



DENMARK IN FIGURES 2013



**STATISTICS
DENMARK**



Jan Plovsing, National Statistician

Welcome to Denmark in Figures 2013.

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



The average annual temperature ranges from $-1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ in February to $17\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ in July. There are large variations compared with the average temperature. The coldest day in more than 100 years was on a January day in 1982 with a temperature of minus $31\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The hottest day was on an August day in 1975 with a temperature of $36\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

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.

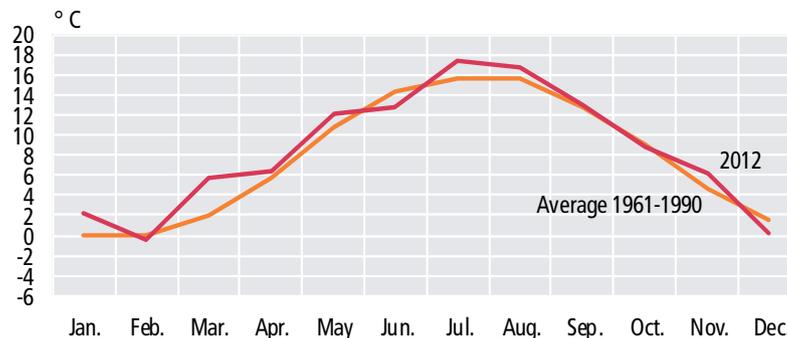
Denmark is a small country compared to its closest neighbours. Sweden are ten times and Germany eight times larger than Denmark, which has an area of about $43,000\text{ km}^2$. On the other hand, Denmark has a coastline that is extraordinary given the size of the country. Denmark has a coastline of more than $7,300\text{ km}$, 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 Denmark's total area.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

On average, a year has 121 days with more than 1 mm of precipitation.

TEMPERATURES IN DENMARK

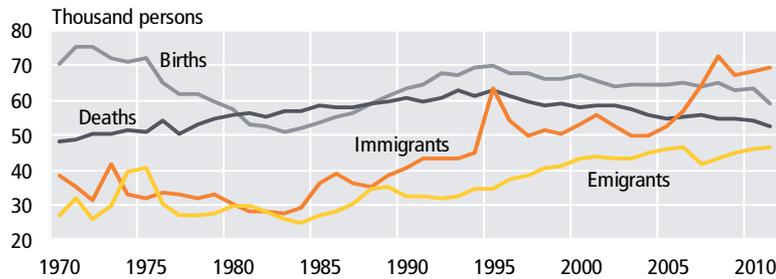


GEOGRAPHY

	Unit	Facts
Population (1 January 2012)	persons	5 580 516
Population density	inhabitants per km^2	130.1
Total area	km^2	42 895
Coastline	km	7 314
Inhabited islands	number	391
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	2012
Population on 1 January	mio.	4.91	5.12	5.14	5.33	5.58
0-19-years	per cent	31.0	28.7	24.3	23.7	24.1
20-59-years	-	51.5	51.9	55.3	56.6	52.3
60 years +	-	17.5	19.3	20.4	19.7	23.6
Immigrants and descendants	-	-	3.0	4.2	7.1	10.4
From non-western countries	-	-	1.0	2.2	4.7	6.8

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, immigration has increased again due to work permits given to foreigners. In 2011 immigrated most foreign citizens from Poland, Romania and Germany.

Immigration to Denmark is not a new phenomenon. On 1 January 2012 immigrants and their descendants constitute about 10.4 per cent of the population, corresponding to 580,461 persons. Immigrants and their descendants from non-western countries constitute 6.8 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 5.58 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 2011, the fertility was between 1.8 and 2.0.

TOTAL FERTILITY

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

AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY

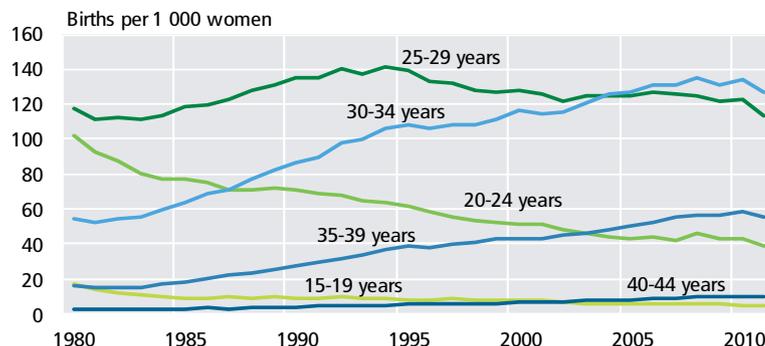
Average length of life based on mortality rates in a given period.

Danes live on average more than six years longer today than in 1970. Today's average life expectancy is 81.6 years for women and 77.3 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 41 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 2011, there were 14,484 divorces.

DID YOU KNOW THAT
Age is no barrier to love.
In 2011, the oldest bride
was 89 years old.

AGE-RELATED FERTILITY



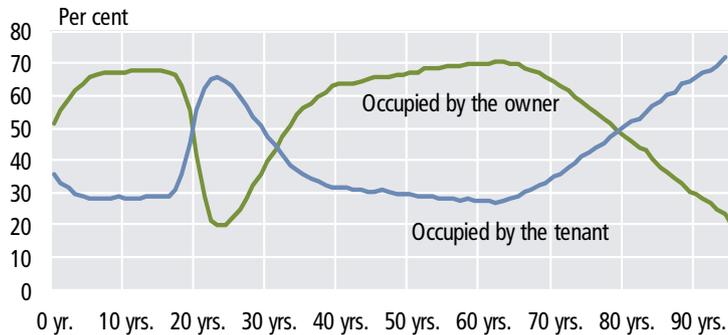
www.statbank.dk/hisb3

KEY INDICATORS ON THE DANISH POPULATION

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2011
Average life expectancy						
Men	years	70.8	71.2	72.2	74.5	77.3
Women	-	75.7	77.3	77.8	79.2	81.6
Total fertility	per woman	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8
Mother's average age at first child	age	23.7	24.6	26.4	28.1	...
Marriages	per 1 000 Inhabitants	7.4	5.2	6.1	7.2	4.9
Divorces		1.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Most popular name						
Girls	first name	Marianne	Mette	Camilla	Julie	Emma
Boys	(new-born)	Henrik	Martin	Christian	Mathias	William

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

TENURE, 2012



www.statbank.dk/10

DWELLINGS

	Unit	1981	1990	2000	2010	2012
Dwellings, total	1 000	2 180	2 372	2 519	2 749	2 749
Of which:						
One-family houses	-	1 060	1 116	1 152	1 213	1 208
Multi-family buildings	-	902	923	967	1 055	1 062
Terraced houses	-	166	266	314	388	395
Student hostels	-	25	29	34	38	38
Occupied dwellings, total	1 000 per cent	2 041	2 246	2 415	2 559	2 583
0-49 m ²	-	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.7	5.8
50-99 m ²	-	43.8	44.5	44.7	43.4	43.2
100-149 m ²	-	33.1	32.5	31.2	30.7	30.5
Over 150 m ²	-	15.4	16.1	17.5	19.9	20.3
Average dwelling size	m ²	106.0	106.9	107.9	110.9	111.3
Average dwelling size per person	-	42.9	47.1	49.3	51.6	51.8
Persons per dwelling	average	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1

www.statbank.dk/bol103 and bol201

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 2012. 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 2012. 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 2012.

