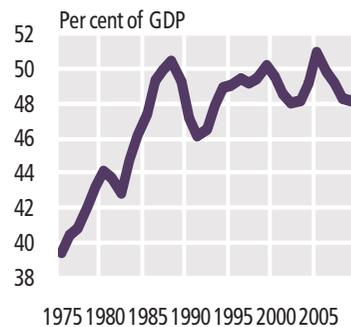
www.statbank.dk/bebrit1, bebrit01, bebrit2, bebrit07 and vita

In the last decade, Denmark had a public finance surplus during most of the period. However, the global financial crisis has put an end to this. The crisis has resulted in a public finance deficit in Denmark and in other countries.

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT



TAXES AND DUTIES



www.statbank.dk/nat01, nat18 and off12

PUBLIC ECONOMY

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2009
Public economy					
Public surplus (deficit)	per cent	-1.3	-2.9	2.2	-2.8
General government debt (net)	of GDP	...	33.4	22.5	-4.5
Taxes and duties	-	46.8	49.1	49.5	48.2
Current and capital expenditure	-	55.9	59.6	54.0	58.3
Public sector expenditure	DKK bn.	470.0	607.0	699.2	966.0
General public services	per cent	20.1	18.0	16.5	13.4
Defense, etc.	-	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.5
Law and order	-	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.0
Economic conditions	-	8.3	7.3	6.2	5.3
Environmental protection	-	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.9
Housing and community amenities	-	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.0
Health	-	11.9	11.6	12.0	14.9
Recreation, culture and religion	-	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
Education	-	12.5	12.6	13.5	13.6
Social security and welfare	-	37.7	41.1	41.6	43.5
Employment in the public sector	1 000	786.3	798.9	835.1	850.3
Per cent of total employment	per cent	29.7	30.4	30.3	29.7

www.statbank.dk/off3, nat01, off13, off12, off25 and nat18

2009 showed a public finance deficit. In the period 1999-2008, Denmark had a public finance surplus, except for a small deficit in 2003.

In 2009, the deficit made up DKK 47 billion, corresponding to 2.8 per cent of GDP or DKK 8,524 per inhabitant. The public finance deficit was due to falling tax income and increasing public expenditure, following the global financial crisis.

In recent years, Denmark has paid instalments on the government debt, which has resulted in a negative general government debt (net) in the last 3 years. In other words, the Danish government owes less to others than what is owed by others to the government.

In total, the surplus on the net debt was DKK 75 billion, corresponding to about DKK 13,528 per inhabitant. Ten years earlier, the deficit on the net debt was DKK 345 billion.

• • • DID YOU KNOW THAT

The tax burden in Denmark has remained more or less stable since the mid-1990s. In total, taxes and duties account for about 48 per cent of GDP. • • •

The number of public employees increased rapidly during the 1970s. Since the early 1980s, a little less than a third of all employed were public employees. In 2009, total expenses on public administration and services were DKK 902 billion, corresponding to DKK 164,000 per inhabitant.

Trade surplus for more than 20 years

Denmark is dependent on trade with foreign countries in order for our modern society to work. Exports and imports are increasingly important to economic growth.

Since 1987, Denmark has had a trade surplus. Earlier, there was a long period from the post-war years onwards when Denmark had a constant trade deficit. In 2009, Denmark had a trade surplus of DKK 57.6 billion, corresponding to almost DKK 10,400 per inhabitant.

A trade surplus is created when exports of goods exceed imports of goods. Three-fourths of Danish exports of goods consist of industrial products. Of these, wind turbines, pharmaceuticals and pork are among the most dominant products. Some of Denmark's most important import products are cars, medicals and computers.

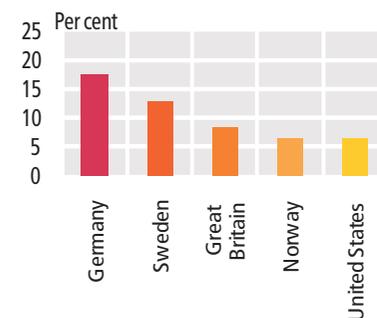
The most important trading partners are situated geographically close to Denmark. Germany and Sweden are the largest trading partners. The trade with these countries constitute about one third of the total Danish trade with foreign countries.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

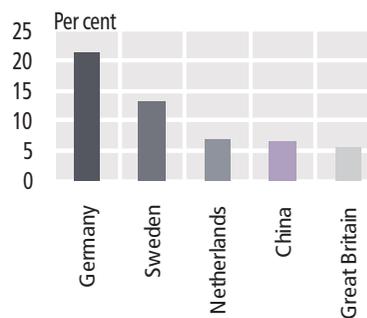
China is Denmark's fourth largest importing country. From 2008 to 2009, imports from China decreased by 13 per cent. •••

Since the mid-1990s, Denmark has exported more oil than it has imported. This is primarily due to increased oil extraction in the North Sea.

