

DENMARK IN FIGURES 2018



**STATISTICS
DENMARK**



Welcome to

Denmark in figures 2018

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

Content



The Kingdom of Denmark	2	Consumer spending	20
Elections	3	Cars	21
Population	4	Wealth in the regions	22
Families	5	National accounts	23
Life and death	6	Government finances	24
Housing	7	External trade	25
Health	8	Balance of payments	26
Welfare benefits	9	Wealth and debt	27
Crime	10	Enterprises	28
Education	11	Manufacturing	29
Research and development	12	Transport	30
Internet use and social media	13	Tourism	31
Culture	14	Agriculture	32
Labour market	15	Climate and environment	33
Income and earnings	16	International key figures	34
Prices	17	About Statistics Denmark	36
Emma and Frederik	18	Do you want to know more....	37

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 8,500 km, which is longer than the Great Wall of China. This corresponds to just below 1.5 metres of coast per inhabitant.

In Denmark the population density is 135 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 populated countries in Europe, e.g. the Netherlands, where the density is 503 persons per km². In Norway, Finland and Sweden the population density is as low as 20 persons per km².

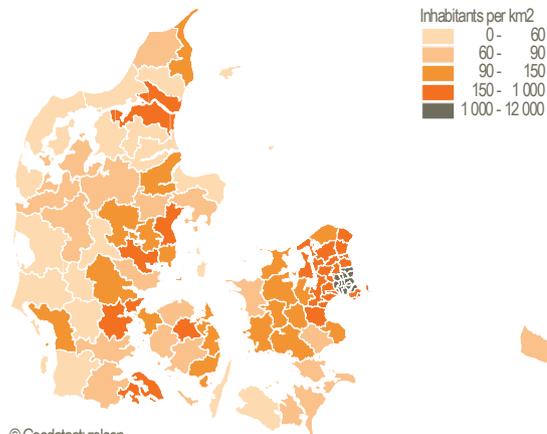


Copenhagen became the capital of Denmark in the 15th century

Denmark has been an agricultural country for thousands of years and, to a wide extent, this has left its mark on Danish landscapes. Consequently, almost two thirds of the landscape consists of man-made agricultural areas. However, forests are also evident in the landscape in the form of deciduous forest and coniferous forest. Silkeborgskovene, Rold Skov and Gribskov are the largest forests.



Population density. 2018

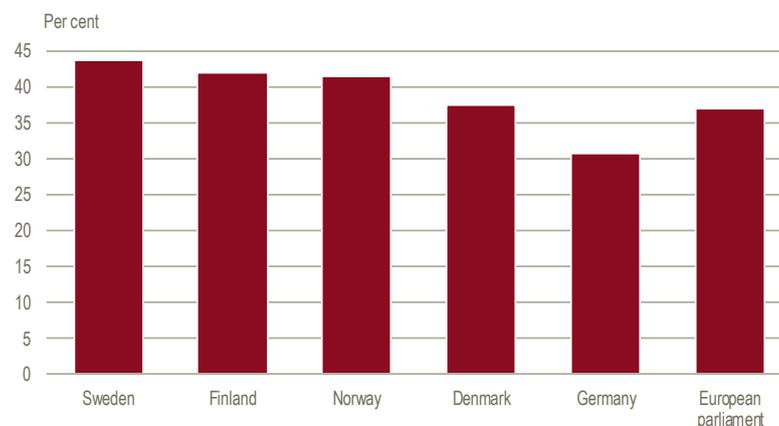


Geography

	Unit	Facts
Population (1 January 2018)	persons	5 781 190
Population density	inhabitants per km ²	134,7
Total area (1 January 2018)	km ²	42 934
Coastline	km	8 509
Islands (incl. Zealand and the Jutland peninsula)	number	394
Highest natural point	meters	170.86 (Møllehøj)
Largest lake	km ²	39.7 (Arresø)
Longest river	km	176 (Gudenå)
Land cover		
Roads, railroads and runways	per cent	6
Buildings and built-up areas	-	8
Agriculture	-	61
Forest	-	13
Open habitats	-	9
Lakes and streams	-	2
Geographical extremities		
North		Skagen
South		Gedser
East		Christiansø
West		Blåvandshuk



Women in parliaments. 2017



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 ministers from the Danish Liberal Party. That was 3 ministers less than the former government.

Lars Løkke Rasmussen from The Danish Liberal Party was appointed prime minister. After the election in 2015, 37 per cent of the members of the Danish Parliament were women.

On 28 November 2016, the prime minister presented a new government comprising 22 ministers from the Danish Liberal Party, the Conservative Party and the Liberal Alliance.

ELECTIONS TO THE DANISH PARLIAMENT

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

In 2015, it was 100 years since women in Denmark were given the vote. 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 later to vote in the parliamentary election in 1915. At the next election after the amendments to the Constitutional Act of Denmark in 1918, 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 Denmark's 98 municipal councils are held every four years together with elections to the five regional councils. In 2017, the election day was 21 November.

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



Population

On 1 January 2018, the Danish population consisted of 5,781,190 people. The population has been increasing in recent years, both because the number of births is higher than the number of deaths and because immigration outnumbers emigration.

Women's fertility may give an indication of an increasing or falling population. A fertility rate of 2.1 is needed for the population to reproduce itself, if there is no net migration. In 2017, the fertility rate in Denmark was 1.8. However, Danish women give birth to a relatively high number of children compared to other European countries, where the average is 1.6 per woman.



Ida and William are the most popular names for 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. One in four Danes has now passed 60 years, while this was only one in five in 2000.

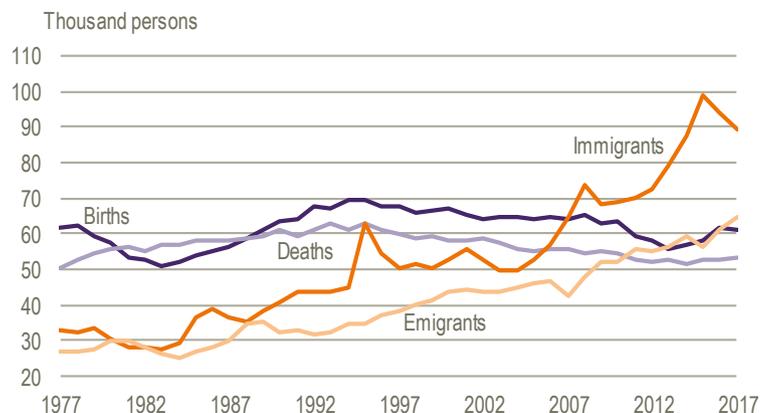
Immigrants and their descendants make up 13.3 per cent of the population, corresponding to 770,397 persons. In 2017, the majority of immigrants came from United States, Romania, Germany and United Kingdom. In 2016, Syrian nationals accounted for most immigrants with 9,020, but in 2017 the figure had fallen to 2,292. In recent years, immigration have been decreasing 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/hisb3

Danish population

	Unit	1980	1990	2000	2018
Population on 1 January	million	5.12	5.14	5.33	5.78
0-19 years	per cent	28.7	24.3	23.7	22.6
20-59 years	-	51.9	55.3	56.6	52.2
60 years +	-	19.3	20.4	19.7	25.2
Immigrants and descendants	-	3.0	4.2	7.1	13.3
EU28	-	1.5	1.5	1.8	4.0
Europe outside EU28	-	0.8	1.2	2.2	2.9
Africa	-	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.2
North America	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
South and Central America	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Asia	-	0.4	1.1	2.2	4.7
Of which: Turkey	-	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1
Poland	-	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8
Syria	-	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7
Germany	-	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6
Iraq	-	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6

www.statbank.dk/folk1a and [folk2](http://www.statbank.dk/folk2)

Families



Marriages and divorces



www.statbank.dk/hisb3

Family types

	Unit	Total		No children in the household		At least 1 child in the household	
		1990	2018	1990	2018	1990	2018
Single men	no.	565 046	780 242	542 989	744 650	22 057	35 592
Single women	-	718 831	868 283	603 937	717 075	114 894	151 208
Opposite-sex marriages	-	1 021 984	1 020 107	498 575	577 558	523 409	442 549
Same-sex marriages	-	0	2 221	0	1 562	0	659
Reg. partnerships	-	296	2 937	281	2 226	15	711
Couples, cons. union	-	76 642	132 601	2 554	14 612	74 088	117 989
Cohabiting couples	-	177 554	216 013	151 129	186 439	26 425	29 574

www.statbank.dk/fam44n

Today, Danish men and women are older when they marry. On average, men are 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 lasting. 2014 holds the divorce record with 19,435 divorced couples. In 2013, there were 18,875 divorces. The high figures in 2013 and 2014 reflect that it became possible to get a divorce without a prior judicial separation period. In 2017, there were 15,265 divorces.

However, marriage is still the preferred way of living together. A little more than 1 million couples are married, while 348,600 couples are living in consensual union or are cohabiting.

47 per cent of all marriages are dissolved by divorce



COUPLES LIVING IN CONSENSUAL UNION

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

COHABITING COUPLES

Unmarried couples who live together at the same address 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. 57 per cent of the 17-year-olds live together with both parents; 31 per cent live with their mother and 7 per cent with their father. The remaining 17-year-olds (5 per cent) have left the home of their parents.

Life and death



Danes have children later in life 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 2017, the fertility was between 2.1 and 1.8. In 2017, the fertility rate was 1.8, which is slightly above the EU average of 1.6 children per woman.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

The average number of children born per woman of childbearing age between 15 and 49 years.

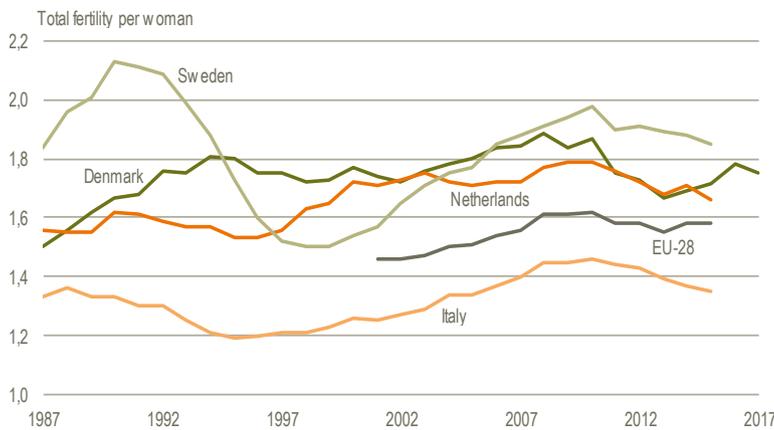
On average, Danes live more than seven years longer today than in 1970. Today's average life expectancy is 82.9 years for women and 79.0 years for men. At the beginning of the 1900s, average life expectancy was 53 years for men and 56 years for women.



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 names for women. For new-born children, the most popular names for boys were Noah, Victor, Oliver and Oscar, while Sofia, Alma, Emma and Ella were the most popular names given to girls in 2016.

