

DENMARK IN FIGURES 2012



STATISTICS
DENMARK



Jan Plovsing, National Statistician

Welcome to Denmark in Figures 2012.

The present publication provides you with a short but accurate overview of the development in Denmark in recent years. In the publication, the selected statistics are supplemented with comments on Danish society and the Danes.

All statistics have previously been published in the newsletter *News from Statistics Denmark* and made public in the database StatBank Denmark at www.dst.dk

In the middle pages of the publication is a short description of Statistics Denmark's website, which I hope you will visit – if you have not already done so.

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

I hope you will enjoy reading the publication.

Jan Plovsing



Contents

Geography	4
Population and elections	5
Living conditions	7
Education and knowledge	11
Culture and National Church	13
Labour, earnings and income	15
www.dst.dk	16
Labour, earnings and income	18
Prices and consumption	19
National accounts and government finances	21
Money and credit	23
External economy	24
Business sector in general	25
Business sectors	26

4 Geography



The average annual temperature ranges from 0 °C in January to 16 °C in August. There are large variations compared with the average temperature. The coldest day in more than 100 years was on a January day in 1982 with a temperature of minus 31 °C. The hottest day was on an August day in 1975 with a temperature of 36 °C.

THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK

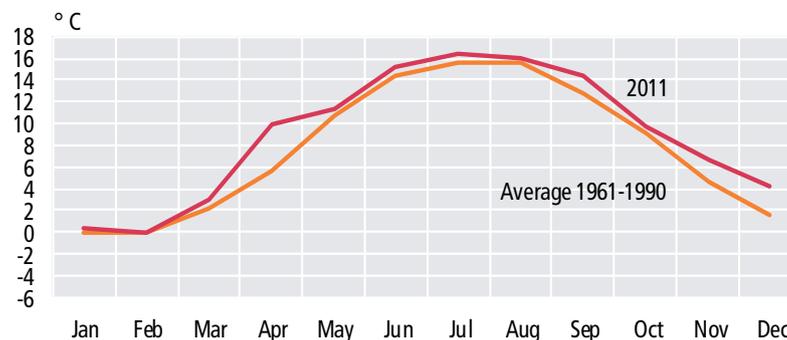
Besides Denmark, the kingdom includes the self-governing areas of Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The ice-free part of Greenland is almost 10 times larger than Denmark, while the Faroe Islands are 30 times smaller than Denmark.

Denmark is a small country compared to its closest neighbours. Sweden are ten times and Germany eight times larger than Denmark, which has an area of about 43,000 km². On the other hand, Denmark has a coastline that is extraordinary given the size of the country. Denmark has a coastline of more than 7,300 km, corresponding to almost 1.5 metres of coast per inhabitant.

Another characteristic of Denmark's geography is the many islands. The largest islands are, in the order mentioned, Zealand, Vendsyssel-Thy, Funen, Lolland and Bornholm. Jutland (incl. Vendsyssel-Thy) make up 69 per cent of the Denmark's total area.

DID YOU KNOW THAT
It rains every second day in Denmark. On average, a year has 171 days with more than 0.1 mm of precipitation.

TEMPERATURES IN DENMARK

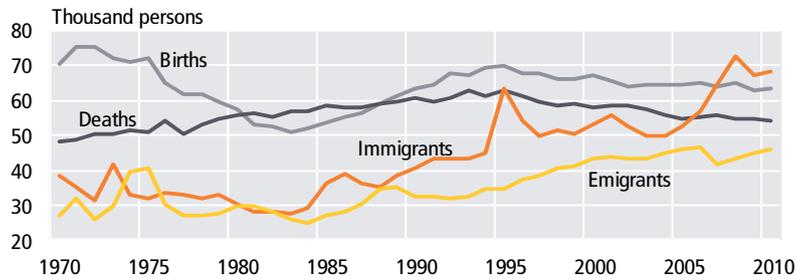


GEOGRAPHY

	Unit	Facts
Population (1 January 2011)	persons	5 560 628
Population density	inhabitants per km ²	129.4
Total area	km ²	42 959
Coastline	km	7 314
Inhabited islands	number	73
Highest natural point	metre	170.86 (Møllehøj)
Largest lake	km ²	39.6 (Arresø)
Longest river	km	176 (Gudenå)
Land use		
Farming	per cent	66
Forests and moorland	-	16
Town, road and construction	-	10
Lakes, meadows and bogs	-	7
Geographical points		
North		Skagen
South		Gedser
East		Christiansø
West		Blåvandshuk



POPULATION TRENDS



www.statbank.dk/fod3

DANISH POPULATION

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2011
Population on 1 January	mio.	4.91	5.12	5.14	5.33	5.56
0-19-years	per cent	31.0	28.7	24.3	23.7	24.3
20-59-years	-	51.5	51.9	55.3	56.6	52.4
60 years +	-	17.5	19.3	20.4	19.7	23.3
Immigrants and descendants	-	-	3.0	4.2	7.1	10.1
From non-western countries	-	-	1.0	2.2	4.8	6.5

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

ELECTIONS TO THE DANISH PARLIAMENT

	Unit	1998	2001	2005	2007	2011
Social Democratic Party	per cent	35.9	29.1	25.8	25.5	24.8
Social Liberal Party	-	3.9	5.2	9.2	5.1	9.5
Conservative Party	-	8.9	9.1	10.3	10.4	4.9
Centre Democratic Party	-	4.3	1.8	1.0	•	•
Socialist People's Party	-	7.6	6.4	6.0	13.0	9.2
Liberal Alliance	-	•	•	•	2.8	5.0
Christian People's Party	-	2.5	2.3	1.7	0.9	0.8
Democratic Renewal	-	0.3	•	•	•	•
Minority Party	-	•	•	0.3	•	•
The Danish People's Party	-	7.4	12.0	13.3	13.9	12.3
The Danish Liberal Party	-	24.0	31.2	29.0	26.3	26.7
Progress Party	-	2.4	0.6	•	•	•
The Red-Green Alliance	-	2.7	2.4	3.4	2.2	6.7
Independents	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

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 population 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. In 2010 immigrated most foreign citizens from Poland, Germany and USA.

Immigration to Denmark is not a new phenomenon. Today immigrants and their descendants constitute about 10.1 per cent of the population, corresponding to 561,700 persons. Immigrants and their descendants from non-western countries constitute 6.5 per cent of the Danish population. In recent years emigration has also grown.

ELECTIONS TO THE DANISH PARLIAMENT

Elections to the Danish Parliament are held every 4 years. Of the 179 members of Parliament, 175 are elected in Denmark, 2 in Greenland and 2 in the Faroe Islands.

After the election to the Danish Parliament on 15 September 2011, a government was formed, comprising the Social Democratic Party, the Social Liberal Party and the Socialist People's Party. The Social Democrat Helle Thorning-Schmidt was appointed prime minister. She is the first woman to hold this post in Denmark.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

The 5.56 million Danes make up only 0.8 per thousand of the world's 7 billion people.

6 Population and elections



Danes have children at a relatively high age. Danish women are on average 29 years old when they give birth to their first child. This is an increase of 5 years since 1970 when women were almost 24 years old when giving birth for the first time.

Women's fertility has an impact on the growth of the population. Every woman of fertile age is to give birth to 2.1 children on average for the population to reproduce itself, provided that immigration and emigration counterbalance each other. From 1970 to 2000 the fertility was between 2.0 and 1.8. Today it has increased to 1.9, which is still below 2.1.

TOTAL FERTILITY

The average number of children that a woman gives birth to during the fertility age between 15 - 49 years.

