



STATISTICS
DENMARK

DENMARK IN FIGURES 2016

i 14 dage
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KØ

Welcome to

Denmark in figures 2016

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

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

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

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

I hope you will enjoy reading the publication.



National Statistician Jørgen Elmeskov

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The Kingdom of Denmark

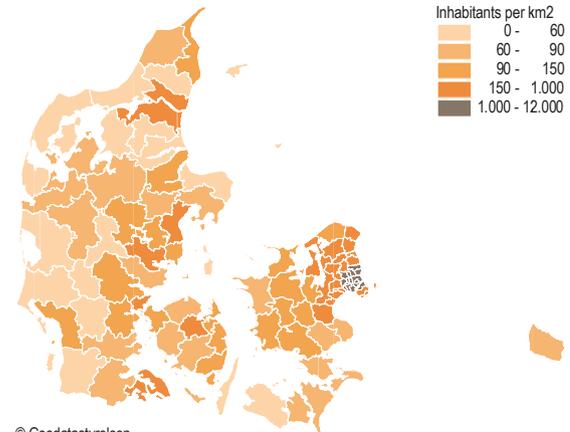
Besides Denmark, the Kingdom of Denmark includes the self-governing areas of Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The ice-free part of Greenland is almost ten times larger than Denmark, while Denmark is 30 times larger than the Faroe Islands.

Denmark is a small country compared to its closest neighbours. Sweden is ten times and Germany eight times larger than Denmark. On the other hand, Denmark has a coastline that is extraordinary given the size of the country. Denmark has a coastline of more than 7,300 km, which is longer than the Great Wall of China. This corresponds to 1.5 metres of coast per inhabitant.

In Denmark the population density is 132 persons per km². Denmark has a relatively high population density compared to other European countries. However, the population density is low compared to the most densely population countries in Europe, e.g. the Netherlands, where the density is 497 persons per km². In Norway, Finland and Sweden the population density is as low as 20 persons per km².



Population density. 2016



Geography

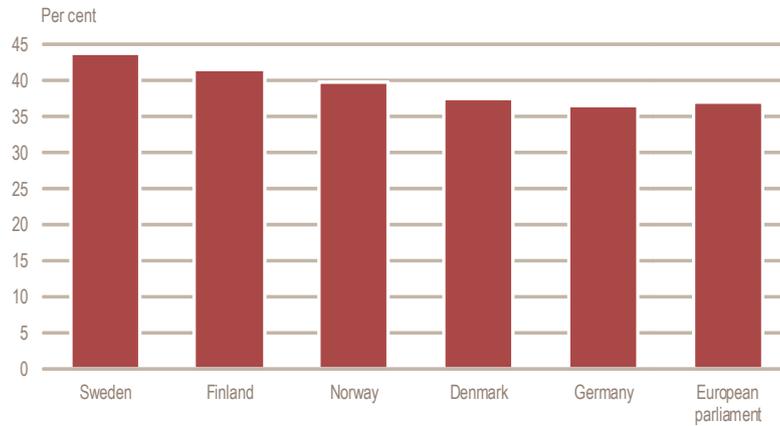
	Unit	Facts
Population (1 January 2016)	Persons	5 707 251
Population density	Inhabitants per km ²	132,4
Total areal	km ²	43 094
Coastline	km	7 314
Inhabited islands	number	392
Highest natural point	meters	170.86 (Møllehøj)
Largest lake	km ²	39.7 (Arresø)
Longest river	km	176 (Gudenå)
Land use		
Agriculture	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

Copenhagen became the capital of Denmark in the 13th century

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



Women in parliaments. 2015



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

Elections to the Danish Parliament

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

www.statbank.dk/fv15tot

After the election to the Danish Parliament on 18 June 2015, a government was formed, comprising 17 ministries from the Danish Liberal Party. There are 3 fewer ministers compared to the former government. The next election to the Danish Parliament must be held not later than on 18 June 2019.

Lars Løkke Rasmussen from The Danish Liberal Party was appointed prime minister. After the election in 2011, 37 per cent of the members of the Danish Parliament were women.

ELECTIONS TO THE DANISH PARLIAMENT

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

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

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

Elections to the municipal councils are held every four years in Denmark, together with elections to the regional councils. The latest election to the municipal councils took place on November 19th 2013.

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



Population

On 1 January 2016, the Danish population consisted of 5,707,251 people. The population has been increasing in recent years, both because of more people being born than dying, and that the extent of immigration is bigger than the number of people emigrating from Denmark.

Women's fertility has an impact on whether the population is increasing or falling. A fertility rate of 2.1 is needed for the population to reproduce itself, if there is no net migration. The fertility rate in Denmark is 1.7, but Danish women give birth to a relatively high number of children compared to other European countries, where the average is 1.6 per woman.



Emma and William are the most popular names among new-born children

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

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

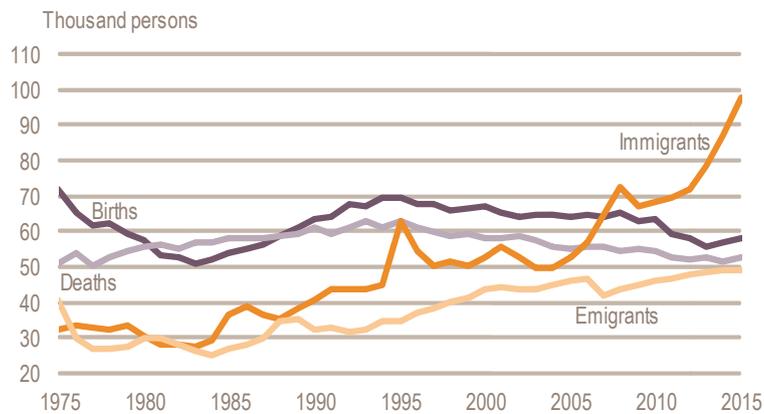
Immigrants and their descendants make up 12.3 per cent of the population, corresponding to 703 873 persons. In 2015 the majority of emigrants came from Syria, Romania, Poland and the United States. Syrian nationals account for most immigrations with 11,557 in 2015, which is more than twice as many as the year before. In recent years both immigration and emigration have grown.

IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

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



Population trends



www.statbank.dk/fod33 og fod33

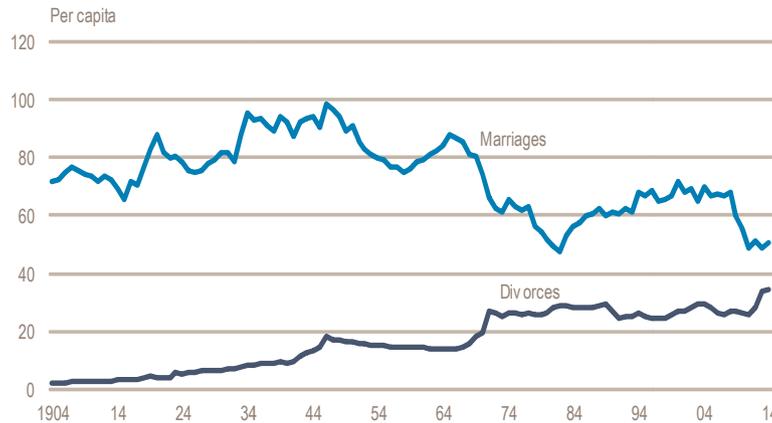
Danish population

	Unit	1980	1990	2000	2016
Population on 1 January	mio.	5.12	5.14	5.33	5.71
0-19 years	per cent	28.7	24.3	23.7	23.0
20-59 years	-	51.9	55.3	56.6	52.3
60 years +	-	19.3	20.4	19.7	24.7
Immigrants and descendants	-	3.0	4.2	7.1	12.3
EU28	-	1.5	1.5	1.8	3.7
Europe outside EU28	-	0.8	1.2	2.2	2.8
Africa	-	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.1
North America	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
South and Central America	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Asia	-	0.4	1.1	2.2	4.3
Of whom: Iraq	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6
Syria	-	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5
Lebanon	-	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5
Pakistan	-	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Iran	-	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3

www.statbank.dk/bef1a, bef3, og folk1



Marriages and divorces



www.statbank.dk/hisb3

Family types

	Unit	Total		No children		At least 1 child	
		1990	2016	1990	2016	1990	2016
Single men	No.	565 046	760 349	542 989	725 597	22 057	34 752
Single women		718 831	852 471	603 937	700 707	114 894	151 764
Opposite-sex marriage		1 021 984	1 017 572	498 575	570 601	523 409	446 971
Same-sex marriages		-	1 551	-	1 113	-	438
Reg. partnerships		296	3 211	281	2 402	15	809
Couples, cons. union		76 642	122 673	2 554	13 223	74 088	109 450
Cohabiting couples		177 554	210 173	151 129	180 001	26 425	30 172

www.statbank.dk/fam44n

Today, Danish men and women are older when they marry. Men are, on average, 35 years and women 32 years when they marry for the first time. Although Danes marry at a more mature age, this does not necessarily make the marriage more permanent. 2014 holds the divorce record with 19,387 divorced couples. In 2012, there were 15,709 divorces.

However, marriage is still the preferred way of living together. A little more than 1 million couples are married, while 333,000 couples are living in consensual union or are cohabiting.

54 per cent of all marriages are dissolved by divorce

The fifth year of a marriage is the most dangerous



COUPLES LIVING IN CONSENSUAL UNION

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

COHABITING COUPLES

Unmarried couples living together and have children together.

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

This is also reflected in the family patterns. Slightly more than half (57 per cent) of the 17-year-olds live together with both their mother and father. 31 per cent live with their mother and 7 per cent live with their father. The remaining of the 17-year-olds (5 per cent) have left the home of their parents.

Life and death



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

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

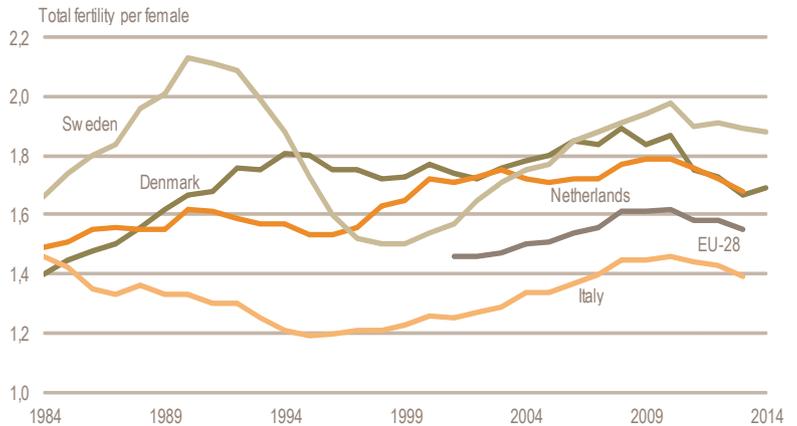
From 1970 to 2015, the fertility was between 1.7 and 2.0. In 2014, the fertility rate was 1.7, which is slightly above the EU average of 1.6 children per woman.