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 terraced houses. Today, Denmark has about 395,000 of these types of dwellings, which is more than a trebling since 1970.

DWELLING

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

Considerably fewer young people live in a privately owned dwelling today. In 1981, 53 per cent of the 18-29-year-olds lived in a privately owned dwelling, while the figure was 33 per cent in 2012. 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 alcohol than previously.

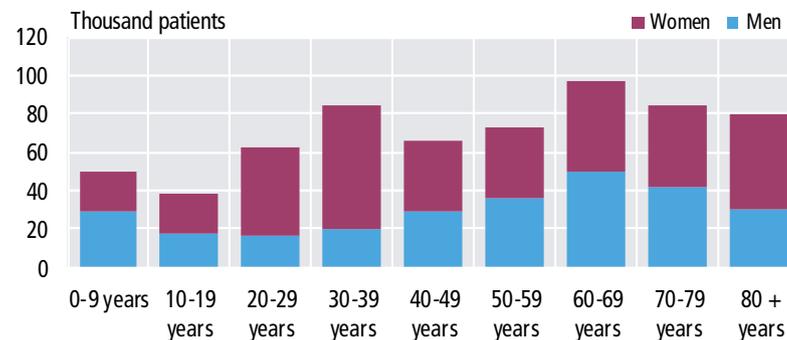
On average, one out of nine Danes is hospitalized every year. The older a person is, the longer the person stays in hospital. While 5-14-year-olds are hospitalized on average, three days, the average number of days in hospital beds for 65-year-olds and above is more than ten.

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. Consequently, 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 55 and above men are more frequently hospitalized than women. Men are most frequently admitted to hospitals due to heart and vascular diseases.

DID YOU KNOW THAT
Men living in multi-family buildings are 17 per cent more frequently hospitalized than the average.

HOSPITAL PATIENTS. 2011



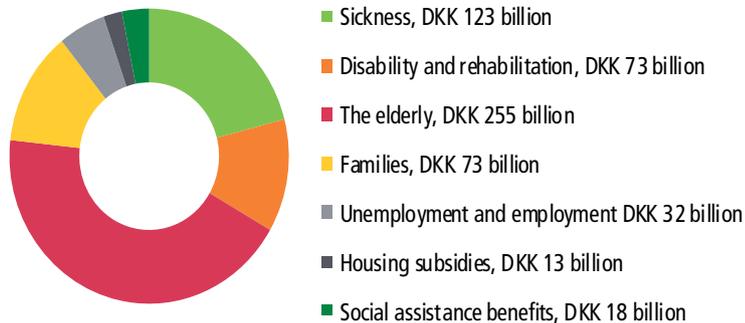
www.statbank.dk/pa11a

HOSPITAL PATIENTS

	Unit	2000	2005	2009	2011
Hospital patients, total	no.	600 352	607 108	637 253	642 594
Selected diagnosis at hospitalization:					
Deliveries and comp. of pregn. and childbirth	-	78 222	75 516	73 728	67 429
Injury and poisoning, total	-	81 187	83 851	87 055	92 183
Diseases of the circulatory system	-	86 563	83 256	84 075	86 761
Diseases of the respiratory organs	-	58 285	63 730	67 826	71 111
Diseases of the digestive system	-	65 487	63 914	65 886	69 040
Diseases of musculoskeletal system ect.	-	43 076	48 413	50 419	52 106
Malignant neoplasm	-	51 393	49 354	53 335	51 346
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	-	42 142	45 750	47 955	48 797
Diseases of the nervous system ect.	-	30 084	29 067	32 312	32 012
Nutritional and metabolic diseases	-	18 529	20 317	26 711	27 950

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

EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES. 2011



The figure is replaced as the previous figure did not reflect the correct data.

www.statbank.dk/udg1

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2011
Total	1 000 persons	1 451	1 641	1 531	1 579	1 809
Temporary allowance, total		421	428	423	421	486
Unemployment benefit	-	210	231	124	132	108
Guidance, upgrading skills	-	...	...	...	...	53
Subsidized employment	-	...	...	...	...	53
Sickness benefit	-	42	42	54	69	71
Maternity benefit	-	32	36	34	55	56
Cash benefit	-	115	102	89	96	75
Rehabilitation	-	22	17	28	21	3
Activation	-	...	...	70	44	...
Leave benefits	-	...	...	24	4	0
Unemployment allowance	-	...	...	...	...	12
Flex jobs	-	...	...	...	...	53
Permanent allowance, total	-	1 000	1 081	1 108	1 148	1 323
Old-age pension	-	669	678	671	734	971
Early retirement pension	-	245	267	258	247	238
Early retirement pay	-	87	136	179	168	114

www.statbank.dk/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 587 billion in 2011. This corresponds to 33 per cent of the Danish GDP. Almost three quarters of the expenses were paid by the public sector, while the remaining expenses were paid by the employers (12 per cent) and the protected persons (11 per cent).

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
12,600 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 2011, 467,000 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 2011, 18 per cent of the reports led to charges.

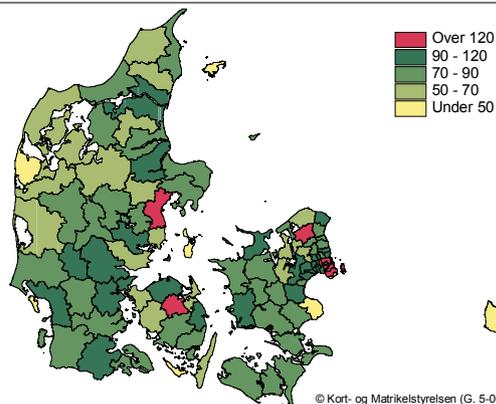
The number of criminal offences differs from whether you live in a city or in the country. The metropolitan area and major cities such as Hillerød, Aarhus and Odense have the largest number of offences per inhabitant, while small islands such as Læsø and Ærsø have the lowest.