Fertility



Source: Eurostat

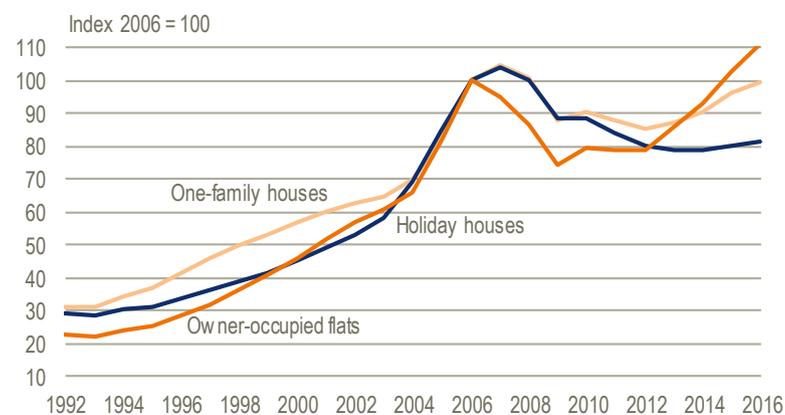
Key indicators on the Danish population

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2017
Average life expectancy						
Men	year	70.8	71.2	72.0	74.3	79.0
Women	-	75.7	77.3	77.7	79.0	82.9
Total fertility	per woman	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8
First-time mother's average age	age	23.7	24.6	26.3	28.1	29.2
Marriages	per 1,000	7.4	5.2	6.1	7.2	5.5
Divorces	inhabitants	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Most popular names in 2016						
Girls	first name	Marianne	Mette	Camilla	Julie	Sofia
Boys	new-born	Henrik	Martin	Christian	Mathias	Noah

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



Price changes in sales of real property



www.statbank.dk/ejen66

Dwellings

	Unit	1981	1990	2000	2010	2017
Dwellings, total	1,000	2 180	2 372	2 519	2 726	2 815
Of which:						
One-family houses	-	1 060	1 116	1 152	1 202	1 220
Flats	-	902	923	967	1 052	1 099
Terraced houses	-	166	266	314	387	416
Resid. facilities for students	-	25	29	34	37	39
Occupied dwellings, total	1,000	2 041	2 246	2 415	2 559	2 663
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	42.9
100-149 m ²	-	33.1	32.5	31.2	30.7	30.2
Over 150 m ²	-	15.4	16.1	17.5	19.9	21.0
Average dwelling size	m ²	106.0	106.9	107.9	110.9	112.1
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 bol106

Danish housing prices increased steadily in the 1990s, and the 2000s saw substantial increases until the global financial crisis in 2007. Subsequently, housing prices declined sharply, and especially 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 with age. The largest shares are seen among persons between 40 and 69 years of age, where close to 67 per cent live in an owner-occupied dwelling. For 25-29-year-olds and persons aged 90 years and over, only 28 per cent live in an owner-occupied dwelling.

65 per cent of occupied dwellings in Denmark have district heating



The size of Danish dwellings is growing. Since 1980, the average dwelling area per person in occupied dwellings has increased from 43 m² to 52 m² in 2017. 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 2017. Another reason is that Danish dwellings have become larger. The average dwelling area has increased from 106 m² in 1981 to 112 m² in 2017.

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 55 per cent, in the Netherlands 61 per cent and in Denmark 48 per cent. The EU average is 27 per cent. 58 per cent live in an owner-occupied dwelling in Denmark, which is below the EU average of 70 per cent.

Health

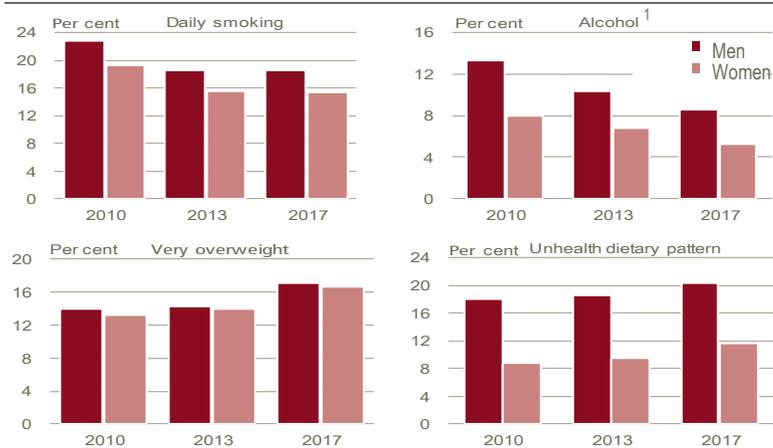


The lifestyle of Danes with regard to smoking, alcohol and diet has changed in the course of the present decade. In 2010, around 21 per cent of the Danes were smokers, whereas now it is around 17 per cent. Further, fewer Danes are drinking more alcohol than the maximum recommended by the Danish Health Authority. On the other hand, the share of obese people is growing, just as a growing number of Danes have unhealthy eating habits.

In 2016, Danes were in contact with general practitioners, specialist doctors, dentists, physiotherapists, etc. 60.2 million times. Consequently, each person was in contact with general practitioners etc. 11.4 times on average.

One in nine Danes goes to hospital each year. The number of bed days in hospital increases with age. While the 5-14-year-olds are hospitalized for three days per year on average, persons aged 65 years and older spend nine days in hospital.

Danes' lifestyle



¹ This figure shows the percentage of the population who drink more alcohol than the maximum recommended by the Danish Health Authority.

Source: Sundhedsprofil 2017



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 cardiovascular diseases 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 3,779 in 2015. 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 saw an increase in the number of deaths caused by diabetes and mental disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease.

Development in selected causes of death

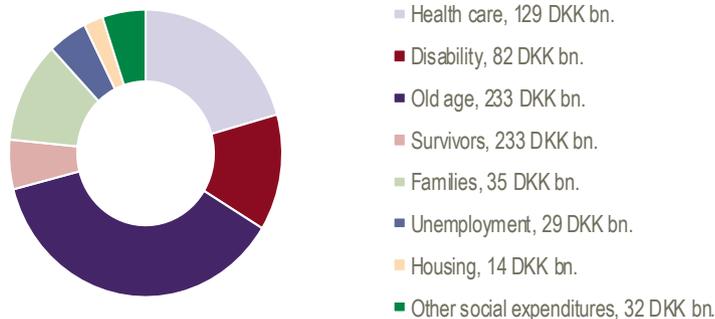
	Unit	1990	2000	2015
Deaths, total	no.	60 926	57 998	52 555
Contracted coronary	-	15 597	9 112	3 779
Malignant neoplasm of respiratory system	-	3 419	3 556	3 769
Bronchitis and asthma	-	2 715	3 669	3 521
Cerebrovascular disease	-	5 567	4 994	3 390
Mental disorders, e.g. Alzheimer's disease	-	807	1 631	3 435
Pneumonia	-	1 461	1 153	1 745
Diabetes	-	813	1 433	1 352
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	-	951	1 084	1 170
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	1 291	1 339	1 069
Disease of circulatory system	-	2 146	1 643	887
Cirrhosis of liver and biliary tract	-	860	1 035	855
Hypertensive disease	-	365	501	962
Malign. neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	-	518	720	736

www.statbank.dk/dod1

Welfare benefits



Expenditure on social and health services. 2016



www.statbank.dk/esspros1

Recipients of temporary and permanent public benefits

	Unit	2014	2015	2016
Total	1,000	1 840	1 845	1 893
Temporary benefits, total	persons	505	500	495
Unemployment benefits	-	106	102	92
Guidance and upgrading of skills	-	38	38	39
Subsidised employment	-	92	91	94
Sickness benefits	-	57	56	54
Maternity/paternity benefits	-	45	46	48
Cash benefit	-	94	94	91
Rehabilitation	-	2	2	1
Unempl. ben. persons btw flex jobs	-	13	13	13
Flex and sheltered jobs	-	57	59	63
Permanent benefit, total	-	1 334	1 345	1 397
Old-age pension	-	1 022	1 049	1 119
Disability pension	-	223	216	208
Early retirement pay	-	89	80	70

www.statbank.dk/auh01 and pen11

Expenditure on social and health services consists of 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 653 billion in 2016 incl. administration costs.

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 hospitalisation and health insurance.

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

In 2015, mothers took 231 days of maternity leave
Fathers took 25 days of paternity leave



1.9 million Danes received public benefits in 2016, and of these, seven persons out of ten received permanent benefits, e.g. old-age pension, disability pension and early retirement pay, while three out of ten received temporary benefits, such as cash benefits and maternity benefits in connection with birth.

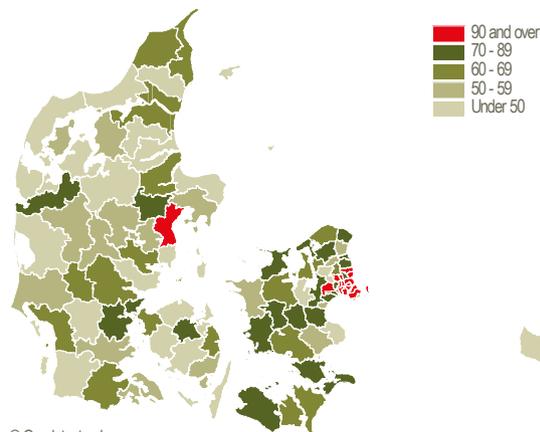
Crime

393,437 criminal offences were reported in 2017. This is a decline of 7,970 compared to the previous year despite a rise in reported sex crimes of 55 per cent. The number of violent crimes increased by 20 per cent, while property crimes decreased by 4 per cent.

The number of criminal offences differs from one area to the next. The metropolitan area and major cities have many offences per capita, while Læsø, Samsø, Ærø and Lemvig have the lowest number. Besides the major cities, Gentofte and Kolding municipalities experienced the highest number of reported criminal offences per capita in 2017.



Reported criminal offences per 1 000 inhabitants 15 years old +. 2017



© Geodatastyrelsen

www.statbank.dk/straf22 og folk1b



132 bike thefts were reported per day in 2017

Women are more frequently exposed to offences against the person compared to men – 44 per cent more women than men were victims of this type of crime in 2017. This figure reflects the fact that women are far more frequently exposed to sexual offences and offences against property.

REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Offences reported to the police or which have come to the knowledge of the police in other ways. In 2017, 28 per cent of all reports resulted in charges.

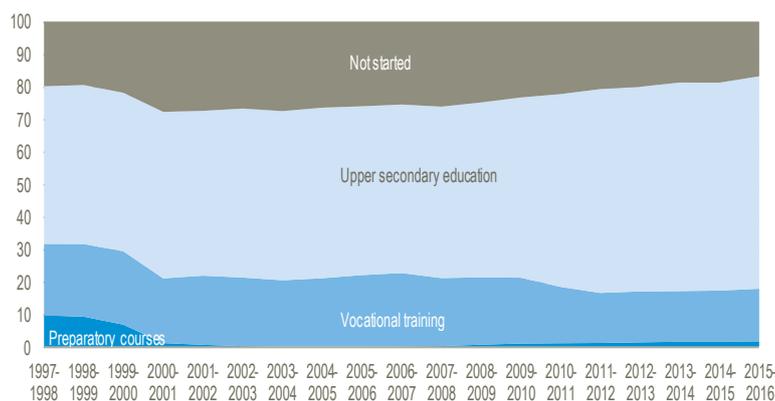
Victims of offences against the person. 2017

	Unit	Men	Women	Sex N/A	Total
Victims, total	number	33 288	48 011	3 174	84 473
Of whom:					
Sexual offences	-	580	3 282	11	3 873
Rape	-	39	879	0	918
Offences against decency	-	409	1 814	10	2 233
Crimes of violence	-	14 750	10 750	2 172	27 672
Homicide	-	45	20	0	65
Common assault	-	6 587	4 334	16	10 937
Aggravated assault	-	1 421	446	28	1 895
Threats	-	2 649	2 202	62	4 913
Offences against property	-	17 272	31 422	943	49 637
Robbery	-	1 307	375	29	1 711

www.statbank.dk/straf5



Students three months after leaving basic general education



www.statbank.dk/forlob10

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

	1981	2000	2017
Total	100	100	100
Basic general education	41	30	19
General upper-secondary education	3	6	6
Vocational education and training	30	38	35
Short-cycle higher education	3	5	6
Medium-cycle higher education	9	13	17
Bachelor	0	1	3
Long-cycle higher education	3	6	12
Ph.D. degree	1
Not stated	12	2	2

www.statbank.dk/hfu1 and hfudd10

Eight out of ten young people are in education immediately after basic general education. Of all students leaving school in 2015-2016, 82 per cent had commenced further education after a period of three months. 65 per cent had chosen to attend general, commercial or technical upper secondary education, while 17 per cent opted for vocational education and training, e.g. as carpenters, bricklayers or hairdressers.