TOTAL FERTILITY

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

Danes live, on average, more than seven years longer today than in 1970. Today's average life expectancy is 82.5 years for women and 78.6 years for men. At the beginning of the 1900s, average life expectancy was 53 years for men and 56 years for women.

Fertility



Source: Eurostat

Key indicators on the Danish population

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2014
Average life expectancy						
Men	year	70.8	71.2	72.2	74.5	78.5
Women	-	75.7	77.3	77.8	79.2	82.7
Total fertility	per woman	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7
Mother's average age at first child	age	23.7	24.6	26.3	28.1	29.1
Marriages	per 1 000	7.4	5.2	6.1	38.4	28.3
Divorces	inhabitants	1.9	2.7	2.7	14.4	19.4
Most popular names						
Girls	first name	Marianne	Mette	Camilla	Julie	Emma
Boys	new-born	Henrik	Martin	Christian	Mathias	William

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

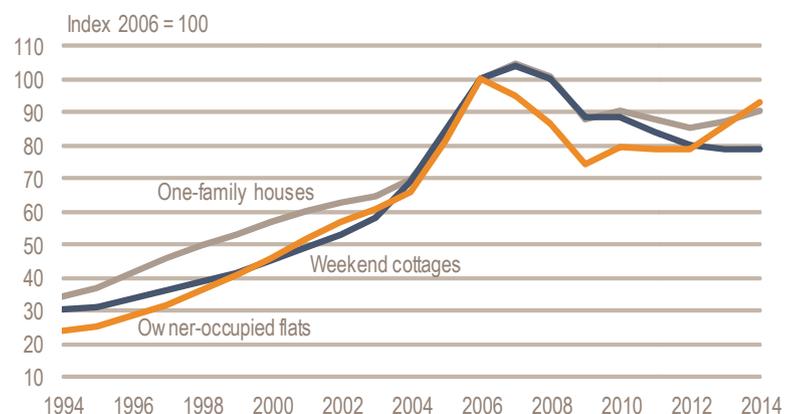


More than 1,000 Danes are over 100 years old

In Denmark the most common first names for men are Peter and Jens, while Anne and Kirsten are the most common name for women. For new-born children the most popular names for boys were William, Noah, Lucas and Oscar, while Emma, Sofia, Ida and Freja were the most popular names given to girls in 2014.



Price changes in sales of real property



www.statbank.dk/ejen6

Dwellings

	Unit	1981	1990	2000	2010	2015
Dwellings, total	1 000	2 180	2 372	2 519	2 726	2 786
Of which:						
One-family houses	-	1 060	1 116	1 152	1 202	1 215
Multi-family buildings	-	902	923	967	1 052	1 084
Terraced houses	-	166	266	314	387	407
Student hostels	-	25	29	34	37	38
Occupied dwellings, total	1 000	2 041	2 246	2 415	2 559	2 628
0-49 m ²	pct.	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.7	5.7
50-99 m ²	-	43.8	44.5	44.7	43.4	43.1
100-149 m ²	-	33.1	32.5	31.2	30.7	30.3
Over 150 m ²	-	15.4	16.1	17.5	19.9	20.7
Average dwelling size	m ²	106.0	106.9	107.9	110.9	111.8
Av. dwelling size per person	-	42.9	47.1	49.3	51.6	52.2
Av. persons per dwelling	no.	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1

www.statbank.dk/bol103 og bol201

Danish house prices increased steadily in the 1990s, and the 2000s saw substantial increases until the global financial crisis in 2008. Subsequently, house prices declined sharply, while prices for owner-occupied flats nosedived. In recent years, prices have stabilized and now show modest increases.

More than half or 58 per cent of the population live in an owner-occupied dwelling, but the share varies by age. The largest shares are seen among persons aged 50 and 70 years, where close to 70 per cent live in an owner-occupied dwelling. It is only with respect to the 20-33-year-olds and persons aged 80 years and over that there is a greater share living in rented dwellings than owner-occupied dwellings.

64 per cent of Danish dwellings have district heating



There is more and more room in Danish dwellings. Since 1980, the average dwelling area per person in occupied dwellings has increased from 43 m² to 52 m² in 2015. An important reason is that more people live alone. The average household size has decreased from 2.7 persons in 1970 to 2.1 persons in 2015. Another reason is that Danish dwellings have become larger. The average dwelling area has increased from 106 m² in 1981 to 112 m² in 2015.

DWELLING

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

The share of mortgaged dwellings is very high in Denmark, the other Nordic countries and the Netherlands. In Sweden the share was 62 per cent, the Netherlands 60 per cent and Denmark 52 per cent. The EU average is 27 per cent. 65 per cent live in an owner-occupied dwelling in Denmark, which is slightly below the EU average of 70 per cent.

Health



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

In 2014 the number of contacts with general practitioners, specialist doctors, dentists, physiotherapists, etc. was 57.4 million. Consequently, each person receiving general medical care accounted for an average of 11.1 contacts.

Every ninth Dane is hospitalized per year. The older you are, the number of days in hospital beds increases. While the 5-14-year-olds are, on average, hospitalized for three days per year, persons older than 65 years have more than 9 days at hospitals.

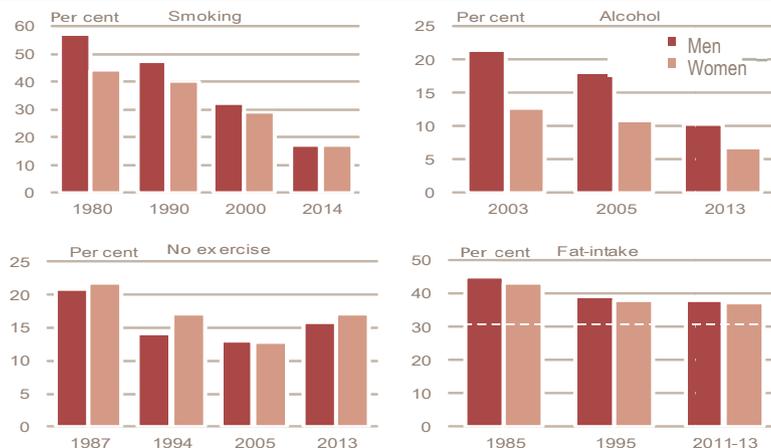


On average, two Danes commit suicide each day

Three out of four are men

There has been a sharp decline in the number of deaths caused by diseases of the heart over the last couple of years. For example, the number of deaths caused by contracted coronaries has declined substantially from 15,597 in 1990 to 4,046 in 2013. During recent years, intensified efforts have been made to reduce the number of diseases of the heart with regard to prevention as well as treatment. In return, the period had an increase in the number of deaths caused by diabetes and mental disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease.

Danes' lifestyle



Note: Alcohol shows the percentage of the population who drink more alcohol than the high risk limit recommended by the Danish National Health Board.

Development in selected causes of death

	Unit	1990	2000	2013
Deaths, total	no.	60 926	57 998	52 470
Contracted coronary	-	15 597	9 112	4 046
Malignant neoplasm of respiratory system	-	3 419	3 556	3 716
Bronchitis and asthma	-	2 715	3 669	3 489
Cerebrovascular disease	-	5 567	4 994	3 232
Mental disorders, e.g. Alzheimer's disease	-	807	1 631	3 148
Pneumonia	-	1 461	1 153	1 851
Diabetes	-	813	1 433	1 298
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	-	951	1 084	1 198
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	1 291	1 339	1 075
Disease of circulatory system	-	2 146	1 643	942
Cirrhosis of liver and biliary tract	-	860	1 035	862
Hypertensive disease	-	365	501	865
Malig. neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	-	518	720	707

www.statbank.dk/dod1



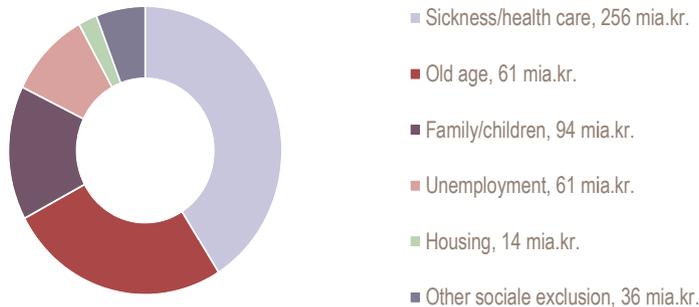
Welfare benefits

Expenditure on social and health services account for approximately one third of the Danish gross domestic product. These services make up various items of expenditure on, e.g. hospitals, day-care institutions, nursing and old people's homes as well as transfer payments in the form of pensions, unemployment benefits and housing subsidies. Total social and health expenditure amounted to DKK 625 billion in 2014.

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

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

Expenditure on social and health services. 2014



www.statbank.dk/off25

Recipients of temporary and permanent public benefits

	Unit	2012	2013	2014
Total	1 000	1 730	1 755	1 767
Temporary benefits, total	persons	451	454	448
Unemployed persons, net	-	119	117	106
Guidance, upgrading skills	-	43	42	39
Subsidized employment	-	90	90	93
Sickness benefits	-	63	59	56
Maternity benefits	-	48	46	45
Cash benefits	-	84	89	94
Rehabilitation	-	2	2	2
Unemployment benefits	-	14	14	13
Flex jobs and light jobs	-	51	53	57
Permanent benefits, total	-	1 279	1 302	1 319
Old-age pension	-	1 006	1 034	1 061
Early retirement pension	-	238	233	223
Early retirement pay	-	104	98	90

www.statbank.dk/auh01

Mothers accounted for 293 days of maternity,
while fathers accounted for 37 days in 2013



1.8 million Danes received public benefits in 2013. Seven persons out of ten receive permanent benefits, e.g. old-age pension and early retirement pay, while three out of ten received temporary benefits, e.g. cash benefits or maternity benefits in connection with birth.

Crime

406,200 criminal offences were reported in 2014. That is a fall of 23,100 compared to the previous year, and the reason for this is primarily due to a fall in the number of offences against property. There is a rise in the number of crimes of violence and sexual offences by, respectively, 2 per cent and 4 per cent.

The number of criminal offences differs from where you live in the country. The metropolitan area and major cities have many offenses per capita, while small islands such as Ærø, Læsø and Samsø have the lowest. In 2014, Copenhagen, Tårnby and Glostrup municipalities experienced the highest number of criminal offences.