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 2011, the number reached the lowest level yet, when 220 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 2011, the number of forgeries was only a fourth 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. 2011



www.statbank.dk/straf22

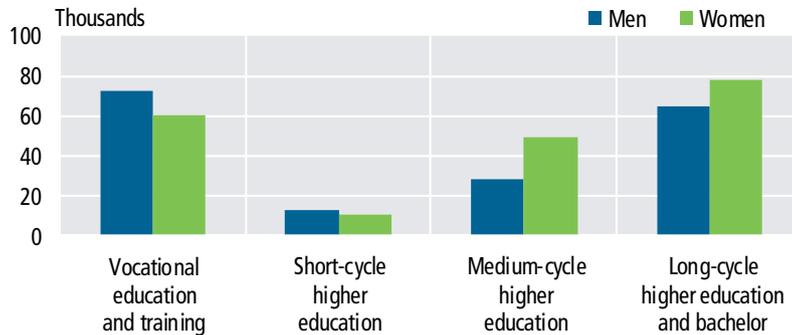
REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

	Unit	1980	1990	1995	2000	2011
Reported, total	no.	408 177	527 421	538 963	504 231	466 765
Against property	-	390 917	507 763	515 954	479 190	437 514
Of which: Theft	-	108 670	168 115	175 521	193 893	192 736
Stealing	-	136 983	139 410	162 106	120 010	98 847
Burglary	-	95 238	122 371	106 533	99 568	91 732
Malicious damage	-	18 841	37 138	38 771	39 857	29 802
Fraud	-	8 944	11 156	9 804	8 040	12 336
Forgery	-	12 905	14 315	10 683	7 328	3 420
Crimes of violence	-	5 719	10 651	13 357	15 157	17 834
Of which: Homicide	-	77	58	60	58	49
Sexual offences	-	2 273	2 521	2 779	2 800	2 606
Of which: Rape	-	422	486	440	497	410
Other offences	-	9 268	6 486	6 873	7 084	8 811
Casualties in road accidents	-	15 751	11 287	10 573	9 590	4 259
Of which killed	-	690	634	582	498	220
Seriously injured	-	8 477	6 396	5 624	4 259	2 172

www.statbank.dk/straf2, straf22 and uheldk1



STUDENTS ATTENDING EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROVIDING THEM WITH PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS. 2011



www.statbank.dk/u1107

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

	1981	1985	1991	2000	2010	2012
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

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's 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 2012. 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 32 per cent in 2012.

MEDIUM-CYCLE HIGHER EDUCATION

Education and training qualifying 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 widely popular in the everyday life of the Danes – and the mobile phone is increasingly used for this purpose. More than half of all mobile phone owners use their mobile phone when they browse the Internet, and a third send and receive e-mails via their mobile phone.

Today, 92 per cent of all Danes have access to the Internet from their home. E-mail is the most common purpose of using the Internet, followed by search for information on goods and internet banking.

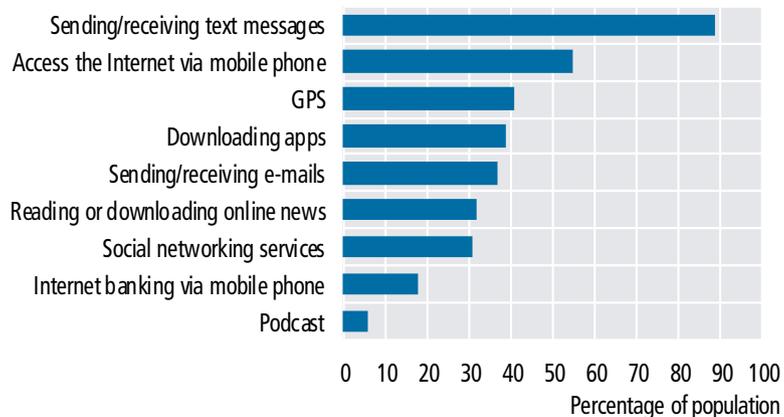
Companies have also accepted the Internet. Almost all companies have access to the Internet and nine out of ten have their own website. Online ordering or sales are offered by just over every fourth company via their website.

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 2011 the Danes talked on their mobile phone 12.3 billion minutes and on their fixed net phones 5.4 billion minutes.

DID YOU KNOW THAT
97 per cent of Danish families have a mobile phone and 81 per cent of Danish homes have a portable pc.

USE OF INTERNET VIA MOBILE PHONE. 2012



www.statbank.dk/bebrit15

USE OF IT AND ICT SERVICES

	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Individuals						
Internet access from home	per cent	84	86	88	90	92
Purchases via the Internet	-	47	50	54	57	60
Companies						
Fixed broadband connection	-	80	80	84	91	90
Internet access	-	98	98	97	98	99
Telephones						
Fixed net subscribers	per 100 pers.	45	37	32	28	26 ¹
Mobile phone subscribers	-	125	134	140	145	148 ¹
Fixed net, outgoing conversations	mio. minutes	8 600	7 208	6 495	5 413	2 653 ¹
Mobile, outgoing conversations	-	9 747	10 362	11 362	12 314	6 194 ¹
SMS sent	mio. messag.	12 826	13 056	13 029	12 321	5 742 ¹
MMS sent	-	68	75	85	98	65 ¹

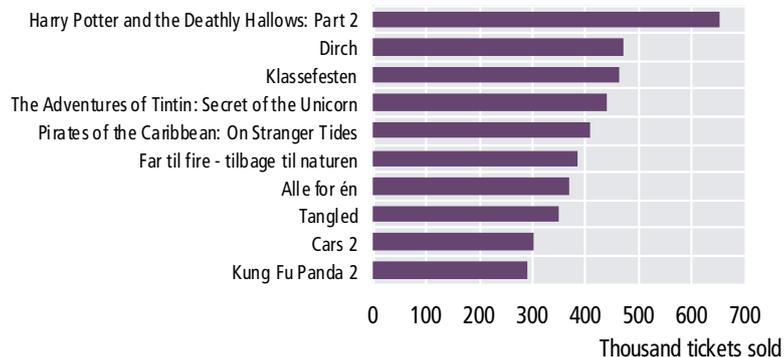
Note: Figures on telephones originate from The Danish Business Authority.