85 per cent of those who start a long-cycle higher education have completed a long-cycle higher education after five years



The population's general educational level has increased markedly in the last 36 years. During this period, a higher percentage of the population has graduated from higher education. While 15 per cent of the 25-64-year-old population had a higher education in 1981, this share had increased to almost 39 per cent in 2017. And while 41 per cent of this age group had basic school as their highest level of education in 1981, this was true of only 19 per cent in 2017.

In 2000, more Danish women than men were enrolled for long-cycle higher education for the first time. Women are also clearly in the majority at medium-cycle higher education, while men still constitute the majority of those enrolled for vocational education and training. Nearly 8,000 more women than men were enrolled in higher education in 2017.

HIGHER EDUCATION

With a medium-cycle higher education you qualify for jobs as e.g. a school teacher, a social educator or a nurse. With a long-cycle higher education, you qualify for jobs as e.g. an architect, a doctor, vicar or lawyer.

Research and development

In 2015, the business sector contributed with DKK 38.4 bn or 1.89 per cent of GDP for research and development. The public sector contributed with DKK 21.6 bn, corresponding to 1.07 per cent of GDP. Together, it adds up to 2.87 per cent of GDP.

In comparison with other European countries, the Danish expenditure on research is pretty high. Only Sweden, Austria and Germany surpass Denmark with 3.25 per cent, 3.09 per cent and 2.94 per cent, respectively.

R&D

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



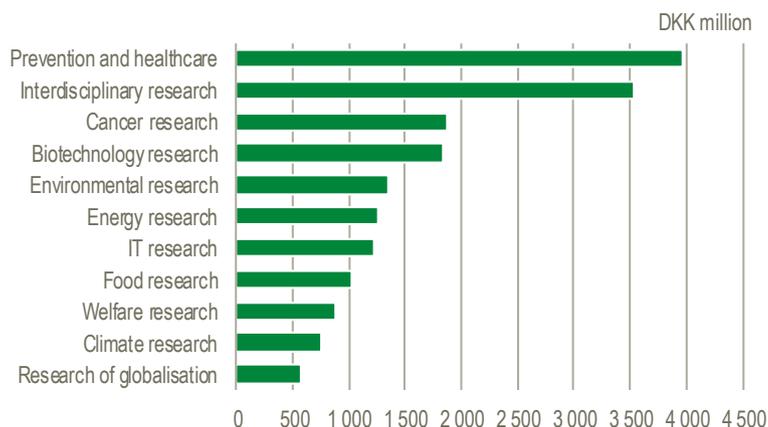
1,000 patents were granted and 4,000 trademarks were registered in 2015

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

In the public sector, universities accounted for 71 per cent of research and development with costs amounting to DKK 15.3 bn in 2015. Applied research and basic research in the public sector are largely of the same size with 46 and 40 per cent, respectively, of the total number of man-years. The remaining 14 per cent is used for development.



R&D expenditure of the public sector. 2015



www.statbank.dk/fouoff05

Expenditure on research and development

	Unit	2013	2014	2015
R&D expenditure	DKK m	56 662	57 161	59 326
Public sector	2013-Prices	20 354	20 346	20 968
Private sector	Prices	36 308	36 815	38 358
R&D expenditure	per cent, GDP	2.97	2.92	2.96
Public sector	-	1.09	1.06	1.07
Private sector	-	1.88	1.86	1.89

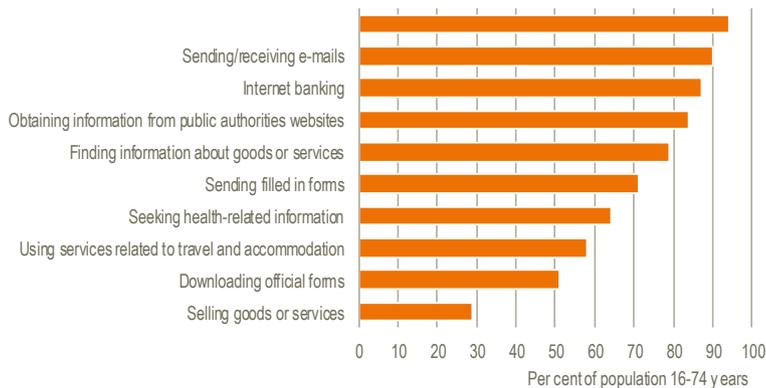
www.statbank.dk/cfabnp, forsk01 and fouoff07

Internet use and social media



Today, the internet is used for a wide range of purposes, e.g. communication, information retrieval, games, trade, entertainment, education, digital self-service etc. The range of applications continues to broaden in line with the development of technology and new business models.

Use of internet for private purposes. 2017



www.statbank.dk/bebrit09

Individuals' purchase of goods and services via the Internet. 2017

	Unit	Total	Men	Women
Clothes, sports and leisure goods	per cent	66	62	71
Airline, train or ferry tickets	-	64	65	62
Holiday accommodation	-	57	56	59
Furniture and household goods	-	50	50	49
Music and movies	-	48	53	43

www.statbank.dk/bebrit08

Social media used by enterprises

	Unit	2015	2016
Use of social media, total	per cent	56	64
Social networks	-	53	62
Services for sharing of multimedia	-	17	24
Own blog	-	10	13
Wikipages	-	4	5

Note: Figures concern enterprises with more than 10 employees.

E-mail is one of the services that has been available for the longest period of time. All of 94 per cent of the population send and receive e-mails.

When Danes use the Internet for buying goods and services, we mainly buy tickets for cultural events or journeys. Using the Internet for buying clothes is also popular, especially among women. 71 pct. of all women bought clothes on the Internet in 2017.

3.3 million Danes (16-89 years) were using a social network service in 2017



64 per cent of enterprises with at least 10 employees use social media, i.e. websites where the content 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 social media use. 37 per cent of enterprises use only one type of social medium. Only 11 per cent are active users 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.

Since then, cinemas have had a comeback. From average ticket sales of 10 million annually in the 1990s, this figure has increased to an average of 13 million in the last decade. In 2016, the most popular film was *Flaskepost til P* accounting for nearly 688,000 sold tickets.



Three Danish films have sold more than one million tickets – all of them from the film series about the Olsen gang

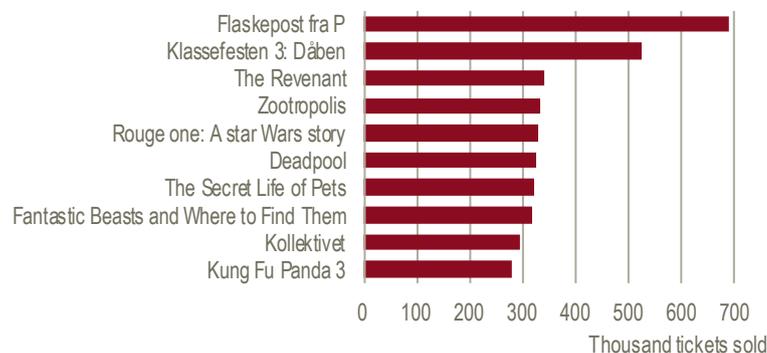
Attendance figures in state-subsidized theaters have dropped about 17 per cent since the early 1990s. During the period, plays declined in popularity, while opera enjoyed growing popularity. However, the interest in opera has varied somewhat.

The National Museum of Denmark accounted for the highest number of visitors – 1,772,338 – in 2016. ARoS came in second with 835,606 visitors and Louisiana Museum of Modern Art third with 705,854 visitors. In recent years, admissions to zoological and botanical gardens have exceeded admissions to art museums. The most popular are Copenhagen Zoo with 1.1 million and National Aquarium Denmark with 0.6 million visitors.

Danes have also changed their habits in their homes. Previously, people could only watch the same few TV programmes, but the number of channels has gradually increased. We now watch more programmes on the Internet (streaming). More than one in five Danes uses this option.



Ten most watched films in Danish cinemas. 2016



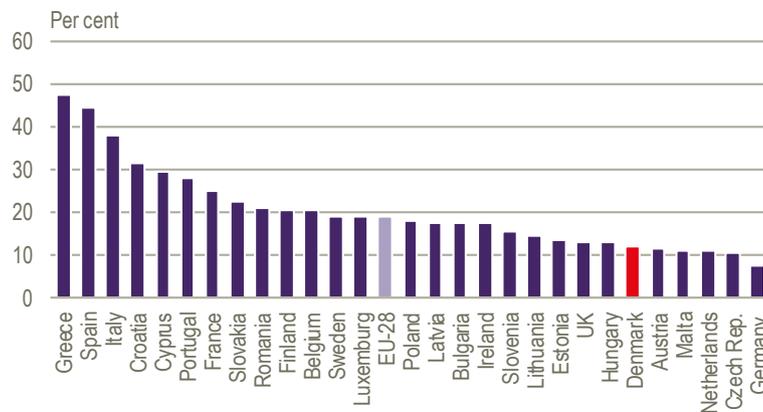
Admission to cultural institutions

	Units	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2005-09	2010-16
Cinemas						
Paid admissions	million per year	10	10	12	13	13
Box office takings	m DKK per year	285	379	553	707	834
Films shown, total	no. per year	692	569	635	659	542
Of which: Danish films	-	164	112	123	126	88
State-subs. theatres						
Audience, total	1,000	2 508	2 434	2 249	2 262	2 073
Of which: Plays	av. per season	1 097	930	929	934	1 047
Opera	-	182	239	216	265	267
Museums						
Visitors, total	1,000 per year (av.)	10 202	10 438	9 781	10 489	13 965
Culture-historical mus. ¹	-	7 116	7 049	6 754	6 960	6 942
Art museums	-	2 512	2 658	2 617	2 775	3 503
Natural science mus.	-	366	320	286	311	364
Other museums ¹	-	208	410	123	442	3 155
Zoos, botanical gardens	-	1 916	2 361	3 160	3 766	4 750

¹ From 2010 onwards, museums with departments of different categories (e.g. culture-historical museums and art museums) are transferred from their original category to the category "Other museums".
www.statbank.dk/bio2, scene04, mus1 and zoo2



Youth unemployment rate in the EU (15-24-year-old population). 2016



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

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

	Unit	2000	2010	2017
Total population	1,000	3 518	3 621	3 686
Men	-	1 780	1 826	1 863
Women	-	1 740	1 795	1 824
In the labour force	-	2 831	2 874	2 906
Men	-	1 508	1 509	1 519
Women	-	1 324	1 365	1 388
Employed	-	2 700	2 656	2 735
Men	-	1 446	1 380	1 432
Women	-	1 254	1 276	1 304
Unemployed	-	131	218	171
Men	-	62	129	87
Women	-	70	89	84
Unemployment rate	per cent	4.6	7.6	5.9
Activity rate	-	80.5	79.4	78.8
Men	-	84.7	82.6	81.5
Women	-	76.1	76.0	76.1

www.statbank.dk/aku101 and aku121

Note: Figures from the Labour Force Survey

In the last 30 years, the unemployment rate for women has generally been higher than that for men. During the global financial crisis, the unemployment rate for men increased significantly more than it did for women and for a period it was somewhat higher than women's unemployment rate. In 2017, the unemployment rate for men was 5.7 and for women it was 6.0.