166 bike thefts were reported per day in 2014

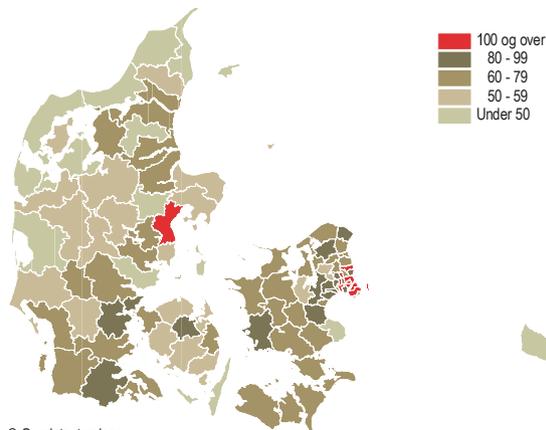
Women are more frequently exposed to personal crime compared to men – 47 per cent more women than men in 2014. The reason for this is mainly that women are more frequently exposed to offences against property, handbag theft and sexual offences.

REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Offences reported to the police or which have come to the knowledge of the police in other ways. In 2014, 21 per cent of all reports resulted in charges.



Reported criminal offences per 1 000 inhabitants 15 years old +. 2014



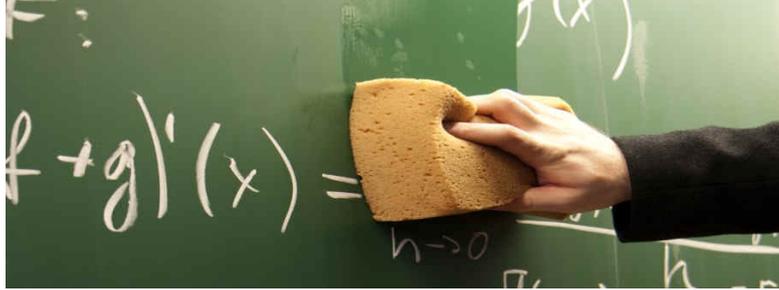
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www.statbank.dk/straf22 og folk1

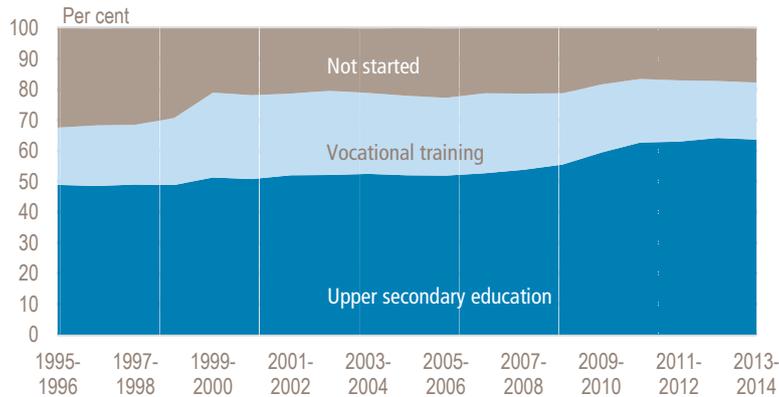
Victims of personal crime. 2014

	Unit	Men	Women	Unknown sex	Total
Victims, total	antal	27 048	39 697	2 135	68 880
Of whom:					
Sexual offences	-	269	1 994	5	2 268
Rape	-	8	370	0	378
Offences against decency	-	174	1 283	4	1 461
Crimes of violence	-	9 727	6 274	1 365	17 366
Homicide	-	41	31	0	72
Common assault	-	5 095	3 171	11	8 277
Grievous assault	-	1 221	359	23	1 603
Threats	-	1 792	1 450	43	3 285
Offences against property	-	16 729	30 672	720	48 121
Robbery	-	1 284	424	39	1 747

www.statbank.dk/straf5



Students three months after leaving primary school



WWW.STATBANK.DK/FORLOB10

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

	1981	2000	2015
Total	100	100	100
Basic school	41	30	19
General upper-secondary education	3	6	6
Vocational education and training	30	38	35
Short-cycle higher education	3	5	5
Medium-cycle higher education	9	13	16
Bachelor	0	1	2
Long-cycle higher education	3	6	10
Ph.D. degree	1
Not stated	12	2	5

www.statbank.dk/hfu1 and krhf1

Eight out of ten young people are in education immediately after primary school. Of all students leaving school in 2013-14, 82 per cent had commenced further education after a period of three months. 63 per cent had chosen to attend general upper secondary education or vocational education (general programmes of education at second level, second stage, hhx, htx), while 19 per cent opted for vocational education and training, e.g. carpenters, bricklayers or hairdressers.

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



The population's general educational level has increased markedly in the recent 30 years. During this period a larger proportion of the population has graduated from higher education and training. While 14 per cent of the 25-64-year olds had a higher education in 1981, this share had increased to almost 34 per cent in 2015. And 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 19 per cent in 2015.

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. At present, there is an equal distribution between men and women who have completed higher education and training.

FURTHER EDUCATION

A 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, architect, doctor, vicar or lawyer. Vocational education and training qualifies for jobs as, for example, carpenter, cook or clerk.

Research and development

In 2014, the business sector contributed with DKK 36.3 bn. or 1.87 per cent of GDP on research and development. The public sector contributed with DKK 22.4 billion, corresponding to 1.15 per cent of GDP.

In comparison with other European countries, the level of Denmark's expenditure on research is pretty high. Only in Sweden and Finland (3.3 per cent) is the level of expenditure on research higher than in Denmark.

R&D

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



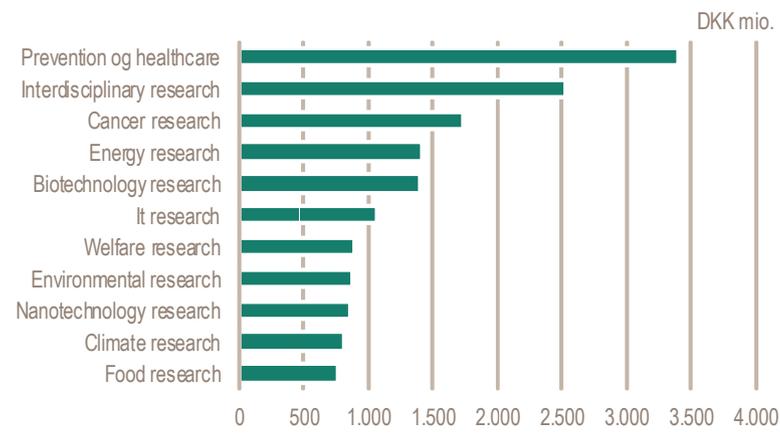
1,000 patents were granted and 4,000 trademarks were registered in 2013

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

In the public sector universities accounted for 73 per cent of research and development with costs amounting to DKK 16.4 bn. in 2014. There is an almost equal distribution of costs on applied research and basic research in the public sector with, respectively, 46 and 42 per cent of the total number of man-years. The remaining 12 per cent is used for development.



R&D expenditure of the public sector. 2014



www.statbank.dk/fouoff05

Expenditure on research and research

	Unit	2012	2013	2014
R&D expenditure	DKK mio.	56 995	57 321	58 661
Public sector	2013- prices	19 450	21 013	22 396
Private sector	prices	37 045	36 308	36 265
R&D expenditure	per cent, GDP	3.00	3.01	3.02
Public sector	-	1.03	1.10	1.15
Private sector	-	1.97	1.91	1.87

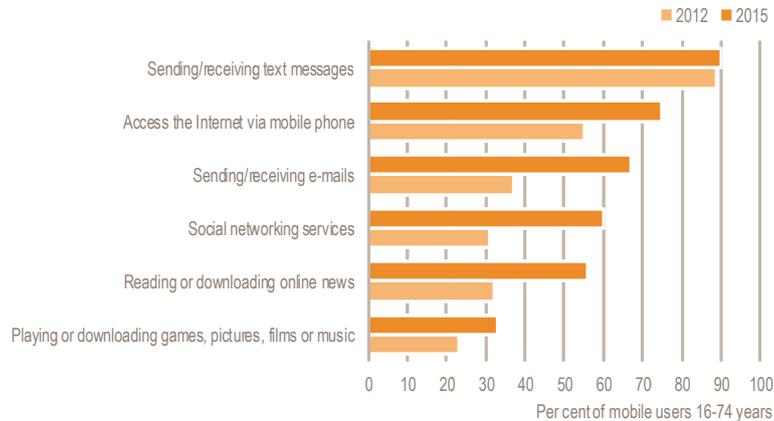
www.statbank.dk/cfabnp, forsk01 og fouoff07

Internet use and social media



The Internet has become widely popular in the everyday life of the Danes – and the mobile phone is increasingly used for this purpose. Three out of four mobile phone owners (16-74 years) use their mobile phone when they browse the Internet. This share is fallen with age, and while the mobile phone is used daily by 84 pct. of the 25-34-year-olds to browse the Internet, 49 pct. of the 65-74-year-olds use their mobile phone.

Purpose of Internet use via mobile phones. 2015



www.statbank.dk/bebrit15

Purchases of goods or services via the Internet – top 5. 2015

	Unit	All	Men	Women
Theatre, concert or cinema tickets	per	69	66	73
Airline, train or ferry tickets	cent	62	62	63
Bed nights in connection with holiday	-	58	55	62
Clothes, sports and leisure goods	-	57	56	59
Telecommunication services	-	42	42	41

www.statbank.dk/bebrit08

Social media used by enterprises

	Unit	2015
Use of social media, total	pct.	56
Social networking	-	53
Services for division of multimedia	-	17
Own blog	-	10
Wikipages	-	4

Note: Figures concern enterprises with at least 10 employees.

As shown in the figure 60 per cent of the population between 16-74 years is using the social media via a mobile. Looking only at the group using a mobile to go on the Internet, 80 per cent of the 16-74 years has been on one or more types of the social media in 2015, and for 16-24 years the figure is 96 per cent. In 2012 the figures was 60 per cent and 86 per cent.

When the Danes use the Internet for buying goods and services, it is mainly tickets for cultural events or journeys. Using the Internet for buying clothes is also popular among women. 62 pct. of all women bought clothes on the Internet in 2015.

2.7 million Danes (16-74 years) make use of a social network service



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

There is only a minor difference between small and large enterprises with regard to the purpose of the social media. 36 per cent of business enterprises use only one type of social medium. Only 7 per cent is an active user of more than two types of social media.

Culture

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

However, since then cinemas have had a renaissance. From average ticket sales of 10 million annually in the 1990s, this figure has increased to 13 million during recent years. In 2014, the most popular film was *Fasandræberne* accounting for nearly 750,000 ticket sales.