¹ First six months of 2012.

www.statbank.dk/bebrit02, [bebrit07](http://www.statbank.dk/bebrit07), [vita](http://www.statbank.dk/vita) and [vita1](http://www.statbank.dk/vita1)



THE TEN MOST SEEN FILMS SHOWN IN CINEMAS. 2011



ADMISSION TO CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

	Unit	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2005-11
Cinemas per year						
Paid admissions	mio. per year	11	10	10	12	13
Admission takings	mio. DKK per yr.	277	285	379	553	725
Films shown, total	number per year	1 274	692	569	635	656
Of which: Danish films	-	217	164	112	123	123
State-subs. Theatres						
Total audience	1 000 per season (av.)	2 487	2 454	2 482	2 292	2 234
Of which: Plays	-	1 271	1 103	935	966	1 026
Opera	-	150	171	229	227	257
Total museums						
Culture-historical mus. ¹	1 000 per year (av.)	8 563	10 202	10 438	9 781	11 105
Art museums	-	5 931	7 116	7 049	6 754	6 925
Natural science museum	-	2 057	2 512	2 658	2 617	2 912
Other museums ¹	-	391	366	320	286	305
Zoos, botanic gardens	-	184	208	410	123	963
	-	1 820	1 916	2 361	3 160	3 893

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 at state subsidized theatres has decreased 32 per cent. Opera have witnessed an increase in admission of 62 per cent. This increase has, however, not been sufficient to outweigh the decrease in audience for plays. State-subsidized theatres have 477,000 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 art museum Louisiana has been the Danes' favourite museum five years in a row with 629,000 visitors in 2011. Subsequently, Aros had 523,000 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 1 January 2012. This share constituted 84 per cent ten years ago

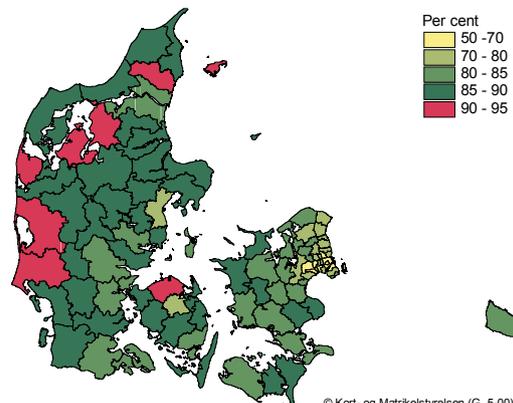
In 2011 the number of people leaving the church was higher than the number of people who became members among the section of the population, who had passed the normal age of baptism under 1 year old. 13,500 people left the church, while 6,100 became members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark.

The number of church marriages has also been declining during the last 10 years. In 2011 the number of marriages in Danish churches was 10,000. This number of marriages was 10 years previously 15,300. 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 78 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. 2012



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

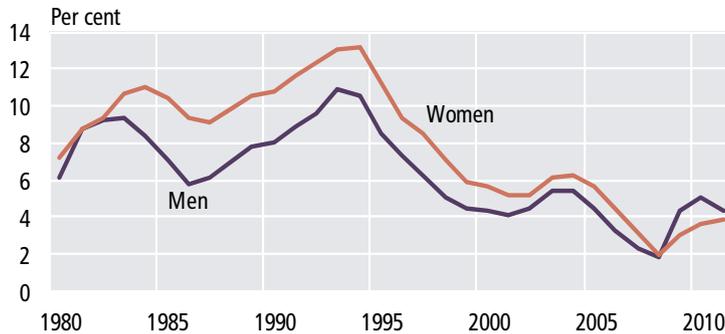
www.statbank.dk/km6

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES

	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Baptisms	no.	54 871	54 417	51 954	50 264	47 752
Confirmed persons	-	50 452	50 161	50 522	49 366	50 834
Marriages	-	15 255	14 318	12 176	11 077	9 977
Funeral services	-	55 404	54 714	55 165	54 498	52 726

www.statbank.dk/km4

NET UNEMPLOYED AS PER CENT OF LABOUR FORCE



www.statbank.dk/aulaar

NET UNEMPLOYMENT

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2011
Unemployed	1 000	260	271	139	140	109
Men	-	119	126	63	66	59
Women	-	141	145	75	75	50
Unemployment rate	per cent	9,3	9,8	4,9	5,1	4,1

www.statbank.dk/aulaar

THE POPULATION'S LABOUR MARKET STATUS

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2011
Total population	1 000	3 480	3 546	3 594	3 618	3 703
In labour force 16-66 years	-	2 794	2 796	2 786	3 242	2 653
Men	-	1 488	1 491	1 478	1 449	1 379
Women	-	1 306	1 305	1 308	1 793	1 275
Employed 16-66 years	-	2 560	2 517	2 668	2 625	2 565
Men	-	1 379	1 357	1 420	1 383	1 326
Women	-	1 181	1 160	1 248	1 242	1 239
Activity rate 16-66 years	per cent	80.3	78.9	77.5	76.3	73.6
Men	-	84.5	83.1	81.4	79.4	75.7
Women	-	75.9	74.5	73.6	73.1	71.5

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 4.3 per cent of the labour force compared to women's net rate of 3.9 per cent in 2011.

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. (24 per cent), early retirement pay (12 per cent) and students (22 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 32 per cent of women and 20 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 FRESS 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

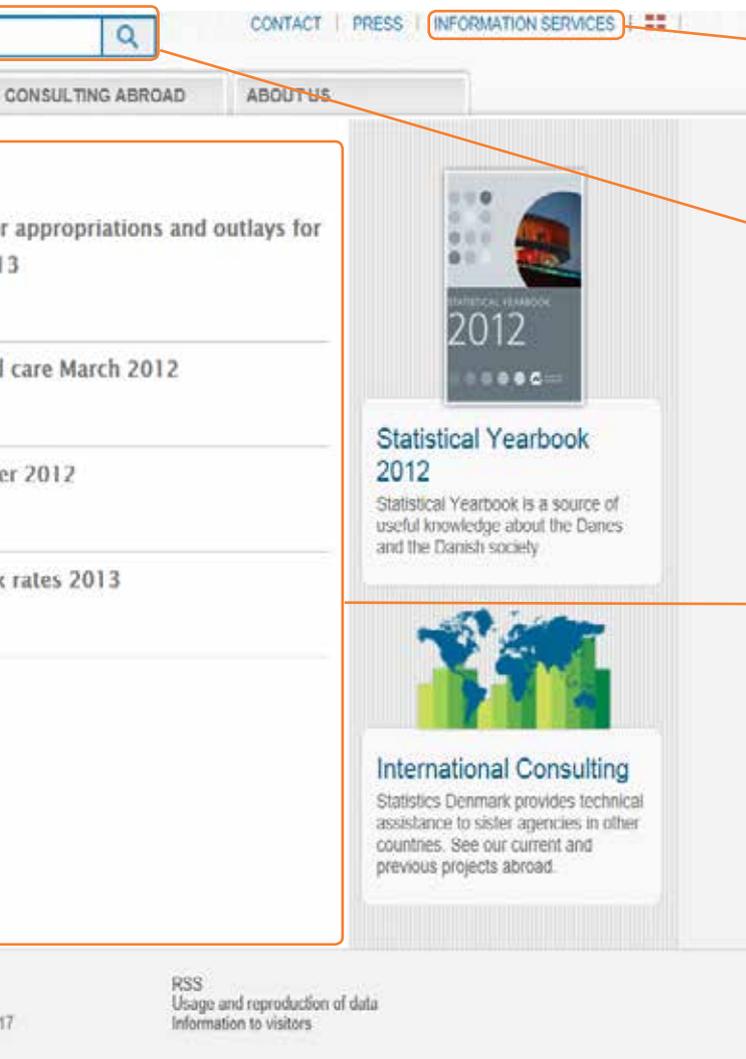
If you are looking for our official figures and data within a specific area, you can navigate through our subject structure. Here all recently updated statistics and publications can be found.