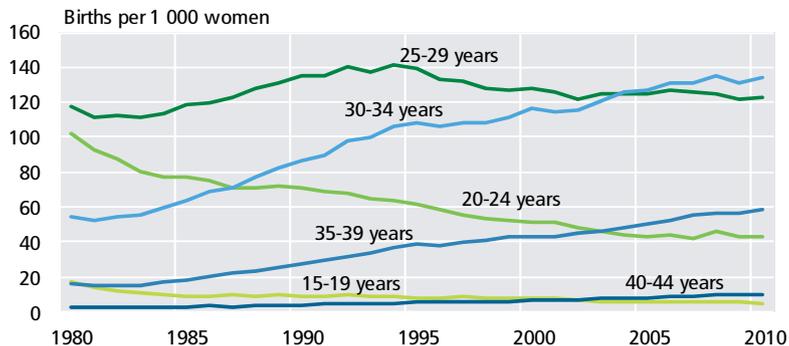
AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY

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

Danes live on average more than five years longer today than in 1970. Today's average life expectancy is 81.2 years for women and 77.1 years for men. At the beginning of the 1900s, average life expectancy was almost 53 years for men and 56 years for women.

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. Although Danes marry at a more mature age, this does not necessarily make the marriage more permanent. 2004 holds the divorce record with 15,774 divorced couples. In 2010, there were 14,460 divorces.

AGE-RELATED FERTILITY



www.statbank.dk/hisb3

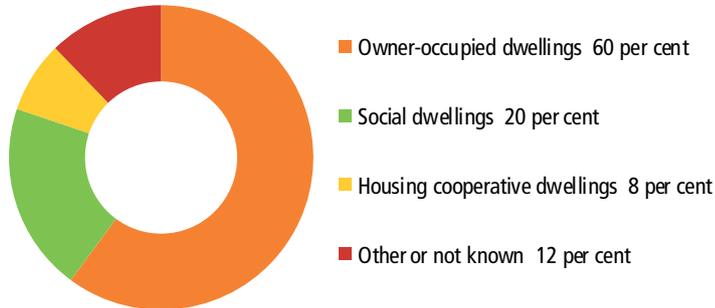
KEY INDICATORS ON THE DANISH POPULATION

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Average life expectancy						
Men	years	70.8	71.2	72.2	74.5	77.1
Women	-	75.7	77.3	77.8	79.2	81.2
Total fertility	per woman	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9
Mother's average age at first child	age	23.7	24.6	26.4	28.1	29.1
Marriages	per 1 000 Inhabitants	7.4	5.2	6.1	7.2	5.6
Divorces		1.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Most popular name						
Girls	first name	Marianne	Mette	Camilla	Julie	Isabella
Boys	(new-born)	Henrik	Martin	Christian	Mathias	William

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

DID YOU KNOW THAT
Age is no barrier to love.
In 2010, the oldest bride was 93 years old.

TYPE OF DWELLING. 2011



www.statbank.dk/bol101

DWELLINGS

	Unit	1981	1990	2000	2010	2011*
Dwellings, total	1 000	2 180	2 372	2 519	2 749	2 745
Of which:						
One-family/farm houses	-	1 060	1 116	1 152	1 213	1 208
Multi-family buildings	-	902	923	967	1 055	1 058
Terraced houses	-	166	266	314	388	392
Student hostels	-	25	29	34	38	38
Occupied dwellings, total	1 000 per cent	2 041	2 246	2 415	2 559	2 575
0-59 m ²	-	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.7	5.7
60-99 m ²	-	43.8	44.5	44.7	43.4	43.3
100-159 m ²	-	33.1	32.5	31.2	30.7	30.6
Over 159 m ²	-	15.4	16.1	17.5	19.9	20.1
Average dwelling size	m ²	106.0	106.9	107.9	112.4	111.1
Average dwelling size per person	-	42.9	47.1	49.3	50.7	51.8
Persons per dwelling	average	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1

www.statbank.dk/bol3, bol33, bol6, bol66, bol51 and bl511

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 43 m² to 52 m² in 2011. This is especially due to the fact that Danish dwellings have become larger. The average dwelling area has increased from 106 in 1980 to 111 m² in 2011. 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 2011.

Today, there are more than 1 million one-family houses and 1 million apartments in Denmark. Consequently, they are the preferred type of ownership. The greatest relative increase has occurred for two and multi-family houses. Today, Denmark has about 392,000 of these types of dwellings, which is more than a trebling since 1970.

DWELLING

One or more rooms mainly used for habitation which have their own access point and are situated in a permanent building.

Compared to 29 years ago, considerably fewer young people live in a privately owned dwelling today. In 1981, 52 per cent of the 18-29-year-olds lived in a privately owned dwelling, while the figure was 34 per cent in 2011. During the same period, there has been an increase in the numbers of elderly who live in their own dwelling.

DID YOU KNOW THAT
62 pct. of Danish dwellings have district heating.



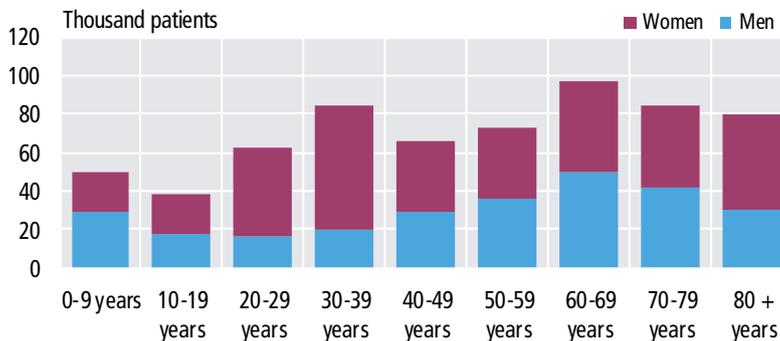
The Danish way of life with regard to, e.g. smoking, alcohol, diet and physical activity has changed in the last couple of decades. Our way of life is generally healthier. In 1980, about half of the population were smokers, but this proportion has now declined to a fourth. The amount of fat in our diet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

On average, one out of nine Danes is hospitalized every year. The older a person is, the longer the person stays in hospital. While 5-14-year-olds are hospitalized on average three days, the average number of days in hospital beds for 65-year-olds and above is more than 9.

There are many causes of hospitalization. Diseases and injuries caused by accidents are among them. Other causes are pregnancy and birth, which is the case for 11 per cent of all hospital patients. Therefore more women than men aged 25-44 are hospitalized.

Boys under the age of five 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 equalized in their teens. From the age of 65 and above men are more frequently hospitalized than women. However there are more hospitalized women than men of 65 years or older. The reason for this is that women of this age make up a larger share of the population.

HOSPITAL PATIENTS. 2010



www.statbank.dk/pa11a

HOSPITAL PATIENTS

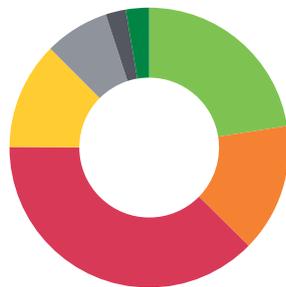
	Unit	2000	2005	2009	2010
Hospital patients, total	no.	600 352	607 108	637 253	644 688
Selected diagnosis at hospitalization:					
Deliveries and comp. of pregn. and childbirth	-	78 222	75 516	73 728	72 359
Injury and poisoning, total	-	81 187	83 851	87 055	91 843
Diseases of the circulatory system	-	86 563	83 256	84 075	86 732
Diseases of the respiratory organs	-	58 285	63 730	67 826	68 874
Diseases of the digestive system	-	65 487	63 914	65 886	69 052
Diseases of musculoskeletal system ect.	-	43 076	48 413	50 419	52 476
Malignant neoplasm	-	51 393	49 354	53 335	52 309
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	-	42 142	45 750	47 955	48 877
Diseases of the nervous system ect.	-	30 084	29 067	32 312	31 289
Nutritional and metabolic diseases	-	18 529	20 317	26 711	28 752

www.statbank.dk/pa11a and [pa11a](http://www.statbank.dk/pa11a)

DID YOU KNOW THAT

Men living in multi-family buildings are 17 per cent more frequently hospitalized than the average of all men.

EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES. 2010



- Sickness, DKK 128 billion
- Disability and rehabilitation, DKK 84 billion
- The elderly, DKK 214 billion
- Families, DKK 71 billion
- Unemployment and employment, DKK 43 billion
- Housing subsidies, DKK 13 billion
- Social assistance benefits, DKK 15 billion

www.statbank.dk/udg1

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

	Unit	1985	1990	1995	2000	2010
Total	1 000 persons	1 353	1 451	1 641	1 531	1 794
Temporary allowance, total		367	421	559	423	495
Unemployment benefit	-	195	210	231	124	119
Guidance, upgrading skills	-	...	...	...	...	61
Subsidized employment	-	...	...	...	...	46
Sickness benefit	-	33	42	42	54	74
Maternity benefit	-	25	32	36	34	59
Cash benefit	-	101	115	102	89	68
Rehabilitation	-	13	22	17	28	5
Activation	-	...	...	53	70	...
Leave benefits	-	...	...	79	24	0
Unemployment allowance	-	...	...	...	...	11
Flex jobs	-	...	...	...	...	53
Permanent allowance, total		956	1 000	1 081	1 108	1 299
Old-age pension	-	641	669	678	671	937
Early retirement pension	-	229	245	267	258	238
Early retirement pay	-	86	87	136	179	124

www.statbank.dk/sam7, sam77, and auh01

Unemployed adult Danes are entitled to receive 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 persons temporarily outside the labour market, for example due to illness, maternity leave or unemployment.

Total social service and health expenditure amounted to DKK 569 billion in 2010. This corresponds to 34 per cent of the Danish GDP. Two thirds of the expenses were paid by the public sector, while the remaining expenses were paid by the employers (11 per cent) and the employees (20 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 thereby receive social services sooner or later in their lives.

DID YOU KNOW THAT
 Approx. 12,800 children and young persons under 18 years are placed outside their home, e.g. in foster care or residential institutions.



Today, the number of criminal offences reported by Danes to the police is four times higher, compared to 1950. 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.

In 2010, 471,000 offences were reported corresponding to more than one report for every ten Danes aged 15 years or more.

REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Offences reported to the police or which have come to the knowledge of the police in other ways. In 2010, 17 per cent of the reports led to charges.

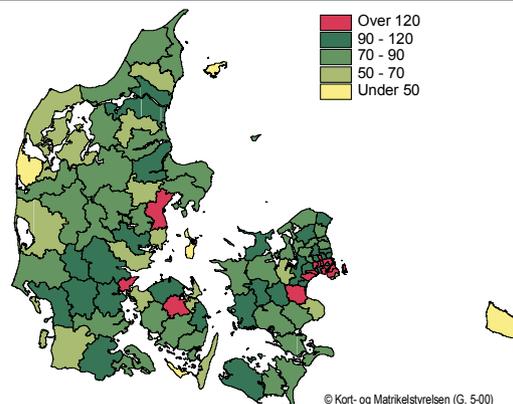
The number of criminal offences differs from whether you live in a city or in the country. The metropolitan area and major cities such as Odense, Vejle and Aarhus have the largest number of offences per inhabitant, while small islands such as Læsø and Samsø have the lowest.

The number of Danes injured in traffic accidents has continuously decreased. Since 1971, when the number of traffic casualties set a sad record of 1,213 casualties, this number has decreased. In 2010, the number reached the lowest level yet, when 255 were killed in traffic accidents. Contributory factors were the introduction of speed limits and mandatory use of seatbelts in the early 1970s.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

In 2010, the number of forgeries was only a fifth of the 1980 level. This decrease is mainly caused by the use of credit cards rather than cheques.

REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES PER 1 000 INHABITANTS. 2010



© Kart- og Matrikelstyrelsen (G. 500)

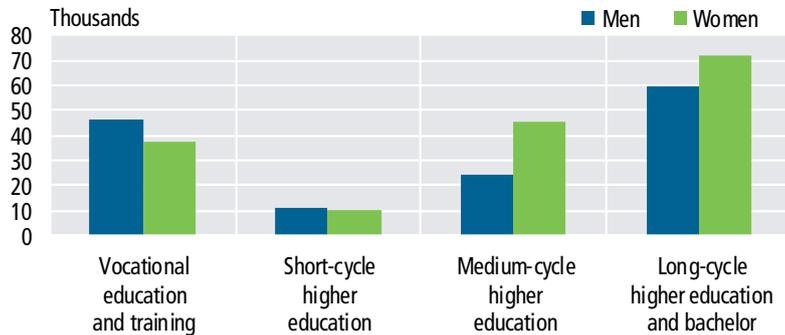
www.statbank.dk/straf22

REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

	Unit	1980	1990	1995	2000	2010
Reported, total	no.	408 177	527 421	538 963	504 231	471 088
Against property	-	390 917	507 763	515 954	479 190	442 678
Of which: Theft	-	108 670	168 115	175 521	193 893	189 848
Stealing	-	136 983	139 410	162 106	120 010	102 630
Burglary	-	95 238	122 371	106 533	99 568	96 683
Malicious damage	-	18 841	37 138	38 771	39 857	32 446
Fraud	-	8 944	11 156	9 804	8 040	9 831
Forgery	-	12 905	14 315	10 683	7 328	2 589
Crimes of violence	-	5 719	10 651	13 357	15 157	18 131
Of which: Homicide	-	77	58	60	58	49
Sexual offences	-	2 273	2 521	2 779	2 800	2 642
Of which: Rape	-	422	486	440	497	429
Other offences	-	9 268	6 486	6 873	7 084	7 637
Casualties in road accidents	-	15 751	11 287	10 573	9 590	4 408
Of which killed	-	690	634	582	498	255
Seriously injured	-	8 477	6 396	5 624	4 259	2 063

www.statbank.dk/straf2, straf22 and uheldk1

STUDENTS ATTENDING EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROVIDING THEM WITH PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS. 2010



www.statbank.dk/u1107

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

	1981	1985	1991	2000	2010	2011
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Basic school 8th-10th class	41	43	38	30	22	21
General upper-secondary education	3	3	4	6	6	6
Vocational education and training	30	33	36	38	38	37
Short-cycle higher education	3	3	4	5	5	5
Medium-cycle higher education	9	10	11	13	15	16
Bachelor	0	0	0	1	2	2
Long-cycle higher education	3	3	4	6	9	9
Not Stated	12	4	2	2	3	4

www.statbank.dk/hfu1 and [krhf1](http://www.statbank.dk/krhf1)

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.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROVIDING PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Education and training qualifying for certain types of job, e.g. lawyer, teacher, educationist, economist, doctor or carpenter. It is education and training that follows after basic school or general upper secondary education.

The population general educational level has increased markedly in the recent 30 years. While 41 per cent of the 25-64-year olds had basic school as their highest education level in 1981, this was true of only 21 per cent in 2011.

Recently, 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 2011.

Medium-cycle higher education qualifies for jobs as, for example, school teacher, educationist or nurse. Long-cycle higher education qualifies for jobs as, for example, economist, doctor, vicar or lawyer. Vocational education and training qualifies for jobs as, for example, carpenter, cook or clerk.

DID YOU KNOW THAT
A child who starts nursery school will on average spend 17 years studying before attaining the final exam certificate.

12 Education and knowledge



The Internet has become popular in the everyday life of the Danes. 89 per cent of all Danes have access from their home. E-mail is the most common reason for using the Internet, followed by search for information on goods and internet banking.

Companies have also accepted the Internet. Almost all companies have access to the Internet and nine out of ten have their own website. Online services are offered by every fourth company on their website.

In no time the mobile phone has surpassed the fixed net phone with regard to subscriptions. In 2001, there was almost an 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.

In 2008 the Danes talked for the first time more on their mobile phones than their fixed net phones. This has continued and in 2010 the Danes talked on their mobile phone 11.3 billion minutes and on their fixed net phones 6.5 billion minutes.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

Every third employee in Danish companies is equipped with a portable pc, mobile phone or similar device with 3G or faster connection.