The activity rate in Denmark 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 has a higher activity rate among women.

Although youth unemployment (15-24-year-old population) increased due to the global financial crisis, it is still low compared to other European countries. With a youth unemployment rate of 12.0 in 2016, Denmark had the sixth-lowest unemployment rate for young people in the EU. The highest rates were seen in Greece (47.3 per cent) and Spain (44.4 per cent), where nearly half of all young people were unemployed.

45-64 year old people had the lowest unemployment rate of 3.7 per cent in 2017



Approximately one-fifth of the 780,000 people of working age (15-64 years) are outside the labour force. Of these, 39 per cent are students, 20 per cent disability pensioners and 9 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 across the country. In general, the metropolitan area and the large cities account for the highest incomes. In Denmark as a whole, Danish families had an equalized disposable income of DKK 245,000 in 2016. The municipalities north of Copenhagen have the highest average disposable incomes. Among these, Rudersdal has the highest with an average disposable income of DKK 433,000 a year. Langeland Municipality had the lowest average disposable income (DKK 208,000).

EQUALIZED DISPOSABLE FAMILY INCOME

To compare the disposable income of families of different sizes, their income is adjusted for family size. Low income is assessed as the share of persons with less than 50 per cent of the national median income.

According to Eurostat, 6.8 per cent of the Danish population lived in low-income families in 2016. This was 5th lowest among the EU countries. In Norway and Sweden, the figures were, respectively, 6.9 per cent and 9.4 per cent of the population. For the EU as a whole, 10.9 per cent of the population lived in low-income families. Finland had the lowest share with 4.9 per cent, while Romania had for the highest share with 19.2 per cent.

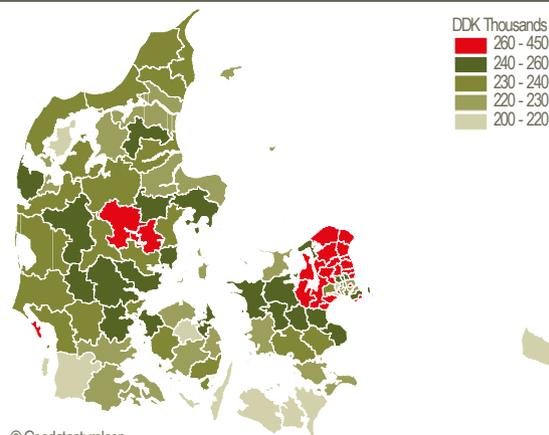


16 per cent live in a household, where it is very difficult to make ends meet

Monthly earnings depend e.g. on your occupation. The highest average monthly earnings are accounted for by men 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. 2016



© Geodatastyrelsen

www.statbank.dk/indkf111

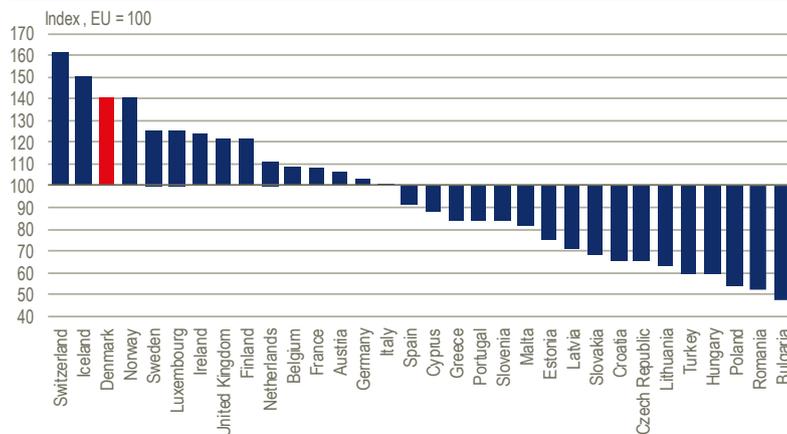
Monthly earnings by occupation¹.2016

	Unit	Men	Women
Total	DKK	43 647	37 895
Military work	-	38 727	34 298
Managerial work	-	75 470	59 606
Work at the highest level	-	52 255	43 100
Work at intermediate level	-	47 769	39 262
Office and customer service work	-	36 198	35 066
Service and sales work	-	32 393	29 944
Agricultural, forestry and fishery work	-	31 535	29 723
Craft and trades work	-	36 136	31 385
Assembly, operator and transport work	-	33 623	30 936
Other manual work	-	31 098	26 910

¹ Earnings, including pensions, any bonuses and employee benefits.
www.statbank.dk/lons20



Price level index for household expenditure. 2016



www.statbank.dk/ppp

Consumer prices for selected goods

	Unit	2015	2016	2017
Consumer prices, total (December)	annual	0.4	0.5	1.0
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	increase	1.1	1.1	2.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	in per cent	0.4	0.2	0.0
Clothing and footwear	-	1.2	-2.9	-1.1
Accommodation	-	-0.3	1.6	0.9
Furniture and household services	-	0.9	-1.3	-1.6
Health	-	-0.5	0.5	0.7
Transport	-	-0.8	1.6	1.2
Communication	-	-3.4	-10.4	-1.7
Recreation and entertainment	-	1.1	-0.7	1.1
Education	-	3.1	3.1	2.6
Restaurants and hotels	-	0.8	1.1	2.0
Other goods and services	-	3.2	0.9	1.7

www.statbank.dk/pris11

Consumer prices

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2017
DKK 100 in 1970 correspond to	DKK	100.00	255.71	453.68	560.62	745.78

www.dst.dk/prisberegner

With a price level that is 41 per cent above the EU-28 average, Denmark has by far the highest consumer prices in the EU. Only the EFTA countries Switzerland and Iceland have even higher prices. The Swiss have to pay 61 per cent more and the Icelanders 50 per cent more than the EU average, while Norway is on the same level as Denmark when compared to the EU average. The second highest consumer prices in the EU are those of Sweden, Luxembourg, Ireland, United Kingdom and Finland, ranging from 26 to 21 per cent above the EU average. Our neighbouring country, Germany, on the other hand, is on a par with the EU average. The statistics are based on Eurostat's survey.

From 2016 to 2017, the average consumer price index rose 1.1 per cent. Accordingly, the annual average rise in prices is at the highest level since 2012, where the corresponding increase was 2.4 per cent. By 2016, the annual average increase was down to 0.3 per cent.

The 1970s and 1980s saw substantial rates of inflation with price rises reaching in the region of 10 per cent. Due to rising prices, goods that cost DKK 100 in 1970 reached a price of DKK 746 in 2017. However, the development in prices has slowed down since 1990 with increases in consumer prices ranging between 1 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 24 per cent in the course of 10 years



15-YEAR-OLDS

MEET EMMA AND FREDERIK

Emma and Frederik are the two most popular names for children born in 2003.

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

Read about school, family, leisure etc. based on facts about children born in year 2003.

Year 2003 comprises 67,000 boys and girls - with a small majority of boys.

33,000 ♀

EMMA'S LIFE EXPECTANCY

83 YEARS

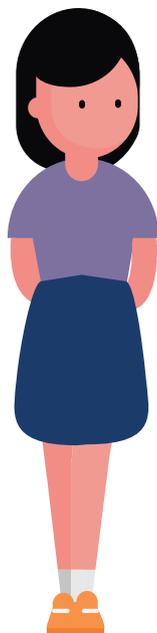
1,017

WERE GIVEN THE NAME EMMA IN 2003

IN 2018

19,107

ARE CALLED EMMA



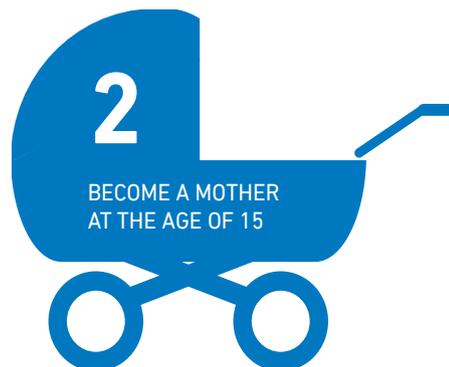
ORIGIN

DANISH ORIGIN

88%

DESCEDANTS 8%

IMMIGRANTS 4%



BECOME A MOTHER AT THE AGE OF 15

SIBLINGS

22% LIVE TOGETHER WITH 0 SIBLING

47% LIVE TOGETHER WITH 1 SIBLING

23% LIVE TOGETHER WITH 2 SIBLINGS

6% LIVE TOGETHER WITH 3 SIBLINGS

2% LIVE TOGETHER WITH 4 SIBLINGS OR MORE

61%

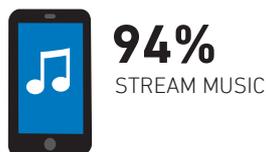
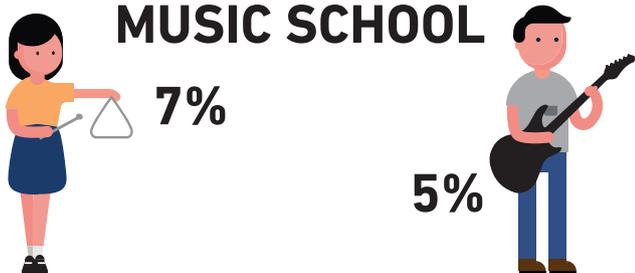
LIVE WITH BOTH MOTHER AND FATHER



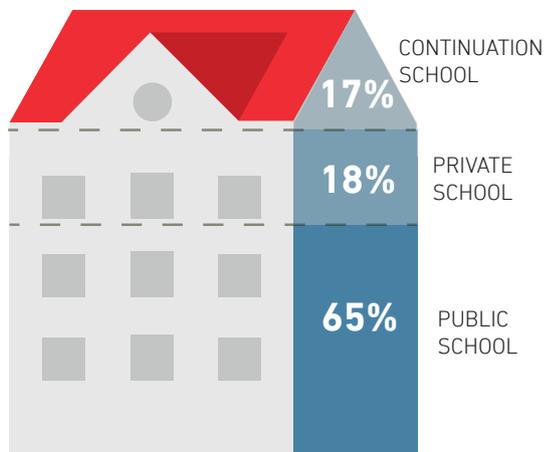
RESIDENCE



66% LIVE IN ONE-FAMILY HOUSES
21% LIVE IN APARTMENTS
12% LIVE IN TERRACED HOUSES
1% LIVE IN OTHER TYPES OF DWELLING



SCHOOL



♂ **34,000**

FREDERIK'S LIFE EXPECTANCY

79 YEARS

936

WERE GIVEN THE NAME
FREDERIK IN 2003

IN 2018

23,463
ARE CALLED **FREDERIK**

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS



KILLED
0 GIRLS // 0 BOYS

SERIOUSLY INJURED
13 GIRLS // 11 BOYS

VIOLENCE



§ IMPRISONMENT FOR GRIEVOUS
ASSAULT
1 GIRL // 4 BOYS

§ VICTIMS OF GRIEVOUS ASSAULT
7 GIRLS // 13 BOYS

DEATHS



Consumer spending

A decreasing part of the income of a Danish household is spent on food, beverages and tobacco, while an increasing part is spent on almost everything else. Since 1975, consumer spending on food and beverages has decreased from constituting 26 per cent of total consumer spending to 15 per cent in 2017.