The screenshot shows the Danmarks Statistik website. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation links for 'FIND STATISTICS' and 'PRODUCTS & SERVICES'. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- SHORTCUTS:** A list of quick links including 'Short term trends', 'Scheduled releases', 'Names' (highlighted with a callout), and 'Nordic Statistical Yearbook'.
- Pick out your own statistics:** A section with a bar chart and a 'StatBank' button, highlighted with a callout.
- Browse by subject:** A section with three pie charts and a 'Browse by subject' button, highlighted with a callout.
- LATEST RELEASES:** A list of recent publications, including 'Central Government Budget for research and development 2013', 'Staff working with nursing and health care', 'Livestock of cattle 31 December 2012', and 'Local government personal tax'. Each entry includes the date and a 'Figures in the StatBank' link.

At the bottom of the page, contact information for Statistics Denmark is provided: Sejregade 11, 2100 København Ø. Contact details include an email address (dst@dst.dk) and a telephone number (+45 39 17 39).

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.



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.



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 322,000 in 2011. The municipalities north of Copenhagen have the highest disposable incomes. Among these, Gentofte has the highest with an average disposable income of DKK 552,500 a year. Lolland Municipality had the lowest average disposable income (DKK 264,500).

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

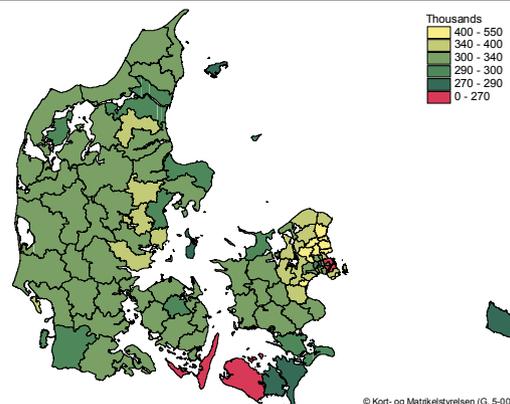
In the earnings statistics, monthly earnings are called the standardised monthly remuneration and are the average earnings per month for a full-time employee in the Danish labour market. Monthly earnings comprise total earnings, including pension and any bonuses and staff benefits.

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 36 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. 2011



www.statbank.dk/indkf32

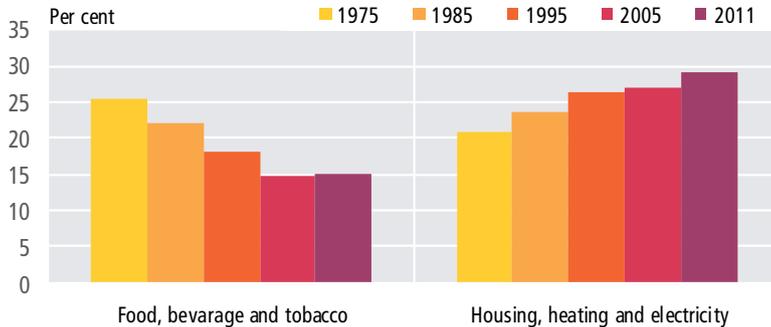
MONTHLY EARNINGS

	Unit	2010		2011	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	DKK	39 298	33 416	40 285	34 110
Agriculture, forestry and fishery ¹	-	32 026	31 041	32 628	36 089
Manufacturing, quarrying and supply	-	38 790	34 306	39 702	35 571
Construction	-	34 111	31 718	34 764	32 779
Trade and transport etc.	-	35 977	29 294	37 170	30 245
Information and communications	-	49 335	39 766	49 912	40 580
Finance and insurance	-	56 249	42 455	57 448	43 647
Real estate activities	-	37 939	34 584	37 477	33 905
Business activities	-	42 534	33 177	43 701	34 278
Pub. adm., education and health	-	39 250	33 436	39 490	33 726
Culture, leisure and other services	-	39 996	35 229	41 202	36 260

¹ Do not include employees in the private sector.

www.statbank.dk/slon40

SHARES AS PER CENT OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION



www.statbank.dk/nat05

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE. 2008-2010 (AVERAGE)

	Unit	Total	Singles		Two adults	
			no child.	w. child.	no child.	w. child.
Household economy						
Total income	DKK	558.3	299.2	404.6	623.9	893.1
Income taxes, etc.	1 000 per household	164.9	84.2	96.3	188.5	269.6
Private interest payments	-	35.4	15.1	21.5	36.4	69.9
Fees, presents, etc.	-	2.4	4.1	3.8	-3.5	6.7
Net saving	-	66.1	17.6	19.2	85.1	113.7
Total consumption	-	289.5	178.3	263.8	317.4	433.1
Consumption in per cent						
Food, beverage & tobacco	per cent of consumption	14.4	13.6	15.2	14.3	14.8
Clothing & footwear	-	5.1	4.3	7.2	4.4	6.0
Housing	-	30.8	38.2	33.3	30.7	25.7
Transport	-	15.4	12.2	12.9	15.6	17.4
Entertainment, etc.	-	11.3	10.9	9.8	12.0	10.9
Other expenditure	-	23.0	20.7	21.6	23.0	25.2

www.statbank.dk/fu5 and fu6

CONSUMER PRICES

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2012
In 2012 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	722.31

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 15 per cent in 2011.

During the same period, our consumption on dwellings, including rent and heating, has increased from 21 to 29 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 increased for both, one-family houses, holiday cottages and owner occupied flats, but the year after property prices declined again. The price for one-family houses declined by 2.5 per cent from 2010 to 2011 and owner-occupied flats by 0.3 per cent. Weekend cottages accounted for the greatest decline of 5.2 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.