USE OF INTERNET FOR PRIVATE PURPOSES. 2010



www.statbank.dk/bebrit09

USE OF IT AND ICT SERVICES

	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Individuals						
Internet access from home	per cent	83	85	86	89	92
Purchases via the Internet	-	53	47	50	54	57
Companies						
Fixed broadband connection	-	80	80	80	84	91
Internet access	-	97	98	98	97	98
Telephones						
Fixed net subscribers	per 100 pers.	52	45	37	32	30 ¹
Mobile phone subscribers	-	115	125	134	140	141 ¹
Fixed net, outgoing conversations	mio. minutes	10 077	8 600	7 208	6 493	2 978 ¹
Mobile, outgoing conversations	-	8 718	9 747	10 362	11 325	6 080 ¹
SMS sent	mio. messag.	11 898	12 826	13 056	13 029	6 167 ¹
MMS sent	-	42	68	75	85	43 ¹

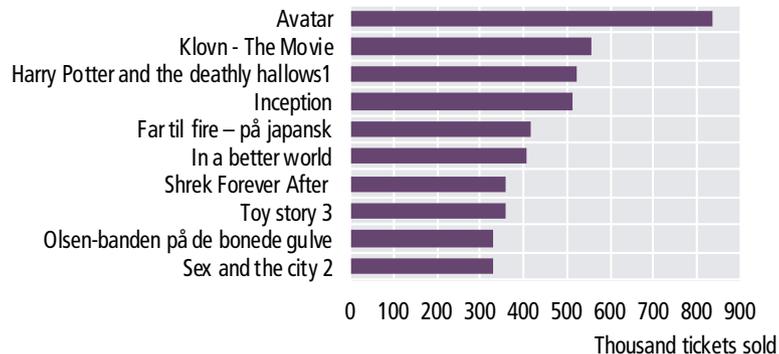
Note: Figures on telephones originate from Erhvervsstyrelsen.

¹ First six months of 2011.

www.statbank.dk/bebrit1, bebrit01, bebrit2, bebrit07, vita and vita1



THE TEN MOST SEEN FILMS SHOWN IN CINEMAS. 2010



ADMISSION TO CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

	Unit	1980-84	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-10
Cinemas per year						
Paid admissions	mio. per year	14	11	10	10	13
Admission takings	mio. DKK per yr.	271	277	285	379	645
Films shown, total	number per year	2 017	1 274	692	569	646
Of which: Danish films	-	285	217	164	112	124
State-subs. Theatres						
Total audience	1 000 per season (av.)	2 725	2 487	2 455	2 482	2 263
Of which: Plays	-	1 438	1 271	1 103	935	937
Opera	-	149	150	171	229	243
Total museums						
Total museums	1 000 per year (av.)	8 455	8 563	10 202	10 438	10 255
Culture-historical mus. ¹	-	5 973	5 931	7 116	7 049	6 939
Art museums	-	1 861	2 057	2 512	2 658	2 734
Natural science museum	-	414	391	366	320	296
Other museums ¹	-	207	184	208	410	285
Zoos, botanic gardens	-	1 795	1 820	1 916	2 361	3 513

¹ From 2010 and onwards museums with departments of different categories (e.g. Culture-historical museums and Art museums) are moved from their original category to the category "Other museums".

□ www.statbank.dk/mus, teat3 and bio2

Cultural habits and preferences change over time. While cinemas accounted for large ticket sales at the beginning of the 1980s, the entry of videos into Danish homes resulted in a decreasing number of visitors in cinemas. However, since the early 1990s, cinemas have had a renaissance. Average ticket sales reached about 10 million annually, but this figure has increased to 13 million during recent years.

Our interest in theatrical performances has changed since the early 1980s. The number of tickets sold for plays has decreased 35 per cent. 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 462,000 fewer annual visitors today than in the early 1980s.

During the same period, museums have had a growing number of visitors. However, interest in this field has also fluctuated. The art museums have increased in the same period. The art museum Louisiana has been the Danes' favourite museum three in a row with 558,000 visitors in 2010. Subsequently, The National Gallery had 448,000 visitors in the same year.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

3 Danish films have sold more than one million tickets. They are *Olsen Banden ser rød*, *Olsen Banden deruda'* and *Olsen Banden går i krig*.



There is a great difference in the number of people who are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark east of and west of the Great Belt. The largest membership of the church is seen in Jutland and in Funen. However, there is a tendency that the number of members is lower in the major cities west of the Great Belt, which is particularly true of Denmark's second largest city Aarhus.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN DENMARK

You can only become member of the church if you are baptized. A person baptized in the church automatically becomes a member of the church.

An increasing number of people have decided not to be members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark. The share of the Danish population with membership was 80 per cent in 2011. This share constituted 85 per cent ten years ago

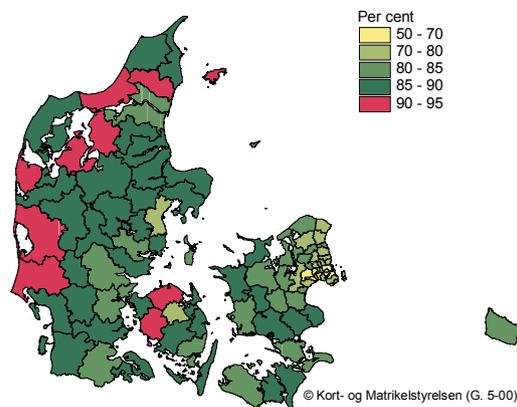
In 2010 the number of people leaving the church was higher than the number of people who became members among the section of the population, who had passed the normal age of baptism at 1 year old. 11,800 people left the church, while 6,600 became members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark.

The number of church marriages has also been declining during the last 10 years. In 2010 the number of marriages in Danish churches was 11,100. This number of marriages was 10 years previously 18,100. In contrast, the number of young persons, who are confirmed in church, has more or less remained constant during the last 5 years, where the number has ranged around 50,000 confirmed persons.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

Only 79 per cent of Danish men are members of the church, while 82 per cent of Danish women are members.

MEMBERS OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN DENMARK. 2011



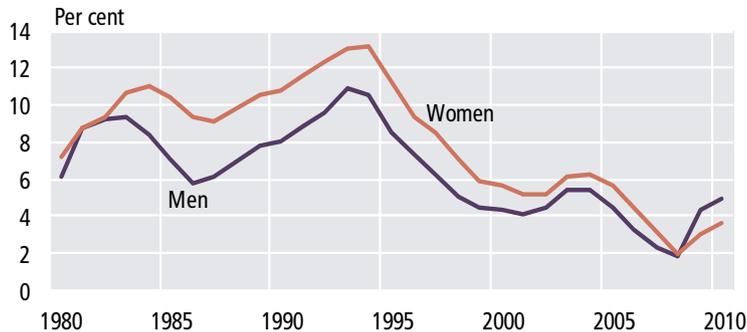
www.statbank.dk/km6

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES

	Unit	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Baptisms	no.	55 888	54 871	54 417	51 954	50 264
Confirmed persons	-	50 777	50 452	50 161	50 522	49 366
Marriages	-	15 212	15 255	14 318	12 176	11 077
Funeral services	-	55 378	55 404	54 714	55 165	54 498

www.statbank.dk/km4

NET UNEMPLOYED AS PER CENT OF LABOUR FORCE



www.statbank.dk/aulaar

NET UNEMPLOYMENT

	Unit	1985	1990	1995	2000	2010
Unemployed	1 000	239	260	271	139	114
Men	-	106	119	126	63	68
Women	-	133	141	145	75	46
Unemployment rate	per cent	8.6	9.3	9.8	4.9	4.3

www.statbank.dk/aulaar

THE POPULATION'S LABOUR MARKET STATUS

	Unit	1985	1990	1995	2000	2010
Total population	1 000	3 417	3 480	3 546	3 594	3 558
In labour force 16-66 years	-	2 729	2 794	2 796	2 786	2 651
Men	-	1 476	1 488	1 491	1 478	1 373
Women	-	1 253	1 306	1 305	1 308	1 278
Employed 16-66 years	-	2 494	2 560	2 517	2 668	2 555
Men	-	1 368	1 379	1 357	1 420	1 313
Women	-	1 125	1 181	1 160	1 248	1 242
Activity rate 16-66 years	per cent	79.9	80.3	78.9	77.5	74.5
Men	-	85.8	84.5	83.1	81.4	76.5
Women	-	73.8	75.9	74.5	73.6	72.4

www.statbank.dk/ras1, ras207, ras1f1 and ras1f

During the last 30 years, women's unemployment rate has generally been higher than men's. The only exception from this pattern is 1981, when men's unemployment rate was 0.1 percentage points higher than that of women and then during the last 2 years. As from the global financial crisis in the second half of 2008, men's unemployment rate has increased more sharply than that of women, which has implied that men's net unemployment rate was 4.8 per cent of the labour force compared to women's net rate of 3.5 per cent in 2010.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Unemployed as per cent of the total labour force.