TOP FIVE EXPORTS OF GOODS. 2009



TOP FIVE IMPORTS OF GOODS. 2009



www.statbank.dk/sitc2ry4

EXTERNAL TRADE OF GOODS

	Unit	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2009
Imports	DKK billion	109	192	205	256	359	438
Other industries	per cent	36	36	37	38	34	30
Household consumption	-	17	19	25	27	27	31
Machinery	-	9	11	11	12	14	13
Other	-	39	35	26	23	25	26
Exports	DKK billion	96	180	228	288	408	496
Industrial products	per cent	64	65	69	74	74	74
Agriculture products	-	24	21	17	15	12	11
Fuels, etc.	-	4	5	3	3	8	9
Other	-	9	9	10	8	7	6
Trade balance	DKK billion	- 14	- 12	23	32	49	58
Net exports of oil	-	- 19	- 19	- 3	0	13	9
Imports of oil	1 000 tonnes	14 294	10 765	8 196	8 887	8 160	9 375
Exports of oil	-	1 639	2 241	5 665	9 034	17 125	13 598

www.statbank.dk/bec2y, konj2y, becgrp, konjgrp and kn8y

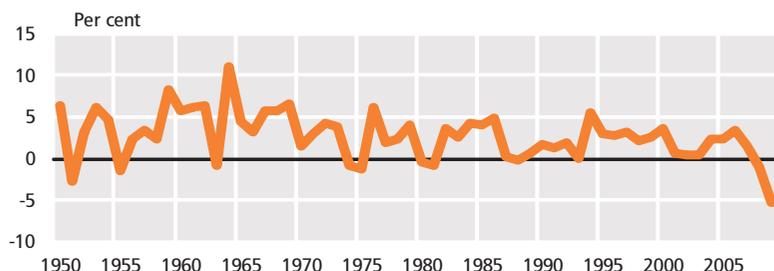


TRADE BALANCE

The value of exported goods less the value of imported goods. Not to be mistaken for the balance of payments, which also includes trade in services and payment of interest and wages, among other things.

Grey clouds hang over the Danish economy. 2009 saw a considerably negative growth in the gross domestic product. The large surplus on the balance of payments continued in 2009.

GROWTH IN GDP



www.statbank.dk/nat02

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (MAIN FIGURES)

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2009
GDP (current prices)	DKK bn.	841	1 020	1 294	1 656
GDP (constant prices)	DKK bn.	1 001	1 124	1 294	1 356
Imports of goods and services	in 2000-	294	365	524	718
Domestic final use, total	prices,	1 296	1 489	1 818	2 074
Exports of goods and services	level	349	421	602	739
Private consumption expenditure	chained	511	574	617	697
Government consumption expenditure	values	259	288	325	384
Gross fixed capital formation	-	172	194	263	268
Changes in inventories	-	1	27	11	- 12
GDP per capita	1 000	195	215	242	246

www.statbank.dk/nat01, [nat02](http://www.statbank.dk/nat02), [natn01](http://www.statbank.dk/natn01) and [natn16](http://www.statbank.dk/natn16)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FOREIGN DEBT

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009
Current account, total	DKK mio.	-4 077	-13 400	3 425	18 208	59 027
Of which: Goods	-	-5 702	-11 790	30 812	54 435	42 720
Services	-	2 250	7 700	11 051	23 258	23 648
Investment income	-	- 334	-9 580	-33 891	-33 001	34 517
Net foreign liabilities		14 929	99 700	282 000	217 832	-74 342

www.statbank.dk/bet6, [bop6](http://www.statbank.dk/bop6) and [dndapu](http://www.statbank.dk/dndapu)

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

Due to the global financial crises Denmark experienced in 2009 a record high negative growth in GDP of 5.2 pct., which is the second year in succession with negative growth.

In 2009, Denmark's GDP was DKK 1,656 billion. Prosperity as GDP per inhabitant in chained values and constant prices has increased by 26 pct. since 1990.

>> GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

The value of a country's total production of goods and services in a given period, usually a year.

The balance of payments shows Denmark's economic transactions with other countries. For many years, Denmark struggled with considerable balance of payments deficits leading to fast growing foreign debts. However, with exception of 1998, Denmark has experienced a balance of payments surplus since 1990, which has considerably reduced debts.

>> GOODS

The item of goods in the balance of payments differs from the trade balance in foreign trade due to different delimitations.



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Printed: February 2011
Circulation: 2,000
Printed by: Rosendahls-Schultz
Photos: Scanpix

ISBN 978-87-501-1871-8 Print
ISBN 978-87-501-1872-5 Web

ISSN 1901-5232 Print
ISSN 1901-5240 Web