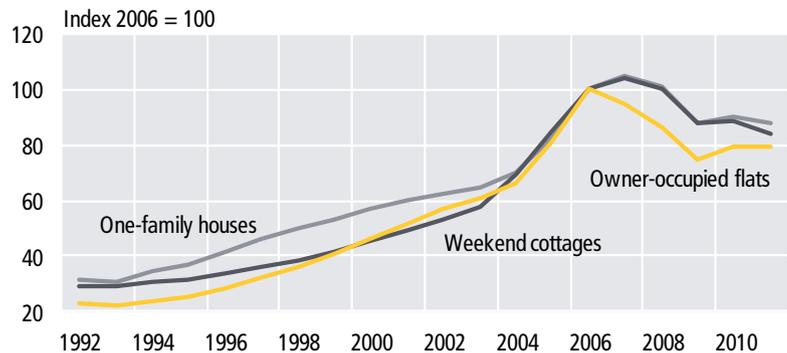
In 2011, the key to their own new car got into the hands of 82,600 families. This corresponds to 2.9 per cent of all families. However, the number is considerably lower compared to 2006, when 104,700 families bought a new car.

In 2011, the total number of first-time registrations of cars reached 169,792. The most popular car makes are Volkswagen, Peugeot, Ford and Citroën, 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



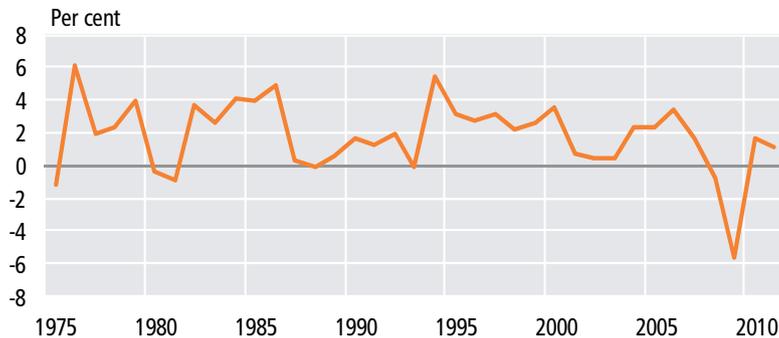
www.statbank.dk/ejen6

CAR MAKES. 2011

	Ranking	Number	Share in per cent	Ranking in 2010
New registration of motor vehicles, total		169 792	100.0	
Volkswagen	1	16 952	10.0	(6)
Peugeot	2	16 637	9.8	(2)
Ford	3	15 714	9.3	(1)
Citroën	4	13 265	7.8	(3)
Toyota	5	12 867	7.6	(4)
Opel	6	9 854	5.8	(5)
Hyundai	7	9 554	5.6	(9)
Renault	8	8 660	5.1	(13)
Chevrolet	9	8 655	5.1	(7)
Suzuki	10	8 402	4.9	(8)
Skoda	11	6 890	4.1	(11)
Fiat	12	6 404	3.8	(10)
Kia	13	6 227	3.7	(12)
Audi	14	5 045	3.0	(14)
Mazda	15	4 145	2.4	(15)
Nissan	16	3 784	2.2	(16)
Mercedes-Benz	17	3 188	1.9	(18)
BMW	18	3 172	1.9	(17)
Volvo	19	2 125	1.3	(19)
Seat	20	2 048	1.2	(20)
Øvrige		6 204	3.7	•



ANNUAL GROWTH IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



www.statbank.dk/natn01

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (MAIN FIGURES)

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2011
GDP (current prices)	DKK bn.	841	1 020	1 294	1 545	1 783
GDP (constant prices)	-	1 124	1 261	1 452	1 545	1 548
GDP - real growth rate	per cent	2	3	4	2	1
Imports of goods and services	2005 prices, chained values	297	368	529	681	801
Domestic final use, total	2005 prices, chained values	1 409	1 620	1 978	2 227	2 346
Exports of goods and services	-	371	448	641	757	873
Private consump. expenditure	-	554	621	668	745	767
Government consumption	-	296	329	372	403	433
Gross fixed capital formation	-	185	209	283	304	279
Changes in inventories	-	1	32	13	18	1
GDP per capita	DKK 1 000	219	241	272	285	278

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 5.7 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 1.6 per cent. In 2011, GDP increased by 1.1 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 2011, Denmark's GDP was DKK 1,783 billion. Prosperity as GDP per capita in constant prices has increased by 27 per cent since 1990.

DID YOU KNOW THAT
Due to the global financial crises GDP per capita declined from 285,000 in 2005 to 278,000 in 2011.

22 National accounts and government finances



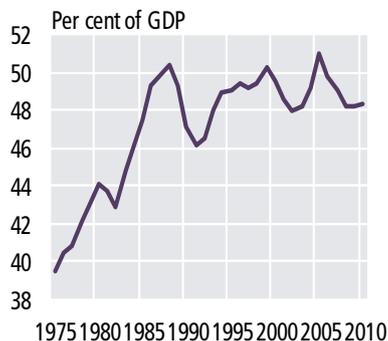
The tax burden in Denmark has remained more or less constant since the middle of the 1990s. In total, taxes and duties account for about 48 per cent of GDP.

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.

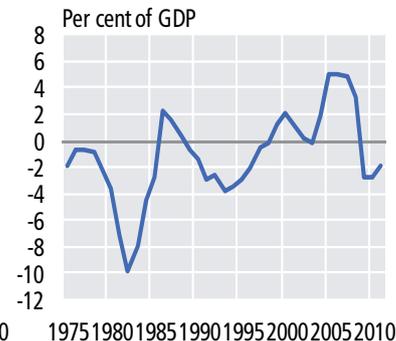
TAX BURDEN

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

TAX BURDEN



PUBLIC SECTOR SURPLUS



www.statbank.dk/nat01 and [off3](http://www.statbank.dk/off3)

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

In 2011, the public finance deficit made up DKK 35 billion, corresponding to 2 per cent of GDP or DKK 6,283 per capita. The public deficit was due to falling tax revenue and increasing public expenditure, following the global financial crisis.