NET UNEMPLOYMENT

Net unemployment is defined as persons claiming unemployment benefits or claiming social assistance and available for work and not in a job activation programme.

LABOUR FORCE

Total of employed and unemployed persons between 16-66 years until 2006 and between 16-64 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 other pensions etc. (25 per cent), early retirement pay (14 per cent) and students (21 per cent).

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.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

On the labour market 33 per cent of women and 18 per cent of men work part-time.

STATISTICS FOR SALE

Do you need data, which you cannot obtain from StatBank Denmark or from our publications? We offer customised data extracts fulfilling your requirements.

HOW MANY PEOPLE HAVE THE NAME FREJA?

The most popular page of our website! How many people have the same name as you? Is your name becoming more popular? Also have a look at the list of top 20 names given to new-born babies.

BILLIONS OF FRESH DATA

In StatBank Denmark you can dig into all tables and extract the statistics you need. For example, you can see whether the Danish population is increasing, the number of trips made by Danes, the development of the Danish economy and much more information.

VIEW STATISTICS ON YOUR SUBJECT

If you are looking for our official figures and data within a specific area, you can navigate through our subject structure. Here all recently updated statistics and publications can be found.

The screenshot shows the Statistics Denmark website. At the top, there is a logo for 'STATISTICS DENMARK' and navigation links for 'FIND STATISTICS' and 'PRODUCTS & SERVICES'. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- SHORTCUTS:** A section with a dropdown menu for 'Names' and a link for 'Short term trends'.
- Pick out your own statistics from our StatBank:** A section featuring a bar chart and a 'StatBank' button.
- Browse by subject to see the Key Indicators:** A section with three pie charts and a 'Browse by subject' button.
- Right-hand sidebar:** A list of featured statistics, including 'Purchases and sales by firms november 2011', 'Industrial production and new orders statistics november 2011', 'Holiday dwellings rented through Danish agents november 2011', and 'Nights spent in hotels, holiday resorts, camping sites and youth hostels etc. november 2011'. Each item has a 'Focus on this subject' link.

At the bottom of the page, there is contact information for Statistics Denmark: Sejragade 11, 2100 København ø, and contact details (dst@dst.dk, Tlf: +45 3...).



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.



CONTACT

ASK ABOUT STATISTICS

See our answers to typical questions asked by our users - and please feel free to ask your own questions. Here you can also gain access to our library of statistics.

EASY SEARCH

This tool helps you to find the subject of interest. Search for all types of information from adoptions to open education.

LATEST FIGURES

News from Statistics Denmark is published more than 500 times annually. The newsletter presents the latest data on all subjects covered by this publication in figures. *News from Statistics Denmark* is issued at 9:00 a.m. daily.



International Consulting

Statistics Denmark provides technical assistance to sister agencies in other countries. See our current and previous projects abroad.



EU 2012 Presidency

In the first half of 2012, Denmark holds the Presidency of the European Union. Among many other tasks, Statistics Denmark will be chairing the Council Statistics Working Group.



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 316,800 in 2010. The municipalities north of Copenhagen have the highest disposable incomes. Among these, Gentofte has the highest with an average disposable income of DKK 525,000 a year. Samsø Municipality had the lowest average disposable income (DKK 262,500).

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

MONTHLY EARNINGS

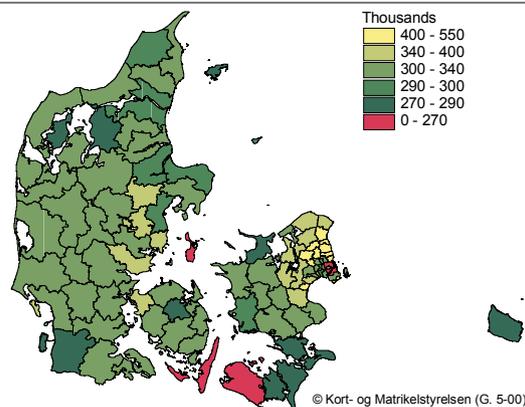
In the earnings statistics, monthly earnings are called the standardised monthly remuneration and are the average earnings per month for a full-time employee in the Danish labour market. Monthly earnings comprise total earnings, including pension and any bonuses and staff benefits.

There are great differences in average monthly earnings among the industries. The industry, finance and insurance accounts for the highest average monthly earnings (men), whereas the lowest earnings are seen in trade and transport etc. (women). The jobs performed by men and women differ in each industry, which is one of the reasons why men's average monthly earnings are higher than women's earnings.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

In the last 10 years, average earnings have increased by 37 per cent in the private sector. In the same period, prices only increased by 26 per cent, leading to a considerable increase in the purchasing power.

AVERAGE DISPOSABLE FAMILY INCOME. 2010



www.statbank.dk/indkf32

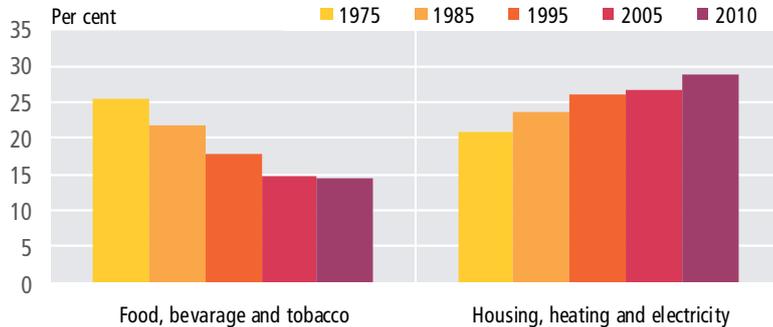
MONTHLY EARNINGS

	Unit	2009		2010	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	DKK	38 784	32 861	40 218	34 082
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	-	31 144	31 181	32 609	31 942
Manufacturing, quarrying and supply	-	37 592	32 560	39 398	34 688
Construction	-	35 936	32 346	36 255	32 886
Trade and transport etc.	-	35 870	29 214	37 190	30 331
Information and communications	-	47 866	38 871	49 948	40 260
Finance and insurance	-	53 484	40 503	56 703	42 738
Real estate activities	-	37 186	33 649	38 457	35 218
Business activities	-	41 800	32 888	43 095	33 578
Pub. adm., education and health	-	38 543	32 892	39 557	34 023
Culture, leisure and other services	-	39 316	35 043	40 689	35 979

www.statbank.dk/slon40



SHARES AS PER CENT OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION



www.statbank.dk/nat05

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE. 2007-2009 (AVERAGE)

	Unit	Total	Singles		Two adults	
			no child.	w. child.	no child.	w. child.
Household economy						
Total income	DKK 1 000 per household	587.8	316.1	405.7	677.8	925.7
Income taxes, etc.		179.4	92.0	98.3	215.9	284.9
Private interest payments		39.0	16.2	24.3	42.0	76.9
Fees, presents, etc.	-	5.7	4.8	4.4	2.4	11.2
Net saving	-	55.6	15.1	12.2	73.6	88.7
Total consumption	-	308.1	188.0	266.5	343.9	464.0
Consumption in per cent						
Food, beverage & tobacco	per cent of consumption	13.9	13.1	15.2	13.9	14.1
Clothing & footwear		5.4	4.9	8.3	4.4	6.6
Housing		28.3	35.1	31.2	28.1	23.7
Transport	-	17.4	13.9	13.6	17.0	20.2
Entertainment, etc.	-	11.9	11.6	9.6	13.0	11.0
Other expenditure	-	23.2	21.6	22.1	23.7	24.5

www.statbank.dk/fu5 and fu6

CONSUMER PRICES

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2011
In 2011 DKK 100 correspond to	DKK.	14.18	36.25	64.32	79.48	100.00
In 1970 DKK 100 correspond to	-	100.00	255.71	453.68	560.62	705.34

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 2010.