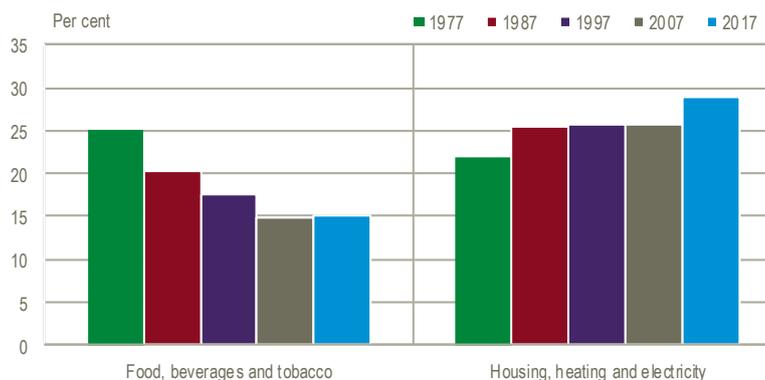
During the same period, Danish consumer spending on housing, including rent and heating, has increased from 21 to 29 per cent. One of the reasons is that wealth has grown and that each individual household, consequently, has more money to spend on e.g. more expensive housing.

CONSUMER SPENDING

Statistics on consumer spending are important in order to analyse the economic development. The Household Budget Survey and the national accounts provide figures on Danish consumer spending. There are also statistics analysing consumer expectations and the volume of durable consumer goods.



Shares as per cent of total consumer spending



www.statbank.dk/nahc21

Household finances and consumer spending. 2015

	Unit	Total	Singles		Two adults	
			no child.	w. child.	no child.	w. child.
Household budget						
Total income	DKK	636.5	339.1	418.6	705.0	976.7
Income taxes, etc.	1,000 per household	178.1	93.7	93.3	193.7	279.5
Private interest payments		20.6	9.3	14.6	22.9	39.5
Fees, presents, etc.	-	5.1	3.6	2.6	3.7	9.8
Net savings	-	124.1	34.7	58.9	136.7	223.1
Consumer spending	-	308.6	197.8	249.2	348.1	424.8
Consumer spending in per cent						
Food, beverages, tobacco	per cent of spend.	14.1	13.3	14.6	13.8	15.0
Clothing and footwear	-	4.0	3.3	4.4	3.5	5.1
Housing, electricity and heating	-	31.8	38.5	33.4	31.3	27.7
Transport and communication	-	14.1	12.2	14.8	14.5	14.8
Recreation, entertainment, travel	-	14.8	14.4	12.2	15.7	13.7
Other expenditure	-	21.1	18.4	20.6	21.2	23.8

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

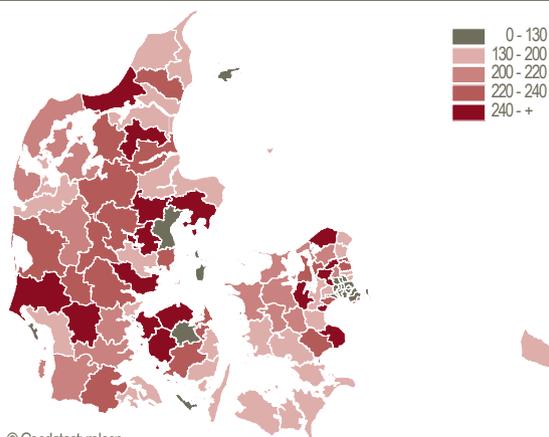


The share of Danish homes with tablets increased from 9 per cent in 2011 to 52 per cent in 2017.

Consumer spending varies with the number of persons in the household. In general, singles spend a relatively larger part of their income on housing than households with two adults.



Families with two or more cars per 1,000 families. 2017



© Geodatastyrelsen

www.statbank.dk/bil800

Car makes

	Ranking 2018	Number	Share in pct.	Ranking 2017
New registrations of cars, total		221 493	100	
Volkswagen	1	29 562	13.3	1
Peugeot	2	22 183	10.0	2
Toyota	3	16 717	7.5	3
Renault	4	14 525	6.6	4
Opel	5	13 483	6.1	5
Skoda	6	13 082	5.9	7
Citroën	7	12 524	5.7	8
Ford	8	12 336	5.6	6
Suzuki	9	10 888	4.9	11
Nissan	10	9 902	4.5	14

Injured or killed in road traffic accidents

	Unit	2000	2010	2016
Casualties, total	no.	9 590	4 408	3 439
Of which killed	-	498	255	211
Seriously injured	-	4 259	2 063	1 796
Slightly injured	-	4 833	2 090	1 432

www.statbank.dk/uheldk1 and uheld10

In 2017, the total number of registered new passenger cars reached 221,500, which is the highest number ever. The registered number of new cars for the private households was 130,300 in the form of 102,600 purchased cars and 27,700 leased cars.

The most popular car makes are Volkswagen, Peugeot, Toyota, Renault and Opel, when Danes buy new cars.

The average energy efficiency for new cars was 23.7 km per litre in 2017

This is an increase of 7.9 km compared to 2007



Six out of ten families were in possession of one or several cars at the beginning of 2017, but there are major differences depending on where in Denmark the family lives. In Copenhagen, Aarhus and Frederiksberg, only 30-50 per cent of all families own a car.

However, in a number of municipalities around the biggest cities almost 80 per cent of the families have a car.

FAMILY HOLDING OF CARS

A family holds a car, when one or more family members own one or more passenger cars or vans for private goods transport or has a company car at their disposal.

The number of Danes injured in traffic accidents has continuously decreased. Since 1971, when the number of people killed in traffic set a sad record of 1,213, this number has decreased. In 2012, the number reached the lowest level yet when 167 were killed in traffic accidents. In 2016, the number of people killed in traffic increased to 211. Contributory factors were the introduction of speed limits, mandatory use of seatbelts in the early 1970s and safer cars.

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 definitions 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 Region Hovedstaden increased annually by 1.7 per cent on average. For Denmark as a whole, GDP increased by 0.4 per cent annually in the same period

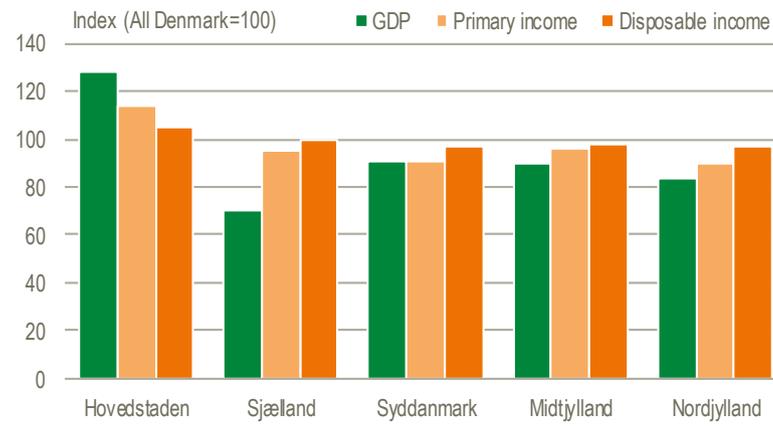
There are great regional differences in GDP per capita. GDP per capita in the Capital Region of Denmark (Region Hovedstaden) was 28 per cent above the national level in 2016, whereas GDP per capita in Region Zealand (Region Sjælland) was 30 per cent below the national level.

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.

Regional variations in the level of wealth are smaller than for GDP if we look at disposable income. In 2016, there was only a difference of DKK 15,000 between the highest average disposable income in the Capital Region and the lowest average disposable income in the Region of Southern Denmark (Region Syddanmark).

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. 2016



www.statbank.dk/nrs and nrs

GDP and income per capita by region. 2016

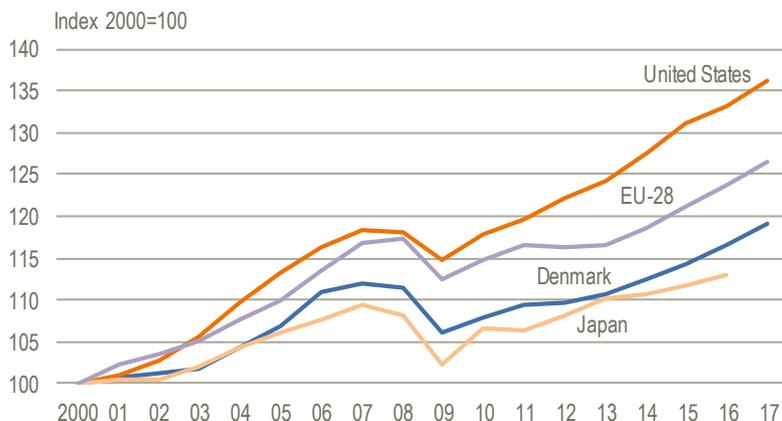
	Unit	GDP	Primary income	Disposable income
All Denmark	current prices	361	225	174
Hovedstaden	DKK 1,000	463	257	183
Sjælland	-	253	215	174
Syddanmark	-	328	205	168
Midtjylland	-	324	217	171
Nordjylland	-	302	203	168

www.statbank.dk/nrs

National accounts



GDP in selected countries



Source: Eurostat, UN.org and BEA.gov

National accounts (main figures)

	Unit	2015	2016*	2017*
GDP				
	DKK bn	1 917	1 955	1 996
	(constant prices)			
Supply:				
	DKK bn			
GDP	(current prices)	2 027	2 066	2 143
Imports of goods and services	-	981	979	1 033
Use:				
	-			
Exports of goods and services	-	1 129	1 107	1 183
Household cons. expenditure	-	926	951	976
NPISH consump. expenditure	-	30	29	31
Government consump. expen.	-	519	525	536
Gross capital formation	-	405	433	450
GDP real growth rate	per cent			
GDP per capita	DKK 1,000	357	361	372
GDP real growth per capita	per cent	0.5	1.2	1.5

www.statbank.dk/nan1

* Preliminary figures.

The National Accounts are the accounts for the Danish economy as a whole. They show how 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 grew by 19 per cent, while USA saw a growth rate of 36 per cent during the same period. The EU average ranges around 27 per cent. The growth rate of the Danish economy has surpassed that of Japan, where the growth rate was 13 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 input in this production. It equals the sum of total consumption, investment and net exports.

GDP increased by 2.1 per cent in 2017 when adjusted for the effects of inflation. The growth is on the same level as in 2010 and higher than in 2012. The growth in GDP is caused by increased household consumption and increasing investments. Furthermore, exports of goods and services have exceeded imports, contributing further to increasing GDP.

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

CONSTANT PRICES: Reflect current prices adjusted for the effects of inflation. The economic growth is measured as the change in GDP in per cent at constant prices.

In 2017, GDP per capita adjusted for purchasing power was 59,495 dollars in the United States, 49,613 dollars in Denmark, 40,891 dollars in the EU-28 and 42,659 dollars in Japan.



Government finances

There was a public finance deficit in 2016 of DKK 8.4 billion. The Danish deficit was 0.6 per cent of GDP. Spain had the biggest deficit in the EU of 4.5 per cent of GDP. Luxemburg, Malta and Sweden had the biggest surpluses in the EU.