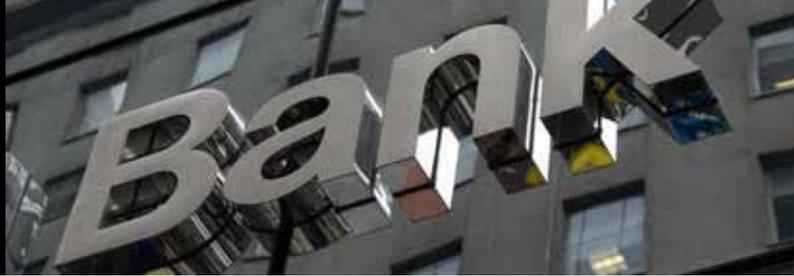
PUBLIC ECONOMY

	Unit	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011
Public sector expenditure	DKK bn	607.1	699.2	819.1	1 011.9	1 028.8
General public services	per cent	18.4	16.5	13.6	13.5	14.0
Defense, etc.	-	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.4
Law and order	-	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0
Economic conditions	-	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.0
Environmental protection	-	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7
Housing and community amenities	-	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.6
Health	-	10.8	12.0	13.4	14.4	14.3
Recreation, culture and religion	-	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8
Education	-	11.7	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.4
Social security and welfare	-	43.0	41.6	43.7	43.9	43.8
Employment in the public sector	1 000	798.9	835.1	843.2	868.3	856.6
Per cent of total employment	per cent	30.4	30.3	30.5	30.8	30.5

www.statbank.dk/off25 and [nat18n](http://www.statbank.dk/nat18n)

DID YOU KNOW THAT

The highest proportion of top-rate taxpayers was seen in 2008, when 20.6 per cent of all taxpayers paid top-rate tax. In 2010 this proportion had fallen to 13.1 per cent.

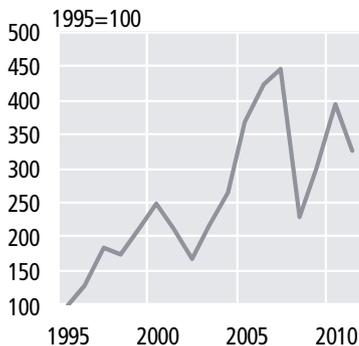


BOND YIELDS



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 was 1.58 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	2011
Assets, total	DKK mio.	132 357	157 441	237 796	391 996	569 804
Stock of gold	-	3 720	3 531	4 683	6 941	19 356
Special Drawing Rights in IMF	-	1 246	880	5 127	3 557	19 357
Foreign assets	-	52 707	53 578	110 851	204 204	455 374
Lending	-	6 246	49 670	67 635	139 619	28 101
Bonds and shares	-	37 717	34 096	39 960	35 077	34 512
Other assets	-	19 038	15 686	9 540	2 598	11 916
Liabilities, total	-	132 357	157 441	237 796	391 996	569 804
Notes in circulation	-	24 453	31 434	40 650	50 953	56 687
Coins in circulation	-	2 530	3 222	4 148	5 264	5 720
Special drawings rights issued	-	1 470	1 474	1 869	1 614	13 511
Foreign liabilities	-	1 361	2 200	3 143	2 391	3 378
Deposits	-	13 115	3 219	52 460	15 028	8 758
Certificates of deposit	-	0	33 813	51 874	207 582	149 954
Cent. government current acc.	-	38 405	38 808	37 718	56 428	225 849
Other liabilities	-	46 986	43 271	45 934	52 736	105 947

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 crises.

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 2011.

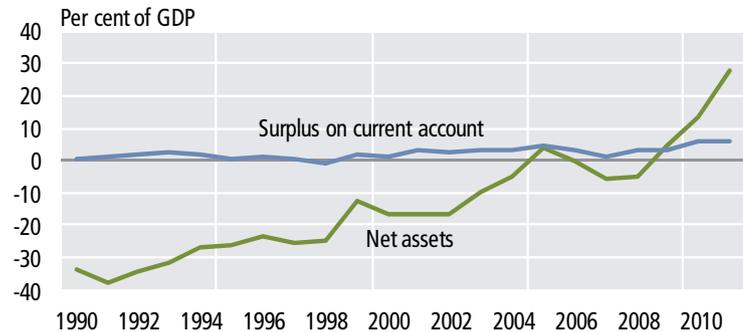
EXTERNAL NET ASSETS

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 crude oil, medical products, mink skin, wind turbine parts and processed food. Among the dominant products in the Danish imports we find medical products, crude oil, cars and electronics. Since 1997, 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 38 per cent in 2011. Transport by sea is the most important trading activity in services and constitutes more than half of Denmark's exports of services.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS CURRENT ACCOUNT AND EXTERNAL NET ASSETS



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

External trade in goods and services

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2011
Exports of goods	DKK mill.	226 616	284 490	405 549	495 190	593 394
Exports of services	-	73 291	77 957	193 676	260 484	357 844
Imports of goods	-	195 804	247 167	351 114	451 277	538 077
Imports of services	-	62 240	73 974	170 418	222 169	316 991

www.statistikbanken.dk/bet6 and bop6

The five most important trading partners. 2011

	Exports of goods and services		Imports of goods and services		
	DKK mill.	Share in per cent	DKK mill.	Share in per cent	
Germany	128 574	13.5	Germany	147 981	17.3
Sweden	114 155	12.0	Sweden	99 920	11.7
USA	86 106	9.1	UK	58 049	6.8
UK	78 077	8.2	USA	64 043	7.5
Norway	66 087	6.9	Netherlands	48 666	5.7

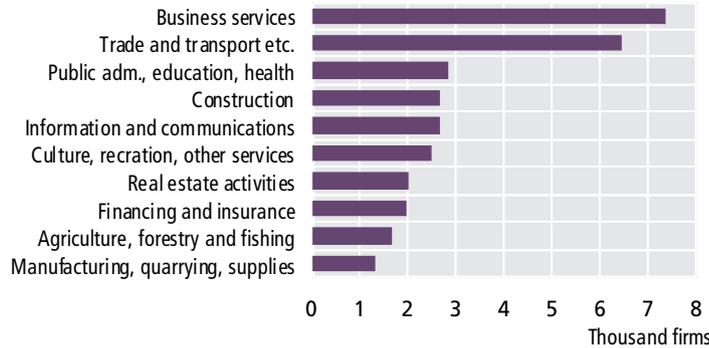
www.statbank.dk/bop6

DID YOU KNOW THAT

Exactly 43 per cent of both imports and exports stem from trade with the same four countries: Germany, Sweden, USA and UK.



NEW BUSINESS ENTERPRISES. 2010



www.statbank.dk/demo4

BANKRUPTCIES

	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bankruptcies, total	number	3 709	5 710	6 461	5 468	5 931
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	35	70	65	114	139
Manufacturing, quarrying, supplies	-	236	403	441	356	381
Construction	-	722	980	1 005	774	816
Trade and transport etc.	-	1 147	1 677	1 751	1 607	1 836
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	-	99	139	127	128	169
Wholesale trade	-	325	471	500	465	514
Retail trade	-	327	498	516	439	560
Transportation	-	187	287	298	249	251
Accommodation and food service	-	209	282	310	326	342
Information and communications	-	157	228	241	211	234
Financing and insurance	-	107	176	301	299	428
Real estate activities	-	150	326	339	287	301
Business services	-	409	663	790	632	734
Public adm., education and health	-	39	64	73	104	123
Culture, recreation, other services	-	93	99	145	126	116
Activity not stated	-	614	1 024	1 310	958	823

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 31,393 in 2010, of which 23 per cent were established within business services, while only 4 per cent were created within manufacturing, quarrying, supplies.