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

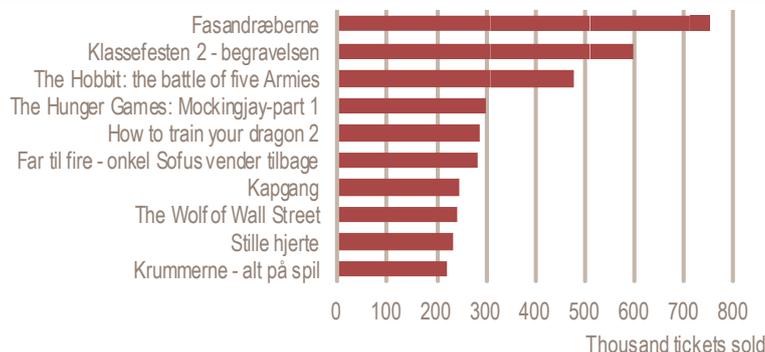
The number of tickets to the state-subsidized theaters has fallen by about 20 per cent since the early 1990s. During the period drama declined in popularity, while the opera has had a growing trend. However, interest in opera has varied somewhat.

Louisiana – Museum of Modern Art accounted for the highest number of visitors – 647,900 – in 2014. The national museum of Denmark came in second with 591,000 visitors and the Round Tower third with 538,800 visitors. In recent years, admissions to zoological and botanic gardens have exceeded admissions to art museums. The most popular are Copenhagen Zoo with 1.1 million and the National Aquarium Denmark with 0.7 million visitors.

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



The ten most viewed films shown in cinemas. 2014



Admission to cultural institutions

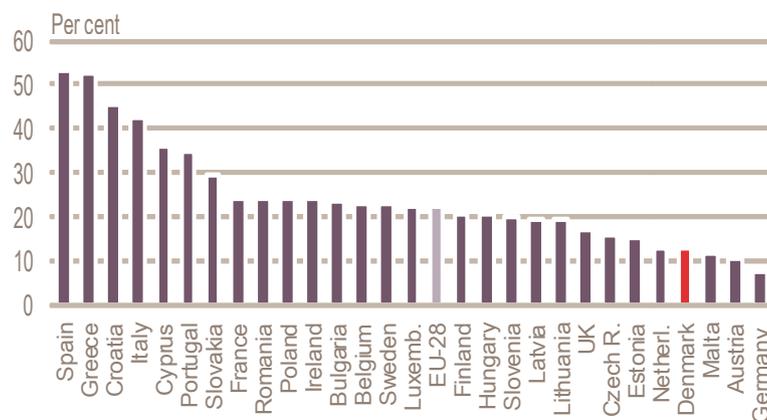
	Units	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2005-09	2010-14
Cinemas						
Paid admissions	mio. per yr.	10	10	12	13	13
Admission takings	mio.DKK per yr.	285	379	553	707	801
Films shown, total	No./per year	692	569	635	659	559
Of which: Danish films	-	164	112	123	126	91
State-subs. theatres						
Total audience	1 000	2 508	2 434	2 250	2 262	2 036
Of which: Plays	season (av.)	1 097	930	929	934	1 065
Opera	-	182	239	216	265	198
Museums						
Visitors, total	1 000 per year (av.)	10 202	10 438	9 781	10 489	13 279
Culture-historical mus. ¹	-	7 116	7 049	6 754	6 960	6 745
Art museums	-	2 512	2 658	2 617	2 775	3 320
Natural science mus.	-	366	320	286	311	299
Other museums ¹	-	208	410	123	442	2 915
Zoos, botanic gardens	-	1 916	2 361	3 160	3 766	4 709

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

www.statbank.dk/mus, teat3, teat8 and bio2



Youth unemployment in the EU (15-24-year-olds). 2014



Source: Eurostat

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

	Unit	2000	2010	2014
Total population	1 000	3 518	3 621	3 627
Men	-	1 780	1 826	1 829
Women	-	1 740	1 795	1 800
In labour force	-	2 831	2 874	2 832
Men	-	1 508	1 509	1 484
Women	-	1 324	1 365	1 350
Employed	-	2 700	2 656	2 641
Men	-	1 446	1 380	1 386
Women	-	1 254	1 276	1 256
Unemployed	-	131	218	191
Men	-	62	129	98
Women	-	70	89	94
Unemployment rate	pct.	4.6	7.6	6.7
Activity rate	-	80.5	79.4	78.1
Men	-	84.7	82.6	81.1
Women	-	76.1	76.0	75.0

www.statbank.dk/aku101

Note: Figures from the Labour Force Survey

During the last 30 years, women's unemployment rate has generally been higher than men's. As from the global financial crisis in the second half of 2008, men's unemployment rate has increased more sharply than that of women. In 2014, both men's and women's unemployment rate was 7.0 per cent.

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

Although youth unemployment (15-24-year-olds) increased due to the global financial crisis it is still low compared to other European countries. With a youth unemployment rate of 12.6 Denmark had the fourth-lowest unemployment rate for young people in 2014. The highest rates were seen in Spain (53.2 per cent) and Greece (52.4 per cent), where more than half of all young people are unemployed.

55-64-year-olds account for the lowest unemployment rate of 4.8 per cent in 2014



Approximately one-fifth of the 800,000 persons at working age (15-64 years) are outside the labour force. Of these 36 per cent are students, 22 per cent early retirement pensioners and 16 per cent recipients of early retirement pay.

ACTIVITY RATE

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Income and earnings

Danish family incomes differ 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 equalized disposable income of DKK 235,000 in 2014. The municipalities north of Copenhagen have the highest average disposable incomes. Among these, Rudersdal has the highest with an average disposable income of DKK 405,000 a year. Langeland Municipality had the lowest average disposable income (DKK 204,000).

EQUALIZED DISPOSABLE FAMILY INCOME

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

According to Eurostat, 6.6 per cent of the Danish population in 2014 was exposed to the risk of poverty in the previous year. This was 4th lowest among the EU countries. In Norway and Sweden the figures were, respectively, 6.2 per cent and 8.5 per cent of the population. For the EU as a whole, 10.8 per cent of the population was exposed to the risk of poverty. The Czech Republic had the lowest share of 5.2 per cent, while Romania accounted for the highest share of 19.1 per cent.

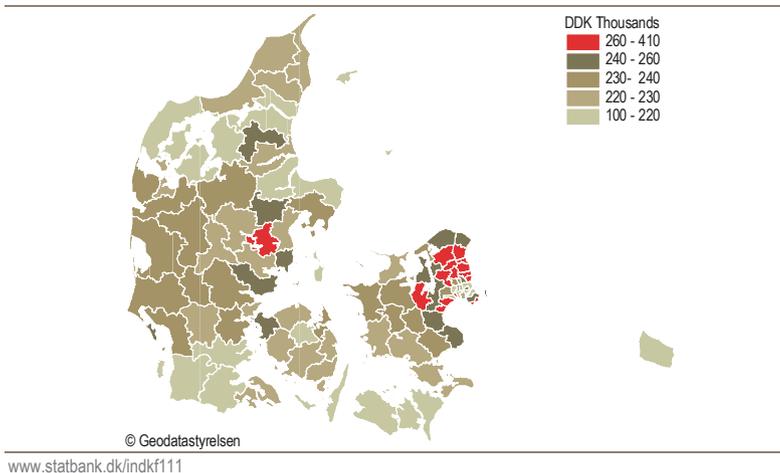


12 per cent live in a household, where it is difficult to make ends meet

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



Equalized disposable family income. 2014



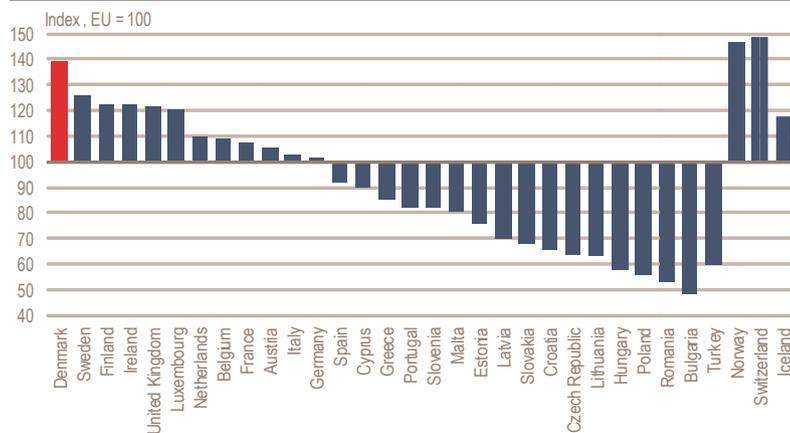
Monthly earnings by occupation¹.2014

	Unit	Men	Women
Total	DKK	41 802	35 915
Armed forces occupations	-	38 049	34 424
Managers	-	72 327	56 527
Occupations at highest level	-	50 600	41 342
Occupations at medium-sized level	-	45 805	37 642
Clerical support workers	-	34 633	33 555
Service and sales workers	-	30 249	27 810
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	-	29 393	27 899
Craft and related trades workers	-	33 606	29 201
Plant and machine operators and assembling	-	32 408	29 636
Other manual occupations	-	29 951	25 817

¹ Earnings, including pension, any bonuses and employee benefits.
www.statbank.dk/slon21



Price index level for household consumption expenditure. 2014



www.statbank.dk/pris61

Consumer prices for selected goods

	Unit	2013	2014	2015
Consumer prices, total (December)	Annual	0.7	0.4	0.4
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	increase	-1.2	-0.6	1.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	in per cent	1.4	0.3	0.4
Clothing and footwear	-	1.6	-1.8	1.2
Dwelling	-	2.1	1.4	-0.3
Furniture and household services	-	-1.5	0.4	0.9
Health	-	2.8	1.1	-0.5
Transport	-	-0.3	-2.0	-0.8
Communication	-	1.8	-4.0	-3.4
Recreation and entertainment	-	-0.4	1.2	1.1
Education	-	3.5	2.2	3.1
Restaurants and hotels	-	1.9	1.3	0.8
Other goods and services	-	0.7	1.5	3.2

www.statbank.dk/pris111

Consumer prices

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2015
In 1970 DKK 100 correspond to	DKK	100.00	255.71	453.68	560.62	735.43

www.dst.dk/prisberegner

With a price level of 39 per cent above the EU average, Denmark accounts for the highest consumer prices in the EU. Only the EFTA countries, Norway and Switzerland account for even higher prices. Sweden and Finland have the second-highest consumer prices in the EU ranging between 26 and 22 per cent above the EU average. The price level in our neighbouring country Germany is similar to the EU average. The statistics are based on Eurostat's survey conducted in 2011-2013 in collaboration with the participating countries.