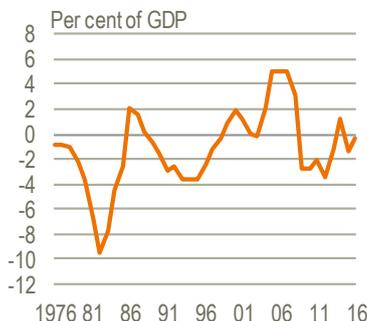
GENERAL GOVERNMENT

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

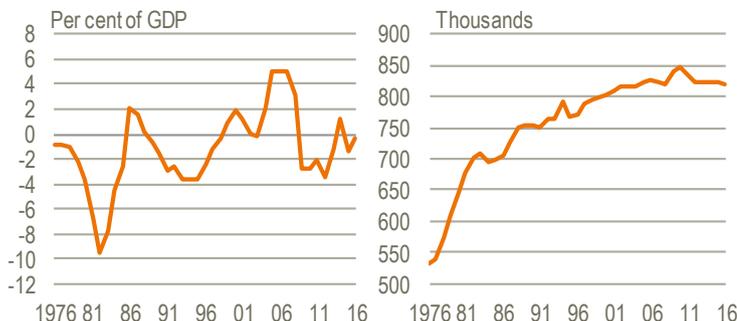
With a share of approximately 44 per cent, social protection is the largest item of public expenditure. It includes the cost of unemployment benefits, old age pension, early retirement benefits, etc. Since 2004, the cost of early retirement has decreased as a result of reforms to the scheme. In recent years, the cost of health care has risen, and in 2016 it amounted to 16 per cent.



Government surplus



Employees in public administration



www.statbank.dk/off3, nan2 and nabb19

Public economy

	Unit	2000	2010	2016
Public sector expenditure	DKK bn	699.1	1 026.3	1 107.3
General public services	per cent	16.2	14.0	12.6
Defence	-	2.7	2.4	2.1
Law and order	-	1.7	1.8	1.9
Economic affairs	-	7.0	5.9	6.2
Environmental protection	-	1.0	0.7	0.8
Housing and community amenities	-	1.4	0.5	0.5
Health	-	12.7	15.1	16.1
Recreation, culture and religion	-	3.0	3.1	3.3
Education	-	11.9	12.6	12.9
Social security and welfare	-	42.4	43.8	43.6
Employment in the public sector	1,000	801.4	848.3	818.3
Per cent of total employment	per cent	29.1	30.4	28.4

www.statbank.dk/off25 and nabb19



21 per cent of all taxpayers paid top-rate tax in 2008. In 2016, this share had fallen to 10 per cent

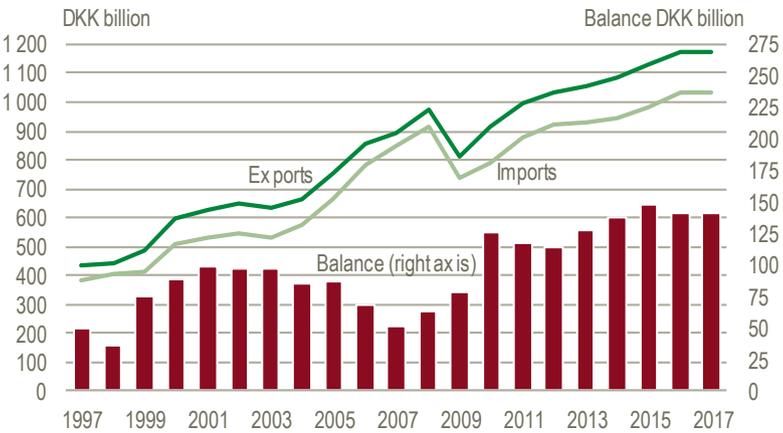
The number of public employees increased rapidly during the 1970s. The development has since stabilized. Since the early 1980s, a little less than a third of all persons in employment were public employees.

External trade



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.

External trade. Goods and services



www.statbank.dk/bb3 and nah14

In the period after 2008, the development in imports and exports of goods and services has resulted in large surpluses. In 2017, it resulted in a surplus of DKK 141 billion on external trade.

7.2 per cent of Denmark’s exports in 2017 are accounted for by the BRIC countries – Brazil, Russia, India and China

Pharmaceuticals, windmill parts, oil, mink fur 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.

The five most important trading partners. 2017

	Exports of goods and services		Imports of goods and services		
	DKK billion	percentage	DKK billion	percentage	
Germany	150.3	12.8	Germany	174.4	16.9
Sweden	123.7	10.5	Sweden	104.3	10.1
USA	123.7	10.5	UK	78.5	7.6
UK	90.0	7.7	Netherlands	62.5	6.0
Norway	70.4	6.0	USA	60.8	5.9

www.statbank.dk/bb3

Trade in services has been increasing in recent decades. In 1990, exports of services amounted to 28 per cent of total exports of goods and services, while this share rose to 36 per cent in 2017.

In 2017, shipping represented 45 per cent of Denmark's exports of services.

Balance of payments

Denmark's surplus on the balance of payments (on current account) made up DKK 151 bn in 2016. This was a decrease of DKK 27 bn compared to 2015, where it made up DKK 179 bn. In 2016, the surplus amounted to 7.3 per cent of GDP.

In an international context, the Danish surplus on the balance of payments is very high when compared to similar countries. The surplus of 7.3 per cent of GDP in 2016 was, in the EU, only surpassed by the Netherlands with 8.5 per cent and Germany with 8.3 per cent.

Denmark has had a surplus on the balance of payments since 1990, with the exception of 1998. The surplus has contributed to past net debt to the rest of the world gradually being converted to 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. The increased surplus on investment income is related to increasing external net assets and the fact that the return on Danish foreign investments has exceeded the return on foreign investments in Denmark for a number of years.

NET WORTH

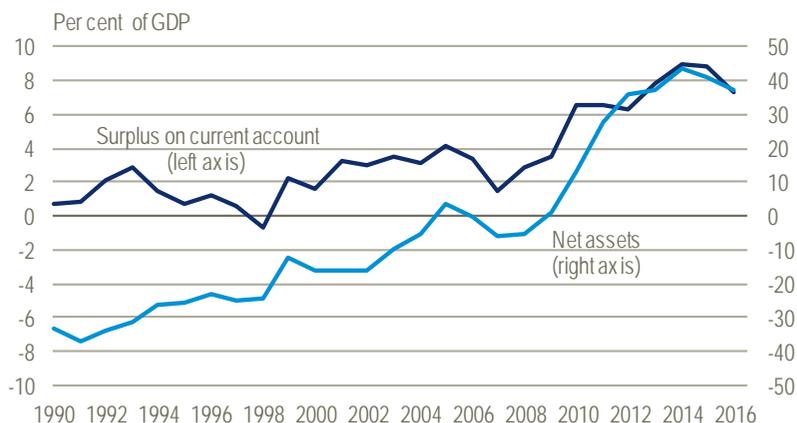
Net worth is also called net assets and is defined as Denmark's foreign assets net i.e. after deduction of Denmark's external debt (liabilities). Denmark's assets and liabilities are calculated by Danmarks Nationalbank.



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



Balance of payments on current account and net worth



www.statbank.dk/nah12, bb3 and dnkapk

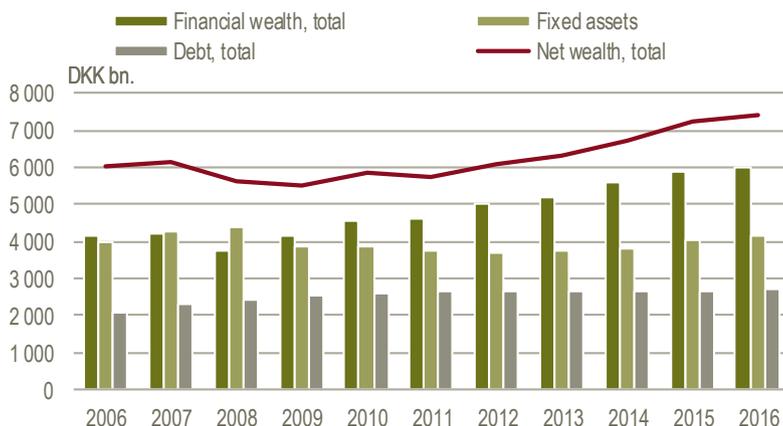
Selected items from the balance of payments - correction

	Unit	1990	2000	2016
Exports of goods	DKK bn	224	399	701
Imports of goods	-	196	350	585
Exports of services	-	87	197	406
Imports of services	-	68	157	395
Investment income, receipts	-	35	88	163
Investment income, expend.	-	68	124	103
Current account, net	-	6	22	151

www.statbank.dk/bet6 and bb3



Net wealth of Danish households



Note: Fixed assets include the market value of owner-occupied dwellings, cars, boats and aircraft and other fixed capital stock. The market value of housing cooperatives is included in the financial assets.

Financial net wealth of households in the Nordic countries. 2016

	Unit	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	Finland
Financial wealth, total	DKK	1 047 901	668 195	977 739	396 455
Deposits	per	171 562	185 700	133 416	124 038
Debt instruments	capita	9 610	15 332	8 023	4 598
Shares, etc.	-	321 499	181 804	453 855	179 544
Pension, etc..	-	539 923	219 583	370 739	80 712
Other assets	-	5 307	65 776	11 706	7 562
Debt, total	-	471 917	513 406	301 227	208 172
Loans	-	460 267	486 786	290 437	192 664
Other liabilities	-	11 650	26 620	10 790	15 508
Financial net wealth	-	575 984	154 789	676 512	188 283

The net wealth of Danish households was DKK 7,434 billion at the end of 2016, corresponding to DKK 1,293,000 per person. The net wealth has increased by DKK 25,000 per person during the year. This is due to e.g. an increase in the market value of dwellings of DKK 15,000 per person, and the fact that Danes' financial assets and liabilities grew by respectively DKK 14,000 and 4,000.

The total debt of Danish households corresponds to about 27 per cent of their total wealth



NET WEALTH

Total net wealth comprises the sum of real property wealth of households (fixed assets) 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 highest level of financial wealth per person. This is especially due to high pension savings and a big securities portfolio. However, the Swedish households also have high pension savings and the Swedes have the biggest securities portfolios in the Nordic countries. The Swedes' relatively low debt also attributes to their highest level of financial net wealth per person in the Nordic countries. Net wealth in Norway and Finland is considerably lower. However, differences in the pension systems of the Nordic countries make direct comparison difficult.

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 29,911 in 2015, of which 24 per cent were established within Business services, 20 per cent within Trade and transport etc. and 5 per cent within Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and public utilities. There were 297,235 active enterprises altogether in Denmark in 2015.



Almost half of all newly founded enterprises survive their first five years

In 2015, around 30,000 new active enterprises were established, while the figure in 2009 was a little more than 27,000. Hereof, 25 per cent were established in Business services, while only 5 per cent of the new enterprises were started within Finance and insurance.