2010 saw an increase of 15 per cent in the number of new enterprises. This increase should be seen in relation to 2009, where the number of newly established enterprises in Denmark was considerably lower compared to earlier years in which there was a fall of 26 per cent from 2008-2009. This is the first fall in the number of new enterprises 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 2012, the number of business bankruptcies was 5,931. This is a slight increase compared to the previous year, when the number of bankruptcies was 5,468. Subsequently, 2010 still remains the year in which the highest number of bankruptcies was recorded in the history of statistics, which goes back to 1979.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

Many newly founded enterprises close down within a few years. 26 per cent of enterprises created in 2009 had ceased to exist by the end of 2010.



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 27,000, 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

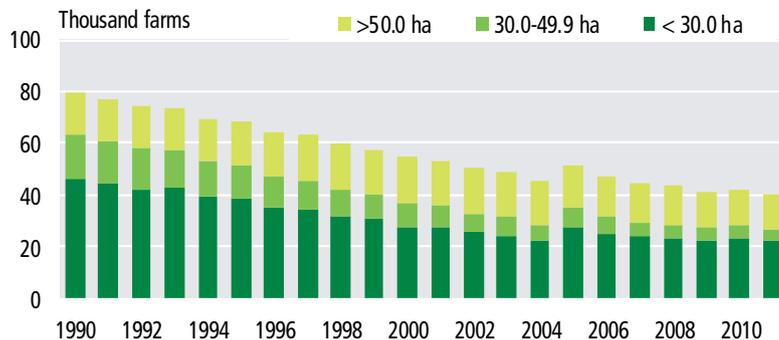
Manufacturing companies are involved in mechanical, physical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products.

In the fall 2008, the global financial crisis began. In Denmark, this led to a sharp decline in industrial production. Production fell more than 20 per cent until the end of 2009. During 2010, industrial production has recovered somewhat, followed in 2011 by a stabilization on a level that is around 10 per cent lower than in 2001.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

The ten largest enterprises of the manufacturing industry account for 31 per cent of total turnover.

NUMBER OF FARMS BY AREA



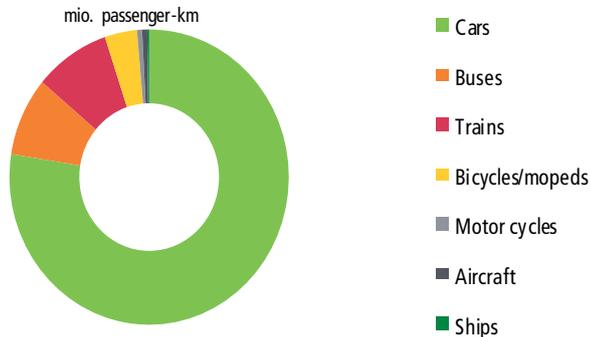
www.statbank.dk/bdf og bdf07

MANUFACTURERS SALES

	Unit	2000	2005	2011
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	DKK mio.	475 988	590 058	662 292
Mining and quarrying	-	2 417	56 053	62 919
Manufacturing	-	473 571	534 005	599 373
Food products, beverages and tobacco	-	112 557	133 114	147 658
Textiles and leather products	-	14 441	9 810	8 390
Wood and paper products and printing	-	39 641	41 396	28 161
Chemicals and oil refineries etc.	-	44 185	51 860	76 879
Pharmaceuticals	-	25 892	35 085	39 601
Plastic, glass and concrete	-	37 286	41 082	39 736
Basic metals and fabricated metal prod.	-	41 933	48 866	46 179
Electronic components	-	27 616	26 063	27 644
Electrical equipment	-	17 390	13 384	17 402
Machinery	-	58 014	79 657	109 863
Transport equipment	-	20 989	15 319	14 178
Furniture and other manufacturing	-	33 628	38 370	43 681

www.statbank.dk/oms4

PASSENGER TRANSPORT. 2011



www.statbank.dk/pkm1

TRAVELS AND NIGHTS SPENT BY SELECTED NATIONALITIES

	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of nights spent in	1 000	44 717	42 185	43 136	44 656
Rented holiday dwellings	-	15 538	14 625	14 949	15 472
By: Germans	per cent	64	66	67	67
Danes	-	24	24	23	23
Norwegians	-	5	4	4	5
Swedes	-	2	1	1	1
Hotels, holiday resorts etc.	1 000	14 635	13 601	14 627	15 820
By: Danes	per cent	62	62	60	59
Norwegians	-	8	8	9	9
Swedes	-	8	7	8	8
Germans	-	4	4	4	4
Camping sites	1 000	12 169	11 769	11 448	11 276
By: Danes	per cent	76	77	76	77
Germans	-	15	15	15	14
Norwegians	-	2	2	2	2
Swedes	-	2	1	1	2
Youth hostels, marinas, etc.	1 000	2 375	2 189	2 112	2 088

www.statbank.dk/turist

An average Dane travels 12,700 km a year. 85 per cent of the distance is covered by cars and vans, while buses and trains (in the order mentioned) are the second and third most ordinary type of transport. 4 per cent of all passenger transport is covered by bicycles or mopeds, while motor cycles account for 1 per cent.

As in previous years, Spain is by far the most popular holiday destination abroad when Danes go on long holiday trips with at least 4 night spent. Spain accounted for 16 per cent of all long holiday trips in 2011. This is almost double the number of the second most popular tourist country Italy, with 9 per cent of all long holiday trips in 2011. France was also a favourite destination with 8 per cent of all long trips made by Danes. 7 per cent of all long holiday trips went to Germany, and a similar proportion of holidays took place in Sweden.

The most popular way to travel abroad in 2011 was by air. 66 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 77 per cent of Danes using it as the primary way of transport.

DID YOU KNOW THAT
 Danes accounted for 59 per cent of all nights spent in Danish hotels and holiday resorts in 2011. 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: February 2013
Circulation: 2,000
Price: DKK 20

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

ISBN 978-87-501-2064-3 Print
ISBN 978-87-501-2065-0 Web

ISSN 1901-5232 Print
ISSN 1901-5240 Web

Editors:
Ulla Agerskov
Margrethe Pihl Bisgaard