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.

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

CONSUMPTION

Statistics on consumption are important in order to analyse, e.g. the economic development. The household budget and the national accounts give figures on consumption by the Danes. There are also statistics analysing consumer expectations and the number of durable consumer goods.

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 relatively small increase in a historical context.

DID YOU KNOW THAT
Over half of all households own a tumble dryer, which is more than a doubling since 1990.



After several years with an overheated housing market and substantial increases in house prices, the first sign of price falls began to appear in 2006. Since then, property prices have been falling up until 2009.

From 2009 to 2010 prices for owner-occupied dwellings increased by 6.4 per cent while the price for one-family houses increased by 2.7 per cent. Prices for holiday dwellings rose slightly by 0.2 per cent.

FAMILY POSSESSION OF CARS

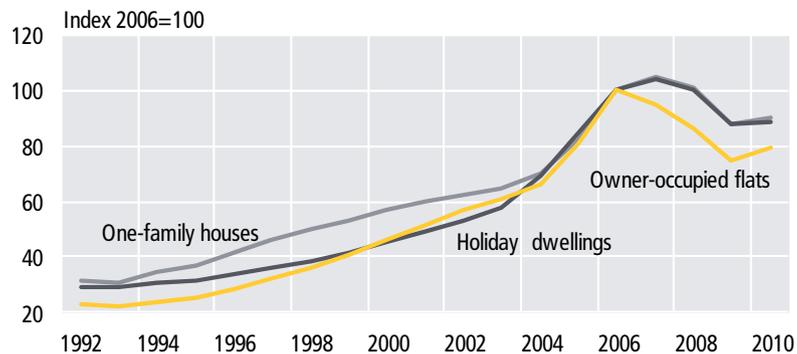
A family is in possession of a car, when the family owns a new or a used passenger car, has a delivery van for private transport of goods or is in possession of a company car.

In 2010, the key to their own new car got into the hands of 74,100 families. This corresponds to 2.6 per cent of all families. However, the number is considerably lower compared to 2006, when 96,000 families bought a new car.

In 2010, the total number of first-time registrations of cars reached 153,604. The most popular car makes are Ford, Peugeot, Citroën and Toyota, when new cars are bought by Danish families.

DID YOU KNOW THAT
60 per cent of all families are in possession of a car. For couples with children the share is 91 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES IN SALES OF REAL PROPERTY

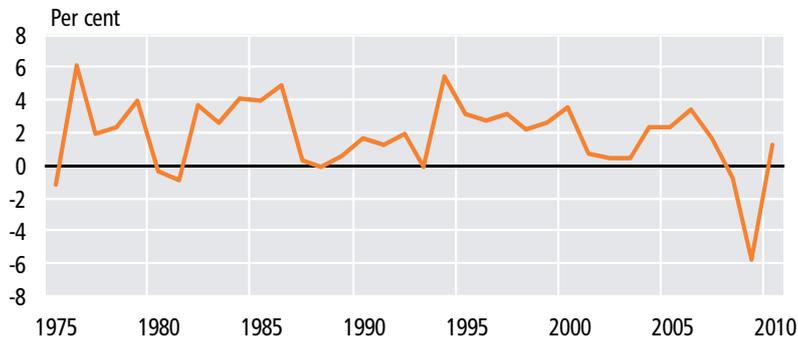


www.statbank.dk/ejen6

CAR MAKES. 2010

	Ranking	Number	Share in per cent	Ranking in 2009
First-time registration of cars, total		153 604	100.00	
Ford	1	17 295	11.26	(2)
Peugeot	2	13 907	9.05	(1)
Citroën	3	12 972	8.45	(4)
Toyota	4	12 125	7.89	(3)
Opel	5	10 456	6.81	(6)
Volkswagen	6	10 342	6.73	(8)
Chevrolet	7	7 913	5.15	(NEW)
Suzuki	8	7 771	5.06	(5)
Hyundai	9	7 680	5.00	(7)
Fiat	10	7 451	4.85	(10)
Skoda	11	6 790	4.42	(9)
Kia	12	5 333	3.47	(14)
Renault	13	5 276	3.43	(15)
Audi	14	4 904	3.19	(13)
Mazda	15	4 371	2.85	(11)
Nissan	16	3 176	2.07	(18)
BMW	17	2 807	1.83	(16)
Mercedes-Benz	18	2 775	1.81	(17)
Volvo	19	2 382	1.55	(NEW)
Seat	20	1 693	1.10	(20)
Other		6 185	4.03	•

ANNUAL GROWTH IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



www.statbank.dk/natn01

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (MAIN FIGURES)

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
GDP (current prices)	DKK bn.	841	1 020	1 294	1 545	1 755
GDP (constant prices)	-	1 124	1 261	1 452	1 545	1 536
GDP - real growth rate	per cent	2	3	4	2	1
Imports of goods and services	2005-prices, chained values	297	368	529	681	761
Domestic final use, total	-	1 409	1 620	1 978	2 227	2 297
Exports of goods and services	-	371	448	641	757	816
Private consump. expenditure	-	554	621	668	745	773
Government consumption	-	296	329	372	403	439
Gross fixed capital formation	-	185	209	283	304	279
Changes in inventories	-	1	32	13	18	-3
GDP per capita	DKK 1 000	219	241	272	285	277

www.statbank.dk/natn01

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 used National Accounts figures.

Due to the global financial crises Denmark experienced in 2009 a record high negative growth in GDP of 5.8 per cent, which was the second year in succession with negative growth. In 2010, the Danish economy regained some of the lost ground, as GDP increased by 1.3 per cent.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

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

In 2010, Denmark's GDP was DKK 1,743 billion. Prosperity as GDP per capita in constant prices has increased by 28 per cent since 1990.

DID YOU KNOW THAT
Due to the global financial crises GDP per capita declined from 285,000 in 2005 to 277,000 in 2010.

22 National accounts and government finances



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

TAX BURDEN

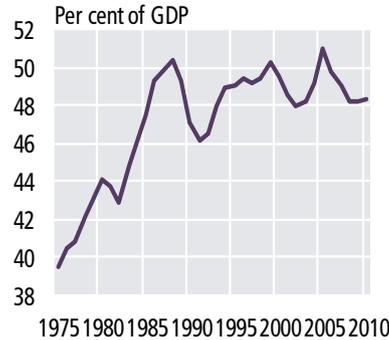
Total taxes and duties in relation to the gross domestic product at market prices.

2009 and 2010 showed a public finance deficit. In the period 1999-2008, Denmark had a public finance surplus, except for a small deficit in 2002.

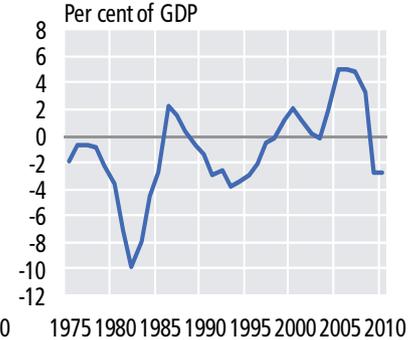
In 2010, the deficit made up DKK 47 billion, corresponding to 2.7 per cent of GDP or DKK 8,526 per capita. The public finance deficit was due to falling tax revenue and increasing public expenditure, following the global financial crisis.

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.