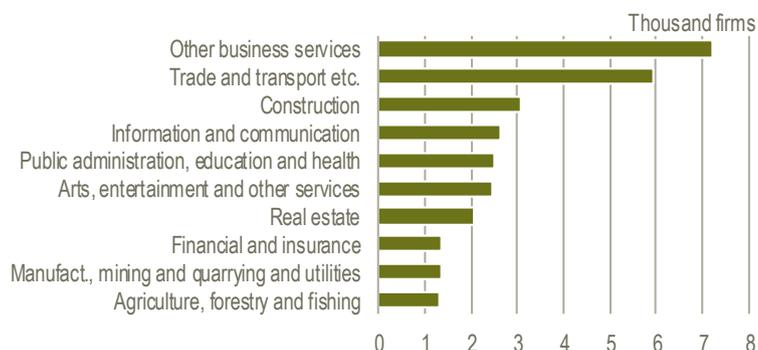
ENTERPRISE

Usually corresponds to the legal unit. In a few cases, several legal units run as one financial entity are gathered into one enterprise.

In 2015, 21 per cent of employees in the private sector were employed in a foreign-owned enterprise. This is an increase of 2 percentage points compared to the previous year. The slightly more than 6,400 foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark amounted to 2 per cent of the total number of enterprises. Turnover was DKK 845 billion, equivalent to 23 per cent of total revenue in the private sector.



New enterprises. 2015



www.statbank.dk/demo4

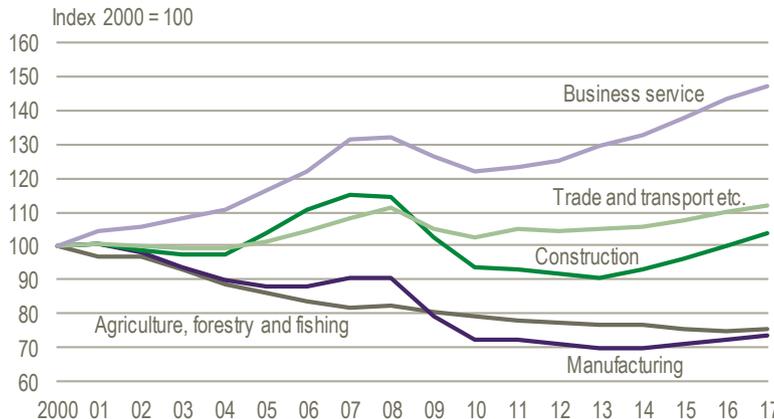
Foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark. 2015

	Unit	Enterprises, no.	Turnover, DKK	Employees, no.
Foreign-owned, total		6 410	845 155	290 077
Total	per cent	100	100	100
Sweden	-	21	14	23
USA	-	11	15	13
Germany	-	12	16	14
Norway	-	9	14	9
United Kingdom	-	9	12	11
Netherlands	-	5	4	4
Other	-	32	25	25

www.statbank.dk/ifatsf2



Employment in Denmark



www.statbank.dk/nabb10

Industrial turnover

	Unit	2000	2010	2017
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	DKK	474 295	639 396	786 478
Mining and quarrying	million	2 417	54 310	27 254
Manufacturing	-	471 878	585 087	759 224
Food products, beverages and tobacco	-	110 864	144 938	172 986
Textiles and leather products	-	14 441	8 508	8 917
Chemicals and oil refineries, etc.	-	44 185	63 670	74 672
Pharmaceuticals	-	25 892	56 669	97 996
Machinery	-	64 767	102 268	155 407
Furniture and other manufacturing	-	33 628	41 716	59 397

www.statbank.dk/oms6

From 2000 to 2017, employment in the manufacturing sector was reduced by 27 per cent. In the same period, employment in agriculture, fisheries and forestry has fallen by 25 per cent. However, while employment in the primary sector has steadily fallen, the manufacturing sector experienced an increase in the period 2007-2008 followed by a relatively dramatic fall from 2009 to 2012. Since 2013, employment in manufacturing has increased again. A similar dramatic drop was seen in construction in the same period, which occurred, however, in the wake of a long and strong upturn.

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 37 per cent of total turnover



Despite the fall of about 27 per cent in manufacturing employment since 2000, the same development was not seen in the industrial turnover of goods. Turnover in the manufacturing sector, excluding mining and quarrying, increased by 61 per cent over the same period.

The most remarkable development was the striking advance in the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals, where turnover has almost quadrupled since 2000. The exact opposite development was seen in the manufacturing of textiles, where turnover was halved.

Transport

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

An average Dane travels 13,300 km a year. 86 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. 4 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 dead keen on taking the metro line. In 2003, the Danes travelled 67 million passenger-kilometres, and this figure increased to 321 million passenger-kilometres in 2016. This development will continue when new metro sections open in the coming years.



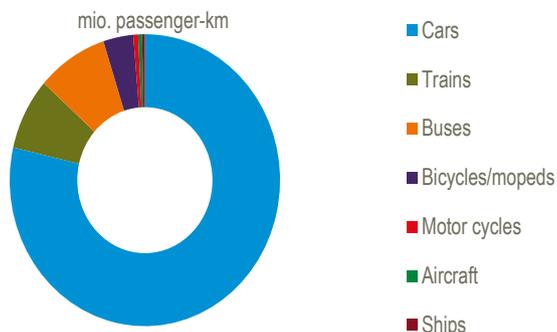
Each Dane travels 36 km per day – on average

National transport of goods in Denmark is mainly performed by lorry accounting for 88 per cent of total goods carried. For transport between Denmark and other countries, ships are the most dominant means of transport with a share of 71 per cent of total goods transport.

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



Passenger transport. 2016



www.statbank.dk/pkm1

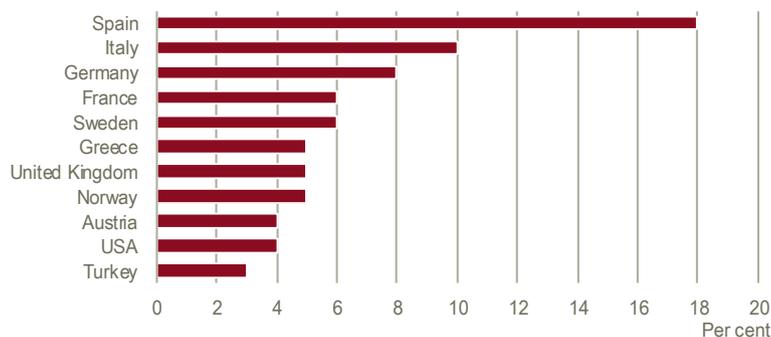
Traffic volumes on E-roads, top and bottom 5

	Unit	2016
Circular motorway 3, at Husum	Motor vehicles	120 088
Circular motorway 3, at Gladsaxe	per day	111 596
Amager motorway, at Kalveboderne	-	109 771
Circ. motorway 3, bw. Køge Bugt and Holbæk motorways	-	91 899
Elsinore motorway, at Nærum	-	83 066
East of Åkirkeby	-	3 164
North-west of Vorbasse	-	3 127
West of Stokkemarke	-	3 010
At Fåborg	-	2 956
At Kværndrup	-	2 830

www.statbank.dk/vej22



Holiday destinations. 2016



www.statbank.dk/ff1

Bed nights in Denmark by selected nationalities

	Unit	2015	2016	2017
Number of bed nights, total	1 000	49 153	51 454	52 583
Rented holiday houses	-	17 440	18 640	19 238
By: Germans	per cent	63	64	63
Danes	-	25	25	26
Norwegians	-	5	5	4
Swedes	-	1	1	1
Hotels, holiday resorts etc.	1 000	18 187	18 992	19 462
By: Danes	per cent	57	58	58
Norwegians	-	7	7	6
Swedes	-	7	6	6
Germans	-	4	4	4
Camping sites	1 000	11 071	11 074	10 981
By: Danes	per cent	75	75	74
Germans	-	15	15	15
Norwegians	-	3	3	3
Swedes	-	2	2	2
Hostels, marinas, etc.	1 000	2 454	2 748	2 902

www.statbank.dk/turist

Spain remains by far the most popular holiday destination abroad when Danes go on holiday trips with at least four bed nights. In 2016, 18 per cent of all long holiday trips went to Spain. The second most popular holiday destination was Italy, with 10 per cent of all long holiday trips in 2016.

The Danes accounted for 58 per cent of all bed nights in Danish hotels and holiday resorts in 2017



As the preferred mode of transport when the Danes travelled abroad in 2016, aviation accounted for 66 per cent of all long holiday trips. If the long holiday was held in Denmark the car was by far the most popular mode of transportation, accounting for 80 per cent.

In 2017, travellers spent almost 53 million nights in Danish hotels, holiday houses, camping sites, hostels, marinas, etc. Germans mainly rented holiday houses and accounted for 63 per cent of all bed nights in holiday houses. Danes, on the other hand, typically stayed in hotels, holiday resorts and camping sites when they went on holiday in their own country in 2017.

Agriculture

Agriculture accounts for a steadily declining 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 line of agricultural production in financial terms. The production has become highly specialized. In 1982, an average farm had about 169 pigs, but this figure was as high as 3,759 pigs in 2016. Denmark is one of the world's largest exporters of pork.

Milk production is the second largest line of agricultural production in financial terms. Since the mid-1980s, the stock of dairy cows has fallen by one third, but a substantial increase in the average milk yield per dairy cow has meant 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 10 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.

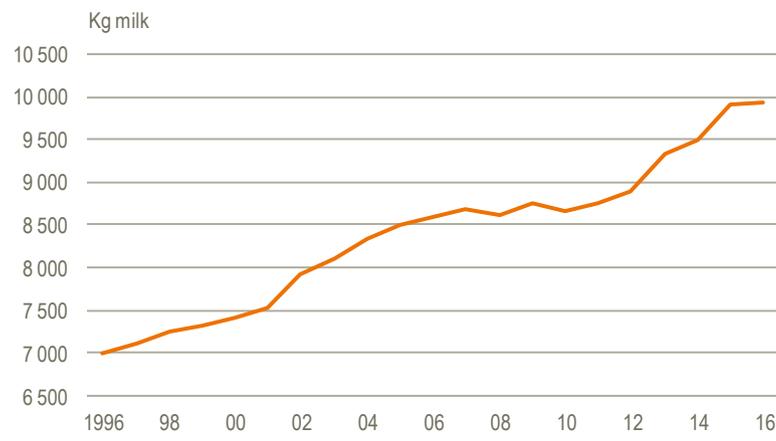


In 2016, 9 per cent of all farms were organic

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 23,000, while the number of farms of more than 50 hectares has increased from 9,000 to 12,000.