From 2014 to 2015, the average consumer price index in Denmark increased by 0.5 per cent. The average annual price increase is thus the lowest since 1953, when prices fell by 0.5 pct. on annual basis.

The 1970s and 1980s saw substantial rates of inflation with price increasing reaching about 10 per cent. This implies that, e.g. goods costing DKK 100 in 1970 had now reached a price of DKK 735 in 2015. However, price trends have slowed down since 1990 with increases in consumer prices ranging between 1 per cent and 3 per cent.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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

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



15-YEAR-OLDS

MEET EMMA AND MATHIAS

Emma and Mathias are two most popular names for children born in 2001.

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

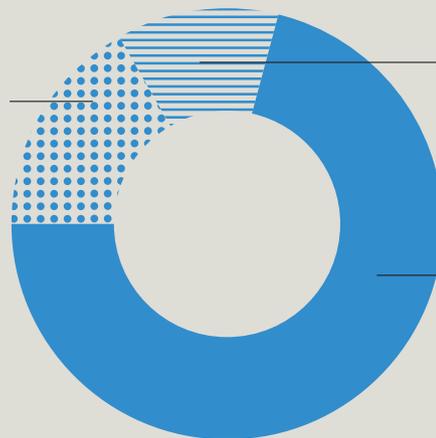
Read about school, family, leisure, etc. based on facts for children born in year 2001.

Year 2001 comprises 67,000 boys and girls – with a small excess of boys.



SCHOOL

17%
PRIVATE
SCHOOL

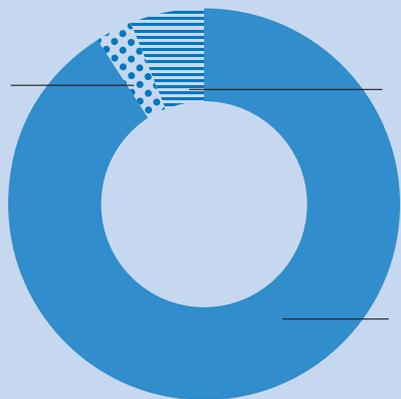


16%
CONTINUATION
SCHOOL

67%
PRIMARY
SCHOOL

ORIGIN

4%
DESCEN-
DANTS



8%
IMMI-
GRANTS

88%
DANISH
ORIGIN

SIBLINGS



HOUSING

67% LIVE IN ONE-FAMILY HOUSES
21% LIVE IN APARTMENTS
12% LIVE IN TERRACED HOUSES

61%
LIVE WITH BOTH
MOTHER AND FATHER



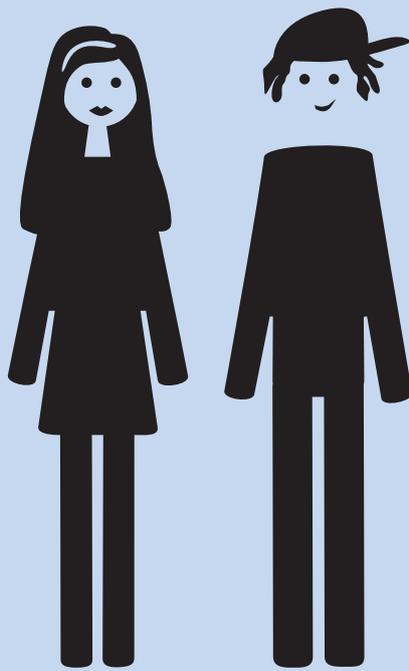
33.000 ♀

EMMA'S
LIFE EXPECTANCY
 **83 YEARS**

901

WERE GIVEN THE NAME
EMMA IN 2001

IN 2016
18.000
IS CALLED **EMMA**



♂ 34.000

MATHIAS'S
LIFE EXPECTANCY
79 YEARS 

991

WERE GIVEN THE NAME
MATHIAS IN 2001

IN 2016
22.000
IS CALLED **MATHIAS**

LEISURE

59%
PLAY COMPUTER GAMES
DAILY



23%
DO SPORTS



9%
NEVER DO SPORTS



70%
STREAM MUSIC



26%
PLAY A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT



TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

KILLED
0 GIRLS // 0 BOYS

SERIOUSLY INJURED
6 GIRLS // 11 BOYS



10

BECOME MOTHER AT
THE AGE OF 15



82%

MEMBERS OF
**THE NATIONAL
CHURCH**

VIOLENCE



§ IMPRISONMENT FOR SERIOUS VIOLENCE
3 GIRL // 7 BOYS

§ VICTIMS OF SERIOUS VIOLENCE
3 GIRLS // 13 BOYS

SO MANY DIES



Consumption

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 25 per cent of total consumption to 15 per cent in 2014.

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

CONSUMPTION

Statistics on consumption are important in order to analyse 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.

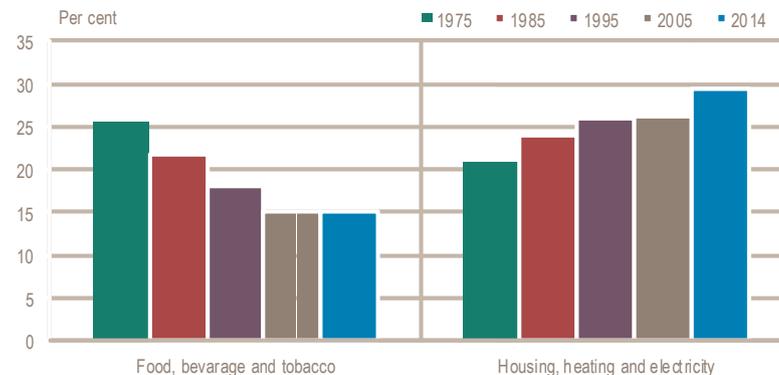


The number of tablets in Danish homes increased from 9 per cent in 2011 to 50 per cent in 2015.

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.



Shares as per cent of total consumption



www.statbank.dk/nat05

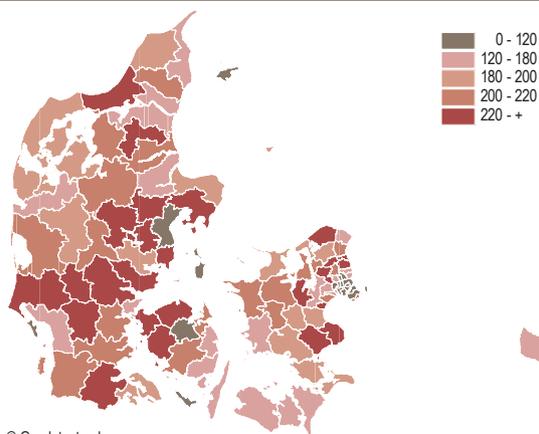
Household finances and consumption expenditure 2012

	Unit	Total	Singles		Two adults	
			no child.	w. child.	no child.	w. child.
Household finances						
Total income	DKK	583.9	314.1	409.9	646.3	926.2
Income taxes, etc.	1,000 per household	167.8	87.4	94.8	188.0	271.3
Private interest payments		29.1	12.6	24.9	30.3	55.8
Fees, presents, etc.		4.2	3.4	3.7	2.0	8.5
Net savings	-	72.1	14.9	15.8	71.7	159.0
Total consumption	-	310.8	195.8	270.7	354.3	431.6
Consumption in per cent						
Food, beverages, tobacco	pct. of cons.	14.0	13.0	14.3	13.6	14.9
Clothing and footwear	-	4.7	4.4	6.3	4.1	5.3
Housing	-	30.9	37.1	32.8	30.6	27.1
Transport	-	14.3	11.0	11.4	15.1	15.3
Recreation, entertainment, etc.	-	15.5	15.9	14.9	16.1	14.6
Other expenditure	-	20.6	18.6	20.3	20.5	22.8

www.statbank.dk/fu5 and [fu6](http://www.statbank.dk/fu6)



Families possessing two or more cars per 1,000 families. 2015



© Geodatastyrelsen

www.statbank.dk/bil800

Car makes

	Ranking 2016	Number	Share in pct.	Ranking in 2015
New registrations of private cars, total (1 January)		206 679	100.0	
Volkswagen	1	22 414	10.8	1
Peugeot	2	21 039	10.2	2
Toyota	3	14 744	7.1	3
Ford	4	14 260	6.9	4
Skoda	5	13 377	6.5	7
Citroën	6	13 204	6.4	5
Renault	7	12 140	5.9	11
Kia	8	10 995	5.3	13
Opel	9	10 578	5.1	6
Hyundai	10	9 499	4.6	9

Injured and killed in road traffic accidents

	Unit	2000	2010	2013
Casualties, total	no.	9 590	4 408	3 585
Of which killed	-	498	255	191
Seriously injured	-	4 259	2 063	1 891
Slightly injured	-	4 2833	2 090	1 396

www.statbank.dk/uheldk1

In 2015, the total number of new registered passenger cars reached 206,700, which is the highest number ever. The registered number of new cars for the private households was 117,100 in the form of 104,400 purchased cars and 12,700 leased cars.

The most popular car makes are Volkswagen, Peugeot, Ford, Skoda and Toyota, when new cars are bought by Danish families.

The energy efficiency for new cars was, on average, 22.7 km per litre in 2015

This is an increase of 6.5 km compared to 2007



Six out of ten families are in possession of one or several cars at the beginning of 2015, but there are great differences, depending on where the family lives in Denmark. In Copenhagen, Aarhus and Frederiksberg only 30-50 pct. of all families own a car.

However, in a number of municipalities surrounding the major towns, almost eight out ten families own a car. The share of families in possession of a car is slightly higher than on 1 January 2011.

FAMILY POSSESSION OF CARS

A family is in possession of a car, when one or more family members own one or more passenger cars.

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 2014, the number reached the lowest level yet, when 182 were killed in traffic accidents. Contributory factors were the introduction of speed limits and mandatory use of seatbelts in the early 1970s.

Wealth in the regions

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



Since 2007, GDP in the metropolitan area increased annually by 0.4 per cent on average. For Denmark as a whole, GDP fell by 0.7 per cent in the same period

There are great regional differences in GDP per capita. GDP per capita in the metropolitan area was 25 per cent above the national level in 2014, whereas GDP per capita in Zealand was 31 per cent below the national level.