TAX BURDEN



PUBLIC SECTOR SURPLUS



www.statbank.dk/nat01_off3_and_off12

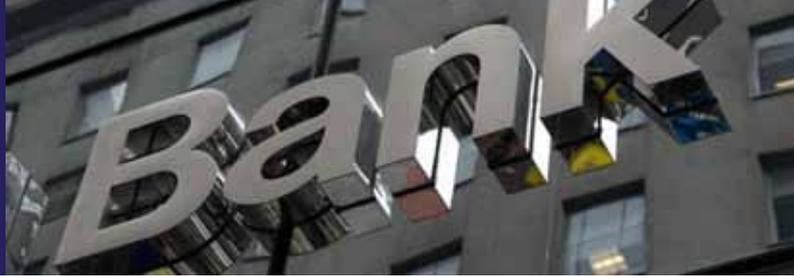
PUBLIC ECONOMY

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Public sector expenditure	DKK bn	470.0	607.0	699.2	819.1	1 011.0
General public services	per cent	20.1	18.0	16.5	13.6	13.3
Defense, etc.	-	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5
Law and order	-	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9
Economic conditions	-	8.3	7.3	6.2	5.8	5.8
Environmental protection	-	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8
Housing and community amenities	-	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.6
Health	-	11.9	11.6	12.0	13.4	14.5
Recreation, culture and religion	-	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8
Education	-	12.5	12.6	13.5	13.7	13.8
Social security and welfare	-	37.7	41.1	41.6	43.7	43.9
Employment in the public sector	1 000	786.3	798.9	835.1	843.2	860.2
Per cent of total employment	per cent	29.7	30.4	30.3	30.5	30.6

www.statbank.dk/off25_and_nat18

DID YOU KNOW THAT

Denmark's instalments on public debt have been so high that by the year 2010 the Danish government owed less to others than is owed by others to the government.

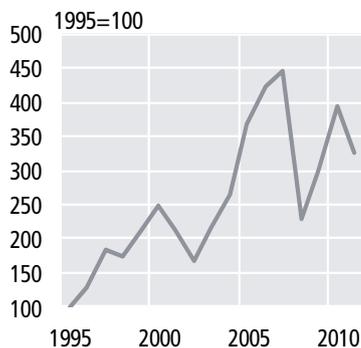


BOND YIELDS



www.statbank.dk/dnrenta and mpk37

SHARE INDEX OMXC



The long-term interest rate indicates the interest on long-term loans. The 10-year bond yield is frequently used as an indicator of the development in the long-term interest rate. In the last couple of years, the long-term interest rate has fallen and ranged at a level of around 2 per cent in 2011. The development in the long-term interest rate follows the level in the international money markets.

The short-term interest rate, i.e. the interest on short-term loans was at its lowest level ever in 2010, when it was as low as 0.62 per cent. The interest rate on flexible mortgage loans is a variable rate and is based on short-term interest rates, which are adjusted at agreed intervals, e.g. annually.

THE DANISH CENTRAL BANK

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Assets, total	DKK mio.	132 357	157 441	237 796	391 996	486 144
Stock of gold	-	3 720	3 531	4 683	6 941	16 938
Special Drawing Rights in IMF	-	1246	880	5127	3557	17 833
Foreign assets	-	52 707	53 578	110 851	204 204	397 085
Lending	-	6 246	49 670	67 635	139 619	17 969
Bonds and shares	-	37 717	34 096	39 960	35 077	33 435
Other assets	-	19 038	15 686	9 540	2 598	2 884
Liabilities, total	-	132 357	157 441	237 796	391 996	486 144
Notes in circulation	-	24 453	31 434	40 650	50 953	56 697
Coins in circulation	-	2 530	3 222	4 148	5 264	5 844
Special drawings rights issued	-	1470	1474	1869	1614	13 253
Foreign liabilities	-	1 361	2 200	3 143	2 391	3 134
Deposits	-	13 115	3 219	52 460	15 028	11 645
Certificates of deposit	-	0	33 813	51 874	207 582	132 548
Cent. government current acc.	-	38 405	38 808	37 718	56 428	179 443
Other liabilities	-	46 986	43 271	45 934	52 736	83 580

www.statbank.dk/mpk37

SHARE INDEX OMXC (OMX COPENHAGEN)

The total index of the Stock Exchange indicating the market value for all of the almost 200 shares quoted on the Stock Exchange. The index was previously called KAX.

There has been a tendency towards significantly increasing Danish share prices since 1995. This is a development, which has reflected the tendency in the international markets. There were comprehensive falls in share prices in 1998, 2001, 2002, 2008 and 2011.

The great fall in share prices in 2008 was due to the global financial crisis, which began in the autumn of 2008. Since then, the share markets have globally recovered some of their lost ground, which is also reflected in the Danish share market. This development changed in 2011 due to the European debt crisis.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

The long-term interest rate was as high as 21 per cent in 1981. Part of the explanation is the high expectations of inflation in the period.



The balance of payments shows Denmark's economic transactions with other countries. For many years, Denmark had considerable balance of payments deficits leading to fast growing foreign debts. However, with the exception of 1998, Denmark has experienced a surplus on the balance of payments current account since 1990, which has considerably reduced debts. Consequently, Denmark had positive external net assets in 2010.

EXTERNAL NET ASSETS

External net assets are defined as Denmark's external assets less Denmark's external liabilities. Denmark's external assets and liabilities are compiled by Danmarks Nationalbank.

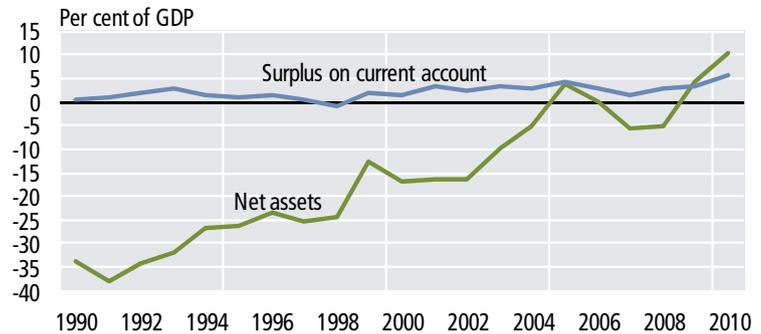
A large part of the surplus on the balance of payments current account is made up by trade in goods and services. Among the most important commodity groups in the Danish exports are medical products, crude oil, machinery, and processed food. Among the dominant products in the Danish imports we find crude oil, cars, electronics, and garments. Since the mid-1990s, Denmark has exported more oil than it has imported.

During the last 20 years the importance of trade in services has steadily increased. In 1990, exports of services accounted for 24 per cent of total exports of goods and services, while this share had increased to 39 per cent in 2010. Transport by sea is the most important trading activity in services and constitutes more than half of Denmark's exports of services.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

China is Denmark's fourth largest supplier of goods. From 2009 to 2010 imports from China increased by 26 per cent.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS CURRENT ACCOUNT AND EXTERNAL NET ASSETS



www.statbank.dk/nat01, bet6, bop6 and dndapu

External trade in goods and services

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Exports of goods	DKK mill.	228 128	288 186	408 239	501 552	542 484
Exports of services	-	73 291	77 957	193 676	260 484	339 943
Imports of goods	-	204 896	256 093	358 871	445 797	475 117
Imports of services	-	62 240	73 974	170 418	222 169	291 798

www.statistikbanken.dk/bet6 and bop6

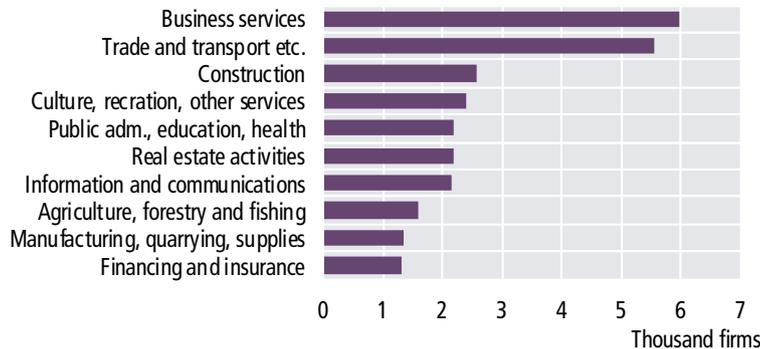
The five most important trading partners. 2010