Milk yield per dairy cow



Livestock

	Unit	1990	2000	2016
Horses	no.	38 215	39 737	51 282
Cattle	-	2 239 097	1 867 937	1 568 288
Pigs	-	9 497 219	11 921 573	12 383 000
Sheep	-	158 563	145 492	147 209
Chickens	-	15 498 332	20 981 657	17 897 884
Turkeys	-	212 975	545 751	244 598
Ducks	-	494 711	296 039	174 560
Geese	-	42 800	6 826	4 790

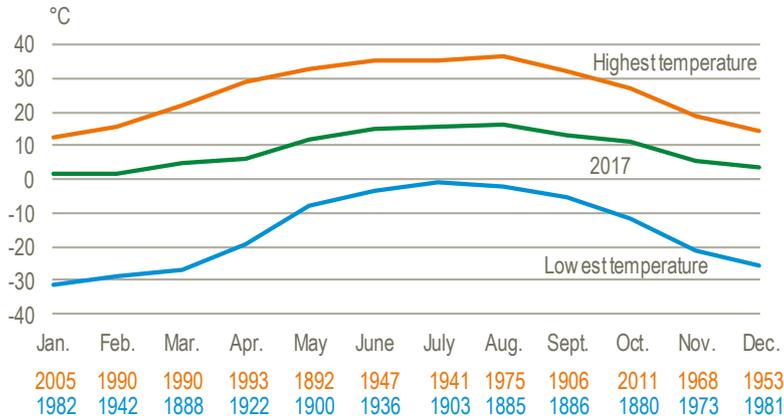
www.statbank.dk/hdyr1



Climate and environment

Over the year, the average day and night temperature ranges from 0.3°C in January to 16.4 °C in July. Large variations occur compared to 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

Consumption of renewable energy in Denmark

	Unit	1990	2000	2016
Gross energy consump., total	PJ	1 461 040	1 903 508	1 909 152
Renewable energy, total	-	45 509	78 541	217 984
Wind power	-	2 197	15 268	46 014
Wood pellets	-	1 575	5 145	43 940
Firewood	-	8 757	12 432	25 102
Waste, renewable	-	8 524	16 715	22 048
Wood chips	-	1 724	3 049	21 179
Straw	-	12 481	12 220	19 647
Bio oil	-	744	49	9 376
Biogas	-	752	2 912	9 146
Heat pumps	-	2 267	3 296	8 861
Wood waste	-	6 191	6 895	7 627
Solar power	-	0	4	2 678
Solar heat	-	100	331	2 072
Geothermal	-	96	116	225
Hydro power	-	101	109	69

It rains or snows every other day

On average, there are 171 precipitation days per year



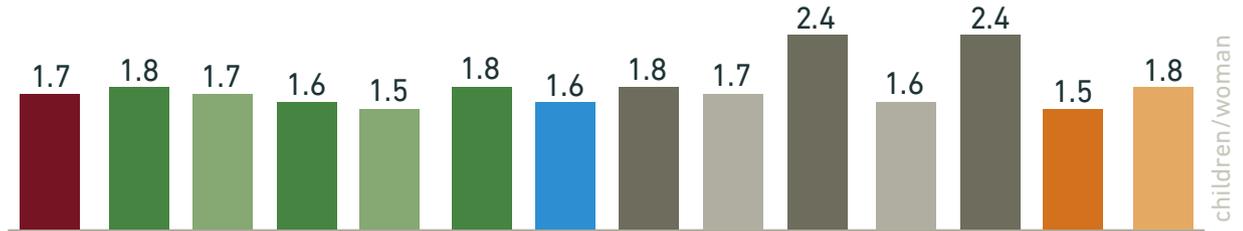
Since 2006, Denmark's CO₂ emissions have declined steadily and, in 2015, they accounted for 83,791 thousand tonnes of CO₂. This decline is due to a number of factors, e.g. an increasingly efficient use of energy and green transition of power generation and district heating. Furthermore, an increasing number of people are more conscious of reducing their energy use, e.g. when they buy a new car.

The consumption of renewable energy has increased fivefold since 1990, and there has been a rise in the consumption of **almost** all types of renewable energy sources.

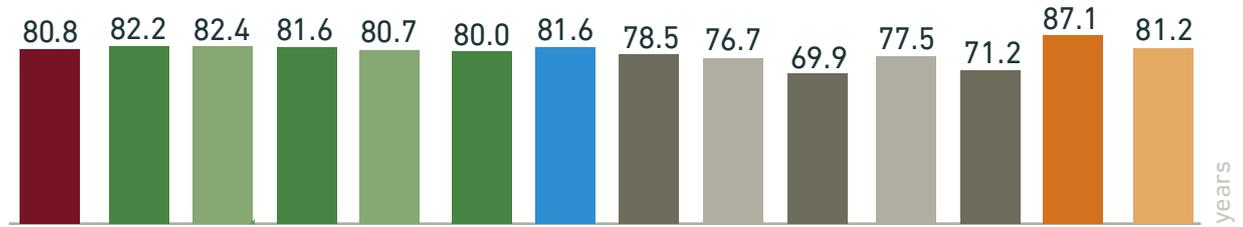
INTERNATIONAL KEY FIGURES



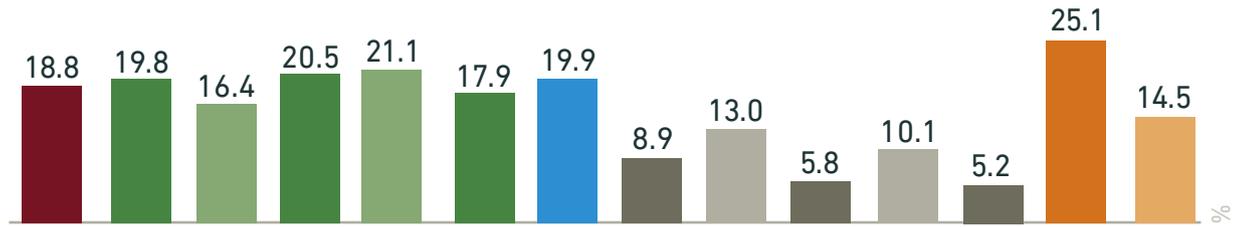
FERTILITY
2015



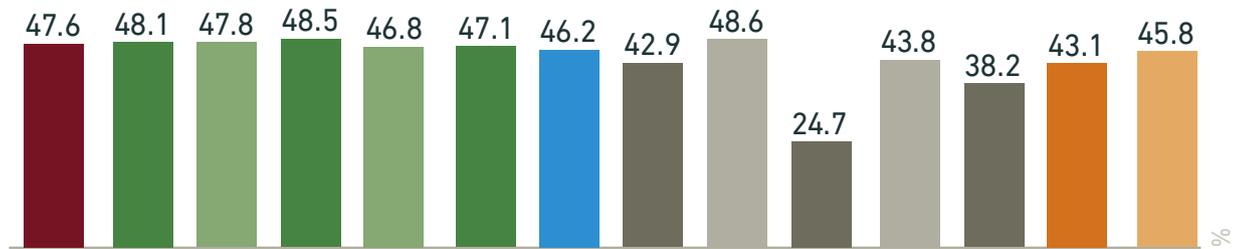
LIFE EXPECTANCY
AT BIRTH
2015



SHARE OF THE
POPULATION
AGES 65
AND ABOVE
2016



SHARE OF
WOMEN IN
THE LABOUR FORCE
2016



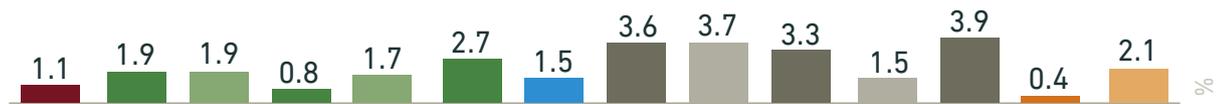
DENMARK SWEDEN NORWAY FINLAND GERMANY UNITED KINGDOM EURO-AREA BRAZIL RUSSIA INDIA CHINA INDONESIA JAPAN UNITED STATES



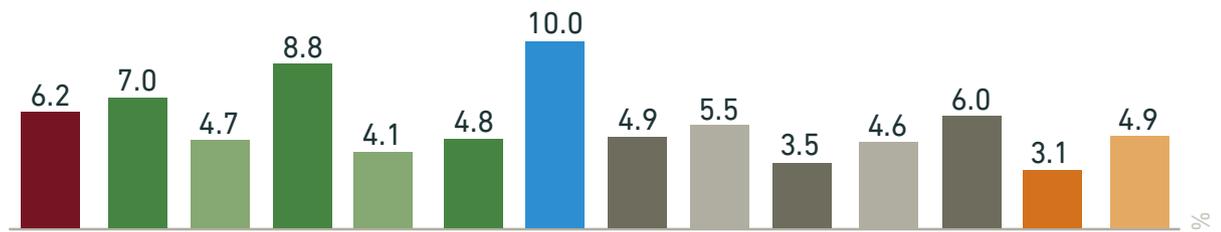
ECONOMIC GROWTH 2016



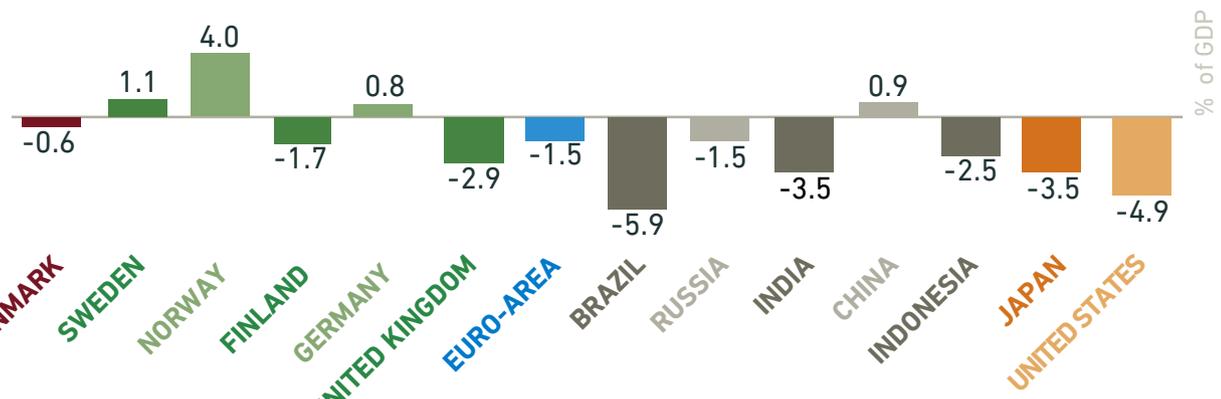
INFLATION 2017



UNEMPLOYMENT 2016



GOVERNMENT FINANCE 2016



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 8.00 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.

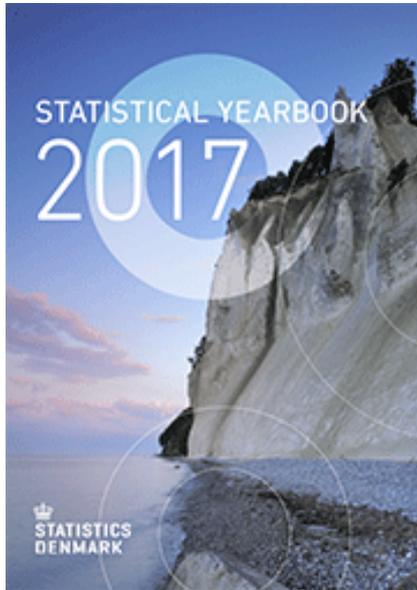
Further information about Statistics Denmark is available from: www.dst.dk/profil or follow us on



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.

Do you want to know
more...

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

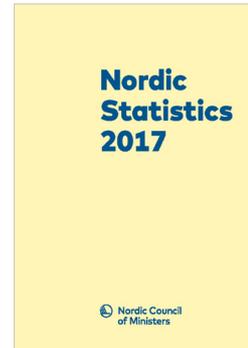


Statistical Yearbook is a source of useful knowledge about the Danes and the Danish society.

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
The 2017 edition is the last edition of Statistical 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.

Statistics Denmark publishes a wide range of publications each year. Yearbooks and thematic publications describe and analyse Danish society and can be used by everyone – from student to politician.





Statistics Denmark
Sejrøgade 11
DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø

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

Printed: April 2018
Circulation: 1,000
Price: DKK 25 excl. expedition fee and shipping

Printed by: Rosendahls
Photos: Scanpix, Colourbox, Signelements, Bee-line and Imageselect

ISBN 978-87-501-2297-5 Print
ISBN 978-87-501-2296-8 Web

ISSN 1901-5232 Print
ISSN 1901-5240 Web

Editors:
Margrethe Pihl Bisgaard

© Statistics Denmark 2018