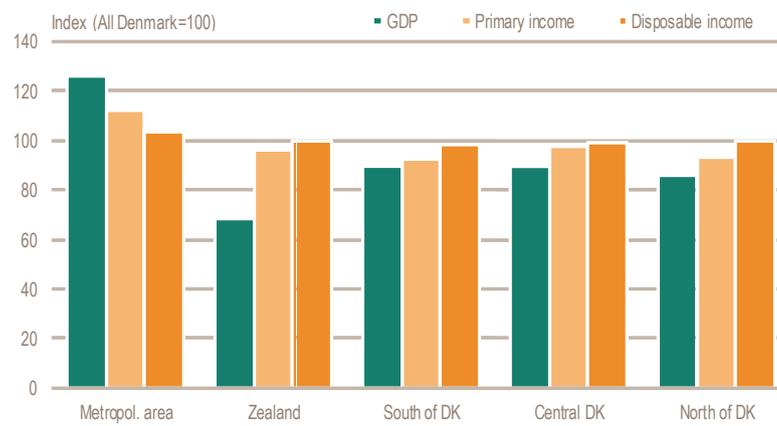
The differences in GDP per capita can, to a great extent, be attributed to commuting between regions. When an employee commutes to another region in order to work, the commuter does not contribute to the production in the region of residence. Other reasons for regional differences in GDP per capita are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

There are smaller regional variations in the level of wealth, if we look at disposable incomes. In 2014, there was only a difference of DKK 3,000 between the highest incomes and in the metropolitan area and the lowest incomes in the South of Denmark.

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



GDP and income per capita. 2014



www.statbank.dk/nrs and nrhp

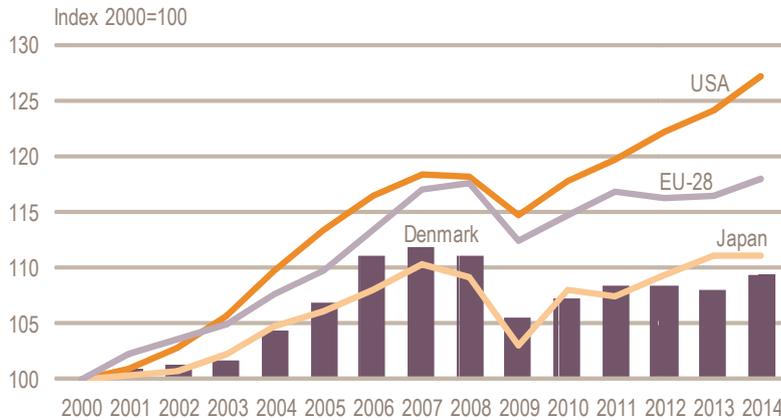
GDP and income per capita by region. 2014

	Unit	GDP	Primary income	Disposable income
All Denmark	current prices	344	215	161
Metropol. area	DKK 1,000	433	241	166
Zealand	-	236	206	161
South of DK	-	308	198	158
Central DK	-	308	209	159
North of DK	-	295	200	161

National Accounts



GDP in selected countries



Source: Eurostat

National accounts (main figures)

	Unit	2012	2013	2014
GDP	DKK bn. (current prices)	1 883	1 904	1 943
Supply:	DKK bn. (constant prices)			
GDP		1 818	1 814	1 837
Imports of goods and services	-	856	865	894
Use:	-			
Exports of goods and services	-	965	973	1 003
Private consump. expenditure	-	837	839	844
NPISH consump. expenditure	-	30	27	27
Government consump. expen.	-	489	485	486
Gross fixed capital formation	-	342	346	358
Changes in inventories	-	9	7	12
GDP in real growth	per cent	-0,1	-0,2	1,3
GDP per capita	DKK 1,000	325	323	325

www.statbank.dk/nan1

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

Since 2000, economic development in Denmark has been somewhat stagnant compared to the average growth rate for the EU and the USA: During this period Danish economy increased by 9 per cent, while USA saw a growth rate of 27 during the same period. The EU average ranges around 18 per cent.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

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

GDP increased by 1.3 per cent in 2014 in constant prices, i.e. the effects of inflation are removed. This increase comes after two years with a negative growth rate. The increased GDP masks the fact that the total demand in the Danish economy was ascending in 2014. There was an increase in public consumption and household consumption had a slight increase. There was an increase in investments. Imports as well as exports increased. Both imports and exports saw an increase in services and trade in goods there was an increase in imports while exports were unchanged.

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

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

In 2014, GDP reached 17,348 dollars in USA, 10,357 dollars in China, 1,861 dollars in Russia and 342 bn. dollars in Denmark



Government finances

There was a public finance surplus in 2014, the public finance surplus made up DKK 28.5 billion, corresponding to 1.5 per cent of GDP. Denmark had the largest government surplus among the EU countries. The Danish surplus was 1.5 per cent of GDP. Cyprus had the largest deficit of 8.9 per cent of GDP. Denmark was with Luxembourg, Estonia and Germany one of only four EU countries that had surpluses.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

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

With a share of approximately 44 per cent, social protection is the largest public expenditure. In this lies the cost of unemployment benefits, old age pension, early retirement, etc. Since 2004, the cost of early retirement decreased as a result of reforms to the scheme. In recent years the cost of health care has risen, and in 2014 it amounted to 16 per cent.

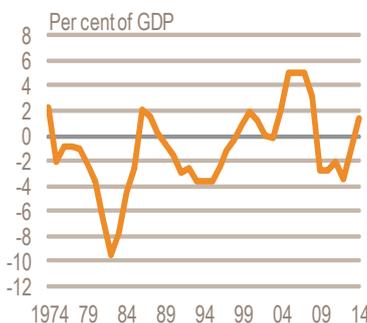


21 per cent of all taxpayers paid top-rate tax in 2008. In 2014, this share had fallen to 10 per cent

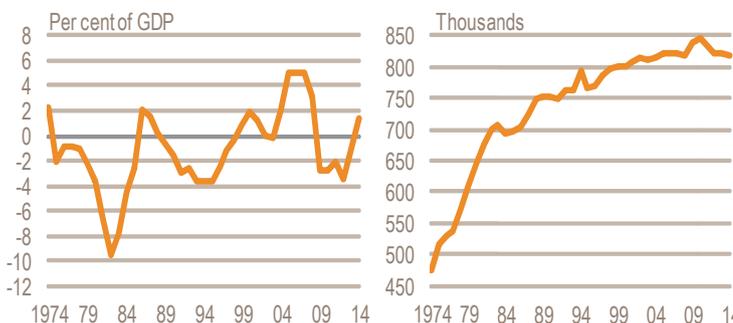
The number of public employees increased rapidly during the 1970s. Since the early 1980s, a little less than a third of all employed were public employees.



Government surplus



Employees in general government



www.statbank.dk/off3, nan2 and nabb19

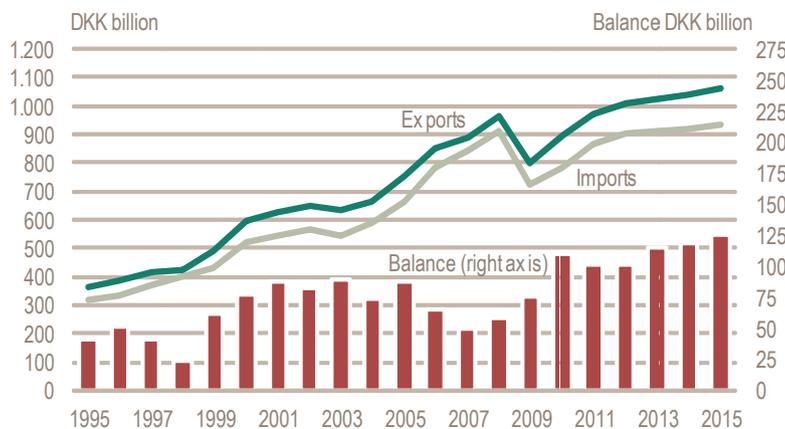
Public economy

	Unit	2000	2010	2014
Public sector expenditure	DKK bn.	699.1	1 026.3	1 087.2
General public services	per cent	16.2	13.8	12.9
Defence	-	2.7	2.4	2.1
Law and order	-	1.7	1.8	1.8
Economic conditions	-	7.0	5.9	6.5
Environmental protection	-	1.0	0.7	0.8
Housing and community amenities	-	1.4	0.5	0.4
Health	-	12.7	15.1	15.6
Recreation, culture and religion	-	3.0	3.1	3.2
Education	-	11.9	12.6	12.8
Social security and welfare	-	42.4	44.0	43.8
Employment in the public sector	1,000	800.3	846.0	816.9
Per cent of total employment	per cent	29.3	30.7	29.5

www.statbank.dk/off25 and nabb19



External trade. Goods and services. 2015



www.statbank.dk/bop2

The five most important trading partners. 2015

	Exports of goods and services		Imports of goods and services		
	DKK billion	share in pct.	DKK billion	share in pct.	
Germany	154.2	14.6	Germany	157.8	16.9
Sweden	115.3	10.9	Sweden	102.8	11.0
USA	100.6	9.5	UK	62.1	6.6
Norway	73.5	6.9	Netherlands	60.6	6.5
UK	69.8	6.6	USA	52.6	5.6

www.statbank.dk/bb3

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

In the period after 2008, the development in imports and exports of foods and services has resulted in large surplus. In 2015 it resulted in a record-high surplus on DKK 125. 0 billion.

6.8 per cent of Denmark's exports in 2015 are accounted for by the BRIC countries – Brazil, Russia, India and China



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

Trade in services has been increasing in recent decades. In 1990, exports of services amounted to 24 per cent of total exports of goods and services, while this share rose to 39 per cent in 2015. Sea transport represents almost half of Denmark's exports of services.

Balance of payments

Denmark's surplus on the balance of payments (current account) made up DKK 150 bn. in 2014. This is slightly lower than the record-high surplus in 2013. In 2014 the surplus amounted to 7.7 per cent of GDP.

In an international context, the surplus on the balance of payment is very high. In 2013, the surplus reached 7.2 per cent of GDP, which was only surpassed by Sweden with 7.3 per cent and the Netherlands with 10.3 per cent.

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

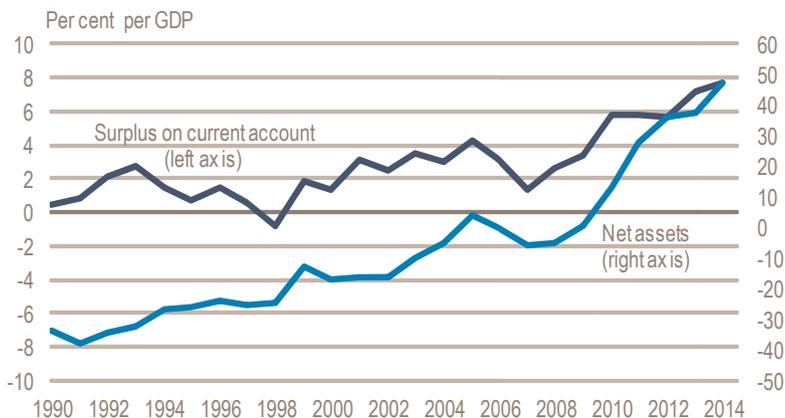
The surplus on the balance of payments in recent years is partly due to the surplus on trade in goods and services, and partly to the surplus on investment income, i.e. the return of Danish foreign investment exceeds the return on foreign investment in Denmark. This is partly due to the steadily increasing external net assets and partly due to the return of the Danish assets is greater than the return of the liabilities.