	Exports of goods and services			Imports of goods and services		
	DKK mill.	Share in per cent		DKK mill.	Share in per cent	
Germany	123 953	14.1	Germany	136 088	17.4	
Sweden	106 594	12.1	Sweden	91 487	11.7	
USA	80 583	9.2	UK	55 163	7.1	
UK	63 238	7.2	USA	54 978	7.0	
Norway	59 804	6.8	Netherlands	44 852	5.7	

www.statbank.dk/bop6



NEW BUSINESS ENTERPRISES. 2009



www.statbank.dk/demo4

BANKRUPTCIES

	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bankruptcies, total	number	2 401	3 709	5 710	6 461	5 468
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	27	35	70	65	114
Manufacturing, quarrying, supplies	-	194	236	403	441	356
Construction	-	439	722	980	1 005	774
Trade and transport etc.	-	768	1 147	1 677	1 751	1 607
Wholesale trade	-	242	325	471	500	465
Retail trade	-	223	327	498	516	439
Information and communications	-	114	157	228	241	211
Financing and insurance	-	83	107	176	301	299
Real estate activities	-	45	150	326	339	287
Business services	-	288	409	663	790	632
Public adm., education and health	-	43	39	64	73	104
Culture, recreation, other services	-	61	93	99	145	126
Activity not stated	-	339	614	1 024	1 310	958

www.statbank.dk/konk4 and [konk2](http://www.statbank.dk/konk2)

A strong entrepreneurial culture is an important source of innovation, so that new business opportunities and new jobs can be created. The number of new enterprises reached 27,370 in 2009, of which 22 per cent were established within business services, while only 4 per cent were created within manufacturing.

In 2009, the number of new enterprises created in Denmark was considerably lower compared to earlier years. From 2008-2009 there was a fall of 26 per cent. The fall in the number of new enterprises is the first since 2002.

BUSINESS SERVICES

Cover a wide range of heterogeneous service industries in the private sector, e.g. lawyers, advertising agencies, cleaning companies, etc.

In 2011 the number of business bankruptcies was 5,468. This is a fall of 15 per cent compared to 2010, when the number of bankruptcies was 6,461. Consequently, 2010 still remains the year in which the highest number of bankruptcies was recorded in the history of the statistics, which goes back to 1979. In 2011 the number of bankruptcies was slightly lower than in 2009, but considerably higher compared to all years before 2009.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

Many newly founded enterprises close down within a few years. 6 out of 10 enterprises created in 2001 had ceased to exist by the end of 2008.



Danish agriculture has been undergoing significant changes over a great number of years and is moving towards fewer and larger farms. Since 1970, the number of farms of less than 50 hectares has been reduced from 140,000 to 28,000, while the number of farms of more than 50 hectares has increased from 9,000 to 14,000.

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.

MANUFACTURING

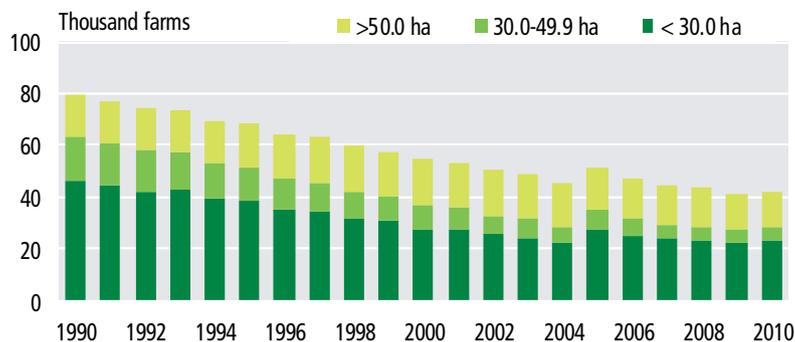
Manufacturing companies are involved in mechanical, physical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products.

The manufacturing industry is, to a large extent, dependent on trade with foreign countries. In 2010, exports accounted for 64 per cent of industrial turnover. 92 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.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

The ten largest enterprises of the manufacturing industry account for one-fourth of total turnover.

NUMBER OF FARMS BY AREA



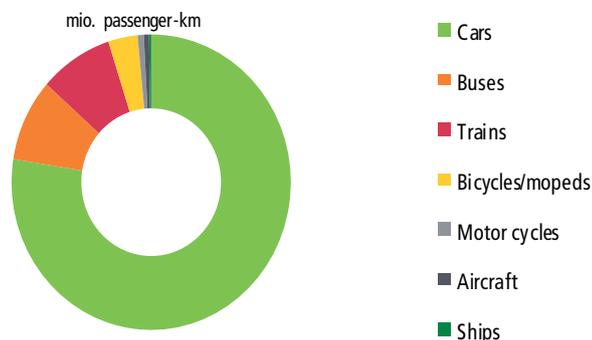
www.statbank.dk/bdf/og/bdf07

MANUFACTURERS' SALES

	Unit	2000	2005	2010
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	DKK mio.	475 988	590 058	630 552
Mining and quarrying	-	2 417	56 053	54 310
Manufacturing	-	473 571	534 005	576 242
Food products, beverages and tobacco	-	112 557	133 114	156 862
Textiles and leather products	-	14 441	9 810	8 508
Wood and paper products and printing	-	39 641	41 396	29 349
Chemicals and oil refineries etc.	-	44 185	51 860	63 604
Pharmaceuticals	-	25 892	35 085	36 059
Plastic, glass and concrete	-	37 286	41 082	40 290
Basic metals and fabricated metal prod.	-	41 933	48 866	41 259
Electronic components	-	27 616	26 063	26 235
Electrical equipment	-	17 390	13 384	16 430
Machinery	-	58 014	79 657	102 271
Transport equipment	-	20 989	15 319	13 651
Furniture and other manufacturing	-	33 628	38 370	41 724

www.statbank.dk/oms2

PASSENGER TRANSPORT. 2010



www.statbank.dk/pkm1

TRAVELS AND NIGHTS SPENT BY SELECTED NATIONALITIES

	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of nights spent in Rented holiday dwellings	1 000	45 609	44 717	42 185	42 489
	-	16 465	15 538	14 625	14 302
By: Germans	per cent	65	64	66	66
Danes	-	24	24	24	24
Norwegians	-	5	5	4	4
Swedes	-	2	2	1	1
Hotels, holiday resorts etc.	1 000	15 083	14 635	13 601	14 627
By: Danes	per cent	61	62	62	60
Norwegians	-	8	8	8	9
Swedes	-	8	8	7	8
Germans	-	5	4	4	4
Camping sites	1 000	11 684	12 169	11 769	11 448
By: Danes	per cent	74	76	77	76
Germans	-	16	15	15	15
Swedes	-	2	2	2	2
Norwegians	-	2	2	1	1
Youth hostels, marinas, etc.	1 000	2 377	2 375	2 189	2 112

www.statbank.dk/turist

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 was the most popular holiday destination when Danes went on holiday abroad in 2010, as Spain accounted for 13 per cent of all holiday trips with more than 4 nights spent. Sweden was the second most visited country with 9 per cent of the long holidays. Our neighbour country Germany was also a popular destination with 8 per cent of the long holidays. In comparison, 7 per cent of all long holiday trips went to Italy, and a similar proportion of holidays took place in Norway.

The most popular way to travel abroad in 2010 was by aircraft. 59 per cent of the Danes used it as the main means of transportation for long holidays. When the long holiday was held in Denmark the car was the most popular with 75 per cent of Danes using it as the primary way of transport.

DID YOU KNOW THAT
Danes accounted for 60 per cent of all nights spent in Danish hotels in 2010. For instance, in connection with business trips, courses or weekend stays.



STATISTICS
DENMARK

Statistics Denmark
Sejrøgade 11
DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø

Tel. 39 17 39 17
dst@dst.dk
www.dst.dk

Printed: March 2012
Circulation: 2,000
Price: DKK 20

Printed by: Rosendahls-Schultz
Photos: Scanpix and Image-
select

ISBN 978-87-501-1979-1 Print
ISBN 978-87-501-1981-4 Web

ISSN 1901-5232 Print
ISSN 1901-5240 Web

Editors:
Margrethe Pihl Bisgaard