NET WORTH

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



Balance of payments current account and net worth



www.statbank.dk/nah12, bb3 and dnkapk

Selected items from the balance of payments

	Unit	1990	2000	2014
Exports of goods	DKK bn.	227	406	628
Imports of goods	-	196	351	569
Exports of services	-	73	194	409
Imports of services	-	62	170	350
Investment income, receipts	-	36	91	168
Investment income, expend.	-	70	124	94
Current account, net		3	18	150

www.statbank.dk/bet6 and bb3



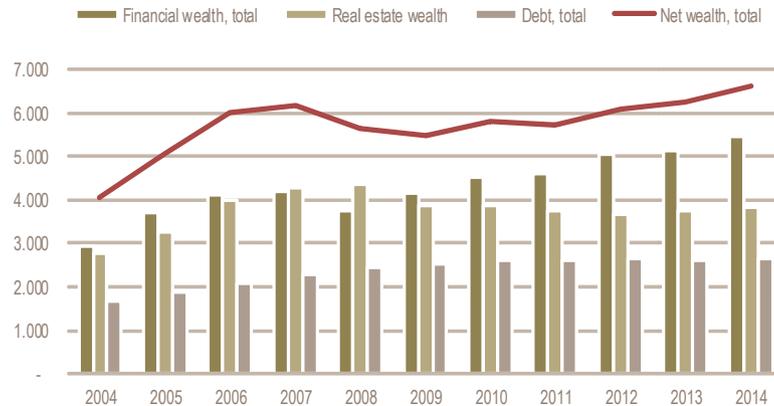
After many years of persistent deficits the balance of payments has been positive since 1990 – apart from a slight deficit in 1998



Wealth and debt

The net wealth of Danish households made up DKK 6,618 billion in 2014, corresponding to DKK 1,170,000 per person. This is the third year in a row with an increase in net wealth, and the level is now well over the pre-crisis level in 2007. Despite the negative development in the value of real property from the global crisis until 2012, the negative development in total net wealth was already reversed in 2009. This is due to the record-high financial wealth, where the most important factor is increasing pension savings of Danish households.

Net wealth of Danish households



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

Financial net wealth of households in the Nordic countries. 2014

	Unit	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	Finland
Financial wealth, total	DKK	960 916	610 033	848 194	355 821
Deposits	per	160 510	171 042	119 837	116 204
Debt instruments	capita	11 719	1 542	8 779	12 060
Shares, etc.	-	274 302	149 330	361 975	154 119
Pension, etc..	-	508 339	199 511	348 093	65 208
Other assets	-	6 046	88 608	9 510	8 230
Debt, total	-	465 296	467 548	275 559	192 880
Loans	-	450 950	441 841	264 994	180 141
Other liabilities	-	14 345	25 708	10 565	12 738
Financial net wealth	-	495 621	142 484	572 635	162 941

The total debt of Danish households makes up about 28 per cent of their total wealth



NET WEALTH

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

REAL PROPERTY WEALTH

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

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

Enterprises

A strong entrepreneurial culture is an important source of innovation, so that new business opportunities and new jobs can be created. The number of new active enterprises created was 29,039 in 2013, of which 25 per cent were established within business services, and 5 per cent within manufacturing, quarrying, supplies. There were a total of 298,548 active enterprises in Denmark in 2013.



Half of all newly founded enterprises survive their first five years

Nearly 29,000 new enterprises were established in 2013, while the figure in 2011 was just below 34,000. 24 per cent was established in business services, while only 4 per cent of the new companies were started within finance and insurance.

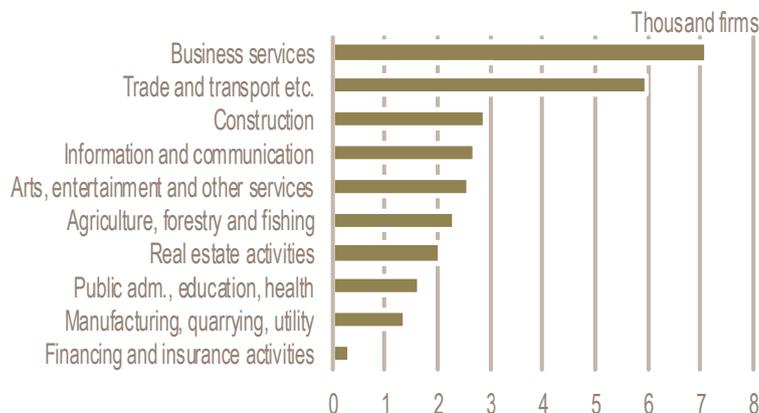
ENTERPRISE

In the business statistics an enterprise is defined as a legal unit carrying out activities at one or more local units (enterprises).

In 2013, 19 per cent of employees in the private sector were employed in a foreign-owned company. This is almost the same percentage as in 2012. The slightly more than 4,000 foreign-owned firms in Denmark amounted to 1 per cent of the total number of enterprises. Turnover was 828 billion DKK, equivalent to 23 per cent of total revenue in the private sector.



New enterprises. 2013



www.statbank.dk/demo4

Foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark. 2013

	Unit	Enterprises, no.	Turnover, DKK	Employees, no.
Foreign-owned, total	per cent	4 009	828	262 755
Total	-	100	100	100
Sweden	-	24	15	26
USA	-	13	14	15
Germany	-	11	15	14
Norway	-	10	14	7
United Kingdom	-	10	13	10
Netherlands	-	5	3	4
Other	-	27	26	24

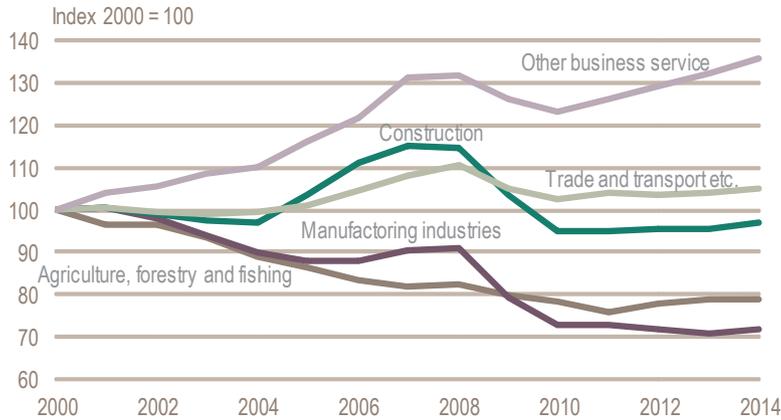
www.statbank.dk/ifatsf2



Manufacturing industries

From 2000 to 2014, employment in the industry sector was reduced by 30 per cent. Employment in agriculture, fisheries and forestry has fallen by 20 per cent in the same period. But where employment in the primary sector has steadily fallen, the industry sector experienced an increase in the period 2007-2008 followed by a relatively dramatic fall from 2009 to 2012. A similar dramatic drop, was seen in the building and construction industry in the same period, but was in the wake of a longer and stronger upturn.

Employment in Denmark



www.statbank.dk/nate104

Industrial turnover

	Unit	2000	2010	2015
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	DKK	474 295	639 396	744 430
Mining and quarrying	mio.	2 417	54 310	31 770
Manufacturing	-	471 878	585 087	712 660
Food products, beverages and tobacco	-	110 864	144 938	166 938
Textiles and leather products	-	14 441	8 508	7 987
Chemicals and oil refineries, etc.	-	44 185	63 670	73 458
Pharmaceuticals	-	25 892	56 669	86 333
Machinery	-	64 767	102 268	141 153
Furniture and other manufacturing	-	33 628	41 716	58 996

www.statbank.dk/oms6

MANUFACTURING

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

The ten largest enterprises of the manufacturing industry account for 33 per cent of total turnover



Despite the fall of about 30 per cent in manufacturing employment since 2000, the same development is not seen in the industrial turnover of goods. Turnover in the manufacturing industry, excluding mining and quarrying increased by 44 per cent over the same period.

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

Transport

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

An average Dane travels 12,600 km a year. 85 per cent of the distance is covered by cars and vans, while buses and trains are the second and third most common types of transport. 5 per cent of all passenger transport is covered by bicycles or mopeds, while motor cycles account for 1 per cent.

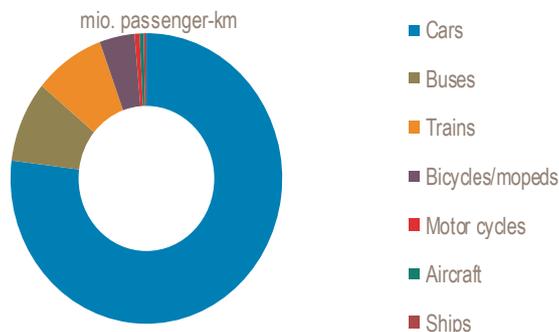
PASSENGER TRANSPORT

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

The Danes are craze about travelling on the metro. In 2003, the Danes travelled 67 mio. passenger km, and this figures increased to 294 mio. passenger km in 2014. This development will continue when new metro sections open in the coming years.



Passenger transport. 2014



www.statbank.dk/pkm1

Traffic volumes on European roads, top and bottom 5

	Unit	2013
Motorring 3, ved Husum	Motor vehicles	102 519
Køge Bugt Motorvejen, ved Hundige	per day	100 304
Køge Bugt Motorvejen, ved Ølby	-	94 944
Amagermotorvejen, ved Kalveboderne	-	91 046
Helsingørmotorvejen, syd for Nærum	-	76 438
Nykøbing F. - Gedser	-	2 992
Øst for Åkirkeby	-	2 918
Vest for Stokkemærke	-	2 864
Ved Fåborg	-	2 846
Ved Kværndrup	-	2 620

www.statbank.dk/vej22



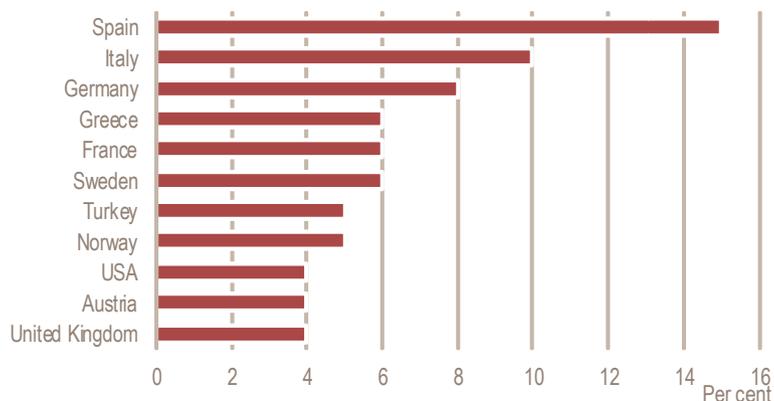
Each Dane travels 35 km. per day – on average

National transport of goods in Denmark is mainly performed by lorries accounting for 89 per cent of total goods carried. When transport is performed between Denmark and abroad, ships are the most dominant means of transport with a share of 73 per cent of total goods transport.

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



Holiday destination. 2014



www.statbank.dk/ff1

Nights spent in Denmark by selected nationalities

	Unit	2013	2014	2015
Number of nights spent in	1 000	44 603	46 831	49 141
Rented holiday dwellings	-	15 061	16 216	17 464
By: Germans	per cent	65	63	63
Danes	-	25	25	25
Norwegians	-	5	5	5
Swedes	-	2	2	1
Hotels, holiday resorts etc.	1 000	16 582	17 413	18 739
By: Danes	per cent	58	57	57
Norwegians	-	8	8	7
Swedes	-	8	8	7
Germans	-	4	4	4
Camping sites	1 000	10 796	11 180	11 024
By: Danes	per cent	77	76	75
Germans	-	14	14	15
Norwegians	-	3	3	3
Swedes	-	2	2	2
Youth hostels, marinas, etc.	1 000	2 165	2 023	1 914

www.statbank.dk/turist

Spain remains by far the most popular holiday destination abroad when Danes go on long holiday trips with at least four nights spent. In 2014, 15 per cent of all long holiday trips went to Spain. The second most popular holiday destination is Italy, with 10 per cent of all long holiday trips.

The Danes accounted for 57 per cent of all nights spent in Danish hotels and holiday resorts in 2015



Aviation accounted for 65 per cent of all long holiday trips, which was the preferred mode of transport when the Danes travelled abroad in 2014. If the long holiday was held in Denmark the car was by far the most popular with 76 per cent.

In 2015, travellers spent 49 million nights in Danish hotels, holiday dwellings, camping sites, hostels, marinas, etc. The Germans mostly rented holiday dwellings and accounted for 63 per cent of all nights spent in holiday homes. The Danes typically stayed in hotels, holiday resorts and camping sites when they went on holiday in their own country in 2015.

Agriculture

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

Pork production is the most significant factor in financial terms. The production has become highly specialized. In 1982, an average farm had about 169 pigs, but this figure is in 2014 as high as 3,401 pigs. Denmark is one of the world's largest exporters of pork.

Milk production is economically the second largest type of agricultural production. Since the middle of the 1980s, the stock of dairy cows has fallen by one third, but a substantial increase in the average milk yield per dairy cow has implied that production has remained constant at 5 billion kg. During recent years, part of this milk production has come from organic farming and accounts for 9 per cent of all milk delivered to dairy plants.

ORGANIC FARMING

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

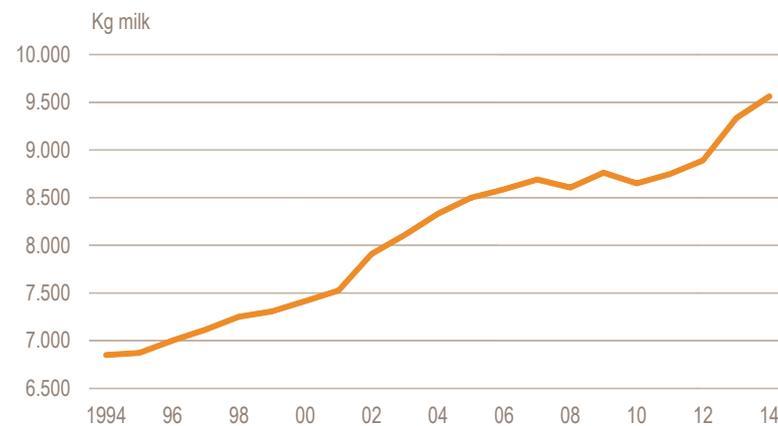


7 per cent of all farms are organic

Danish agriculture has been undergoing significant structural changes over a great number of years and is moving towards fewer and larger farms. Since 1970, the number of farms of less than 50 hectares has been reduced from 140,000 to 25,000, while the number of farms of more than 50 hectares has increased from 9,000 to 13,000.



Milk yield per dairy cow



www.statbank.dk/jord3

Livestock

	Unit	1990	2000	2014
Horses	no.	38 215	39 737	48 684
Cattle	-	2 239 097	1 867 937	1 563 535
Pigs	-	9 497 219	11 921 573	12 331 707
Sheep	-	158 563	145 492	153 482
Hens	-	15 498 332	20 981 657	17 902 342
Turkeys	-	212 975	545 751	255 844
Ducks	-	494 711	296 039	109 002
Geese	-	42 800	6 826	7 108

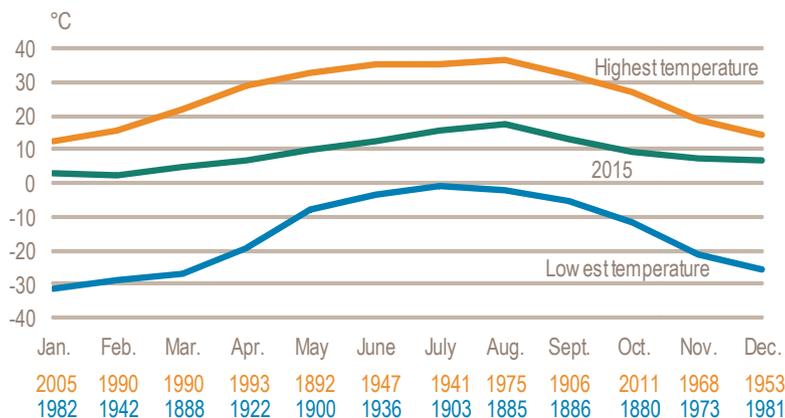
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Climate and environment

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

Temperatures in Denmark



Source: Danish Meteorological Institute

It rains or snows every other day

A year has, on average, 171 days with precipitation



Denmark's emissions of CO₂ have steadily fallen since 2006 and accounted for 93,274 thousand tons of CO₂ in 2012. This fall is due to a number of factors, both the lower economic activity as a result of the global financial crisis, but also that an increasing number of people are more conscious of reducing their energy use, when they, e.g. buy a new car.

Consumption of renewable energy in Denmark

	Unit	1990	2000	2014
Gross energy consump., total	1,000 gj	1 461 040	1 903 508	1 830 087
Renewable energy	-	45 509	78 541	191 086
Wind power	-	2 197	15 268	47 083
Wood pellets	-	1 575	5 145	37 093
Waste, renewable	-	8 524	16 715	21 095
Firewood	-	8 757	12 432	18 413
Straw	-	12 481	12 220	18 409
Wood chips	-	1 724	3 049	16 660
Bio oil	-	744	49	9 669
Heat pumps	-	2 267	3 296	7 245
Wood waste	-	6 191	6 895	6 686
Biogas	-	752	2 912	5 143
Solar power	-	0	4	2 144
Solar heat	-	100	331	1 227
Geothermal	-	96	116	166
Water power	-	101	109	54

www.statbank.dk/ene2ha

The consumption of renewable energy has increased sharply since 1990, with a fourfold increase in consumption over the period. This increase has place for all the various renewable energy sources.

GROSS ENERGY CONSUMPTION

The quantity of energy products left after conversion at refineries and prior to conversion and distribution.

INTERNATIONAL KEY FIGURES



FERTILITY

2013



children/woman



LIFE EXPECTANCY
AT BIRTH

2013



years



POPULATION AGES
65 AND ABOVE

2014



%



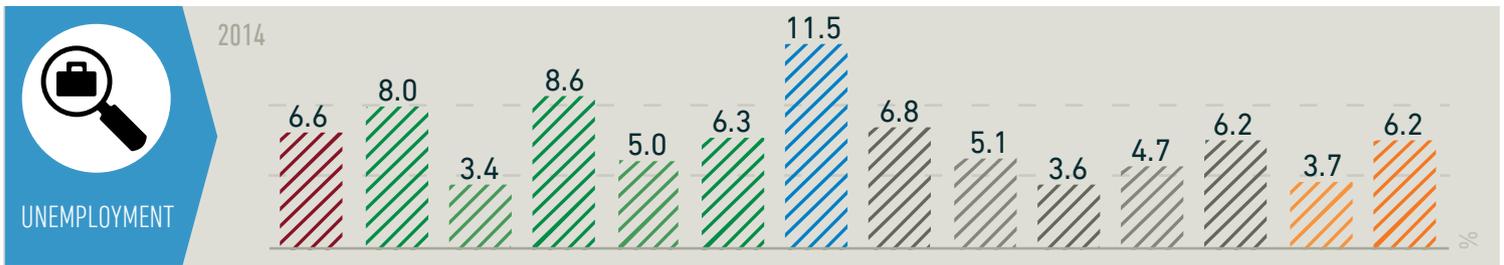
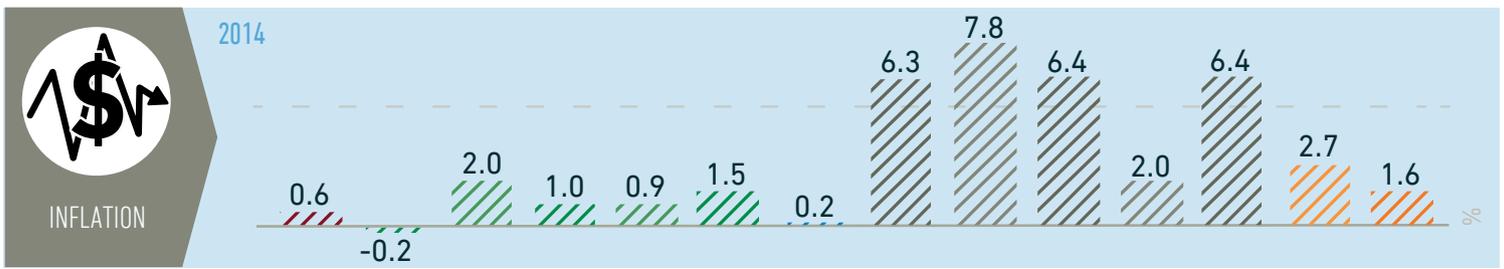
LABOR FORCE,
FEMALE SHARE

2014



%

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



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

About Statistics Denmark

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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more...

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK



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

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

See the yearbook on
www.dst.dk/yearbook

NORDIC STATISTICS



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

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

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

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

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